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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1913

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY, 1911.

The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society,

700 Walnut Street.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1912.

To the Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith a statement showing the whole number of depositors on the books of this Society, January 1, 1912, and also the sums on deposit as classified and prescribed by an Amendment to the Charter of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, decreed by the Court of Common Pleas No. 3 of Philadelphia County, March term, 1879, No. 1337, June 10, 1884.

Yours respectfully,

G. C. PURVES,
President.

A STATEMENT,

Showing the whole number of depositors on the books of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society on the first day of January, 1912, and showing the number of depositors having sums on deposit not exceeding fifty dollars; how many from fifty to one hundred dollars; how many from one hundred to two hundred dollars; how many from two hundred to five hundred dollars, and how many of five hundred dollars and upward, made out in conformity with the provisions of the Fourth Section of the Supplement to the Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society," passed the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1824, as amended June 10th, 1884, by Common Pleas, No. 3, of March Term, 1879, No. 1337.

Number of Depositors having sums on deposit not exceeding fifty dollars	84,544
Number of Depositors having sums on deposit from fifty to one hundred dollars	30,583
Number of Depositors having sums on deposit from one hundred to two hundred dollars,	40,590
Number of Depositors having sums on deposit from two hundred to five hundred dollars,	55,126
Number of Depositors having sums on deposit of five hundred dollars and upward,	65,536
Whole number of Depositors on January 1st, 1912,	276,379

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

The subscribers, duly appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, to audit and settle the Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, under the provisions of the Third Section of the Supplement to the "Act" incorporating the said Society, approved March 15, 1824, having been duly qualified, respectfully report:—

That, in the performance of the duties assigned them, they have audited and settled the Books and Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1911, and have examined and ascertained the amount of the Bonds and Mortgages, Real Estate, Public Loans, Railroad Loans, and the other evidences of the property and effects of the said Society, and agreeably thereto have made out the subjoined statement, which agrees with the books at that date, and exhibits the situation and condition of the said The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society on the first day of January, 1912.

LUDDEN D. DAVIS,
WILLIAM DRAYTON,
PRESTON K. ERDMAN,
Auditors.

ASSETS.

PUBLIC LOANS.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
District of Columbia, 1924, 3.65 per cent.	$500,000.	$500,000.
Pennsylvania State, 1912, 4 per cent.	2,500.	2,496.28
New York State, 1960, 4 per cent.	600,000.	600,000.
Allegheny County, Pa., 1913, 5 per cent.	47,500,	47,500.
Allegheny County, Pa., 1933-1938, 4 per cent.	822,000.	821,992.50
Blair County, Pa., 1937, 4 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Columbia County, Pa., 1915-1919, 4 per cent.	20,000.	20,000.
Lackawanna County, Pa., 1921-1931, 4 per cent.	219,000.	219,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1912-1927, 4½ per cent.	634,000.	634,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1912-1933, 4 per cent.	927,000.	927,000.
Schuylkill County, Pa., 1941, 4 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Venango County, Pa., 1915-1919, 4 per cent.	85,000.	85,000.
Venango County, Pa., 1920-1928, 4¼ per cent.	175,000.	175,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1912-1931, 4 per cent.	148,000.	146,819.45
Washington County, Pa., 1918-1925, 4½ per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Westmoreland County, Pa., 1930, 4 per cent.	333,000.	333,000.
Wyoming County, Pa., 1912-1914, 3½ per cent.	6,000.	6,000.
York County, Pa., 1913-1928, 4 per cent.	83,000.	83,000.
Allegheny City, Pa., 1914-1937, 4 per cent.	779,500.	779,476.52
Allegheny City, Pa. (School District), 1912-1938, 4 per cent.	136,000.	136,000.
Allegheny City, Pa. (School District), 1918-1928, 3½ per cent.	27,000.	26,350.66
Allegheny City, Pa. (School District), 1938, 4½ per cent.	69,000.	69,000.
Altoona City, Pa., 1936, 4 per cent.	150,000.	150,000.
Altoona City, Pa. (School District), 1916-1933, 4 per cent.	141,000.	141,000.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Chester City, Pa., 1915-1925, 4½ per cent.	58,000.	58,000.
Erie City, Pa. (School District), 1912-1932, 4 per cent.	104,000.	104,000.
Harrisburg City, Pa., 1912-1936, 4 per cent.	360,000.	360,000.
Harrisburg City, Pa. (School District), 1912-1937, 4 per cent.	176,500.	176,500.
McKeesport City, Pa., 1914-1939, 4 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
New Castle City, Pa. (School District), 1941, 4¼ per cent.	109,000.	109,000.
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1912-1923, 3 per cent.	107,400.	103,717.47
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1912-1934, 3½ per cent.	942,700.	941,473.17
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1937-1941, 4 per cent.	9,950,500.	9,950,500.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1912, 7 per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1912-1913, 5 per cent.	522,600.	522,600.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1912-1934, 4 per cent.	1,226,000.	1,265,984.11
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1915-1930, 4¼ per cent.	800,000.	800,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., (School District), 1912-1939, 4 per cent.	240,000.	240,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., (School District), 1918-1940, 4½ per cent.	466,000.	466,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., (School District), 1931, 3½ per cent.	7,000.	6,478.83
Pittsburgh City, Pa., (School District), 1939, 4¼ per cent.	43,000.	43,000.
Pittston City, Pa. (School District), 1914-1934, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Reading City, Pa., 1914-1928, 4 per cent.	101,000.	101,000.
Scranton City, Pa., 1912-1926, 4 per cent.	86,000.	86,000.
Scranton City, Pa., 1914, 4¼ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Scranton City, Pa. (School District), 1917-1939, 4 per cent.	300,000.	299,607.78
Scranton City, Pa. (School District), 1928, 4½ per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Wilkes-Barre City, Pa. (School District), 1912-1914, 5 per cent.	14,000.	14,000.
Wilkes-Barre City, Pa. (School District), 1913-1935, 4½ per cent.	257,000.	257,000.
York City, Pa., 1918-1933, 4 per cent.	115,000.	115,000.
Borough of Bethlehem, Pa., 1916-1920, 4 per cent.	83,500.	83,500.
Borough of South Bethlehem, Pa., 1919-1933, 4 per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Borough of Butler, Pa., 1929-1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Borough of Washington, Pa., 1918, 1927, 4 per cent.	175,000.	175,000.
Borough of Wilkinsburg, Pa. (School District), 1914-1938), 4 per cent.	227,000.	227,000.
Borough of Wilkinsburg, Pa. (School District), 1924-1940, 4¼ per cent.	73,000.	73,000.
Abington Township, Montgomery County, Pa. (School District), 1938, 4 per cent.	60,000.	60,000.
Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pa. (School District), 1912-1937, 4 per cent.	60,000.	60,000.
Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pa. (School District), 1925-1940, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, Pa., 1940, 4½ per cent.	28,000.	28,000.
Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, Pa., (School District), 1912-1919, 4½ per cent.	54,000.	54,000.
Chicago City, Ill., 1912-1929, 4 per cent.	526,000.	524,861.
Louisville City, Ky., 1923-1947, 4 per cent.	275,000.	273,125.
Baltimore City, Md., 1916, 5 per cent.	99,800.	99,800.
Baltimore City, Md., 1926-1957, 4 per cent.	813,000.	813,000.
St. Paul City, Minn., 1917, 4½ per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Woodbury City, N. J., 1916-1926, 4 per cent.	32,000.	32,000.
Buffalo City, N. Y., 1912-1918, 4 per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
New York City, N. Y., 1912-1956, 4 per cent.	2,638,500.	2,636,718.45
New York City, N. Y., 1913-1917, 4½ per cent.	203,000.	203,000.
New York City, N. Y., 1915-1916, 7 per cent.	477,000.	477,000.
Toledo City, Ohio, 1919, 4½ per cent.	67,000.	67,000.
Zanesville City, Ohio, 1913, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
	$29,147,000.	$29,134,501.22

RAILROAD LOANS.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Alabama Central R. R. Co., Southern), 1918, 6 per cent.	$53,000.	$53,000.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. (Southern), 1927, 5 per cent.	631,000.	631,000.
Allegheny Valley Ry. Co., 1942, 4 per cent.	1,500,000.	1,499,815.97
Allegheny & Western Ry. Co., 1998, 4 per cent.	107,000.	106,954.05
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., 1995, 4 per cent.	1,100,000.	1,096,500.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. of South Carolina, 1948, 4 per cent,	131,000.	129,180.12
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 1925, 3½ per cent.	4,500,000.	4,185,000.
Beech Creek R. R. Co. (New York Central), 1936, 4 per cent.	77,000.	76,998.33
Canada Southern Ry. Co., 1913, 6 per cent	276,000	276,000.
Catawissa R. R. Co., 1948, 4 per cent.	582,000.	582,000.
Central of Georgia Ry. Co. (Macon & Northern Division), 1946, 5 per cent.	8,000.	8,000.
Central of Georgia Ry. Co. (Mobile Division), 1946, 5 per cent.	80,000.	80,000.
Central Pacific Ry. Co., 1949, 4 per cent.	1,083,000.	1,068,110.26
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., 1939, 5 per cent.	224,000.	224,000.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. (Illinois Division), 1949, 4 per cent.	320,000.	320,000.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., 1989, 4 per cent.	1,250,000.	1,250,000.
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., 1915, 7 per cent.	17,000.	17,000.
Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., 1915, 6 per cent.	84,000.	84,000.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. (Series A), 1942, 4½ per cent.	36,000.	36,000.
Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co., (Hocking Valley), 1955, 4 per cent.	535,000.	535,000.
Continental Passenger Ry. Co., 1959, 4 per cent.	280,000.	280,000.
Dayton & Michigan R. R. Co., 1931, 4½ per cent.	500,000.	500,000.
Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co. (Penna.), 1936, 4 per cent.	26,000.	26,000.
Easton & Amboy R. R. Co., 1920, 5 per cent.	784,000.	784,000.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern R. R. Co. (Lehigh Valley), 1914, 5 per cent,	96,000.	96,000.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern R. R. Co. (Lehigh Valley), 1914, 6 per cent.	40,000.	40,000.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy & Lancaster R. R. Co., (Penna), 1913, 4 per cent. ..	221,500.	221,500.
Jefferson R. R. Co. (Erie), 1919, 5 per cent.	373,000.	373,000.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co., 1997, 3½ per cent.	1,041,000.	968,130.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (R. R. Loan), 1914, 4 per cent.	970,300.	970,300.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (Gold), 1914, 4 per cent. ...	776,500.	776,500.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1914, 4½ per cent.	580,242.09	580,242.09
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1924, 4½ per cent.	277,000.	277,000.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1948, per cent.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., 1923, 4½ per cent.	258,000.	258,000.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., 1923, 6 per cent.	398,000.	372,375.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., 1948, 4 per cent.	2,133,000.	2,133,000.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., Annuity, 4½ per cent.	7,000.	7,000.
Lehigh Valley Ry. Co. of New York, 1940, 4½ per cent. ...	959,000.	959,000.
Long Island R. R. Co., 1931, 4 per cent.	10,000.	9,914.44
Long Island R. R. Co., 1931, 5 per cent.	184,000.	184,000.
Morris & Essex R. R. Co. (Del., Lackawanna & Western), 1915, 7 per cent.	29,000.	29,000.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Louisville & Nashville), 1913, 7 per cent.	258,000.	258,000.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., 1937, 4 per cent.	1,369,000.	1,368,038.33
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1919, 5 per cent.	858,000.	858,000.
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1920, 5 per cent.	1,462,000.	1,462,000.
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1923, 4½ per cent.	2,071,000.	2,071,000.
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1928, 4 per cent, ...	232,500.	231,856.22
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1947, 4 per cent.	951,000.	951,000.
New York, Lackawanna & Western Ry. Co., 1921, 6 per cent.	213,000.	213,000.
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., 1996, 4 per cent.	562,000.	561,425.72
Northern Central Ry. Co., 1925, 4½ per cent.	203,000.	203,000.
Northern Central Ry. Co., 1926, 5 per cent.	270,000.	270,000.
Northern Pacific Ry. Co., 1997, 4 per cent.	1,178,000.	1,178,000.
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1928, 4 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1936, 4 per cent.	503,500.	503,500.
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1953, 3.30 per cent.	2,770,000.	2,492,602.17
Ohio Connecting Ry. Co. (P., C., C. & St. L.), 1943, 4 per cent.	917,000.	916,914.17
Pennsylvania Company, 1921, 4½ per cent.	1,047,000.	1,047,000.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1919, 5 per cent.	1,801,000.	1,799,750.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1923, 4 per cent.	171,000.	170,937.50
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1943, 4 per cent.	22,000.	22,000
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., £237,800 Stg., 1945, 3½ per cent.	1,155,748.90	1,074,846.48
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4 per cent.	576,000.	576,000.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4½ per cent.	322,000.	322,000.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 5 per cent.	532,000.	532,000.
Perkiomen R. R. Co. (Reading), 1918, 5 per cent.	41,400.	41,400.
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co., 1943, 4 per cent.	4,200,000.	4,200,000.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Co., 1920, 4 per cent.	519,000.	519,000.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Co., 1920, 5 per cent.	851,000.	851,000.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Co., 1920, 6 per cent.	802,000.	802,000.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 1933, 5 per cent.	531,000.	531,000.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 1937, 4 per cent.	1,168,000	1,167,998.83
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 1941, 5 per cent.	109,000.	109,000.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 1947, 4 per cent.	2,328,000.	2,328,000.
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. Co., 1917-1926, 4 per cent.	118,000.	118,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Ser. A), 1940, 4½ per cent.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Ser. B), 1942, 4½ per cent.	1,200,000.	1,200,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Ser. C), 1942, 4½ per cent.	216,000.	216,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Ser. D), 1945, 4 per cent. ..	767,000.	767,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Ser. F), 1953, 4 per cent. ..	2,406,000.	2,406,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Ser. G), 1957, 4 per cent. ..	567,000.	563,761.11
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Ry. Co. (Penna.), 1943, 4 per cent.	1,634,000.	1,633,975.67
Reading Co. & Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1997, 4 per cent.	1,774,000	1,729,528.75
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., 1933, 4 per cent.	1,348,000.	1,338,128.65
Schuylkill River East Side R. R. Co., 1925, 4 per cent.	1,179,000.	1,133,900.
South Carolina & Georgia R. R. Co. (Southern), 1919, 5 per cent.	278,000.	278,000.
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of California, 1912, 6 per cent.	157,000.	157,000.
Steubenville & Indiana R. R. Co. (P., C., C. & St. L.), 1914, 5 per cent.	591,000.	591,000.
Union Pacific R. R. Co., 1947, 4 per cent.	801,000.	800,118.75
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1923, 4 per cent. .	129,000.	129,000.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1929, 4 per cent. .	259,000.	259,000.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1944, 4 per cent. .	710,000.	710,000.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1951, 3½ per cent.	1,000,000.	930,000.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Series C), (Southern), 1916, 6 per cent.	1,000.	1,000.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Series D), (Southern), 1921, 5 per cent.	17,100.	17,100.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Series E), (Southern), 1926, 5 per cent.	49,600.	49,600.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Series F), (Southern), 1931, 5 per cent.	3,000.	3,000
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Southern), 1936, 5 per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Wabash R. R. Co. (Detroit & Chicago Extension), 1941, 5 per cent.	386,000.	386,000.
Washington Terminal Co., 1945, 4 per cent.	528,000.	527,993.00

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Western North Carolina R. R. Co. (Southern), 1914, 6 per cent.	147,000.	147,000.
Western Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1928, 4 per cent.	416,000.	415,308.65
West Jersey & Seashore R. R. Co., 1936, 3½ per cent.	325,000.	302,250.
West Jersey & Seashore R. R. Co., 1936, 4 per cent.	1,035,000	1,034,777.22
West Shore R. R. Co., 2361, 4 per cent.	463,000.	463,000.
Railroad Loans,	$73,241,390.99	$72,268,231.54
Public Loans,	29,147,000.	29,134,501.22
	$102,388,390.99	$101,402,732.76
Public Loans as charged,	$29,134,501.22	
Railroad Loans as charged,	72,268,231.54	
		$101,402,732.76
Bonds and Mortgages,		9,061,621.97
Real Estate		155,000.
Cash		6,612,978.81
		$117,232,333.54

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$106,548,487.98
Surplus or Contingent Fund,	10,683,845.56
	$117,232,333.54

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY, 1912.

The subscribers, duly appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, to audit and settle the Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, under the provisions of the Third Section of the Supplement to the "Act" incorporating the said Society, approved March 15, 1824, having been duly qualified, respectfully report:—

That, in the performance of the duties assigned them, they have audited and settled the Books and Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1912, and have examined and ascertained the amount of the Bonds and Mortgages, Real Estate, Public Loans, Railroad Loans, and the other evidences of the property and effects of the said Society, and agreeably thereto have made out the subjoined statement, which agrees with the books at that date, and exhibits the situation and condition of the said The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society on the first day of January, 1913.

LUDDEN D. DAVIS,
WILLIAM DRAYTON,
PRESTON K. ERDMAN,
Auditors.

ASSETS.

PUBLIC LOANS.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Georgia State, 1915, 4½ per cent.	$70,000.	$70,000.
New York State, 1942-1962, 4 per cent.	1,150,000.	1,150,000.
Allegheny County, Pa., 1913, 5 per cent.	52,000.	52,000.
Allegheny County, Pa., 1925-1938, 4 per cent.	841,000.	840,678.39
Blair County, Pa., 1937, 4 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Columbia County, Pa., 1915-1919, 4 per cent.	20,000.	20,000.
Lackawanna County, Pa., 1921-1931, 4 per cent.	219,000.	219,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1914-1927, 4½ per cent.	600,000.	600,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1914-1933, 4 per cent.	921,000.	921,000.
Schuylkill County, Pa., 1941, 4 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Venango County, Pa., 1915-1919, 4 per cent.	85,000.	85,000.
Venango County, Pa., 1920-1928, 4½ per cent.	175,000.	175,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1913-1929, 4½ per cent.	271,000.	271,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1913-1931, 4 per cent.	154,000.	152,819.45
Westmoreland County, Pa., 1930, 4 per cent.	333,000.	333,000.
Wyoming County, Pa., 1913-1914, 3½ per cent.	4,000.	4,000.
York County, Pa., 1913-1928, 4 per cent.	84,000.	84,000.
Allegheny City, Pa., 1913-1937, 4 per cent.	779,500.	779,476.52
Allegheny City, Pa. (School District), 1913-1938, 4 per cent.	131,000.	131,000.
Allegheny City, Pa. (School District), 1918-1928, 3½ per cent.	27,000.	26,350.66
Allegheny City, Pa. (School District), 1938, 4½ per cent.	69,000.	69,000.
Altoona City, Pa., 1936, 4 per cent.	150,000.	150,000.
Altoona City, Pa. (School District), 1916-1933, 4 per cent.	141,000.	141,000.
Chester City, Pa., 1915-1925, 4½ per cent.	58,000	58,000.
Erie City, Pa. (School District), 1913-1932, 4 per cent.	97,000.	97,000.
Harrisburg City, Pa., 1913-1936, 4 per cent.	390,000.	389,994.88
Harrisburg City, Pa., (School District), 1913-1937, 4 per cent.	175,500.	175,500.
Johnstown City, Pa. (School District), 1927, 4½ per cent.	95,000.	95,000.
McKeesport City, Pa., 1914-1939, 4 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
New Castle City, Pa. (School District, 1941, 4¼ per cent.	109,000.	109,000.
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1913-1923, 3 per cent.	144,000.	138,600.12
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1913-1934, 3½ per cent.	884,500.	882,750.59
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1937-1941, 4 per cent.	9,950,500.	9,950,500.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1913, 5 per cent.	521,000.	521,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1913-1934, 4 per cent.	1,147,600.	1,147,584.11
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1915-1930, 4¼ per cent.	975,000.	975.000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., (School District), 1913-1939, 4 per cent.	247,000.	247,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa. (School District), 1918-1940, 4½ per cent.	466,000.	466,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., (School District), 1931, 3½ per cent.	7,000.	6,478.83
Pittsburgh City, Pa., (School District), 1939, 4¼ per cent.	43,000.	43,000.
Pittston City, Pa., (School District), 1914-1934, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Reading City, Pa., 1914-1928, 4 per cent.	101,000.	101,000.
Scranton City, Pa., 1913-1926, 4 per cent.	85,000.	85,000.
Scranton City, Pa., 1914, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Scranton City, Pa. (School District), 1917-1939, 4 per cent.	300,000.	299,607.78
Scranton City, Pa. (School District), 1928, 4½ per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Wilkes-Barre City, Pa., 1917-1922, 4½ per cent.	75,000.	75,000.
Wilkes-Barre City, Pa. (School District), 1913-1935, 4½ per cent.	482,000.	482,000.
Wilkes-Barre City, Pa. (School District), 1914, 5 per cent.	4,000.	4,000.
York City, Pa., 1918-1933, 4 per cent.	115,000.	115,000.
Borough of Bethlehem, Pa., 1916-1920, 4 per cent.	83,500.	83,500.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Borough of South Bethlehem, Pa., 1919-1933, 4 per cent. ..	50,000.	50,000.
Borough of South Bethlehem, Pa., 1942, 4½ per cent.	42,000.	42,000.
Borough of Butler, Pa., 1929-1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Borough of Washington, Pa., 1918-1927, 4 per cent.	175,000.	175,000.
Borough of Wilkinsburg, Pa. (School District), 1914-1938, 4 per cent.	227,000.	227,000.
Borough of Wilkinsburg, Pa. (School District), 1924-1940, 4¼ per cent.	73,000.	73,000.
Abington Township, Montgomery County, Pa. (School District), 1938, 4 per cent.,	60,000	60,000.
Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pa., (School District), 1917-1937, 4 per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pa., (School District), 1925-1940, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, Pa., 1922, 5 per cent.	83,000.	83,000.
Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, Pa., 1940, 4½ per cent.	28,000.	28,000.
Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, Pa. (School District), 1913-1919, 4½ per cent.	48,000	48,000.
Cook County, Ill., 1915-1918, 4 per cent.	87,000.	87,000.
Bergen County, N. J., 1916-1935, 4½ per cent.	164,000.	164,000.
Camden County, N. J., 1918, 4½ per cent.	27,000.	27,000.
Chautauqua County, N. Y. 1914-1921, 4½ per cent.	70,000.	70,000.
Monroe County, N. Y., 1917 3½ per cent.	50,000.	48,810.71
Los Angeles, City, Cal., 1915-1926, 4½ per cent.....	291,000.	291,000.
Atlanta City, Ga. 1916, 4½ per cent.	29,000.	29,000.
Atlanta City, Ga., 1926, 4 per cent, ...	43,000.	42,763.50
Chicago City, Ill., 1913-1929, 4 per cent, ...	1,040,000.	1,037,989.91
Des Moines City, Iowa, 1915, 4 per cent.	65,000.	65,000.
Des Moines City, Iowa, 1921-1931, 4½ per cent.	27,000.	27,000.
Des Moines City, Iowa (School District) 1932, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Louisville City, Ky., 1923-1947, 4 per cent.	275,000.	273,125.
Baltimore City, Md., 1916, 5 per cent.	254,300.	254,300.
Baltimore City, Md., 1926-1957, 4 per cent.	813,000.	813,000.
Minneapolis City, Minn., 1931, 4¼ per cent.	42,000.	42,000.
St. Paul City, Minn., 1917-1918, 4½ per cent.	212,000.	212,000.
Kansas City, Mo., 1915, 4½ per cent.	64,000.	64,000.
Woodbury City, N. J., 1916-1926, 4 per cent.	32,000.	32,000.
Albany City, N. Y., 1915-1930, 4 per cent.	50,175.	50,175.
Buffalo City, N. Y., 1913-1931, 4 per cent, ...	322,703.38	322,545.93
New York City, N. Y., 1913-1917, 4½ per cent.	335,000.	335,000.
New York City, N. Y., 1913-1956, 4 per cent.	2,557,000.	2,555,176.85
New York City, N. Y., 1915-1918, 3½ per cent.	96,000.	93,338.78
New York City, N. Y., 1915-1918, 7 per cent.	487,000.	487,000.
New York City, N. Y., 1917-1918, 6 per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Schenectady City, N. Y., 1914-1930, 4¼ per cent.	82,500	82,500.
Syracuse City, N. Y., 1913-1932, 4½ per cent.	117,000.	117,000.
Yonkers City, N. Y., 1913-1932, 4½ per cent.	118,000.	118,000.
Toledo City, Ohio, 1919, 4½ per cent.	67,000.	67,000.
Zanesville City, Ohio, 1913, 4½ per cent.	45,000.	45,000.
Milwaukee City, Wis., 1913-1931, 4½ per cent.	315,500.	315,500.
	$32,681,284.38	$32,661,067.01

RAILROAD LOANS.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Alabama Central R. R. Co. (Southern), 1918, 6 per cent.,	$53,000.	$53,000.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. (Southern), 1927, 5 per cent.	648,000.	648,000.
Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., 1942, 4 per cent.	1,500,000.	1,499,815.97
Allegheny & Western Ry Co. 1998, 4 per cent.	107,000.	106,954.05
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Ry. Co., 1995, 4 per cent. ...	1,100,000.	1,096,500.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. of South Carolina, 1948, 4 per cent.	139,000.	136,901.01
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 1925, 3½ per cent, ...	4,500,000.	4,185,000.
Beech Creek R. R. Co. (N. Y. Central), 1936, 4 per cent. ..	77,000.	76,998.33
Buffalo & Southwestern R. R. Co., 1918, 5 per cent.	99,000.	99,000.
Catawissa R. R. Co., 1948, 4 per cent.	582,000.	582,000.
Central of Georgia Ry. Co. (Macon & Northern Division), 1946, 5 per cent. ...	11,000.	11,000.
Central of Georgia Ry. Co. (Mobile Division), 1946, 5 per cent.	82,000.	82,000.
Central Pacific Ry. Co., 1949, 4 per cent.	1,083,000.	1,068,110.26
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., 1939, 5 per cent.	402,000.	402,000.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. (Illinois Division), 1949, 4 per cent.	320,000.	320,000.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Chicago & Lake Sup. Div.), 1921, 5 per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Chic & Pac. Western Div.), 1921, 5 per cent.	56,000.	56,000.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. 1989, 4 per cent.	1,250,000.	1,250,000.
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., 1915, 7 per cent.	187,000.	187,000.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., 1917, 6 per cent. ..	188,000.	188,000.
Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., 1915, 6 per cent.	134,000.	134,000.
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota R. R. Co., 1916, 6 per cent.	11,000.	11,000.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. (Series A), 1942, 4½ per cent.	38,000.	38,000.
Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. (Hocking Valley) 1995, 4 per cent.	535,000.	535,000.
Continental Passenger Ry. Co. 1959, 4 per cent.	280,000.	280,000.
Dayton & Michigan R. R. Co., 1931, 4½ per cent, ...	500,000.	500,000.
Delaware River R. R. Bridge Co. (Penna.), 1936, 4 per cent.	26,000.	26,000.
Easton & Amboy R. R. Co., 1920, 5 per cent.	785,000.	785,000.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern R. R. Co. (Lehigh Valley), 1914, 5 per cent.	97,000.	97,000.
Elmira, Cortland & Northern R. R. Co. (Lehigh Valley), 1914, 6 per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
Georgia Pacific Ry. Co., 1922, 6 per cent.	30,000.	30,000.
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy & Lancaster R. R. Co. (Penna.) 1913, 4 per cent. ..	228,500.	228,500.
Jefferson R. R. Co. (Erie), 1919, 5 per cent.	385,000.	385,000.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co., 1997, 3½ per cent.	1,041,000.	968,130.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (R. R. Loan), 1914, 4 per cent.	974,300.	974,291.51
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (Gold), 1914, 4 per cent.	777,500.	777,500.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1914, 4½ per cent.	580,242.09	580,242.09
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1924, 4½ per cent.	344,000.	344,000.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1948, 4 per cent.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., 1923, 4½ per cent.	303,000.	303,000.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., 1923, 6 per cent.	409,000.	403,375.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., 1948, 4 per cent.	2,133,000.	2,133,000.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., Annuity, 4½ per cent.	16,000.	16,000.
Lehigh Valley Ry. Co. of New York, 1940, 4½ per cent.	1,023,000.	1,023,000.
Long Island R. R. Co., 1918, 7 per cent.	7,000.	7,000.
Long Island R. R. Co., 1931, 4 per cent.	10,000.	9,914.44
Long Island R. R. Co., 1931, 5 per cent.	185,000.	185,000.
Morris & Essex R. R. Co. (Delaware, Lackawanna & Western), 1915, 7 per cent.	63,000.	63,000.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Louisville & Nashville), 1913, 7 per cent.	262,000.	262,000.
New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. (Boston & Albany Equipment Trust), 1913-1924, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., 1937, 4 per cent.	1,369,000.	1,368,038.33
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1919, 5 per cent.	858,000.	858,000.
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1920, 5 per cent.	1,462,000	1,462,000.
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1923, 4½ per cent.	2,071,000.	2,071,000.
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1928, 4 per cent.	233,500.	232,834.80
New York & Erie R. R. Co., 1947, 4 per cent.	951,000.	951,000.
New York, Lackawanna & Western Ry. Co., 1921, 6 per cent.	213,000.	213,000.
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., 1996, 4 per cent.	562,000.	561,425.72
Northern Central Ry. Co., 1925, 4½ per cent.	203,000.	203,000.
Northern Central Ry. Co., 1926, 5 per cent.	312,000.	312,000.
Northern Pacific Ry. Co., 1997, 4 per cent.	1,178,000.	1,178,000.
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1928, 4 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1936, 4 per cent.	503,500.	503,500.
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1953, 3.30 per cent.	2,770,000.	2,382,200.
Ohio Connecting Ry. Co. (P. C., C. & St. L.), 1943, 4 per cent.	917,000.	916,914.17
Pennsylvania Company, 1921, 4½ per cent.	1,205,000.	1,205,000.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1919, 5 per cent.	1,801,000.	1,799,750.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1923, 4 per cent.	197,000.	196,937.50
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1943, 4 per cent.	22,000.	22,000.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., £237,800 Stg., 1945, 3½ per cent.	1,155,748.90	1,074,846.48
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4 per cent.	548,000.	583,991.11
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4½ per cent.	325,000.	325,000.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 5 per cent.	572,000.	572,000.
Perkiomen R. R. Co. (Reading), 1918, 5 per cent.	44,900.	44,900.
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co., 1943, 4 per cent.	4,200,000.	4,200,000.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Co., 1920, 4 per cent.	548,000.	547,801.67
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Co., 1920, 5 per cent.	855,000.	855,000.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Co., 1920, 6 per cent.	802,000.	802,000.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 1933, 5 per cent.	531,000.	531,000.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 1937, 4 per cent.	1,168,000.	1,167,998.83
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 1941, 5 per cent.	109,000.	109,000.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 1947, 4 per cent.	2,331,000.	2,330,984.39
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. (Reading Company), 1997, 4 per cent.	1,774,000.	1,729,528.75
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. Co., 1917-1926, 4 per cent.	144,000.	143,883.16
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Series A), 1940, 4½ per cent.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Series B), 1942, 4½ per cent.	1,200,000.	1,200,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Series C), 1942, 4½ per cent.	216,000.	216,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Series D), 1945, 4 per cent.	767,000.	767,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Series F), 1953, 4 per cent.	2,406,000.	2,406,000.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. (Series G), 1957, 4 per cent.	567,000	563,761.11
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Ry. Co. (Penna.), 1943, 4 per cent.	1,634,000.	1,633,975.67
Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. (Southern), 1915, 6 per cent.	114,000.	114,000.
St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Co., 1917, 5 per cent.	36,000.	36,000.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. Co., 1933, 4 per cent.	1,373,000.	1,362,710.60
Schuylkill River East Side R. R. Co., 1925, 4 per cent.	1,179,000.	1,133,900.
South Carolina & Georgia R. R. Co., (Southern), 1919, 5 per cent.	290,000.	290,000.
South West Pennsylvania Ry. Co. (Penna.), 1917, 7 per cent.	250,000.	250,000.
Steubenville & Indiana R. R. Co. (P., C., C. & St. L.), 1914, 5 per cent.	594,000.	594,000.
Union Pacific R. R. Co., 1947, 4 per cent.	814,000.	813,087.33
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1923, 4 per cent.	148,000.	147,997.89
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1929, 4 per cent.	273,000.	272,977.50
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1944, 4 per cent.	710,000.	710,000.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1951, 3½ per cent.	1,000,000.	930,000.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Southern), Series C, 1916, 6 per cent.	7,000.	7,000.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Southern), Series D, 1921, 5 per cent.	20,600	20,600.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Southern), Series E, 1926, 5 per cent.	74,000.	74,000.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Southern), Series F, 1931, 5 per cent.	3,000.	3,000.
Virginia Midland Ry. Co. (Southern), 1936, 5 per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Wabash R. R. Co. (Detroit & Chicago Extension), 1941, 5 per cent.	389,000.	389,000.
Washington Terminal Co., 1945, 4 per cent.	528,000.	527,993.06
Western North Carolina R. R. Co. (Southern), 1914, 6 per cent.	148,000.	148,000.
Western Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1928, 4 per cent.	472,000.	471,308.65
West Jersey & Seashore R. R. Co., 1936, 3½ per cent.	325,000.	302,250.
West Jersey & Seashore R. R. Co., 1936, 4 per cent.	1,035,000.	1,034,777.22
West Shore R. R. Co., 2361, 4 per cent.	463,000.	463,000.
Railroad Loans	$74,928,790.99	$73,844,106.60
Public Loans	32,681,284.38	32,661,067.01
	$107,610,075.37	$106,505,173.61
Public Loans as charged	$32,661,067.01	
Railroad Loans as charged	73,844,106.60	
		$106,505,173.61
Bonds and Mortgages		9,530,221.44
Real Estate		155,000.
Cash		6,647,001.01
		$122,837,396.06

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$111,671,396.12
Surplus or Contingent Fund	11,165,999.94
	$122,837,396.06

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, 1911.

The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia,

Tenth and Walnut Streets.

Philadelphia, February 1st, 1912.

Honorable John M. Reynolds,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

On behalf, and by direction of the Auditors duly appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of this County, to audit and settle the accounts of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia for the year 1911, I have the honor to hand you herewith their report which has been prepared, and which is forwarded in conformity with the charter of this Society.

I remain,

Yours truly,

WM. K. RAMBORGER,
Treasurer and Secretary

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE YEAR 1911.

ASSETS

$780,600.00	Bonds and mortgages, first incumbrances	$780,150.00
600,000.00	City of Boston, Registered, 3½ per cent Bonds, due 1930, $500,000 and 1940, $100,000	600,000.00
200,000.00	City of New York, Registered, 4 per cent. Stock, due 1956	200,000.00
900,000.00	City of Philadelphia, Registered, 4's, due 1937-38, $600,000, and Coupons, 3½'s, due 1934 $300,000	900,000.00
1,300,000.00	City of Philadelphia, Registered, 3½'s, due 1911-12, $250,000, and Registeed 3's, due 1913-19, $1,050,000	1,300,000.00
64,000.00	City of Harrisburg, Public Imp't., 3½'s, Coupons, 1918-19	63,920.00
100,000.00	City of Duluth, Refunding, 4½'s, due 1914, $40,000, and Water and Light 5's, due 1926 $60,000	100,000.00
100,000.00	City of St. Paul, High School, 4's, Coupons	100,000.00
200,000.00	City of Elizabeth, N. J., Adjustment 4's due 1922, Coupons	199,708.75
100,000.00	City of Baltimore Annex Imp't. 4's, Registered,	99,937.50
275,000.00	City of Jersey City, Water 5's, $50,000, and 4½'s, $70,000, City Hall 5's, $65,000, and Assessment 5's, $90,000	275,000.00
225,000.00	City of Jersey City, Refunding 4's, $100,000, and General 4½'s, $100,000, and Park 4's, $25,000	225,000.00
65,000.00	City of Orange, N. J., Water 5 per cent. loan, Coupons, due 1912,	65,000.00
50,000.00	City of Richmond, Va., 5 per cent. Registered Bonds, due 1921,	50,000.00
194,000.00	City of Nashville Cpn. Water Bonds, due 1918-22, 4½'s, $25,000, $50,000, Water 6's, due 1915, $94,000, Water 5's, due 1921, $25,000	194,000.00

ASSETS.—Continued.

10,000.00	City of Reading, Pa., Refunding Water 4's, due 1919	10,000.00
25,000.00	City of Camden, N. J., Refunding Water 4's, due 1919	25,000.00
500,000.00	Penna. Company Mtg. 4½'s, due 1921, Cpns., $392,000, Regd., $108,000.00	500,000.00
500,000.00	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. W. 1st Mtg. 3½'s Reg'd., due 1997, $100,000, and 4's, due 1928, Cpns., $400,000	499,250.00
100,000.00	Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis Consol. Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1944	100,000.00
200,000.00	Ohio Connecting R. W. 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1943, Cpns.	200,000.00
158,000.00	McKeesport & Belle Vernon R. R. 1st Mtg. 6's, due 1918, Cpns.,	158,000.00
750,000.00	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co. Fndg. & Impt. 4's, due 1948, $400,000, R. R. Loan, $50,000, 1st Mtg. 4½'s, $100,000, Coll. Trust 4½'s, $200,000	750,000.00
500,000.00	Penna. R. R. Consol. Mtg. 4's, Regd., $200,000, and Convertible 3½'s of 1915, Cpns., $300,000	481,657.73
550,000.00	Penna. R. R. Coll. Trust 4½'s of 1913, Cpns., $300,000, Consol. Mtg. 5's, Cpns., $100,000, and Regd., due 1919, $150,000	550,000.00
969,000.00	Penna. Company Ltd. 3½'s, Series A, due 1937, Regd., $350,000, Series B, due 1941, Cpns., $350,000, and 3½'s, due 1916, Coupons, $269,000	950,940.40
75,000.00	Phil., Wil. & Balto. R. R., 4 per cent. Stock Trust Ctfs., Regd., due 1921	71,750.00
110,000.00	New York Dock Company, 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1951, $55,000 and 550 Shs. Pfd. Stock (par $100), $550,000	85,250.00
50,000.00	Long Dock Co. of N. J., Consol. Mtg. 6's, Cpns., due 1935,	50,000.00
125,000.00	Beech Creek Extension R. R., 1st Mtg. 3½'s, due 1951, Cpns.	112,469.50
25,000.00	Phila., Gtn. & Chestnut Hill R. R., 1st Mtg. 4½'s, due 1913, Regd.	25,000.00
50,000.00	N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R., 1st Mtg. 6's, due 1921, Regd.	50,000.00
200,000.00	Pine Creek R. W., 1st Mtg. 6's, due 1932, Regd.	200,000.00
610,000.00	N. Y. Central Lines, 5 per cent. Equipt. Trusts of 1907, $210,000, and 4½ per cent. Equipt. Trust of 1910, Regd., $400,000	605,259.37
50,000.00	N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co., Genl. Mtg. 5's, due 1946, Cpns.	49,876.25
700,000.00	Phila., Balto. & Washington R. R., 1st Mtg. 4's, $100,000, and 4 per cent. Serial Bonds, Regd., due 1915-23, $600,000	689,756.76
50,000.00	United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co., Genl. Mtg. 4's, Regd., due 1923	46,750.00
204,000.00	Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co., 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1936, Cpns.	204,000.00
1,000,000.00	P., C., C. & St. Louis R. W., Consol. Mtg. 4½'s A & B, $438,000, Series C, $62,000, Series E 3½'s, $200,000, and Series G 4's, $300,000, all coupons	983,250.00
150,000.00	Schuylkill River East Side R. R., 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1925, Regd.	143,750.00
200,000.00	Balto. & Ohio R. R., 3 years' secured 4½ per cent. notes, due 1913, Cpns.	200,000.00
500,000.00	New York Short Line R. R., 1st Mtg. 4's due 1957, Regd.	500,000.00
300,000.00	Phila. & Reading R. R., Impt. Mtg. 4's, due 1947, Cpns., $100,000, and Consol. Mtg. Extd. 4's, due 1937, Cpns., $200,000	300,000.00
100,000.00	Reading Co., Jersey Central, Collateral 4's, due 1951, Cpns.	94,439.00
200,000.00	Erie R. R., Prior Lien Mtg. 4's, due 1996, Cpns.	196,645.00
300,000.00	Long Island R. R., Unified Mtg. 4's, due 1949, Cpns.	284,562.50
650,000.00	Phila. & Erie R. R., 1st Mtg. 6's, $400,000, and 4's, due 1920, Cpns., $250,000	650,000.00
775,000.00	Allegheny Valley R. W., Genl. Mtg. 4's due 1942, Regd.	775,000.00
200,000.00	Atlantic City R. W., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1919, Cpns.	200,000.00
184,000.00	Erie & Pittsburgh R. R., Genl. Mtg. 3½'s, due 1940, Cpns.	172,700.00
100,000.00	N. Y., Lake Erie & Western Coal & R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. 6's, due 1922, Cpns.	100,000.00
249,000.00	Jefferson R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's Extd., due 1919, Cpns.	248,920.60
130,000.00	N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R., Terminal 5's, due 1943, Cpns.	130,000.00
150,000.00	N. Y. & Erie R. R., 3rd Mtg. 4½'s, $100,000, due 1923, and 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1947, Cpns. $50,000	150,000.00
100,000.00	Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo, 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1924, Cpns.	93,750.00
200,000.00	Chicago & Erie R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1982, Cpns.	200,000.00
150,000.00	Lehigh Valley R. R., Consol. Mtg. Annuity 6's, Regd.	150,000.00
500,000.00	Western N. Y. & Penna. R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's due 1937, Cpns.	500,000.00
300,000.00	Winston-Salem Southbound R. W., 1st Mtg. 4's,	281,746.69
175,000.00	Steubenville & Indiana R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1914, Regd.	175,000.00
200,000.00	Penna. Steel Rolling Stock, 3½ per cent. Trust Certfs., due 1912	192,863.00
100,000.00	Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1941, Cpns.	100,000.00
100,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Convertible 6's, due 1848, Regd.	100,000.00
600,000.00	N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk R. R., 4 per cent. Stock Trust Ctfs., due 1948, $500,000, and 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., $100,000,	577,400.00
330,000.00	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R. W., 1st Mtg., 5's, due 1933, $230,000, and Genl. Mtg. 5's, due 1936, Cpns., $100,000,	330,000.00
25,000.00	West Chester R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1919, Regd.	25,000.00
50,000.00	Tioga R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1915, Cpns.	50,000.00
200,000.00	Easton & Amboy R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1920, Regd.	200,000.00
100,000.00	West Philadelphia Passenger R. W., 5 per cent. Mtg. Bonds, Cpns.	100,000.00
50,000.00	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., Consol. Mtg. 5's due 1937, Cpns.	50,000.00
211,000.00	Penna. Steel Co., Coke Oven Mtg. 4½'s, due 1912, Cpns., $84,000, and 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1917, Regd., $127,000	211,000.00
200,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. R., 1st 6's, due 1931, Cpns., $150,000, Impt. & Extn. Mtg. 6's, due 1934, Cpns., $100,000, and New River Divn. 1st Mtg. 6's, due 1932, Cpns., $50,000,	200,000.00
200,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R., Consol. Mtg. 5's, due 1927, Cpns., $100,000, and Genl. Mtg. 4's, due 1948, Cpns., $100,000	199,811.25
200,000.00	Central Pacific R. W., 3½ per cent. Mtg. Bonds, due 1929, Cpns.	176,026.00
300,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Consol. Mtg. 4's due 1952, Cpns.	277,075.04
100,000.00	Reading & Columbia R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1912, Regd.	100,000.00
220,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. W., 4 per cent. Equipment Trusts, Series C, $120,000 and Series G, $100,000,	210,376.66
50,000.00	Northern Central R. W., Consol. Mtg. 4½'s, Series E, due 1925, Cpns.	50,000.00
200,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio R. W., 4 per cent. Car Trusts, Series D, due 1912, Cpns., $50,000, and Series G, due 1912-13, Cpns., $150,000	196,052.50
50,000.00	Wabash R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's due 1939, Cpns.	50,000.00
80,000.00	Jamaica & Brooklyn Road Co., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1930, Cpns.	80,000.00
300,000.00	Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf. R. R., Consol. Mtg. 5's, due 1952, Cpns.	300,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Hammond & Western R. R., 1st Mtg. 6's, due 1927, Cpns.	250,000.00
200,000.00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. W., Genl. Mtg. 4's, due 1988, Cpns.	200,000.00

ASSETS.—Continued.

140,000.00	St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. W., Consol. & Land Grant Mtg. 5's, due 1931, Cpns.	140,000.00
650,000.00	Balto. & Ohio R. R., West Va. System, 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1941, $500,000, Prior Lien Mtg., 3½'s, due 1925, $50,000,000, Pitts Junction & Mid. Divn. 1st Mtg. 3½'s, $100,000	606,941.06
50,000.00	Norfolk & Southern R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's due 1941, Cpns.	50,000.00
60,000.00	Central R. R. of N. J., General Mtg. 5's due 1987, Regd.	60,000.00
200,000.00	Greenbrier R. W., 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1940	190,750.00
400,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio R. W., Consol. Mtg. 5's, due 1939, Cpns., $300,000, and Potts Creek Branch 1st Mtg. 4's, $100,000	388,000.00
100,000.00	Choctaw & Memphis R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1941, Cpns.	100,000.00
100,000.00	Penna. & Northwestern R. R., Genl. Mtg. 5's, due 1930, Cpns.	100,000.00
48,000.00	Southern R. W. Co., 4½ per cent. Equipment Trusts, Series L, due 1913, Cpns.	47,471.04
100,000.00	Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewistown R. R., 2nd Mtg. 6's, due 1925, Cpns.	100,000.00
10,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio R. W., Special Car Trust 4's, Series B, due 1912, Cpns.	9,600.00
50,000.00	City of Chicago, City Hall 4's, Serial Bonds, Cpns.	49,875.00
300,000.00	City of Pittsburgh, City Hall and Municipal 4½ per cent. Bonds, Cpns.	300,000.00
50,000.00	Chicago & Alton R. R., 5 per cent. Car Trusts, Series G, Cpns.	49,195.00
200,000.00	Vandalia R. R., Consol. Mtg. 4's, Series B, due 1957, Cpns.	193,375.00
200,000.00	Dayton & Michigan R. R., Consol. Mtg. 4½'s,	200,000.00
174,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. W., 4 per cent. Equipment Trusts, Series N, $50,000, and Series O, $124,000, due 1912, Cpns.	172,133.50
206,000.00	Southern R. W., 4 per cent. Equipt. Trusts, Series K, due 1912-15, Cpns., $156,000, and Series N, 4½'s, due 1912, $50,000	200,500.18
200,000.00	Ogdenburg & Lake Champlain R. W., 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1948,	184,000.00
25,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.'s Stock, 250 shares cost 125 per cent.	31,250.00
70,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Genl. Mtg. 6's, due 1932, Cpns.	70,000.00
500,000.00	The Washington Terminal Co., 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1945, Cpns.	500,000.00
350,000.00	Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco Terminal 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1950	321,000.00
200,000.00	Lehigh & New England R. W., 4½ per cent Equipment Trusts, due 1912-25,	199,750.00
100,000.00	Bangor & Aroostook R. R., St. John River Extension, 1st Mtg. 5's, due 1939, Cpns.	98,750.00
300,000.00	Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield R. R., 1st Mtg. 4's, due 1959, Cpns.	283,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville R. W., Refunding Mtg. 4's, due 1947, Cpns.	235,062.50
100,000.00	City of Portland, Ore., Bridge 4's, due 1939, $50,000, and Park and Boulevard 4's, due 1936, Cpns., $50,000	96,000.00
50,000.00	City of Seattle, Wash., 4½ per cent. Garbage Bonds, due 1919, to 23	50,000.00
300,000.00	Union Pacific R. R., 1st Lien and Refunding Mtg. 4's, due 2008	290,937.50
300,000.00	Phila. Rapid Transit Co., 5 per cent. Equipt. and Trusts, Series A, due 1913-20, Cpns.	300,000.00
472,787.51	Real Estate, Office Buildings and other properties	472,787.51
1,820,785.00	Temporary Loans with Collateral	1,820,787.00
1,937,514.85	Cash	1,937,514.85
$32,607,687.36	Total Assets at par $32,607,687.36, Market value, $33,062,714.09, cost, as charged, ...	$32,171,722.64

LIABILITIES.

Deposits to December 31st, 1911	$28,554,975.61		
Interest added for 1911	975,375.56		
Due Depository, January 1st, 1912		$29,530,351.17	
Surplus or Contingent Fund		2,641,371.47	
			$32,171,722.64

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

The undersigned Auditors appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to audit and settle the accounts of The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia for the year 1911, having been duly sworn according to law, faithfully so to do, Certify that the Assets of the said Society at the close of business on the thirty-first day of December, 1911, have been examined and verified by them, and that the cost thereof, as set forth in the above Schedule, agrees with the Books and the Balance Sheet of the Society. The amount due to Depositors including Interest, on the first day of January, 1912, and the Surplus or Contingent Fund, are correctly stated and in agreement with the Books and the Balance Sheet.

J. B. COLAHAN, JR.,
JOHN C. HINCKLY,
MEREDITH HANNA.

Philadelphia, January 27th, 1912.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, 1912.

The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia,

Tenth and Walnut Streets.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1913.

Honorable John M. Reynolds,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

On behalf, and by direction of the Auditors duly appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of this County, to audit and settle the accounts of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia for the year 1912, I have the honor to hand you herewith their report which has been prepared, and which is forwarded in conformity with the charter of this Society.

I remain,

Yours truly,

WM. K. RAMBORGER,
Treasurer and Secretary.

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE YEAR 1912.

ASSETS.

$782,400.00	Bonds and mortgages, first incumbrances	$781,950,00
600,000.00	City of Boston, 3½ per cent. Registered Bonds, due 1930, $500,000, and 1940, $100,000,	600,000.00
200,000.00	City of New York, 4 per cent. Registered Stock, due 1956	200,000.00
1,775,000.00	City of Philadelphia, 3½ per cent. Cpns., due 1934, $300,000, Regd. 4's, due 1937-38, $600,000, and Regd. 3's, due 1913 to 19, $875,000	1,775,000.00
64,000.00	City of Harrisburg, Public Impt. 3½ Coupons, due 1918-19	63,920.00
100,000.00	City of Duluth, Refunding 4½'s, due 1914, $40,000, and Water and Light 5's, due 1926, $60,000	100,000.00
100,000.00	City of St. Paul, High School, 4's, Cpns., due 1940	100,000.00
200,000.00	City of Elizabeth, N. J., Adjustment 4's, Cpns., due 1922	199,708.75
200,000.00	City of Baltimore, Md., Annex Impt. 4's, due 1951, $100,000, and 1954, $100,000, Regd.	197,437.50
100,000.00	City of Norfolk, Va., Appropriation 4½'s, due 1942, Cpns.	98,500.00
275,000.00	City of Jersey City, Water 5's, Cpns., $50,000, due 1921, Water 4½'s, Regd., $70,000, City Hall 5's, Regd., $65,000, and Assessment 5's, due 1923, Regd., $90,000	275,000.00
225,000.00	City of Jersey City, Refunding 4's, due 1935, $100,000, General Reg. 4½'s, $100,000, and Park 4's, Regd., due 1927, $25,000	225,000.00
50,000.00	City of Richmond, Va., Regd., 5's, due 1921	50,000.00
194,000.00	City of Nashville, Water Bonds 4½'s, due 1922, $50,000, and 1918, $25,000, 6's, due 1914, and 15, $94,000, and 5's, due 1921, $25,000,	194,000.00
7,000.00	City of Reading, Pa., Refunding 4's, due 1919, callable	7,000.00
25,000.00	City of Camden, N. J., Refunding 4's, due 1919,	25,000.00
500,000.00	Pennsylvania Company, 4½ per cent. Mtg. Bonds, Coupons, $392,000, and Regd., $108,000	500,000.00
500,000.00	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. W., 1st Mtg. 3½ per cent., Regd., due 1997, $100,000, and 4's, due 1928, Coupons, $400,000	499,250.00
100,000.00	Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis, Consol. Mtg. 5's, due 1944	100,000.00
200,000.00	Ohio Connecting R. W., 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1943	200,000.00
158,000.00	McKeesport & Belle Vernon R. R., 1st Mtg. 6's, Cpns., due 1918	158,000.00
1,050,000.00	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co., Fdg. and Impt. 4's, $400,000, Coll. Trust 4½'s, $200,000, R. R. Mtg. 4's, $50,000 Coll. Trust Power Loan 4½'s, $300,000, and 1st Mtg. 4½'s, due 1914, $100,000,	1,050,000.00
500,000.00	Penna. R. R., Consol. Mtg. 4's, due 1948, $200,000, and 3½ per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1915, $300,000	481,657.73
550,000.00	Penna. R. R., Coll. Tr. 4½'s, due 1913, $300,000, and Consol. Mtg. 5's, due 1919, Cpns., $100,000, and Regd., $150,000	550,000.00
922,000.00	Penna. Company Guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Ctfs., Series A, $350,000, and B, $350,000, and Loan of 1901, drawable, $222,000	905,658.40
75,000.00	Phila., Wilmington & Balto. R. R., 4 per cent Stock Trust Certfs.	71,750.00
110,000.00	New York Dock Co., 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1951, $55,000, and 550 shares Preferred Stock, $55,000,	85 250.00
50,000.00	Long Dock Co. of N. J., Consol. Mtg. 6's, Cpns., due 1935	50,000.00
125,000.00	Beech Creek Extension R. R., 1st Mtg. 3½'s, Cpns., due 1951	112,469.50
25,000.00	Phila., Gtn. & Chestnut Hill R. R., 1st Mtg., 4½'s, Regd., due 1913	25,000.00
50,000.00	New York, Lackawanna & Western R. R., 1st Mtg., 6's, Regd., due 1921	50,000.00
200,000.00	Pine Creek R. W., 1st Mtg. 6's, Regd., due 1932	200,000.00
590,000.00	New York Central Lines, 5 per cent. Equip. Trust. Regd., due 1913-19, $190,000, and 4½ per cent. Equipts. of 1910, Regd., due 1915-24, $400,000	585,259.37
50,000.00	New York & Hoboken Ferry Co., Genl. Mtg., 5's, Coupons, due 1946	49,876.25
700,000.00	Phila., Balto. & Washington R. R., 1st Mtg. 4's, $100,000, and 4 per cent. Serial Bonds, Regd., due 1915-23, $600,000	689,756.76
50,000.00	United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co., Genl. Mtg. 4's, Regd., due 1923	46,750.00
204,000.00	Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co., 1st Mtg., 4's, Cpns., due 1936	204,000.00
1,000,000.00	Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis R. W., Consol. Mtg. 4½'s, A and B, $438,000, and C $62,000, Series E 3½'s, $200,000, and Series G 4's, $300,000, all Cpns.	983,250.00
150,000.00	Schuylkill River East Side R. R., 1st Mtg. 4's, Regd., due 1925	143,750.00
250,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½ per cent. Secured Notes, Cpns., due 1913	250,000.00
500,000.00	New York Short Line R. R., 1st Mtg. 4's, Regd., due 1957	500,000.00

ASSETS.—Continued.

300,000.00	Phila. & Reading R. R., Impt. Mtg. 4's due 1947, Cpns., $100,000, and Consol. Mtg. 1st Series 4's Extd., due 1937, Cpns., 200,000	300,000.00
100,000.00	Reading Company, Jersey Central Coll., 4's, due 1951, Cpns.	94,439.06
400,000.00	Erie R. R., Prior Lien Mtg. 4's, due 1996, $200,000, and 5 per cent. Coll. Trust Notes, due 1914, Cpns., $200,000	395,895.00
500,000.00	Long Island R. R., United Mtg. 4's, due 1949, Cpns.	471,812.50
650,000.00	Phila. & Erie R. R., 1st Mtg. 6's, Cpns., due 1920, and Genl. Mtg. 4's, Regd., due 1920	650,000.00
775,000.00	Allegheny Valley R. W., Genl. Mtg. 4's, 1942, Regd.	775,000.00
200,000.00	Atlantic City R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1919	200,000.00
184,000.00	Erie & Pittsburgh R. R., Genl. Mtg. 3½'s, Cpns., due 1940	172,700.00
100,000.00	New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal & R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. 6's, due 1922, Cpns.	100,000.00
225,000.00	New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., Terminal Mtg. 5's, due 1943, $130,000, and 4½ per cent. Equipt. Trust Cpns., due 1914-15, $95,000	224,556.64
150,000.00	New York & Erie R. R., 3rd Mtg. 4½'s due 1923, $100,000 and 1st Mtg, Extd. 4's, due 1947	150,000.00
100,000.00	Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo, 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1924	93,750.00
200,000.00	Chicago & Erie R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1982	200,000.00
150,000.00	Lehigh Valley R. R. Consol. Mtg. Annuity 6's, Regd.	150,000.00
500,000.00	Western New York & Penna. R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1937	500,000.00
400,000.00	Winston & Salem Southbound R. W., 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1960	374,715.44
175,000.00	Steubenville & Indiana R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Regd., due 1914	175,000.00
150,000.00	Cin., Dayton & Ironton R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1941	150,000.00
100,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, Regd., due 1948	100,000.00
600,000.00	New York, Phila. & Norfolk R. R., 4 per cent. Stock Trust Certfs., Cpns., due 1948, $500,000, and 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1939, $100,000	577,400.00
350,000.00	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R. W., 1st Mtg. 5's, $250,000, and General Mtg. 5's, $100,000	350,000.00
25,000.00	West Chester R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Regd., due 1919	25,000.00
50,000.00	Tioga R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1915	50,000.00
200,000.00	Easton & Amboy R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Regd., due 1920	200,000.00
250,000.00	Jefferson R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1919	249,920.60
100,000.00	West Phila. Passenger R. W., Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1926	100,000.00
128,000.00	Pennsylvania Steel Co., 1st Mtg. 5's, Regd., due 1917	128,000.00
50,000.00	Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., Genl. Consol. 1st 5's, Cpns., due 1937	50,000.00
200,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. R., 1st Mtg. 6's $150,000, Impt. and Extension Mtg. 6's $100,000, and New River Div. 1st Mtg. 6's, Cpns., due 1932, $50,000	200,000.00
200,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R., Consol. Mtg. 5's, $100,000, and Genl. Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1948, $100,000	199,811.25
200,000.00	Central Pacific R. W., 3½ per cent. Mtg. Bonds, Cpns., due 1929	176,026.00
500,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Consol. Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1952	466,075.04
220,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. W., 4 per cent. Equipt. Trusts, Series C, due 1913, $120,000, and Series G, due 1915, Cpns., $100,000	210,376.66
50,000.00	Northern Central R. W., Consol. Mtg., 4½'s, Cpns., due 1925	50,000.00
100,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio R. W., 4 per cent. Car Trusts, Cpns., due 1913	97,850.00
50,000.00	Wabash R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1939	50,000.00
80,000.00	Jamaica & Brooklyn Road Co., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1930	80,000.00
300,000.00	Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R., Consol. Mtg. 5's., due 1952	300,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Hammond & Western R. R., 1st Mtg., 6's, Cpns., due 1927	250,000.00
200,000.00	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. W., Genl. Mtg., 4's. Cpns., due 1988	200,000.00
140,000.00	St. Louis & Iron Mountain Southern R. W., Consol. and Land Grant Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1931	140,000.00
650,000.00	Balto. & Ohio R. R., West Va. System, Refdg. Mtg. 4's, due 1941, $500,000, Prior Mtg. 3½'s, due 1925, $50,000, and Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 1st Mtg. 3½'s, due 1925, $100,000	606,941.06
50,000.00	Norfolk & Southern R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1941	50,000.00
60,000.00	Central R. R. of New Jersey, Genl. Mtg. 5's, Regd., due 1987	60,000.00
800,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio R. W., 4½ per cent. Secured Notes, $400,000, 1st Consol. Mtg. 5's, due 1939, $300,000, and Potts Creek Branch 1st Mtg. 4's, $100,000	784,406.25
200,000.00	Greenbrier R. W., 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1940	190,750.00
200,000.00	Choctaw & Memphis R. R., 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1949	200,000.00
100,000.00	Pennsylvania & Northwestern R. R., Genl. Mtg. 5's, Cpns., 1930	100,000.00
48,000.00	Southern R. W., 4½ per cent. Equipt. Trust, Series L, Coupons, due 1913	47,471.04
100,000.00	Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg R. R., 2nd Mtg. 6's, due 1925, Cpns.	100,000.00
50,000.00	City of Chicago, City Hall 4's, Cpns., due 1928-30	49,875.00
50,000.00	Chicago & Alton R. R., 5 per cent. Car Trust, Cpns., due 1918-19	49,195.00
210,000.00	Vandalia R. R., Consol. Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1957	202,812.50
225,000.00	Dayton & Michigan R. R., Consol. Mtg. 4½'s, Cpns., due 1931	225,000.00
300,000.00	City of Pittsburgh, City Hall and Municipal 4½'s, Coupons, due 1935 to 38	300,000.00
74,000.00	Norfolk & Western R. W., 4 per cent. Equipt. Trusts, Series O, due 1913	73,093.50
95,000.00	Southern R. W., 4 per cent. Equipt. Trusts, Series K, Coupons, due 1913 to 15	91,483.73
200,000.00	Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. W., 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1948	184,000.00
25,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., Stock, 250 shares	31,250.00
63,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., Genl. Mtg. 6's, due 1932, drawable	63,000.00
500,000.00	The Washington Terminal Co., 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1945	500,000.00
400,000.00	Southern Pacific Company San Francisco Terminals, 1st Mtg. 4's, Regd., due 1960	366,000.00
180,000.00	Lehigh & New England R. W. Co., 4½ per cent. Equipt. Trusts, Cpns., due 1913 to 25	179,775.00
100,000.00	Bangor & Aroostook R. R., St. John River Extension 1st Mtg. 5's, Cpns., due 1939	98,750.00
300,000.00	Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield R. R., 1st Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1959	283,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville R. W., Refunding Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1947	235,062.50
100,000.00	City of Portland, Ore., 4 per cent. Bridge Bonds, Cpns., due 1939, $50,000, and 4 per cent. Park and Boulevard Bonds, Cpns., due 1936, $50,000	96,000.00
50,000.00	City of Seattle, Washington, 4½ per cent. Garbage Bonds, Cpns., due 1919 to 23	50,000.00
300,000.00	Union Pacific R. R., 1st Lien and Refunding Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 2008	290,937.50
280,000.00	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., 5 per cent. Equipt Trusts, Cpns., due 1913 to 1920, Series A	280,000.00
100,000.00	Northern Pacific-Great Northern R. W., C., B. & Q. Collateral Joint Mtg. 4's, due 1912, Cpns.	95,500.00
300,000.00	Milwaukee, Sparta & Northwestern R. W., 1st. Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1947	282,816.25

ASSETS.—Continued.

600,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½ per cent. Equipt. Trusts, Cpns., due 1913 to 22	599,968.75
200,000.00	Southern R. W., 4½ per cent. Equipt. Trusts, Series Q, Coupons, due 1916-20,	198,722.50
200,000.00	Erie R. R., 4½ per cent. Equipt. Trusts, Coupons, due 1915-18	198,403.80
76,000.00	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. W., St. Louis Divn., 1st Coll. Tr. Mtg. 4's, Cpns., due 1990	68,976.25
250,000.00	Richmond & Washington Co. Guaranteed 4 per cent. Coll. Tr. Bonds	240,250.00
340,787.51	Real Estate, Office Buildings and other properties	340,787.51
1,718,150.00	Temporary Loans with Collateral	1,718,150.00
2,166,182.96	Cash	2,166,182.96
$35,019,520.47	Total Assets at par, $35,019,520.47, Market value, $35,008,518.48, Cost as charged ..	$34,505,083.49

LIABILITIES.

Deposits to December 31st, 1912	$30,792,515.06	
Interest added for 1912	1,051,904.97	
Due Depositors, January 1st, 1913	$31,844,420.03	
Surplus or Contingent Fund	2,660,663.46	
		$34,505,083.49

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

The undersigned Auditors appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to audit and settle the accounts of The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia for the year 1912, having been duly sworn according to law, faithfully so to do, Certify that the Assets of the said Society at the close of business on the thirty-first day of December, 1912, have been examined and verified by them, and that the cost thereof, as set forth in the above Schedule, agrees with the Books and the Balance Sheet of the Society. The amount due to Depositors including Interest, on the first day of January, 1913, and the Surplus or Contingent Fund, are correctly stated and in agreement with the Books and the Balance Sheet.

JNO. B. COLAHAN, JR.,
JOHN C. HINCKLY,
MEREDITH HANNA.

Philadelphia, January 25th, 1913.

REASONS FOR PARDONS GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR FROM JANUARY 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg, January 7, 1913.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—In conformity with law, I have the honor herewith to transmit the reasons for pardons granted by the Executive from January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Very respectfully,

JOHN K. TENER.

No. 1-2—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, February 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Washington, to Nos. 216 and 218, August Sessions, 1905, Benjamin Hodgson, Jr., was convicted on two indictments charging him with the crimes of sodomy and buggery, and with felonious rape, respectively and was, on the 24th day of November, 1905, sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $75.00 and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of ten years.

In the same Court and at the same Term, to wit, to Nos. 217 and 219, August Sessions, 1905, William Hodgson was convicted on two indictments charging him with the crimes of fornication and of sodomy and buggery, respectively, and upon November 24, 1905, was sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of $75.00 and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of eight years.

On October 10, 1908, applications were filed for the pardon of each of these defendants which applications were then refused. On November 16, 1910, on application made, a rehearing was allowed, which was argued December 21, 1910; but the case was not then disposed of, and another argument was heard at our meeting this day.

Upon due consideration of the applications, we now recommend that pardons be granted these applicants, Benjamin Hodgson, Jr., and William Hodgson.

The allegations on which the charges in the indictments were founded were such as permitted the hearing and consideration at the same time or both of the cases against each defendant, altogether there were separate records in the Court. The details of the case were of course of a revolting character, and it is not deemed necessary to narrate them here. The convictions were brought about mainly in the testimony of the prosecutrix, the victim of the assaults, which testimony, if true, justified the severity of the sentences imposed. It was shown to us, however, that this prosecutrix, (who, about the time of the trial, removed from the locality, and who since has married and is the mother of a family), has confessed that her testimony given at the trial was not true. The affidavits of the mother and sister of these defendants, have been on file with our record for several months. These affidavits are to the effect of admissions and confessions recently made by the prosecutrix to the affiants of the falsity and untruthfulness of her testimony given at the trial. These admissions and confessions were made to the affiants who sought out the prosecuting witness, the victim of the alleged assaults, and importuned her to tell the truth with regard to the case. It was contended before us that inasmuch as these affidavits had not been challenged, or even questioned, by the Commonwealth, their verity must be admitted. On their presentation to Judge Reppert, who tried the cases, (especially presiding in Washington County for this purpose), they appealed to him with sufficient force to induce him to write to the Board as follows:

"October 13, 1910.

To the Honorable the Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—I have carefully examined the depositions to be submitted October 19, 1910, with the application for pardon of Benjamin and William Hodgson. I believe, in view of these depositions, that this application merits your favorable consideration for the following reasons:

1. In the trial of these cases the Commonwealth's evidence disclosed conditions so horrible as to be almost incredible, and it seems more incredible that such conditions could have existed for so long a period without the discovery of more corroborative testimony in support of Mary Jones.

2. There was manifested at the trial a bitter feeling of resentment towards these Defendants and their father growing out of labor troubles and religious differences. This feeling undoubtedly tended to color the Commonwealth's testimony.

3. If the depositions to be submitted are true, and I have no reason to doubt their truth, they discredit the testimony of Mary Jones at the trial without which the convictions could not have been had.

4. With these depositions before me I would undoubtedly have granted an application for a new trial had such an application been made.

5. The physical appearance of the Defendants when tried was prepossessing, clean and wholesome, and gave no indication whatever of dissipated life.

6. The Defendants have already been severely punished. If their conviction was a miscarriage of justice, as these depositions tend to show, their situation is and has been most deplorable. The depositions raise a reasonable doubt in my mind which I gladly cast in the scales in behalf of the Defendants, believing it to be better to err, if error there be, on that side than on the other.

Yours very respectfully,

E. H. REPPERT."

Under the commutation law the imprisonment of William Hodgson will expire in March, 1911, and that of Benjamin Hodgson will expire in April, 1912.

After reviewing the applications in the light of the record before us, aided by the presentation by counsel of the facts and circumstances attendant upon the whole unfortunate affair, and attaching importance to the views of the Trial Judge, we recommend that pardons be now granted to these applicants, Benjamin Hodgson, Jr., and William Hodgson.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 3—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, February 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, Honorable John K. Tener, Governor:

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Berks, to No. 52, December Sessions, 1909, Samuel Swatkins was convicted on an indictment charging him with larceny, and upon December 27, 1909, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for one year and six months.

An application for pardon was duly filed January 4, 1911, which was heard and considered at our meeting held this day. We recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that a pardon be accorded the applicant, Samuel Swatkins.

The offence charged was the stealing of ten turkeys.

The arrest and imprisonment of this Defendant, it has been represented to us, has resulted in the breaking up of the turkey stealing business in that community, and has brought about the reformation of the offender. Both the District Attorney who prosecuted the case, and the Judge who tried the case, have advised the Board to this effect. Moreover, the prisoner would, under the commutation law, be entitled to be discharged on the 12th of March next, a little more than three weeks from this date, so that his release would not shorten the term of imprisonment sufficiently to prejudice the claims of justice.

The letter of the District Attorney is as follows:

Reading Pa., Dec. 30, 1910.

To the Board of Pardons, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—I was the District Attorney of Berks County at the time Samuel Swatkins, who is now applying for a pardon, was convicted of larceny of some turkeys in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Swatkins, No. 52, December Sessions, 1909, and I am familiar with the facts of his case.

I feel that he has been sufficiently punished and I therefore believe that he should be pardoned. I also recommend a pardon so that he will have time to look around for another farm to live on after the first of April, 1911, his lease of the Benneville Hoch farm expiring at that time, or if he cannot get another farm so that he can make sale of his stock during the month of February, the customary time in this community for sales of farm stock. A sale at any other time could not be made to good advantage, Swatkins' term of imprisonment would with commutation expire on the 12th of March, 1911.

Very respectfully,
HARRY D. SCHAEFFER,
District Attorney."

The following is a copy of the letter of the Trial Judge:

"Reading, Pa., January 14, 1911.

To the Honorable the Members of the Board of Pardons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—I have been informed that the term of Samuel Swatkins, who was convicted before me and sentenced to a term in the Berks County Prison for larceny will expire on the 12th of March.

The District Attorney states that the sentence imposed on him has been effective in breaking up a gang of chicken thieves who operated in this County. It is also represented that the defendant has reformed, and that it will be greatly to the benefit of his family if he could join them in a new home on a farm which they have secured in this County.

In view of the short time which will elapse between this and the end of his term, I recommend that he be given the benefit of the doubt and the chance to show that his reformation is sincere.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM KERPER STEVENS."

Under these conditions we are persuaded that we can with propriety favor this application, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Samuel Swatkins.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 4—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, February 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor:

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 205, September Sessions, 1910, Mrs. Rose Hudson entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging her with the crime of larceny, and on September 7, 1910, she was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-fourth cents and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Work House for the period of one year.

On February 1, 1910, an application for pardon was duly filed. This application was heard at our hearing held this day. Upon careful consideration of the case, we recommend the allowance of the application.

The applicant is a married woman, who, by stress of unfortunate circumstances, was constrained to seek employment in a Pittsburgh store as saleswoman. While engaged there, and impelled possibly by her feelings of need and the desire to possess some of the articles of attire which she saw around her in such abundance, she yielded to temptation and appropriated to her own use and carried away from the store, certain pieces of merchandise, namely, a number of dresses. She was detected in her wrongdoing, was

charged with theft and placed under arrest She at once confessed to her stealing, and restored everything that she had taken. Upon being called for trial in Court she entered a plea of guilty, and received the sentence as above stated.

This was the first offence with which this applicant has been charged. The proprietor of the store, Mr. K. Solomon, under date of October 29, 1910, wrote to the Judge who imposed the sentence as follows:

"To Honorable J. A. Evans:
On September 7th 1910, one Rose Hudson was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one quarter cents, the costs of the prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Allegheny County Work House for a period of one year, the charge against her being larceny of goods from our store where she was employed.
A great many people have been to see me and they inform me that this was her first offence, If this be true, I have no objection to your Honor modifying said sentence.
I remain,
Respectfully yours,
K. SOLOMON."

Judge Evans, who imposed the sentence, writes to the Board under date of December 29, 1910:

"To the Pardon Board, Harrisburg, Pa.
Gentlemen:—I enclose your letter to me from K. Solomon, the prosecutor in the case of Com. vs. Rose Hudson. At the time of sentence the prosecution, represented by private counsel, intimated very strongly that this was not the defendant's first offense. If the statements of this letter had been made at that time by the prosecution, I would probably have given a lighter sentence.
Yours truly,
J. A. EVANS."

L. S. Levin, Esq., writes the Board as follows:

"December 8, 1910.
To the Honorable Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Penna.
Sirs:—I acted as private counsel for the prosecutor in the case of Commonwealth vs. Rose Hudson who was sentenced to the Allegheny County Work House for a period of twelve months, pleading guilty to the charge of larceny. From the facts learned since sentence was imposed I believe that the woman committed her error during a weak moment and by reason of her financial condition. I believe that she has been sufficiently punished, and if your Honorable Board can see their way clear to grant her a pardon, it will be a means of giving the woman an opportunity to start life anew under more advantageous conditions than if she had to serve the full term, I am,
Very truly,
L. S. LEVIN."

The District Attorney, under date of December 7, 1910, writes:

"Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dear Sirs: My attention has been called to the application made in behalf of Rose Hudson, who was committed Wednesday, September 7, 1910, by Judge Evans, of this County to the Allegheny County Work House, for a period of twelves months, for the crime of larceny for which offence she was on that day convicted. After consultation with Judge Evans, Trial Judge, together with the Assistant District Attorney and officers in charge of the trial of the case, I conclude that while the conviction was just and proper yet under the circumstances which have especially been brought to light since her sentence, the extent of the imprisonment was too great. I therefore strongly recommend that a pardon be granted in this case by your Honorable Board at its present session.
Very respectfully yours,
W. A. BLAKELY,
District Attorney."

There are other letters of a similar import on file. The woman has been in prison more than five months. This punishment apparently has satisfied the demands of justice in her case, and it has been made clear to us that no further good would result from her prolonged imprisonment. Therefore we look upon the application as worthy of favorable consideration, and we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Rose Hudson.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 5—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, February 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor:

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 478, February Sessions, 1910, William Allen was indicted on a charge of riot, and upon February 25, 1910, on being arraigned, entered a plea of not guilty, which he afterwards on the same day withdrew, and entered a plea of guilty, and thereupon on that day was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of two years and six months, and pay the costs of prosecution. On March 4, 1910, the Court reconsidered the sentence, and reduced the term of imprisonment in the County Prison to two years from February 25, 1910.

Application for pardon was duly filed December 16, 1910. This application could not be heard until our meeting held to-day. After due hearing and consideration, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, William Allen.

The arrest, conviction and sentence in this case grew out of the street railway strike which prevailed in the City of Philadelphia early in last year. The commission of the offence is laid on the 22nd of February, and the case was called for trial on the 25th of that month, three days later. The applicant is a young man of about 24 years of age, and had never before been accused of any crime; but on the contrary bore a good reputation. Subsequent investigation on the part of the police authorities of the City seems to have convinced that Department that the imprisonment of now almost a year's duration is sufficient punishment for whatever violation of law can be charged against this Defendant during this time of great excitement. Therefore, the Superintendent of Police, in accepting service of notice of this application, wrote to counsel as follows, under date of January 21, 1911:

"Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of notice of application of John D. Allen, residing at 2845, Germantown Avenue, for the pardon of his son, William D. Allen, who was convicted in February, 1910, of riot and assault, and sentenced to two years and six months in the Philadelphia County Prison. In reply thereto I beg to say that I am creditably informed that William D. Allen, a young man of 24 years of age, bears the best reputation, and up to the time of his arrest had never been arrested or charged with any offence to my knowledge, and that he is a decent and law-abiding citizen.

* * * * *

The circumstances attending the arrest of William D. Allen are, I am informed, those which have been narrated in the petition for his pardon. * * * * The young man has served almost a year in prison. He has been severely punished therefore for any act which he may have been guilty of and the necessity for making an example of him I feel has ceased to exist by reason of the adjustment of the labor troubles.
In view of the young man's previous good character, of his comparative youth, and in view of the further fact the necessity for severe punishment has been removed and that he has already served almost a year of his sentence, I feel that there can be no objection on the part of this Bureau to the exercise by the Board of Pardons of such clemency as in their wise judgment they may see proper to exert.
Very truly yours,
JOHN B. TAYLOR.
Superintendent.

The Trial Judge is also now of the opinion that the ends of justice have been subserved, and he writes the Board, under date of January 30, 1911, as follows:

"Gentlemen:—In the matter of the application for pardon of William D. Allen. I have read the petition and letters attached thereto in the above application. Since the trial and sentence of the defendant, facts have been brought to my attention that lead me to believe that this young man is of good character, and that the offence with which he was charged and to which he pleaded guilty was probably the result of the influence and excitement of the moment rather than of any intention to violate the law. I am satisfied that the ends of justice have been attained and that the defendant has been sufficiently punished for his offence.
Very respectfully,
HOWARD A. DAVIS,
Judge, Court of Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1910."

A number of other letters endorsing the application, and also a numerously signed petition asking for clemency, are on file with our record.

Upon duly considering the facts and circumstances of this case, and with the application fortified by the endorsements referred to, we regard this as a proper case for the exercise of executive clemency, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, William Allen.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 6—1911

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, March 2, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Allegheny to No. 256, February Sessions, 1910, Harry E. Muehlbronner entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with the crime of embezzlement, and, on March 18, 1910, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the Allegheny County Work House for the term of two years.

An application for pardon was duly filed February 1, 1911. The application was heard at our regular February meeting, and the case then held under advisement. The matter has been given careful consideration since that meeting, and at a special meeting of the Board held this day, it was decided that the circumstances of the case warranted a favorable recommendation of the application. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted to the applicant, Harry E. Muehlbronner.

The applicant is a young man about 31 years of age. In the year 1909 he was one of the tellers of the Workingmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company, a banking corporation of the City of Pittsburgh, having entered the employ of said bank at an early age as a messenger boy and worked his way up to the position of teller. Upon the discovery of his defalcation, he made a full confession to the bank officers, and also to the District Attorney. The money that he misappropriated went into a business concern in which he was interested. He did not personally profit by his embezzlement. Another employee of the bank was concerned in his guilty actions, but it is not necessary to enter into the details of their association. About the time of his arrest, and while his case was under investigation, the City of Pittsburgh was in the midst of the turmoil and excitement incident to the Councilmanic bribery cases. The authorities, for some reason, were of the belief that this applicant was in some way implicated in these unsavory transactions, or at least had knowledge and information of criminal acts on the part of others connected with his bank in connection with such transactions, which information he refused to disclose. This belief, it is now admitted, was erroneous. The effect of the belief, however, which influenced the imposition of sentence, still remains. Both the Trial Judge and the District Attorney have written to the Board that since the correction of this belief on their part, it is now apparent to them that the sentence of two years' imprisonment was too severe under all circumstances of the case. The District Attorney, in writing to the Board, under date of February 10, 1911, closes his letter with the following expressions:

"It may be, under the circumstances of this case, that Mr. Muehlbronner's sentence was more severe than it would have been had not District Attorney and the Court been influenced by collateral matters with respect to the implication of certain officers of the Bank, which made the conduct of both Veverka and Muehlbronner appear more serious and aggravated than after developments disclosed.

There is no dispute as to the facts concerning the embezzlements charged, but my opinion is that your Board would be warranted in reducing the imprisonment from the period of two years to a shorter term."

Judge Swearingen, who imposed the sentence, writes as follows:

"February 13, 1911.

To the Board of Pardons,

Gentlemen:—It became my painful duty to pass sentence upon Harry E. Muehlbronner. I do not hesitate to say that I was influenced in passing sentence by the fact that Muehlbronner was believed to be concealing information with respect to transactions which had theretofore taken place in the bank where he was employed. From what I have lately learned I now think the suspicion of him was not well founded. Had I not believed he was concealing something, his sentence would not have been so severe as it was.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH M. SWEARINGEN, P. J."

Hon. Elliott Rodgers, who represented the Bank in the prosecution, also writes the Board as follows:

"Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 9, 1911.

To the Honorable Board of Pardons, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sirs:—I have been requested to communicate with you regarding the pending application for pardon of Harry E. Muehlbronner, and owing to my connection with the Workingmen's Saving Bank and Trust Company at the time the offence was committed, I believe I am thoroughly familiar with the facts.

Muehlbronner was a defaulter and plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Allegheny County Work House for a term of two years. Upon the discovery of his offence he assumed responsibility for the entire defalcation, but it subsequently developed that another employee of the bank, who also plead guilty and was sentenced, was decidedly the culpable party, and to my mind was the one really responsible, at least in a very large measure, for Muehlbronner's conduct. Mr. Muehlbronner aided us in every way to arrive at the facts in the matter, and to adjust all the troubles arising out of this unfortunate matter.

I have known him since he was a boy, and believe that this is the only trouble he has ever had. We have not now, nor have we at any time, had any disposition to punish him, in so far at least as I was concerned, and the matter was entirely in my hands, representing the bank. I believe that he has been sufficiently punished and earnestly recommend Executive clemency in his case.

Very truly,

ELLIOTT RODGERS."

A large number of citizens of Allegheny County, neighbors of the applicant, more than 1200, have sent to us their petitions asking that clemency be shown the applicant. They say that they believe that the applicant has been sufficiently punished for the offence which he committed and ask that we grant to him the leniency which he now requests, believing that he is a proper person to have this extended to him.

Allowing to the prisoner the benefit of the commutation law, his term of imprisonment of two years will expire next October; so that his release would now shorten his term about seven months. In view of the opinions expressed by the Trial Judge and the District Attorney, as well as that of the community, it would appear that there is merit in the request for clemency at this time. For these reasons, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Harry E. Muehlbronner.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 7—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, March 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor:

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Allegheny, to No. 18, December Term, 1890, Andrew Toth

(or Andy Todt) was, February 7, 1891, convicted on an indictment charging him with murder. Two other defendants, George Rusnock and Michael Sabol, were indicted with him, and were likewise convicted. On April 8, 1891, they were sentenced to be hanged. On February 25, 1892, the sentence of death was in the case of each defendant, commuted to that of imprisonment for life. In March 1895, Sabol was pardoned; and in December, 1895, Rusnock was pardoned. The efforts to secure a pardon for Toth have been heretofore unsuccessful.

On February 1, 1911, an application for a rehearing in the Toth case was filed, and, upon reasonable ground being shown, a rehearing was granted. The case was presented to us at our meeting held this day, and, after duly considering the application for pardon in the light of an explanation of the facts and circumstances connected with the case which had not hitherto been advanced or suggested on any of the prior hearings of any of the cases, we are persuaded that a pardon should now be granted this applicant. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted Andrew Toth, or Andy Todt, as he is sometimes called.

The homicide for which the defendants above named were tried, took place on New Year's Day, 1891, at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, in the Borough of Braddock, Allegheny County. The victim was Michael Quinn. There was a riot at the Steel Works that day which had been started by an element among the foreign workmen, many of whom were Hungarians, to which nationality this applicant belongs. These defendants were drawn into the riotous demonstration. Toth's supposed connection with the murder seems to have been proved by the testimony of but a single witness, who alleged that he saw Toth deliver the fatal blo won the person of Quinn in a scuffle that took place at a point on the premises of the Works designated as "No. 4 C Stove." Other witnesses testified that the striking of the fatal blow, from the effect of which Quinn died, took place at a point on the premises known as "Furnace A." These two points, it was shown to us, are by actual measurement, five hundred and seven feet apart. Moreover the witness who saw the blow struck at the last mentioned point, testified that Quinn was coming from the direction of the first mentioned point, and that when he came to Furnace A, he was uninjured and gave no evidence of having been assaulted, and further, that there were but two assailants at this last mentioned place, Furnace A, neither of whom was Toth. It appears, therefore, that the witness who testified to seeing Toth strike the blow at No. 4 C Stove, may have been mistaken, and it is on this theory mainly that this application for Toth's pardon is based. An analysis of the testimony given at the trial, compared with the testimony produced on depositions taken in support of this application, tends to sustain this theory. The trial occurred within about six weeks after the riot, and at a time the public mind was under the influence of the excitement naturally arising from the tumultuous events of the day, which facts furnishes an explanation of the failure to advance this theory in defense of the applicant on his trial in Court. Judge Stowe, who presided at the trial of these Defendants, writes to the board, under date of March 7, 1911, as follows:

"To the Honorable the Board of Pardons.

Sirs:—I was the Trial Judge when Andy Toth, Michael Sabol and George Rusnock were convicted of murder of the first degree at No. 18, December Sessions, 1890, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, Pa.

After reading the depositions and affidavits shown me by E. B. Goehring, attorney for Andy Toth, I heartily recommend that your Honorable Board grant him a pardon.

EDWIN H. STOWE.
Trial Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, Pa.

It appearing, therefore, that there is doubt as to the guilty participation of this applicant in the murderous assault upon Quinn on that day, and the two defendants who were jointly charged with this applicant for the crime, having been pardoned heretofore, we are of the opinion that the application for Executive Clemency now made for this applicant, can be properly favored. We accordingly recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Andrew Toth, or Andy Todt, as he is sometimes called.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 8—1911

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, March 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor:

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Northampton, to No. 24, February Sessions, 1909, J. E. Delehanty was indicted on a charge of larceny from the person, was convicted and on February 11, 1909, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of five years.

On February 1, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed. This application was heard and considered at our regular meeting held this day. On due consideration, we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant.

The alleged offence for which this imprisonment has been imposed, took place in the City of Easton. The man assaulted was a transient dealer in some sort of merchandise, named Cohen, with whom the applicant had taken a position as salesman. Some disagreement arising between the two, Delehanty demanded what was coming to him in the way of wages. Cohen alleges that Delehanty, while the two were alone in the storeroom, assaulted him, and took a certain amount of money from his person. Delehanty's story is that he demanded what was coming to him, and that Cohen became enraged and himself made the attack upon Delehanty. At all events the applicant was convicted and sentenced as above stated. Both these parties were strangers in Easton. Delehanty had been there only five days when this trouble arose. It is represented that considerable newspaper notoriety was made out of this quarrel between these two men, and that the circumstances were very much exaggerated, so that the public mind was considerably inflamed at the time of the trial. The amount alleged to have been stolen from Cohen was only about $12, and the whole affair did not justify the importance that was attached to it. Upon looking at the facts in this case as they are presented to us now, it seems that the two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary which this defendant has served, is sufficient punishment for whatever violation of the law can be properly charged against him. He evidently has been punished sufficiently, and no public interest will suffer if he is now released. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, James E. Delehanty.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Nos. 9-10—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, March 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor:

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lehigh, to No. 38, September Sessions,

1910, Hildebrando Schifilacqua was indicted on a charge of selling liquor without license and selling liquor on Sunday.

At the same time and in the same Court, to No. 39, September Sessions, 1910, Filippo Schifilacqua was indicted on exactly the same charge.

Both the defendants, when called for trial, entered pleas of guilty, and each was sentenced, September 12, 1910, to pay a fine of $1,000, and undergo an imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of nine months.

On December 6, 1910, an application for pardon of each was filed, which was heard on December 21, 1910, and being resisted by the District Attorney, was then refused. An application for rehearing was duly granted February 15, 1911, and the case came before the Board again to-day at our regular meeting. We now recommend that a pardon be granted each of these applicants.

The applicants are Italians. The charges against them grew out of the same state of facts precisely, and although there were two separate Court records, the two cases were heard together before our Board, and the same reasons for clemency are applicable to each case.

It seems that a certain firm of contractors had a large number of Italian workmen engaged in a railroad construction operation near Allentown in the Summer of 1910, and these two applicants, being both physically incapable of hard manual labor, were engaged by this firm to conduct the commissary for these laborers. In the course of running this commissary, these applicants did, what is represented to be the usual thing under such circumstances, namely, furnished beer to the workmen for pay. It is admitted that this sale of beer was illegal. Complaint was made, and the Court proceedings resulted in the sentences above mentioned.

One of these applicants, Hildebrando, had previously lost a leg while in the employ of a railroad company. The other is afflicted with rheumatism and is in a bad physical condition. The maximum sentence of imprisonment on a charge of this kind is twelve months. These applicants have served more than six months of their nine months term. It is their intention, if released, to depart at once for their native country. The elder of the two, Filippo, is entitled to receive, and has been receiving, a pension from the Italian Government for some services rendered. His continuing to receive this pension is conditioned upon his reporting to the authorities in Italy within a certain time in the near future. A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Commissioners of Lehigh County for the payment of a portion of the fines imposed. The District Attorney and the County Solicitor, under the conditions mentioned, now unite in the recommendation of the pardon. The Trial Judge, while declining to be a party to such an arrangement, writes that he will make no opposition to the pardon being now granted on the terms named. The interests of the community will thus be protected, and the law will have been vindicated, if the men are released, and no further good can result in their prolonged confinement.

For these reasons, therefore, we recommend that pardons be now granted to each of these applicants, one to Hildebrando Schifilacqua, and one to Filippo Schifilacqua.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 11—1911

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, March 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Clarion, to Nos. 7 and 8, December Sessions, 1906, C. O. Thomas was indicted on the charge of statutory burglary and of horsestealing, respectively, and upon December 7, 1906, was sentenced, in the horsestealing case, to pay a fine of $200 and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for four years, and in the burglary case, to pay a fine of $200 and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for three years, to be computed from the expiration of the sentence in the horsestealing case. The aggregate imprisonment imposed is, therefore, seven years.

On February 28, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, and the same was heard and considered at our meeting held this day. We recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant.

Two reasons have been advanced for favorable consideration of this application, first, that the law has been fully vindicated by the more than four years imprisonment already undergone, and second, that the applicant is afflicted with tubercular disease of the hip, which makes him practically helpless, and from the effects of which he is likely to die if kept in confinement, or at least have his life much shortened. The first of these reasons seems to have sufficient merit alone to warrant our favorable recommendation. The two together seem to have influenced Judge Wilson, who imposed the sentences, to join in the application for pardon. The District Attorney likewise recommends our favorable consideration of the application. Judge Wilson writes as follows:

"Clarion, Pa., February 14, 1911.

The Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Following a conviction on two indictments for felony Mr. C. O. Thomas was sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clarion County on December 7, 1906, to the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania for the term of seven years.

I am informed by Warden John Francies, and Reverend C. M. Miller, that hi srecord while in prison has been perfect and that there are no marks against him. I am also informed by Robert Anderson, Resident Physician, that Mr. Thomas is now suffering with a tubercular hip which has been operated upon on several occasions.

On account of his sickness, and since he has served over four years of his sentence, and, inasmuch as I am informed that on his release from prison he expects to go to live with some of his relatives who have taken an interest in him, I now join in his petition and recommend that clemency be extended and a pardon be granted to him.

Very truly yours,
H. R. WILSON."

Therefore, feeling that the ends of justice have been served, and that the interests of humanity favor the exercise of clemency in this particular case, we recommend that a pardon be now granted this applicant, C. O. Thomas.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 12—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, March 15, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lackawanna, to No. 115, April Sessions, 1908, Lewis H. Orcutt was indicted and convicted on a charge of perjury, and upon February 6, 1909, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of four years.

An application for pardon as filed April 11, 1910, and the application then refused. On February 15, 1911, on application duly made, a rehearing was granted. The case was again heard at the meeting of the Board held this day. After due consideration we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Lewis H. Orcutt.

The accusation of perjury, on which the indictment was founded, grew out of the forged Crawford will litigation, which was quite a well known contest in Lackawanna County about three years ago, and which absorbed public attention in that section of the State to a remarkable degree. The technical charge was made out, and the defendant was properly convicted; the jury, however, recommended the defendant to the extreme mercy of the Court.

The maximum penalty for the crime of perjury is seven years. The defendant was sentenced to four years. After the lapse of more than two years, and since the excitement and agitation of the public mind incident to the trial has somewhat subsided, this application for pardon appears to be viewed in the light of the recommendation of the jury, and we have not been advised of any serious opposition to its approval. On the contrary we have on file with the application many letters from prominent people of the vicinity requesting our favorable action. These people know the defendant, and are well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. When the application was before the Board eleven months ago the reasons for clemency then urged did not appeal to the Court and to the prosecuting officer. These reasons were: "That the ends of justice will not suffer by his being released at this time;" "that he has been sufficiently punished, considering the grade of his offense;" "that the jury that convicted him recommended him to the extreme mercy of the Court." The passing of time, and the additional year's confinement in the penitentiary, have lent strength to these reasons, and the opposition to the application has waned to a considerable extent. Judge Edwards, who imposed the sentence, in replying to our inquiry as to his views with reference to the present application, writes to the Board under date of March 13, 1911, as follows:

"A strong appeal was made for Orcutt a year ago to the prosecutor, the District Attorney and the Trial Judge. We discouraged the attempt to apply for a pardon at that time, and advised waiting another year. We think that the purpose of the law in the infliction of punishment on Orcutt has been sufficiently fulfilled, and that there is no objection to his being pardoned.

I have consulted the prosecutor and the District Attorney."

This being the thought in the minds of the Judge, the District Attorney and the prosecutor, the best qualified persons in the Commonwealth to pass upon the subject, and seeing that under the commutation law the term of imprisonment will expire in about nine months and a half, we are of the opinion that our favorable consideration of the application would be proper under all the circumstances as laid before us. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Lewis H. Orcutt.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 13—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Montgomery, to No. 132, October Sessions, 1910, W. Gordon Dyer was indicted on a charge of Aggravated Assault and Battery. He was tried and convicted October 15, 1910, and upon October 26,1910, he was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $250, costs, and to undergo an imprisonment at labor in the County Prison for the term of nine months. He was forthwith committed to the charge of the Warden of the Prison, and has been in custody since that day.

On November 5, 1910, an application for pardon was duly filed, which, after hearing, was on November 16th refused. On February 15, 1911, an application for rehearing was granted, and the case was heard again at our meeting on March 15, and then held under advisement. After carefully considering the application, and reviewing all that appears by our record and that was presented to us by both sides on the argument of the case, we now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, W. Gordon Dyer.

This applicant is a young man of about twenty-two years of age; a resident of Norristown, and of good family connection. The assault complained of was an automobile collision which took place on the public highway in the village of Jeffersonville, near Norristown, on the evening of September 10, 1910. Dyer was driving his automobile, and ran into a team, a horse and buggy, driven by Mr. Walter Smith, with whom was his wife, Mrs. Mary Smith. In this collision the horse was struck by the automobile, and was injured to such an extent that he had to be killed; the buggy was demolished, and the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, were thrown out with considerable violence and more or less hurt. An information was laid against Dyer. He was arrested, tried and convicted, and then sentenced as stated.

It was contended at the trial on the part of the Commonwealth that Dyer was driving his machine recklessly, at an excessive rate of speed, and altogether without regard to the rights of the public, and that the collision was the result of criminal negligence on his part. Also, that he was intoxicated. The defendant denied all these allegations, and sought to show in explanation of the collision that just before its occurrence the steering apparatus of his automobile became disarranged, whereby the car failed to respond to his guiding hand; that a tire burst; and that the machine by reason of these unforseen difficulties swerved from side to side of the road, and thus came into contact with the Smith team after it got beyond his control. The fact of the collision was not disputed, nor the injury to the horse, nor the demolition of the buggy, nor the violent precipitation into the road, and consequent physical injury, of the occupants of the buggy. The jury found against the defendant, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty as indicted," the Court overruled a motion in arrest of judgment and imposed sentence. The defendant has been in confinement under this sentence since October 26th last.

On the original application the reasons assigned for clemency were: (1) That under all the circumstances of the case, the sentence imposed by the Court was unnecessarily severe. (2) That there was no evidence in the case either of malice or willful wrongdoing by the petitioner. On the rehearing the reasons assigned are: (1) That he has undergone an imprisonment of three months since the rejection of his former application (2) That the sentence of the Court imposed upon him was an excessive punishment for the offense committed by him. (3) That the imprisonment of nearly four months already suffered by him is an adequate punishment for the offense for which he was convicted.

Certain matters have been brought to our attention which we think warrant us in taking favorable action on this application. An imprisonment of over five months has been undergone by the applicant. The ignominy and disgrace attached to a jail sentence, be it ever so short, is a severe punishment to a man of good or of ordinary social standing. An impressive lesson has been taught this young man. More than seven hundred of his neighbors, residents of Norristown and vicinity, have signed petitions to the Board testifying their endorsement of the grounds for relief laid in the application. There are many individual letters to the same effect. Ten members of the jury who heard the case and delivered the verdict of guilty have written to the Board asking that clemency be shown the applicant on the ground that he has undergone sufficient punishment. Mr. Smith and his wife, whose team was run into, write to the Board that they have received full satisfaction for all damage done them through this collision, and that they believe he has made full atonement and has suffered adequately, and they therefore ask that a pardon be granted him. The full amount of the fine and all the costs have been paid. More than half the term of imprisonment has been served. His conviction has not been without its penalty and sting. The record of the conviction and sentence will remain as a deterrent which will be as effective if he is released from prison now as it would be if he were held in confinement for the remainder of his term.

Under these circumstances we think that the Executive may properly exercise his prerogative of extending clemency, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted this applicant, W. Gordon Dyer.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Nos. 14-15—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, March 29, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Warren, to No. 1, December Term, 1907, Martin Nelson and Harry Shaw were, December 3, 1907, convicted on an indictment charging them jointly with robbery and aggravated assault and battery. Upon January 27, 1908, they were sentenced each to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of six years and six months.

Application for pardon was filed on behalf of these Defendants February 28, 1911. Argument of the case was heard at our meeting of March 15th, and the case then held under advisement. At a special meeting held this day, after duly considering the application, it was decided that favorable action be taken, and we, therefore, recommend that pardons be now granted to those applicants, Martin Nelson and Harry Shaw.

Shaw is a young man of about 23 years of age; Nelson is a man about 30 years old. The prosecutor was a man by the name of Oscar Olson. The defendants lived at Warren. Olson, it seems, was a resident of the State of New York. While traveling around he stopped at Warren on the afternoon of November 19, 1907. Soon after his arrival in the town, he picked up an acquaintance with Nelson, and later on in the day, with Shaw. Previously he was unknown to both these defendants. Olson had been drinking some that day prior to reaching Warren During his first conversation with Nelson, they had some talk about "going some place where they could have some fun." Nelson was willing to aid him in this regard, and together they purchased a team and started off on a trip to some nearby place with which Nelson claimed to be familiar, and where they could secure the attentions they desired. On the way they met Shaw, and he was invited to go along. There was more or less drinking by the three while they were together. The result that followed was, what usually happens under such conditions, a quarrel, before they reached their destination. The testimony of the prosecutor and that of the defendants differ with regard to what happened after the trouble began. The prosecutor alleges that after they had gone into the country a short distance, the two defendants assaulted him and took his money from him. This was substantially the charge in the indictment, and it was on this charge and the testimony of the prosecutor, mainly, that the defendants were convicted.

The grounds on which clemency is asked are principally that the imprisonment already served is an adequate punishment for the offense committed. A general petition, signed by a large number of friends and acquaintances of the applicants, and letters from reputable persons familiar with the facts in the case, endorse the application. The judge who presided at the trial of the case, and the District Attorney who prosecuted, in writing to us, lean to the side of clemency. Judge Lindsey, who imposed the sentence, says, under date of February 23, 1911:

"To the Honorable the Board of Pardons for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—Notice has been given to me of an application to be made for the pardon of Harry Shaw and Martin Nelson, who were convicted of robbery, aggravated assault, and assault and battery, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this County, and sentenced by me, President Judge of the Court at that time.

The sentence was somewhat severe but was, in the judgment of the Court, fully justified by the evidence and circumstances attending the case, and in view of the fact that it was not the first offense, at least as to one of them. However, they have served now three years and three months in the Western Pentitentiary, and if their behavior has been good during that period, and in view of the fact that they are both young men, I would not be adverse to the Board recommending their pardon to the Executive."

William S. Clark, Esq., who was District Attorney when the case was tried, writes as follows:

"Warren, Pa., February 18, 1911.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna.

In re-application of Harry Shaw and Martin Nelson for pardon.

Gentlemen:—At the time of the conviction of Harry Shaw and Martin Nelson in Warren County in 1907, the writer was District Attorney of Warren County and had full charge of the prosecution of this case against them. These two young men were at the time in the employ of livery stables in Warren Borough. The prosecutor, a man of about their own age, came to Warren from Jamestown, New York, some twenty-five miles away, and on the day of his arrival in Warren chanced to meet the two prisoners at a restaurant. The stranger from Jamestown was drinking. He furnished the money with which more drink was purchased, and all three became somewhat intoxicated. After being together for a short time in the evening, the stranger proposed making a trip to some place where they could have further excitement and pleasure; accordingly a rig was obtained from one of the liveries and the three parties drove through the outskirts of the town and several miles into the country. They alighted from the rig in a timber slashing, or clump of woods, and the prosecutor claimed that they wandered about for some time, the defendants claiming to be in search of a place that they were familiar with, and that finally the defendants started a quarrel with him, and after making some display of force, took his money away from him. The only substantial corroboration of the prosecutor's story, as the writer recalls it, was the testimony of the farmer to whose house the prosecutor went after being assaulted. However, the defendants were, we fully believe, rightly convicted by the jury of the offense with which they were charged. It seemed to the writer at the time that there were some extenuating circumstances which might have been taken into consideration in passing sentence. The fact that the prosecutor was not entirely blameless in his conduct and that the parties were drinking together, seemed to have some bearing upon the subject.

The writer has taken some interest in the proceedings for a pardon, because he is convinced that these prisoners have been sufficiently punished, and that it will be for their benefit, and not to the detriment of society in general, to have them released at a considerably earlier date than that fixed by the sentence. The writer has had some correspondence with Martin Nelson. He has no near relatives in this vicinity, Nelson has treated this whole matter very fairly, and gives faithful assurance that he will, when liberated, go to work and conduct himself properly. He expresses himself as meaning to do this whether pardoned or not. The writer has been impressed with his expressions and believes them to be sincere. The writer understands that Shaw has expressed himself along the same lines. Nelson was at one time employed by the Hammond Iron Works of this place and gave faithful service as a workman for a considerable period of time. This was just prior to his employment at the work in which he was engaged when arrested. I believe that Nelson is capable of going to work and sticking to a job and conducting himself as a decent citizen. Nelson is a good natured young man and shows no evidence of being harsh or mean in his temperament or ideas. I do not believe that he would act in an offensive way under ordinary circumstances. I have not had the same opportunity to observe Shaw, but believe that, if given an opportunity to lead a more industrious life, he would make a good showing. He had scarcely arrived at an age where he could be expected to accomplish very much when he was arrested.

If the new law, relating to indeterminate sentences, could be applied to the case of these boys, it would doubtless result in their release from imprisonment. It would seem to be fair to apply the same principles to their case as would be applied under the new law. This the Board of Pardons alone has the power to do. In other words, there is a strong chance that, if lenience is extended to these young men at this stage in their career, they will pick up and develop into useful members of society. The writer strongly believes that, in this instance, the State should pardon and furnish an incentive for better conduct.

I have no interest in this matter, except the one arising from some acquaintance with the prisoners and with the circumstances relating to their case. I do not represent them in any way as an attorney-at-law.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. S. CLARK."

From the history of the case, and upon reviewing all the circumstances as brought to our attention through the above letters, petitions, etc., and the statements of counsel made on the argument, we are of the opinion that the reasons alleged are well-founded; and inasmuch as under the commutation law there now remains unserved but little more than a year of their sentence, we regard this a proper case for the exercise of clemency. We, therefore, recommend

that pardons be now granted the applicants, Martin Nelson and Harry Shaw.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 16—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg April 19, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Wayne, to No. 6, October Term, 1910, Paul Spudis, (or Shudis), was convicted on an indictment charging him with robbery from the person, larceny, etc., and was, on the 29th day of October, 1910, sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of ten dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than fifteen months or more than five years.

On March 15, 1911, an application for pardon was filed, and then heard, but held under advisement until our meeting of this day. After careful consideration we now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Paul Spudis.

The applicant is a foreigner who came to this country from Austria about six years ago. He made his home at Scranton, Lackawanna County, and was a laborer in the mines. On August 11, 1910, he, with a party of friends and acquaintances, went on an excursion or picnic to Lake Ledore, in Wayne County, some forty odd miles distant from Scranton. While at this resort some sort of a disturbance arose during the afternoon of the day; there was a fight, and some body was robbed of a watch. Spudis and several members of his party were charged with causing or taking part in this disturbance or riot, and were blamed for the robbery. They were then and there arrested, and aftewards tried in Wayne County, where they were entire strangers. Spudis was unable to speak English, and of course was very much handicapped on the trial. After his conviction a motion for new trial was made, but by this time the witnesses had become scattered, and it was thought advisable to make application for relief through this Board. In discharging the said Rule on January 3, 1911, the Court said: "It being represented to the Court that an application for a pardon will be made to the Board of Pardons of the said Paul Spudis, we place ourselves upon the record as favoring such application." As a further indication that the Court was not entirely satisfied with the result of the trial, the Judge, under date of March 13, 1911, writes to the Board as follows, the District Attorney also signing the letter:

"Honesdale, Pa., March 13, 1911.

Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—Paul Spudis was convicted in this Court in October last of the offence of larceny from the person. He was sentenced October 29, 1910, to the Eastern Pententiary for not less than fifteen months nor more than five years.

We have been informed that an application has been made to your Board for his pardon.

The question of his guilt was a close one. We have learned that Mr. Spudis always held a good reputation among his people. That was not proven at the trial of the case. Had his good character been shown the verdict might have been different.

From our knowledge of all the circumstances of this case, we believe that justice would be done if a pardon were extended to him, and not only do we make no opposition to such pardon, but so far as we are concerned would recommend that pardon be granted.

Very truly yours,
ALONZO T. SEARLE. P. J.
M. E. SIMONS, Dist. Atty."

From an examination of the record of this case, which shows that the applicant bore a good character and that he had always been an upright and industrious man, we have reached the conclusion that there is considerable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant; and in view of the letter above quoted we are of the opinion that the ends of justice have been reached in the six months' imprisonment already experienced, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Paul Spudis.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 17—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, April 19, 1911.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 254 September Sessions 1910, Joe Joseph was indicted on a charge of Seduction under promise of marriage, and was, on December 14th, found guilty. On December 30, 1910, the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of fifteen months.

On April 6, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, and the case was heard at our regular meeting to-day. Upon a careful consideration of the application, and in the light of the facts presented at the hearing, we are of the opinion that a pardon should now be granted the applicant.

This defendant is a young man of about twenty-three years of age. The age of the girl was not clearly shown at the trial. Intimate sexual relations existed between the two, but there is doubt whether these relations reached a higher plane than a commercial stage. Otherwise the applicant seems to have borne a good character. Testimonials to that effect are on file. It was also represented to us by counsel representing the prosecution, who appeared before the Board, that both the girl and her mother have expressed themselves in favor of this application, on the ground that the applicant has been sufficiently punished. It further appeared from statements made to us, which seem to be reliable, that all the elements of the serious charge of seduction were not clearly proven to be present in the prosecution.

In view therefore of all the circumstances attending this case which have been brought to our attention, we are of the opinion that this applicant has atoned for what he did, and we recommend that a pardon be now granted him.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 18—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 9, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 139, February Sessions, 1909, William W. Ramsey was convicted on an indictment charging him with bribery, and on May 5, 1909, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, casts, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of one year and six months. An appeal from this judgment was taken to the Superior Court, where the judgment was affirmed. His actual imprisonment, under the sentence,

began March 12, 1910. He has been in confinement since that time, a period of about fourteen months.

On September 3, 1910, an application for pardon was duly filed, which was heard at the September meeting of the Board. The case was held under advisement until December 21, 1910, when the application was refused. At our recent March meeting, on application duly filed, a rehearing was granted, and the case was heard again at our April meeting, 19th ultimo. It has been held under advisement by us since that hearing. At a special meeting held this day, and after duly considering all the facts and circumstances attaching to this case, we arrived at the conclusion that this application was entitled to our favorable action, and accordingly we now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, William W. Ramsey

The offense with which this defendant was charged was one of a series of unlawful acts, committed by different persons, officials and others, in the City of Pittsburgh, that were brought to light in the year 1908. It was shown in certain investigations that were made shortly before that time that it had been a prevalent custom in the Councils of that city to exact money from banks and other depositories to secure the deposit of city funds therein.

Ramsey was President of the German National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the City of Pittsburgh. Though he personally did not pay any money to secure the city's deposit for his institution, yet he consented to such payment. Upon discovery of such illegal payment by the Bank, an indictment was found against this applicant on the charge of bribery, and he was convicted.

It happend that the case of Ramsey was among the first, if not the very first, of all these (as they were commonly called) "graft cases," and he was the first man sentenced following the aforesaid investigations. His trial took place and his sentence was imposed at a time when the public mind was greatly excited, and when public clamor was at its height. Subsequent events, however, have shown that the sentence was unduly severe as compared with those imposed upon other like offenders. It has been brought to our attention that many such other offenders, who were tied and sentenced a year of more after Ramsey's conviction, received sentences imposed by the several trial judges of comparatively short terms of imprisonment, and the President of one bank to a fine only, and no imprisonment. Inasmuch as the sentences of these last named offenders have in nearly every case expired, it seems to us that the deterrent effect of Ramsey's long sentence has been abrogated, and that the interests of society do not demand his further detention.

We have received many letters and petitions, signed by the very best citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, City and County officials, bank officers, newspaper editors, and persons in all walks of life, requesting our favorable consideration of this application for pardon.

Feeling assured that the ends of justice have been reached in this case, and with the cognizance that, under the commutation law, this applicant would be entitled to his release from prison within a few days, and bearing in mind his previous high character and spotless life, we recommend that a pardon be now granted to the applicant, William W. Ramsey, especially as he will thereby regain his citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 19—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 9, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 6, April Term, 1907, Alexander McDonaghy was convicted on the charge of rape, and on September 25, 1907, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for a period of eight years.

On April 6, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed. The application was heard at our April meeting, 19th ultimo, and then held under advisement. At a special meeting held to-day, having given the case full consideration, we decided in favor of the application, and accordingly we now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Alexander McConaghy.

The applicant is a young man of about 26 years of age, a resident of Philadelphia, who, previous to the accusation in the City of Philadelphia, where they had carnal connec- time of his trial he was about 22 years of age. In company with several other young men, he was charged with having induced a young girl to accompany them to a vacant lot in the City of Philadelphia, where they had carnal connection with her, which, under the law, was statutory rape, inasmuch as she was alleged to have been under the age of 16. He has always denied his guilt in the matter. Several of the others escaped punishment because of her inability to identify them.

The applicant has already served more than three years and seven months of imprisonment, and, it is urged, has been thus sufficiently punished for whatever he may have done. Previous to his arrest he was the sole support of his aged mother, who is now in poverty and distress. There are on file with the papers a great many letters from his neighbors and acquaintances, testifying to their knowledge of his prior good character and habits of industry, and their belief that he has been sufficiently punished, and that it would be for his own and his mother's good, to have him released from prison.

From all that we can gather from the record and the statements made to us, we are of the opinion that no further good will result from keeping this applicant in confinement any longer, that the ends of justice have been reached, and that the prisoner can be restored to his liberty with entire safety to the community, and to the benefit of himself and of his dependent relatives. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Alexander McConaghy.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 20—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 17, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 505 December Sessions 1906, Charles S. Cameron was convicted on an indictment charging him with the crime of bribery, and on May 26, 1909, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, casts, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of two years. On appeal to the Superior Court, and afterwards to the Supreme Court, the judgment of the Quarter Sessions was affirmed, except as to the length of the term of imprisonment, which, it was held, could not under the Act of Assembly exceed the term of one year. The record was remitted to the Quarter Sessions, and on January 28, 1911, the defendant was re-sentenced by that Court to pay a fine of $500, casts, and undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail for the term of one year.

On April 8, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, which was heard at the April meeting of the Board, and then held under advisement. At our meeting held to-day it was decided, after due consideration, that the case is worthy of our favorable attention, and we therefore now recommend that a pardon be granted to this applicant, Charles S. Cameron.

This prosecution was one of the commonly termed "graft cases" that arose in the City of Pittsburgh several years

ago. The cases followed certain investigations that were made with regard to a pernicious custom that was found to prevail in the Councils of the said City, namely, that of exacting money from persons asking for the passage of ordinances. Cameron was interested in securing the passage of an ordinance granting municipal franchises to a certain street railway company, which was an entirely proper and meritorious enterprise. He learned that it would not be possible to secure the enactment of this measure without the payment of a large sum of money to members of Council. Being confronted with the conditions that existed he undertook to accommodate himself to the practice that prevailed in this regard, and he entered into negotiations with a member of Councils accordingly. His purpose was detected and halted. Prosecutions were brought against the Councilman in question, and against himself and others. Trials and convictions fallowed, and Cameron was sentenced for his participation, as before stated.

The grounds on which clemency is asked are substantially, first, that the defendant was prosecuted with undue persistence under the belief that he possessed guilty knowledge affecting city officials which he refused to disclose. This belief is now admitted to have been without foundation. A second ground is that the petitioner has already suffered adequate punishment for his offending, and that the sentence imposed upon him is out of proportion in severity to those inflicted on others who afterwards were indicated and convicted of similar offenses.

From the examination we have made we are of the opinion that these reasons are substantial, and that they are entitled to our acceptance. The petitioner was a man of hitherto unblemished character. There are on file with us a great many letters from very prominent people of Pittsburgh endorsing the application and asking our favorable consideration. Among these there is one from Mr. John Marron, who was emplayed as private counsel to prosecute the various defendants in these graft cases, and who became very active in the breaking up of the notorious practices, and who was largely instrumental in securing the conviction in this present case. The District Attorney of the County does not interpose any objection to the application for pardon. The Trial Judge writes the Board as follows.

"April 25, 1911.

"To the Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Gentlemen:—There is now pending before your Board an application for the pardon of Charles S. Cameron, convicted in the Courts of Allegheny County of attempted bribery. The case was tried before me, and, there practically was no defence made for Cameron at the trial, his counsel relying upon the sufficiency of their plea in bar, which, however, afterwards was determined against them. At the time of the trial and at the time sentence was imposed I considered the case a flagrant one and was of opinion that the defendant should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, as no mitigating circumstances were made to appear. Since the defendant has been in jail, however, certain matters have been brought to my attention of which I had no previous knowledge. I have seen a copy of the letter written to your Board by Mr. Marron, the private counsel for the Commonwealth, who tried the case, in which he states the matters surrounding the case in detail which were not brought out at the trial. With the sentences imposed on other defendants convicted of crimes of similar nature, to which Mr. Marron refers, I had nothing to do, the Cameron case being the only one tried before me. I am informed that the District Attorney is willing that this pardon shall be granted and that he has written a letter to your Board stating his position in the matter, but I do not know this to be a fact. The District Attorney has not spoken to me on the subject. You will know if such a letter from him is before you. I desire simply to state that if the private counsel for the Commonwealth and the District Attorney are willing that a pardon be granted this defendant the Court is willing. Possibly the defendant already has suffered quite enough. His wife is heartbroken over the affair, and I am informed that the business interests of the defendant are sadly in need of his attention. Whatever action your body may see fit to take in the matter will be satisfactory to the Court.

Yours very respectfully,

J. Q. VAN SWEARINGEN."

In view, therefore, of all the circumstances as brought to our attention, we are of the opinion that the imprisonment which the applicant has already undergone, together with the notoriety and disgrace forced upon him, and the business losses sustained, is a sufficient punishment for his offense, and that the public interest will not suffer by his relase from confinement at this time. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted to the applicant, Charles S. Cameron.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 21—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 17, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 50 June Sessions 1907, Charles R. Richardson was convicted on an indictment charging him with the crime of Conspiracy to Bribe. On June 23, 1910, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the period of one year and three months. The judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions was affirmed on appeal to the Superior Court, and then to the Supreme Court. The term of imprisonment began February 20, 1911.

On May 2, 1911, an application for pardon was filed in due form, and the matter was heard and considered at our meeting held this day. Having given the case careful attention and examination we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Charles R. Richardson.

Richardson was jointly indicted with A. B. McGrew, These two men were members of a firm engaged in the brokerage business in the City of Pittsburgh.

Several years ago it became publicly known that there had grown up in the City of Pittsburgh in connection with the transaction of the business of the City Councils a system or practice of exacting the payment of money from persons desiring the passage of City Ordinances, however, meritorious and useful the ordinances might be. It transpired that in the year 1906 a certain Street Railway Company sought to secure the enactment of the necessary municipal legislation to enable the Company to operate on the streets of the city. The Company found themselves a victim of the system mentioned. Richardson was not interested in the Company. The projectors of the Company, however, applied to his firm for the loan of a certain large sum of money. This money the railway people wanted to use in their negotiations with Councilmen with a view of influencing favorable action on their proposed ordinance. Richardson was ignorant of their real purpose. However, in the course of business as a broker he turned over the cash to the railway people in the presence of the member of Council with whom they were dealing in their unlawful course. In some manner during the progress of the negotiations the package containing the money which Richardson had delivered into the possession of the railway people was alleged by the railway people to be lost. Its disappearance under the peculiar circumstances caused Richardson to lay an information against the railway representative for larceny as bailee, and against him and the Councilman for conspiracy to defraud. The arrest of these parties caused the transaction to be made public, and light began to open on the prevailing practice. The Mayor of the City started an investigation which finally disclosed the system that had become entrenched in the Councils of the City. The railway people afterwards, in retaliation it is alleged, caused the arrest of Richardson on the charge of bribery and conspiracy to bribe, by reason of his connection with the transaction regarding the loan above alluded to. His trial followed soon afterwards, and his conviction and sentence followed.

There was explained to the Board at Considerable length and in detail the bearing which the action of Richardson in bringing the charge above mentioned had upon the series of prosecutions that afterwards followed along the same lines. The information which he first brought to the at-

tention of officials led to the investigations that brought about so many exposures and ultimately broke up the nefarious practices. His trial and sentence, however, took place early in the proceedings and possibly before the full extent of the system was known. It was urged that in the light of subsequent events the applicant has been sufficiently punished, if, indeed, he should have been punished at all. It was also shown that public sentiment is favorable to the pardon of the applicant, as is evidenced by the fact that very many of the best citizens of Pittsburgh have transmitted to the Board their endorsement of the application. The District Attorney who had charge of the appeals to the higher Courts writes us that he considers that the defendant has been sufficiently punished. The District Attorney who tried the case is not now living, but Mr. John Marron, who was especially engaged to prosecute these "graft cases," as they were called, and who was instrumental in securing many convictions in the line of his duty in that regard, strongly urges the pardon of the applicant, in whose prosecution alone of all the cases that arose he had declined to take part, being of the opinion that this defendant was not deserving of prosecution.

Being convinced, therefore, from a careful consideration of the matter as gathered from an examination of the record and the presentation of counsel, that this is a case entitled to favorable action, we recommend that a pardon be now granted to the applicant, Charles R. Richardson.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 22—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 17, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Chester, to No. August Sessions 1910, Harry Anthony entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with Statutory Burglary. On September 5, 1910, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiry for the indeterminate term of from two years, six months, to ten years.

May 2, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, and the matter was heard and considered at our regular meeting this day. After giving the case proper consideration we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Harry Anthony.

Anthony is an unmarried man of about twenty-six years of age. He was engaged as a farm hand on the farm of Mr. Charles L. Chandler, near Kennett Square. He is represented to be a good worker, and an industrious man, and was the main support of his mother. Unfortunately one night last August, in company with another workman on the farm, he became intoxicated, and while in this condition they returned to the house of their employer, where they were accustomed to lodge. Anthony went into one of the rooms of the house and took therefrom a watch and chain, and some other trinkets. It was for this offense that he was charged with burglary. He made no attempt to escape. The next morning the stolen goods were found on his person. At the trial he was not represented by counsel, and entered a plea of guilty—obviously with no understanding of the gravity of the charge. The facts in the case do not appear to warrant the serious charge, or the severity of the sentence imposed. It is reasonable to say that a mistake was made in returning the information on a charge of burglary. It is now admitted that the offense was not more than ordinary larceny, and should have been treated as such. Moreover, it has been represented to us that it is the belief of the prosecutor that Anthony was instigated to do what he did by his companion, a man by the name of Butcher. Mr. Chandler's affidavit has been filed with the papers, wherein he states among other things,

"I am satisfied that the larceny was planned by Butcher and not be Anthony, and that Anthony was only a tool in his hands. Anthony remained at my house all night, and the next morning the goods, consisting of a watch and chain, were found on his person. I feel that the punishment Anthony has received is ample, and that the law has been fully vindicated. I also believe that the information furnished by him will result in the conviction of the real offender. Prior to his conviction for this larceny he was an industrious farm hand, with a good reputation. He has a widowed mother whom he always helped, and I sincerely hope the Board of Pardons will pardon him."

This case properly appeals for executive clemency, inasmuch as this was a first offense, and as the term of imprisonment of more than eight months in the Penitentiary about meets the requirements of justice for the actual offense committed. We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Harry Anthony.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 23—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 24, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 100, December Sessions, 1909, Samuel L. Hall was indicted on a charge of engaging in business of insurance broker without a license. He at first pleaded not guilty, but on February 11, 1910, he withdrew that plea, and entered a plea of guilty. On the same day he entered a plea of guilty to indictment No. 626, January Sessions, charging him with embezzlement by agent. He was thereupon on that day sentenced on the first charge to pay a fine of $300, and the costs; and on the second charge to pay a fine of $10, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for three years.

On May 2, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, and the case was brought to our attention at our May meeting. After duly considering all the facts in the matter we are of the opinion that the application deserves allowance, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Samuel L. Hall.

Hall is a man of about forty-six years of age. He was in the employ of a firm named Sherman & Marker, in Philadelphia, who were engaged in building houses of moderate size and selling them on installment payments, first placing insurance upon them and securing a certain advance payment on the sale. Their transactions apparently did not always square up to the mark of honesty, and it was alleged the members of the firm themselves have been under indictment for some of their dealings. The embezzlement charged against Hall grew out of the payment of two hundred dollars by a man named Brown which Hall claimed he turned over to his principals, but which they denied having received. Both the cases were heard by Judge Staples, specially presiding in the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions. Technically the defendant may have been guilty. He has been in prison considerably more than fifteen months under the sentence, in addition to about three months while awaiting trial. He was never before charged with any violation of law. Restitution has been made to Mr. Brown of the entire amount he claims to have lost. The defendant has suffered pretty severely, and it is not likely that he will offend against the law in the future. From all that we can learn regarding the

case it is apparent that no further good will be accomplished by the continued confinement of this applicant; but that on the contrary his release may be of great benefit to him and of no probable harm to society. Judge Staples, in acknowledging receipt of the notice of this application, writes to counsel for claimant as follows:

"May 2, 1911.

I herewith enclose the notice of the application for the pardon of Samuel L. Hall.

I, as presiding judge in the trial of the case, will not oppose the pardon, but upon the other hand think it would be in line with the general movement to alleviate the condition of the criminal, and especially of deal leniently with those in whom there seems to be a grain of goodness out of which there may be enough to reform him. As far as the punishment is concerned, I think that the defendant has suffered enough, and that by pardoning him it may result in some good to himself and to the community generally."

Very truly yours,

CHARLES B. STAPLES."

We also have before us on acknowledgment in writing by Mr. Brown of receipt of the two hundred dollars which was the subject of the embezzlement, and his statement that he believes the imprisonment which the applicant has undergone has been sufficient punishment, and his request that the pardon be granted.

In view, therefore, of all the foregoing we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Samuel L. Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 24—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 25, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to Nos. 506 and 567 May Sessions 1910, Thomas T. Ellis and George W. Ellis were indicted on a charge of selling eggs unfit for food, contrary to the provisions of the Act approved March 11, 1909. They were duly convicted October 25, 1910, and on November 3, 1910, Thomas T. Ellis was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs, and George W. Ellis was sentenced to pay costs and to undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of three months. On appeal to the Superior Court the Judgment of the Quarter Sessions was affirmed. Thomas T. Ellis has paid the amount of the fine imposed, and George W. Ellis began his imprisonment on March 31, 1911.

On December 12, 1910, an application for the pardon of George W. Ellis was duly filed, but, by reason of the appeal then pending in the Superior Court, the Application was, on December 21, stricken from the list. The degree of the Superior Court in the case was filed March 2, 1911, and an March 15 a motion was made before the Board for re-instatement of the case on our list and for a rehearing. This motion was allowed, and the matter was fully heard at our April meeting; it has been held under advisement since that time. At a special meeting of the Board convened that day, after having given the case thorough consideration, we have reached the conclusion that the application for pardon should be allowed. Our recommendation is that a pardon be granted George W. Ellis, but that the same be limited to take enect on June first next, by which time the applicant will have served two months in prison.

This applicant, George W. Ellis, is a son of the other defendant mentioned, Thomas T. Ellis. They are both members of the firm of T. T. Ellis & Son, who have been wholesale dealers in poultry and eggs in the City of Philadelphia for more than thirty years. This firm has always enjoyed the highest business reputation, and the individual members are of good social standing. The firm's business is extensive. Their transactions in eggs are in car and crate lots. As there are usually some bad eggs in any given large quantity, and it is impossible for large dealers to know the number of bad eggs in the various lots they daily handle, it had become a long established custom among dealers to grade eggs according to the supposed number of good and bad in a lot sold and to fix the price accordingly. It was shown on the trial that in the latter part of the year 1909, in the ordinary course of business the said firm sold, under the above conditions, a number of crates of eggs, some of which were found to be bad. Investigations on the part of the Pure Food Department traced these sales to the firm, and the arrest of the two members of the firm was ordered. The Pure Food Department officials had been earnestly engaged in trying to break up the practice of selling impure articles of food of various kinds, and the cases against these two defendants were prosecuted by that Department. It was not denied that the sales in question had been made by the firm. The defendants did not have any personal recollection of making the sales themselves individually, but they assumed the responsibility and undertook to defend. There had been many violations of the various pure food acts, and many arrests and convictions had been brought about in the City of Philadelphia. It had been the practice, upon these convictions, to impose fines upon the offenders. The fines would be paid, but the illegal sales would go on. The object contemplated by these laws, namely, the protection of the public by preventing the sale of impure articles of food, was not being reached. It became apparent to the Courts and to the Commonwealth's officers that an effective enforcement of the law demanded something more than fines. In this particular case it was held by the Court that the object of the Act of 1909 was to stop the sale of rotten eggs. It had not stopped it up to that time, and therefore the Court felt that in order to uphold the dignity of the law, and to secure the protection of the public, which was its intent, it was necessary to attach to the sentence an imprisonment of the defendant. The Act prescribes a penalty of fine or imprisonment, either or both, in the discretion of the Court. The minimum imprisonment under the Act is three months and the maximum nine months. This being the first case in which imprisonment was made part of the sentence in these impure food prosecutions the Court imposed the minimum term upon the son, and placed a fine upon the father.

It was urged before us as one of the grounds of clemency that the defendants in these cases, believeing that under the custom of the trade they were not guilty of violation of law, resisted this prosecution for the purpose of making a test case, having the impression that if the question should be decided against them they would be mulcted only with a fine, as up to this time no persons adjusted guilty of infringing the pure food laws had been punished beyond that extent. The outcome shows that in this view they were wrong. It has been established and promulgated as the result of this case that violations of the pure food laws will be punished with imprisonment as well as with fines. It was further urged that the conviction itself is a severe penalty to persons of the business and social position of the applicant, and that the conviction and the publicity it has received have had their good effect upon the community, and the ends of justice have been thereby sufficiently accomplished.

There is considerable force in this line of reasoning. This applicant will have served two months in jail on the thirty-first of this month. To him the imprisonment of two months, or even of a much shorter term, is as great a punishment as the full term would be to many another person, and the deterrent effect is as strong. The applicant surely has been cured of any tendency to trifle and take risks with the pure food enactments. An impressive example has been furnished to others who might be disposed to take such risks. The majesty of the law has been upheld, and a warning has been given to all dealers in food supplies.

The Court having been convinced of the necessity of a sentence of imprisonment it was not within their power to impose a shorter sentence than three months however much they may hape felt that a shorter term in this particular case would have accomplished the desired result. It is

within the power of the Executive to reduce the term of imprisonment by granting a pardon when it becomes apparent that the end sought to be accomplished has been attained. The learned judge, who imposed the sentence, when he refused an application to modify the sentence with respect to the imprisonment feature and substitute a fine only, says: "I am frank to say that if the legislature had given me discretion on the subject for the first offense, and realizing that it would be a deterrent to others by giving this man a very heavy fine, I might not have gone to the extent of giving him a sentence of imprisonment for three months, which is the minimum of imprisonment. But the legislature does not give me any discretion. In the matter of imprisonment it says not less than three months. I am entirely satisfied in my own mind that the only way to stop this dastardly business of selling rotten eggs is by imposing a sentence of imprisonment upon those who are guilty."

In further support of the application there have been filed with the Board a very gerat many letters and petitions asking for our favorable action. These letters and requests show that the applicant stands well in the community where he lives and where he is engaged in business, and that it is the belief of his friends and neighbors that he has been adequately punished for whatever transgression he may have committed; they show in addition that it is the universal belief that there was no intentional design on his part to violate the law, but that he was the victim of a practice that had prevailed in the trade for many years—which practice unfortunately for him did not harmonize with the Act of Assembly. It is also to be remarked that, by reason of the short time the Act of 1909 had been in force, its provisions may not have become known to the trade with sufficient clearness to induce the trade to accommodate itself to the requirements of the law.

In view of all the facts and circumstanes connected with this Application, we are of the opinion that the ends of justice have been served by the imprisonment of two months which the applicant has undergone under the sentence, and we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, George W. Ellis, to take effect on June first, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 25—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 17, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lehigh to No. 13, April Sessions, 1909, John Hirschman, in connection with Frank Kurtz and Frank Kreitz was indicted on a charge of aggravated Assault and Battery. On June 7, 1909, a verdict of guilty was rendered against Hirschman and Kurtz. Kreitz had absconded prior to the trial. Hirschman was sentenced to pay a fine of $25. costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison of four years. Kurtz was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for two years. Kreitz was afterwards apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to an imprisonment of five years.

On March 2, 1911, an application for the pardon of Hirschman was duly filed, which was heard at our March meeting, and then held under advisement. We now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, to take effect on June 7, 1911.

From statements made by counsel for the applicant, which were confirmed by the District Attorney, it appears that Kreitz was the principal offender. It is now conceded that Hirschman's sentence should not have been greater than Kurtz'. Kurtz, through the operation of the commutation law, was discharged last January. Judge Trexler suggests that if a pardon is awarded Hirschman it should take effect June 7. The Judge writes the Board as follows:

"March 11, 1911.

Gentlemen:—In re-application of John Hirschman for a pardon, beg to state that the facts set forth in the application, a copy of which was served upon me, appear correst. I would state, however, that if your Board sees fit to grant this pardon that the same should not take effect until June 7, 1911, which date appears to be the expiration of the sentence imposed upon Frank Kurtz, who was a co-defendant.

Respectfully yours,
FRANK M. TREXLER,
President Judge of the Courts
of Lehigh County."

The District Attorney also writes the Board regarding this application as follows:

"March 4, 1911.

Gentlemen:—John Hirschman, together with Frank Kreitz and one Frank Kurtz, on the 25th day of December entered the saloon of one Henry De Christopher, in the 6th Ward, City of Allentown, County of Lehigh, and State of Pennsylvania, about 11.30 o'clock P. M.; shortly after their entrance into the saloon Frank Kreitz assaulted Henry DeChristopher, whereby he inflicted several very serious stab wounds upon Mr. DeChristopher.

At the time that Hirschman was tried there was testimony produced which made it appear that Hirschman was the party who inflicted the wound upon DeChristopher. At a recent trial of Frank Kreitz, who had fled as a fugitive, but who was arrested and tried for his implication in the crime it developed that Kreitz, and not Hirschman, was the party who inflicted the stab wounds. It also developed that Hirschman did not conspire with Kreitz to make the assault, but was only present with Kreitz at the time when Kreitz and DeChristopher encountered in the struggle. I think that John Hirschman was not guilty of all the counts contained in the indictment, and that he has served sufficient time for the part he played in the crime. The principal felon is now serving a sentence of five years.

Respectfully submitted,
FRED B. GERNERD,
District Attorney, Lehigh Co."

Under the conditions as shown by the above letters we have no hesitation in recommending that a pardon be granted this applicant, John Hirschman, the same to take effect on June 7, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 26—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 17, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Snyder, to No. 4, December Sessions, 1910, Jonathan D. Swinford and W. Frank Moyer were jointly indicted on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and on March 2, 1911, were convicted as indicted. On March 1, 1911, Swinford was sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary of not less than nine months and not more than three years. Moyer was sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail of nine months.

On May 3, 1911, an application for the pardon of Swinford was duly filed, and the same was heard at our regular May meeting. After fully considering the case, we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Jonathan D. Swinford, to be effective on June 11 next.

Swinford is a man of about sixty years of age, a farmer, and a man who bore a good character previous to the

charge in the present case. There had been, for some time prior to October of last year, a good deal of chicken stealing in the neighborhood where these people lived. Moyer was suspected to be one of the parties engaged in the thieving operations. On October 31st last Swinford was informed that a neighbor named Shaffer had accused him and Moyer, who was a son-in-law of Swinford, of stealing his chickens, and that a settlement would be demanded. Swinford sought out Moyer, and together they visited Shaffer who told them to go to a certain Justice of the Peace and make settlement. The Justice informed them that he was instructed to have them arrested unless they paid twenty-five dollars, the estimated value of the chickens. Moyer agreed to make the payment, and Swinford advanced him the money for that purpose The Justice gave them a receipt in full settlement of the matter. The next day Moyer repaid the twenty-five dollars to Swinford. Within a few days an information was laid against Swinford and Moyer for stealing chickens, based on the alleged theft of the Shaffer chickens. They were both held for Court. At the trial, it is alleged, the guilt was fastened on Moyer. Swinford denied all guilt, and, it is claimed, even established an alibi. However, there was a conviction of both, and sentences were imposed as stated.

From our examination of the record before us, in connection with a consideration of many of the details attending the conviction and sentence of Swinford, which were brought out at our hearing, we are of the opinion that the sentence imposed upon this applicant was too severe. If Moyer was the chief offender, which seems to have been the case, then there was such a disparity between the punishment meted out to him and that measured out to Swinford as to entitle the latter to relief. Moreover, we find among the papers on file petitions and letters from a large number of citizens of his neighborhood, as well as from certain officials and others, to the effect that it is their belief that the applicant has been sufficiently punished. The letter from the District Attorney, which has been submitted, voices the sentiment which prevails as gathered from the letters and petitions mentioned. He writes as follows:

"May 4, 1911.

"To the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania.

"Gentlemen:—Having secured the conviction of Jonathan D. Swinford, I am now willing to join many other citizens of this county in asking for his pardon.

He is a man up in years, and not strong in health. His children, who are grown up, are among the best and most respectable people in the community.

The farm is now without anyone to attend to it. I believe Swinford has already been sufficiently punished, and that the ends of justice in this community will be conserved by his pardon at this time, and therefore ask it.

Yours truly,

WM. K. MILLER,
District Attorney."

Under all the circumstances we are inclined to the belief that a three months imprisonment will statisfy the claims of justice against this defendant, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Jonathan D. Swinford, to take effect on June 11 next, which will be the expiration of an imprisonment of three months.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 27—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 27, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Schuylkill, No. 769, September Term, 1902, John Meyers was indicted on a charge of murder, and upon being arrainged, November 10, 1902, entered a plea of "Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree," which plea was accepted by the Court and the District Attorney, and, upon November 15, 1902, the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of fourteen years. An application for pardon was refused in 1909, but a rehearing was allowed at our last meeting, and the case came before us at our regular meeting held this day.

After carefully considering the case, in the light of the record before us, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, John Meyers.

The homicide with which this applicant was charged, occurred on the night of the twenty first of August, 1902, in the Borough of Ashland. Meyers, then a boy of about seventeen years of age, was on his way home, walking on the sidewalk. It was during the time of the coal stirke when people in that section were all more or less nervous and excited, and on the lookout for danger. A man by the name of Llewellyn came down the street in the opposite direction, in the roadway, pushing a wheel-barrow. He called to Meyers, and then left his barrow and started up the pavement after Meyers. Meyers turned and faced him, but kept walking backwards towards his home. Llewellyn continued to approach Meyers, who did not know who he was. Feeling that he was pursued, and not understanding what Llewellyn was talking about, Meyers drew his pistol and shot at him, from the effects of which wounding Llewellyn died. Meyers at once gave himself up and his trial and conviction followed. This whole affair happened without any quarrel and there was no malice or ill will or motive on the part of Meyers, except that he was in fear and felt that his life was in danger or at least that he was in danger of bodily harm.

We have received reports from the officials at the Penitentiary giving Meyers a most excellent record as a prisoner. Under the commutation law his term will expire in August of this year. In view of the good reports we have received of him and considering the entire lack of motive, and all the other circumstances connected with the homicide, as well as the short time yet remaining for him to serve, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, John Meyers.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 28—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 27, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 154 April Term 1903, Catherine Danz was, April 16, 1904, convicted on an indictment charging her with Murder, and on July 6, 1904, she was sentenced to be hanged. On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was affirmed. Subsequently an application was made to the Board of Pardons for recommendation of commutation of death sentence, which was allowed, and on October 15, 1905, commutation was granted. The applicant has been in the penitentiary ever since, having been in confinement for pardon for more than eight years. On June 10, 1907, application was duly filed, which, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, was refused. At our meeting last month an application for rehearing of the application for pardon was allowed, and the case came before us to-day and was presented at length.

After carefully considering the matter in all its phases we are of the opinion that the application for pardon is

now worthy of allowance, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Catherine Danz.

The trial of this applicant some seven years ago attracted wide spread interest throughout the land. The case presented elements which were peculiar, and which have made the case one of the most memorable in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. Fortune telling and hoodoo doctoring were prominent features that entered into the case. The examination of the body of the supposed victim of homicide some twenty months after its burial for traces of arsenical poison, was another remarkable feature.

In recommending commutation of death sentence in 1905 the Board gave a comparatively full history of the case, and for our present purposes therefore, it is only necessary to state the important facts:

Cotherine Danz was the wife of William G. Danz. They were married in 1879. Danz was a man addicted to drinking to excess, and not only neglected his family, but at times absolutely abused them. His habits or drinking becoming worse and worse, his wife, in desperation, sought means to cure him. She administered powders which made him sick for a time, but which were not specially harmful, These she obtained at nearby drug stores. This course not proving effective, she consulted a fortune teller, who recommended her to seek the assistance of one, Dr. Hossey, an herb doctor, sometimes known as a "hoodoo doctor," who, it was claimed, could, by the use of spells and charms cure her husband of his drinking habits. She used certain powders, etc., which she procured from Hoosey. This was in the spring of 1901. The husband about this time was suffering from rheumatism and was undergoing treatment by regular physicians for that ailment. He died suddenly in June, 1901, and the attending physician certified that the cause of death was "rheumatic paralysis of the heart." The body was embalmed in the customary way, and, so far as we know, or are advised, there was then no suspicion of foul play. However, some fifteen months after Danz's death and burial the sudden death of several children in a certain section of Philadelphia was investigated, and it was ascertained that powders had been gotten by their parents from Hoosey and had been administered to the children, which powders were supposed to have caused their death from poisoning. It then became known that Mrs. Danz had also secured powders from Hoosey which she had administered to her husband during his lifetime The authorities took up the matter, and in March 1903, the body of Danz was exumed and tests were made for the discovery of arsenical poison. The tests revealed the presence of arsenic in the remains in a very small quantity, but sufficient, in the opinion of the authorities, to justify a charge of murder against Mrs. Danz. After a prolonged trial her conviction resulted.

The reasons now laid in support of this application are, substantially, the following:

That no murder was in fact committed; that conviction was secured upon circumstantial evidence; that the applicant, now an aged woman, has recently undergone a severe surgical operation, the effects of which, aggravated by prolonged imprisonment, are likely to prove fatal; that her two children, who are now grown and living in a distant city under assumed names, are willing and anxious to provide for and take care of their mother if she is released; that her previous character had been good and that her deportment in prison has been exemplary; and that no public benefit can result from a continuance of her imprisonment, all of which are supplemented by a plea for mercy as a matter of grace and humane consideration. These reasons, appealing to the Board with much force, and under the belief that they exhibit good grounds for the exercsie of Executive clemency, we respectfully recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Catherine Danz.

Respectfully submitted

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 29—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 27, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Washington, to No. 142 May Sessions, 1910, E. G. Dudley and O. A. Yolton were indicted for conspiracy, selling liquar without license, furnishing liquor on Sunday and selling liquor as a druggist without prescription. A verdict of guilty on the first and second charges was returned August thirty-first, 1910. No sentence was passed on the charge of conspiracy, but on the charge of selling liquor without license, Dudley was sentenced to pay a fine of one thonsand dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for the period of five months. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court and the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions was affirmed. The defendant has been in prison under his sentence since April 24, 1911.

On May 2, 1911, an application for pardon of Dudley was duly filed, and the same was heard at our May meeting; the case has been held under advisement until to-day. After carefully considering the matter we now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant E. G. Dudley.

The grounds on which clemency is asked are mainly that the sentence was excessive and that the defendant has been sufficiently punished by reason of the financial reverses that have overtaken him as a result of this prosecution. The record shows that these grounds are endorsed by many citizens of Washington County. Dudley was a regular druggist, and the sales of liquor complained of were made upon written prescriptions of a regularly registered physician. However, the Court held that the prescription was not a full protection to the druggist, and this, it is claimed, is a new interpretation of the law, and for this reason the applicant is entitled to the favorable consideration of the pardoning power.

In view of all the facts and circumstances of the case, as shown by the record, and brought out at the argument, we deem this applicant a proper subject for Executive clemency, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, E. G. Dudley.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 30—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 27, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Mercer, to No. 30, April 7, 1909, William Goldberg, Benjamin Goldberg, E. T. Sullivan and Michael Eagan were indicted on the charge of Conspiracy to Defraud and Larceny. Upon the trial of the case after the testimony of the Commonwealth had been received, William Goldberg changed his plea of Not Guilty to that of "Nole Contendere" and the other defendants did likewise. Sentence was suspended upon all the defendants except William Goldberg, who was sentenced, June 7, 1909, to pay a fine of four hundred dollars, costs, make restitution etc., and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of six years.

William Goldberg, the applicant for pardon, is a man upwards of sixty-three years of age. He was engaged

in the junk business at Sharon, Mercer County. His son, Benjamin, one of the other defendants, worked for him. Sullivan was a railroad freight conductor and Eagan was yardmaster for the American Steel Foundries. An arrangement was entered into between these four men by which cars of scrap iron etc., consigned to the steel company, would be shipped from the yard of the steel company to the yards of William Goldberg after having been regularly receipted for by Eagan, the yardmaster of the steel company, and accounted for by Sullivan the conductor of the freight train. After reaching the yards of Goldberg the contents of the cars would be sold and the proceeds be divided among the four.

Although William Goldberg has borne the brunt of the charge, it has developed that Benjamin Goldberg was the instigator of the scheme. It has also been shown that the applicant, William Goldberg, has paid the fine imposed, and that he has made restitution to the steal company of the full value of all the property that was fraudulently taken from them, although the other conspirators received their share of the plunder. His health is rapidly failing in his confinement, and his property has been dissipated. It is now the opinion of the prison officials and those concerned in the trial that he has been punished sufficiently and that his pardon would be proper at this time. The trial judge writes to the Board at length upon the subject and closes his letter with the following statement:

"These considerations have lead me to feel that the reasons stated in the letters of numerous prominent and influential men, with whom I have long been acquainted, present a strong case for the pardon of Mr. Goldberg, and have lead me to the conclusion that it is my duty, or at least that there can be no impropriety in my adding my endorsement to that of many others; and I request that you give the case of Mr. Goldberg careful, and, if possible favorable consideration."

Numerous other letters from persons well acquainted with all the facts of the case, including the officials of the steel company and public officials in various positions, recommend our favorable action, and attest that it is their belief that the ends of justice have already been satisfied by the punishment undergone by the applicant and that such is the sentiment of the residents of Sharon and of Mercer and the surrounding counties.

In view of our examination of the merits of this case we are of the opinion that this application should be favorably considered, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, William Goldberg.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 31—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 27, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Dauphin, to No. 138 June Term, 1889, Sidney Ware was, on September 28, 1889, convicted on an indictment charging him with murder; and upon March 20, 1890, was sentenced to be hanged. On June 7, 1891, on application duly made to the Board of Pardons, and upon their recommendation, commutation of death sentence was granted. On April, 1902, an application for pardon was filed, and was then refused. At a recent meeting of the Board a petition for rehearing of the application for pardon was allowed, and at our meeting this day the application for pardon was fully heard and considered.

After due examination into the circumstances of the case the Board is now of the opinion that the application for pardon should be granted, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now issued to the applicant, Sidney Ware.

Ware is a man now of about the age of forty-four years. At the time of the commission of the offence charged he was about twenty-two yeads of age. The homicide for which he was indicted took place at Lykens, Dauphin County, on the evening of May 4, 1889. On that evening Ware, a comparative stranger in that section, with a companion, entered a bar room where there were a number of men congregated. In some way, and without any fault on the part of Ware, a quarrel arose, into which Ware was drawn. A very full and detailed account of this whole affair is set out in the recommendation of the Board on which the commutation was granted, and it is not necessary to repeat the history of the case here. It is sufficient to say that Ware, finding himself mixed up in this brawl, and being overcome and believing himself in danger of losing in life, fired several shots from his revolver, striking two of the men in the crowd, Miller and Kindler, both of whom afterwards died from the effects of the shooting.

After reviewing the case at very great length, the Board of Pardons in 1891, in recommending the commutation of the death sentence said:

"There is an entire absence of any testimony which could show any possible motive on the part of Ware to take the lives of the two men who were killed. It was established beyond doubt that he did not know either of them personally, and that therefore there was no actual malice in his heart. As hereinbefore stated, he was not the aggressor at any time in the brawl, and the entire difficulty was begun between Johns and Schultz, and Ware had no part in that except to act in the capacity of a peacemaker. It would seem from all the evidence as if Ware, without any guilty contribution to the circumstances, was dragged into the general brawl and that while so engaged and while being roughly handled and to such an extent as to create fears for his own personal safety—whether well grounded or not—fired the two shots resulting in the death of Miller and Kindler."

And in closing their recommendation the Board further says:

"From the facts hereinbefore fully and carefully recited, the Board have arrived at the conclusion that the verdict of murder in the first degree was not warranted by the evidence in this case, and that the ends of justice would have been fully subserved by a verdict of murder in the second degree."

The grounds for the present application for pardon are in substance that the evidence was not sufficient to establish a case of murder in the first degree; that there was entire lack of motive; that the shots were fired in the heat of passion, and at a time when the defendant believed his life was in danger, and without premeditation and deliberation; that the Board had formerly reached the conclusion that the cirme was not more than murder in the second degree; that at the time of the commission of the offence the penalty for second degree murder was twelve years maximum, although it has since been changed to twenty years; that the prisoner has been in jail and in the penitentiary since May 22, 1889, a period of twenty-two years.

From all that we can learn we are disposed to concur in the finding of the Board in 1891 that the ends of justice in this case would have been subserved by a verdict of murder in the second degree, and this being the case we are of the opinion that the imprisonment already undergone is a sufficient punishment for the crime of which the applicant was convicted, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Sidney Ware.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 32—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, June 27, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 382, March Sessions, 1911, Frederick Schmid was indicted on a charge of burglary entering with intent to commit a felony, receiving stolen goods, etc. A peal of guilty was entered, and upon April 27, 1911, the defendant was sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon.

On June 6, 1911, an application for pardon was filed. The case was stated to us fully at our meeting held this day. After reviewing all the facts and circumstances connected with the affair, as disclosed to us, we are of the opinion that the application should be favored, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Frederick Schmid.

Schmid is a young man of eighteen years of age. He lived with his father in Germantown, for whom he worked in the baking business. He happened to become intimate with a party of older boys of bad character, and soon fell into their ways. These young lawbreakers entered various houses during evening and carried off whatever they found that suited them. Their identity became known, and some of them were arrested among them young Schmid. He entered a plea of guilty to burglary, etc., and was sentenced as above stated. His arrest and imprisonment were a severe blow to his father, who is represented to be a man of the highest integrity. After the sentence of his son the father personally paid to those persons whose houses had been entered by this gang the full amount of losses sustained, regardless of whether or not his son was guilty of the identical robbery. Previous to his taking up with the party of boys mentioned young Schmid had enjoyed a good reputation, and had not been in trouble before. He has been taught a severe lesson by this experience. There are many letters on file recommending our favorable consideration of the case. It seems to be the belief of all who are acquainted with the facts in this matter that the ends of justice have been met, and that no further good will be accomplished from longer detention of the applicant.

From all the information we can glean through a careful inspection of the record before us, and after attentively hearing the statement of counsel, we are of the opinion that it would be for the best interests of this boy that a pardon be now granted to him, and we are satisfied that the interests of the community will not thereby by imperiled. We therefore recommend that a pardon be directed to issue for Frederick Schmid.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 33—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, September 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 100, August Term, 1898, Henry Blumberg, was, November 3, 1898, convicted of murder of the first degree, and upon November 18, 1898, was sentenced to be hanged.

On January 11, 1899, upon application duly filed, the Board of Pardons recommended that the sentence of death be commuted to that of imprisonment for life, and the executive warrant to that effect was accordingly issued.

On November 1, 1910, an application for pardon was filed, but the application was then refused. Recently, to wit, at the June, 1911, meeting of the Board, an application for rehearing was filed, and a rehearing was allowed, and at the meeting of the Board this day, the application for pardon was again heard.

The application has been carefully viewed, both in the light of the previous action of the Board and of the presentation of the case at this time, and the Board has reached the conclusion that it is now proper to allow the relief prayed for. We, therefore, recommend that an absolute pardon be now granted the applicant, Henry Blumberg.

Blumberg, at the time he committed the homicide for which he was convicted, was a young man of about 21 years of age, so that he is now about 34 years old. The victim of his crime was a young mulatto woman, with whom he had become infatuated and with whom he had been on terms of intimacy. Apart from this mesalliance, he had hitherto been of good character. He belongs to a highly respected Jewish family of Philadelphia, and had no criminal tendencies.

In the reasons submitted by the Board in their recommendation for commutation in 1899, the history of the case is fully set forth. The conclusions reached by the Board then, amounted substantially to the finding, for the reasons then assigned, that the degree of guilt of the defendant was not greater than murder in the second degree. The District Attorney who prosecuted the case to conviction, now substantiates this view, and concludes his letter, written to the Board for our guidance on this present application for pardon, as fallows:

"I am of the opinion that if the full story of the fateful day and night had been truthfully related to the jury, a verdict of murder in the second degree would most likely have been rendered—a verdict which would have satisfied the Commonwealth's officers and the ends of justice."

This statement is made after reviewing the facts of the case in the letter from which the above is taken.

It is now contended that if a verdict of second degree murder had been returned, and the prisoner been then sentenced to the maximum limit, he would now, under the commutation law, be entitled to his discharge. It has been represented to us that the conduct of this prisoner during his confinement in the Penitentiary, has been exemplary in every particular, thus showing him to have earned the full measure of commutation that could properly be bestowed, and also that he has established for himself a character for industry and trustworthiness that will enable him to become a worthy and law-abiding citizen if he is now released from confinement.

In view, therefore, of this situation of the case, we recommend that an absolute pardon be now granted the applicant, Henry Blumberg.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 34—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, September 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Lancaster, to No. 15, April Sessions, 1911, John Coffee entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny. On March 4, 1911, he was thereupon sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon.

On September 6, 1911, an application for his pardon was duly filed. After hearing and considering the applica-

tion at our meeting held this day, we are persuaded that it is proper to grant the prayer of the petition, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be given the applicant, John Coffee.

Coffee is a young man of about 17 years of age. In the early part of the present year he became employed as a stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper in an insurance office in the City of Lancaster, where he himself was a stranger. He was left alone in the office by his employer for a period of some weeks, without money or means to pay his board, and while in this predicament, he took several articles of jewelry belonging to his employer, which he sold or pawned to raise money to supply the necessities of living. After entering the plea of guilty, his case was held under consideration by the Court with the expectation of learning something of the boy's family connection, etc. However, it seems that the letter which the defendant wrote to his father, who lived in Philadelphia, was delayed in delivery for about thirteen days, by which time the Court, despairing of aid being tendered by the boy's father, imposed the sentence above mentioned. When the lad's father learned of his sad plight, it was too late for the Court to modify or suspend sentence by reason of the expiration of the term.

It has been shown to us that this young man is not a criminal, that he is of a good family, and that his father will be able to place him in a situation if he is given his liberty. It is the opinion of the District Attorney of Lancaster County, and he so writes to the Board, that if the letter from the son had reached the father in proper time, and the letter which the father afterwards wrote to the District Attorney, had been brought to the attention of the Court in time, the Court would not have hesitated in suspending sentence, and further, that it is the belief of the District Attorney that this Board would not make a mistake in now showing clemency to this prisoner.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, John Coffee.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 35—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 469, February Sessions, 1910, Joseph Fox was convicted on an indictment charging him with assault and battery with intent to rob, and the defendant was, on June 3, 1910, sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for two years and six months.

On August 31, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, and the same was heard at our meeting to-day. We recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Joseph Fox.

The alleged assault in this case took place in the City of Philadelphia at a time when there was great public excitement growing out of the street car strike. Although this affair had nothing at all to do with the strike, yet, owing to the state of the public mind, the offense seems to have been exaggerated. The Defendant claimed that he was entirely innocent; the jury, however, convicted him. The Defendant has been in prison for more than eighteen months, and it is clear to us that he has been sufficiently punished, under the circumstances, even if guilty.

The Judge who tried the case, Hon. Howard A. Davis, writes to the Board, under date of September 19, as follows:

"It appears from the record that the defendant was sentenced by me on the 2nd day of June, 1910, for a term of three years and six months, which sentence was subsequently reconsidered, and the term reduced to two years and six months from June 2, 1910. I am now informed, and it so appears from the record, that defendant had been in prison from Marsh 2," 1910, prior to his trial and sentence. The defendant has served a term of imprisonment beginning March 2, 1910. It is quite probable that this term of imprisonment has had the desired effect as punishment. If your Honorable Board are of the same opinion, I know of no other objection to the Board exercising their right to grant the defendant a pardon."

Believing, therefore, that the ends of justice in this case have been served, and that no public interests will suffer by relieving this defendant of further imprisonment, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Joseph Fox.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 36—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Schuylkill, to No. 743, June Sessions, 1909, George H. Hanes was convicted on an indictment charging him with larceny, to wit, horse stealing. On September 20, 1909, he was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of nine years.

An application for pardon was filed September 12, 1911, and the case was given a hearing at our meeting held this day. We are of the opinion that the application is well grounded, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, George H. Hanes.

Hanes is represented to be a man "of no particular habitation." In the Spring of 1909 he happened in Pottsville, and on May 3 following, he hired a horse and buggy at a livery stable for the purpose of driving to Saint Claire, about five miles distant. He did not return to Pottsville, and in a few days was heard of at Birdsboro, some thirty miles distant. He was arrested and placed in jail, and at the September Term of court was convicted and sentenced as stated.

It is alleged that the applicant was drunk when he hired the team, and was drunk when he was arrested. No attempt was shown to have been made by him to dispose of the team, and his offense does not appear to have been in reality a felonious transaction. The application for pardon has been made at the instigation of the State Board of Charities, to whose attention the case has been called. The reason for clemency laid in the application is that the sentence was too severe. The prisoner has been confined about two years and five months. It seems to us that in consideration of the circumstances of the case, this applicant has been sufficiently punished for what he did. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, George H, Hanes.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 37—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 3, 1911

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 533, March Sessions, 1909, H. M. Bolger was convicted on an indictment in which he was charged with bribery, and on May 5, 1909, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for two years. By reason of an appeal to the Higher Court, where the judgment of the Quarter Sessions was affirmed, the imprisonment did not begin until January 16, 1911, so that the Defendant has been in prison for more than eight months.

On June 5, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, and was heard at our June meeting, since which time it has been held under advisement. We have carefully examined into the merits of this application, and are of the opinion that a pardon should now be granted the applicant, H. M. Bolger.

This case grew out of the graft investigations in the City of Pittsburgh, which attracted considerable notice throughout the Commonwealth several years ago, and as a result of which a large number of convictions of Councilmen and others were borught about. The Bolger case was among the first of these cases to be tried. From our examination of the records before us, we learn that Bolger himself did not profit pecuniarily from his connection with the unlawful transactions which were exposed. He acted the part of a "go-between;" that is, he introduced or brought together the bribe takers and the bribe givers. Owing very largely to the fact, we believe, that his case was among the earliest tried, he received a heavy sentence in comparison with sentences imposed later on in the proceedings upon others who were actually more guilty than this Defendant.

The formal reasons assigned in the application for clemency are:

(a) The sentence imposed upon your petitioner, considering the nature of the offense committed and the character of the evidence offered to sustain a conviction and the purpose of the prosecution, is unduly severe.

(b) Taken in connection and comparison with subsequent and other sentences imposed by the Courts of Allegheny County, all arising from the same investigation which resulted in the indictment in this case, and which related principally, if not solely, to corrupt practice in the selection during the Summer of 1908 of certain banks as city depositories, this sentence is disproportionate and excessive in the extreme.

(c) Under the evidence, viewing the same in its most adverse light as against the Defendant, your petitioner was simply a go-between and not an office holder, who violated no trust imposed in him, in view of which fact the sentence imposed upon him was certainly disproportionate and excessive and infinitely more severe than the punishment meted out to others charged with higher crimes, equally or more culpable, and who either have had sentence suspended or have been committed to the County jail for terms ranging from two to eight months, and in no instance for any longer term.

(d) From any point of view, considering the disgrace and degradation incident to his incarceration in the Western Pententiary, and considering the disproportionate sentence given him in comparison with the others above mentioned your petitioner believes that he has been sufficiently punished: that the ends of justice have been fully met and that the interests of society do not require that one who has heretofore been a law abiding citizen of the Commonwealth and in no sense a menace to the community should be so harshly dealt with.

(e) The petitioner's conduct as a prisoner in the Penitentiary since the day of his incarceration is entitled to consideration and should operate in favor of clemency.

(f) Public sentiment overwhelmingly justifies and supports this application, if the same may be judged from the letters and petitions for a pardon herewith presented and signed by many reputable citizens of the Commonwealth.

We are satisfied that these reasons are substantial, and that an examination into the merits of the case as shown by the record before us, warrants us in approving them. There are on file with us a very large number of letters and petitions in endorsement of the application for pardon, which show the drift of public sentiment toward this Defendant, and strengthen our belief in the force of the reasons as above set forth.

The District Attorney writes to the Board, under date of June 19, 1911, with regard to this case, as follows:

Bolger introduced Klein to Vilsack, who was cashier of the German National Bank. Several conferences were held, the result of which was the payment of $15,000 and $2,500 for the selection of the German Notional Bank as a City depository. Both sums went to Klein. Bolger was convicted of aiding and abetting Klein in receiving the money. All he did was to receive the money and turn the same over to Klein upon one of these occasions. The sentence, two years, in relation to the sentences of other Defendants in the graft cases, is undoubtedly harsh, and I do not believe that Judge Kennedy would have imposed the sentence he did had a plea been entered or conviction had in the year 1911.

Viewing the entire circumstances surrounding the graft cases, I am of the impression that Bolger has suffered sufficiently for his misdeed.

Under these conditions, therefore, and for the reasons above stated, we are of the opinion that a pardon should be granted to this applicant, H. M. Bolger, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 38—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 3, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 6, January Sessions, 1909, John F. Klein was convicted on an indictment charging him with the crime of bribery, conspiracy and misdemeanor, and he was thereupon, May 5, 1909, sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of two years; and to No. 136, February Sessions, 1909, in the same Court, he was convicted on an indictment charging him with conspiracy, on which conviction he was sentenced on the same day to pay a fine of $500, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of one year and six months. These two sentences were cumulative, and aggregate an imprisonment of three years and six months. Owing to appeals to the higher Courts, where the proceedings below were affirmed, the imprisonment did not begin until March 30, 1910. The Defendant has been in the Penitentiary eighteen months.

On June 7, 1911, an application for pardon was filed, which was heard at the June meeting of the Board. The matter has been held under advisement by us since that time. And now, having gone into a careful examination of all the circumstances attending the case as laid before us, we are of the opinion that it is consistent with the administration of justice, that Executive Clemency be shown this Defendant, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, John F. Klein.

These prosecutions against Klein grew out of the exposures of Councilmanic "graft" in the City of Pittsburgh which so startled the entire Commonwealth several years ago. Klein was among the first of the accused persons to be tried and sentenced. The aggregate sentence imposed upon him greater than that afterwards meted out to others who perhaps were equally guilty. After his conviction and sentence, he voluntarily made confession to the District Attorney and others interested in ferreting out the guilty parties; and voluntarily gave testimony which enabled the Commonwealth to convict a large number of guilty Councilmen and others. It appears as a matter of fact, which is perhaps somewhat hard for those unfamiliar with all the circumstances of these graft cases to understand, that none of the Defendants who were convicted later on in these investigations, received anything like the severity of sentence that Klein suffered, and most of them,

if not all of them, have by this time reached the expiration of their sentences, while there remains unexpired of Klein's term, about two years from this time.

The formal reasons assigned in this application for pardon cover the ground so thoroughly that the Board feels justified in adopting them as the basis of its recommendation, in connection with their endorsement by the District Attorney and others prominent in effecting the conviction in all the graft cases.

These reasons are:

First. That John F. Klein since his convictions and sentences has confessed his entire participation in Councilmanic bribery, and has been of inestimable service to the Commonwealth in testifying as a witness before the Grand Jury and on trial of indictments against various members of Councils charged with bribery.

Second. The confession of John E. Klein enabled the Commonwealth to secure other confessions from leaders in Councilmanic corruption which would not have been made unless Klein had first made his confession.

Third. The confession of Klein further enabled the Commonwealth to secure other testimony corroborating the statements of Klein, which before that time had been inaccessible to it.

Fourth. By reason of the confession of said John F. Klein at least fifty members of said Councils voluntarily confessed the receipt of bribes by them in the passage of the ordinance vacating South Seventh Street and in the passage of what is known as the "bank depositories ordinances," and pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with the offense of bribery.

Fifth. As a result of Klein's confession and testimony before the Grand Jury, almost one hundred indictments were found against members of Councils, for bribery, in receiving from Klein and his co-conspirators in Councils bribes for their votes on the two last mentioned ordinances.

Sixth. That John F. Klein appeared as a witness before the Grand Jury during a period of practically thirty-eight days, and testified as a witness in the trial of indictments in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Simon; Commonwealth vs. Swift; Commonwealth vs. Moran; Commonwealth vs. Coffee; Commonwealth vs. Blessing (two trials); Commonwealth vs. Franklin, and Commonwealth vs. Schad, and was subjected to a severe and grilling cross examination by counsel representing the said defendants in said cases, and in no case was his testimony shaken, nor did his testimony vary from that given in his confession to the District Attorney and in his statement before the Grand Jury.

Seventh. That on June 2nd, 1911, the District Attorney of Allegheny County requested the Court to enter an order of nolle pros in all the cases in which "petty" grafting was charged, excluding only the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Leslie and Commonwealth vs. Wm. Brand.

Eighth. That as a result of the confession, and the testimony of John F. Klein, the City of Pittsburgh was enabled to recover the sum of eighteen thousand dollars for the vacation of South Seventh Street, in the City or Pittsburgh, and the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the vacation of Home Street, in the City of Pittsburgh, which said streets had been previously vacated by ordinances, the passage of which was secured by bribery and corrupt solicitation.

The District Attorney of Allegheny County, under date of June 26, 1911, writes the Board as follows:

It has always been the policy of the law to give consideration to offenders who will, by their testimony and confessions, materally aid the State in discovering and proving crime. The graver the offense the more imperative the necessity of obtaining evidence. It is upon this ground that I feel that John F. Klein, now under sentence for participation in the graft cases, should be pardoned, and I purpose briefly to give you the facts as I view them in his case. It is not necessary to dwell on the history of the graft prosecutions in Pittsburgh. After the conspiracy to obtain money from the banks for their selection had been formed, Klein was the agent selected to obtain the price from one bank, and in addition was the general go-between in the distribution of the money obtained among members of Common Council. When Mr. Wilson came to Pittsburgh, Klein was the first to be approached in regard to the wood pavement plan, and readily agreed to enter into a gigantic scheme to enact legislation, with regard to wood pavements, for bribes. He was the only one in the first year of the graft prosecutions to be tried twice. He was convicted twice, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three and one half years. This sentence compares with those of his associates as follows: Wasson, one and one-half years; Brand, one and one-half years, and Stewart and Ferguson, eight months. Prior to sentence I had some hope that he would confess and tell the history of the entire matter. Had he done so at that time, his sentence would have been nominal—I do not believe more than six months as the maximum, because it was absolutely necessary to obtain a confession in order to break up the practice of bribery which existed at that time in Pittsburgh.

In March, 1910, he voluntarily confessed his entire connection with the bribery in Councils. This resulted in the voluntary confession of forty-nine Councilmen, and the conviction of nine others, and the plea of guilty by seven who were not Councilmen. It was because of his testimony, and only because of his testimony, that the entire bank plot was unraveled. His testimony has been corroborated in practically every detail, and I do not believe he misled or misinformed me as to the slightest matter. Subsequently, whenever called upon by me, he went upon the stand and told the whole truth. On these occasions he was mercilessly grilled. He has been threatend; he has suffered the tortures of the damned by reason of the hatred he has aroused among his former associates and the generally contempt uniformly given to a self-confessed accomplice. He was before the Grand Jury thirty-eight days; the number of indictments secured through his confession was ninety-one, and the confessions secured through his disclosures were fifty-one. He was a witness and testified for the Commonwealth in the following cases: A. V. Simon, M. L. Swift, T. J. Moran, Maurice Coffee, F. C. Blessing (two trials), and P. H. Franklin. During the trial of these he was subjected to merciless grilling. Formerly to such, the law granted immunity. But Klein has been confined now for a longer period than any one of his associates—those who were equally guilty with him. Should he not, therefore, be at least treated as equitably as those in a similar position? Should he not, because of his material aid to the Commonwealth, now be granted his just due? It is from a stern sense of public necessity and my duty that I now, in the name of the County of Allegheny, and in the name of the future proper administration of public justice, ask you to pardon John F. Klein.

A. Leo Weil, Esq., President of the Voters League, which organization started the investigations that resulted in the breaking up of the scandalous practices prevalent in Pittsburgh, writes to the Board, under date of July 1, 1911, at considerable length, stating, among other things, as follows:

There can be no doubt but for the confession of Klein, the Commonwealth would not have been able to obtain the evidence on which to break up the infamous system of graft which had corrupted the Councils of this City. There can be no doubt that Klein has rendered to the Commonwealth, and to those who administer its laws, a service so valuable that it cannot be calculated, and the ultimate effect of which is beyond the power of estimation, because its influence upon the destinies of our city will be manifested generation after generation for perhaps many generations.

If Klein, who was not more guilty than Brand, Wasson, Ferguson and Stewart, had not already been sentenced for the longer period, the Court would undoubtedly taken his confession into consideration, and dismissed as to him, as it did to all the others, the indictments which had not then been tried. In making this statement as to the attitude of the Court I make it not only upon the inherent impartiality of justice, but also upon the authority of His Honor, Judge Frazer, who imposed the sentences.

I submit to this Honorable Board that Klein, whose confession was the moving cause that impelled confessions from the other ring leaders, and who was not more guilty than they, is at least entitled to as much consideration for that confession as were the others who afterwards confessed. The mere accident that Klein had already been tried and convicted on other charges, while his particeps criminis had not been so tried, is more than offset by his additional claim to consideration as the man who first made amends by confession, thereby forcing the others to likewise admit their guilt.

I submit further to this Honorable Board, if Klein should be detained in prison, while those equally guilty, by reason of their confessions, have been released or given immunity from trial, it would seem like a punishment for his confession, because he was the one man of them all whose confession brought about the other confessions, and while they have been rewarded for their confessions, he is given no consideration for his confession.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

I have been informed by His Honor, Judge Frazer, who has authorized me to so state to this Honorable Board, that he is in favor of the pardon of John F. Klein. No man is better advised (unless perhaps it be the District Attorney), as to all the facts and circumstances of the conviction, the sentence, and the reasons why the indictments against the other ring leaders were nolle prossed, and therefore their sentences limited to eighteen months, nor as to the value of the confession of Klein, and the uses thereof that were made by the Commonwealth, and he has said, and has authorized me to repeat to you his statement, that he would have done exactly the same thing for Klein that he did for for the others if he had not already been sentenced beyond the power of recall, and that he would be glad to give to the Pardon Board his opinion and his views if they should request or desire the same.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

On behalf of the Voters League, as President of the Voters League, as a citizen of the City of Pittsburgh, and a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I most earnestly urge upon your favorable consideration the granting of the pardon prayed for by John F. Klein. Grant it as soon as possible, so that he may be released at once, he having already served a longer term than any of the other ring leaders convicted at the same time.

In view, therefore, of this situation of affairs as laid before us with regard to the position of this Defendant, the Board is of the opinion that it is now just and equitable that clemency be accorded this Defendant, and we, there-

fore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, John F. Klein.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 39—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 18, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Luzerne, to No. 219, Sept, Term, 1906, Joseph Beingo was, on the 22nd day of September, 1906, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and upon September 26, 1906, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of 18 years.

On May 9, 1908, an application for pardon was filed, which was, on October 21, 1908, refused. At our last meeting an application for rehearing was allowed, and the application for pardon was again heard at our meeting of this day. And now, by reason of the new light shed upon the case, we have reached the conclusion that it is proper to give a favorable consideration to the application, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant.

Beingo is a young Italian. The homicide with which he is charged took place in the Borough of West Hazleton, Luzerne County, on the night of the 28th of June, 1906. The victim was another Italian, Raphael Marsicano, the father-in-law of Beingo. It appears from the record that Beingo had married Marsicano's daughter, a young girl about 15 years of age, against the father's approval. The father showed such displeasure toward the daughter after her marriage that she was in fear of him and avoided his presence. On the night of the homicide, Marsicano had gone to the house of Beingo, but Mrs. Beingo, through fear of her father, refused to remain in the house while he was there. She went to a neighbor's house and spent some time there, but later on in the evening, was persuaded to go, in company with these neighbors, to her own house where her father was. After remaining some time together at the Beingo home, Marsicano and the other visitors left. This was about 10 o'clock in the evening. Beingo and his wife at once were making preparations to retire after the departure of their guests when they were attracted by a knocking at the front door. On opening the door they found there Marsicano unaccompanied by the other people, and he desired to speak to his daughter alone and out of the hearing of her husband. The woman declined to go with him at first, but afterwards did go out on the porch where her father was, the husband remaining in the doorway. The father took hold of the daughter with one hand, and with the other drew a pistol from his pocket and attempted to shoot her. The bullet struck the daughter on the cheek. The husband immediately rushed out and grappled with his father-in-law. He wrestled the pistol from him, but Marsicano, with an oath, exclaimed that he had another one, and made a motion of reaching for it. Beingo, under the belief that his own life, as well as that of his wife, was in danger, fired several shots with the pistol that he had taken from Marsicano, one of which killed the latter. The second revolver was found on the person of the deceased after the killing.

On the trial of the case the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree with recommendation to the extreme mercy of the Court. Afterwards a sentence of 18 years was imposed.

The applicant has served more than five years of his imprisonment. The judge who tried the case, the District Attorney who prosecuted, and the other officials who took part in the prosecution, including the eight jurors who are now available, all unite in endorsing this application. On the previous application these officials appeared in opposition to the granting of the pardon. Recent investigations which have been made tend to show that Marsicano was an active member of the "Black Hand," and that through fear of that society, the applicant was prevented from offering a proper defense in Court. This notorious society has to a great measure been broken up in that locality, and many facts have recently been ascertained which relieve this applicant from the seriousness of the charge that was made against him, and have brought about a change in the views of the prosecuting officials. The Trial Judge, in writing to the Board, after detailing at considerable length, the information which has been brought to light through these investigations, concludes his letter with the following paragraph:

"I am expressing myself a little more strongly, I am aware, upon these points than I did in my former letter to your Board, by reason of the fact that since that letter was written I have gone over this matter with men who are apparently in a position to know the truth, some of whom indeed were opposed to Beingo at the time of his trial, and I am quite sure that many of the things which were rather hazy in my mand in October, 1908, and rather vague and somewhat incredible, are really and actually the truth. It hardly needs that I should say to you that I am in no way interested in this case beyond a desire to say that I feel satisfied that the ends of justice have been met, and that the punishment which has already been meted out to Beingo is really sufficient, in view of the real truth surrounding the killing. I think that he has suffered enough, under these circumstances, and that the law has been sufficiently vindicated, and I feel that it will be simply subserving the ends of justice if you can see your way clear, after a full investigation of this matter, to grant him a pardon."

The District Attorney who tried the case, writes:

"At the time of the trial of Joseph Beingo on a charge of murder in this County, I appeared for the Commonwealth throughout the entire case. When his application was before the Board of Pardons before I opposed it at the request of the people in his vicinity who knew most about the surrounding circumstances.

"When notice was given me of this application I consulted with the same people, and they have given me facts of which they or I had no knowledge at the time of the last hearing before the Board. I have carefully read the letter which Judge Wheaton has written you, and I have respectfully endorsed what he has therein said about this case.

After having given this matter thoughtful consideration in the light of what has developed since the last hearing before you, I very wilfully join with the others in recommending to your Honorable Board that clemency be extended to the petitioner."

And further, the present District Attorney writes as follows:

"I have carefully read the letters from Hon. F. W. Wheation, the Trial Judge, and Mr. Evan C. Jones, Prosecuting Attorney, recommending that a pardon be granted to Joseph Beingo.

"At the time of the trial of this case I happened to occupy the position of Minute Clerk, and heard the entire testimony. In view of the facts which I recall, and the letters from Judge Wheaton and Mr. Jones, I cheerfully recommend the granting of said pardon."

In view of the severity of the sentence under the circumstances of the application, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Joseph Beingo.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 40—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 18, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Chester, at October Sessions, 1907,

Granville Muldoon was convicted on an indictment charging him with statutory rape, and upon October 8, 1907, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00, costs and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of 12 years.

On June 8th last, an application for a pardon was duly filed, and at the June meeting of the Board, the application was refused. At our recent September meeting, on application duly made, a rehearing was allowed, and at our meeting of to-day, we gave the application another hearing.

After duly consideration the case in all its aspects, we have reached the conclusion that the case merits clemency, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Granville Muldoon.

Muldoon is a young man, who, previous to the charge for which he is now undergoing punishment, appears to have had a good reputation. On the trial of the case he admitted having had connection with the girl, but not under circumstances which made the crime of the serious nature charged in the indictment. From the letters and endorsements favoring the application, which have been placed on file with us, coming from people of the vicinity, we are led to believe that the ends of justice have been met by the four years imprisonment already undergone by Muldoon. The District Attorney who tried the case writes to the Board, under date of October 2nd, as follows:

"I was the District Attorney in the criminal courts of Chester County when Granville Muldoon was convicted of the crime for which he was sentenced twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

"At the time of the trial the girl in question claimed that the crime was common law rape, and that force had been used. I could not coincide with her in this, however, and therefore tried him for statutory rape. There were some doubts as to the reputation of the girl for chastity, in view of the fact, and that Muldoon has served four years of his sentence, I am willing to concede that much in his favor in his application for a pardon. The sentence was an unusually long one."

In view of the severity of the sentence under the circumstances as they are now made to appear, and the imprisonment of four years in the Penitentiary under that sentence, we are inclined to believe that the Defendant is entitled to clemency, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Granville Muldoon.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 41—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 18, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Fayette, to No. 87, September Sessions, 1909, Lew Strayer entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with forgery, and, on November 16, 1909, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of five years.

On October 4, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, which was heard and considered at our meeting of this day. We recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Lew Strayer.

The applicant is a man of about 60 years of age, who, previous to the trouble in which he is now involved, enjoyer a good reputation, and was a man of considerable standing in his community. He has now served two years of his imprisonment. From the numerous letters which have been filed with our record, written by very prominent people in Fayette County and in other sections of the State, including those who were immediately affected by the forgery, it seems that the sentiment prevailing among those who know the man and who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case, is that all the good that could be accomplished by his prosecution and imprisonment, has already been brought about and that he has suffered sufficiently for the wrong he did, and that, therefore, his is a proper case for the exercise of clemency.

Among the many letters on file, we quote only the one from the District Attorney which bears the endorsement of the Trial Judge. This letter is as follows:

"Uniontown, October 9, 1911.

To the Honorable Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sirs:—I am advised that one, Lew Strayer, now serving a sentence of five years in the Western Penitentiary at Allegheny on a charge of fraudulently making and uttering, and uttering and publishing a forged written instrument, is applying to your Board for a pardon. I have known Mr. Strayer for about four or five years, and was District Attorney for Fayette County at the time he was charged with this offense. I have met some members of his family, and from what I can learn of them his family connections are very good.

"Mr. Strayer's personal temperament is of a nervous disposition. I have been advised that since his confinement in the Penitentiary, his health has failed and his mind has been impaired to a considerable extent. I can easily understand how confinement would have this effect upon a person such as Mr. Strayer.

"In view of his family connections and the respect in which they are held by their neighbors and people who know them, and of the weakened physical and mental condition of Mr. Strayer, I believe his case to be one that merits Executive clemency.

Yours very truly,
DAVID W. HENDERSON,
District Attorney for Fayette County."

"I approve and endorse the foregoing and join in the recommendation of the District Attorney.

ROBERT E. UMBEL,
Trial Judge.

10-11—1911.

With this record before us as a guide, and under the belief that the ends of justice have been satisfied by the penalty already paid, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Lew Strayer.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 42—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, November 15, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Dauphin, to No. 139, June Term, 1889, Sidney Ware was indicted on a charge of murder. To No. 138 of the same Term, he was similarly indicted. In this second mentioned indictment he was cinvicted, and sentenced to be hanged. On June 7, 1891, on application duly filed and considered, a recommendation of commutation was made by the Board of Pardons, and the Executive thereupon commuted the sentence of death to that of imprisonment for life. At the June meeting of this Board, viz., June 27, 1911, the Board heard and considered an application for the absolute pardon of Ware, and we then recommended that a pardon be granted. The recommendation was followed, and Your Excellency was plased to issue the pardon.

Before the delivery of the charter of pardon to Ware, a detainer was lodged with the officials of the Penitentiary, and Ware was again arrested and brought to the Dauphin County jail to answer on the charge of murded laid in the indictment No. 139 of June Term, 1889, above mentioned. The case was called for trial on the 25th day of October, 1911, before Honorable W. Rush Gillan, specially presiding. Upon arraignment the prisoner entered a plea

of guilty of murder in the second degree, which was accepted by the Commonwealth, and on October 26, 1911, the Court sentenced the said Ware to pay a fine of one cent, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for and during the term of not lesss than one year nor more than two years. Under this sentence the prisoner was again conveyed to the Eastern Penitentiary, where he is now confined.

On November 6, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, and the same has been heard and considered by the Board at this present November meeting, and in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case, with which the Board has become entirely familiar, the Board is now of the opinion that the application should be allowed.

The history of the case shows conclusively that while two men were killed in the brawl that occurred in 1889, there really was but one offence. It is the concensus of opinion that the applicant by his long imprisonment has attoned for his guilt, and that the reasons that were accepted as convincing on his application for pardon heretofore considered apply with equal force in the present case.

The letter received by the Board from Judge Gillan contains a similar review. We quote the Judge's letter in full:

Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1911.

To the Honorable the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—Specially presiding in the Court of Oyer and Terminer I imposed the sentence on Sidney Ware. If I would have had the power to suspend sentence I would have done it. I carefully studied the evidence given on the trial of Sidney Ware for the killing of Maurice Miller. I am thoroughly convinced that he has suffered ample punishment. I believe that no good purpose can be subserved by his longer imprisonment.

Yours truly,
W. RUSH GILLAN,
President Judge 39th Judicial District."

Under all the circumstances of this case as brought to our attention we unite in recommending that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Sidney Ware, who stands convicted on indictment No. 139, June Term, 1889, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Dauphin County.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 43—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, November 15, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 439, September Sessions, 1911, Charles Berthold was indicted on a charge of felonious assault and battery. When the case came for trial a plea of Not Guilty was entered, but during the progress of the trial this plea was withdrawn, and a plea of Guilty of Unlawful Wounding was entered. Thereupon the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 6 1-4 cents, costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail for thirty days.

On November 9, 1911, an application for pardon was filed. We heard the case at our meeting to-day, and have considered all the facts in connection with it, and we are of the opinion that a pardon should be granted the applicant.

Barthold is a Police Officer in the Borough of Braddock, Allegheny County. On the Fourth of July of this year in pursuance of his duties he undertook to quell a riotuous gathering of colored people. In attempting to arrest one of the leaders of the mob by the name of Walker the latter ran away, and Barthold, calling upon him to halt, fired his pistol, but pointed it toward the ground. The bullet struck a stone, and glanced off hit the fleeing man on the back of the head, wounding him slightly. For this Act Barthold was arrested and tried on the charge of felonious assault.

The Commonwealth's theory of the case was that the officer was not justified in firing his revolver at all; while the defendant contended that his sole object was to scare the fleeing man into stopping, and that the result was an accident pure and simple.

From all that was shown to us we are of the opinion that there was no intention on the part of the officer to commit a crime or even to do bodily harm to the man he was trying to arrest. Whatever offence he can be charged with is only technical, and under the circumstances we think he has been sufficiently punished in the imprisonment he has undergone since November 4, the date of the sentence. He had been a constable or policeman for about fifteen or eighteen years, and enjoyed the reputation of being a highly efficient and careful officer. The District Attorney of the county, in writing to the Board in regard to the case, closes his letter in the following terms:

"Mr. Berthold has been an officer of the Borough of Braddock for some fifteen years, and his work as such officer has always been of the highest grade. From the experience which this office has had with Mr. Berthold I can say that we have always found him to be one of the most efficient officers in the county, and I believe his action on this day was largely due to the excitement which had been created in Braddock over the rioting I have above described. I believe he should be pardoned."

For these reasons therefore we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Charles Berthold.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 44—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, November 15, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 6, April Term, 1907, James Conley was indicted on a charge of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish, and rape. Alexander McConaghy was jointly indicted with him. Conviction followed, and upon September 25, 1907, each Defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, casts, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of eight years. McConaghy was granted a pardon last May.

On September 13, 1911, an application was duly made for the pardon of Conley, which application was heard and considered at our meeting to-day. We are of the opinion that the application is well-grounded, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, James Conley.

Conley is now about 27 years of age. Previous to the charge in the present case, he had borne a good reputation. Under all the circumstances of the case, as brought to our attention in this and in the McConaghy application, we believe that the sentence was severe. He has now served more than four years of his term, and it is not to be expected that any further good can result from his continued imprisonment, either in the way of a warning to others, or as a corrective measure. It is our opinion that the interests of the prisoner will be best served, and that the interests of society in general will not suffer, by restoring

this applicant to his liberty and affording him an opportunity to become a useful citizen.

We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted this applicant, James Conley.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 45—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, November 15, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cumberland, to No. 49, May Term, 1905, Filbert Miller, alias Filbert Kitner, was indicted jointly with Harry Foltz and Wilson Miller, for (1) Burglary, (2) Felonious Assault and Battery, (3) aggravated Felonious Entry. And at the same time and in the same Court was charged on a second indictment, with the same co-defendants, with (1) Felonious Assault and Battery. (2) Aggravated Assault and Battery, (3) Assault and Battery. Pleas of guilty were entered to each indictment. On the Pleas of guilty were entered to each indictment. On the first mentioned indictment each Defendant was sentenced, May 8, 1905, to pay a fine of $100, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of ten years, which appears to be the maximum penalty; and in the second indictment each was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, costs, and undergo like imprisonment for a term of five years to begin upon the expiration of the previous sentence. The aggregate sentence for each was thus $150 fine, and imprisonment of fifteen years. More than six and a-half years of this sentence has been served.

An application for the pardon of Filbert Kinter was made and heard and considered at our meeting of this day. We are impressed with the validity and force of the reasons laid in this application, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Filbert Miller, alias Filbert Kitner.

The applicant is a young man now of about 25 years of age, and at the time of his commitment to the Penitentiary was about 18 years old. Wilson Miller, one of the co-defendants, is the grandfather of young Kitner, and is a man now more than 80 years of age. The other co-defendant, Foltz, is a man of middle age, being now upwards of 40 years old. The grandfather is represented to have a criminal record. The parents of this applicant died during the applicant's early childhood, and he was reared in the fomily of his grandfather, living in the mountainous districts of Perry County. He was denied the privilege of schooling, and grew up illiterate and untaught, but enured to hard and laborious work. He was not regarded as having criminal tendencies, and prior to the commission of the offense for which he was indicted, had not been charged with, or suspected of, crime.

One night in April, 1905, Miller, the grandfather, Foltz, and young Kitner, left their Perry County home, crossed over the mountains about five miles to Cumberland County, and went to the house of a man named Shenk. They knocked at the door, and, upon being admitted, demanded of the occupants the surrender of their valuables. Kitner got no further than the doorway. The occupants of the house resisted the intruders and drove them off. There was an interchange of pistol shots after they left the house, but we are not advised that any injury was done in this regard. No booty was secured by the would-be robbers, and they returned to their home across the mountains. They were arrested about a week after this occurrence. Kitner admitted to the officers and to the Court officials all the facts connected with the attempted robbery. It was thought that this admission would secure for him a mitigation of sentence, but it seems that such was not the case.

From a study of the history of this case, as gathered from the record and the statement of counsel, it would appear that this young man was not the real culprit. He evidently was led, or perhaps forced, into the compromising position. Moreover, it has been made plain to us that one of the objects of punishment has been in his case thoroughly accomplished, namely, the reformation of the offender. During his term of imprisonment he has applied himself assiduously to study, and has mastered the educational course provided by the institution, and his record is first class. He has the confidence of the officals, who speak well of him in every respect. His is a case where the exercise of Executive clemency will manifestly prove not only a benefit to the unfortunate prisoner, but will restore to society one who may become a useful citizen. We have before us the testimonials to this effect from persons who are competent and abundantly able to judge upon this subject.

The Trial Judge, the District Attorney who prosecuted, and the present District Attorney of the County, as well as other officials, have addressed the Board in writing recommending our favorable action upon the application. Judge Sadler, under date of November 10, 1911, writes as follows:

"Gentlemen:—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Miller, Foltz and Kitner, was a most aggravated one, and the punishment imposed upon the first two was, in my opinion, fully justified, and indeed demanded.

Kitner, however, was young—misled, or easily influenced, and inquiry made and information gathered since the trial, have led me to the conclusion that he has been sufficiently punished and that his pardon could be properly granted, and I would be glad if you so determine."

The prosecuting District Attorney closes his letter in the following words:

"Since he has been imprisoned, I am informed, that Kitner has made good use of his time and has succeeded in acquiring considerable education, and gives promise of becoming a good and useful citizen. If this information is correct, and I have no reason to think otherwise, then his six years in prison have brought good results, and, in my judgment, he could be safely entrusted with his liberty."

Other letters on file are in the same strain, and it is undoubtedly the opinion of those best qualified to speak upon the subject, that much more good will result from restoring to this young man his liberty at this time than could be hoped for by insisting upon the completion of his term of imprisonment.

Guided by these considerations, therefore, we recommend that a pardon be now granted this applicant, Filbert Miller, alias Filbert Kitner.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Nos. 46-47-48—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, December 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 190, June Sessions, 1911, Edward Greenhalgh was indicted on a charge of "Aiding and Procuring an Illegal Vote at a General Election." The indictment was found June 9, 1911. In the same Court to No. 108, July Sessions, 1911, Thos. J. Conner was indicted on a charge of "Unlawfully Receiving an Illegal Vote at a General Election." This indictment was found July 11, 1911. In the same Court to No. 109, July Sessions, 1911, J. R. Stewart was indicted on a charge of "Unlawfully Receiving an Illegal Vote at a General Election." This indictment was found July 11, 1911.

On November 17, 1911, these three cases were tried, and a verdict of guilty was rendered in each case. On Novem-

ber 27th following Greenhalgh and Conner were each sentenced to pay costs and undergo an imprisonment in the County Prison for three months. Sentence at that time was suspended as to Stewart on account of illness, but upon December 11, 1911, he also was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for three months. All the Denfendants are now in confinement under these sentences.

On December 1, 1911, application for pardon was duly filed on behalf of each Defendant. The application was joint, and the matter was fully heard at our meeting of this date. Upon giving the case careful consideration, we recommend that a pardon be granted each of the applicants, Edward Greenhalgh, Thomas J. Connor and J. R. Stewart.

The charges in the three indictments are based on identically the same transaction, which explains the circumstance of the cases being tried together in Court by the same jury and of the applications for pardon being jointly made and heard and considered. The facts in the affair are briefly in substance the following: The Defendants are all residents of the 42nd Division of the 19th Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Connor was the Judge of Election and Stewart the Inspector of Election in that Division; Greenhalgh was a watcher at the polls. At the general election held in that Division on the 8th day of November, 1910, a man by the name of Hogan, a resident of the Division voted illegally, it is alleged, the illegality consisting in his not being properly registered. Hogan was a resident of the Division and under the law was entitled to be registered, and as a matter of fact was registered from his then residence, No. 133 East Cumberland Street. After his registration, which, we understand, was strictly in compliance with law, but prior to the date of the election, he changed his residence to another address in the same Division, or, as was stated, "moved just around the corner." He did not have this change of address marked on the registry list after his change of residence. On the 24th of October, 1910, which was between the date of Hogan's original registration and the date of the election, an application was filed with the Board of Registration by another elector named Rogers to have Hogan's name stricken form the registry list by reason of his removal from the Cumberland Street, address. The next afternoon, without actual notice to Hogan, the Registration Commission struck his name from the list by drawing a blue pencil mark through his name on the record. Greenhalgh, it is alleged, was at the meeting of the Registration Commission when the list was thus changed, but did not understand that Hogan's name was so stricken off, he being under the impression that Hogan's name had been left on the list and the name of another elector stricken. In this he was mistaken, but, so far as we have been able to ascertain, his mistaken impression was altogether an honest one. On the afternoon of the day of election, Hogan, being in ignorance of the face of the registration list appearing against him, offered to vote. His right to vote was challenged by the Minority Inspector, a man by the name of Burns, who saw from an inspection of the list that his name had been stricken off. Greenhalgh being present stated that that was a mistake, and that it was intended that Hogan's name should remain on the list as he had not removed from the D.vision, and was then living in the Division. Burns then remarked that if Hogan would make an affidavit as to his residence in the Division and right to vote, he would withdraw his objection.

This affidavit was made by Hogan, and has was allowed to vote.

Nothing further was heard of the matter until during the month of March of this year, when Rogers, who, as stated, had petitioned to have Hogan's name stricken from the list, caused the arrest of the three Defendants, Greenhalgh, Stewart and Connor, on the charges set forth in the indictment hereinbefore mentioned. The trial, convistions and sentences followed. Hogan was also indicted for illegal voting, and convicted, but the Court held (another Judge presiding) that his guilt was only technical, and his sentence was suspended and he was discharged.

From our examination of the records before us, we are of the opinion that the mistake in premitting Hogan to vote was altogether a technical misunderstanding of the law. The fact of his not having moved from the Election Division in his change of residence would, to the average election officer and to the average citizen, preserve to him his right to vote, he having been fairly registered in the first place. He possessed all the Constitutional qualifications of a voter, but was minus certain requirements of the Registration Commission's regulations. Under these circumstances and in view of the further fact that all the defendants have hitherto enjoyed good reputations, as appears by favorable endorsements of their applications, we are of the belief that clemency can properly be shown the applicants, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted each of the Defendants, Edward Greenhalgh, Thomas J. Connor and J. R. Stewart.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 49—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, December 20, 1911

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 498, March Sessions, 1910, Morris Einstein was indicted on a charge of Bribery, to which indictment, on April 5, 1910, he entered a plea of nolle contendere; whereupon he was, May 14, 1910, sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for the term of six months.

He has served his term of imprisonment, has paid the fine imposed, and has paid the costs of prosecution, and thus fulfilled the sentence of the Court.

Subsequent to his full compliance with the substantive penalties imposed, to wit, October 7, 1911, an application for pardon was filed on behalf of Einstein. The only efficacy of a pardon, should one now be granted the applicant, will be to restore to him his civil reghts of which he was deprived by virtue of his conviction—and in reality such is admitted to be the purpose of the application.

The prosecution against the applicant grew out of the Councilmanic graft exposures in the City of Pittsburgh some three or four years ago. This defendant frankly admitted his offense, voluntarily entered his plea of nolle contendere, and gave the District Attorney full and valuable information which assisted the Commonwealth in other prosecutions. Prior to this graft trouble the applicant had led a blameless life, and even now enjoys the highest respect of his former employers and of his neighbors, as is shown by the numerous endorsements of this application for pardon.

From our examination of the facts of the case, and in view of the many requests for a favorable consideration of the application, and under the belief that the interests of justice and the welfare of the public will not be imperiled by giving the relief prayed for, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Morris Einstein.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 50—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Poard of Pardons.

Harrisburg, December 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne, to No. 180, April Sessions, 1911, Grace Burnam was convicted on an indictment charging her with keeping a bawdy house, and upon April 22, 1911, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of two years.

December 5, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed. We gave the application a hearing at our meeting of this day, and upon carefully reviewing the case, we are of the opinion that a pardon should be granted the applicant, Grace Burnam.

The Defendant lived in the City of Wilkes-Barre. She had come there a stranger a few years before the finding of this indictment, and was engaged in the business of dressmaking. Although her offense does not appear to have been an aggravated one, she was given the maximum sentence under the law. She has been in prison for more than eight months, and it is the opinion of the District Attorney, the Mayor and Chief of Police of Wilkes-Barre, as well as a number of other reputable and influential citizens of that community, including the private counsel for the prosecution, that she has been sufficiently punished for her wayward course. The following is the communication from the office of the District Attorney, which was submitted to the Board:

"Wilkes-Barre, December 19, 1911.

To the Honorable the Board of Pardons, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—I have been informed that Grace Burnam, who was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, upon April 6th, 1911, on the charge of keeping bawdy house has applied to your Honorable Body for a pardon.

At the trial of the said case I represented the Commonwealth and I am familiar with the facts proved at the trial of the case. I can say, therefore, that in my opinion she has been sufficiently punished by an imprisonment of eight months which she has undergone since the date of her conviction. For that reason I take the liberty to respectifully recommend her pardon.

I remain,
Yours truly,
WM. H. GILLESPIE,
Assistant District Attorney."

"I endorse the above.
W. ALFRED VALENTINE,
Dist. Atty."

The verdict of the jury was accompanied with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court, which however did not prevent the imposition of the severe sentence. Following their belief that a light sentence of the Defendant would satisfy the ends of justice, the jurors have filed with the Board an endorsement of the application for pardon, signed by the entire body.

Having the case so well fortified in its presentation to us, we feel that we can with propriety accede to the petition, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Grace Burnam.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 51—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, December 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, to No. 451, September Sessions, 1910, Thomas McCue was, on the 19th day of November, 1910, convicted on a charge of Perjury.

On January 18, 1911, the defendant was sentenced to pay to the Commonwealth a fine of $100.00, the costs of prosecution, and to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than seven years.

On July 27, 1911, the sentence imposed, as above set forth, was amended and modified so as to read: "Court sentences the defendant, Thomas McCue, to pay the Commonwealth a fine of $100.00, pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Luzerne County Prison for a term and period of one year and two calendar months." etc.

On September 6, 1911, an application for pardon was duly filed, and upon hearing on October 18th was refused. At the November meeting of the Board a rehearing was granted; and we now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Thomas McCue.

Thomas McCue is about twenty-seven years of age, and was at the time of his conviction a Justice of the Peace of Wilkes-Barre Township. He was married in July, 1910, and his wife is now under medical care, and has so been since the birth of her baby in May. The child died a few months ago.

The history of the case, briefly stated, is as follows: On June 4, 1910, at a primary election held in and for the South District of Wilkes-Barre Township, Luzerne County, Thomas McCue, the defendant, offered himself as a witness to vouch for one Thomas Miles, a non-registered voter in said district, and to make the necessary affidavit as to the residence of the said Thomas Miles. James Kerrigan, clerk to the minority inspector of said election board, filled the blank spaces of a printed affidavit from information furnished by Miles. The defendant then signed the affidavit, the judge of election then attached his signature, and Miles voted. James Nealon, the minority inspector, testified that his clerk, James Kerrigan, swore the defendant before the affidavit was signed. The judge of election did not administer the oath to the defendant, McCue, nor did either of the inspectors, nor did they authorize either clerk to do so. A branch of the defense was that there was no binding oath lawfully administered to the defendant and that he was not sworn as to the contents of the said paper. There was no affirmative proof of the form used, the words uttered, or the ceremonial attending the alleged swearing of the defendant.

The testimony of clerk Kerrigan, judge Brennan, and inspector Lyle was, substantially, that there was no oath administered by anyone.

The other branch of the defense was that the defendant said that his grounds for belief of the truth of the facts contained in the affidavit were that he met the said Thomas Miles on two occasions before this time, and that in May preceding the primaries Miles told him that he lived in the district at the home of Eli Jones, and acting upon that belief he vouched for him.

The Honorable Henry A. Fuller, the trial judge, writes the Board as follows:

"Wilkes-Barre, Pa., October 12, 1911.

"Hon. John C. Bell, Attorney-General, Harrisburg, Pa.

"My dear Mr. Bell:—The application of Thomas McCue for pardon presents certain strong claims upon clemency.

"Prior to the charge whereof he was convicted he had always borne a good character as an industrious, well-behaved young man. He is crippled by the loss of an arm. He has forfeited the office which brought a livelihood to himself and his young wife. Since conviction he has been bereaved by the death of his only child.

"I do not wish to go upon record as expressly recommending a pardon for a man properly convicted on a charge of this character; but I will say that the crime seems to have been rather the careless, easy-going, thoughtless act of one helping a friend than a deliberate, cold-blooded self-serving performance.

"The case excites my profound pity; and my judicial sensibilities would not be seriously disturbed if your Board should see fit to favor his application.

Very truly yours,
HENRY A. FULLER,
Trial Judge."

A petition numerously signed by business and professional men of Wilkes-Barre and its vicinity, praying that a pardon be recommended, and numerous letters endors-

ing the application, have been received by the Board, and are filed with the papers.

After a careful examination of the case, and in the light of all the information we have been able to gather,—giving especial weight to the letter of the Trial Judge,—we have concluded that this application for clemency should be approved. Therefore we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Thomas McCue.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 52—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, December 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lawrence, to No. 14, September Term, 1907, Frank Jarapola was, on September 13, 1907, convicted on a charge of Robbery, and was thereupon, September 14, 1907, sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of five years from that date.

In the same Court, and at the same time, to No 16, September Term, 1907, he was convicted on another charge of Robbery, and likewise sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of five years to be computed from the expiration of the term of sentence in No. 14; thus making in the aggregate a fine of $10 and an imprisonment of ten years.

On October 6, 1909, an application for pardon was duly filed, which upon hearing was refused. At the recent April session of the Board a rehearing was allowed and upon hearing the application at the May meeting the case was held under advisement and has been so pending since that time. We now recommend that the application for clemency be allowed, and that a pardon be granted the applicant, Frank Jarapola.

Jarapola is a young Italian, now about twenty-five years of age. He appears to have borne a good character prior to the charges brought against him for which he has been imprisoned. The charges in the two indictments are for entirely separate and disconnected acts in no way associated with one another. The one felony is alleged to have taken place on the 15th of June, 1907, and the other on the 15th of May, 1907. The cases were called up in Court at the same time, and were tried together and heard by the same jury. This circumstance certainly did not enure to the benefit of the defendant. At the time of the trial there was a great feeling in that locality against Italians by reason of the large number of crimes that had been perpetrated which were chargeable to the Black Hand. This feeling apparently worked against this defendant, although it is claimed on his behalf that no charge of his association with the Black Hand was proved. The defendant denied all connection with that organization.

The chief reason pressed for a favorable consideration of the application for pardon is the allegation of severity of sentence. From our examination of the records of the case it would seem that this reason is well taken. The defendant has been in confinement in the Penitentiary since September 1907, a period of more than four years. The District Attorney and the Assistant District Attorney who tried the defendant, as well as the present District Attorney, are of the opinion that the defendant has been sufficiently punished for whatever violation of law was proved against him, and they all join in the application for his relief. Many others who are conversant with the facts in the case endorse the application.

From the examination we have given this case, and from all the information we have been able to gather from various sources, we have concluded that the application for clemency can be approved with safety to all concerned. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted this applicant, Frank Jarapola.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 53—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, December 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County, to No. 17 and No. 18, December Term, 1907, Michael Edward Healey entered pleas of guilty to indictments charging him jointly with Frank Henry Olesnovich and Jacob Aloysius Theis, with the crime of robbery. Upon December 10, 1907, Healey was sentenced in each case to pay a fine of one dollar, costs, and undergo an imprisonment of ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary. The sentences were cumulative, so that the aggregate fine was two dollars, and the imprisonment twenty years.

December 6, 1911, an application for pardon of Healey was duly filed, and at our regular meeting to-day the case was presented to us in detail. After hearing a statement of the facts, and upon an examination of the record, we are of the opinion that a recommendation for pardon of the applicant should be made.

Healey is a young man now about 23 years of age. At the time of his offense, he was about 19. He had, previous to this charge, been regarded as of good character, and was not of the criminal class. The two robberies in which Healey took part with the other two Defendants took place on the same day and within a short time of each other. The other two Defendants were charged with eight separate highway robberies, but Healey did not participate except in the two. In one of these cases the man held up was robbed of a watch and chain valued at about $7.50, and in the other case the assailants did not secure any booty. Healey's confession aided in convicting the other two Defendants, each of whom received a longer sentence and is now in prison.

It was brought to our attention that at about the time of these depredations, there was a wave of crime passing over Lackawanna County, and the Courts and the prosecuting officers felt it their duty to have severe sentences imposed upon convicts as a warning to other wrongdoers. Healey thus felt the heavy hand of justice. Later on, however, it developed that his sentence of imprisonment was unduly severe, and it is with this thought that the application for pardon has been made. The District Attorney and the Trial Judge, as well as other officials, favor the application. The District Attorney writes to the Board as follows:

"The Defendant, Healey, was sentenced at a time when a number of serious crimes quite like the Defendants was committed in our County. As a matter of fact in the year 1907 there were sentences imposed in the criminal courts of this County that aggregated close to 900 years for all the Defendants. The judges had in mind that severe sentences would be imposed in order to check this wave or crime. The Defendant Healey therefore was more severely sentenced than if his case was standing alone.

I am informed from the police authorities of this City that Healey, prior to the commission of this crime, was a fairly good young man, and I understand that the Superintendent of Police of Scranton has written a letter suggesting his pardon. I am also inclined to think that the judge who sentenced him does not look with disfavor upon this

application for pardon. On the whole, I am inclined to think that it is a case for clemency.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN,
Dist. Atty."

Judge Edwards writes under date of December 18, 1911:

"To the Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:—In the matter of the application of Michael Healey for pardon I submit for your consideration the following statement of my views:

1. He was sentenced on December 10, 1907, in two cases of highway robbery to ten years in each case. On a review of the circumstances I am now satisfied that I should at least have allowed the sentences to run concurrently. At the time Healey was sentenced we had an epidemic or robberies in this County; and it is likely that young Healey's case did not receive all the discriminating consideration it should have had at that time. He, nevertheless, deserved some substantial punishment.

2. Taking into consideration Healey's youth, his previous good character, the punishment he has already suffered, the aid he gave the police authorities to reach the principal and older offenders, I believe the ends of justice will be fairly met by his pardon.

Yours very truly.
H. W. EDWARDS,
Pres, Judge."

Such being the status of the case before us we deem it proper that we recommend the granting of a pardon to the applicant, Michael Edward Healey.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 1—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Venango, to No. 27, Aug. Term, 1909, Harry H. Baumgardner was, August 27, 1909, sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for not less than one year and not more than six years, on the charge of embezzlement.

On August 27, 1910, upon completion of the minimum term of imprisonment an order for his parole was granted by the Governor of the Commonwealth on the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, endorsed by the Board of Pardons, according to the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentence Act.

On October 9, 1911, the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary recommended to the Governor that the said prisoner be granted his final discharge to date from November 1, 1911. They attach to their recommendation the following statement: "H. H. Baumgardner was paroled on August 27, 1910. His conduct has been excellent. His wife is now an inmate of a sanitarium in Lansing, Mich., in which city he owns real estate. He was convicted for appropriating farm produce belonging to Venango County to his own use while he was a County Commissioner."

It would appear from the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary that the objects of the Indeterminate Sentence Act have been accomplished in this case, viz., the reformation of the offender. All the formalities and requirements prescribed by the rules of the said Institution and of this Board have been observed. Due notice has been given to the Court and to the District Attorney of the proper County of the recommendation by the said inspectors; and so, there appearing no reason to the contrary, we approve the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary that a pardon be now granted Harry H. Baumgardner, as is provided in the Act of Assembly under which he was sentenced.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 2—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia George W. Meistler was, December 1, 1909, sentenced on a conviction for forgery to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for not less than one year and not more than five years.

After serving the minimum term he was on December 23, 1910, on the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, endorsed by the Board of Pardons, released from confinement on parole, having complied with all the rules and regulations in such case made and provided. His maximum term will expire on December 1, 1914.

On December 9, 1911, the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary recommended to Your Excellency that an absolute pardon and order for final discharge be granted the said George W. Meistler, for the reason that "He has reported regularly for twelve months, and by straightforward conduct while on parole has given evidence that he can and will remain a good citizen."

All the formalities and requirements prescribed by the rules of the Penitentiary and of this Board have been observed. Due notice has been given to the Court and to the District Attorney of the proper County of the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors and as no reason has been shown to the contrary we endorse the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary that a pardon be now granted George W. Meistler, as provided in the Act of Assembly under which he was sentenced.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 3—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 39, May Term, 1907, Angelo Tomasco was October 23, 1908, convicted of voluntary manslaughter on an indictment charging him with murder of Sabbatto Tomasco, and, upon January 21, 1909, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of five years.

On November 1, 1909, an application for pardon was filed, but it was then refused. At our December meeting we allowed a motion for a rehearing, and the application was heard to-day for the second time. After carefully considering the present aspects of the case, we are disposed

to favor the application, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Angelo Tomasco.

The applicant is a young Italian, who lived with his wife in the City of Philadelphia. The victim of the homicide, although of the same name, was not a relative. On the evening of April 24, 1907, both these men, with a number of their countrymen, were in the saloon of Francesco Tomasco, who was a brother of the deceased, which saloon is located at the Corner of 12th and Annin Streets, Philadelphia. Some little dispute having arisen between Angelo and some other members of the party, Angelo said he did not want any trouble, and started to leave the place to go home, going out of the room by the Annin Street door. Others in the party at once got up and left the room by the 12th Street door. It was necessary for Angelo to pass around by the 12th Street door on his way home, and thus he met the others coming out of the 12th Street door. A fight ensued right then and there. Angelo and Sabbatto grappled, and some of the others mingled in the scuffle. In a few minutes there was a scream, and both Angelo and Sabbatto fell to the ground, Angelo with his head cut open on the top for about three inches, and Sabbatto with a cut in his temple, penetrating the brain some four inches. Both were taken to the hospital and Sabbatto died soon afterwards; Angelo was taken to jail and was charged with the homicide. About the time the men fell while fighting, something metallic was heard to fall on the pavement, and afterwards an oyster knife was found there, and it was with this knife that the wounds seem to have been inflicted. Who had the knife is a question of doubt. It belonged to the saloon out of which all the men came. The theory of the application is that the knife was in the grasp of, and the blows struck by, a third party, who, in his efforts to strike Angelo, also struck Sabbatto, and thus caused his death. The applicant has strenuously maintained at all times that he did not strike the fatal blow. Recently depositions of certain persons have been taken which tend to corroborate the position of the applicant.

The formal reasons on which the application for pardon is based, are the following:

First. The after discovered evidence of William Ryan, an eye witness of the fight, to the effect that the oyster knife with which the homicide was committed in the possession of Luigi Crescenzo, a third party, at the time of the fight, and that the latter was endeavoring to strike the defendant with the knife.

Second. That the interpreter who acted at the trial was incompetent, and his interpretations insufficient, to the prejudice of the prisoner, in that he did not interpret certain statements favorable to the prisoner made by the prisoner while on the stand.

Third. That the witnesses who testified at the trial to having seen Defendant strike decedent with a knife had testified to the exact contrary at the Coroner's inquest, thus rendering their testimony subject to grave doubt, and highly improbable and unbelievable in the light of the above after discovered evidence.

Fourth. The fact that, under all the evidence of the case, aven if the prosecution's witnesses are to be taken at full value, the Defendant was acting in self defense and that there is no element of voluntary manslaughter in the case.

Judge Martin, who tried the case, writes to the Board as follows; under date of December 18, 1911:

"To the Board of Pardons.

Gentlemen:—I presided in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the County of Philadelphia at the trial of Angelo Tomasco who was convicted of voluntary manslaughter.

The testimony offered on behalf of the Defendant was directed to proving that he did not stab the deceased.

Recently there has been exhibited to me the depositions of persons who allege that there was a conflict between the Defendant and the deceased. Had this evidence been produced at the trial, I should have submitted it to the jury with instructions in reference to the law of self defense.

If this testimony is true it seems to me that Tomasco has not had a fair trial upon the merits of his case, and should your Honorable body be so impressed, I shall be glad to learn of your favorable action.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. WILLIS MARTIN, Judge."

Moreover, the prisoner's term will, under the commutation law, expire during the coming April, so that he has now served his term with the exception of about three months. In view, therefore, of the doubt raised as to the actual guilt of the applicant, and the near approach of the end of his term, we are of the belief that it is proper to invoke the Executive prerogative of celmency in his behalf, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Angelo Tomasco.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 4—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Philadelphia, at December Sessions, 1910, Thomas Gallagher was convicted upon an indictment charging him with the crime of "fraudulently voting at General Election," and was on January 26, 1911, sentenced to pay a fine of $200.00, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for the term of eighteen months.

No charge is made by any one connected with the application that the conviction and the sentence were improper; and clemency is asked for on but one ground,—the extremely critical condition of the health of the applicant. He is in almost the last stages of consumption, as certified by the affidavits of doctors Lawrence F. Flick and Macy Brooks, who examined him, and who state it as their opinion that, if the applicant is kept in confinement, he will not live to serve out the term of his sentence, which expires in April next.

A letter from the "Committee of Seventy," which prosecuted the case, is as follows:

"Philadelphia, December 28, 1911.

"Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:—It has been called to our attention that Thomas Gallagher, who was arrested at the instance of the Committee of Seventy, charged with fraudulent registration and illegal voting, who was tried and convicted on January 26, 1911, and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of eighteen months, and who has been confined to the County Prison since that time, has contracted tuberculosis.

"An examination was recently made by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, who advises that if the confinement is continued he will die in prison. Dr. Flick further advises that if he is released he has a possible chance, with proper treatment, of at least prolonging his life.

"We feel that the offense of which he was convicted was a serious one, and that the conviction and sentence were just, but under the circumstances we do not desire to oppose his application for a pardon.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD L. D. ROACH,
Secretary."

In view of the precarious condition of the health of the applicant, the Board recommends that a pardon be now granted to the applicant, Thomas Gallagher.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 5—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, No. 348, July Sessions, 1911, Earnest James was, November 22, 1911, convicted on an indictment charging him with unlawfully and knowingly assisting and encouraging a minor under probation to violate her parole, etc., and upon the same day was sentenced to pay the costs and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of six months.

An application for pardon was duly filed January 4, 1912, and the same was heard at to-day's meeting of the Board. We are of the opinion, from the circumstances of the case, that a pardon can probably be granted the applicant, and we, therefore, recommend that such be done.

James is a young colored boy about 17 years of age, who before this charge wah made against him, is said to have had a good reputation. He was steadily employed at work, and has been the support of his mother. The Act under which he was indicted is of recent enactment, and it was represented to us that all the elements of the offense were not present in the case. He has served nearly two months of his term, which, it is averred, is ample punishment for his violation of the law. Further, his former employer now stands ready to receive him back into his employ and give him steady work.

Under these circumstances it seems to us that it would be much to the interest of the Defendant, and would hardly be to the disadvantage of the community, to restore this boy to his liberty and give him a chance to earn his living. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Ernest James.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 6—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Columbia, at September Sessions, 1909, Ward Ketchem was convicted of the crime of Larceny, and was, by the said court, on September 30, 1909, sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00, the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of thirty years.

The applicant, Ward Ketchem, was a farm laborer, being employed by a farmer named Charles Dresch. On August 27, 1909, Dresch proceeded alone to the home of Levi Miller, and stole a load of wheat. Bringing it to his place he aroused his hired hand Ketchem, who was in a drunken slumber in the barn, and ordered him to take the grain to market and sell it. This was early in the morning, shortly after midnight. Ketchem did as he was ordered, and later both men were arrested. Before the Justice of the Peace, Ketchem admitted that he had sold the grain, and this was considered a plea of guilty of stealing it. At court, Dresch pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than nine months nor more than three years. Ketchem's statement as to the facts lost weight because he previously had twice been convicted and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary. Dresch was not heard as a witness, but after the jury had rendered its verdict, acknowledged to the court that he alone was guilty of taking the wheat. The other two convictions of the applicant were said to have been minor depredations,—one was the taking of a row boat, and the other of entering a cellar and taking and drinking some wine.

After a careful consideration of the case, the Board has decided to recommend to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted to the applicant.

The District Attorney who prosecuted the case, writes as follows:

"To the Board of Pardons:

I hereby join in the request for the pardon of Ward Ketchem. I was the Prosecuting Attorney at the time of his conviction.

CHRISTIAN A. SMALL,
D. A."

The application is also endorsed by the Judge who presided at the trial. His letter follows:

"I hereby join in the request for the pardon of Ward Ketchem. The case was tried before me.

CHARLES C. EVANS,
P. J. 26th Jud. Dist."

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 7—1912

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Cameron, to No. 2, October Term, 1907, William Coher was, October 15, 1907, convicted on an indictment charging him with statutory rape, and upon October 16, 1907, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of 15 years.

On December 12, 1911, an application for the pardon of the said Defendant was duly made, and the case appeared upon the calendar of to-day's meeting. After due hearing and upon careful consideration of the facts in the case, we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, William Coher.

The applicant is a man of about 40 years of age, married, and the father of four children. His wife and children are all living, and two of the latter are dependent upon him for support. Prior to the commission of the offense with which he is here charged, he had borne a good character in the community in which he lived. The case against him was not an aggravated one. Investigation seems to establish the fact that the crime did not rise to the high grade of rape. The testimony in the case shows that there was no force or undue coercion used. The main ground for clemency is the allegation of undue severity of sentence. This allegation is undoubtedly well founded, and to this extent there was a miscarriage of justice, which it is the province of the pardoning power to rectify.

Judge Hall, who tried and sentenced the Defendant, writes to the Board as follows:

"Gentlemen:—Notice has just been served on me that an application will be made to your Honorable Body on the 17th day of January next for the pardon of William Coher who was sentenced by me October 15, 1907, to serve a term of 15 years in the Penitentiary for statutory rape.

The reason filed for a pardon do not seem to set up any sufficient cause for such action, yet I think the prisoner should be pardoned. At the time I sentenced him I did so under the impression that the girl was of good character and reputation, as no attempt was made by the Defendant's counsel to prove otherwise, except by the testimony of two little girls who were daughters of the Defendant and whose

testimony I did not believe. A subsequent investigation of the matter, however, convinces me that the girl who made the charge, nothwithstanding her youth, was a notoriously lewd character whose evil reputation could have been established by the testimony of practically all the citizens of the village in which she lived; consequently, if the prisoner had been properly defended, he could have been convicted of nothing except simple fornication, and I would undoubtedly confined the jury's deliberations to that phase of the case. That he has served four years is owing to the fact that he lacked funds to employ counsel to make this application earlier.

I did not believe the story he told on the stand in his own behalf at the time, but the information I received afterwards with regard to the character of the girl is such that I now believe his testimony to be at least probable, and in any event there can be no question that he has already suffered a much longer punishment than that to which he was entitled under the law. I therefore recommend that his pardon be granted.

Very respectfully,
HARRY ALVAN HALL."

The application for clemency is also supported by a recommendation signed by numerous residents of the County of Cameron.

In view then of the forgoing statements, and remembering that the applicant has been confined in the Penitentiary for more than four years and three months, we are of the opinion that he has been sufficient punished for his transgression, and that clemency may properly be shown him. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, William Coher.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 8—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 31, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Lackawanna, to No. 10, December Term, 1908, Louis Miller was, December 11, 1908, convicted on an indictment charging him with Statutory Rape, and upon December 12, 1908, he was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $500, costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of ten years.

December 6, 1911, and application for his pardon was duly filed, and the case was heard at our December meeting, but has been held under advisement since that time.

Hoving given the matter careful consideration and examination, and upon ascertaining the conditions at present existing with regard to the needy and destitute situation of the defendant's family, and in view of the time the defendant has been confined in the penitentiary, we are of the opinion that it is proper for us to favor the application for clemency, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Louis Miller.

The applicant is a man of about thirty-two years of age, and by occupation is a barber. He carried on his trade in the City of Scranton. He is a married man, and his family consists of a wife and two small children. The girl with whom the criminal relations were sustained was a sister of his wife, who had come to live with his family. There does not appear to be any question but that the conviction was just and proper under the facts and the law.

The harshness and severity of the sentence furnishes the ground on which the application for pardon is based. It has also developed that the wife and children of the prisoner are in destitute circumstances and are actually suffering for want of the necessaries of life. Prior to his conviction Miller had always provided well for his family. Since his imprisonment his wife has done her best to keep the family together, but has broken down under the strain. She has remained true to her husband, and is now the real petitioner for the pardon. It further appears that the girl has since married, and has removed from the neighborhood, and is doing well in life.

The defendant has been in prison for considerably more than three years. From our invesigations we are entirely satisfied that by the punishment he has undergone he has atoned for his offense. We cannot see that any further good will result from his protracted imprisonment, while his release at this time will be of substantial help to his suffering family. The interests of society will be better served by permitting this man to have the chance to take care of his wife and children than by keeping him in confinement and thus throwing his family upon the charge of the community in which they live.

The District Attorney of the County, Joseph O'Brien, Esq., in writing to the Board in regard to the merits of the application, says among other things:

"I have always been under the impression that the sentence was quite severe in this case. I believe that the defendant, prior to the charge made in this case, bore a good reputation in this City. There are also the additional facts that the applicant, as I understand it, is in ill health in the penitentiary, and that his wife and himself would be united if he were discharged. It also appears that the injured girl has since married, and so far as we can ascertain is now getting along pretty well in life. Under all the circumstances I am not at all opposed to a pardon in this case, and believe that the sentence already served by the defendant meets the ends of justice."

Taking into account all the circumstances of the case as brought to our attention, we unite in the recommendation that a pardon be now granted to the applicant, Louis Miller.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 9—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, February 21, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Washington, in and for the County of Washington, February Sessions, 1910, John Young was convicted of the crime of Voluntary Manslaughter, and was by the said court, on February 21, 1910, sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for an indeterminate term of not more than twelve years nor less than three years.

On the 26th day of September, 1909, John Young, one of the qualified constables of Union Township, Washington County, was informed by two foreigners that great disorder prevailed at the house of Andy Gashes, a Lithuanian, who resided in a section of Union Township known as Houstons Run. After attending to some other matters, Young repaired to the house of the said Gashes with the two foreigners, and entered the place, when immediately the inmates of the house, becoming incensed at the presence of the constable, demanded to know by what right he was there. Upon being told that he had information that they were creating disorder and he had come to quell the disturbance, the inmates became indignant and threw the two foreigners out of the front door, and immediately set upon Young, who, believing his life was in danger and that he had a right upon the premises, carrying out, as he supposed, what were his duties as constable, and being, as he claimed, hard pressed against the closed door while the deceased was attacking him, shot Gashes, from the effects of which wound he died within the next twenty-four hours. Young immediately caused a physician to be notified of the shoot-

ing and proceeded to Monongahela City where he delivered himself into the hands of the officers of the law. He was indicated for the crime of Murder and convicted of Voluntary Manslaughter.

Believing in the good faith of the petitioner, who thought he was justified in preserving good order in the community, although without a proper warrant for entering a private dwelling that the homicide was committed while in fear of his life; that he thought he was acting for the best interests of the public, and that when he entered the house where the trouble occurred he had no other intention than to quell the disturbance; that the imprisonment already served by the applicant is a sufficient punishment for his error,—the Board is of the opinion that a pardon should now be granted to the said John Young.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK.
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 10—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, February 21, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 689, September Sessions, 1910,, and No. 690, Sept. Sessions, 1910, Joseph Burkett was indicted on a charge of Robbery, and of Assault and Battery with intent to Rob, respectively. September 26, 1910, on arraignment the defendant pleaded guilty, and was thereupon sentenced in the aggregate to pay the cost of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for the term of three years.

On February 7, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed. We heard the case at our meeting to-day, and for the reasons laid in the application we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Joseph Burkett.

Burkett is a man 42 years of age, Although he is reported to come from a good family he has led somewhat of a wayward life. Drink seems to have caused his downfall. He was under the influence of liquor when he committed the act for which he was arrested and imprisoned; his statement is that he has no clear recollection of the occurrence or of the motive that led him to act.

He has served some seventeen months imprisonment in jail; he is reported by the prison authorities to be in an advanced stage of consumption, and not likely to live very much longer. His mother is anxious to have him released that he may receive her care and attention in his fatal sickness, and at least die at home.

Judge Wiltbank, who presided at the trial, writes to the Board as follows, under date of February 3, 1912:

"Gentlemen:—I have received notice that an application for a pardon will be, or has been, made to your Honorable Body in behalf of one, Joseph Burkett, now a convict serving a sentence in the County Prison at Holmesburg. The said Joseph Burkett was heretofore sentenced by me for a term of three years, and he has served, as I am informed, about a year and a half. Upon careful investigation I have ascertained that his conduct has been exemplary, and that he is now far gone in, if not in the last stages of consumption. I am apprised of the nature of the documents which in his behalf his counsel will lay before you. I am of the opinion that the ends of justice have been attained by his commitment to this date. I therefore recommend the favorable consideration of his case."

Under the circumstances of the case as brought to our attention, we are of the opinion that the law has been sufficiently vindicated by the imprisonment already endured, and that the public interests will not be prejudiced by the release of this man at this time, especially in view of his uncertain tenure of life; we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted to the applicant, Joseph Burkett.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 11—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, March 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 316, August Sessions, 1911, Joseph Perna was convicted on a charge of Assault and Battery, and upon January 31, 1912, was sentenced to pay the costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of six months.

An application for pardon was duly filed March 6, 1912, and the case was presented to our attention and fully argued at our meeting of to-day. Upon consideration of all the circumstances surrounding the matter we are of the opinion that it would be for the best interests of the applicant and of the public to grant the prayer of the petitioner, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Joseph Perna.

Perna is a man of about forty years of age, married and the father of a large family. His character, apart from the charge now hanging over him, has been of the best. He is engaged in the contracting business in the City of Philadelphia, which business he has built up to a considerable size and value; he has at this time important contracts awaiting his attention.

The application is supported by letters from a large number of very prominent business firms of his city with whom he has had dealings, all attesting to his good character as a citizen and to his business integrity. His confinement is very seriously crippling his business. His financial loss by reason of the two months imprisonment already served will be very large. The assault complained of grew out of a dispute with regard to the removal or dismantling of a merry-go-round at an amusement park in which he was interested, and was one of those causal occurrences that sometimes happen on the spur of the moment and in which no serious harm is intended.

From all the details of the case as brought to our attention at the hearing it is our opinion that he has been sufficiently punished for his violation of the law, and that his discharge from prison at this time will be not only an act of mercy, but will be the means of saving the property and business of a man who has always been a useful citizen.

We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted this applicant, Joseph Perna.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Nos. 12-13—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, March 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia, to Nos. 2 and 3 of Sep-

tember Sessions 1911, Wally Yonkoski and Sigmond Yonkoski were jointly indicted on the charge of Assault and Battery and aggravated Assault. On December 5, 1911, they were convicted on one bill and acquitted on the other, and on December 6th were sentenced each to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for one year.

On March 5, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed. At our hearing of the application to-day we were convinced that the reasons laid were well founded, and we therefore recommend that pardons be granted the applicants, Wally Yonkoski and Sigmond Yonkoski.

These defendants are foreigners, Poles, working in the mines of Columbia County. On the Fourth of July last year there was a kind of a free fight between a party of about half dozen Polish miners, on the one side, and some twelve or fifteen Slavish miners, on the other. About fifteen arrests were made on account of this disturbance, but all the cases were settled except those against these two above named defendants. On the trial of the cases against these applicants all the testimony except that of one witness was given through interpreters. The only English speaking witness was a woman by the name of Tillie Matis, and it has since been ascertained that the testimony she gave and upon which the convcition was mainly based was not correct.

From what has been shown to us there appears to have been a miscarriage of justice in this conviction.

Judge Evans, who tried the case, writes the Board under date of February 28, 1912, as follows:

"I trust that you can see your way clear to pardon Wally and Sigmond Yonkoski. They probably would not have been convicted had it not been for the testimony of Tillie Matis. They did not impress me upon the trial as being bad men.

In view of the fact that there is some considerable doubt as to the truthfulness of the testimony of the Matis woman, and, that they have already served approximately three months, I most heartily join in their application for a pardon."

Mr. Small, the District Attorney who prosecuted the case also expresses similar views in the following letter addressed to the Board:

"In the matter of the application to pardon Wally and Sigmond Yonkoski. From what I have learned of the case since trial and conviction I am of the opinion that the interpreter had at the trial did not fully understand the witnesses, otherwise there would have been no conviction.

The case has some merit, and I believe the ends of justice would be subserved if the application would be granted."

There are also on file with the peapers letters and petitions from a goodly number of persons who know the men and who are familiar with the facts, asking our favorable consideration of the application.

Believing, therefore, that these letters, etc., convey a true understanding of the case, and relying upon the views therein expressed, we recommend that pardons be granted to Wally Yonkoski and Sigmond Yonkoski.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 14—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, March 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lawrence, to No 23 December Sessions 1911, Dominica Tutino, otherwise called Dominick Tutino, was convicted on an indictment charging him with the sale of intoxicating liquor without a license, and on December 19, 1911, was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Work House for eight months.

On March 4, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed. This application was argued before us at our meeting held this day, and after giving the case careful attention and examination we have reached the conclusion that the relief asked should be allowed. We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Dominick Tutino.

Tutino is an Italian, aged about forty-four years. He has been a naturalized citizen for some eighteen years, and has lived for about twenty years in the City of New Castle. He kept a sort of restaurant or lunch room in that place, and in the course of his business sold cider and soft drinks of various kinds. The allegation is that on the date laid in the indictment he sold cider, which, on being analyzed, tested a certain percentage of alcohol that made it intoxicating. This was the only infraction of the law charged against him. The defendant denied on the trial that the cider he sold was "hard." However, his conviction resulted from the sale made, and the sentence above mentioned was imposed.

It is urged in support of the application for pardon that the sentence was excessive under the circumstances of the case, and it is on this ground that the request for relief is made. We are favorably impressed with this view of the case, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted to Dominick Tutino, who is named in the indictment as Dominica Tutino.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 15—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, March 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Schuylkill, to No. 582, May Sessions, 1910, Jimmie Coura was jointly indicted with Antonio Mollinaro for the alleged commission of the crime of Robbery. On May 6, 1910, Coura was convicted, and on May 9th following was sentenced to pay the costs, a fine of one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of six years.

On December 11, 1911, an application for pardon on behalf of the defendant was duly filed, which, by reason of continuances, was not heard until our meeting of to-day. Upon a consideration of the merits of the application as brought out at our hearing we think it would be proper to favor the petition, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Jimmie Coura.

Coura is a man of about twenty-six years of age. So far as known, he has no criminal record. On the evening of November 19, 1909, Richard J. Dowling, of Port Carbon, was assaulted on the streets of the borough of Palo Alto, in said county, by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and what money was on his person. The assailants were not identified and no arrests were made at the time. However, some months later Mr. Dowling learned that his watch was in the possession of Coura and Mollinaro at Atlantic City. These men were brought to Schuylkill County on requisition, and indicted and tried for the robbery. It happened that the watch was found in the possession of Coura. There apparently being no evidence to associate Mollinaro with the robbery, he was acquitted on the trial; but on the strength of the proven fact that Coura had the watch in his paossession he was convicted of the robbery.

Coura has been in jail under this sentence for about twenty-three months. In view of this nearly two years

imprisonment, and the fact that the evidence against the defendant was altogether circumstantial, it appears to us that the prisoner has paid an adequate penalty, that the law has been vindicated, and that public interests will not be imperilled by the liberation of this applicant from prison.

We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted Jimmie Coura.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 16—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, March 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lawrence, to No. 35 March Sessions 1909, John Hogue, alias Baldwin, was jointly indicted with Henry Lewis Gunsley for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving, etc. Defendants waived the finding of bill by the Grand Jury, and entered pleas of guilty, and thereupon were sentenced, February 9, 1909, to pay a fine of fifty dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of six years.

On February 10, 1912, an application for the pardon of Hogue was duly filed. We gave the case a hearing to-day, and after careful consideration have reached the conclusion that the application should be allowed, and we accordingly recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, John Hogue, alias Baldwin.

The applicant is a young man of about twenty-five years of age. The charge to which he pleaded guilty is that of chicken stealing. He has been in prison something more than three years. The reason advanced in support of the application for pardon is that he has already suffered sufficiently for the offense committed. It may be proper to remark that we recommend a pardon for Gunsley several months ago, and he has been liberated from confinement.

We are in receipt of letters from the Trial Judge and from the District Attorney who heard and tried the case, which explain the case fully, and we quote these letters in support of our recommendation.

Judge William E. Porter writes under date of February 5, 1912:

"Relative to the application of John Hogue, alias Baldwin, for pardon, would say that I believe that Mr. Hogue has been sufficiently punished for the crimes he committed.

You will no doubt regard the sentence imposed in this case, viz, six years, as very severe, and it was. He entered pleas of guilty on two indictments, and when called for sentence admitted breaking and entering 12 or 13 other chicken coops and removing chickens therefrom.

At the time this sentence was imposed, and for some time prior thereto, this sort of petty thievery was carried on to a considerable extent in this county, and it was my intention when imposing sentence in this case to impose such a one as would deter others from engaging in this business, and it was also my intention at the time of imposing the sentence that after he had served a reasonable time for the crimes on which he entered pleas of guilty to ask you to pardon him.

As I say, by purpose was to break up the practice that seemed to be quite common in the county at the time of robbing chicken roosts, and this sentence seems to have accomplished the purpose. I believe no indictment has been before the Court since that time charging this character of offense.

Mr. Hogue, while he entered pleas of guilty to only two of the charges, was not permitted by the District Attorney to enter pleas on the other 12 or 13 cases, simply as a matter of saving costs to the county, and although he in 1909 seems to have had a disposition to monopolize the chicken stealing business in Lawrence county, we believe he has been sufficiently punished, and we would ask you to now pardon him."

The letter of the District Attorney is as follows:

"I have been notified that application is being made for the pardon of John Hogue, alias Baldwin, who entered a plea of guilty upon two charges, at No. 35 and 37 March Session, 1909, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and larceny, the defendant being sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for six years upon each charge.

I was District Attorney in Lawrence County at the time this offense was committed, and the offense consisted of breaking open chicken houses and stealing chickens. The sentence, in my judgment, was excessive, and as the defendant has already served three years of his term, I believe he has been sufficiently punished for the offenses he committed, and that he should be pardoned."

In view of these letters, and for the reasons given, we unite in recommending that a pardon be granted this applicant, John Hogue, alias Baldwin.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 17—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, March 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 34 February Term, 1907, Mock Yen was returned as guilty of manslaughter on an indictment charging him with Murder, and was thereupon, November 14, 1907, sentenced to pay the costs, a fine of five hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of ten years.

On January 16, 1912, an application for pardon was filed, which was heard at our meeting of to-day. We have given the application careful consideration, and are of the opinion that our action thereon should be favorable, We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Mock Yen.

Mock Yen, as his name would indicate, is a Chinaman. His age is thirty-four years. The homicide for which he was indicted took place in the City of Philadelphia on January 13, 1907. The victim was Mock Gin, another Chinaman. The latter had borrowed money from the former, and the creditor had called upon the debtor at No. 938 Race Street in said city, which was the regular Sunday meeting place of the Mock family, for the purpose of collecting the debt. Some dispute arose between the two over the affair. Mock Gin was a large and powerful man, while Yen was a small man. Gin knocked Yen over on to a bed where Yen fell upon a pile of Chinese blouses which were lying there. According to defendant's story he found in a pocket of one of the blouses a pistol which he seized upon to protect himself from Gin's attack. Gin advanced towards him in a threatening way, when Yen fired two shots toward the floor, and then on Gin's further advance he fired at him and hit him on the hip. It is alleged that this shot was fired with no murderous intent, but for the purpose of self-protection. However, Mock died within a few days from the effects of the wound, and Mock Yen was indicted for his murder.

The reasons laid in the application, as ground for clemency are: That the defendant has been in prison long enough in view of the verdict rendered; that if released now he has he opportunity to engage in business with a relative in Seattle, Washington, whereas, if he serves out his full time this opportunity will be lost; that the killing of Gin was not in pursuance of any of the well known Chinese feuds, but was brought about in a dispute over money matters and was a killing in hot blood.

There is on file with the papers a letter addressed to the Board from Reverend Frederic Poole, who for a long time had been engaged in missionary work among the Chinese

in this country, who says he knew Mock Yen very well and gives him a good character bill; he strongly recommends the favorable action of the Board on the application for pardon.

From all we can gather from the record and from the statements of counsel, and under the belief that upon his release the prisoner will immediately leave this jurisdiction and avail himself of the chance to go into business in Seattle with a relative, we have concluded that we can with safety suggest the exercise of Executive Clemency in this case.

We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted Mock Yen.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary or Internal Affairs.

No. 18—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, February 21, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia, on July 7, 1909, Eugene Miller was sentenced on a conviction on a charge of Larceny to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine months and not more than three years.

After serving twenty months in prison he was, March 18, 1911, paroled by order of Your Excellency in pursuance of a recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary endorsed by the Board of Pardons, as provided in the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

On January 3, 1912, the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary recommended that the said Miller be given his final discharge, stating in their recommendation the following: "For the reason that he has reported regularly for ten months, and by straight forward conduct while on parole has given evidence that he can and will remain a good citizen. His maximum term expires on July 7th, 1912. His present address is at No. 241 So. 15th Street, Philadelphia."

It appearing that the provisions of the Act of Assembly bearing upon this subject have been fully complied with, and that all the rules, both of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary and of the Board of Pardons, have been observed, we recommend that the action of the Board of Inspectors be approved, and that for the reasons assigned by the said Board a pardon and order for final discharge be now granted the said Eugene Miller.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Nos. 1920—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, April 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Schuylkill, to No. 1407, September Sessions, 1909, William E. Grow was indicted on a charge of making false returns as an election officer; in the same Court, to No. 1409, September Sessions, 1909, William J. Jones was indicted on a similar charge. On March 11, 1910, verdicts of guilty were rendered in each case. Apparently the cases were tried together. On April 18, 1910, the Court sentenced each defendant to pay a fine of One Dollar, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for the term of three years, and be disfranchised for four years. By reason of motions for revocation or modification of sentence, new trials and appeals to the higher Court, neither of the defendants entered upon his term of actual imprisonment until about four months ago.

On April 8, 1912, applications for pardon were filed. These applications were heard at our meeting of to-day. As the charges in each case grew out of the same transaction, and the reasons urged in support of the applications are identical, the two applications were argued and considered together. Upon due consideration of the cases, we are of the opinion that under the circumstances, as detailed to us, we are warranted in recommending favorable action on the applications, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted to each of the applicants.

The reason advanced in support of these applications is substantially that on account of the peculiar circumstances existing at the time of the hearing of the cases in Court, the Defendants did not receive fair trials. In support of this reason there was produced at the hearing, and filed with the Board, the following letter written by the Trial Judge, and endorsed by the other two judges of the Court of Schuylkill County:

"Pottsville, Pa., April 8, 1912.

To the Honorable the Members of the Board of Pardons;

Having been informed that a petition is to be presented to you asking for the pardon of William Grow and William Jones, both of whom were convicted in the Schuylkill County Court and sentenced by me for making false returns at the Primary Election held at William Penn Precinct, West Mahanoy Township, June, 1909, I feel it my duty to present to you reasons why both these men should be pardoned.

They were jointly indicted with three others, the five being the full election board. Before trial, they asked for a severance, which, upon consultation with my colleagues, I refused to grant because of the crowded condition of our criminal calendar. In fact, we had called in His Honor Judge McClure, to assist us during that term.

Since their sentence I have learned that they were both anxious to go on the stand and wanted to prove good character, but because of the joint trial it was not deemed advisable for them to do so. I feel that had they been severally tried they would not have been convicted, and, if convicted, their sentence would have been much lighter because of the mitigating circumstances that have developed since their sentence.

Taking all the facts as I know them, I do not hesitate to say that they did not get a fair trial, and therefore earnestly urge your honorable body to grant the prayer of their petition for a pardon.

I have the honor to be
Yours respectfully,
CHARLES N. BRUMM,
Trial Judge.

I cordially endorse the above.

ARTHUR L. SHAY,
Ex. Pres. Judge.

I have no objection to the granting of pardons to these men.

H. O. BECHTEL,
P. J."

A petition signed by 400 citizens of the County, and upwards of 160 letters from residents of the County, endorsing the applications, have also been filed with us.

In view, therefore, of the recommendation of the Judges of the Court, who were thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances and details of the cases, and of the expression of public sentiment as voiced by the petition and letters of citizens, it seems to us that the Board is called upon to accede to the prayer of the petition, and we accordingly recommend that pardons be now granted to each of the applicants, William E. Grow and William J. Jones.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 20—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, March 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Armstrong, to Nos. 25 to 31 inclusive December Sessions 1910, Peter Keltonik entered pleas of nole contendere to indictments charging him with False Pretense and Embezzlement. He was sentenced, December 5, 1910, in the aggregate to pay fines of fifteen hundred dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for not less than thirty-six months and not more than twelve years.

An application for pardon was filed March 12, 1912. We heard the case at our meeting to-day, and from information furnished us we are persuaded that clemency should be shown the prisoner, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Peter Keltonik.

The applicant is a man about twenty-nine years of age. He is by birth a Hungarian. He came to this country when about fourteen years old. He is now a citizen. He is well educated, and has good social standing. He is an accomplished musician, but events proved that he had not much practical business capacity.

In some way he became acquainted with a fellow countryman, J. R. Pacovsky, who, is seems, was a great schemer and a keen and shrewd operator. Keltonik's brother, Stephen Keltonik, was a man of considerable prominence in the Western part of the State; was well known among the foreign element as a banker of reputation and reliability, and had high standing in the business world. Pacovsky evidently appreciated the value of the name, and he induced Peter Keltonik to go into the banking business with himself under the name P. Keltonik & Co. Peter consented to the plan, and put into the operation all the money he had—some six or eight hundred dollars, Pacovsky furnishing the executive ability. A very nice business was established at Ford City. Pacovsky was the Manager and had sole charge of the business. Keltonik busied himself in other directions, trusting entirely to Pacovsky to manage the affairs of the bank. To outward appearances the bank flourished, but in the end the crash came. It was found that the concern was insolvent and heavily involved. Informations were laid against the partners. Keltonik realized that as a partner he was liable for the wrong doing of the other partner in the conduct of the business, and did not contest the prosecutions. Pleas of nole contendere were entered by each partner, and each received the same sentence.

The ground on which this application for Keltonik's pardon is based is substantially that the applicant was only technically guilty, and that the sentence imposed on him was too severe. We believe that this ground is well taken. Keltonik actually was in ignorance of the affairs of the bank. He profited nothing whatever by the fraudulent acts of his partner, and he lost all his own money. He was not guilty of the positive commission of any guilty act, and the imprisonment of more than fifteen months and its attached degredation and disgrace have been sufficient punishment for his acts of omission

Under these conditions therefore we recommend that a pardon be granted Peter Keltonik.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 22—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, April 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lawrence, to No. 1, June Term, 1903, Robert Nugent was indicted on a charge of murder, and upon was allowed, and the application for pardon was again second degree. On June 16, 1903, the said defendant was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of One Dollar, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of 20 years. At the June meeting of the Board of Pardons last year, an application for pardon of this defendant was urged, and the application was then refused. Recently an application for rehearing was presented, which June 12, 1903, was returned as guilty of murder in the taken up and heard at our meeting of to-day. Upon giving the matter due consideration, and being now persuaded that the reasons assigned are meritorious, we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Robert Nugent.

Nugent is a man of about 40 years of age. He is married, and is the father of a daughter now agout twelve years old. On the evening of March 8, 1903, he, with his family, took passage on a railroad train, in the City of New Castle, with the intention of going to Coraopolis, Allegheny County, where they intended making their future home. For several weeks prior to this day, Nugent had been drinking very heavily, and at the time of his departure was grossly intoxicated. While on the train it was noticed that he was acting foolishly, although not boisterous or disorderly. At new Castle Junction there was a change of cars. Nugent's wife then admonished him and said "Don't be making a fool of me down here." Nugent then started out on the platform, and a short distance from the station he met a man by the name of Ferguson, and without any provocation, without any knowledge of Mr. Ferguson, and without ever having seen him before, walked up to him and shot him down, Ferguson dying instantly. Ferguson had been a passenger on the train to New Castle Junction, but occupied a seat in the day coach, while Nugent rode in the smoking car. There was no difficulty between Ferguson and Nugent, either on the train, or immediately preceding the shooting. The evidence in the case was positive that they were absolute strangers to each other; no motive was alleged, nor could one be inferred. Immediately after the shooting Nugent was apprehended by one of the train crews, staggering along the railroad track, and was taken into custody and delivered to the officers. He has no recollection of the occurrence and can give no explanation of his act.

The reasons alleged for pardon are in substance that there was no motive proven, nor could one be inferred from the evidence. That is was proven by the witnesses of the Commonwealth that an abnormal mental condition prevailed in the mind of petitioner by reason of gross intoxication, which rendered him incapable of forming a deliberate and premeditated intention to commit the crime; and that under all the evidence and circumstances the defendant has been sufficiently punished and the ends of justice fully satisfied.

The applicant has been in confinement for almost nine years. He had never been convicted of any crime previous to this homicide. Letters from a number of people who knew him and who are familiar with the details of his unfortunate experience ask our favorable consideration of his application. Judge W. D. Wallace, who presided at the trial, on being served with notice of this application, endorsed thereon: "I hereby accept notice as above stated, and believing that further imprisonment would result in no special good, join in the petition."

Charles E. Mehard, the District Attorney who tried the case, writes to the Board as follows:

"I was District Attorney for Lawrence County at the time Robert Nugent was tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, and I will say that I think he had a fair trial and was justly convicted, yet the reasons assigned for his pardon have considerable virtue in them.

There is no question about his being in a grossly intoxicated condition at the time he left New Castle to go to New Castle Junction where the crime was committed, and the man who was killed was a total stranger to Nugent, which would indicate that at least previous to that time there could not have been any ill will and an absence of motive.

The last reason, however, appeals to me more than the others, 'that he has been sufficiently punished,' and under all the circumstances I feel that I can join with the petition in asking for the pardon of Robert Nugent.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MEHARD."

It thus appearing that the Commonwealth's officers, as well as many others who have knowledge of the facts, are convinced of the validity and strength of the application, it seems to us that the Board is justified in acting along the line of their endorsement. We, therefore, for the reasons stated, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Robert Nugent.

Respectfully submitted

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 23—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, April 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Mifflin, to No. 2, November Term, 1898, Joseph Morrison was indicted on a charge of murder. On January 21, 1899, a verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered. On May 22, 1899, the defendant was sentenced to be hanged. On February 23, 1900, upon application duly filed with the Board of Pardons, commutation of death sentence was recommended, and commutation issued accordingly.

On March 20, 1912, an application for pardon was filed, which was heard at our meeting of to-day. From all that has been shown to us with regard to the case, we are led to the conclusion that the application should be granted, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Joseph Morrison.

Morrison is a man about 48 years old. At the time of the perpetration of the homicide, August 18, 1898, he must have been about 33 or 34 years of age. He is married, and is the father of seven children. He has been in confinement about 13 years and 8 months. By occupation he is a farmer. The victim of the crime with which he is charged was a man by the name of Harry Dougherty, with whom the defendant had no previous acquaintance at all much less any feelings of hostility or ill will.

On the morning of August 18, 1898, Morrison left his home with the intention of attending a picnic somewhere in the neighborhood. On the way he started in to drinking. He came to Belleville, a village in Mifflin County, and there at the hotel stable talked with some of his acquaintances about playing a game of poker. Dougherty happened to hear the talk, and soon got into the conversation with him, stating that he would not play poker with him, but that he would match dollars. Although these two had had no previous acquaintance and were total strangers they started into matching dollars. Very soon a dispute arose, when Morrison entered the stable, Dougherty seized him by the throat and tried to get back the dollar that Morrison had won on the match. Dougherty is said to have been a large and powerful man, while Morrison was a man of much smaller stature and weight. Morrison resisted Dougherty's assault, when the latter struck him a hard blow, knocking him some ten or twelve feet away. Morrison got up as soon as he could, and approached towards Dougherty, who again struck him. Morrison got from his pocket his pocket knife, and making a lunge at Dougherty cut him in the upper part of the leg, striking the femeral artery, from which wound Dougherty bled to death, as there was no surgeon available.

The reasons advanced in favor of this application for clemency are substantially that the offense was not a deliberate, premeditated, or unprovoked murder; that there was not an intention of killing, and that the homicide was not of higher degree than manslaughter or murder in the second degree at most, and that therefore the imprisonment of more than thirteen years has been an expiation of the crime.

From statements made at the hearing, and form an examination of the record before us, and after giving the application careful consideration, we feel that the reasons assigned are sufficient to sustain their approval by the Board, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Joseph Morrison.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS.
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL.
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 24—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 15, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, to No. 270, January Term, 1910, James C. Gordon was indicted on a charge of murder, and upon January 27, 1910, with permission of the Court entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter; on January 29, 1910, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for not less than three years and not more than twelve years.

On March 6, 1912, an application for his pardon was filed, and the case was heard at our March meeting, but has been held under advisement since that time. We now assent to the allowance of the application and recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, James C. Gordon.

Gordon is a man of about 40 years of age, a miner by occupation; married, with wife and two children living. The homicide with which he is charged, took place in the Borough of Yatesville, Luzerne County, on the evening of the 31st of December, 1909. The victim was his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lydia Newinger. There had been an estrangement between Gordon and his wife. On the evening mentioned he called at the house of Mrs. Newinger, where his wife was living for the purpose of inducing his wife to live with him again. He was in an intoxicated condition. Some trouble arose then and there, and, from what is said to have been a toy pistol which he had in his possession, he fired a shot which grazed Mrs. Newinger's arm, leaving scarcely any trace of a wound. He fired this shot over his shoulder while being pushed out of the house. Mrs. Newinger died soon afterwards. The Defendant made no attempt to escape. The deceased woman had been treated for a period of two years for heart disease. At the trial a plea of not guilty was entered, which was changed to that of guilty of manslaughter.

The application for pardon is based on the ground that the death was not caused by the wound, and that the prisoner has been sufficiently punished. In support of the application there have been produced letters from the District Attorney who prosecuted, and from the Judge who tried the Defendant.

The District Attorney writes as follows, after stating the facts of the case:

There was no evidence that Gordon intended to kill his mother-in-law, but fired the shot over his shoulder as he was being pushed out of the building. His mother-in-law, who had a weak heart, apparently died from fright.

When we sat down to try the case we were somewhat embarrassed in the proof of the cause of death, but Gordon

in a spirit of remorse for his conduct in having gone to this home in a drunken condition agreed to enter a plea of guilty to the manslaughter count in the indictment. He was sentenced to a minimum term of three years and a maximum term of twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Notice has been given me that an application is about to be made for his pardon and I have been asked to recommend the same.

Prior to this trouble Gordon had borne a good reputation in the community where he lived, his sole trouble being a weakness for drink, which has undoubtedly aggravated because of his family troubles. The outcome of his visit to the home of his mother-in-law was most unfortunate, but under all the circumstances of the case I have no hesitation in saying that I believe Gordon has been sufficiently punished for his conduct on that day.

I do not believe the interests of justice in this community will in anywise be prejudiced by his pardon, and I respectfully join in his prayer that mercy be extended to him and a pardon granted.

Very respectfully yours,

EVAN C. JONES."

Judge Ferris, who tried the case, but who is now on the bench, in replying to a letter from the Board as to his views of the case, writes under the date of April 23, 1912 as follows:

"I have your letter of yesterday relating to the application for pardon of James C. Gordon who was sentenced by me January 29, 1910, on a plea of guilty of the crime of manslaughter. The sentence being to pay a fine of $500 and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for not less than three years and not more than twelve years. This seemed at the time to be a proper sentence under the circumstances. I believe the purport of the evidence produced and statements of counsel made at the time of the sentence was to the effect that Gordon being somewhat under the influence of liquor engaged in a quarrel with another man; the deceased woman being present; that he in the course of the quarrel drew a small revolver and fired a shot which inflicted upon the woman an apparently slight wound, but that she died shortly afterwards not so much from the effect of the wound itself, but principally by reason of the shock to her system. There was no trial, and the evidence was produced merely for the information of the judge in imposing the sentence. I have been informed since that the deceased was an aged woman, and that if the case had gone to trial, medical testimony could have been produced showing that the immediate cause of her death was heart failure, and that she had been suffering from heart disease for some time previously.

I know nothing more about the case than I have here stated, and would deem the pardoning of this man to be a proper exercise of clemency, and would not oppose it, as I am satisfied that the man did not intend to kill this woman."

From these letters it is apparent to us that the demands of justice have been met by the almost 28 months of imprisonment of the Defendant. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, James C. Gordon.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS.
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 25—1912

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 15, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Montgomery, to No. 29, June Term, 1911, James W. Mundell was, October 11, 1911, convicted on a charge of aggravated assault, and thereupon, on the same day, was sentenced to pay a fine of Ten Dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for one year. In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the same county, to No. 29-1, June Sessions, 1911, on the same day the Defendant was convicted on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Ten Dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for the term of one year; this sentence running concurrent with the above mentioned.

On April 29, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed, and the same was heard at our meeting of today. The case having been fully considered, we are of the opinion that it is proper to favor the application; and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, James W. Mundell.

Mundell is a colored man about 26 years of age. He is married but has no children. He has been employed as butler in the family of Dr. J. A. Willson, of Rosemont. He had the reputation of being a quiet, sober, industrious man, but, unfortunately, one afternoon, in company with a companion named Brown, he indulged in drinking, an unusual occurence for him, and which brought about his trouble. On the afternoon in question, his employer, intending being away from home over night, left Mundell in charge of the house, giving into his possession a revolver as a means of defense against tramps, whose depredations had been annoying the neighborhood. Mundell not being accustomed to the use of liquor, the drinking that afternoon affected him greatly, so that after having separated from his friend Brown and upon meeting him later on, for some reason, he discharged the revolver towards his companion, the ball striking Brown in the fleshy part of the arm, but not inflicting any serious injury. Mundell was arrested, and afterwards tried, but Brown did not appear against him. However, he was convicted on a charge of aggravated asssault, although indicted for the more serious charge of assault with intent to kill and sentenced as above.

Dr. Willson, Mundell's employer, writes to the Board speaking of Mundell in the highest terms, and expressing a desire to have him in his employ again, and asking for his release. We have other letters to the effect of Mundell's previous good character.

J. B. Larzelere, Esq., the Distrist Attorney who tried the case, writes the Board as follows:

"The Honorable the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania,
Gentlemen:—

* * * * *

I believe the applicant's predicament was due entirely to the fact that he had indulged in too much liquor, and that his mind was not in condition to form a willful design to injure the person whom he shot.

I understand the victim, Brown, had no desire to appear against Mundell, and, in fact, our officers were unable to locate him for the purpose of serving him with subpoena to appear at the trial; my belief being that he intentionally absented himself in order that he might escape the necessity of testifying against his friend.

I am of the opinion that Mundell has been sufficiently punished for his offense, and that the ends of justice will be properly subserved by your Board recommending Executive Clemency.

Judge Swartz has stated that he has no objection to my writing to your Board such letter as I see fit, from which I gather that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon."

It would seem, therefore, that the ends of justice have been met by the imprisonment which the applicant has been subjected to up to this time, and, in view of the endorsements of the application to which we have alluded, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, James W. Mundell.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS.
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 26—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 15, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lancaster, No. 1, September Term, 1909, on an indictment charging her with murder, Mabel Dommel was returned as guilty of murder in the second degree, with recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

She was thereupon, September 17, 1909, sentenced by the Court to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

On April 23, 1912, an application for her pardon was duly filed. This application was given a hearing at our meeting to-day, and, after a careful consideration of all the aspects of the case as brought out at the hearing, we deem this a proper case for the intervention of Executive Clemency, and we, therefore, recommend that the petition on behalf of the applicant be granted.

The applicant is a young woman now between 24 and 25 years of age. She was left an orphan at an early age, and as she grew up, was deprived of parental care and did not enjoy the benefits of careful home training. The crime with which she was charged was the killing of her own infant child, a ten weeks old baby. It appears that being thrown on her own resources for a living she found the possession of the child, (which, it was stated, was an illegitimate,) a hindrance, and she herself being rather weak mentally had not the will power to resist the suggestion of getting rid of the baby. She administered a dose of laudanum, or soothing syrup, to the baby from the effects of which it died. She made no special effort to conceal the crime, and her conviction followed as a matter of course. The sentence of the Court cannot be considered an unreasonable one in the light of giving a warning to others and a proper protection of society.

Since the imprisonment of this applicant certain charitable persons have become very much interested in her case, have brought to bear upon her good influences, and have sought toawaken in her a desire for leading a proper life. They have been so far successful in their humane endeavors, and have sufficient confidence in the results of their efforts, that there were presented to us offers by responsible persons that if a pardon is granted to her, they would take the woman into their own homes, give her employment, look after her welfare, and be accountable for her right living in the future. We have no reason to doubt the sincerity of these offers, and, inasmuch as more than one-half of the minimum term of imprisonment has been served, it seems to us that it will be greatly to the advantage of this unfortunate woman to have her placed under good and moral surroundings outside of prison, and we believe that her release now will more likely insure her complete reformation and subsequent proper living than will the serving of two or more years additional imprisonment.

Therefore, in view of all the conditions attending this application as brought out at the hearing, and out of feelings of mercy, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Mabel Dommel.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS.
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 27—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 15, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lawrence, to No. 3, June Term, 1908, Samuel Brown was convicted on a charge of burglary, and on June 17, 1908, was sentenced to pay a fine of Five Dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for eight years.

On May 1, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed. After hearing the case at our meeting to-day, we reached the conclusion that the application should be allowed, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Samuel Brown.

Brown is a young colored man, about 24 years of age. He was employed in the family of Hon. William M. Brown, in the City of New Castle, as a servant and butler. In April 1908, the family of his employer was away from the City for a period of time, and some time in the later part of the month, this applicant received a leter from Mrs. Brown, telling him to go to the house and make certain preparations for the family's return. The applicant went to the house as directed, but, unfortunately for him, he took with him a number of companions. This crowd of young men spent the evening at the house, and undertook to enjoy themselves in their own way. Among other things they did, they went to the wine cellar and helped themselves to the liquor they found there. Their action attracted the attention of the police, who dispersed the crowd, and arrested young Brown. He was afterwards tried, and convicted as above stated. The other young men, who perhaps were the really guilty parties, it appears, were not proceeded against.

The grounds of this application are that the Defendant was not in reality guilty of a higher crime than larceny, and, that he has already served the maximum sentence for that offense; that the sentence imposed was excessive, and that the Defendant has been sufficiently punished in any event.

The application is supported by a request from Hon. William M. Brown, whose property was interfered with, recommending that we grant the pardon. Also by Judge Porter, who sentenced the prisoner, and by the District Attorney, who tried the case. Judge Porter's letter is in the following terms:

"New Castle, Pa., April 24, 1912.
To the Honorable, the Board of Pardons.
Gentlemen:—I have been informed that Samuel Brown is making an application for pardon, and of his case I desire to say that I believe he has been sufficiently punished, and would recommend his pardon.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM E. PORTER."

The District Attorney closes his letter with the following expression of opinion:

"The sentence of eight years imprisonment I am inclined to believe was excessive, and in view of the nature of the offense, and the previous good record of the defendant, it would seem to me that he has served sufficient time, and the ends of justice would be met by granting him a pardon.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. H. YOUNG."

With these letters on our record, and from information we gathered at the hearing, we feel that this case should receive our favorable action, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Samuel Brown.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS.
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 28—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 15, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Bucks, to Nos. 55, 56 and 57, February Sessions, 1908, J. Frank Afflerbach was indicted on charges or forgery and uttering forged instruments. Waiving the finding of bills by the Grand Jury, the Defendant, on Feburary 24, 1908, entered pleas of guilty. He was thereupon, February 25, 1908, sentenced to pay a fine of One Dollar in each case, the costs, and undergo an aggregate imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary of eleven years.

On April 30, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed. The case was fully heard and considered at the

meeting held to-day, with the result that it is the opinion of the Board that the application merits favorable action. We, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that a pardon be awarded the applicant, J. Frank Afflerbach.

The applicant is a man 42 years old. He is married, his wife and two children are living. His aged parents are also living. He has been engaged in business in the Borough of Perkasie, and other parts of Bucks County, and prior to his yielding to the temptation which landed him in prison on the charges above mentioned, he had enjoyed an excellent reputation. There is no doubt, however, of his guilt as to the charges in the indictment, which was the forging of certain school bonds, he being the President of the School District of the Borough of Perkasie.

Among the reasons for clemency laid in the application are, the fact that this is the applicant's first and only criminal offense. The severity of the sentence, in view of the applicant's full confession and efforts at restitution; the sufficiency of the punishment, and the fortitude of the prisoner in its endurance; the fact that the provision has been made for his immediate employment if released; the destitute condition of his family; the favorable recommendation of the Trial Judge, and the endorsement of the application by a large number of the very best citizens of his neighborhood, including various officials, and the prosecutors in the several cases.

The letter of Judge Stout, who presided at the trial, is as follows:

"In the matter of the application for pardon of J. Frank Afflerbach.

To the Board of Pardons.

Gentlemen:—The applicant pleaded guilty of forgery, and was sentenced to a term of eleven years in the Eastern Penitentiary. The circumstances demanded a severe penalty. Subsequent reflection, however, convinced me a shorter term of imprisonment would have met the ends of justice. I am satisfied that he has paid the penalty of his offense by his imprisonment by this time, and public justice has been vindicated. I recommend his pardon.

MAHLON H. STOUT,
Trial Judge, then Prest. Judge, 7th Jud. Dist. of Penna."

Doylestown, Pa.,
April 27, 1912.

The present Judge, Hon. William C. Ryan, who was the District Attorney in the prosecution of the case in accepting service of notice of the application, says:

"I have no objection to offer to the granting of the pardon."

A reading of these letters and of the many others on file, which voice the same sentiment, leads us to the belief that the reasons offered in support of the application are valid and worthy of our adoption. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, J. Frank Afflerbach.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS.
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 29—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 15, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Chester, at April Term 1909, to wit, April 19, 1909, James Rooney, waiving the finding of Bills by the Grand Jury, entered pleas of Guilty on three separate Indictments each charging him with the crime of Burglary; and thereupon was on that day sentenced in the aggregate to pay fine of sixty dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of twenty-five years.

On April 30, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed, which was heard and considered at our meeting of this day; and after due deliberation it was decided by us that the application is well grounded, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be issued the applicant, James Rooney.

Rooney is now about twenty-two years of age having been only nineteen at the time of his incarceration. He had never been in any trouble of a criminal character prior to the lapses for which he is now undergoing punishment. His plea of guilt was entered under the hope of receiving a moderate sentence, although it is not alleged that any promise to the effect was held out to him. As a matter of fact he was not represented by counsel at the time.

The main reason advanced for clemency is in the nature of a plea for mercy by reason of the severity of the sentence imposed. When it is considered that this was Rooney's first offense it cannot be denied that the imposition of a sentence of a quarter of a century upon a young man of his age is a pretty hard blow, and an appeal for mercy is well worthy of consideration.

Rooney did not have a criminal record, and it has been shown to our satisfaction that the punishment already experienced by him has been an adequate penalty for his violation of the law. Moreover, petitions, leters and recommendations on file from persons familiar with the facts bearing on the application give strong support to his appeal for relief. We are assured that if the prisoner is released he will be furnished useful employment and will be given encouragement to lead a proper life, and thus in all probability will become a worthy citizen. During his imprisonment in the Penitentiary he has shown an apitude for study and self-improvement, and has made very satisfactory progress along these lines.

In view, therefore, of all that has been brought to our attention fovoring this application we are of the opinion that much more good will result to the applicant and to society in general by relieving the applicant of further imprisonment than could be hoped for by keeping him in continued confinement, especially as the applicant has now served more than three years of his term, and we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, James Rooney.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS.
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 30—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 15, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Delaware, at the September Term 1902, on an indictment charging him with murder, David Murdie was, September 27, 1902, returned by the jury as guilty of murder in the second degree. On the eighth day of December, 1902, the said defendant was sentenced by the Court to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of twenty years from that date.

In the year 1910, after having served more than eight years of his term, Murdie applied for a pardon, which application upon due consideration by the Board of Pardons, was, on December 21, 1910, refused. In March 1912, on due application a motion for re-hearing was allowed, and at our meeting of this day the application for pardon was again heard, and the same given due and careful consideration. The Board now being of the opinion that Executive Clemency may properly be extended to this petitioner

we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, David Murdie.

Murdie is now a man of about thirty-four years of age. He is unmarried; his parents are living, and he has several sisters. His family connection is good. The crime with which he was charged took place in the City of Chester on March 26, 1902. The victim of the homicide was a man by the name of Harvey Green, who enducted a gambling place in that City. At this resort Murdie for several weeks prior to the date mentioned was an almost constant attendant, as he was at that time out of employment. He frequently slept there, and was on very intimate terms with the proprietor. There was no evidence in the case which showed that the friendly relations between these two men was ever disturbed, much less was any motive for murder fastened on Murdie.

Murdie, with Green and three or four other kindred spirits spent the whole of the night of the 25th of March at this place in play. The game continued until about the middle of the forenoon of the 26th. Green and one of the other men then laid down on the floor of the room and went to sleep. Murdie and the others left the place. Murdie admitted that he returned to the room about one o'clock that day, but finding the two men there still sleeping he left the premises. His movements during the rest of the afternoon appear to have been accounted for. About six or seven o'clock in the evening one of the other men returned to the place, and was unable to get into the room by the ordinary entrance but managed to get in by going around the back way. He lit the lamp. One of the sleeping men then awoke, and the two engaged in a conversation. Green seemed to them to be still slepping, and they discussed the propriety of wakening him. They tried to arouse him, when they discovered that his face was covered with blood. In their excitement they said one to the other that they believed he had been murdered, and they at once gave the alarm. It was found on examination that the man was dead, and that his death evidently had been caused by violence. The body was warm when it was removed from the place about seven o'clock. Murdie was not there at the time of the discovery of the murder. The news of the murded of course soon spread, and he first heard of it while in a hotel or saloon several squares away from the scene. He had been at this hotel some time immediately prior to hearing the news of the murder. With the proprietor of the hotel he then walked up to the place where the murder had occured and saw the body of the dead man removed. He then returned to the hotel, where he was arrested about 8.45 o'clock that night charged with the commission of the crime.

The evidence on which the conviction of Murdie was founded was entirely of a circumstantial character, viz: the presence of the defendant during the day in the room where the act of violence took place, and the finding on his clothing of stains which were pronounced on examination to have been made by mammalian blood. The defendant has all along stoutly and persistently denied his guilt. The sentence imposed was the maximum provided under the law for second degree murder. The prisoner has served nearly one-half of the full term imposed; under the commutation law he has a little more than two years and a-half to serve before he is entitled to release in the ordinary way.

These reasons presented in support of the application for pardon are: The fact that the conviction was had on circumstantial evidence; the weakness of the evidence; the inflamed state of the public mind at the time of the trial; the youth of the applicant, and his previous life; the severity of the sentence; the standing of the applicant's family; the present attitude and sentiment of the community in relation to the application for pardon as shown by the letters and petitions filed with the application; the length of time served. and the conduct of the prisoner during his confinment. All of these points were elucidated at the hearing.

In view of the state of the case as covered by this combination of reasons, especially with relation to the length of the imprisonment, the complete reformaton of the prisoner, the proposed opportunities that will be given him to become a useful member of society, and the drift of public sentiment as disclosed by the letters and recommendations on file, we are persuaded that in favoring this application we will be acting for the best interest of all concerned, and that the cause of justice will not be prejudiced.

We therefore recommend that a pardon be awarded the applicant, David Murdie.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS.
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 31—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 15. 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lycoming, to September Term, 1909, on the 6th day of August, 1909, Walter Alexander was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine months and not more than three years, on a conviction for the crime of larceny.

On October 3, 1910, after having served thirteen months he was, on the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, paroled under the Act of 1909. His maximum term of imprisonment will expire on August 6, 1912.

Under date of April 9, 1912. the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary recommended that the prisoner be given his final discharge on June first, 1912. assigning as a reason "that he has reported regularly for eighteen months, and by straightforward conduct while on parole has given evidence that he can and will remain a good citizen."

We gave the case consideration at our meeting to-day. We find that all the provisions of the Act of Assembly, and of the Rules of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and of the Rules of our own Board have been complied with in regard to the application for the pardon of this paroled convict. Therefore, on the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and for the reasons assigned by them, we recommend that their action in the premises be approved, and that a pardon be awarded the said Walter Alexander, to be effective on June 1, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 32—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Luzerne to No. 209, January Sessions, 1912, Clara Marshall entered a plea of Guilty on an indictment charging her with keeping a bawdy house; she was thereupon, on April 12, 1912, sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of six months.

On June 4, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed, which came before us for hearing at our meeting of to-day. After a careful consideration of the case we

are of the opinion that it would be proper to extend clemency to the petitioner, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Clara Marshall.

Mrs. Marshall is a widow, nearly sixty years of age. She is one of a score or more of persons who were engaged in business in the "tenderloin" district of the City of Wilkes-Barre during the past few years. In the month of December of last year there was a cleaning up of this district by the city authorities, but out of the large number of keepers of unlawful houses Mrs. Marshall was the only one who was arrested and called upon to take punishment for violation of law.

From all that has been shown to us with reference to this case, and from the fact that the authorities tacitly favor the application and that very many of the prominent and reputable citizens of the county, some of them living in the immediate neighborhood where Mrs. Marshall lived, openly endorse and recommend her plea for clemency, as appears from their letters and requests on file with us, and the further fact that several physicians have certified to us that she is in a critical condition of health by reason of the presence of gall stones for which an immediate operation is necesssary, which operation cannot be performed unless she is released from confinement. and taking into account the statement that she had alreday paid a fine of fifty dollars and costs under the City Ordinance, and has undergone the ignominy of actual imprisonment for more than a month, it seems to us that there has been sufficient punishment experienced by the applicant, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted her.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 33—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Lackawanna, to No. 11, October Term, 1905, William J. Neiger was, on April 21, 1906, convicted of murder in the second degree, and was then sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of eighteen years.

On June 6, 1911, an application for pardon was filed, which application was, on hearing, then refused. An application for rehearing was mode at our May meeting of this year, and we allowed the application. At our present June meeting the case was again heard and fully considered. We are now of the opinion that the ends of justice have been reached in regard to this prisoner, and we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, William J, Neiger.

Neiger is a man now nearly 42 years old. He is married, and his wife is living. He is the father of a daughter was is now about 15 years old. Before his conviction, he had been employed as clerk and coal inspector in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at Taylor. He had never been before accused of any crime, and his reputation was good.

Although Neiger was not an habitual drinking man, he indulged in occasional sprees, and it is a fact that the homicide with which he is charged was perpetrated by him while he was in a state of gross intoxication. Another fact that appears on the record is that some three years before the commission of this crime, Neiger was injured about the head in a runaway accident, from which time on he seemed to lose mental control of his actions when under the influence of intoxicants, even when the indulgence was to a very light extent.

The felony with which Neiker is charged was the murder of Jacob Yaksoniak, whom he shot and killed in the latter's bar room during a drunken brawl on August 5, 1905. An investigation at the time by the authorities failed to disclose any intelligent motive for this killing. The commission of the crime was clearly the irrational act of a drunken man.

The reasons stated as the ground of the application for pardon are:

The ends of justice have been adequately served by the nearly seven year imprisonment which petitioner has suffered.

No public interest can be safeguarded or secured to the community by a longer continuance of this imprisonment, as petitioner is in no sense vicious or of the criminal class.

Petitioner has already served altogether nearly two years more than the minimum sentence fixed by the Act of May 10, 1909, for the offense which he committed, and would have been eligible for parole under its terms; his wife, and his daughter now approaching womanhood, need his support and protection; his former position awaits him; and the sentiment of the community is strongly in favor of his release.

These reasons are well fortified by the record of the case; letters from a great number of persons of influence and standing in the community are on file with us endorsing the application. The District Attorney, who prosecuted the case, says in closing his letter to the Board:

"Considering all the circumstances surrounding this unfortunate affair, I am led to the opinion that Mr. Neiger has been sufficiently punished. I therefore unhesitatingly recommend his pardon."

The Judge, who tried the case but is now off the bench, says:

"He belongs to a very reputable family and has a wife and young daughter still living in this County. My information is that his conduct has been most exemplary since his incarceration in the Penitentiary. In view of the fact that the law relating to sentences for murder in the second degree has, since his sentence, been changed and that he has now served the minimum time required under the present statute, I feel justified in recommending his pardon."

Richard P. Thomas, Forman of the Pyne Mines, says, in his letter:

"I am sure this unfortunate affair was the result of a drunken delirium of a man unaccustomed to intoxication. The man is in no sense a criminal, and in fact is one of the kindest and most sincere men I ever knew. I trust that he may be pardoned and returned to his family, confidently believing that he would round out his days with an honest, useful life.

I am employed as mine forman for the D. L. & W. Company, and, should a pardon be granted to him, will place him in his old position the day he is ready to go to work."

On the strength of testimonials of this character, we cannot help but admit the reasons laid are well founded. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, William J. Neiger.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 34—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Poard of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Bucks, to No, 30, February Sessions, 1909, David Warner and Charles Abrams were, on the 26th day of February, 1909, convicted on an indictment containing five counts, charging burgulary, felonious entry, horse stealing, larceny, and receiving stolen goods; and on the same

day were sentenced each to pay a fine of $50, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of six years.

On June 4, 1912, an application for the pardon of Warner was duly filed, which was heard and considered at our meeting of to-day. Upon carefully reviewing the matters laid before us at our hearing with reference to this case, we are of the opinion that clemency may, in fairness to the interests of justice, be shown the petitioner, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, David Warner.

Warner, who in his application says that his name is Weiner, although indicted as Warner, is a young man of about 24 years of age. He is a foreigner, having been in this country only a short time. His home here, so far as he has a home, is Baltimore, Md., where his invalid and destitute sister resides. The Defendant at the time of his arest and trial had a very limited knowledge of the English language, and had trouble in making himself understood, to which fact he attributes his hasty conviction.

On February 17, 1909, a barn in Bucks County was entered, and two horses, a wagon and harness were stolen. Soon afterwards these stolen articles were found in the possession of Warner and Abrams. The only proof of their being guilty of the stealing was the possession of the stolen goods. Their explanation of this possession was not believed by the jury, or possibly was not understood. They asserted that they had no part in the felony, and denied that they stole the horse and wagon, and said that the same was put into their charge by a third party, who was not apprehended. This applicant has all along denied his guilt. Nothing is known of his previous character or record. It has been shown to us that his sister in Baltimore is dependent upon him for support. We have the assurance that if he is pardoned, he will at once go to Baltimore and devote himself to the care and support of this sister.

Upon the conditions shown, and in the absence of any protest by the authorities, and with the thought that the more than three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary has been a sufficient punishment to the Defendant, we think that the release of this prisoner may be favorably considered without prejudice to the public. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, David Warner.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 35—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Cumberland, to No. 49, September Sessions, 1909, James Alexander, together with Dudley Miller, was indicted for larceny, receiving stolen goods, and horse stealing. Miller pleaded guilty. Alexander was convicted on the first and third counts in the indictment, and, on September 26, 1909, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penientiary for not less than seven years and six months, and not more than thirty years.

April 23, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed. The application was heard at the May meeting of the Board, and was then held under advisement. We now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, James Alexander.

Alexander is a man 29 years of age, a butcher by trade, and not married. He has a criminal record, having served two terms in the Penitentiary. On August 12, 1909, a horse, buggy and harness were stolen in the Borough of Mount Holly, in Cumberland County. Miller pleaded guilty to this larceny. The stolen property was found in Miller's possession in the adjoining Couny of Franklin a short time after the theft. Alexander was in Miller's company when the stolen property was discovered and recovered, but it was not shown that he was in the company of Miller in Cumberland County. Alexander denies complicity in the larceny.

Several reasons are given as the grounds for pardon, but the only ones with which we are concerned are those which substantially aver excessive punishment. In as much as there seems to be some doubt as to Alexander being with miller in Cumberland County, where the larceny was perpetrated and trial had, and as miller, who admitted that he alone stole the horse and buggy, was sentenced to a fine of $10 and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the indeterminate term of from two years and six months to ten years, we are inclined to look upon Alexander's sentence of three times as great as that of Miller as being rather severe, as set forth in the reasons. Alexander's imprisonment of two years and nine months up to this time would seem to about measure up to an adequate penalty for his offense.

In view, therefore, of this aspect of the case, we recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, James Alexander.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 36—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Schuylkill, to No. 863, June Sessions, 1910, John Burke was convicted on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to make false return as an election officer; and on April 10, 1911, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for two years and six months, and be disfranchsed for four years.

An application for his pardon was duly filed March 7, 1912. The matter was heard at our March meeting, but has been held under advisement until this, our June meeting. After giving the case fair consideraton, we are of the opinion that the application can properly be approved, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, John Burke.

Burke is a young man of about 26 years of age. He is a school teacher by profession, and has never been charged with the commission of any crime other than the offense mentioned. His present trouble arose out of certain irregularities in connection with the primary election in the district of Brownsville, Schuylkill County, in June, 1909.

The ground on which the application for pardon is based is that the sentence was too severe in comparison with sentences imposed by the courts throughout the Commonwealth for similar offences.

The Defendant has been in prison for more than a year. Many letters and requests favoring the application are on file with the papers in the case, and upon a review of the whole matter it has been made to appear to us that the punishment endured has been sufficient, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, John Burke.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 37—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Schuylkill, to No. 1420, September Sessions, 1909, Frederick Zimmerman was convicted on an indictment charging him with making false returns as an election officer; on April 18, 1910, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the county prison for the term of five years, and be disfranchised for the period of four years.

On March 7, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed. The case was heard at our March meeting, but has been held under advisement until this, our June meeting. After giving the case fair consideration, we are of the opinion that the application can be properly approved, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Frederick Zimmerman.

Zimmerman is a young man about 27 years of age. He is married, and is the father of one child. He has never been charged with any crime except the offense mentioned. This trouble grew out of certain irregularities in connection with the primary election held in the Borough of Shenandoah, in Schuylkill County, in June 1909.

The ground on which the application for pardon is based is that the sentence was too severe in comparison with sentences imposed by the Courts throughout the Commonwealth for similar offenses.

The Defendant has been in prison for more than two years. Many letters and requests favoring the application are on file with the papers in the case, including a petition from the twelve jurymen who sat on the case.

Upon a review of the whole matter it has been made to appear to us that the punishment endured has been sufficient, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Frederick Zimmerman.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 38—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Schuylkill. to No. 1424, Septmeber Sessions, 1909, Michael M. Cuff was convicted on an indictment charging him with making false returns as an election officer. On June 20, 1910, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1.00, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for four years and six months, and be deprived of the right of franchise for four years.

On March 7, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed. The case was heard at our March meeting, but has been held under advisement until this, our June meeting. After giving the case fair consideration, we are of the opinion that the application can be properly approved, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Michael M. Cuff.

Cuff is a young man 26 years of age, by occupation a clerk. He has never been charged with any crime except the offense mentioned. This trouble grew out of certain irregularities in connection with the primary election held in the Borough of Shenandoah, in Schuylkill County, in June, 1909.

The ground on which the application for pardon is based is that the sentence was too severe in comparison with sentences imposed by the courts throughout the Commonwealth for similar offences.

The Defendant has been in prison two years. Many letters and requests favoring the application are on file with the papers in the case, including a petition from the twelve jurymen who sat on the case.

Upon a review of the whole matter, it has been made to appear to us that the punishment endured has been sufficient, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Michael M. Cuff.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 39—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Beaver, No. 1, December Term, 1901, LeRoy Evans, sometimes called Roy Evans, was tried on a charge of murder, and was convicted of murder in the first degree. On February 28, 1902, he was sentenced to be hanged, but, on due application, commutation of death sentence was recommended by the Board of Pardons, May 21, 1902. Commutation was issued accordingly, and the defendant has since been confined in the Western Penitentiary.

On June 7, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed. This application was heard and considered at our meeting to-day, with the result that we have decided upon a favorable recommendation of the petition.

Evans is a man now about 34 years of age. He is represented to be a very light colored mulatto. Before his conviction, he was employed as an ordinary day laborer. He was of good reputation, and was not a criminal. The man whom he killed was named McKee, who was the proprietor of a drinking and gambling resort, of rather a bad character and reputation, on the outskirts of the town of Beaver. It is said that McKee, in the conduct of his place, was himself always sober, but was interested in getting those who resorted to his place drunk. On the night of November 24, 1901, Evans, while intoxicated, went to this place. He engaged in a game of cards with McKee. A quarrel arose. Evans was beaten and thrown out of the place. In a rage he went to a nearby house and secured a weapon, and in company with another man, a white man, returned to McKee's place. The quarrel was renewed. It was known that McKee was always armed. In the melee several shots were fired. Evans was beaten into insensibility and dragged from the room; his companion was shot in the leg, and McKee was also shot, from the effects of which he died within a day. Evan's trial occured in the second week of December following, less than a month after the shooting.

The reasons assigned in support of the application for pardon are in substance:

That the defendant had not sufficient time to prepare his defense before the trial of his case; that the jury were subject to an inflamed public sentiment, the result of exparte statements published and circulated throughout the county just before and at the time of the trial;

That at the time of the commission of the crime he was under the influence of liquor, and just before the killing had been knocked down and thrown out of the house by McKee, the man whom he killed; that the killing was done in the heat of passion and rage engendered by the injuries received from McKee.

That under all the facts and circumstances of the case, considering the character of the place where the killing occured, the character of the witnesses relied upon for conviction, and the drinking that was done at the place at and immediately before the killing of McKee, the verdict should not have been more than murder in the second degree.

That applicant has been confined in the Penitentiary for a period of ten years, where he has demeaned himself in a proper manner, and he believes that he has suffered adequate punishment for the aforesaid offense.

Under the conditions attending this case, and considering the more than ten years imprisonment of the applicant, and recognizing the force of the endorsements which come with the application, we fell that it is consistent with the administration of justice that the clemency prayed for be accorded the applicant. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, LeRoy Evans.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 40—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, June 19, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lehigh, to No. 37, September Sessions, 1911, May Peters was indicted on the charges of Keeping a Disorderly House and Keeping a Bawdy House. A plea of guilty was entered to the charge of Keeping a Bawdy House, and on September 13, 1911, the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the period of two years.

In April last an application for pardon was duly filed in the matter, but the hearing was continued until the May meeting of the Board, when it was argued before us, since which meeting it has been held under advisement until our June meeting of to-day. We have given the application careful consideration, and in view of all that has been brought to our attention we think it would be for the best interests of all concerned that clemency be shown the prisoner, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted May Peters, the applicant.

Mrs. Peters is a married woman about thirty-four years of age. Her husband is living, and also their son, who is a lad about fifteen years of age. The husband and wife were not living together, as we understand, at the time of the arrest of the defendant, nor for some time previous. We are advised that proceedings in divorce have been started in the Court of Lehigh County. The petitioner has been in prison under the sentence more than nine months, almost one-half the time she would be compelled to serve under the provisions of the Commutation Act, provided her prison conduct is good, and it has been represented to us that such conduct has been exemplary. It may be remarked also that the sentence imposed in the case is the extreme penalty allowed by law. Moreover, it transpires that a certain reputable business man of Philadelphia, who is employed with a large public service corporation under a good salary, holds himself ready to marry Mrs. Peters as soon as she is free, through the pending divorce proceedings to enter into another marriage. There is before the Board his written statement to this effect.

This woman having been confined in prison for what would ordinarily be regarded as an adequate term for the offense charged, whereby the dignity of the law has been upheld; and the prospect of her future right living being thus reasonably assured, whereby she will become restored to her normal position as a member of society, we are of the opinion that the pardoning power may consistently favor the application, and we, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, May Peters.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 41—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September, 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 237, June Term, 1895, Alphonzo F. Cutaiar, Jr., (in the indictment called Alphonzo Cutair, Junior,) was, May 26, 1896, convicted on an indictment charging him with murder, and on the 23rd day of June, 1896, was sentenced to be hanged.

On October 29, 1896, an application for commutation was filed, with the Board of Pardons, and on June 24, 1897, commutation was recommended. On May 9, 1903, an application for pardon was filed, and, after hearing, commutation was recommended by the Board December 9, 1903, which recommendation the Governor of the Commonwealth declined to follow. On May 27, 1910, an application for re-hearing was made, but a re-hearing was then denied. On December 11, 1911, another application for re-hearing was duly filed, and such application was allowed; and at the meeting of the Board of February 21, 1912, the case was again heard on its merits by this Board. Since this last mentioned meeting the matter has been held under advisement by the Board.

Having carefully considered the case in all its details as brought to our notice we are now of the opinion that favorable action should be accorded the application, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Alphonzo F. Cutaiar, Jr.

Cutaiar is a man now about fifty-one or fifty-two years of age. He was arrested in April 1895, so that he has been in confinement by reason of this charge for about seventeen years and a half. The crime imputed against him was the killing of his Aunt, Mrs. Johanna Logue, wife of "Jimmie" Logue, who himself was a man of then well known criminal notoriety. This alleged felony, it is avered, was committed on the night of February 22, 1879. Cutaiar was then living in a house No. 1250 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia where he conducted a barber shop. According to the story of the defendant Mrs. Logue came to this house on the afternoon of the day named, after having partaken freely of liquor during the day. She was in an intoxicated condition when she came there that afternoon, but then stated her intenion of going to New York that night. However, during the early part of the evening Cutaiar found her in the kitchen of the house, still in a drunken state. This was about eight o'clock. Fearing for her safety alone in the kitchen near the fire, he helped her upstairs, and put her to bed, fully dressed. In order to prevent her going out of the house in his absence he tied her feet and her hands as she lay in the bed, and then returned to give attention to his barber shop. On his return to this bedroom after closing his shop, about eleven o'clock that night, he found his aunt lying with her head under the bolster, face downward. Upon examination he discovered that she was dead—apparently having smothered or suffocated. By reason of his fright and fear he did not disclose the state of affairs to any one. On the next day, being Sunday, he took up the boards of the kitchen floor, and placed the dead body of his aunt on the ground between the joists, (there was no cellar,) and then replaced the floor boards and the floor covering.

A few days afterward Logue came to the house and inquired about his wife, whose strange disappearance he

could not understand. He was informed by Cutaiar, who was in a great dread of Logue's high temper, and who of course feared to tell the truth about his aunt's death, that Mrs. Logue had gone back to New York on the previous Saturday. Logue made an extensive search for his wife, but without avail, and the mystery of her disappearance never was cleared up during his life.

Cutaiar continued living in the Eleventh Street house for some time, and subsequently lived at other places in the city. He went into another business, subsequently married, and became the father of several children, who are now grown.

The Eleventh Street premises were subsequently sold, and in 1893 the owner, in making certain repairs, caused the kitchen floor to be taken up when the bones of the murdered woman were found. Investigation seemed to establish the identity of the person whose remains were thus discovered. They were without doubt those of Mrs. Logue. Naturally Cutaiar was connected with her disappearance. He was arrested, charged with the crime of murder, induced to make statements involving material contradictions, tried for the murder of his aunt, and finally convicted and sentenced.

The reasons set forth in this present application for pardon are the following:

Because a space of sixteen years had elapsed between the alleged disappearance of Johanna Logue and the arrest of this defendant.

Because at the time of the alleged disappearance of Johanna Logue this defendant was only a youth of barely nineteen years of age.

Because there was no motive shown by the Commonwealth for the commission of the alleged crime by this defendant.

Because this defendant was wrongfully and unjustly convicted of murder in the first degree, for the reason that the death of Johanna Logue was accidental.

Because the prisoner has now served a term of imprisonment more than equal to the maximum sentence which could have been imposed upon him had he been convicted of murder in the second degree, making allowance for commutation for good behavior to which the prisoner is entitled.

Because the testimony at the trial of the case showed a reasonable doubt as to murder in the first degree, and the jury should have given the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

Because this prisoner has heretofore been recommended a pardon by the Honorable Board of Pardons, but in which recommendation the Governor of the Commonwealth refused to concur.

A very great many letters, petitions and recommendations favoring this application have been submitted to the Board. These recommendations come from sources entitled to our utmost respect. Among others who ask for the pardon of Cutaiar on the belief that there was no premeditated and deliberate murder are the brother and sister of Mrs. Logue. Included also in this array of letters is one from Hon. George S. Graham, who was District Attorney at the time of the trial, and who personally conducted the prosecution. In this letter, written under date of January 24, 1912, Mr. Graham says, among other things:

"I was District Attorney at the time of the trial of Cutaiar, and personally conducted the prosecution. * * * * * I pressed for murder in the first degree, and the jury convicted the prisoner on that grade of crime. The attrocious circumstances connected with the concealment of the body helped to give an atmosphere to the case that made everyone at that time accept the verdict as correct.

When reviewing all the facts and evidence in the case it was imposible for me to exclude the thought that I had not proved first degree murder beyond a doubt. Of my own motion, solely because this view impressed itself upon my mind, and with the desire of doing justice to the prisoner, as well as the Commonwealth, I asked the Board of Pardons very shortly after the conviction to commute the prisoner's sentence from death to life imprisonment.

As the offense was not clearly and beyond doubt first degree, then it fell back into the next grade, murder in the second degree. The maximum punishment for murder in the second degree is twenty years imprisonment, which, with the commutation allowed by law, would entitle this man to his liberty at this time or earlier. I would therefore say to the Board as my deliberate judgment, based upon an intimate knowledge of the entire case, that it seems to me the ends of justice have been fully satisfied in this case, and the liberation of this man at this time would be only fair and right."

Upon the ground therefore of the adequacy of the punishment already borne by Cutaiar, which would follow the acceptance of the theory of the lack of proof of first degree murder beyond a doubt, as well as out of respect to the character and number of favorable endorsements of the application, we recommend that a pardon be now granted this applicant, Aphonzo F. Cutaiar, Jr.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 42—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Luzerne, to No. 66, April Term, 1909, Mike Maslosky was indicted on the charge of murder. On April 29, 1909 upon the trial of the case he entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter, and on the same day was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of eight years.

On June 5, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed, which was heard at our June meeting, and since then has been held under advisement. At our meeting to-day, after having given the case full consideration, we reached the conclusion that this is a deserving application, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Mike Maslosky.

Maslosky is a man now about forty-six or forty-seven years of age. He was a policeman in the Borough of Kingston, Luzerne County, where he had resided for a number of years. In January 1909 there was a marriage celebration among certain Polish residents of that town, on which occasion there was more or less drinking, and consequent disturbance. Maslosky, in the pursuit of his duty, as he viewed it, undertook to quell the disturbance, but was resisted to a certain extent, and thus became mixed up in a fight. In the excitment, and for the purpose of defending himself, he drew his revolver and fired; one of the participants in the melee was shot who afterwards died from the effects of the wound. Maslocky's arrest, trial and conviction, as stated, followed.

The ground on which relief from the sentence is asked is substantially that the alleged crime was committed in the dischargeof his duty, as he saw it, as a police officer, and that having been confined for a period of more than three years he feels that he has been sufficiently punished.

The application is supported by the letters and petitions of a great many residents of the county endorsing the reasons assigned for clemency, and attesting to the previous good character of the applicant. Almost one-half of the full term of imprisonment has been served, and about two-thirds of the commuted time.

In view of the conditions under which the offense charged was committed, and having in mind the three and one-half years imprisonment in the Penitentiary which the defendant has undergone, we are of the belief that the prisoner has been sufficiently punished, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Mike Maslosky.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 43—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Mifflin, to No. 3, January Sessions, 1910, J. A. Martin, (named in the indictment as Andy Martin,) was, October 31, 1911, convicted on a charge of selling liquor without license. On December 29, 1911, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for six months. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court, which under an order of the Court, operated as a supersedeas, and the imprisonment did not begin until May 11, 1912, shortly before which date the Superior Court had affirmed the judgment of the Court below. On a previous trial of the case, when the defendant was convicted on the same testimony, the sentence of the Court then imposed was an imprisonment of three months in jail. However, on appeal, the Court of Quarter Sessions was reversed in that case and a new venire awarded, and it was on the trial and conviction that followed that the six months term was imposed.

On June 5. 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed. A hearing was given the application at our June meeting, but the matter has been held under advisement until this time. We are of the opinion that the application should now be favored; and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant.

Martin is a man of the age of forty-five years. He is married and his wife and one child constitute his family. He was the agent of the Hagerstown Brewing Company for the purpose of taking orders for their beer. He took such orders in the county of Mifflin, and transmitted the same to the company at Hagerstown, Md. The company there filled the orders, setting aside the goods in packages addresed to the several purchasers in Mifflin County, forwarded the packages by freight to the consignees in care of a man named Wick, who appeared to be their agent for that purpose in Mifflin County, which agent received the packages and delivered them to the customers and collected the price of the beer. It was not shown that Martin at any time delivered any of the goods or accepted or received any money in payment for the same, ecxept in one instance, the testimony with regard to which was not clear.

The reasons advanced in support of this application for pardon are:

That the evidence taken at the trial was not sufficient in volume and quality to overcome the presumption of defendant's innocense.

That even if the defendant is technically guilty, the testimony taken at the trial shows clearly that the defendant did not intend to violate the law.

Defendant is and has been imprisoned—the moral effect has been had.

The District Attorney who conducted the trial has removed from the State, so that his view as to the merit of the application could not be obtained. However, the present District Attorney of the County, who is conversant with all the facts, in his letter to us practically endorses the reasons above stated. He writes the Board as follows, under date of June 4, 1912:

"I have been notified that an application will be made to your Honorable Board on the 19th instant for the pardon of J. A. Martin, convicted and sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Mifflin County, Pa., for selling liquor without a license.

The evidence in the case, I believe, warrants me in stating that even if the defendant was technically guilty, that he did not violate intentionally the laws of the Commonwealth, and I therefore recommend a favorable consideration of his application."

Under all the circumstances of this case, it seems to us that the imprisonment of more than four months which the applicant has undergone is adequate. The law has been vindicated, and the lesson has been taught. Apparently no further good result can be expected from a longer imprisonment of this defendant. We therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant J. A. Martin.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 44—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of York, on January 10, 1910, Martin Greene, alias E. P. Valentine, alias J. Goldberg, alias J. Greenberg, was sentenced on a conviction for conspiracy and false pretense to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine months and not more than three years.

On January 27, 1911, after having served more than a year he was released on parole, the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary having recommended such action to the Executive, which recommendation was approved by the Board of Pardons, and Executive Order is issued accordingly.

On September 6. 1912, the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary further recommended that the said paroled convict "be given his final discharge. for the reason that he has reported regularly for twenty months, and by straightforward conduct while on parole has given evidence that he can and will remain a good citizen. His maximum term expires on January 10, 1913. His present adress is at 305 W. 145th Street, New York, N. Y.''

The said Board further state: "The prisoner has been out on parole since January 27, 1911. He is now engaged as an eye doctor in New York City. has, in every way, complied with the parole rules, and has shown by his industry, success and decent manner of living, that he is worthy of consideration in this respect in the opinion of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern State Penitentiary."

This application for pardon and final discharge having been duly filed with this Board, and having been considered at our meeting of thtis day, and it appearing that the provsions of the Act of Assembly, and our rules, have in all respects been complied with, we recommend that the application of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary be approved, and that a pardon be now granted Martin Greene, alias E. P. Valentine, alias J. Goldberg, alias J. Greenberg.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 45—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 437, March Term, 1899, William Epps, alias William Turner, alias "Face," was, on June 27, 1899,

convicted on an indictment charging with murder, and on July 14, 1899, was sentenced to be hanged. On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was affirmed.

On December 9, 1899, an application for commutation was filed with the Board of Pardons. This application was then refused. Subsequently an application for re-hearing was allowed, and upon reconsidering the case the Board, on April 18, 1900, recommended commutation of death sentence. The prisoner has been confined in the Eastern Penitentiary since the granting of the commutation.

On February 7, 1912 an application for pardon was duly filed, and this application was heard at the February meeting of the Board. It has been held under advisement since that time. Having given the matter full examination and consideration, we now recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, William Epps, alias Turner, alias "Face."

The applicant is a colored man, and is now about thirty-four years of age. He was indicted jointly with another colored man by the name of Dodson, but was tried separately. After Epp's conviction Dodson entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, which was accepted by the Commonwealth.

The crime with which these two defendants were charged was the killing, in the City of Philadelphia, of an old lady named Lawler on the evening of January 30, 1899. Mrs. Lawler kept a little store in the lower part of the city, living in the rooms above the store. She was known to carry about with her a little canvas bag in which she kept her money. On the evening in question these two men went to her store, and, while Dodson engaged the attention of Mrs. Lawler in the purchase of a bucket of coal, which took them out of doors, Epps entered the house and concealed himself in her sleeping apartments. When she came upstairs, according to the theory of the Commonwealth, he caught her by the throat and choked her, thus overpowering her, and took her money away from her and escaped from the house. The next day Mrs. Lawler was found in her room, dead, with the furniture and carpet disarranged, and the lamp which she had carried with her shattered to pieces. The testimony of the examining physician established the fact that she had died of strangulation. The defendants were not immediately known in connection with the crime, and they soon afterwards left the city. However, in a short time it was ascertained that they were the guilty persons, and they were traced, and then arrested in Virginia and brought back to Philadelphia for trial.

The reasons upon which the former Board based its recomendation for commutation were, that, whereas both Epps and Dodson were equally guilty of whatever crime was committed, that is as to the degree of murder, the Commonwealth in accepting from Dodson a plea of guilt in the second degree admitted that the essential elements of the crime of murder in the first degree were absent in his case, and consequently would have to admit that these elements were also absent in the case of Epps, and that therefore it behooved the Executive to supplement and correct that wherein the judicial power had proved deficient in Epps' case and grant him the relief to which in justice and fairness he was entitled.

The reasons upon which this present application for the pardon of Epps is based are the following:

That the ground upon which the Board acted in commuting the sentence was based upon the fact that your petitioner was, at most, guilty of manslaughter, and that the maximum sentence under the law of this Commonwealth for such a crime is twelve years, which time he had served.

That at the time of the conviction the petitioner was comparatively young and ignorant, but that since that time he has become well educated and is now well qualified to lead a useful life, if given his liberty.

That the ends of justice have been fully served by the imprisonment already imposed.

It is a material fact to be considered in this connection that the trial of Dodson was not called until after the final disposition of the Epps case in the Supreme Court. And also that, although it must be admitted that Dodson was equally guilty with Epps for the reason that he was an accessory and aided and abetted in the crime, Dodson, on his plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, received a sentence of eight years and six months imprisonment, and was discharged from prison under the commutation law after having served five years six-and-a-half months, while Epps has has now served more than thirteen years imprisonment.

Further, it was argued before us that there is no reason for discrediting Epps' statement which is on file with our record, and to which he has always adhered, that he never meant to kill Mrs. Lawler; that he never tried to choke her, but only threw her to one side in his effort to escape, and did not pause for a single instant in his flight; that he had no knowledge of her death, nor did he suspect it until he read of it in the "Item."

The prisoner was not a man of bad reputation. His character was at no time assailed by the prosecution during the trial. His application for commutation bore the endorsement of a large number of prominent and influential citizens of Philadelphia. He has made good use of his time while in confinement, and has became a changed man morally and intellectually. He is now well fitted to associate, with credit to himself, with his fellow members of society outside of prison walls.

The reasons formally laid, in connection wth all that has been brought to our attention with respect to this case and with respect to the applicant himself, appear to us to be sufficient to justify the exercise of Executive Clemency, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, William Epps, alias William Turner, alias "Face."

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Nos. 46—47—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to Nos. 564 and 565, January Term, 1905, Harry Coleman and Charles Ryan were jointly indicted on two separate charges of robbery. On February 2, 1905, they entered pleas of guilty. On indictment No. 565 they were each sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of ten years; and on indictment No. 564 they were each sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, costs and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for the term of five years after the expiration of the sentence in bill No. 565. This making an aggregate fine of two hundred dollars and imprisonment of fifteen years each.

On June 15, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed. This application was heard and considered at our meeting of to-day. We are of the opinion that the application should be allowed, and we therefore recommend that pardons be now granted these defendants Harry Coleman and Charles Ryan.

Coleman is about thirty years of age, and is by occupation a clerk. Ryan is about thirty-three years of age, and is by occupation a printer. Both are unmarried. Both were strangers in Philadelphia. The depredations with which they were charged were serious offenses, such as from their very nature tend to shock and inflame the public mind, and hence their sentences were correspondingly severe. However, it is shown to us that they had been drinking heavily for some time prior to the commission of the crimes, and it is argued that they did not appreciate the gravity of the offense. Further, being unknown in the County of Philadelphia, and without friends, and having no counsel, they were unable to furnish testimony of previous good character, or submit to the Court any other extenuating circumstances.

Moreover, during the more than seven-and-one-half years of their incarceration they have shown by their excellent

prison record that, even if they have been men of evil disposition, one of the objects of punishment—the reformation of the offender—has been brought about. It follows, that if released there is a probability that they will become useful citizens. They have learned their lesson, and have attoned for their lawlessness. It does not seem that either the Commonwealth or these prisoners can be further benefitted by a more prolonged imprisonment. Under the commutation act they should be entitled to a discharge in less than a year and nine months. It was represented to us that each of these men has friends who will aid and encourage them in leading a proper life upon their release from prison.

Under all the circumstances of the case as brought out at the hearing we deem it proper to recommend that a pardon be now granted these applicants, Harry Coleman and Charles Ryan.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 48—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 16, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—The Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 205, April Sessions, 1912, Hyman Mayer was convicted on an indictment charging him with selling lipuor without a license. On June 13, 1912, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the County Prison for a term of six months.

September 3, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed, and the same was given a hearing at our September meeting, and then held under advisement. We now recommend that the application be granted, and that a pardon be issued the applicant, Hyman Mayer.

The applicant is a man about forty years of age; and his wife and five children, the oldest being ten years of age. He carreid on a restaurant in the vicinity of third and South Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, and it was his custom to serve with meals a glass of home-made wine or grape juice. This custom was generally followed by the restaurants throughout that section of the city.

On a certain day early in this year two policemen visited Mayer's place and were served the customary glass of wine with their meal. Later in the day one of them reappeared and sought to purchase a bottle of the wine, but was refused by Mayer on the ground that he was not a dealer. Upon being importuned by the officer that he wanted the wine for his sick mother-in-law Mayer sold him a bottle of the wine or grape juice. Soon after this a large number of restaurant keepers were arrested on the charge of selling liquor without license, under the custom above referred to, among whom were Mayer. All of them, however, with the exception of Mayer, were discharged on the payment of costs. Mayer alone was fined and imprisoned.

The ground laid in the application for relief is substantially the severity of the sentence. The details of the matter were stated fully to the Board at the hearing, and now it has been shown to us that the full amount of the fine has been paid by the applicant, the receipt for the payment of which, signed by the proper officer, has been exhibited to the Board. It does therefore appear to the Board that the applicant having been in prison more than four months of the six months term, and having paid the fine of $500, he has been sufficiently punished in view of all the circumstances of the case.

We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Hyman Mayer.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 49—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 16, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lackawanna, to No. 11, October Term, 1907, Knidsu Howrelso was tried on an indictment charging her with murder. During the progress of the trial of the case, December 6, 1907, she withdrew her plea of "not guilty," and entered a plea of "guilty of murder of the second degree," and upon the same day was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of one dollar, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of ten years.

On September 28, 1912, an application for her pardon was duly filed. The case was presented at our meeting to-day. after fully considering the matter we are of the opinion that the application merits favorable action, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Knidsu Howrelso.

The applicant indicted under the name given above, but who is mentioned in the application as Knidsu Horrelso, is a young woman now of twenty-five years of age, a native of Austria-Hungary, who came to this country about two months before the commission of the offense with which she is charged. When she was seventeen years of age she was married to the man for whose death she has been blamed—a man she did not know until he was introduced to her by her parents who directed her to marry him. In the summer of 1906 she followed her husband to this country, and after six weeks work in a factory at Taylor went to Scranton where she was joined by her husband. They lived there but a short time when a quarel arose between them, during which, it is alleged, a lighted lamp was overturned, and her husband who was drunk at the time, was burned and injured so that he died. At the trial she was indifferently defended, so it is alleged, and being without friends, and without means, and unable to speak our language, her case even at that time excited pity and sympathy.

Since her incarceration she has learned to speak English, and has acquired other accomplishments, and has gained the good will and friendship of officials and others who have come into contact with her. The application for pardon is made on her behalf through persons who are actuated solely out of philanthropic motives, who think they see in her a person who is capable of leading a good life and of becoming a useful member of society. She is promised employment if released, and it is the opinion of persons qualified to speak on the subject that the granting of a pardon to her now would not interfere with, but on the contrary would promote, the cause of justice. The belief of these friendly persons seems to be justified by the views of the trial judge, who writes the Board under date of October 7, 1912 as follows:

"In re application of Knidu Horrelso for pardon.

"The Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:—In this case formal notice has been served on me sec. reg., coupled with reguest that my impression of the merits be stated.

The Commonwealth accepted a plea of guilty with the understanding that no higher grade than seoond degree was asked for. In the absence of anything to reduce it to manslaughter, judgment of guilty of that degree was inevitable, and defendant was sentenced accordingly. The sense of pity for the young woman, then little more than a mere girl, was very acute. The nature of the crime seemed to call for somewhat stern punishment and thus she was accorded only so much mitigation as then seemed consistent. The case was pitiful for several reasons. Defendant's

manner and appearance were decidedly in her favor, but she was apparently friendless. Again, so far as the trial proceeded, she was most incapably defended by one who is no longer a member of this bar. But, perhaps more than anything else, one could not resist the impression that in an evil moment she had become the weak instrument of a fellow countryman, who, taking advantage of her unhappy domestic life, had gained an influence over her whereby he had eventually inflamed her resentment against her husband to the breaking point, though he had carefully prepared an alibi for himself and was thus some distance away at the fatal moment. No doubt the history and circumstances of the case will be furnished by counsel. I can only say that an effort was made to temper justice with mercy as governed by the duties of the court, yet, if in the meantime her conduct has merited favorable consideration, executive clemency would be cheerfully acquiesced in as well by the court as by local sentiment.

Yours very truly,
E. C. NEWCOMB."

From all that was brought to our attention with regard to this application at the hearing, and from an examination of the record, we feel that it is a proper case for the exercise of Executive Clemency, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Knidsu Howrelso.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 50—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 16, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Luzerne, to No. 82, September Term, 1902, Mike Yushkis was tried on an indictment charging him with Murder. Three others John Smith, Ignatz Shukis and Paul Tomschek, were jointly indicted with him, separate trials were granted the defendants. On November 12, 1902, Smith entered a plea of guilty, and the Court adjudged the crime to be Murder of the Second Degree on the same day Yushkis entered a plea of guilty, and the crime was adjudged by the Court to be Murder of the Second Degree. On November 17, 1902, Shukis, on trial, was acquitted. Tohschek was also acquitted on trial. On May 5, 1903, Yushkis was sentenced by the Court to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of twenty years.

In 1907 an application for the pardon of Yushkis, who is named in the proceedings before the Board as Yuskis, was filed, and after hearing was, November 20, 1907, refused by the Board of Pardons. In the following May an application for re-hearing of the case was refused. In November 1908 a second application for re-hearing was allowed, but after hearing the case in January 1909 and then holding the case under advisement until April 21, 1909, the application for pardon was refused. Another application for re-hearing was filed in the subsequent December, which at the February meeting 1910 was denied. Again on April 6, 1912, another application for re-hearing was filed, and on this application a re-hearing was granted. The hearing of the case on its merits was continued until our meeting of to-day, when the case was presented to the Board and argued at length. And now, upon due consideration, we are of the opinion that the application is at this time worthy of favorable action, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be awarded the applicant, Mike Yuskis.

This applicant is a man about thirty-three years of age. At the time of the homicide with which the above named defendants were charged he was about twenty-three years old. He is a foreigner, and at the time of the trial was unacquainted with the English language and had little knowledge of American customs, and was especially ignorant with respect to Court procedure. The victim of the homicide was a man named Daniel Sweeney, who, on the morning of August 6, 1902, was found dead on the street in the village of Hanover, Luzerne County, evidently murdered, because his skull was fractured, apparently by means of some blunt instrument, and a club which bore evidence of having been used in the assault was found near the body. By reason of the defendants having been seen in the company of the dead man during the preceding evening and night, and some other criminating circumstances, these four men were charged with the murder.

Smith's trial was called first. After it had progressed a while the defendant withdrew his plea of "not guilty," and entered a plea of "guilty." Yuskis case seemed to have been called later the same day, and the same counsel who had been assigned to defend Smith were appointed to defend Yuskis. During an early stage of the latter's trial, on the advice of counsel he also withdrew his plea of "not guilty," and entered a plea of "guilty." He has been in the Penitentiary since the early part of May, 1903, and has been in prison more than ten years.

The formal reasons assigned in the present application for clemency are the following:

1. The applicant has now served nine full years of his term, and has been confined in prison nearly ten years. Three years have elapsed since a former application for pardon was refused.
2. Further imprisonment will permanently and injuriously affect the health of the applicant.
3. The defendant entered a plea of guilty under a misapprehension, and has been punished for an offense in which he did not participate.

It is observed that the two defendants who stood trial were acquitted. The case of Yushkis was never passed on by a jury. Subsequent examination into the real state of affairs connected with this homicide appears to have satisfied the prosecuting officials and the trial judge that the plea of guilty on the part of Yushkis was made under a misapprehension and through ignorance and mistake. The defendant was unacquainted with the English language, and it is the opinion of those who are in a position to speak intelligently on the subject that he did not understand the import of his plea, and that he did not intend to admit that he was guilty of the crime charged. He has always maintained his innocense, but admits having been in the company of the other defendants during a portion of the night. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that one of the other men acquitted on trial was the real murderer.

The District Attorney who tried the case wrote to the Board when the application was pending in 1907, as follows:

"Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 19, 1907.

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Pardons.

Gentlemen:—Mike Yuskis pleaded guilty to the killing of Mr. Sweeney. This crime took place during the labor troubles in our county in 1902. Yuskis and three other men, Tomschek, Smith and Shukis were indicted for this crime. Yuskis and Smith were unable to understand our language, and appeared in Court without counsel. The Court appointed two young attorneys to look after the interests of Yuskis and Smith, and a short time afterwards they entered a plea of guilty. Tomschek was then called for trial and Yuskis was used as a witness for the Commonwealth, although he denied having taken any part in the killing of Mr. Sweeney. Tomschek was acquitted by direction of the Court. Afterwards Shukis was tried and Yuskis was used as a witness, and he was acquitted.

At all times Mike Yuskis denied any guilt whatever, excepting such admission by the entry of his plea of guilty. Within a week or so other counsel asked the Court for permission to withdraw the plea entered by Yuskis and Smith, on the ground that they were not properly informed of the charge against them, and insisting that at no time did they ever authorize or approve of the entry of a plea of guilty by their counsel. The Court refused to permit them to withdraw their plea, and both Smith and Yuskis were sentenced. In view of the fact that Tomschek and Shukis were both acquitted, and the testimony against Yuskis was not strong, I now feel that if Yuskis had gone to trial he would have been acquitted. Since the trial and acquittal of Tomschek and Shukis, I have grave doubt as to the guilt of the young man Yuskis, and in view of the acquittal of the two men above mentioned, the fact that Yuskis has continually insisted on his innocense and that he took no part in the crime, and that he has now been imprisoned for about five years, I think this is a case for favorable action upon the part of the Board of Pardons, and I respectfully ask that his appeal be heard and a pardon granted.

Yours respectfully,
B. R. JONES,
Dist. Atty. at time of trial."

Judge Halsey, the trial judge, appends to Mr. Jones' letter the following:

"I have read that which the District Attorney has said about this case. My recollection in so far as the case was before me concurs with his. I have no objection to submit in opposition to the application for pardon.

G. A. HALSEY,
Trial Judge."

11-19—07.

Subsequently on the re-hearing of the case in 1909, Mr. Jones again writes:

"Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 13th, 1909.

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Having received notice from Frank A. McGuigan, Attorney for Mike Yuskis, that an application for rehearing and pardon in behalf of Mike Yuskis will be presented to your Honorable Board on Wednesday next. I desire to state that I unqualifiedly recommend that your Honorable Board accords this application favorable consideration by granting to Mike Yuskis a pardon.

I make this recommendation knowing all the facts in the case, having been prosecuting attorney at the time of trial.

Most respectfully yours,

B. R. JONES,
Prosecuting Attorney."

To this letter Jugde Halsey appends the folowing statement:

"I concur in that which Mr. Jones says tbout this application.

G. R. HALSEY."

Other letters of similar import from prominent Court officials and other persons well acquainted with the facts in the case are on file, in which the writers express grave doubts as to the guilt of this applicant, and signify it as their belief that the application before us is meritious, and that the applicant is fairly entitled to be pardoned.

In view therefore of what has been said, and with the thought that the prisoner has served in the Penitentiary about four-fifths of his sentence with the commutation allowance, and with the advice that his record as a prisoner has been good and that he has made good use of his time in confinement towards self improvement, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Mike Yuskis or Mike Yushkis, as he is named in the Court record.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 51—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 16, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 519, November Term, 1895, William Green was tried on an indictment charging him with Murder, and on May 20, 1896, being allowed to withdraw his plea of "not guilty," entered a plea of "guilty of murder in the second degree." He was thereupon on May 26, 1896, sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of seventeen years.

After serving ten years and six months in the Penitentiary the prisoner was discharged on November 26, 1906, having earned a commutation of six and a-half years for good behavior.

Early in 1909 the applicant was arrested on the charge of larceny, and on March 2, 1909, was convicted on this charge in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia, and was thereupon sentenced to serve an imprisonment of one year in the County Prison. Under the commutation law the defendant would have been entitled to his discharge under this last sentence on the second day of January, 1910, if his record had been clear. But having been sentenced for a felony within the period intervening between his former discharge and the date of the expiration of the full term he became liable to be detained to serve out the unexpired previous term of six and one-half years from January 2, 1910. He is now in prison serving this unexpired term, nearly three years of which he has already served.

On October 1, 1912, an application for his pardon was filed. This application was represented at our hearing today by Mr. Frederick J. Pooley, the General Agent of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, who has given this case careful attention and examination, and who, from his long experience in matters of this character, is well qualified to speak with authority upon such subjects. From his statement of the circumstances surrounding the charge of larceny it appears that there was no felonious intent upon the part of Green. His connection with the stolen goods was purely accidental, and his conviction was simply a technicality. The applicant's conduct in prison has been good, and it is thought that if released he may become a useful citizen.

The formal reason assigned in the application is:

That the punishment inflicted upon this applicant has, under the circumstances, been sufficient, that the ends of justice have been fully served, and that it would be an act of mercy to pardon this applicant.

In further support of the application Mr. Pooley files with the Board a letter from former Judge Yerkes, who, as Judge specially presiding, imposed the seventeen year sentence on Green. Among other things Judge Yerkes says in his letter:

"It may be unnecessary for me to say to the Board of Pardons that at the time I imposed the sentence I considered, as was my invariable practice, the commutation which presumably he would obtain the benefit of under the law, and that had there been no prospect of his earning such commutation, the term of his sentence would have been correspondingly less. * * * This defendant promptly pleaded "guilty" to the offence with which he was charged, and I recall that there were circumstances in the case which, in the event of his having made a defence, might have impelled the jury to have reduced the grade of the offence to manslaughter. * * * In my opinion, the sentence which he has already undergone for this offence fully meets the ends of justice and he should be discharged from further imprisonment. I therefore unhesitatingly recommend that his pardon be granted."

In view of the light reflected on the application from these sources we are constrained to regard the application as well grounded, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, William Green.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 52—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 16, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Dauphin, John Gray on March 7, 1910, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Pententiary for a term of not less than nine months and not more than three years on a conviction for felonious entry.

On November 22, 1911, having served twenty months of his imprisonment he was released on parole under the provisions of the Act of Assembly.

The Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, under date of September 30, 1912, recommend that he be given his final discharge, for the reason that he has regularly reported to them under the rules for eleven months, and by straightforward conduct while on parole has given evidence

that he can and will remain a good citizen. His maximum term expires March 7, 1913; his present address is The Rush Hospital, 33rd and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia. He has been confined in the hospital with consumption during the entire period of his parole, and is now dying; he is worthy of consideration in this respect in the opinion of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary.

It appearing that all the requirements of the Act of Assembly, and of the Rules of the Board of Inseeptors of the Penitentiary, and of the rules of the Board of Pardons have been observed in regard to this application, and the application and recommendation having been duly considered by us, we recommend that the Report of the Board of Inseetors of the Penitentiary be apporved, and that a pardon be now granted the prisoner, John Gray.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 53—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Dauphin, to No. 166, September Term, 1911, Jacob G. Feist was convicted on indictment charging him with statutory rape and adultery, and, on December 2, 1911, was sentenced to pay a fine of $300, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not more than five years and not less than two years. A motion for a new trial was overruled. On appeal to the Superior Court the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was affirmed. An application to make the appeal to the Superior Court a supersedeas having been denied December 5, 1911, the imprisonment of the defendant in the Penitentiary began December 7, 1911.

On September 4, 1912, an application for pardon was duly filed, and the matter was heard at our meeting of this day. Upon consideration we are of the opinion that the application should be allowed; we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Jacob G. Feist.

Feist is a man about thirty-two years of age. He is a married man, and, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, lived at 2116 North Third Street in the City of Harrisburg. He had been a resident of Harrisburg for two years or more preceding his trial. He was engaged in the banking and brokerage business. The prosecutrix, Margaret Douglass, is a young girl, who, at the time of the commission of the offense with which the applicant is charged, was under the age of fifteen years. She had at one time been employed in the family of the applicant as a maid, but was not living with him at the time of the alleged offense. However, her sister, Eleanor Douglass, at the time was living at Feist's house as a domestic; Margaret was then living at service with a family in the same section of the city.

According to the testimony of the prosecutrix, she visited her sister at the Feist house on the evening of May 22, 1911. After leaving there about half-past six or seven o'clock she started to walk down Third Street, but was soon overtaken by Feist in his automobile, who stopped and asked her to get in with him, saying that he would take her down town to where she told him she intended going. Instead of driving to the part of the City where she wished to go, he drove over several different streets, passing among others along Sixth Street, and then going across the bridge spanning the railroads, and on down to and beyond Steelton. After getting out into the country below Steelton, and while on the public road and while it was yet light he stopped his car, alighted and told her to get out, under pretext of fixing something about the machine. After she got out he took hold of her, laid her down alongside the road and then and there had intercourse with her. He then got her into the car and drove back to the City, leaving her out somewhere in the vicinity of the Reading Station, from which place she walked to her home up town, arriving there about nine o'clock.

The testimony of the prosecutrix was not corroborated, except that a young girl, an acquaintance of the Douglass sisters, testified that on the evening in question she saw the Feist automobile, (which she recognized,) with a man and a girl in it, pass down Sixth Street, and that she thought the girl was one of the Douglass girls. The defendant, on the trial, denied the story of the prosecutrix in its entirety, and also sought to establish an alibi by the testimony of a number of people, including his wife. Further, he produced at the hearing before us an affidavit executed by a man named Lucas, who now lives in Detroit, Mich., wherein Lucas states that he was living in Harrisburg in May, 1911, and that on the evening of the 22nd of that month he himself was in company with Margaret Douglass walking the streets of Harrisburg, from about half-past seven until nine o'clock; that interval being the greater part of the time covered, according to the testimony of the prosecutrix, by the trip in the automobile to Steelton. The following is a copy of this affidavit:

State of Michigan,)
County of Wayne,) ss.

Peter Lucas, of the City of Detroit, said State and County, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he resides in the City of Detroit, and has resided therein since the first day of June, A. D. 1911. That prior to June 1, 1911, he resided in the City of Harrisburg, Penna., for upwards of three years continuously. That during the month of March, 1911, he first met and became acquainted with Margaret Douglass, who stated that she lived at Mechanicsburg, Penna. That he met her on a Saturday evening of March, 1911, at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets, Harrisburg, Penna., about 8 o'clock P. M. That he walked around with her that evening and later took her to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and she took the train for Mechanicsburg. Before going on the train she told this deponent that she was going to work for Mr. Feist, of Harrisburg, within a short time, and wanted to meet him then. Shortly thereafter, she met this deponent on three or four accasions while she was working for Mr. Feist. Then she told this deponent that she was going back to Mechanicsburg, and got from this deponent his address in Harrisburg. A short time after returning to Mechanicsburg, she wrote this deponent a letter which he received, in which letter she stated that she had secured a position in Harrisburg and asking him to meet her on the following Sunday at the corner of Second and Walnut streets about seven o'clock in the evening. Deponent met said Margaret Douglass at Second and Walnut streets on said Sunday evening about seven o'clock and walked with her to No. 1817 North Second street, at which place she stated to deponent she was going to work, and that said Margaret Douglass was then and there carrying a suit case. That when deponent and Margaret Douglass reached the residence at 1817 North Second street, she was unable to gain admittance at the rear door, so she then and there left her suit case on the rear porch of said residence and she and deponent went out for a walk, and while on said walk met said Margaret Douglass' sister and several other girls, and spent some time with them, and did not get back to No. 1817 North Second Street until nearly 12 o'clock midnight. That said house was at that time entirely darkened and said Margaret Douglass stated that it was too late for her to go in and ask deponent if he knew some place where she could spend the night. That deponent then and there took said Margaret Douglass to a boarding house conducted by the mother of an acquaintance of his by the name of Andrew Smith, and there tried to secure a room in which said Margaret Douglass could pass the night but he was informed by said Andrew Smith that there was no vacant room in the house and deponent then and there took said Margaret Douglass to the Spot Hotel, in the vicinity of Seventh and Herr Streets, Harrisburg, Penna., and then and there secured a room for said Margaret Douglass at a price of fifty cents. That this deponent did not have the fifty cents in his possession, but that he then and there left his watch with the bartender at said Spot Hotel as security for the payment of the price of said room, and that thereupon said Margaret Douglass went upstairs toward said room with said bartender, and on the following mornng this deponent returned to said Spot Hotel and paid to the bartender, then and there in charge of said Spot Hotel said sum of fifty cents for said Margaret Douglass' room rent, and in return therefor received his watch from said bartender, and to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief this was in the month of April, 1911.

Deponent further says that on the Thursday following the Sunday night that he took said Margaret Douglass to the said Spot Hotel as aforesaid, he again met her and walked around with her on that evening and made an appointment with her to meet her again on the following Monday evening, and that thereafter he met her and walked around with her frequently every week, and generally on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays or Sunday evenings, until Monday evening, May 22, 1911.

Deponent further says that on Monday evening, May 22, 1911, he met said Margaret Douglass between 7.30 and 8 o'clock P. M., near the corner of Second and Maclay streets in said City of Harrisburg; that he then and there went with her for a walk along the river front and sat and talked with her on some of the benches, and remained with her until about 9 o'clock P. M., at which time she said it was getting late and she had better start home. That this deponent then and there started with said Margaret Douglass and walked with her to No. 1817 North Second street and saw her go into the residence of Mr. Dollinger between 9 and 9.30 P. M., on said May 22, 1911, and that this was the last time that this deponent ever saw said Margaret Douglass.

Deponent further says that he is certain and positive that the last time he ever saw said Margaret Douglass was on the evening of May 22, 1911, and that he spent the evening of said day with her as hereinbefore set forth, because it was a week from that evening that he left Harrisburg and came to the City of Detroit to live. That before he left her on the evening of May 22, 1911, he made an appointment with her to meet her on the following Thursday evening, May 25, 1911, but did not meet her because he spent that evening with some friends on Seventh street.

Deponent further says that on May 29, 1911, he left Harrisburg, Penna., for the purpose of coming to Detroit to live and that he reached Detroit on the following day, which was Decoration Day, and has ever since resided in Detroit. That about a week after arriving at Detroit he received a letter written by said Margaret Douglass, asking him why he had not met her. That said letter was in an envelope addressed to this deponent at his former home in Harrisburg and was forwarded to this deponent at Detroit by his sister who was still living at deponent's old address in Harrisburg.

Deponent further says that he makes this affidavit voluntarily and of his own free will and without any promise or hope of reward, and without any intimidation or duress, and that the facts herein set forth are all true.

PETER LUCAS.

State of Michigan,)
County of Wayne,) ss.

I, Frank G. Cook, a Notary Public in and for said State and County, do hereby certify that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1911, Peter Lucas signed the foregoing affidavit in my presence, and being by me duly sworn did depose and say that all the statements contained in said affidavit are true, and that said statements are made by him voluntarily and of his own free will and without any promise or hope of reward, and without any intimidation or duress practiced upon him.

FRANK C. COOK,
Notary Public Wayne County, Michigan,
My Commission expires Aug. 6, 1912.

(Notarial Seal)

Certain other details tending to weaken the testimony of the prosecutrix were adverted to at the hearing: As, for example, she testifies that the moon was shining when the act was committed. Calendars produced, covering the date, show that the moon did not rise that night until one o'clock in the morning.

We also quote a letter, alleged to have been written by the prosecutrix, who, at the time of writing it, was said to be fourteen years and ten months of age. Its tone is that of a business letter, which a girl of her age and education, would not, in our opinion, be capable of writing. This letter reads as follows:

"Margaret Douglass,
1802 Green St.

In care of L. J. Ray,
Harrisburg.

"Dear Sir:—I suppose you recall the incident that occured while out automobiling one night it is going to cause trouble just as I thought it would. I am almost crazy to know what to do. Please answer this letter as soon as possible or I will expose you.

Yours truly,
MARGARET D."

The prosecutrix also denied having any acquaintance with the man Lucas. The following letter received by him from her, and produced at the hearing, indicates that in this particular at least her testimony was false:

"At 7.30

Harrisburg

Dear Pete. You can meet me at the corner of Walnut and Second streets on Sunday night. Please excuse my writing as am going till Sunday night. I've got a place.

Goodbye From
MARGARET D."

The ground upon which this application for pardon is based is mainly that the conviction, resting upon the practically unsupported testimony of the prosecutrix, in view of all the circumstances of the case, was a miscarriage of justice, and that the applicant is therefore entitled to the relief which the pardoning power of the Commonwealth alone can afford.

From what we have referred to above and from an examination of the record before us, and the further information gleaned at the hearing, we have grave doubt as to whether the applicant was properly convicted or would have been convicted if the additional evidence had been produced at the trial, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Jacob G. Feist.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

No. 54—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, November 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Chester, at August Sessions, 1911, Claude E. Stoll, on October 2, 1911, entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with the crime of forgery. On October 25 he was sentenced thereon to pay a fine of $100, costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for not more than ten years and not less than two years.

An application for his pardon was duly filed November 9, 1912, which application was heard and given consideration at our meeting to-day. We find that the application is meritorious, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be granted the applicant, Claude E. Stoll.

Stoll is a man of the age of twenty-nine years; he is married and his wife and three children are living. He is a painter and paperhanger by trade; for some time before his arrest he was in the employ of a man by the name of Mull, of Phoenixville, as his foreman. He was a workman of ability; he enjoyed the confidence of his employer, and of the community generally. During the absence of Mull form his business on account of sickness Stoll collected and disbursed money for him. On a certain Saturday night in August of last year, while under the influence of liquor, (which we understand was not an habitual habit.) Stoll forged the name of his employer to five checks and obtained money on them to the amount of $280. On complaint of Mull a warrant for his arest was issued, but, not served; Stoll hearing of the information against him, voluntarily appeared before the Court and pleaded guilty to the charge. All the money raised on the forged checks was recovered from him. On his plea of guilty sentence was suspended, but subsequently, on account of some dispute as to the payment of the costs, he was apprehended on a bench warrant, and the sentence above indicated was imposed.

Inasmuch as this applicant had previously been a man of good character, had never been charged with any violation of the law, and as all the money he obtained on the forged paper was paid back to the parties entitled, and as the Court and the prosecuting officer, as well as the prosecutor himself and all the victims of the forgery were in the first instance satisfied that a suspension of sentence would meet the ends of justice, which suspension of sentence was revoked only by reason of a dispute subsequently arising between the prosecutor and the defendant, and as the prosecutor, the District Attorney and the parties imposed on by the forgeries now unite in recommending clemency, and as the applicant has served more than a year in the Penitentiary,—it can safely be assumed that no public benefit can result from a continuance of his imprisonment, and that public security will not be jeopardized by its termination. Under these conditions, and the further circumstance of the destitution of the prisoner's wife and three small children, and the fact that the appli-

cant is a skillful workman and can secure employment on his liberation, as we believe that the Commonwealth's interest in the administration of justice will not be offended by extending the clemency prayed for in this application. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Claude E. Stoll.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 55—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, November 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Schuylkill, to No. 1147, November Term, 1899, Rollis Bubniss, with ten others, was indicted on the charge of murder. On the trial, January 6, 1900, eight of the eleven defendants were convicted of murder of the first degree. The other three were acquitted. Seven of the eight convicted defendants were granted new trials. Rollis Bubniss alone was refused a new trial, and his conviction of first degree murder stood. On the second trial of the other seven defendants, with the same evidence as adduced at the first trial, one of them, Andrew Koras was convicted of murder in the second degree, and afterwards sentenced to ten years imprisonment; the other six were convicted of manslaughter, and each sentenced to six years imprisonment.

Bubniss, on June 30, 1900, was sentenced to be hanged. An application for commutation was filed in March, 1901, and on March 27, commutation was recommended; Executive Warrant, commuting the sentence of death to that of imprisonment for life was issued in due course.

On April 7, 1902, an application for the pardon of Bubniss was filed, but the application was then refused. At our meeting of October last, upon proper cause shown, an application for re-hearing of this application was allowed. We heard and considered this allowed application at our meeting to-day, and, after deliberation, and being of the opinion that sufficient reasons for clemency exist, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Rollis Bubniss.

Bubniss, the applicant, is now thirty-five years of age. Prior to his arrest on this charge he worked in the mines, but during his imprisonment he has learned the trade of baking, and is now a skilled baker. He is not married. He is a foreigner, and has no immediate relatives in this country. The victim of the homicide was another foreigner, by name of Ruthsowski, against whom the defendant had no grievance so far as was shown to us. At the time of the commission of the crime in question the applicant had been in this country about one year. He was then unable to speak our language, and of course was to a great degree ignorant of our customs and laws. He and his co-defendants, it is alleged, were members of a certain society or faction among the foreigners in the coal regions, and the murdered man was a member of a rival faction. These two factions were bitter enimies one to the other. The applicant was the youngest in years of his particular party, and possibly the youngest in experience as well. On the day of the occurrence under review Bubniss, with his party of friends, spent the time from noon until dark in drinking, and by evening Bubniss was in a drunken condition. In a fight between Bubniss and his party and a party of their rivals Ruthsowski was killed—struck with an axe in the hands of Bubniss, it is alleged, but at the instigation of his older companions. Although it was proved that the actual blow which killed Ruthsowski was inflicted by Bubniss, the testimony of the main witness to this effect is now impeached. Moreover it seems to be conceded that it was the intention of the party with whom Bubniss was associated that night to kill the leader of the opposing faction, but in the melee the intended victim escaped, and Ruthsowski met the fate intended for another.

The ground on which this application for pardon rests is mainly that Bubniss was the instrument in the hands of the leaders of his gang, and being the most pliable member of the party was persuaded to commit violence, and was purposely filled with intoxicants; that the murderous intent was in the minds of his co-defendants, and that under the law all were equally guilty; that the others having escaped with a conviction of a lower degree of murder, and all having now regained their liberty through the serving of their sentences of definite terms, it is but an act of justice that this applicant should be released also and his life term lessened. It is also urged that whereas when this applicant's term of imprisonment began he was an untutored foreigner he has improved his time, and is now not only a skilled workman in the line of new trade but has become proficient in the use of our language and has acquired an education that will fit him to become a useful member of society if released.

It is the opinion of the officials who conducted the prosecution against all these defendants that the ends of justice have been served through the imprisonment which Bubniss has undergone, especially as the other defendants, some whom were equally as guilty and possibly more guilty than he, have been restored to their liberty, and now mingle with their fellow men unrestrained.

Edgar W. Bechtel, Esq., the District Attorney for the County in 1899, and special counsel for the Commonwealth in 1910, when the cases were tried, has written a lengthy letter of recommendation for favorable action on the application. He concludes his letter in the following words:

"As District Attorney in the trial of Koras and his co-defendants, aiders and abettors to Rollis Bubniss who actually struck the blow, and in the trial of Bubnis, and also as ex-District Attorney and private counsel for the Commonwealth, I conducted the trials against Bubniss and Koras and his co-defendants which resulted as above stated.

Being fully cognizant of all the facts presented on the side of the Commonwealth, and not unmindful of the fact that a life had been taken, and that as prosecuting counsel the laws of the State must be vindicated, yet a man must be mentally faithful to himself, I feel after the lapse of thirteen years and upon conscientious and calm reflection that your Honorable Board would do an act of mercy in pardoning Rollis Bubniss, as I believe that justice has been fully vindicated, and that through your decision a new and useful life may be entered into by your petitioner."

M. P. McLoughlin, Esq., who was the District Attorney at the trial of this appilcant, and the Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Bechtel, during whose administration the prosecution of these defendants began, says in his letter among other things:

"Rollis Bubniss was the only one of all the defendants who was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced therefor. Under the principle of law that all are principals in a criminal case there seems to be no special reason why such an extreme penalty should be meted out to Rollis Bubniss as compared with the others, he being the only one now incarcerated. Besides, since the trial and conviction the principal witness for the Commonwealth, I am informed, has married the widow of the deceased, which lends strong force to the charge that he was in collusion with the wife of the deceased prior to the killing and had an object in getting him disposed of.

Again, Rollis Bubniss was one of the youngest of the defendants, if not the very youngest, and was more likely to be influenced by older heads more accustomed to drastic action in cases of differences between this class of people, and thereby, perhaps, not so much imbued with the spirit of savagery as some of his older co-defendants, and more susceptible to the influence of his elders. * * * * * *

As it was a general melee, or stronger expressed, a combined attack on the deceased, and the others having received much lighter punishment, I can not declare that he is not at the present time entitled to some clemency. This is further impressed upon me from the fact that, I am assured, his intentions are to forever keep himself away from the region where the trouble occured and entirely eschew all his former associates.

Glancing back at the occurence, when miditation has been more exercised than in the heat of the trial, I would say to you that I would not nor will not oppose any clemency the Board of Pardons may see fit to extend to Rollis Bubniss. He is yet, comparatively speaking, a young man, and in the orderly course of events has quite a number of years before him, which I believe will be spent in an effort to prove himself worthy of the clemency he anticipates."

There are other letters from responsible sources advocating favorable consideration of this application which we do not deem it necessary to quote at length.

From what we gather on an examination of the record before us and the statements of counsel made at the hearing, and being mindful of the fact that all the others implicated in this homicide are now at liberty, we are impressed with the feeling that as an act of mercy and justice it is proper to relieve this applicant from further restraint and that the interests of the Commonwealth will not suffer by extending to him the clemency asked. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Rollis Bubniss.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 56—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, November 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Montgomery, on October 10, 1910, James E. Stuart, on a conviction for felonious entry, larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of not less than nine months and not more than three years.

On December 22, 1911, after serving fourteen months of his term, he was, on the recommendation of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, paroled through the regular proceedings in such cases.

The said Board of Inspectors now, under date of November 11, 1911, report to us as follows: "We respectfully recommend that he be given his final discharge, for the reason that he has reported regularly for ten months, and by straightforward conduct while on parole has given evidence that he can and will remain a good citizen. His maximum term expires on October 6, 1913. His present address is at 12 South Salford Street, Philadelphia, Pa."

This report of the Inspectors was considered at our meeting of this day, and, it appearing that there has been compliance with all the requirements of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and that the Rules of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and the Rules of the Board of Pardons have been observed, we endorse the Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and recommend that a pardon and order for final discharge be now awarded the said prisoner, James E. Stuart.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 57—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, November 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Lawrence, to No. 3, September Term, 1903, on an indictment charging murder, Charles Grannis was convicted of murder in the second degree, September 17, 1903, and upon October 5, 1903, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of seventeen years.

On October 1, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed. The application was heard at our meeting in October, but has been held under advisement since that time. After due examination into the merits of the application we have concluded that it would be proper to allow the prayer of the petitioner, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Charles Grannis.

Grannis is thirty-seven years of age. He is a slater by trade, and has never been married. At the trial of his case it was shown that he, Della Ryhal, and the latter's mother, Mrs. Stewart, spent the afternoon and evening of Sunday, May 24, 1903, at Cascade Park in Lawrence County. Nothing unusual was noticed in the behavior of these people at that time. About nine o'clock in the evening, while the three were together Della Ryhal was shot twice by a pistol in the hands of Grannis, and then Grannis turned the pistol on himself. The woman died from the effect of the shots, but Grannis recovered from his wound. Mrs Stewart was the only eye witness to the tragedy, but at the time of the trial was too sick to testify, and her version of the affair is not of record. The defendant was convicted on the dying statement of Miss Ryhal and his own admission, although his statement was that the shooting was accidental. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The basis of this application for clemency is the claim of adequacy of the punishment already endured by the defendant under the circumstances of the case. In support of this contention we are furnished with confirmatory letters from the trial judge, the District Attorney, and others who are familiar with the details of the homicide as far as known.

Judge Wallace in accepting service of notice of the application states:

"Now, September 30, 1912, I hereby accept service of the above notice, and, believing that the ends of justice have been fully met, join in the prayer for executive clemency."

Charles E. Mehard, Esq., District Attorney, writes under date of October 11, 1912:

"I have had notice of the application of Charles Grannis for a pardon. I was the District Attorney who tried the case, and am familiar with the facts. Grannis was convicted of second degree murder, and sentenced by Judge Wallace to serve Seventeen years in the Western Penitentiary. Grannis had a fair trial, and was rightly convicted, but, knowing the conditions as I do, I think I am justified in joining with the applicant in asking that his application be granted. I think he has been sufficiently punished for the crime he was convicted of.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. E. MEHARD."

Relying on the opinions of these officials we feel justified in reporting that the demands of justice have been complied with on the part of this defendant in the time he has served in prison. He has served more than nine years out of a commuted sentence of ten years and a half. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Charles Grannis.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 58—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, November 20, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Mifflin, on January 14, 1907, to No. 1, January Term, 1907. John Kluck was convicted on an indictment charging him with Statutory Rape and Adultry, and on the

same day was sentenceh to pay a fine of $100, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the period of fourteen years.

On November 9, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed. This application was heard and considered at our meeting to-day. Upon giving the matter full consideration, we are of the opinion that the applicant is entitled to the clemency asked, and we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted said applicant, John Kluck.

Kluck is now about twenty-eight years old, and at the time of his conviction was about twenty-two. He is married and has a wife and child living. His home is Shamokin, Northumberland County. In the fall of 1906 he came into Mifflin County and secured work at his trade as a carpenter, in the neighborhood of Lewistown. He boarded and lodged at the house of a man named McClenahen. His room mate at this place was another young man named Marsh. In the family of McClenahen was a daughter, who, at that time, was under the age of sixteen years. According to the story of this girl, and as she testified at the trial, Kluck had intercourse with her on two occasions, and as a result she became pregnant. Marsh, the room mate of Kluck, took an active interest in the prosecution, and was himself a material witness on the trial. Kluck himslef, being a stranger in that locality, and being entirely without funds, was unable to prepare his defense, and when the case was called for trial had no counsel to look after his interest. Counsel was assigned him then, but as the trial took place immediately there was no opportunity for preparation of defense. His conviction and heavy sentence followed.

The principal reason urged for favorable action on this application is the severity of the sentence in the case, which, it is alleged, is made to appear on taking into account subsequent developments. It was shown to us that Marsh and the girl, the witnesses whose testimony brought about the conviction, were married within six months after the trial of the applicant and before the birth of the child whose paternity was charged on Kluck. This circumstance, it is argued, raises the inference that Marsh himself may have been the father of the child, or at least, if not casting doubt upon the guilt of Kluck, it reduces the grade of his offense to a degree that would not warrant the severity of the sentence imposed.

There is an abundance of evidence on file with our record in the way of letters and recommendations from responsible citizens of Mifflin County to the effect that it is the sentiment of the community that the almost six years penitentiary imprisonment already borne by the applicant has worked full atonement for what ever transgression can justly be charged to him. The District Attorney who prosecuted the case, and also the present District Attorney, unqualifiedly recommend favorable action on the application on the ground of sufficiency of punishment. And for the same reason many others in official and in private life, who know all the circumstances, and still others who knew the defendant and who were familiar with his previous good reputation, ask that clemency be accorded Kluck.

When it is remembered that the sentence of imprisonment meted out to this defendant measures very close to the maximum limit of penalty for statutory rape, and that the defendant has now served nearly six years of that sentence, which, under the Commutation Act would be reduced to eight years and nine months, it does seem that, in the light of subsequent events, the allegation of severity of sentence is well founded.

From our examination into this case we are of the opinion that the ends of justice have now been served with respect to this defendant, and that he is entitled to relief from a longer confinement under the sentence. We therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, John Kluck.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 59—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, December 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Lackawanna, at October Term, 1911, Jennie E. Brink was convicted upon an indictment charging her with the crime of keeping a bawdy house, and was on December 11, 1911, sentenced to pay a fine of $50 to the Commonwealth, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the Lackawanna County jail for the term of one year. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court; the judgment of the Court below was affirmed; and the term of imprisonment, under the original sentence, begun on May 25, 1912.

After hearing the arguments on the application this day, the Board decided to recommend a pardon.

In support of the application for a pardon numerous letters have been filed. Among them is one from the Burgress of the Borough of Dunmore, the place where the crime was committed, who says, among other things: "Individually and officially I wish to say, in as strong terms as I can put it, that in this case the law has been vindicated and the ends of justice have been fully met by the imprisonment which Mrs. Brink has already undergone."

The Solicitor of the Borough of Dunmore writes the Board a letter from which we quote: "We believe she has been fully and adequately punished, and that no good can be accomplished by keeping her in jail any longer."

The Hon. William Haggerty, of the House of Representatives, writes a letter urging in the strongest terms the granting of clemency in this case.

We have also on file the statements of several physicians as to the serious condition of the prisoner's health. Because of her condition it was necessary to remove her from the county jail to the Hahnemann Hospital, in Scranton, where she now is.

Because of the numerous letters urging the granting of clemency in this case, and because of the statements made by reputable citizens of the borough where the crime was committed, and believing that the ends of justice have been fully satisfied, we respectfully recommend that a pardon be now granted to the said Jennie E. Brink.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 60—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, December 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Chester, at August Sessions, 1912, Charles Hitchens was indicted on a charge of illegal voting. Upon being arraigned in Court the defendant, September 5, 1912, entered a plea of guilty, and thereupon on the same day was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $200, costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for one year.

On December 4, 1912, an application for his pardon was duly filed. This application was heard and considered at our meeting of to-day, and on examining the case in all its phases we are of the opinion that the application should be favored; we therefore recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, Charles Hitchens.

Hitchens is a colored man, now about thirty years of age. He is married, but has no children. The township in which he lived in Chester County was, for voting purposes, divided into three precincts of voting districts, known as the western, middle and eastern districts. Up to about the time of the Primary Election of September 1911 Hitchens was living in the Middle District. Just

about that period he moved from the Middle District to the Eastern District, but the actual moving of all his effects was not completed at one and the same time, but appears to have extended over some days, and while his wife had taken up her abode in the new place and a good part of his goods had been removed to his new home prior to the day of the Primary Election some of his property remained in the Middle District, and he himself owing to the exigencies of the situation was sometimes in one district and sometimes in the other. By the time of the November election his moving had been completed. However, at the time of the September Primary, while he was in this unsettled domiciliary state, he appeared at his usual voting place in the Middle District for the purpose of voting, and his vote was accepted without question, and he actually did vote there in that division. When the subsequent November Election was held he appeared at the polls in the Eastern District and had himself vouched for as having been in the District for at least sixty days, and his vote was accepted there, and he actually voted in that District. Part of these sixty days, however, embraced the time that he was passing back and forth from his old abiding place to his new home, and as a matter of fact it does appear that within sixty days he voted in these two separate Districts. One or the other vote was clearly illegal. By entering the plea of guilty of voting in his new home district without proper qualification he saved a prosecution for voting illegally in his former home district; if he had been acquitted of wrongful voting in one district then he could have been proved guilty of illegal voting in the other district. Technically one vote or the other was illegally cast, but it seems to be admitted that there was no fraudulent intent or purpose to violate the law. Evidently the applicant made a mistake in voting at the Primary Election in his old home district, and this mistake occured most likely by reason of inadvertance or ignorance.

The application for clemency is based on the lack of criminal intent, substantially and the adequacy of the punishment already undergone by the prisoner. The persons who inspired the prosecution are satisfied that the petitioner has been sufficiently punished, and some of them have signified their desire to have the petitioner pardoned by joining in this application. The petitioner enjoys the good will of the people in his community, and he can get steady employment with his former employer if liberated.

Under all the circumstances of the case it does seem that the penalty imposed was pretty severe. The defendant has been in jail about three and one-half months under the sentence. This imprisonment has served as a warning to others, and its continuance does not seem to be required for the correction of the prisoner who is not an habitual lawbreaker.

For these reasons therefore we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant Charles Hitchens.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

No. 61—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, December 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny, to No. 679, September Sessions, 1912, J. J. Weitzman entered a plea of nole contendere to an indictment charging him, together with H. J. Schierson, Ira L. Berry, James McKay and James A. Clark, with the crime of Conspiracy, and on November 9, 1912, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one-quarter cents, costs, and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny County Work House for eight months.

On December 7, 1912, an application for the pardon of the said Weitzman was duly filed, which we heard at our meeting to-day. At this hearing the details connected with this applicant's prosecution were explained at length, and, upon giving the matter thorough consideration, and in view of all that was shown to us, we are of the opinion that executive clemency should be shown this defendant, and we therefore recommend that a pardon issue to the applicant, J. J. Weitzman.

Weitzman is a man of the age of thirty-three years, and is by profession a physician. He is married, and his family connection is good. Prior to his association with his co-defendant, Schierson, he was engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city of Detroit, Mich., where he is said to have borne an excellent reputation. In some way he there became acquainted with Schierson, who, it is alleged, is a man of considerable ability intellectually, but of unscrupulous business tendencies. He had established a chain of some score of medical offices in as many of the large cities and towns of the country, with a corps of assistants and interpreters. His business was the treatment of all sorts of ailments, real and imaginary, by practicing upon the credulity of persons who sought his aid and advice, etc. A large portion of his patients were foreigners, and of course a large percentage of his clientle were persons of ignorance. While his treatment of his patients or customers was not particular harmful, its purpose and result was to defraud them of their money. At first Weizman did not realize the fraudulent aspect of the business, but later on he seems to have come to an understanding of its real character. Not long after his taking up with Schierson he was in charge of the Pittsburgh office, and it was while he was conducting this office that this prosecution was started.

Berry, another co-defendant, was Assistant Chief County Detective of Allegheny County, and McKay was a member of the detective force of the county. They were both trusted officers in their Department. They gained a knowledge of the fraudulent operations of Schierson's office in Pittsburgh, and, in violation of their duty, and for the purpose of "graft," extorted large sums of money from Schierson in "protecting" him. The District Attorney's office obtained an intimation of what was going on in this line, and started an investigation, in the course of which Weitzman, when confronted, made a frank and full disclosure of the plan to the District Attorney. In pursuance of the information imparted by Weizman the defendants above named were prosecuted. Schierson pleaded nole contendere, and Berry and McKay stood trial, and were convicted. Clark was not tried.

The following is the formal reason assigned in the application for pardon:

"The application is urged for the reason that through the information furnished by him and by his truthful testimony upon the trial of County Detectives Ira L. Berry and James McKay, who were indicted with him, convicted (after two trials) and sentenced, the applicant performed a valuable public service, enabling the District Attorney to secure a conviction which otherwise would have been difficult or impossible, and that in the judgment of the District Attorney said service thus rendered to the public by the applicant fairly balances any wrong of which he may have been guilty, and renders it just that clemency be exercised by the granting of a full pardon to him."

This reason is abundantly substantiated by the record before us and by what transpired at our hearing. The District Attorney in his letter to the Board said among other things after giving the details of the prosecution:

"During our further investigation after the arrest and preparation for trial, he answered our every summons and assisted us in every way possible, and we are free to say that had it not been for his assistance the Commonwealth would have been put to great difficulty in procuring a conviction.

In making investigation as to the character of one of the other defendants, Dr. H. J. Scierson, we found that he was not a man that should have been dealt with leniently by the court, and we rather felt that Weitzman, the applicant, was a victim of circumstances. The sentence as to Dr. H. J. Schierson was ten months to the Allegheny County Work House; As to the applicant, Weitzman, the sentence was eight months to the Allegheny County Work House. Ira L. Berry and James McKay each received a sentence of six months to the Allegheny County Jail.

When called for trial Weitzman, the applicant, pleaded nole contendere and was placed upon the stand by the Commonwealth to assist in proving their case against Ira L. Berry and James McKay. Upon investigation of the character of Weitzman we could find nothing against him.

For these reasons we are free to say to the Board of Pardons that we believe this particular case is one in which executive clemency should be shown, and would, therefore, join in the application for pardon."

Further, the District Attorney happened to be in attendance at our meeting, and personally stated to the Board his belief that the applicant is entitled to our favorable consideration, and that the application for clemency is meritorious by reason of the assistance given the Commonwealth by Weitzman voluntarily and without promise of immunity or reward.

Inasmuch, therefore, as this application is so well grounded, we recommend that a pardon be now granted the applicant, J. J. Weitzman.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 1—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, March 15, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Montgomery, to No. 111, October Term, 1909, John Ballon was, on December 10, 1909, convicted of the crime of murder. Upon February 21, 1910, he was sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court; the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed. On November 15, 1910, an application for Commutation was filed with this Board. The application was heard at the recent February Meeting of the Board, and the case was held under advisement until our meeting of to-day. We recommend that a commutation of the death sentence imposed upon the applicant to that of imprisonment for life be now granted.

The applicant is a native of Italy. He is about twenty-four years of age. He came to this country some seven years ago, and has been living at Norristown for the past four years. His real name is Giovanni Ianerelli, but he assumed the name of John Ballon before coming to Norristown, and was known only by the latter name, and by that name was indicted. He has been an ordinary laborer, and was employed in a paper mill. He is unmarried, and has no home associations. His companions were people of his own nationality, some of whom were not of good reputation. Among those with whom he became friendly were three men named Frank Chicarine, Nick Maringe and Felix Faire.

On the night of August 31, 1909, these four men entered into a conspiracy or scheme to break into the house of an old man by the name of George A. Johnson, who lived a short distance outside the limits of Norristown. This man lived all alone; he was a shoe cobbler by occupation; it was reputed that he had money secreted about his house. The purpose of these desperados was to rob the old man of his money, and they evidently prepared themselves to go to any extent to carry out their design. They went together to Johnson's house about midnight, or a little later. An entrance to the building was forced. Two of the men entered the building and the other two watched on the outside. It is claimed that Ballon was one of the latter two. The old man was murderously assaulted by the two who went into the house. Then all fled. Johnson was not killed outright, but somehow managed to get to the house of his nearest neighbor, several hundred feet from his own house, where he gave the alarm. He was hurried to the hospital, and died on the next day, September 2, from the effects of the assault. His assailants escaped that night without detection, but shortly afterwards they were apprehended and charged with the commission of the murder. Faire made a confession. Ballon, when confronted with Faire's confession, also confessed. Their stories disagreed to some extent, but there is no doubt that the four men mentioned above were participants in the felony.

All four were joined in the indictment for murder. Severences were allowed on the trial. Chicarine, Maringe and Ballon was convicted of murder in the first degree, and each sentenced to be hanged. Chicarine and Maringe have been executed. Faire was returned by the jury as guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to a long term if imprisonment. On the day before, or on the day fixed for the execution of the other three, Ballon was respited to enable him to appeal to the Supreme Court, and further respited to allow him to make his application to this Board for commutation.

The plea, on which this application for mitigation of the severity of Ballon's sentence is based, is the allegation of weakmindedness of the applicant. It has not been made to appear that Ballon is insane; but it does appear that he is a man of weak mentality. His mind is easily influenced, overpowered and led by persons of stronger mental characteristics. Being of this weak and vascillating disposition, and drifting into an association with men of more pronounced strength of mind, who were men possibly more inclined to criminal activity then himself, he readily yielded to their suggestions of getting Johnson's money in a seemingly easy way, and, being persuaded to go with them on this marauding expedition, he became an accomplice in the murder without having a murderous intent. There is no allegation that the fatal injury was inflicted by Ballon, or even that he took part in the actual assault. On the contrary the confessions of his accomplices show distinctly that he was outside the house when the murder was committed. They show further that after he heard the shots fired, and when the other men all ran away, Ballon before leaving the scene went into the house, and seeing the injured man he compassionately bound up his wounds and did what he could to stop the flow of blood, making use of his own red handkerchief for this purpose. When Johnson was found by his neighbors, to whose house he dragged himself, he still had this handkerchief bound about his head. This action of Ballon's indicates that he did not have in his heart the murderous intent. Moreover, Faire, although returned by the jury that tried him as guilty of murder in the second degree only, was certainly not less guilty than Ballon. His life has been spared. The burden of the crime rests no more heavily upon Ballon than it did upon Faire. Indeed, there is reason to believe that Faire shared more nearly on an equality with Chicarine and Maringe in the conception and execution of the evil design of the four men than Ballon did. It was represented to us that when Chicarine and Maringe left their prison cells the day of their execution to go to the scaffold, they, not knowing that a respite had been granted to Ballon, but expecting him to be hanged at the same time as themselves, said: "We are sorry for poor John. Felix Faire should be in his place, and John should be where Felix is."

On a careful consideration of the case it appears to the Board that the execution of Chicarine and Maringe for the murder of George Johnson having been secured, the law has been vindicated so far as concerns the exaction of capital punishment for the felony; and Faire, another of the culprits, being doomed to undergo an imprisonment of twenty years, the ends of justice will be served if this applicant, John Ballon, be granted commutation of the death sentence, his life spared and he be consigned to life imprisonment. We therefore recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon John Ballon be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 2—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harisburg, April 25, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Dauphin, to No. 138, September Sessions, 1909, Wells W. Detweiler was, January 19, 1910, convicted of the crime

of Murder in the First Degree. On May 19, 1910, motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was overruled, and the defendant thereupon sentenced to be hanged. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was, November 9, 1910, affirmed, and the record remitted.

On February 1, 1911, an application for commutation of sentence of death was duly filed with the Board. This application was heard at length at our meeting regularly held in February last, and has been held under advisement since that time. After a careful and thorough consideration of the application in all its aspects as presented to us we have reached the conclusion that the merciful intervention of Executive authority may properly be invoked in this case, and we therefore now respectfully recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon this applicant, Wells W. Detweiler, be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Detweiler is a man about forty-three years of age. He has been a resident of Harrisburg most of his life. His occupation is stated to be that of Clerk, although it might more properly be said that he was a man of leisure who followed the bent of his inclinations, which, unhappily, led him into evil ways. Early in life he became addicted to the use of narcotics. He drank to a considerable extent, and was known to be an habitual user of morphine and opium. His indulgence in these evil habits amounted to excess.

The homicide in which he was the guilty actor took place on the early morning of Monday, September 13, 1909, in the City of Harrisburg. The victim was Thomas Dwyer. Death resulted from the effects of two pistol shots fired by Detweiler into the body of Dwyer at close range in a room at a certain Club House maintained by a society or association known as "the Owls." Previous to the shooting Detweiler and Dwyer had been on friendly terms, and no existing cause of enmity, or even of bad feeling between them is known. Late on the Sunday night preceding the morning of the murder Detweiler went to the Club House mentioned, of which he was a frequenter, after having for some days prior to that been smoking and taking opium to excess. Just before going into the Club House it is alleged he took an opium pill about the size of a pea. Soon after entering the apartments of the Club he began drinking beer with a party of friends, among whom was Dwyer; Dwyer being the steward of the Club. Somewhere about midnight Detweiler and Dwyer engaged in a game of cards, playing for a money stake and a bottle of beer each game. This continued during the whole night. Nothing occured to mar the harmony of their intercourse. About six o'clock in the morning they changed their game from cards to throwing dice for money. Soon after starting this species of sport some sort of altercation arose over the stake, and Detweiler became very much excited. In moving about the room he fell to the floor, and had to be helped to his feet. In a maudlin way he said something about "wanting his dough," which would seem to indicate that he thought some advantage was being taken of him. He then went out of the building, procured a revolver, and returned to the Club Rooms. He came across Dwyer in the bath room sitting on the commode. He fired the two shots at him then and there, and thus became a murderer. The wounded man was hurried to the hospital, where he died within a few minutes after his admission. Detweiler was at once arrested and taken to jail. He remained in a state of stupor for a considerable period of time.

The reasons for clemency which were urged at the hearing are:

1. At the trial the Commonwealth failed to show motive for the killing.

2. For many years prior to the killing the petitioner was addicted to the use of morprine and opium, and while under the influence of said drugs would be wholly irresponsible, and after reason had returned would have no recollection of what had occured at such times.

3. At the time of the commission of the offense the petitioner was, from the conjoint use of opium and alcohol, in such a condition of mind as to be unable to reason or to discern right from wrong, and he has no recollection whatever of the crime.

5. The ends of justice would be satisfied by a commutation of the death sentence to that of life imprisonment.

Under the unbending rules of law all these points were determined against the defendant. They nevertheless weigh with the Pardon Board. It is proper for the pardoning power to regard the mental condition of this unfortunate man during the week before this occurrence. During the four or five days just preceding the night of the debauch at the Club Detweiler had been smoking opium three or four hours daily. On the night of Friday, and on Saturday, and twice on Sunday, just before the tragedy, he had taken opium pills as large as an ordinary pea. How much alcoholic liquor he drank during this interval is not known. During the night at the Club he drank beer of an uncertain quantity, but certainly more than a little. Under these conditions it is hardly possible to conceive that on the morning when he fired the fatal shots his mental state was normal. His mind must have been very much beclouded—so much so, as we believe, to seriously impair, if not destroy his ability to form a deliberate and premediated intent to kill.

There are on file with the papers in the case favorable endorsements of the application signed by more than two hundred residents of Harrisburg and Dauphin County, in addition to a similar endorsement signed by twenty-three members of the Bar of Dauphin County, certifying to the belief that the ends of justice will be accomplished by a commutation of the death sentence imposed on the applicant to that of imprisonment for life.

Under all the circumstances of this case we are of the belief that this is an instance in which Executive Clemency may properly be shown, and we therefore recommend that the sentence of death under which the applicant, Wells W. Detweiler, rests, be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 3—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, May 17, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Lawrence, to No. 3, September Term, 1910, Dominic Panaro was convicted on an indictment charging him with Murder. On March 16, 1911, he was sentenced to be hanged.

April 5, 1911, there was filed an application for commutation of the sentence of death to that of imprisonment for life. This application was fully heard at our April meeting, and since that time has been held under advisement. At our regular meeting held this day, having given the case careful consideration, we have decided to recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

The applicant is an Italian, a young man about eighteen years of age, unmarried, and without any relatives in this country. He himself has been in the country only about four or five years. Hs is an ordinary laborer, and, so far as we have been advised, has had no criminal record.

The homicide charged against him took place in the City of New Castle on the night of August 7, 1910. The victim was Owen Maguire, a street car conductor, between whom and the applicant there was no acquaintance, and of course no emnity; so that there was no preexisting motive for the murder. On the afternoon and evening of the day mentioned Panaro, in company with a number of other Italians, attended a christening celebration in New Castle. In this party were Tony Toskins and his wife. Late at night these three boarded a street car in New Castle, with the intention of going to Hubbard, Ohio. Toskins was considerably under the influence of liquor. Panaro was not under the influence of liquor. In the car Panaro occupied a seat on the opposite side of the aisle from Toskins and his wife. When the conductor, Maguire, passed through the car collecting fares Panaro paid for the three. When

the conductor reached Toskins, the latter, who was an employe of the railway company, tendered him two employe's passes, and asked that he return to Panaro the amount of two fares and accept these passes for himself and wife. The conductor declined to do this. Toskins became excited, and insisted upon the return of the two fares to Panaro. He followed Maguire into another compartment of the car, and kept up the dispute. Panaro he joined the two, and tried to quiet Toskins. He endeavored to get him to go back to his seat with his wife, saying to him, "Don't you have no trouble here, you leave the ten cents go, you better sit down." Toskins would not be persuaded, but continued his profane and abusive talk to the conductor, when the latter stopped the car for the purpose of ejecting the whole party. He took hold of Panaro, and according to Panaro's statement, struck him in the face and kicked him in the stomach, and threw him off the car, saying, "You Dago son-of-a-bitch I will kill the three of you." Panaro is a man of small stature and of light weight; Magurie, the conductor, was a man six feet tall, and weighed about 175 pounds. So that the latter had no trouble in handling the young Italian. After putting Panaro off the car the conductor grappled with Toskins and tried to put him off too. In the struggle they both fell off, the conductor alighting on top of Toskins. The assault upon Panaro, being unexpected and, to him, unjustifiable, so excited and inflamed him, that in his rage, when Toskins and Marguire fell off along side of him and lay before him in their struggling, he drew his revolver and fired it five times; four of the shots took effect on the person of Maguire and one on Toskins. Maguire was hit on vital parts, and died soon after his removal to the hospital. Parano at once fled, but was arrested within a short time.

The preliminary hearing took place on the 11th of August, and the defendant was of course held for trial. The indictment was returned on the 6th of September. Counsel was assigned the defendant the same day. On the 9th of September a motion was made for a continuance of the case, which was refused; the case was then ordered for trial at the current term, and the day for trial fixed for September 13th, on which day the trial began. The verdict was rendered September 16th. Sentence was imposed March 16, 1911.

We have carefully considered this application. The verdict of the jury, under the law, fixes the grade of the crime, the penalty for which is death. The learned court did not feel justified in disturbing that verdict, and therefore refused a motion for a new trial, and imposed sentence. Our examination of the case warrants us, we think, in recommending that the sentence of death be commuted to that of imprisonment for life. The ground on which we base that belief is, substantially, that a mistake, from the standpoint of humanity, may have been made in the application of the rigid rules of law to the facts in this particular case. When the murderous shots were fired the defendant was under the stress of great excitement, was overcome by fear and rage, and on the spur of the moment and with but little time for deliberation he made use of the weapon in his possession. The trial followed soon after the commission of the crime, and circumstances were all adverse to the defendant. He belongs to a class of people who at the time of this trouble were regarded with suspision throughout that section of the state. Many violations of law had been charged up against the foreigners who lived in that and adjoining counties, and very often with good reason; owing to the frequent commission of crimes the state of the public mind was anything but favorable to that element of the population. Panaro was a stranger and was without friends except among his own countrymen. Naturally the feeling throughout the community was against him. It is not at all surprising that there was a verdict of murder in the first degree. However, when we reflect that there was absolute lack of motive for the commission of murder, that the deed was done under the aggravation of an assault in the heat of passion and with little time for premeditation, that a speedy trial followed, and that the verdict was rendered while the public mind was unsettled, we are impressed with the belief that a merciful intervention of the pardoning power is warranted and proper, and we are of the opinion that the ends of justice will be met by relieving this unfortunate man from the death penalty and commuting his sentence to that of prisonment for life.

We therefore recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon Dominic Panaro be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 4—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in for the County of Luzerne, to No. 80, September Term, 1909, George L. Marion was, January 27, 1910, convicted on an indictment charging him with murder; and upon March 4, 1911, was sentenced to be hanged. On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was, July 17, 1911, affirmed,

On September 6, 1911, an application for commutation of death sentence was duly filed, and the case was heard at the meeting of the Board held this day.

After giving the case the careful examination and consideration its importance demands, the Board has decided that the application should receive favorable attention, and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the applicant, George L. Marion, be commuted to that of life imprisonment.

Marion is a man of about 54 years of age. He had been engaged in the theatrical business, working some times as an advance agent, and some times as manager. Some eight or nine years ago he met in the City of Chicago a woman named Frances Lee, to whom he became very much attached. They contemplated marriage and began living together as husband and wife, although no marriage ceremony was ever actually performed. They were recognized by their friends, and by the parents of the woman, with whom they lived for a considerable period, as man and wife, and there is no doubt but that the common law relationship of husband and wife existed. A male child was born to them several years after their common law marital began. During the summer of 1909, while Marion was temporarily absent from their home in Illinois, his wife, with their child, took up her abode in the State of New Jersey, and soon afterwards Marion received reports of the infidelity of his wife. He attempted to win her back but was unsuccessful. These things preyed heavily upon his mind and worried him to excess. Within a short time afterwards the woman took up with another man whose home was in Wilkes-Barre, this State. Marion was informed that these two were married, the marriage taking place on August 13, 1909. The new husband within a few days deserted the woman, whereupon she secured employment in Wilkes-Barre as waitress at a hotel. Marion learned of her whereabouts, and arraigned through the aid of the Chief of Police of that City to have a meeting with her. He came to Wilkes-Barre from New York on August 20, having procured a revolver, which he concealed on his person, loaded ready for use. He met his wife at the office of the Chief of Police in Wilkes-Barre, and after a few minutes conservation with her, he requested that he and his wife be left alone. The others went out of the room. Immediately upon their departure they heard the report of two shots. They rushed back into the room where they found the woman lying on the floor with two bullet wounds on her person, and Marion, with the smoking revolver in his hand, pointed to his own head. He was at once disarmed and placed under arrest. The woman never regained consciousness and died within a few moments.

The reasons on which the prayer for clemency is based are:

1. That at the time of the commission of the crime, the applicant was of unsound mind.

2. That the ends of justice will be met if his sentence is commuted to life imprisonment.

The issue of mental soundness was raised at the trial. However, Marion was a stranger in Luzerne County, and was entirely destitute and friendless. Counsel were appointed to defend him, but there was no provision for securing the atendance of witnesses, or the service of mediac experts. On the consideration of the bare facts by the jury, it would appear that their verdict could hardly have been any thing else than what it was. It has been learned since though that it was well known among Marion's acquaintances in the theatrical business, that there were times when he gave evidence of mental unsoundness. These persons, owing to the nature of their business, were not accessible at the time of the trial, and their testimony could not be produced. Many persons who saw Marion and talked with him immediately after the commission of the crime, were impressed to the effect of his mental unsoundness, but under the rules of law, they were not qualified to testify with regard to their impressions. Dr. H. B. Meredith, the well known expert on insanity, was a witness on the part of the Commonwealth, but was not cross-examined. His testimony, it seems, was based on a hypothetical question. There was submitted to the Board a letter written by Dr. Meredith, under date of September 16, 1911, giving the result of his personal examination and observation of the man, in which he says:

"I, the undersigned, chief expert witness in the case of George L. Marion, convicted of murder in the first degree by the Courts of Luzerne County, Pa., and now condemned to hang on or about September 27, 1911, ask due consideration of the case looking to commutation to imprisonment for life. While guilty of the act and apparently appreciating its penalty, the circumstances surrounding its commission were such as probably to obsecure in his mind its serious nature, and I believe the ends of justice would be fully subserved by the commutation asked for, and I heartily concur in the same."

Mr. Hourigan, the Assistant District Attorney who took part in the trial, also writes, under date of September 15, stating among other things:

"Prior to the trial I never had any conversation with Marion. Since the trial I have called to see him many times. I do not believe that he is the kind of man that the law contemplates should be hanged. He is not a normal man. While I feel that he was sane, according to the standards fixed by law at the time of the killing, I do not believe that he is a man of such mentality that should be held responsible to the high degree of punishment inflicted by the law.

I know that this opinion prevailed somewhat during the time of the trial, and such a noted authority as Dr. Meredith, Superintendent of the Danville Insane Asylum, was of the opinion at that time, and so stated to me. You will note in the Paper Book that Dr. Meredith was not cross examined by counsel for the defense, and I feel that had he been cross examined he would have aided materially in establishing the fact that Marion was very weak mentally.

From conversation and observation of Marion, since the time of the trial, I thoroughly agree with Dr. Meredith. I believe that the ends of justice will be met in this case by a commutation of sentence."

It is our judgment, therefore, that there is doubt as to the soundness of mind of this defendant at the time of the commission of this homicide, testimony in relation to which, had it been accessible at the trial, would have justified a different verdict.

Further, we are assured that public sentiment in the community where the homicide occured, is favorable to the commutation of the death penalty. Both the judge who presided at the trial and the District Attorney who had charge of the prosecution, are now dead. The Assistant District Attorney, who is the only official living who took part in the prosecution, writes to the Board favoring the commutation, as hereinbefore qpoted. Likewise, ten of the jurors who heard the case and who rendered the verdict; one of the other two having left the County and his whereabouts being at present unknown. Many letters from well known and reputable citizens of the vicinity, endorsing the application, are on file with our record.

From all that has been brought to our attention it is our opinion that the two reasons for clemency set forth are well grounded, and we, therefore, recommend that, for the reasons asigned, the sentence of death imposed upon the applicant, George L. Marion, be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 5—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 20, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Cambria, to No. 7, September Term, 1910, John R. Edwards, on December 14, 1910, entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with Murder, and, on January 17, 1911, after hearing testimony, the Court filed an opinion adjudging the degree of guilt to be that of Murder of the First Degree; and thereupon, March 7, 1911, the defendant was sentenced to be hanged.

On May 2, 1911, an application for commutation of death sentence to that of imprisonment for life was duly filed. The case was heard at the May meeting of the Board, and has been held under advisement since that time. We have given the matter careful examination, and, after thoroughly considering all the features of the case as brought out at the hearing and from a study of the record before us, we have reached the conclusion that it would be proper to extend to the applicant the clemency prayed for. We therefore recommend that there be allowed a commutation of the sentence of death imposed on the defendant, John R. Edwards, to that of imprisonment for life.

Edwards is a man of fifty years of age. The victim of his felonious act was his wife, Margaret Edwards, whom he shot to death at their home in Johnstown on June 21, 1910. At the time of the commission of the deed Edwards was in a state of gross intoxication, and had been in such condition for about two weeks immediately prior thereto; and for a period of some two years before the date of the homicide had been drinking heavily.

It is urged in support of this application that this habitual and prolonged use of intoxicants had seriously impaired his mentality to the extent of depriving him of all control over himself so that his conduct was that of one destitute of the sense of thinking and intending to commit the crime of murder in the first degree.

In a court of justice such a defense possibly would not secure a verdict lower than first degree murder under the facts of the case. On the testimony submitted, the finding of the Court was without doubt warranted. However, the argument based on such a defense has weight before a board of clemency, whose power and duty is to soften the rigor of the rules of law; and therefore out of motives of mercy we are disposed to favor the application grounded on the reasons alleged.

We are supported in this recommendation by the array of a great number of endorsements of the application which show clearly the drift of public sentiment throughout the county of Cambria. Among the letters to this effect on file with us is the following from Judge O'Connor, who heard the testimony and sentenced the prisoner:

"Johnstown, Pa., April 28, 1911.

To the Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Penna.

Gentlemen:—I hereby certify and declare that as President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, after hearing and carefully considering all of the evidence for and against one John R. Edwards, charged with murdering his wife, I fixed the degree of his guilt as that of murder in the first degree on the 17th day of January 1911. Subsequently, on the 15th of March, 1911, I sentenced him to be hanged.

At the date of fixing the degree, as well as upon the day of sentence, I declared if an application were made for commutation of sentence to that of life imprisonment, I would not feel like making any opposition to such move.

The degree of defendant's guilt was properly found and fixed. We could not have fixed otherwise unless influenced by fear or cowardice. His friends say since sentence has been passed that they have discovered some evidence in the condemned man's favor. Of this we know nothing except as we state it. There, however, exists in our city considerable sympathy for defendant due to the fact that he bore a good reputation prior to his commission of the act for which he stands convicted, and was kindly disposed toward all mankind until indulgence in strong drink, likely due to domestic infelicity, seems to have wrought a complete change in the man's disposition. I am personally not so strongly in favor of hanging as others whom I have known, and even though I were, I would not interpose any objection to commutation of the sentence of that of life imprisonment in the present case.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. O'CONNER."

The District Attorney in his letter, after setting forth the history of the case, writes as follows:

"When the case was called for trial the defendant did not take the witness stand, but entered a plea of guilty, and the Court heard the evidence and filed an opinion, fixing the degree at Murder in the First Degree.

The Court, at the time of rendering the decision and fixing the degree at Murder in the First Degree, suggested to the defendant that if an effort were made to commute the sentence from hanging to life imprisonment, he would join in a request to the Board of Pardons that the sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. I am informed that he has writtten such a communication to the Board of Pardons.

I do not feel called upon to interfere with any suggestions which the Court may make in this case. Mr. Edwards maintains that his mind was a blank from the time he reached Johnstown until he was landed in the County Jail after the murder was committed. There was some considerable testimony on this feature of the case, and some strong testimony in opposition to it. I am reliably informed that all of the friends and relatives of the deceased are of the opinion that he was irresponsible and did not know what he was doing, and are earnestly praying the Board of Pardons for commutation of sentence.

Mr. Edwards and his wife had but one daughter who is married and is at present in a delicate condition, and it is the belief that she will not survive the execution of her father if he were to be hanged.

These are some of the reasons that have been urged by the daughter and her friends, and the sister and relatives of the woman who was murdered. There is no doubt that Mr. Edwards' repentance for the deed is deep and sincere. He made an eloquent plea to the Court when he was sentenced to be hanged, in which he blamed all his trouble on intoxicating drinks, and again reiterated that he did not have the slightest recollection of anything that happened from the time he landed in Johnstown until he was committed to the County Jail, and spoke of his wife in the most endearing terms.

There seems to be considerable sentiment in favor of commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment; and the Judge having suggested a commutation at the time he rendered an opinion fixing the degree at Murder in the First Degree, and again when he sentenced the defendant to be hanged, I do not feel called upon to urge any objection to the court's suggestion."

Believing, therefore, that this is a case deserving of merciful intervention we recommend that there be issued a commutation of the sentence of death imposed upon the applicant, John R. Edwards, to that of life imprisonment.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 6—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, November 15, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 297, June Term, 1910, William Cunningham was, November 3, 1910, convicted on an indictment charging him with the crime of murder, and on January 20, 1911, he was sentenced to be hanged.

On October 12, 1911, an application for commutation of death sentence was filed with the Board. We heard the application at our October meeting, and have held the matter under advisement since that time. We now recommend that the prayer of the application be allowed, and that the sentence of death imposed upon William Cunningham be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Cunningham is a colored man, 33 years of age. So far as known, he had never been accused of any crime prior to the commission of the felony charged in this indictment. The victim of homicide was James McDevitt. The murder took place in the City of Philadelphia on the evening of June 7, 1910.

It does not appear to have been shown at the trial that these men were acquainted with one another. As we understand their meeting on this evening was casual. McDevitt was a peddler of coal. On the evening in question he was plying his trade on Clarion Street in the City of Philadelphia. A dog belonging to a house nearby where Cunningham boarded, barked at the peddler, and the latter began throwing coal at him. About this time Cunningham came along, and he took up the defense of the dog in a wordy conflict with McDevitt. This war of words soon ended, and Cunningham went into his house, where he remained for 15 or 20 minutes. It does not appear that he was at all excited over the occurence with McDevitt, nor was it shown that he started out from the house with the intention of making further trouble. However, he went a short distance from his home and stood on a street corner. Soon afterwards McDevitt came along, and in some manner the two men again met, and the altercation started up once more. In the course of the dispute and the calling one another hard names, the two men grappled. In the scuffle, Cunningham drew a razor and slashed at McDevitt, making but a single stroke, which caught McDevitt on the neck at a vital point, from the effects of which blow McDevitt soon afterwards died. Cunningham not knowing the serious consequence of his blow left the neighborhood for the night, but returned the next morning, when he was arrested.

The reasons upon which the claim for clemency is based are the following:

"1. Because from all the evidence of the Commonwealth's witnesses in the trial of the case against William Cunningham arises great uncertainty as to the events immediately surrounding the killing of James McDevitt.

"2. That the act of William Cunningham as a consequence of which James McDevitt died was not of such atrocious nature as to demand expiation so severe as the death penalty.

"3. That the fact that William Cunningham stabbed the deceased but once after an altercation, and immediately fled from the scene without inflecting any further blow should be of controlling value in the determination of the penalty he should pay.

"4. That the circumstances of the Defendant's voluntary return to the City after fleeing to Conshohocken and mingling with the people in the neighborhood of the crime shows that his mental disposition concerning the matter was not one of a murderer who had accomplished a homicide, but on the contrary evidences his ignorance as to the full termination of his single blow.

"5. That under the facts of this case as contained in the testimony given at the trial of the Defendant, and in view of the prior good character of this Defendant, a commutation of the penalty of death by hanging to one of life imprisonment will fully meet the ends of justice and provide sufficient punishment for the offense committed."

From our examination of this case we are inclined to the belief that there is sufficient doubt as to the presence of the elements of murder in the first degree to warrant a board of clemency in interposing in favor of human life, and we, therefore recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon William Cunningham, be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 7—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.
Harrisburg, November 15, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 445, September Term, 1908, George

Lee was, October 28, 1908, convicted on an indictment charging him with murder, and on the 31st day of March, 1911, he was sentenced to be hanged. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was affirmed.

On October 4, 1911, an application for commutation of death sentence was duly filed. We gave the application a hearing at our recent October meeting, since which time we have held the matter under advisement. We now recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that there be allowed commutation of the death sentence heretofore imposed upon the applicant, George Lee, to that of imprisonment for life.

The applicant, George Lee, who was also known by the name of Moy Lung and Moy Chon Lung, is a young Chinaman, believed to be about 23 years of age, who in the Summer of 1908 came to the City of Philadelphia from the City of Chicago. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 14, 1908, some eight or nine days after his arrival in Philadelphia, he shot and killed Lee Chit, another Chinaman, as the latter was about entering his own place of business, 917 Race Street, in the City of Philadelphia. No motive was shown for the homicidal act. There was no quarrel between the two men, and, so far as is known they were not even acquainted with each other. The prisoner was standing on one side of the street, and, seeing Lee Chit on the other side, he walked across the street, and without any warning or preliminary display of intention to commit murder, pulled out a revolver and fired at his countryman at close range and killed him. The defense on the trial was insanity. Expert testimony was submitted on both sides of this issue, and the jury determined the question against the Defendant.

The applicant has been in confinement in the Philadelphia County Prison since July 14, 1908. At the time of the trial it was the belief of the Assistant Resident Physician of the Prison that the prisoner was sane, and he so testified. One of the attendants at the prison testified to the same effect. In the three years that have elapsed since the trial it was the belief of the Assistant Rerident Physician mediate supervision, and both of them, as well as the Physician-in-Chief and other attendants and nurses at the prison, are now of the opinion that the prisoner is insane, and that his malady is growing worse. There appears of record before us the testimonials of these officials given by them a few days prior to our meeting, wherein they thus express their belief.

Under the feeling of doubt as to the prisoner's present sanity brought about by this condition of the record, the Board felt impelled to seek further information on the subject, and we accordingly requested Dr. Frank Woodbury, of the Board of Public Charities, and Secretary of that Board's Committee on Lunacy, to make an examination of the prisoner and to submit to this Board a report as to his opinion of the present mental condition of the applicant. Dr. Woodbury promptly and cheerfully acceded to our request, and under date of October 26, tendered to the Board the result of his examination and inquiry, wherein he sets forth in detail the reasons for his conclusion. The Doctor closes his report in the following language: "I beg, therefore, to most respectfully report that in my opinion the convict, George Lee, or Moy Chun Lung, is now insane."

Thus, it appearing to us that this applicant is now for a certainty of unsound mind, we conclude that it would be contrary to the impulses of humanity and against the policy of the law, to inflict upon him the penalty of death, notwithstanding the testimony of his insanity did not at the time of the trial preponderate and overbalance the presumption and proof of sanity when the homicide was committed. We deem it our duty, therefore, to recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon the applicant, George Lee, be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 8—1911.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, November 15, 1911.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Northumberland, to No. 2, September Term, 1910, Antonio Rizzi was, October 4, 1910, convicted on an indictment charging him with murder; and upon September 18, 1911, was sentenced to be hanged.

On October 4, 1911, an application for commutation of death sentence was duly filed, which application was heard at our October meeting, and has been held under advisement since that time. We now recommend that the prayer of the application be allowed, and that a commutation of the sentence of death imposed upon Antonio Rizzi to that of imprisonment for life be granted.

Rizzi is a young Italian aged about 27 years. He came to this county about 7 years ago. He lived at Pottsville a while, then at Reading, and then at Wilkes-Barre. About four years ago he went to Mount Carmel, where he was living at the time of the commission of the felony for which he has been sentenced.

The victim of the homicide was Henry Lechleitner. Those two men were not acquainted with one another in the slightest degree. There were no previous threats, and no motive whatever can be assigned for the felonious assault. The defense at the trial was insanity, or mental unsoundness. The jury determined this issue against the Defendant. The ground on which the application before us is based is the same as that urged before the Court.

The facts connected with this distressing homicide are few. Mr. Lechleitner was standing on the street in Mount Carmel in company with two other gentlemen, all engaged in conversation. The Defendant happened to approach them along the opposite side of the street, coming in their direction. No attention at all was given to him by the three citizens, but he seems to have noticed the small group of gentlemen talking with one another in a lively manner. When about passing them he "let out a yell," as one of the witnesses says, bounded across the street, and thrust a knife into the body of Lechleitner, and attempted to inflict stabs on the other two men. He was of course at once apprehended. His only reason given for his act was that these men were laughing at him, which, to be sure, was entirely foreign to the truth.

After hearing these facts detailed, the Board felt constrained to seek further light upon the subject of the Defendant's mental condition. To this end we requested Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities' Committee on Lunacy, to make an examination of the prisoner, and to report to the Board with reference to his present mental condition. Dr. Woodbury acceded to this request, and upon November 10, a few days ago, submitted to the Board an exhaustive report in writing covering all aspects of Rizzi's physical and mental condition. The conclusion reached by the Doctor is the following:

"Summing up the evidence of all kinds in this case, I am of the opinion that Antonio Rizzi is insane, and that he is classified as an instance of constitutional inferiority, or high grade imbecile. This condition being chronic and incurable, and of a homicidal type, he is a proper subject for permanent incarceration in a hospital for the insane."

This being the view of so competent an expert upon the subject as Dr. Woodbury, this Board deems it to be the duty of the Board to advise that Executive clemency be shown this applicant to the extent of commuting the death sentence to that of imprisonment for life. We, therefore, recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon Antonio Rizzi by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northumberland County, be commuted to that of life imprisonment.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 1—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Mifflin, to No. 1, May Term, 1910. Wiliam C. Schrader was, September 2, 1910, convicted on an indictment charging him with murder. Upon June 15, 1911 he was sentenced to be hanged. On January 4, 1912, an application for commutation of death sentence to that of imprisonment for life was duly made. This application was heard at our meeting of this day, and, after giving the case careful consideration and examination, we are of the opinion that the application should be allowed, and we, therefore, recommend that a commutation of the death sentence imposed upon said Schrader to that of imprisonment for life, be granted.

The applicant is a young man of about 24 years of age. He had been living at Lewistown, Mifflin County, for several years before the commission of this crime, working in the steel works near that place, and boarding in the town with a family by the name of Specht. On Christmas Day of 1909 the Spect family visited the family of Mrs. Specht's parents, whose name is Singley and who lived several miles out of town. They invited their boarder Schrader to go with them, which he did. At the house of the Singley's, Schrader met Myrtle Singley, a daughter of the people of the house, and a sister of Mrs. Specht. He became smitten with the girl, although it seems she was somewhat older than he was. He visited her from time to time, and soon became infatuated with her. He made her numerous presents, and took her to places of amusement. The girl accepted his presents and received his attentions, but did not reciprocate his feelings of love. She declined his proffer of marriage. In various ways, however, it is alleged, she lured him on and encouraged him in his attentions. He wrote her passionate letters, and she replied, but not in kind. This course of conduct on her part preyed on his mind, and he became wrought up to a high state of excitement. He said that he could not sleep or eat through thinking of her, and was not able to do his work properly.

On Sunday, March 20, 1910, Myrtle Singley and a girl friend of hers started out from the Singley home to take a horseback ride. They rode through the streets of Lewistown, passed the Specht house once or twice, and finally stopped in front of the house. Schrader was in his room on the second story of the house and saw them. When they finally stopped in front of the house he went to the window of his room, and, goaded with a sudden impulse, seized a gun that he had in his room, fired at Mrytle Singley, the shot striking her in the breast and causing her death. He was of course at once arrested and lodged in prison. At the trial which followed, the defense was unsoundness of mind.

The reasons set forth in the application for commutation are the following:

First. The applicant was of unsound mind from childhood.
Second. The applicant's unsound mind was hereditary from his father.
Third. Applicant's sister was affected with a disordered mind.
Fourth. Applicant was crazed with love for Myrtle Singley, and thereby his mental disorder was rendered more intense.
Fifth. Applicant's love was unrequited by Myrtle Singley and aggravated by her accepting numerous presents from Schrader and treating him badly.
Sixth. At the time of the commission of the crime Schrader's mind was so wrought up by the conduct of Myrtle Singley that he did not realize the enormity of the crime and its consequences, and had not will power sufficient to resist the impulse to commit the crime.
Seventh. Applicant's excellent and uniform good character prior to the tragedy.

Although the jury found against the Defendant on the issue of unsoundness of mind, there seems to be a prevailing opinion in the community that the case merits Executive intervention to the extent of commuting the death sentence to that of imprisonment for life. The man had a fair trial and the jury found against him. The verdict and the judgment were just, and under the law, the Defendant's life is a forfeit. However, yielding to the voice of mercy, the pardoning power reasonably may, by sparing to this unfortunate man his life, modify the hard demands of the law and still satisfy the claims of justice and protect society by exacting from him an imprisonment during the remainder of his natural life without hope of further relief. Any punishment less than life imprisonment should not be tolerated for his flagrant violation of law.

Many letters from prominent and influential people of the County of Mifflin are on file with us favoring commutation. The present District Attorney and one of the Commonwealth's associate counsel in the trial of the case, ask our favorable action on the application. The District Attorney who had chrage of the trial removed from the County soon after the trial and before the expiration of his term of office, but we are advised that he does not object to the grant of commutation.

In the light of all that was brought to our attention, we are disposed to accept the reasons set forth in the application as warranting our approval of the petition for clemency. We, therefore, recommend that there be granted to this applicant, William C. Schrader, a commutation of death sentence to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 2—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, February 21, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Philadelphia, to No. 273, October Term, 1907, Frank Endrukat was, December 12, 1907, arraigned on an indictment charging him with murder. When called upon to plead counsel, who had been assigned to his defense, entered a plea of "Present Insanity," which plea was overruled. Upon being called upon to plead further the prisoner stood mute, and a plea of "not guilty" was ordered to be entered of record. Upon the issue thus formed the Commonwealth introduced facts with respect to the commission of the crime, and the prisoner introduced evidence which bore upon the condition of his mind at the time of trial. Under instruction of the trial judge the jury was directed to try the prisoner upon the indictment, and also to determine the question of insanity at the time of the trial. December 13, 1907, the jury returned a verdict upon both issues, viz.; That the prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree, and that he was insane at the time of trial. The verdict was so recorded. The prisoner was then committed to the Norristown Insane Asylum, where he was confined for some time—more than a year—when, upon certificate of the Superintendent of the Institution, that he no longer needed remedial treatment or custody there, he was returned to the Philadelphia County Prison. After the lapse of three years from the time of the original trial the prisoner was brought into Court upon motion of the Commonwealth for judgment on the verdict. The Court refused this motion, and, against the objection of the defendant, set aside the previous verdict, and directed that the prisoner be arraigned again and be again called upon to plead to the indictment. When arraigned this second time a special plea was entered setting up the former trial, etc., and asking for the discharge of the prisoner. This plea was overruled, as well as other motions looking to the discharge of the prisoner, and the trial proceeded on the indictment. Neither the prisoner or his counsel took any active part in this trial. A verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was entered on the finding of the jury. Sentence of death was imposed January 12, 1911. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on certain technical questions involved in the proceedings, but the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was affirmed.

On September 6, 1911, an application for commutation of death sentence was duly filed. The matter was heard at

our September meeting, and the case has been held under advisement since that time. After careful examination of the case, aided by the report of a medical expert of our own selection, we have reached the conclusion that this is a proper case for the exercise of Executive Clemency, and we therefore recommend that the sentence of death heretofore imposed upon the applicant, Frank Endrukat, be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Endrukat is a man of about thirty-two years of age. He has born in Germany, but when about two years old his family removed to Russia, where he was reared. He came to this country early in January, 1907. While living in Russia there was an attachment between him and a young woman by the name of Martha Corias. The girl's parents objected to their marriage, and the two young people entered into a pact to commit suicide together. The attempt was made, but was not successful. Soon afterwards the woman came to this country. Later on Endrukat emigrated also. In some way, apparently altogether by accident, they met in the City of Philadelphia. The girl did not respond to his desires for a renewal of their relations as sweethearts. According to the evidence of the Commonwealth at the trial the girl, on April 29, 1907, was in a bakery buying bread when the defendant entered, spoke to her in German, and she said "Let me go." He then pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot her, afterward turning the revolver on himself and inflicting a wound in his head. The girl died instantly, and Endrukat was taken to the hospital, where he remained in a semi-conscious condition for a long time. The bullet is still in his head, although so far as bodily injury is concerned he has recovered from the wound.

When counsel were assigned to defend the prisoner they found that he knew nothing whatever of his homicidal act, and was unable to confer with them intelligently in the preparation of his defense. It is claimed that the memory of the prisoner with reference to the occurrence was a blank: that he was in a condition of mind at the time of the trial known to medical science as "traumatic amnesia," or loss of memory due to physical injury to the head. In other words that the prisoner was insane at the time of the trial.

The applicant has been the subject of examination on the part of a number of medical men who are experts in the line of insanity. The opinion prevails among these experts that there is so much doubt as to the sanity of the prisoner that it would not be humane to inflict upon him the death penalty. The conclusion reached by Dr. Frank Woodbury, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Committee on Lunacy, to whom we referred the question, is as follows:

"From my personal examination and observation I can find no positive indication of insanity in the prisoner, Frank Endrukat, at the present time. I have a strong conviction, however, that he is to a certain degree abnormal. His total unconsciousness of the gravity of his crime and of his nearness to death, and his marked unconcern and cheerful demeanor at all times, do not appear to be the natural attitude of the normal human being under such circumstances. Furthermore, the presence of a brain lesion and of bullets in his cranium, warrant the inference that his cerebral organs are not in an entirely normal condition. Under such circumstances, if the suggestion is permissible, I beg to recommend that this man's sentence be commuted to life imprisonment, as I agree with Dr. Richardson that there is just sufficient element of doubt in the case to warrant this act of clemency. No advantage would result from sending him to a hospital for the insane for treatment at present, but in the future if he should have a maniacal outbreak this eventuality might be properly considered."

On the ground, therefore, of the doubt as to the prisoner's sanity, and with the belief that the ends of justice will be reached, and the interests of society protected, by the confinement of this man during the remainder of his natural life without hope of further relief from imprisonment, and where he can be watched, and be restrained if occasion arises,—we recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon Frank Endrukat, the applicant, be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 3—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, April 17, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Mercer, to No. 17, October Term, 1909, Velka Ankarich was indicted on a charge of Murder, and upon November 10, 1909, was convicted of murder in the first degree. On January 3, 1912, he was sentenced to be hanged.

March 29, 1912, an application for commutation of death sentence was duly filed. The case was presented at our meeting of to-day, and, after careful consideration, we are of the opinion that clemency may properly be shown towards the petitioner. We therefore recommend that there be issued a commutation of the sentence of death imposed by the Court on Velka Ankorich to that of imprisonment for life.

The applicant is a foreigner, and is about twenty-eight years of age. He has a wife and child living in Austria. He has been in this country but a little more than four years, and had been here less than two years when he was apprehended for this crime. He has no friends or relatives on this side of the ocean.

On the evening of July 26th, 1909, near the City of Sharon, Mercer County, a foreigner by the name of Marcukite was set upon by three other foreigners, and then and there killed. The three assailants escaped from the county. They had been seen and recognized by certain other foreigners at the time of the assault. A short time afterwards Ankarich was arrested in the City of Chicago, charged with participating in the murder, and brought back to Mercer County for trial. Although he has at all times persistenly maintained his innocence of the crime the jury on the trial found against him. The two men have never been apprehended, and Ankarich alone is in the grasp of the law to expiate the murder. The testimony tended to show that one of the men who escaped struck the blow that killed Marcukite.

This application for commutation is favored by a great many of the citizens of Mercer county, who have signed petitions to us asking that it be granted. Also a very considerable number of the substantial citizens of the county, including members of the jury, court officials, clergymen, members of the bar, and many others, have written us letters endorsing the application in strong terms. The feeling of the community seems to be that, under all the the circumstances, the Commonwealth, in the interest of justice, ought to be satisfied with a sentence of life imprisonment for this unfortunate and friendless stranger as a punishment for whatever part he took in the commission of the murder. Ankarich himself is in such a condition of health that, acording to the opinion of four or five physicians who have examined him recently, and whose certificates supported by their affidavits are on file with the papers in the case, his death will in all probability occur from natural causes within two or three years, and possibly in the very near future.

Among other letters submitted to us is one from Judge A. W. Williams, who presided at the trial, and who says, among other things: "In view of all the circumstances in this case, considering the precarious condition of the defendant's health and his persistent assertion of his innocense of the crime, if we had had any discretion in the case as to the sentence to be imposed, we would have imposed that of life imprisonment. The case is before your honorable Board, however, to be disposed of in such manner as all of the circumstances seem to warrant, and we shall have no complaint to make should your Board conclude to commute the sentence."

From all the information imparted to us at the hearing, and recognizing the force of the petitions, letters and endorsements on file, and actuated to a considerable extent out of considerations of mercy, we are led to favor this application.

We therefore recommend that a commutation of the sentence of death imposed upon Velka Ankarich to that of life imprisonment be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 4—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, September 18, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of Lackawanna, to No. 22, February Term, 1912. William Peter Bishee, (or Bishie), was, on February 9, 1912, convicted on a charge of murder, and on February 14, 1912, was sentenced to be hanged.

On April 30, 1912, an application for commutation of sentence of death to that of life imprisonment was duly filed with this Board, and upon hearing at the May meeting of the Board the same was refused. At the following June meeting of the Board an application for a re-hearing of the case was duly presented, and a re-hearing was allowed.

The case came on regularly to be heard at our September meeting held this day. Upon reviewing the application, and upon full consideration of the case in the light of all that has been brought to our attention, we are now of the opinion that the best interests of the Commonwealth would be served by relieving this defendant of the extreme penalty of death, sparing his life, and assigning him to an imprisonment for the rest of his days. We therefore recommend that the sentence of death under which Bishee now rests be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

The applicant, Bishee, is a youth now under the age of nineteen years. At the time of the commission of the offense charged against him, to wit, November 17, 1911, he had not reached his eighteenth year. He shot and killed Irvan Borger, an express messenger of the United States Express Company, employed on the Lackawanna Railroad on the train running between Northumberland and Scranton. The murder took place within the limits of the City of Scranton.

The ground on which the application for clemency is based is that Bishee at the time of the commission of the crime was so feeble-minded and mentally deficient that he was unable to appreciate the gravity of the offense.

From the letters, testimonials, petitions, etc., made part of the record of the case before us it has been made to appear that this ground is substantial. Public sentiment in that community is to the effect that the ends of justice would be met by the substitution of a degree of life imprisonment for the decree of death, under which Bishee now rests. The expression of this sentiment is condensed in the statement contained in the petition signed by all the jurors who tried the case, wherein they state that the jury believe that while the evidence of the mental condition of the defendant was not sufficient to warrant them in acquitting, they believe that under all the evidence in the case his sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment. They further state that if they could under the law have recommended or sentenced the said defendant to life imprisonment they would unanimously have done so.

The Judge who tried the case, in accepting notice of the application for commutation, wrote to the Board as follows:

"To the Board of Pardons, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Referring to the annexed notice I beg to say I have no reason to doubt the properiety of the verdict. The case on its undisputed facts presented all the elements of first degree murder. The only defense was mental unsoundness. But I have no reason to doubt that the accused is entirely responsible. True, he is mentally shallow. It is his moral sense that is specially lacking. While the verdict was right, I cannot resist the belief that there are some good reasons in favor of commutation, provided it is to be imprisonment for life. There would be nothing to favor it if he is likely to be discharged after a few years. His lack of moral sensibility is radical, and, at large, he might be a menace. I wouldn't say he is a degenerate as that term is used by professional writers. But as he impressed me I can only describe him as a poor, weak, scrofulous, narrow-shouldered, hollow-chested, ill-developed boy. To my mind hanging would reflect no credit on either the law of the gospel. He is a weakling with a crude appetite for ostentation and notoriety and to put him away for life would to me seem the more consistent thing to do.

Very truly yours,

E. C. NEWCOMB."

Therefore, for the reason stated, and with the belief that he should never again be allowed his freedom, we recommend that the sentence of death passed upon William Peter Bishee be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.
HENRY HOUCK,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

COMMUTATION No. 5—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 16, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Berks, to No. 27, December Term, 1911, Lazarus Schonour was, December 14, 1911, convicted on an indictment charging him with Murder, and upon March 18, 1912, was sentenced to be hanged.

On July 22, 1912, an application for the commutation of the sentence of death to that of life imprisonment was duly filed, and the application was heard at our meeting of September 18th. The case has been held under advisement since that time. We now recommend that the prayer of the applicant be granted and that Executive Warrant issue commuting the sentence of death passed by the Court upon Lazarus Schonour to that of life imprisonment.

Schonour is a man now past fifty-six years of age; a native of Berks County, a Pennsylvania German with little or no ability to speak and understand the English language. He is married—his family consisting of his wife and two daughters, one twenty-eight years old and married, and the other sixteen years old. By occupation he is a farm laborer. He is the owner of a small piece of land in Cumru township, Berks County, which he farms and on which he lives.

This lot of ground did not abut on a highway, and in order to get access to the public road Schonour had purchased the right of way from his lot over adjoining lands. This privilege of way he seemed to regard as of great value to himself, and he jealously upheld his rights with respect to it. The owner of a neighboring tract, a man named Reisch, had access to the public road by another outlet, but chose to use occasionally the road owned by Schonour. Schonour strongly objected to this use of his road by Reisch, and seriously looked upon Reisch as a trespasser and a lawbreaker, and repeatedly warned him off the premises. Reisch treated Schonour's objections with indifference—possibly with contempt, and rather enjoyed the discomfiture of his neighbor. He made sport of Schonour in different ways, and apparently regarded the disturbance of Schonour's peace of mind as a joke. Trouble arose between the two and lawsuits followed. Schonour was defeated in the litigation. The troubles and annoyance Reisch caused him preyed on his mind. Naturally he was of low mentality. Reisch's action towards him was given exaggerated importance, and he dwelt upon it until the

thought of it became a fixed idea which gradually overshadowed his mind and became associated with persecutory ideas.

On the morning of September 18, 1911, Schonour while working in his field saw Reisch pass along his right of way over his land. His mind seemed to become inflamed. He went into his house, procured his shot gun, and then went to his wagon shed, where he concealed himself waiting for Reisch's return, when Reisch came along the road again and was about passing the wagon shed Schonour shot him. Reisch fell to the ground, and Schonour came out of his concealment. Reisch tried to get away, and besought Schonour not to shoot him again. Schonour followed him up and shot him the second time. Schonour then returned to his house, put the gun away, and went on with his customary work. Reisch was soon afterwards found by his neighbors, terribly wounded, was hurried off to the hospital, but died on the way.

On Schonour's trial the Commonwealth pressed for conviction of first degree murder. The facts were not disputed. Under normal conditions the verdict of the jury convicting of first degree murder could not have been successfully questioned. On the part of the prisoner the defense of partial and emotional insanity was advanced. The jury found in favor of the Commonwealth's contention.

The ground laid in this application for commutation is the same as that set forth as a defense at the trial. At the hearing before us both counsel for the applicant and counsel for the Commonwealth expressed the belief that the Board would be aided in the disposal of the application by causing to be made an examination of the prisoner, and report upon his mental condition, by an expert on insanity to be selected by the Board. Accordingly the application was held under advisement, and the Board subsequently requested Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities' Committee on Lunacy, to make such examination and report.

Dr. Woodbury submitted his report under date of October 4th instant, wherein he states that he made a through examination of the prisoner. He describes his physical and mental condition very fully. Among other afflictions he reports that Schonour has become totally blind since his incarceration, although he does not seem to realize this misfortune and does not complain about it. He reports him as being possessed of delusions of various sorts, and that he is entirely unappreciative of his impending doom. In concluding his report Dr. Woodbury says:

"The crime appears to have been the result of a sudden overwhelming impulse, which the mind, weakened by dwelling upon supposed insults and wrongs, could not resist, and probably made no attempt to resist. As soon as he saw his victim, Schonour acted as if under possession by a dominant influence. Like an automaton or somnambulist, as soon as he caught sight of Reisch he went into his house and obtained his gun, and shot the man twice, without saying a word, either to explain why he did it, or to gloat over the downfall of his enemy, which a normal individual would naturally have done.

To sum up the case, I think that Lazarus Schonour is naturally mentally defective, or constitutionally inferior, not far removed from imbecility. That at present he is in a state of depression, and has fixed, systamatized delusions of persecutery and paranoidal type, and is therefore suffering with chronic insanity, allied to paranoia.

An individual having the state of mind existing in this case, has his judgment so affected by his mental condition that he would not be able to judge between right and wrong as to the act committed by him."

Upon the reading of this report at our meeting to-day, counsel for the applicant, and counsel for the Commonwealth, being present, counsel for the Commonwealth declined to press further that the execution of the sentence imposed by the court be carried out, and acquiesced in the suggestion that the application for commutation on the ground of insanity of the prisoner be favorably acted on by the Board. We therefore recommend that the sentence of death under which the applicant, Lazarus Schonour, now rests, be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

COMMUTATION No. 6—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 16, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 213, November Term, 1909, Michael Comporto was, November 11, 1910, convicted on an indictment for murder. On January 14, 1911, he was sentenced to be hanged. On appeal to the Supreme Court the Judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

On April 8, 1912, an application for commutation was duly filed, which, after hearing and consideration, was, May 15, 1912, refused. At the subsequent June meeting of the Board a re-hearing was allowed, and at our September meeting the case was again heard, and it has been held under advisement until our present meeting. We now recommend that the application for the commutation of death sentence be allowed.

Comporto is a foreigner, twenty-seven years of age, a laborer, and not married. He had served a term in the Bradford County Jail and another in the Eastern Penitentiary prior to his commitment on the charge of murder on which he now stands convicted.

The homicide with which he is charged was the murder of James F. Quinn, who was shot and killed in a saloon at Old York Road and Lycoming street, in the City of Philadelphia, near midnight, September 27, 1909. The murdered man was the bar tender in the saloon, which was owned and conducted by his father.

At the time mentioned, according to the testimony, a masked man entered the saloon, and made demand on the bar keeper for money, and upon refusal he shot Quinn. Quinn died during the night from the shooting. Two other men were in the bar room at the time, customers, one of whom was shot by the masked man, and died the same night, and the second of whom, named Cassidy, was also shot but not fatally. He was present at the trial and testified. On the firing of the first shot these two men attempted to leave the room, and it was in their flight that the assailant fired at them. The assailant himself after rifling the cash register escaped from the premises.

This applicant was not charged with the murder until about a month after the commission of the crime. At first Cassidy was suspected, and was held under arrest pending an examination. Comporto's arrest grew out of certain remarks he voluntarily made some three of four weeks after the occurrence, although no suspicion had previously attached to him. After report of these remarks to the authorities, who were then without a clue in their search for the guilty persons, Comporto was taken in charge, and on being pressed by detectives made a statement in which it was set out that he and a companion by the name of De Masi were together in the neighborhood of the Quinn saloon on the night of the murder, and that the latter went into the saloon for the purpose of robbery while he waited on the opposite side of the street; that De Masi, after rejoining him, and after he had heard the shooting, told him that he had gotten thirty dollars, and that he had killed one man and had wounded another. Search was then made for De Masi, who was apprehended, and was afterward tried and convicted.

At the trial it was shown that two Italians had been seen in the neighborhood of the saloon during that day, although there was not a very satisfactory identification of Comporto and De Masi as the men. De Masi's conviction was effected mainly through the testimony of Comporto, who, it is alleged, had some grievance against his supposed companion. Comporto retracted his confesison and afterwards reasserted it. His course throughout the trials has been peculiar and difficult of satisfactory explanation on the theory of mental soundness and honesty of purpose.

The Reasons relied on to suport this application are:

1. That the testimony presented at the trial of this case showed conclusively that Michael Comporto was not the actual perpetrator of the alleged crime.

2. That from all the evidence presented in this case there arises a grave uncertainty as to the events surrounding the killing of James F. Quinn.

3. That the evidence since discovered in the case of Sabatino De Masi casts further doubt upon the story told by Comporto, and strengthens the theory that the entire

strength of this prosecution rests upon the imagination of a man of unsound mind.

4. That Michael Comporto is not a man of sound mind and understanding, and is not responsible for the statements made by him.

5. That under all the facts of this case a commutation of sentence of death by hanging will fully meet the ends of justice and provide sufficient punishment for the offense committed.

From all that has been brought to our attention in the presentation of this case, especially with respect to the third and fourth reasons assigned, there is serious doubt, in our judgment, as to whether the interest of justice would be advanced by the infliction of the death penalty upon this applicant. Moreover, it is the view of the District Attorney who prosecuted the case that the approval of the application for commutation would satisfy the demands of the law under the conditions as he understands them. His letter to that effect is on file with our record.

In the belief therefore that the prisoner should be given the benefit of the doubt as to his mental soundness which has been made to apear, and of the additional doubt that has been cast on the truthfulness of his story of the murder by the knowledge of matters of fact which have been established by subsequent investigations, which matters were not within the knowledge of counsel at the time of the trial, and testimony concerning which was not then available, and with the further belief that the confinement of the prisoner for the remainder of his natural life in proper custody and under adequate restraint and with no chance of disturbing the peace of society at any time in the future, will meet the ends of justice under the circumstances of the case, we recommend that the sentence of death imposed upon Michael Comporto be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

COMMUTATION No. 7—1912.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Board of Pardons.

Harrisburg, October 16, 1912.

His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor.

Sir:—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the County of Philadelphia, to No. 377, O tober Term, 1909, Salvatino De Masi was, February 11, 1911, convicted of Murder, and on June 7, 1911, was sentenced to be hanged. The Judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was affirmed on appeal to the Supreme Court.

April 8, 1912, an application for commutation was duly filed, and the case was heard in regular course and was held under advisement. On May 15 the application was refused. At the June meeting a re-hearing was allowed. On September 18 the case was again heard. Having held the matter under advisement until our meeting of to-day, we now, in the light of atfer discovered evidence, recommend that the application for commutation be granted.

De Masi is a man twenty-nine years of age; a foreigner, a laborer by occupation; he is married, and his wife now resides in Philadelphia.

He was convicted for the murder of James F. Quinn on the night of September 27, 1909. The murdered man was the bar keeper in his father's saloon at Old York Road and Lycoming Street, in the City of Philadelphia. About 10.40 o'clock of the night in question a masked man entered the saloon while two customers were there, and demanded money from the bar keeper. On refusal the intruder immediately shot the bar keeper, Quinn, which caused his death that night, and then fired at the other two men, Cassidy and Saylor by name, who started to get out of the room at the first shot. Saylor was fatally wounded, and Cassidy was also wounded, but not fatally. The murderer then rifled the cash register, and escaped. For several weeks the police authorities were without a clue to the discovery of the guilty parties. Cassidy was held on suspicion of having some guilty knowledge. Some two or three weeks after the murder an Italian by the name of Comporto casually made certain remarks concerning the murder which aroused suspicion that he, Comporto, was connected with the crime. He was placed under arrest and examined by detectives. This brought about his confession that on the night of the 27th of September he and De Masi were in the neighborhood of the Quinn saloon; that De Masi went into the place for the purpose of securing money, while Comporto himself waited for him on the other side of the street; that after the shots were fired De Masi rejoined him and told him that he had secured thirty dollars, and had killed one man and wounded another. On this confession Comporto was held for the murder and De Masi was locked up and arrested and also charged with the murder. Comporto was tried first and convicted. The conviction came about through Comporto's confession and certain corroborative evidence which was held sufficient to sustain the verdict. He then testified against De Masi on the trial of the latter, who was also convicted. De Masi's conviction was secured mainly through Comporto's testimony, although there was some other testimony, but not of a very strong character. De Masi has always maintained that the story of Comporto was false, and that he was not present with him on the evening of the murder and had no participation whatever in the commission of the crime. There was also some testimony to establish an alibi.

During the time this application for commutation has been pending steps were taken by counsel for the applicant to investigate the truth of Comporto's statements with respect to his acquaintance with De Masi as testified to by the former. It was ascertained that at the time Comporto in his testimony against De Masi fixed certain acts of De Masi as having taken place in other parts of this State De Masi was not in this country at all. There have been filed with us affidavits taken in Italy, properly authenticated through the American Consular Office at Naples, that at such time De Masi was performing service in the Italian army as a soldier. It is argued therefore that the testimony of Comporto being shown to be false in this regard cannot be taken as true when he places De Masi in his company on the night of the murder and charges him with having entered the Quinn saloon with the felonious intent of extorting money. With the shattering of Comporto's story the evidence against De Masi would not convict the defendant.

The reasons on which this application for commutation is urgently pressed are the following:

1. Because the testimony of Michael Comporto, whose evidence was the sole ground upon which conviction was based, is false, in this his statement of an acquaintance with Sabatino De Masi is utterly false as proved by the affidavits of witnesses taken by your petitioner in Naples, Italy, and the certified and authenticated copy of the military service of the said Sabatino De Masi.

2. Because Comporto at the trial convinced the District Attorney and the jury that his identification of De Masi and his testimony as to De Masi being a perpetrator of the offense was corroborated and made plain and convincing by reason of Comporto's prior acquaintanceship with De Masi and which acquaintanceship and the shooting of Comporto by De Masi, as alleged by Comporto at the De Masi trial, is proved utterly false by the affidavits annexed and made part of this record.

3. Because counsel for defendant had no opportunity of contradicting Comporto at the trial on the De Masi case, and the affidavits and the authenticated and certified copy of the military service of De Masi have been secured in Naples since the last session of the Board in June proves the utter unreliability of Comporto and gave rise to the presumption that if he is false in one thing he is false in all.

4. Because at the time when he said he knew De Masi in Towanda, Pennsylvania, and where it was alleged De Masi had shot Comporto, and where also the District Attorney had an impression and asked the question as to De Masi's shooting a man in Towanda, Pennsylvania, on Easter Sunday, 1906, De Masi was in Italy, having entered the Army in 1904, in December, and not having been discharged therefrom until December, 1907. That from September, 1904, until December, 1904, he lived at Airiola, Benevento, Province, Italy; that he entered the military service in Italy in December, 1904, and after leaving the service, December, 1907, he went to live with his father in Airiola, where he remained until March, 1909, all which is evidenced by affidavits taken before the American Consul in Italy.

5. Because the testimony of Comporto being wholly weakened, and in fact eliminated as matter of testimony worthy of belief, the case against De Masi entirely fails, because

there is no other testimony to connect him with the shooting other than the testimony of the now discredited Comporto.

6. Because the testimony of Comporto discredited and discarded the alibi produced by De Masi as to his presence on the night of the murder at a house on Rittenhouse street, playing cards with several of his countrymen, stands out as the truthful statement of the real facts as to De Masi's presence and location on the night and at the time of the murder in the Quinn saloon.

The affidavits referred to, together with the certificate of De Masi's military service, have been made part of our record, and they support the reasons given. If the facts established through them had been available at the time of the trial the Commonwealth manifestly could not have secured a verdict of guilty. Viewing the case with the aid of the information thus supplied, and seeing that the conviction of De Masi was procured largely, if not entirely, on the testimony of Comporto, whose mental soundness, it may be here remarked, is open to doubt, and who, it is alleged had some grievance against De Masi, and therefore falsely accused him, we are prepared to say that, in our judgment, the ends of justice call for the relief of this applicant from the severity of the sentence under which he now rests. Therefore for the reasons and matters hereinbefore stated we recommend that the sentence of death passed upon Sabatino De Masi be commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JNO. C. BELL,
Attorney General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg, January 7, 1913.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

Gentlemen:

The following Acts of the General Assembly, passed during the session of 1911, were approved and signed by me within the thirty days after the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1911, viz:

May 31,

Amending and supplementing article fourteen of the act, entitled "An Act for the government of cities of the second class," approved the seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, as same was amended and supplemented by an act, approved the twentieth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one; by abolishing the present select and common councils; providing a new body, to be known as the council, and fixing their terms of office; and providing for the selection of members of council, prescribing the qualifications of members thereof, their powers and duties, and fixing their salaries.

Providing for the establishment of a State Highway Department, by the appointment of a State Highway Commissioner, two Deputy State Highway Commissioners, chief engineer, chief draughtsman, superintendents of highways, and a staff of assistants and employees; defining their duties and the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department, and fixing salaries of commissioner and deputies and other appointees; providing for the taking over from the counties or townships of the Commonwealth certain existing public roads connecting county seats, principal cities, and towns and extending to the State line; describing and defining same by route numbers as the State Highways of the Commonwealth; providing for the improvement, maintenance and repair of said State Highways solely at the expense of the Commonwealth, and releiving the several townships or counties from any further obligation and expense to improve or maintain the same, and relieving said townships or counties of authority over same; requiring boroughs and incorporated towns to maintain certain State Highways wholly and in part; requiring the State Highway Commissioner to make maps to be complete records thereof; conferring authority on the State Highway Commissioner; providing for the payment of damages in taking of property, or otherwise, in the improvement thereof; providing for purchase or acquiring of turn pikes or toll-roads forming all or part of any State Highway, and procedure therein; providing for work or improvement of State Highways to be done by contract, except where the State Highway Commissioner decides the work be done by the State; providing aid by the State to counties and townships desiring the same in the improvement of township or county roads; defining highways and State-aid highways; providing method of application for State-aid in the improvement, maintenance and repair of township or county roads and prescribing the contents of township, county, borough, or incorporated town petitions; providing for percentage of cost of improvement or repairs to be paid by State, county, township borough or incorporated town, and requiring contracts by counties, townships, boroughs, and incorporated towns with Commonwealth governing same; providing for the minimum width of State Highways and State-aid Highways, and kind of materials to be used in the improvement; providing for payment of cost of improvement and repairs; providing penalty for injuring or destroying State Highways; making appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act, and providing for the repeal of certain acts relating to Highway Department and improvement of roads, and of all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith; and providing that existing contracts are not affected by provisions of this act.

June 1,

To provide in cities of the first class for delivery tickets in the sale of anthracite coal; and to authorize the designation of weighing scales and for the proper inspection thereof, for weighing coal delivered to purchasers who receive the same by cart, wagon or other conveyance, and to compel the seller thereof to allow said coal to be weighed; to provide for certificates of weight and the effect thereof as evidence to the weight of coal passing such scales, and to punish for refusal of seller to allow coal weighed; and to punish fraudulent weighing at such scales, and to provide for the keeping of docket records thereof by magistrates or justices of the peace.

To amend section two of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite colleries or breakers, by regulating the age at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; regulating the time allowed for the mid-day meal.

To provide for the election of one person to fill the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the court of quarter sessions, and clerk of the court of oyer and terminer, and one other person to fill the office of register of wills, recorder of deeds, and clerk of the orphans' court, in counties now or hereafter containing over thirty thousand inhabitants, and in which all of said offices are now or may hereafter be held by one person.

To repeal an act, entitled "An Act relative to the purchase of a law library for the use of the county of Dauphin," approved the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundered and sixty-five.

Relating to the adoption of adult persons as heirs

Providing that certificates of association and articles of incorporation may be acknowledged and sworn to before a justice of the peace

Providing that no commission shall be allowed to county treasurers for receiving and disbursing moneys returned to the county by the Commonwealth, which were collected by the county for the use of the Commonwealth, and upon which the treasurer has already received a commission

Authorizing boroughs to unite with boroughs or townships in constructing or acquiring and maintaining works for supplying water to such boroughs or townships.

Making void the surveying or laying out of certain highways and sewers over private property, in boroughs, where the work has not been commenced within two years from the passage of the ordinance.

To regulate the use of firecrackers, fireworks,, blank cartridges, pellets, tablets, et cetra, in any county in this Commonwealth, and providing penalties for the violation therof.

To tax traction-engines, and providing that the same shall be assessed by the several assessors of the counties of this Commonwealth in the same manner as other articles of personal estate liable for taxation are assessed.

To amend the sixth section of an act, approved April twenty-third, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and three, entitled "An Act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment, and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such power may be exercised," by providing that the court may direct that the board of such children be paid by the proper county.

Authorizing boroughs to lay out, and maintain as public parks, land heretofore acquired outside of the borough limits.

June 1,

Repealing an act, approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to fix the compensation of the assessors and assistant assessors in the in the county of Cumberland," an act approved the twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An Act increasing the compensation of assessors and supervisors in Lancaster and Cumberland counties;" and the second section of an act, which became a law the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act to increase the pay of the county commissioners, county auditors, assessors, assistant assessors, directors of the poor, and house of employment jurors and witnesses in Cumberland county," in so far as they relate to the compensation of assessors and assistant assessors in Cumberland County.

To amend the first section of an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of April Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An Act relating to motor-vehicles; regulating their speed upon the public streets and highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; providing for their registration; and the licensing of operators, by the State Highway Department; establishing the rights of motor-vehicles upon the public highways, with relation to other vehicles; regulating the service of process and of preceedings in actions for damages arising therefrom; prescribing the penalties for violations of the provisions of this act, and providing for the disposition of fines imposed thereunder," by exempting hospital motor-ambulances, and motor-fire-engines and motor-fire-apparatus, and requiring them to be furnished free of charge with registration certificates and number tags.

To repeal an act, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of an act, entitled 'An Act to increase the pay or county commissioners, jurors, and witnesses in certain counties of this Commonwealth,' approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (1857), to certain other counties of this Commonwealth," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight (1858), in so far as to the extent that the same applies to the county of Lehigh.

To repeal an act, entitled "An Act relating to the pay of jurors in the counties of Lehigh and Berks," approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in so far as to the extent that the same applies to Lehigh County.

To repeal an act, entitled "An Act, entitled "An Act regulating the pay of jurors in the counties of Berks and Lehigh," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (1869), in so far and to the extent that the same applies to the county of Lehigh

To repeal the second section of an act, entitled "An Act relating to the pay of the commissioners, auditors, and jurors of the county of Lehigh," approved the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

To repeal an act, entitled "An Act to increase the pay of the county comissioners, jurors, and witnesses in certain counties of this Commonwealth," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (1857), in so far and to the extent as the same applies to the county of Lehigh.

To repeal an act in so far as it applies to Montgomery County, entitled "An act to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses in certain counties of this Commonwealth," approved the seventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

To repeal section two of an act, entitled "An Act to increase the compensation of certain officers and of jurors and witnesses in the County of Montgomery," approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

To repeal an act, entitled, "An Act to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses in the county of Bedford," approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

To amend sections two and three of an act, entitled "An Act creating the Department of State Police; providing for the appointment of a Superintendent thereof, together with officers and men who shall constitute the force; defining their powers and duties, and making an appropriation for the expenses connected therewith," approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, by fixing the salaries of the employees of the Department of State Police, also the salaries of the officers and men of the State Police.

Defining what shall constitute the offense of malicious injury to railroads; providing a punishment therefor; fixing the punishment in the case of loss of life as a result of such offense; and repealing sections one hundred forty-two and one hundred forty-three of an act approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," and an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act defining the offense of the taking of human life through the willful and malicious wrecking of cars and locomotives upon railroads in this Commonwealth.

June 1,

To restrain and regulate the sale and manufacture of certain firecrackers, fireworks, and certain explosive materials used in canes, cannons, pistols, or any toy; and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

To fix the salary of the coroner of any county of this Commonwealth having a population of one million or over.

Amending an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the trustees of the Norristown Academy and the directors or common schools in the borough of Norristown to sell certain real estate, and appropriate the proceeds for school purposes," approved March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

To amend an act, entitled "An Act making the willful and malicious taking or removal of the waste or packing from out any journal-box or boxes of any locomotive, engine, tender, carriage, coach, car, caboose, or truck, used or operated upon any railroad, whether the same is operated by steam or electricity, a felony, and providing penalties therefor," approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, so as to include brasses or the air appliances.

Repealing section six of an act, entitled "An Act relating to the levying of a school tax in the borough of Clearfield; to an election district in Clearfield County; declaring West Creek, Larrie's Creek, and Trout Run public highways; relating to the collection of taxes in Clarion County; to the sale of a school house in Adams County; legitimating Anna Matilda Bard, of Lancaster County; relating to an election district of Carbon and McKean Counties," approved the fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thouand eight hundred and fifty-two.

To provde for the incorporation of fire and marine insurance companies; and for the regulation of home and foreign fire and marine insurance companies.

To provide for the incorporation of casualty insuranec companies, and for the regulaton of home and foreign casualty insurance companies, and provding penalties for the violation of any of the provisions of this act.

To provide for the incorporation of life insurance companies; and for the regulation of home and foreign life insurance companies; and providing penalties for any violation thereof.

Designating the employees of the insurance Department, and fixing their salaries.

Authorizing the Insurance Commissioner to proceed against and to take possession of any insolvent or delinquent company, order or association transacting any class of insurance; and prescribing the method by which such insolvent or delinquent companies, orders, or associations shall be dissolved and liquidated.

Authorizing insurance and surety companies to make a deposit of certain securities with the Insurance Commissioner, to enable them to do business in other States or with the United States Government; and requiring the State Treasurer to hold all deposits, so made, in the name of the Commonwealth.

To provide a reserve for outstanding liability losses of insurance companies transacting the business of insuring any one against loss or damage resulting from accident to, or injury suffered by, an employee or other person, for which the person insured is liable.

To establish an Insurance Department; authorizing the appointment of an Insurance Commissioner, and prescribing his powers and duties; also providing for the licensing, examination, regulation, and disolution of insurance and surety companies and associations, and for the licensing and regulation of insurance agents and insurance brokers; also providing for the collection of fees, and prescribing penalties for the violation of any of the provisions of this act; and repealing all existing acts.

To authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to print biennially seventeen thousand copies of the School Laws and Decisions, in addition to the number already authorized to be printed.

Conferring authority upon the commissioners of the counties, respectively, within this Commonwealth, to appropriate money for the maintenance of such indigent residents of the county as may be patients in the sanatorium of any society, in the county, which may have been duly incorporated for the treatment of residents of such county suffering from tuberculosis.

To amend the first section of an act, entitled "An Act increasing the salaries of tipstaves in the courts of any county in this Commonwealth having a population of not less than five hundred thousand," approved the thirtieth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, by changing the limit of population of such counties and increasing the minimum and maximum limits of said salaries.

Regulating the number of employees in the Adjutant-General's Department and in the State Arsenal; fixing the annual salaries to be paid to each; authorizing the Adjutant-General to make the appointment of employees in the Adjutant-General's Department and the State Arsenal; and giving authority to make such assignments to duty, and to change or alter such assignments as may in his judgment be necessary to subserve the interests of the Commonwealth; fixing the salary of the Adjutant-General, and providing for payment of such salaries as now provided by law.

June 3,

A further supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the classification of the townships of the Commonwealth, with respect to their population, into two classes, and to prescribe the form of government for townships of each class," approved the twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, as to townships of the first class; providing for certain duties of the secretary of the board of commissioners; invalidating contracts, hirings, purchases, or orders not provided for by, or in excess of, appropriations; providing for inspection of the records and documents by taxpayers, and the method of making contracts.

Fixing the fee for service of jurors summoned by the sheriff of any county having a population of over one million four hundred thousand, under writs of inquisition, condemnation, inquiry of damages, et cetera.

Providing for the payment by the proper county, or by the treasurer of a city co-extensive with a county, of the costs of appeal, including printing of paper book, in murder cases, where counsel have been assigned to the defense of the prisoner.

Providing for the election of commissioners of townships of the first class of this Commonwealth, and the filling of vacancies in the office of township treasurer and township comissioner in said townships.

To amend sections seven and twelve of an act, entitled "An Act to encourage the propagation of fish, and to regulate the catching, taking, and destruction of fish, in the Delaware River below Trenton Falls, within the jurisdiction respectively of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey; and providing penalties for violation of its provisions, and to repeal acts inconsistent therewith," approved May first, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Authorizing married women to make conveyances of real estate to her husband, and validating all such conveyances heretofore made.

To encourage the breeding of horses; to regulate the service of stallions and jacks; to prevent misrepresentation of same; to require licensing of stallions and jacks; and to provide for the enforcement thereof.

To further amend the eighteenth paragraph of the second section of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, so as to compel corporations heretofore or hereafter incorporated for the purpose of the storage, transportation and furnishing of water for manufacturing and other purposes, and for the creation, establishing, furnishing, transmission and using of water power therefrom, to furnish such power for public purposes.

To amend section nine of an act, entitled "An Act to encourage the propagation of fish, and to regulate the catching, taking, and destruction of fish, in the Delaware River above Trenton Falls, within the jurisdiction respectively of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the State of New Jersey; and providing penalties for violation of its provisions, and to repeal acts inconsistent therewith," approved May eighth, one thounsand nine hundred and nine.

Authorizing road supervisors in townships of the second class to aid in the construction of side walks along public highways through towns and villages in said townships.

Relating to the right to practice medicine and surgery in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and providing a Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure as a bureau of the Department of Public Instruction; and means and methods whereby the right to practice medicine and surgery and any of its minor branches may be obtained, and exemptions therefrom; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said bureau; and providing penalties for violation thereof, and repealing all acts of parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

Empowering the proper officers of the several poor district of the Commonwealth, in their discretion, to appropriate money to corporations organized for the purpose of assisting, relieving, and giving medical care and attention to the pauper injured or sick.

To amend the fifth section of an act, approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to classify the fish in the waters within the Commonwealth, declaring which are game fish, which are food fish, and which are bait fish, and to regulate the catching and sale and encourage the propagation of the same; to protect the waters within this Commonwealth from unfair, improper, wasteful, and destructive fishing, and to protect fish from being destroyed or injured by destructive means; to provide for the appointment of fish-wardens, and to declare their official powers and duties; to encourage and regulate the propagation of fish within this Commonwealth, and regulate the free distribution of the same by the Department of Fisheries, in the waters within the same; to define the powers and duties of the Department of Fisheries; to regulate the sale and shipment of fish artificially propagated for profit; to forbid the sale of unlawful devices for catching fish; and to provide penalties and punishments for the violation of the provisions of this act, and providing how and by whom the costs shall be paid," by removing certain restrictions in fishing with nets.

June 3,

Repealing rule thirteen, contained in section twenty-one of an act approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia,' approved the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Requiring each and every director of a bank of discount, banking company, co-operative banking association, trust company, safe deposit company, real estate company, mortgage company, title insurance company, guarantee company, surety and indemnity company, and savings bank, which has been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, with the right to receive moneys on deposit, to take an oath of office, and prescribing the form thereof; said oath to be filed with the Commissioner of Banking.

To provide for the better protection and preserving of game, game-quadrupeds and game-birds, and prescribing penalties for the violation of its several provisions.

Authorizing any justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate, on proof of demand, and oath of any police officer or constable, or any agent of any incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, under laws of this Commonwealth, or other peace officer, on his belief, that an act of cruelty to animals is being committed in any building, barn, or enclosure, to issue a search warrant to any of said officers to make search of said premises, and to forthwith arrest offenders found committing acts of cruelty to animals, and bring them before said justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate for trial; providing for the care of animals so found to be neglected or starving, and if necessary to remove them from the premises for that purpose, the costs thereof to be paid by the owner; authorizing a lien on said animals for expenses of keep and care, or action against owner to recover same: Provided, That no search warrant shall be issued, under the provisions of this act, which shall authorize any officer, policeman, constable, agent of a society, or other person to enter upon or search premises where scientific research work is being conducted by, or under the supervision of graduates of reputable scientific schools, or where biological products are being produced for the care or prevention of disease.

To authorize the use of a haul-seine in tide-water streams wholly within the Commonwealth, under certain conditions, for the capture of carp, suckers, mullets, and catfish, and providing penalties for violation of the act.

Establishing the office of State Fire Marshall; defining his powers and duties; providing for his compensation, and the maintenance of his office; giving courts the power to punish witnesses for contempt of his authority, and to review his orders; and making it the duty of officers of public instruction and persons in charge of public or private schools to instruct children as to the dangers of fire and the prevention of fire waste.

Regulating the printing of the laws of this Commonwealth.

June 6.

To amend section two of an act, entitled "An Act to establish a county court for the county of Alleghny, and prescribing its powers and duties; regulating the procedure therein, and providing for the expenses thereof," approved the fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and changing the election of the judges therein mentioned from the general election to the municipal election, as now provided by law, in accordance with the requirements of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

Authorizing cities of the second class to regulate the production or emission of smoke from chimneys, smokestacks, or other source.

June 7,

A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act for the government of cities of the second class," approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one; regulating the certification, recording, advertising, and proof of passage of legislative acts of councils; and prescribing the effect of the production thereof when required as evidence.

Authorizing counties of this Commonwealth to pay the State taxes on bonds, hereafter issued by them for the purpose of permanently improving any public road or highway in said counties.

Empowering clerks, designated by the recorder of deeds, to administer oaths and affirmations, except in counties having a population of one million three hundred thousand or more.

To restrain and regulate the use of billiard tables, pool tables, and bagatelle boards or tables, kept and maintained for the use of the general public, for hire or reward, in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth; providing for the granting of licenses, and providing for punishment for the violations of the provisions of this act.

Prohibiting pawnbrokers or any employee from making loans to or receiving pledges from minors under the age of sixteen years.

A Joint Resolution expressing the wish of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the Panama Canal be fortified.

June 7,

Requiring foundries to be provided with toilet-room and water-closet; regulating same; and providing a penalty for violation thereof.

To amend an act, entitled "AnAct being a further supplement to an act, entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, amending the amendment of the supplement thereto which became a law on the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which amendment herein amended, was approved the eight day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, relating to the tax on capital stock," approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thosand eight hundred and ninety-three, relating to taxing bonds, mortgages, and other securities.

To provide for the payment for the maintenance and support of children or minors, who have been or who may be sentenced by the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace within the Commonwealth, under the various juvenile court acts of this Commonwealth, where such minors have been committed to institutions outside of this Commonwealth.

To require fire drills in factories and industrial establishments, where women or girls are employed; providing for the promulgation or rules in respect thereto, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Providing for the payment of the costs of proceedings and the expenses of maintaining prisoners committed to county prisons, either for non-payment of fines or penalties imposed for, or while awaiting a hearing upon, any charge for the violation of any city or borough ordinance, or any ordinance of townships of the first class, by the city, borough, or township of the first class whose ordinances are alleged to have been violated, or to which any such fines, or penalties are payable.

To amend section one of an act, entitled "An Act relating to damages for injuries producing death," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, so as to provide that certain surviving relatives of the deceased may recover damages, whether such surviving relatives be citizens of this Commonwealth or not.

For the protection of shade and fruit trees growing on or along any highway, street, or road.

Prescribing the number of fixtures for water-supply for houses and other buildings occupied as dwellings in cities of the first class, making violation of its provisions a misdemeanor and providing punishment for the same.

Providing for the examination, licensure, and registration of persons, firms, or corporations engaged or engaging in the business or work of plumbing or house drainage, and prescribing certain rules, regulations and requirements for the construction of plumbing, house drainage, and cesspools in cities of the first class, and imposing fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violation thereof.

Defining and prohibiting pandering; providing penalties for the violation hereof; and regulating the competency of certain evidence at the trial thereof.

Authorizing and empowering the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to rent offices and rooms outside the Capitol Buildings, when necessary for the accommodation of any department, board, or commission of the State Government.

Authorizing and fixing the charges to be made for certificates and copies furnished by the Custodian of Public Records in the State Library.

To prevent the issuing or transfer by any person other than a warehouseman or person controlling a place for storing goods, of any paper in similitude of a warehouse receipt, and prescribing punishment therefor.

To amend section elven of an act, entitled "An Act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious, and charitable uses," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

June 8,

To repeal an act, approved the third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act to allow the voters of the townships of West Deer, East Deer, Pine, Richland, Harrison, North Versailles, South Versailles, North Fayette, South Fayette, and Killbuck, in the County of Allegheny, to vote for against the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the said townships" so far as its provisions relate to the said townships of Pine, Harrison, North Versailles, North Fayette, and South Fayette.

To amend section first of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-eighth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled "An Act authorizing and empowering county controllers in counties containing a population of from three hundred thousand to one million to designate and appoint a solicitor; prescribng the duties of solicitor, and fixing his term of appointment and salary," so as to make it apply to counties containing a population of not less than eight hundred thousand nor more than one million four hundred thousand.

Authorizing and empowering the Department of Forestry to grant rights of way through State Lands.

June 8,

Creating the office of Fire Marshall, to be attached to the Department of Public Safety of cities of the first class; prescribhis duties and powers; and providing penalties for violations of the provisions of the act; and prviding for the method of appointment, compensation, and for the maintenance of his office.

To provide for the taking of testimony to be used in any of the civil courts of record in this Commonwealth of witnesses residing in any other State or foreign country.

To regulate the doing of business in this Commonwealth by foreign corporations, the registration thereof, and service of process thereon; and providing punishment and penalties for the violation of its provisions; and repealing previous legislation on the subject.

Relating to milk; providing for the protection of the public health, and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the sale of milk, skimmed milk and cream; providing penalties for the violation thereof; and providing for the enforcement thereof.

To amend section one of an act, entitled "An Act authorizing the councils of incorporated boroughs to require the paving, curbing, and macadamizing of streets or thoroughfares, or parts thereof, and assess a portion of the cost of the same on the owners of the property abutting thereon, and providing for the violation of the same," approved April twenty-third one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, by fixing a different portion of the cost and expense which may be assessed against abutting property where the property on one side of the street or thoroughfare desired to be improved is exempt from assessment.

Authorizing and empowering the several courts of common pleas of the Commnwealth, upon cause shown, to discharge lands bound by the lein of any sum or sums of money, under the provisions of any last will and testament, for the maintenance of a burial lot or lots, and to appoint a trustee to hold said sums of money for the purpose for which the land is or shall be charged by said last will and testament.

To punish the interference or the permitting of interference, of unauthorized persons with the electrical conductors, electrical appliances and machinery, electric meters, and other appratus of companies using, generating, or supplying electricity for light, heat, or power; and to punish any consumer of electricity for knowingly having in his possession, or under his control, any electric meter that has been tampered with, or prevented from duly registering, and providing penalties therefor.

Relating to coroners and the holding of post-mortems, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

To provide for the satisfaction of mortgages, now or hereafter to be recorded in this Commonwealth, when the original mortgages have been lost, mislaid, or destroyed.

To amend section three of an act, entitled "An Act authorizing the appointment of policeman in the boroughs of this Commonwealth, defining their powers and duties, and providing for their compensation and discharge," approved June sixth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, by regulating the control of policemen when on duty.

Enabling the libellant in all proceedings for divorce on the ground of desertion to testify to the fact of desertion, and to efforts made by him or her to induce the respondent to return and resume the marital relation.

To repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to an act passed the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to billiard rooms, et cetera, in the counties of Chester and Delaware; extending the same to the counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Tioga, Potter, and McKean," approved the sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, as far as said act relates and extends to Venango County.

June, 9.

Fixing the salary or compensation of the crier of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace and oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties of this Commonwealth having more than one million and less than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants.

To authorize the school board of the school district of the township of Wysox, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, to convert taxes levied in the said district in one thousand nine hundred and nine, and collected specifically for contemplated new school building, which has been abandoned.

Dispensing, in judicial proceedings to which a corporation is a party, with proof of incorporation of either plaintiff or defendant, when not put in issue.

To amend section two of an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An Act regulating the sale of milk and its fluid derivatives, in cities of the first class; providing for the licensing of those engaged in that business; and providing penalties for the violation thereof," by providing for the revocation of the licenses of second offenders against the requirements of the Board of Health, or against the laws or ordinances regulating or relating to milk or its fluid derivatives, in such cities.

June, 9.

Relating to private sales of real estate, ordered, decreed, or approved by the orphans' courts; and providing a method of giving notice of such sales, and validating such private sales of real estate, heretofore made under the authority of the orphans' courts, for the payment of debts.

To amend an act, entitled "An Act relative to the obstructing of the crossings of public roads by locomotives and cars," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by providing further that any member of the train crew shall be subject to said penalty.

Authorizing the election in first class townships of an additional constable, and fixing his term.

A supplement to an act, entieled "An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons, and to prevent adulterations in drugs and medicinal preparations, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved May twenty-fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

To amend the fifth and twenty-second sections of an act, entitled "An Act relating to insolvency embracing among other matters, voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors, and adverse proceedings in insolvency by creditors; forbidding, also, certain preferences; providing for the distribution of the insolvent's estate, and, in certain contingencies, relieving him, and others liable with him, from further liability for his or their debts," approved the fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one; by providing for publication and notice in a weekly and in a daily newspaper.

To provide for the appointment of five directors of the Middle Coalfield District by the court of quarted session of Carbon County; the continuance in office of the directors now serving; for the filling of vacancies; placing the affairs of the district under the supervision and control of the court of quarter sessions of Carbon County; and making it lawful to erect new or additional buildings for said district, after the approval of the court of quarter sessions of Carbon County.

Authorizing the ascertainment, levy, assessment, and collection of the costs, damages, and expenses in grading, paving and curbing, and laying sidewalks upon, any street, lane, or alley, or part thereof, in townships of the first class, completed now or in the process of completion, where said improvements have been petitioned for by a majority of owners of real estate in interest, and number abutting upon the line of such improvement.

Makinng appropriations to institutions not wholly managed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania liens on the premises of such institutions, for the use of the Commonwealth, and providing for the collection thereof.

Providing for the report to the Auditor General, by the prothonotary of the courts of common pleas, of corporations incorporated by such courts.

To amend an act, entitled "An Act relating to the settlement of public accounts," approved the eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by providing that the powers imposed shall be exercised by the concurrent action as a board of all the officers named, and the said officers shall act in person and not by deputy.

A supplement to an act entitled "An Act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class in this Commonwealth," approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five; authorizing and establishing a Board of Recreation, for the creation, organization, care, management, conduct, and supervision of recreation facilities of cities of the first class, except as herein provided.

A Further Supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to establish an insurance department," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; providing that all persons, associations or corporations, engaged in the business of fire insurance within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall report the total amount of risks covered by them in said Commonwealth, and that rate-making associations shall furnish data to the State Fire Marshall.

To amend section one of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for reviewing the proceedings of township road commissioners in laying out, opening, and vacating roads," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one; providing for the trial of questions of fact by a jury, in certain cases.

To amend section two of an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An Act relating to orphans' courts," so as to permit the accounts of the guardians of minors' property therein mentioned and described to be examined and audited, and the matters therein contained confirmed by decree of orphans' court, with the same force and effect as the partial accounts of executors, administrators, and temporary trustees are audited, examined, allowed, and confirmed.

Making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employee of any employer of labor in Pennsylvania to solicit, demand, or receive directly or indirectly, from any person, any moneys or other valuable thing for the purpose, actual or alleged, of either obtaining for the latter employment in the services of said employer or continued in said employment, and providing for punishment thereof on conviction.

June, 9.

To regulate the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings used for the exihibition of moving pictures, in all cities of the first class; providing for the enforcement thereof, and fixing penalties for violation of the same.

To amend an act, entitled "An Act to amend section four, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-six, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-six of an act, entitled 'An Act ot establish a Board of Wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotages, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, and vesting the authority over pilots and pilotages in the bay and river Delaware in the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the river Delaware and its navigable tributaries," approved the eight day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seven; and providing for the classification of pilots, and regulating the qualifications of pilots and pilot apprentices.

Providing for the compensation of district attorneys whose terms expired on the first Monday in January, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, but who, by virtue of an amendment to article fourteen, section two of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, were required to serve an additional year.

To provide for the appointment of deputy prothonotaries in counties of this Commonwealth having a population of more than two hundred and fifty thousand and less than a million, and defining their qualifications, powers, and salary.

To repeal an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the appointment of shorthand clerks for the courts of Allegheny County," approved the twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Authorizing the printing and binding of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health in two separate volumes.

Amending the first and second sections of an act, approved the fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled "An Act to provide for the running, relocating, changing, fixing and marking of county lines," by changing the number of surveyors on the commission.

To provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith.

To amend the second section of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the health and safety of minors, in certain employments, regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment, their protection against injury, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved April twenty-ninth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; so as to exclude tanneries.

Making it a misdemeanor to intimidate, levy, blackmail, or to extort money or other valuable thing, or to attempt so to do, from any person, providing punishment therefor

To provide for the surrender of franchises of meadow companies, and the transfer of duties of said meadow companies to the respective cities or counties within which the lands governed by said meadow companies may lie.

Providing for the erection of Memorial Halls at the county-seats in the different counties of Pennsylvania; authorizing and directing the county commissioners of such counties, upon petition of at least fifty citizens, approved by two successive grand juries and the court of quarter sessions, to purchase a plot of ground in such county-seat and erect thereon a Memorial Hall in honor of the soldiers, sailors, and marines from such counties who served in the army and navy in the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion, and all other wars in defense of the United States Flag; and authorizing the levying of a tax to raise a fund to pay the purchase money of the ground and the expense of the erection of a Memorial Hall.

To provide for the disposition and payment of costs in all cases tried in the juvenile court.

To amend section nine of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of sites and the erection of State Hospitals thereon for injured persons, to be located within the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions of this Commonwealth, to be called the State Hospitals for Injured Persons within the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, and for the management of the same, and making appropriations therefor," approved the fourteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, so as to authorize, under certain contingencies, the reception, care, and treatment of patients other than injured persons, in said hospitals.

To make uniform the law of bills of lading; and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

Providing for the preparation, contents, style, printing, and binding of the Legislative Journal, and the preparation, printing and binding of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives; authorizing the appointment of official reporters typewriters, clerks, and other employees; providing for the making of an appendix and index, the printing of wrappers or envelopes for mailing the Legislative Journal, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

June, 9.

Providing for and regulating the licensing of persons engaged in the business of receiving, boarding, or keeping of infant children, under the age of three years, for hire, reward, or otherwise, in cities of the third class; and authorizing the passing of general ordinances providing for and regulating the issuing of said licenses and imposing penalties.

Authorizing the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals; providing for the regulation thereof, the committment of persons, suffering with mental disorders to such wards, and for the payment of the expenses of maintaining and treating persons committed thereto.

Permitting the substitution of other securities for those deposited with the State Treasurer to secure the Commonwealth against relief notes issued by certain banks of this Commonwealth, and the furnishing of other security therefor.

Fixing the time for organization and the Legislative Departments of municipal governments, and for the inauguration of mayors of cities.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Hospital for the treatment and care of the criminal insane, to be called the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five; directing the commissioners for the erection of said State Hospital for the Criminal Insane to surrender their trust to a board of trustees, to be appointed by the Governor; authorizing the said board of trustees to continue the erection and completion of the buildings, of said State Hospital for the Criminal Insane; and authorizing said board of trustees to receive, at any time, such numbers of criminal insane patients as can be accommodated in the buildings before the completion of the entire institution; and further defining the powers and duties of said board of trustees.

To protect trees and woodlands, and providing punishment for the violation thereof.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Institution for the Feeble Minded Epileptic, to be called Eastern Pennsylvania, State Institution for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and three; authorizing the board of trustees to enter into agreements respecting highways, railways, railroads, and other means of travel within the lands of the said institution.

To amend the first section of an act, approved the twenty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled "An Act authorizing the county Commissioners of the several counties, or town councils of the several boroughs, of this Commonwealth, or both, to appropriate annually a sufficient sum of money to each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in their respective counties or boroughs, to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day," by requiring the commissioners to make the payments specified, and fixing the minimum amount thereof.

To amend section three of an act, entitled "An Act for the appointment and maintenance of a board, to be known as the Armory Board of the State of Pennsylvania, and for the payment of its expenses, and for providing, managing, and caring for armories for the use of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and making an appropriation for the same; authorizing the State Armory Board to receive from counties, cities, municipalities, and other sources, donations or contributions for the purpose of this act," approved the eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five; fixing the sararies, and providing for the payment of expenses of the members of the Armory Board.

Relating to the settlement and audit of the accounts of all officers, elected or appointed, of boroughs, townships, poor districts, and school districts; prescribing the time for such settlement and audits, for the matters to be contained in the report of settlement and audit, for the filing of said report in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions, and for appeals to the court of common pleas and superior and supreme courts.

June 10.

An act to amend section sixteen of an act, entitled "An Act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards," approved June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by making it the duty of the petitioner for the commission, within thirty days after the filing of the report of the commissioner or commissioners, finding the alleged lunatic or habitual drunkard to be a lunatic or habitual drunkard, to cause a certified copy of said report to be filed and indexed (in the same manner as an original proceedings) in the court of common pleas of every other county, in this Commonwealth, in which is situate any real estate the title to which may be affected by the findings in said report; and providing that, unless the same be so filed and indexed, the record and record papers of said proceeding shall not be evidence in any court of this Commonwealth in any proceeding, either at law or in equity, touching or concerning the title to any real estate situate in any county or counties in which such certified copy of such report is not so filed and indexed; Provided, That this provision shall be limited to the lands and tenements found by the commission of commisioners, in obedience to the mandate of the fourth section of the act herein amended.

Fixing the width of public highways, where such highways are crossed above or below grade by the tracks of any railroad, except in cities and boroughs.

June 10.

Providing for the appointment of assistant district attorneys, in the several counties of this Commonwealth having over three hundred thousand and less than seven hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; describing the powers, duties, and terms of office, and fixing the salary of said assistants.

An Act to provide a standard of tests for illuminating oils, to provide a penalty for violating the provisions of this act, and repealing former acts.

To confer power on the several orphans' courts having jurisdiction thereof, when the balance for distribution in an estate, after the debts are paid, includes stocks, bonds, and other securities to make distribution of the same in kind to parties entitled thereto, to authorize subsequent sales thereof and to validate such distributions heretofore made.

To revive and continue in force the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to extend the time during which corporations may hold and convey the title to real estate, heretofore bought under execution or conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts, and now remaining in their hands unsold," approved the twenty-second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, in so far as they relate to banking companies.

In relation to the printing of appropriation bills in the Pamphlet Laws.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act for the government of cities of the second class," approved the seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one; creating and regulating a City Plannig Department, giving it jurisdiction, extending it over the city and for three miles beyond the city limits, and regulating the laying out of plans of lots within the limits of the city.

To provide that persons buying real estate in this Commonwealth, from executors or trustees named in the last will and testament of any person dying testate, and who hold the same in trust under the provisions thereof, and who make sale of same under the power of sale in said last will and testament contained, shall take title to said real estate free and discharged of any obligation to see to the application of the purchase money.

To amend the first and second sections of an act, approved the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An Act authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of each county in the State to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons, in each township and ward of their county, at the expense of the county, to look after, bury, and provide a headstone for the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, who served in the army or navy of the United States during the war with Spain, or any preceding war, and shall hereafter die in their county, leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses;" by extending its provisions to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who shall die in their county, and to all who were in active service in the Militia of the State of Pennsylvania, under and in pursuance of any of the proclamations issued by the Governor during the Civil War, and not duly mustered into the service of the United States, and shall hereafter die in their county, or in any hospital, asylum, soldiers' home, almshouse, prison, or house of detention in this Commonwealth, or shall die beyond the State of Pennsylvania and shall have had legal residence within their county at the time of their death.

To amend section two of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act to authorize the erection of a poorhouse by the township of Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; authorizing the judges of the court of quarter sessions of said Luzerne County to appoint an additional director of the poor for boroughs of over eighteen thousand population, when such boroughs have been incorporated out of a part of any township or townships being a part of the central poor district of Luzerne County.

June 13,

To provide for the support of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and Naval Force of Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and for the payment of an annual allowance to officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and Naval Force of Pennsylvania; and for the purpose of placing five hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, at the disposal of the Governor of the Commonwealth, and making same available to pay expenses incident to actual service renderd by the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under orders of the Governor, in repelling of invasion, subduing insurrection, riot, or disorder, or to furnish the quota of volunteers from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under a call made by the President of the United States.

To amend the first section of an act, entitled "An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of continuing and maintaining schools among the Cornplanter Indians of Warren County," approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, by increasing the annual appropriation.

Amending sections three, eight, and fourteen of "An Act to provide for licensing and regulating employment agencies in cities of the first and second class in this Commonwealth, and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved the twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven.

June 13,

To amend section one of an act, entitled "An Act authorizing the councils of incorporated boroughs to require the paving, curbing, and macadamizing of streets or thoroughfares, or parts thereof, and assess a portion of the costs of the same on the owners of property abutting thereon, and providing for the collection of the same," approved the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. so as to change the requirements of the petition for paving from two-thirds of the owners of property representing not less than two-thirds in number of feet of the properties fronting or abutting on the street or thoroughfare, or the part thereof proposed to be paved, to the owners of property representing not less than two-thirds in number of feet of the properties fronting or abutting on the street or thoroughfare, or the part thereof proposed to be paved; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

To direct appeals to the Supreme Court, from any decree of distribution wherein the fund for distribution—whenever any appeal from such decree involving the same question shall be cognizable by and taken to the said court.

To amend the sixth section of an act, entitled "An Act to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded drugs; defining the word "Drug," prescribing penalties for violation of this act, and the method of its enforcement," approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; by providing for a labratory, and for the requisition of office and labratory supplies and equipment for said board.

Providing for the protection of owners of animals or vehicles, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

To amend an act, approved the eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act relating to foreign executors, administrators, guardians, and representatives of decedents and wards," by extending the provisions thereof to the assignment and satisfaction of record of mortage debts and indentures of mortage and to the receipt of the interest thereon.

Establishing in counties containing a population of from eight hundred thousand to one million four hundred thousand, a Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and County purposes; prescribing the method of their appointment, their powers and duties; fixing their salary, to be paid by the proper county; and abolishing the office of ward, borough, and township assessors, in so far as respects the assessment of State and county taxes.

To amend an act, entitled "An Act fixing the salaries and providing for the expenses of county commissioners, in counties of this Commonwealth, aproved fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five.

Creating a County Sinking-Fund Commission in the several counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and prescribing its powers and duties.

To amend the first section of an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An Act to amend section one of an act, approved May the fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled 'An Act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, and places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity,'" hospitals, universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, associations institutions of learning and benevolence, by removing the exemption from certain lands, therein exempted, not necessary for the enjoyment of the same, and providing for the taking of said land.

Amending the twentieth section of an act, approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled "An Act to provide for the immediate registration of all births and deaths throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by means of certificates of births and deaths, and burial or removal permits; requiring prompt returns to the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics at the capital of the State, as required to be established by the State Board of Health; and to insure the thorough organization and efficiency of the registration of vital statistics throughout the State, as provided in cestion seven of an act, entitled 'An Act to establish a State Board of Health for the better protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in this Commonwealth,' approved June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five; and making an appropriation for establishing and maintaining such a bureau, and providing certain penalties," as amended by an act, approved the sixth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven entitled "An Act to amend sections five, nine, fifteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-five of an act, entitled 'An Act to provide for the immediate registration of all births and deaths throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by means of certificates of births and deaths, and burial or removal permits; requiring prompt returns to the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics at the capital of the State, as required to be established by the State Board of Health; and to insure the thorough organization and efficiency of the registration of vital statistics throughout the State, as provided in section seven of 'An Act to establish a State Board of Health for the better protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in this Commonwealth,' approved June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five; and making an appropriation for establishing and maintaining such a bureau, and providing certain penalties,' which was approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five; by extending the territory in which burial permits shall be valid; providing for the issuance of burial permits without fees; establishing a method for securing the given names of children; making a uniform date for the returns of local registrars; providing for certain fees in cities of the first and second class to be paid by the counties; and abolishing all other systems of registration of births and deaths," by changing the fees for birth and death certificates.

June 13,

To repeal an act, entitled, "An Act to prevent and punish prize-fights and boxing-matches in the counties of Pike, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Erie, and Montgomery, approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six," in so far as it relates to the counties of Schuylkill, Luzerne, and Montgomery.

In relation to the appointment and salaries of the deputy sheriffs on duty in the court-rooms of the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, in counties containing a population of not less than seven hundred and fifty thousand, nor more than one million two hundred thousand.

To prevent frauds against carriers of passengers for hire, within this Commonwealth, and prescribing penalties for the breach of the provisions hereof.

To amend the second section of an act, approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five entitled "An Act providing that the district attorneys, in all counties whose population does not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand, shall be paid a salary, and fixing the same, which shall be in lieu of all fees, and in full compensation for their services; and providing for the appointment of assistant district attorneys in said counties, and for the compensation of the same; and providing that the fees heretofore allowed the district attorneys upon indictments shall remain in amount as heretofore, but shall hereafter be as part of the costs, for the use and benefit of the proper county," by fixing the salaries of district attorneys in counties having more than thirty thousand, but not more than forty thousand inhabitants.

Amending the fifteenth section of an act approved the twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a State Asylum for the chronic insane of Pennsylvania, and making an appropriation therefor," as amended by the first section of an act, approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seventy, entitled "An Act amending section fifteen of an act, entitled 'An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State asylum for the chronic insane, to be called the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, and making an appropriation therefor,' approved the twenty-second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, so as to fix the maximum amount for maintenance weekly per capita," by increasing to three dollars and fifty cents the maximum amount per capita for weekly maintenance; one dollar and fifty cents thereof to be paid by the county or poor district from which the patient shall have been received.

A Supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State hospital for the treatment and care of the criminal insane, to be called the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five; directing the commissioners for the erection of said State Hospital for the Criminal Insane to surrender their trust to a board of trustees to be appointed by the Governor, authorizing the said board of trustees to continue the erection and completion of the buildings of said State Hospital for the Criminal Insane; and authorizing said board of trustees to receive, at any time, such numbers of criminal insane patients as can be accommodated in the buildings before the completion of the entire institution; and further defining the powers and duties of said board of trustees.

June 14.

To fix the number and salaries of officers, clerks, and employes in the State Treasury.

Fixing the compensation of the deputy factory inspectors.

Fixing the salary of the storekeeper in the office of the Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings.

Providing for a commission to examine and report on the propriety of the purchase by the Commonwealth of a certain tract of land in Jefferson, Clarion, and Forest counties, and making an appropriation therefor.

Making an appropriation for the erection of a proper fence or coping and pavement to protect a monument erected near Petersburg, Virginia, by the Association of the Survivors of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to commemorate the Battle of the Crater; and providing for a commission, and the expenses thereof, to erect the same.

Authorizing the Battlefield Commission of the Third Division Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, to purchase additional ground; and authorizing the preparation and publication of a history of the proceedings incident to the erection and dedication of the monument at Petersburg, Virginia, including a history of the Pennsylvania regiments in said Division; and making an appropriation therefor.

June 14,

Making an appropriation to reimburse certain counties and townships, whose commissioners and supervisors have inadvertently failed to comply with the law governing State aid in the maintenance of highways, and regulating the payment herein provided for.

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the cause and results of industrial accidents, study advanced methods for safeguarding against the same, and inquire into the subject of fair compensation for those injured or killed as a result thereof, and making an appropriation for the expenses of said commission.

A Joint Resolution for the appointment of a commission by the Governor of this Commonwealth for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon a proper and safe construction of buildings within the Commonwealth, and to determine the strength and character of materials used therein; and for the further purpose of adjusting the rights of owners in party walls erected as parts of buildings; and for the further purpose of suggesting new legislation relative to construction of buildings and codifying of existing legislation in regard to the same; and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of said commission.

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to revise and codify the present anthracite mining laws; defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of said commission.

Providing for an examination of the Panther Creek Valley Hospital; providing for the transfer, under certain conditions, of the said hospital to the Commonwealth; regulating said hospital in the event of such transfer; and making an appropriation to carry out the purpose of this act.

To provide afficient and practical means for the prevention, control, and eradication of a disease affecting chestnut trees commonly called the chestnut-tree blight; providing for the destruction of trees so affected; creating a commission to carry out the purpose of this act; fixing penalties for violation of the provisions hereof; and making an appropriation therefor.

To provide for the issuing of certificates of election to Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; authorizing the proper officers of the Senate and House of Representatives to procure seals; and making an appropriation therefor.

A Joint Resolution constituting a commission to investigate and report to the General Assembly a plan for the segregation, care, and treatment of feeble-minded and epileptic persons within the commonwealth, and making an appropriation thereto.

To provide for the better protection of the lives, bodies, and health of women and new-born children, throughout the Commonwealth, by regulating the practice of midwifery as performed by midwives; and to provide for the licensing and registration of midwives in the State of Pennsylvania; and to provide that the Medical Council of the State of Pennsylvania shall enforce the provisions of this act; and making an appropriation therefor, and providing certain penalties.

Providing for an examination of the Nanticoke Hospital, of Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; providing for the transfer, under certain conditions, of the said hospital to the Commonwelath; regulating said hospital in the event of such transfer; and making an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this act.

Providing for an exhibition and celebration in Philadelphia to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation; creating a commission to conduct same, and making an appropriation therefor.

Providing for the erection by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of a statue in memory of General George Gordon Meade, in the City of Washington, and making an appropriation therefor.

Providing for the refunding of fees paid into the State Treasury by applicants for a notary public commission, when, for any cause, such commission shall not be received by the applicant, and making an appropriation therefor.

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act for the compilation and publication of the laws of the Province and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania prior to the year one thousand eight hundred," approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, continuing the commissioners appointed in accordance with the provisions of said act for the further period of two years, and making an appropriation for the expenses therein referred to.

Making an appropriation of twenty-one thousand dollars for the erection of a monument to Robert Morris, in the City of Philadelphia, and empowering the appointment of a commission to select a site and to build such monument, and providing for the expenses of the said commission and dedication of monument.

Making an appropriation for the improvement of the State canal basins at the port of Erie by dredging the said basins; for widening the piers and bridge over the water channel between the said canal basins, and erecting certain walls in the same; for the protection of said State canal basins, with harbor of Erie; authorizing the appointment of a commission to make said improvements; and providing for regulating the manner in which said basin shall be used by the public, and kept in repair.

June 14,

A Joint Resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission, to be known as the Pennsylvania State Vaccination Commission, and defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for the expenses thereof.

Relating to roads; providing for the election and appointment of township supervisors in second class townships; defining their powers, duties and limitations, relating to road tax, and the expenditures thereof, abolishing the work tax, defining certain duties of the clerk of court; fixing penalties for violation or this act; and making an appropriation to carry out its provisions.

A Joint Resolution to provide for the participation of the State of Pennsylvania in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held in San Francisco, California in nineteen hundred and fifteen, to celebrate the completion and opening of the Panama Canal, and the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean; and providing for the appointment of a commision, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the same.

Making an appropriation to aid in the erection of a memorial in commemoration of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie, and the centennial celebration of that event, and the northwestern campaign of General William Henry Harrison, in the war of eighteen hunderd and twelve; and to defray the expenses of the commission appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, incurred in connection with said celebration and the erection of said memorial.

June 15,

Validating the incurring of debt or increase of indebtedness of townships of the second class by its supervisors, for the purpose of macadamizing or paving with brick any of the roads and highways; building, constructing, repairing, and maintaining permament roads, culverts, and bridges; purchasing machinery, or lifting orders, or payment of any contracts made therefor; to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding two per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, as fixed and determined by the last preceding assessed valuation thereof, and all coupon bonds or other securities issued therefor, and also assessments of annual tax for the payment of the principal and interest of such indebtedness, represented by such bonds or other securities, since the twentieth of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Requiring owners, lessees, or operators of bituminous coal or clay mines to furnish the owners or lessees of adjoining coal or clay lands with maps of the mines and workings along the division line of such coal or clay lands, and permitting the owners or lessees of such adjoining coal or clay lands to enter such mines and make surveys, and to verify the accuracy of such maps.

To quiet the title to real estate, and to enable citizens of the the United States, and corporations authorized to hold real estate within this Commonwealth, to hold and convey title to real estate which has been formerly held by or for corporations not authorized by law to hold the same.

Making State taxes, unpaid bonus, interest, penalties, and all public accounts, a first lien upon the franchise and property of corporations, companies, associations, joint-stock associations, and limited partnerships against which the same may be settled; providing for enforcing the payment thereof, and for the furnishing of certificates as to the existence of such liens upon application thereof; and repealing section four of the act approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Giving additional protection to wild waterfowls of all kinds in this Commonwealth; limiting the number of decoys that may be used by any one person at one time, or by any number of persons acting together; forbidding the shooting of wild waterfowl before sunrise; and imposing penalties for violation of its provisions.

Amending "An Act defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions of the peace, within this Commonwealth, with reference to the care, treatment, and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years, and providing for the means in which such power may be exercised," approved April twenty-third, nineteen hundred and three; by empowering the court to enforce the order of support, made upon the parent or parents of the child, under the fourth section of said act, in the manner provided by law in other desertion and non-support cases brought under the act of April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

To amend section three of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Game Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, defining their duties, and empowering them to appoint game protectors," approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; providing for an increase in the number of game protectors as authorized by said section, and authorizing the publication of reports and bulletins at public expense.

To amend section one and extend the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act giving additional protection to the game of the State, and wild birds, within the limits of "preserves" created under the provisions of the act of May eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and five, under the control of the Board of Game Commissioners; and prescribing penalties for violation of its several provisions," approved the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven.

June 15,

Providing for the merger and consolidation of street railway and motor power companies.

Providing for the appointment by the district attorney, in counties having a population of over one million and less than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, of a chief county detective, an assistant county detective, and special county detectives; defining their duties; fixing their salaries, and authorizing the payment of the same, together with the necessary traveling expenses, by the county.

To amend the first and second sections of an act, approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to authorize municipalities to unite in the construction of a sewage system, and to permit municipalities to form corporations for the purpose of constructing a sewage system," by including townships.

Supplementary to "An Act for the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three; requiring all dogs to wear a collar to be provided by the owner, together with a tag to be attached thereo showing payment of tax, said tag to be provided by the county commissioners; imposing certain duties upon constables, tax collectors and county commissioners; and providing for the killing of dogs whose owners fail to comply with this act and the act to which this is a supplement; and providing penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of this act.

A further supplement to an act, entitled "A supplement to the act of Assembly, approved the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, relative to roads and bridges; to authorize county commissioners to build bridges, the erecting of which would require more expense than it is reasonable one or two adjoining townships should bear, in cases where the county commissioners do not deem it advisable to enter such bridges on record as county bridges," approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, extending the same to bridges over railroads and canals.

Providing a system whereby boroughs may build sewers; grade, sub-grade, and pave streets and alleys; pay the costs thereof by the issue of bonds, and collect the same from the property benefited, in installments.

Providing a method for enforcing orders of maintenace and support, in all cases where an order has been made for the support of a husband, wife, parent, child, grandparent or grandchild, defining what constitutes contempt in such cases, and punishment for contempt in such cases.

To provide for the better collection of money and taxes due the Commonwealth, and property belonging to, or liable to escheat to, the same.

Providing for the registration of bottles, boxes, siphons, siphon-heads, tins, kegs, cans, soda-fountains, cylinders, of carbonic acid gas, or other containers; and forbidding the refilling of, or dealing or trafficking in, such registered bottles, boxes, siphons, siphon-heads, tins, cans, kegs, soda-fountains, cylinders of carbonic acid gas, or other containers, by persons other than the owners thereof, without the written consent of the owner, and imposing a penalty therefor; providing for the issuing or process in the nature of search warrant; providing what shall be prima facie proof thereof; and providing that the delivery of said bottles, boxes, siphons, siphon-heads, tins, cans, kegs, soda-fountains, cylinders of carbonic acid gas, or other containers, shall not constitute a sale thereof.

To safeguard life in the coal-mines of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to protect and preserve the property connected therewith, by providing that all inside buildings shall be constructed of inconbustible material; and providing penalties for failure to comply with the terms of this act, and making a violation thereof by mine superintendents a misdemeanor.

To amend the thirty-second section of an act, entitled "An Act defining the rights and liabilities of parties to, and regulating the effect of, contracts for work and labor to be done, and labor or materials to be furnished, to any building bridge, wharf, dock, pier, bulkhead, vault, subway, tramway, toll-road, conduit, tunnel, mine, coal-breaker, flume, pump, screen, tank, derrick, pipe-line, aqueduct, reservoir, viaduct, telegraph, telephone, railway or railroad line, canal mill-race, works for supplying water, heat, light, power cold air, or any other substance furnished to the public; well for the production of gas, oil, or other volatile or mineral substance; or other structure or improvement, of whatsoever kind or character the same may be; providing remedies for the recovery of debts, due by reason of such contracts, and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto," approved the fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, as amended by the second section of an act, approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domoni one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled "An Act to amend section eleven and section thirty-two of an act, entitled 'An Act defining the rights and liabilities of parties to, and regulating the effect of, contracts for work and labor to be done, and labor or materials to be furnished, to any building, bridge, wharf, dock, pier, bulkhead, vault, subway, tramway, toll-road, conduit, tunnel, coal-breaker, flume, pump, screen, tank, derrick, pipeline, aqueduct, reservoir, viaduct, telegraph, telephone, railway or railroad line; canal, mill-race; works for supplying water, heat, light, power, cold air, or any other substance furnished to the public; well for the production of gas, oil, or other volatile or mineral substance; or other structure or improvement, of whatsoever kind or character the same may be; providing remedies for the recovery of debts due by reason of such contracts, and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto;" approved the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one, so as to change the form of the claim and writ of scire facias thereon," by providing for an amicable scire facias.

June 15,

Regulating the constructing and repair of highways over drains or culverts.

To amend sections one, three, and five of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the health and safety of minors in bituminous coal-mines and anthracite colleries or breakers, by regulating the ages at which said minors may be employed, their house of employment, and to prescribe rules for the obtaining of employment certificates, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions thereof," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine; by further regulating the ages at which minors may be employed inside coal-mines or in the outside workings thereof, or in coal-breakers or washeries, and by providing for the filing of proof of age by the employers of minors apparently under sixteen years of age employed in such establishments.

To fix and regulate the compensation of directors of the poor, of poor districts composed of several townships, boroughs and cities, situate wholly within the counties of this Commonwealth, not exceeding five hundred thousand population.

Relating to the location, constructing and maintenance of viaducts and bridges in townships of the first class and adjacent territory; empowering the board of commissioners of the several townships of the first class of the Commonwealth to construct, or have constructed, bridges or viaducts over rivers, creeks, streams, railroads, and private land, or over and across railroads and any of them, or over and across railroads, for public highways; and to procure locations therefor by purchase or condemnation proceedings, whether the same be wholly within, or partly within and partly without, the township limits; authorizing said townships to unite and enter into a contract or contracts with the county commissioners of the proper county, and with railroad, street railway and other companies and parties interested, or with any of them, for the erection, construction, and maintenance of said viaducts and bridges, and for the payment of the damage caused by their location and erection; and forbidding any railroad company to pass under or upon any such viaduct or bridge without contributing to the cost of maintenance thereof.

Requiring the approval of the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania to any extension of the time within which, in the exercise of their charter rights under the existing law, water or water-power campanies shall begin and complete their works; and also providing for the annulment of charters of water or water-power companies which shall not have begun or completed works within the time set by existing law.

June 16,

To amend sections two, three, eight, thirteen, and fourteen of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for the violations of its provisions," approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six; and sections five, six, seven, ten, fifteen, and sixteen of said act, as amended by the act, entitled "An Act to amend the act of February seventeenth, one thousand nine hundred and six, entitled 'An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violations of its provisions,' by changing the days and hours of registration; providing an additional registration day for the Spring primary; providing that foreign born citizens, unable to produce their fathers' registration papers, may be registered upon making affidavit; providing for the registration of citizens between the February election and the Spring primary; altering the procedure of the appointment of registrars, of appeals to the commissioners and to the courts, and providing that proper notice of each be given; providing that registered persons shall be entitled to vote, only in case they have not since registration become disqualified; enlarging the powers of the registration commissioners in certain particulars; altering the phraseology of the act so as to make it clear that electors may register at either fall or winter periods, that they may be registered by the commissioners only if ill or absent on all the registration days, and that the lists shall become of no validity at the beginning of the new registration period; providing that the lists shall be preserved for two years, that an applicant for registration, unable to write, shall make affidavit of the fact; providing that the registrars shall notify the registration commissioners of the registration of persons previously registered in the same city; and making certain verbal corrections in the language of the same," approved June third, one thousand nine hundred and seven; by further defining "party" and who may be appointed registrars; increasing the terms of commissioners; changing the registration days and the form of register; the number of registrars and providing further regulations for the registration of electors; requiring all petitions to be under oath, and empowering the recorder of the Board of Registration Commissioners to administer oaths; and providing for additional employes for said boards, and fixing their compensation; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

June 16,

Amending sections one, four, five, and ten of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions," approved the fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six; and sections three, seven, and twelve of said act, as amended by the act, entitled "An Act amending sections three, seven, twelve, and thirteen of an act, entitled 'An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions,' approved the fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, increasing the compensation of registrars in said cities and providing for an additional registration day," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven; by further defining who may be appointed registrars, increasing their terms of office. changing the registration days and the form of register; providing further regulations for the registration of electors; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

To provide, within the following boundaries—namely: On the west, by the present eastern line of Capitol Park; on the north, by the southern line of North Street; on the east, by the western line of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and on the south, by the northern line of Walnut Street—for the extension of Capitol Park in the city of Harrisburg; and for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate in connection therewith and within said boundaries, and for the demolition of the buildings and structures thereon; and making an appropriation therefor, and also for the expenses and cost in connection therewith.

June 19,

To amend the second section of an act, approved the twenty-fifty day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to authorize cities and boroughs to condemn property and rights, inside and outside of the limits for the purpose of obtaining and supplying water," by fixing the number of the viewers at three.

To amend an act, approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act providing a mode by which the title to all estates and interests in lands in the State of Pennsylvania, may be vested in the United States, when no agreement can be made with the owners of the same for the purchase thereof," by fixing the number of viewers at three.

To amend the first section of an act, approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the vacation and closing of alleys, lands, or passageways that are, or may hereafter become, public nuisances, and to compensate abutting property owners or others who may be damaged thereby, and assess benefits if any there be," by fixing the number of the jury at three.

To amend the first section of an act approved the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An Act empowering and directing the county commisioners of any county to purchase ground at the countyseat for the erection thereon of such building or buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of the courts, and of the several officers of the county, and for the reception and safe-keeping of the records and other papers in charge of such officers; and also such other building or buildings as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of a county jail or work-house, when occasion shall require the erection of such building or buildings; and in case the said ground cannot be obtained by agreement with the owner or owners at a reasonable price, in the estimation of said commissioners, then to resort to condemnation," by fixing the number of the viewers at three.

A Joint Resolution providing for the issuing of an invitation to neighboring States to a conference with respect to the taxing of oil, gas, and bituminous coal.

Validating certain elections of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, and other incorporated districts, held pursuant to the provisions of an act, approved the twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," and the amendments thereto, and validating bonds issued or authorized to be issued in pursuance of such elections.

To create a Bureau of Professional Education, as a subdepartment of the Department of Public Instruction; to define the powers and duties of the said Bureau, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Providing for the election of councilmen in the several boroughs of this Commonwealth, and fixing the time and manner of the organization of the town councils therein.

To authorize county commissioners to erect a bridge for pedestrians only, in lieu of a wagon-bridge legally authorized, when in their judgment such bridge will sufficiently accommodate public travel.

Providing for the election of city assessors in cities of the third class; fixing their term, and the time for the completion of their annual and triennial assessments, and the expiration of the terms of assessors now in office.

June 19,

Prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, certain proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Fixing the time for the election of directors or overseers of the poor, of the several poor districts of the Commonwealth, and their terms of office, and extending the terms of office of the directors and overseers of the poor now in office, where such term will expire upon any day after the first Monday of January in even-numbered years.

To promote the safety of travelers and employes upon railroads, by compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains.

Authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their rearrest and reconviction for breach of parole. and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries.

Extending the powers of judges of courts of quarter sessions and of oyer and terminer, in relation to releasing prisoners in jails and workhouses on parole.

To provide for licensing and regulating private banking in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

To require the owners of property abutting on sidewalks, established by townships of the first class, to keep said sidewalks in repair and clear of obstruction.

Regulating the exhibiting or using of moving-pictures and stereopticon views; providing for and regulating the examination and approval of moving-picture films, or reels and stereopticon views; and fixing penalties for the violation of this act.

To amend section thirty-one of an act entitled "An Act relating to insolvency; embracing among other matters, voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors; forbidding, also, certain preferences; providing for the distribution of insolvent's estate, and in certain contingencies relieving him, and others liable with him, from further liability for his or their debts," approved June fourth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

A further Supplement to an act, entitled "An Act relative to Berks County Prison, and to discharged convits," approved the eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Providing for the appointment, by the court of common pleas of any county, of auditors to audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the directors, treasurer and tax collectors of any poor district composed of more than one municipality or municipal district, wholly within but less extensive than said county, the population of which poor district shall be not less than one hundred and fifty thousand and not more than three hundred thousand, prescribing their powers, duties and compensations; the form, contents, filing, and publishing of their report; and providing for appeals to the court of common pleas of such county and the superior and supreme courts

June 20,

To regulate and establish the fees to be charged by sheriffs in counties having a population of less than one hundred and thirty thousand, in this Commonwealth, and to provide for the taxation and collection of the same

Permitting in certain cases imposition of costs upon the proper county, in proceedings for the commitment of an alleged insane person

To amend the tenth and thirty-second sections of an act, entitled, "An Act providing when, how, upon what property, and to what extent liens shall be allowed for taxes, and for municipal improvements, and for the removal of nuisances; the procedure upon claims filed therefor; the methods for preserving such liens and enforcing payment of scuh claims; the effect of judicial sales of the properties liened; and the manner of distributing the proceeds of suen sales," approved the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one, as said tenth section was amended by an act approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, and further amended by an act approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, and as said thirty-second section was amended by an act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven; by providing for the filing of municipal claims, where appeals are taken from the assessment for the recovery of which such claim is filed, and changing the procedure for reviving and continuing the lien of municipal and tax claims, and providing that tax and municipal claims shall not be divested by any judicial sale of the property liened, where the amount of such tax or municipal claim is not definite or is not due and payable.

To amend the forty-seventh section of an act, approved the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act relating to roads. highways, and bridges;" providing that the cost of construction, maintenance and repair of county bridges which cross rivers or streams forming the boundary line between two counties or running between counties, shall

June 20.

be paid for by said counties in proportion to the population of the respective counties: Provided, This shall apply to counties having a population of two hundred thousand and under, and in such counties to bridges three hundred feet (300) in length and over

Amending the first section of an act, approved the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, entitled "A supplement to the act regulating boroughs, approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one," by fixing the number of the viewers of the jury at three.

To amend the first section of an act, approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled "An Act to provide for the vacation and closing of alleys, lanes, or passageways that are, or may hereafter become, public nuisances; and to compensate abutting property owners or others who may be damaged thereby, and assess benefits if any there be," by fixing the number of the jury at three.

Supplementing an act, approved the fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic to be called the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and making an appropriation therefor," by abolishing the commission therein established; providing for the completion of said institution; regulating the powers of the board of trustees; and repealing the tenth and seventeenth sections thereof.

To amend the first section of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges, and plank roads,' approved the eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, extending the provisions of said act to coal, iron, steel; lumber, or oil, or mining, manufacturing, transportation, and telegraph companies, in this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, as amended by an act, entitled "An Act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled 'An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals trunpikes, bridges, and plank roads,' approved the eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, extending the provisions of said act to coal, iron, steel lumber, or oil, or mining, manufacturing, transportation, and telegraph companies, in this Commonwealth,' extending said act so as to embrace all sales made under and by virtue of a power to sell contained in any mortage or deed or trust, without any process or decree of a court in the premises," approved the thirty-first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and as further amended by an act, entitled "An Act to amend an act, entitled 'An Act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled 'An Act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, trunpikes, bridges, and plank roads,' approved the eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, extending the provisions of said act to coal, iron, steel lumber, or oil, or mining, manufacturing, transportation, and telegraph companies, in this Commonwealth,' extending said act so as to embrace all sales made under and by virtue of a power to sell contained in any mortage or deed of trust,' without any process or decree of a court in the premises,' approved the thirty-first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven; so as to give to sales or conveyances made under and by virtue of any process or decree of a district court of the United States the same force and effect which are, by said act, given to sales or conveyances made under and by virtue of any process or decree of any court of this State, or of the circuit court of the United States," approved the twenty-seventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hunderd and nine; so that said act shall apply also to sales and conveyances of material, rolling-stock and property, whether located wholly or partly within this State, and franchises, or all or any part of such material, rolling-stock, property and franchises, and whether of a corporation of this State, or of this State and any other State, or States, and shall prescribe the rights and powers of the corporation formed by the purchaser, the issuance by it of stock and bonds, and the number and selection of directors.

June 21.

Enabling the several boroughs of the Commonwealth to validate certain ordinances, where the same have not been published according to law, or where the proof of publication cannot be made.

Amending section forty-four of an act, approved the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An Act relating to the commencement of actions," as amended by an Act, approved the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled "An Act to amend section forty-four of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled, 'An Act relating to the commencement of actions,' approved the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, so as to make all the provisions of said act apply to certain actions ex delicto as well as to all actions ex contractu," by extending its provisions to foreign corporations.

Requiring sheriffs, receivers, trustees, assignees, masters or other officers, having charge of the sale of the property or franchises of corporations, limited partnerships, or joint-stock associations, to notify the Auditor General of such sale, and to read at the sale a certificate, to be furnished by him, relative to liens for State taxes, bonus, and other public accounts settlements; providing a fee for said officers, and imposing a penalty for neglect or refusal to perform such duties

Providing for and regulating the purchase or condemnation of real estate by boroughs, for the purpose of constructing wharves, landing-places, and docks.

Amending section three of article one, section five of article three, sections sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen of article four, section two of article six, section one of article seven, sections one and three of article eight, and sections one and seven of article nine, of an act, entitled "An Act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Authorizing poor districts to acquire lands, supply, erect, and equip hospitals, for the care and treatment of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

Enlarging the powers of overseers of the poor, intownships of the second class which constitute a separate poor-district, by requiring such overseers, upon petition, to care for and maintain cemeteries not keep for profit, and the expense thereof to be paid from the poor-fund of said townships.

To amend the first section of an act, approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three, entitled "An Act authorizing the board of county commissioners of the several counties of the State to furnish, on petition, appropriate metal markers for the graves of soldiers and sailors who served with honor in the military forces of the United States," as amended by an act, approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, entitled "An Act to amend section one of an act, entitled 'An Act to furnish metal markers for graves of soldiers and sailors,' approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, providing that the county commissioners of the several counties of this State shall furnish markers for certain deceased soldiers and sailors," by extending its provisions to widows of soldiers and sailors.

To provide for the making of a new ordinance book and record of the ordinances of any borough, in which the ordinance book thereof has become lost, destroyed or so much worn or mutilated as to be unserviceable.

June 23.

Enabling corporations, not authorized by law to hold real estate in Pennsylvania, to convey and make title to such real estate as may have been purchased and held by them prior to the passage of this act.

To amend an act, entitled "An Act to amend an act, entitled 'An Act to amend an act, entitled 'An Act to amend an act, entitled 'An Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes,' approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying slate, granite, stone, or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working, or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water, approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three,' approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, extending the same to companies formed for the purposes of manufacturing and selling chemicals, foodstuffs, cement, and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock," approved May twenty-eight, one thousand nine hundred and seven; extending the same to companies incorporated for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using, and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products for any use of purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose; and of producing, furnishing and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry on a general manufacturing business.

To provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Standards in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania; the appointment of a Chief of that Bureau, prescribing his duties and fixing his salary; authorizing the purchase of a set of standarized weights and measures, for the use of the Bureau, and making an appropriation therefor.

Prohibiting the making of appropriations by the General Assembly to unincorporated charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions, formed, organized, or established after the date of the approval of this act; and making it unlawful for the Auditor General and State Treasurer to make payments of appropriations to such associations.

June 23,

To authorize the purchase of historical works relative to the services of any regiment or battery, or other unit of military organization, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, when same has been approved by the Governor, Auditor General, and Adjutant General; making an appropriation for purchase of same, and payment of expenses incurred or services rendered in examination and correction of said histories; and providing for distribution of histories so purchased.

To amend section one of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the removal of judges of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Orphans' Courts, permanently disqualified by reason of physical or mental disability to perform their judicial functions and duties, with half pay for their unexpired terms, and the filling of vacancies caused by such removal," approved May eleventh, one thousand nine hundred and one; so as to allow them full pay during the balance of their terms of office, and, under certain conditions, half pay during the remainder of their lives.

Establishing in each county a board of viewers; prescribing their duties; providing for their appointment as viewers, road juries, juries of view, and commissioners to view land, and providing for the charges upon the respective counties in the matter of salaries, costs, and expenses thereof.

Also the following Appropriation Acts.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the Saint Patrick's Orphan Asylum, of Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Making an appropriation to the Bethesda Home.

Making an appropriation to the North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, located at Austin, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Westmoreland Hospital Association, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Coatesville Hospital, Coatesville, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the House of Good Shepherd, Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Making an appropriation to the Phoenixville Hospital, at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Commonwealth Humane Society.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives, located at Eagleville, Montgomery County.

Making an appropriation to the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Aid Society of Westmoreland County, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Spring City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine.

Making an appropriation to the Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Frankford Hospital, located in Frankford, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Coleman Home for Colored Boys, located in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded Epileptic, at Spring City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Trustees of the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Trevorton, Shamokin, and Mount Carmel Coal Felds, situate in the township of Coal, near Shamokin, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to complete the erection of the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Treverton, Shamokin, and Mount Carmel Coal Fields of Pennsylvania, situate in the township of Coal, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, to equip and furnish the said hospital, and to enable the commissioners to properly perform the duties assigned them under and by virtue of an act approved the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven.

Making an appropriation to the Chester County Hospital, West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for the Dependent Adult Blind Citizens of the City of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Agricultural and Mechanical Industrial School for Colored Girls and Boys, of Jumonville, Fayette County.

Making an appropriation to the First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the Beacon Light Mission.

Making an appropriation to the Bradford Hospital, of the city, Bradford.

Making an appropriation to the Kane Summit Hospital Association, of Kane, McKean County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Punxsutawney Hospital Association at Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Erie Home for the Friendless, of the City of Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Christian Home for Women, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Directing the trustees of the Danville State Hospital for the Insane to connect the effluent of the sewage-disposal plant with the sewer system of the borough of Danville, and making an appropriation therefor.

To amend section one of an act, entitled "An Act making an appropriation to the trustees of the Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane," approved the thirteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, by extending the time during which said appropriation shall be available.

Making an appropriation to The Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the United Charities, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Middle Coal Field.

Making an appropriation to the Almira Home, of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Nanticoke Hospital Association.

Making an appropriation to the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Pittston Hospital Association.

Making an appropriation to the Old Ladies Home, of Wissinoming, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to Saint Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, in the city of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation for the Friends' Home for Children, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; situate at four thousand and eleven Aspen street (West Philadelphia).

Making an appropriation to the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Union Home for Old Ladies, of West Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, located at Belgrade street and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Mary's Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Aged, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Nazarene Home for the Aged, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Samaritan Hospital of Temple University, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Society to Prevent Children from Cruelty, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation towards the maintenance of the Pennsylvania Nautical School-ship, located at the Port of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind.

Making an appropriation to the Kensington Hospital for Women at Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Stetson Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Northwestern General Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the Chestnut Hill Hospital, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the expenses required by an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, of the State," approved May twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; also making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of an act to provide for the education and maintenance of the children admitted to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School and the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, aproved May twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Making an appropriation to St. Joseph's Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Seamen's Fund Society, of Philadelphia (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Polyclinic Hospital, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Nursery Home, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Messiah Home Orphanage, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Industrial Home, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Friendless, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital for the Southern District of Pennsylvania, located at Harrisburg.

Making an appropriation to the Harrisburg Hospital, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Mission, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Good Samaritan Hospital of Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Refunding to the trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to liquidate outstanding bills against said institution.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for maintenance and education of State pupils; and also a special appropriation for one deaf, dumb, and blind pupil.

Making an appropriation for the Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children, before they are of school age, at Belmont avenue and Monument road, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to pay for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the indigent insane, in the State and semi-State hospitals for the insane of the Commonwealth, for the two years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Making an appropriation to pay for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the indigent insane, in county and local institutions of the Commonwealth, for the two years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Making an appropriation to cover the deficiencies incurred in the care, treatment, and maintenance of the indigent insane of the Commonwealth, during the two years commencing June first, one thousand nine hundred and nine, and ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Memorial Home, at Brookville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Beaver Valley General Hospital at New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Rochester General Hospital, at Rochester, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Beaver County Children's Home Association, of New Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Sewickley Fresh Air Home, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Passavant Memorial Homes for the Care of Epileptics, at Rochester, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Adrian Hospital Association, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the National Farm School, at Doylestown.

Making an appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Women's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Home for Infants.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Aged Couples, of the City of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Mount Sinai Hospital of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Museums.

Making an appropriation to the Roosevelt Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Howard Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Mount Pleasant Memorial Hospital, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Joseph Ratti Hospital, located at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Joseph's Home and Maternity Hospital, of Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Making an appropriation to the Carbondale Hospital Association, of the city of Carbondale.

Making an appropriation for the Associated Charities and Humane Society, of Lackawanna Conuty, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the West Mountain Sanatorium, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Mission of Scranton.

Making an appropriation to the Hannemann Hospital, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Taylor Hospital Association.

Making an appropriation to the Mid-Valley Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Benevolent Association's Home for Children, of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Making an appropriation to the Elk County General Hospital, of Ridgway, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Home, Department of Pennsylvania, at Hawkins Station, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Suburban General Hospital, of Bellevue, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Allegheny General Hospital, of Pittsburgh, North Side, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children, of the city of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg, to be applied to maintenance and improvements.

Making an appropriation to the Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Circle, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Girl's Training School, one hundred and thirty-one East Third street, Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Boy's Industrial Home, at Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Aged Colored Women's Home at Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Mission, at Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Friendless, of the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Lewistown Hospital, of Lewistown.

Making an appropriation to the Nason Hospital Association, of Roaring Spring, Blair County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Danville, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Butler County General Hospital, at Butler, Pennsylvania.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the Latrobe Hospital, Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the Cottage State Hospital, at Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital and Dispensary, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Francis Hospital, of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Presbyterian Hospital, of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation for the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont, in the County of Allegheny.

Making an appropriation to the Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home, of Bellevue, Allegheny County.

Making an appropriation to the Pittsburgh Home for Babies, of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Chartiers Valley General Hospital of Ingram, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the Montefiore Hospital Association of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Home of the Good Shepherd, of the County of Allegheny, Troy Hill.

Making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for Colored Working Girls, Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the German Home for Aged, at Fair Oaks, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Orphans' Asylum of the Holy Family, located at Emsworth, in the County of Allegheny.

Making an appropriation to the Protestant Home for Boys, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Avery College Trade School, of North Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, located at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, to pay for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the indigent insane in said asylum, for the two years ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Widows and Single Women, of Lebanon and Lebanon County.

Making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, or Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Todd Hospital, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pennsylvania, for maintenance of said home, and fixing the annual maximum per capita rate of maintenance, and providing that all moneys received from the United States by the Governor, on account of maintenance, shall be paid into the State Treasury.

Making an appropriation to the New Castle Hospital, at New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Panther Creek Valley Hospital, Coaldale, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Glen Mills Schools, situate in the eastern district of the Commonwealth, to defray the expenses of erecting a refrigerating plant and the installation of a sewage plant for the boys' department, at Glen Mills, Delaware County.

Making an appropriation to the Medio-Chirurgical Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation for the House of the Good Shepherd, of Phildelphia, situate at Thirty-fifth and Fairmount Avenue.

Making an appropriation to the Women's Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Hebrew Sheltering Home and Day Nursery for Children, in the county of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Western Temporary Home, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to The Philadelphia Home for Incurables, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Midnight Mission, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases.

Making an appropriation to the Wills Eye Hospital, of Philadelphia.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, Protectory Station, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Saint John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to Saint Vincent's Home, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Hospital Department of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Chester Hospital, at Chester.

Making an appropriation to the Dowingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, of Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Glen Mills Schools, in the eastern district of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania, at South Mountain, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to The House of the Good Shepherd, in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Joseph's Hospital, in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Bulah Anchorage of Reading, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Friendless Children, in the City of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Reading Hospital, in the City of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the York Hospital and Dispensary, of York City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, formerly The Christian Home, of York, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to The Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School, at Paradise Township, York County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Home, of the City of York, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation of two hundred dollars per year, for a period of two years, for the purpose of maintaining a public road through the Cornplanter Indian Reservation, and the bridges on said road, in Elk Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Warren Emergency Hospital ,of Warren, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Saint Vincent's Orphans' Asylum, of Tacony, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to The Berean Manual Training and Industrial School.

Making an appropriation to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary.

Making an appropriation to the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, for the maintenance of its hospital department, and the construction of a building to provide for the maternity department of the hosptial.

Making an appropriation to the Johnstown City Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, at the city of Johnstown.

Making an appropriation to the Christian Home, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Friendless Children for the city and county of Lancaster, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Lancaster General Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Easton Hospital, at Easton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Berwick Hospital, Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Regions of Pennsylvania, located at Blossburg, Tioga County.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the United Zion Home and Hospital, Lititz, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Columbia Hospital, located at Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Bellefonte Hospital, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Williamsport Hospital of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Charity Hospital of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, located at Norristown.

Making an appropriation to Saint Joseph's Protectory, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane for the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania, at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Industrial School, formerly locatted at Paoli, Chester County, and now located at Eagleville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania, for the purpose of maintaining the Davis Temporary Home for Colored Children and Day Nursery, located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred eleven.

Making an appropriation, to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, for maintenance.

Making an appropriation to the General and Emergency Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to The Improvement Children's Home, of the City of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Visiting Nurse Association, located in North Side, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society.

Making an appropriation to the Allegheny Valley Hospital, at Tarentum, Allegheny County.

Making an appropriation for the Springdale General Hospital, at Springdale, Allegheny County.

Making an appropriation to the Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Fairview, Wayne County.

Making an appropriation to the South Side Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, of Allegheny City.

Making an appropriation to the Boy's Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, located at Oakdale, Allegheny County.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Home and Rescue Association, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Western State Penitentiary.

Making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, at Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Tuberculosis League, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for maintenance and improvement.

Making an appropriation to the Cridren's Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the George Junior Republic Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Woods Run Industrial House, of Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the St. Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, at the City of Pittsburgh.

Making an appropriation to the Chambersburg Hospital, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Aid Society, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the Children's Home, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Aged and Infirm Women, as Easton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Easton Home for Friendless Children.

Making an appropriation to the Allentown Hospital, Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the St. Luke's Hospital, located at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the Hospital Department of the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Gynecean Hospital, in the City of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, of the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Rosine Hospital, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Waynesburg Hospital.

Making an appropriation to Spencer Hospital, located at Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Titusville Hospital, located at Titusville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Commission of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Farview, Wayne County.

Making an appropriation to the Corry Hospital, of the City of Corry, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Elmwood Home, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for maintenance, and for the purchase, impovement, equipment and furnishing a building, at the Renovo Hospital, at Renovo, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Lock Haven Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Greenville Hospital, Greenville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Uniontown Hospital, of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Robert Packer Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Providence Hospital, of Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Timothy's Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy, Roxborough.

Making an appropriation to the Garretson Hospital of Temple University, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the American Oncologic Hospital, at Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, for use in the Hospital Department, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pittsburgh Hospital, Sisters of Charity, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home of the Good Shepherd, Lincoln Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Lemington avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the Irene Kaufman Settlement, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, formerly known as The Columbian School and Settlement, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, of Sewickley, County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the De Paul Institute of Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Home, of Erie.

Making an appropriation to the Hamot Hospital Association, of the City of Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, of the City of Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Clearfield Hospital, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the Canonsburg General Hospital Association, at Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, Susquehanna.

Making an appropriation to the Maternity Hospital, in the City of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, in Cambria County.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon.

Making an appropriation for maintenance of Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Home for Aged Veterans and Wives, located at Sixty-fifth and Vine streets, in the City of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses in the City of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Monongahela Memorial Hospital Association, of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, Pennsylvania, and granting its managers the authority to raze old buildings.

Making an apropriation to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, Delaware County.

Making an appropriation to the Washington Hospital, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the City Hospital Association, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Blair County.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital for Injured Persons, at Mercer, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Grove City Hospital, at Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Christian H. Buhl Hospital, of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania, at Fountain Springs, near Ashland, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the West Side Hospital Association, of the City of Scranton.

Making an appropriation to the Home for the Friendless, of the City of Scranton.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Braddock General Hospital, of the borough of Braddock, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Franklin City Hospital.

Making an appropriation to the Oil City Hospital, of Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded, of Western Pennsylvania, at Polk, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Kittanning General Hospital, at Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Institute for Colored Youth, at Cheney, Deleware County.

Making an appropriation to the Glen Mills Schools, situate in the Eastern District of the Commonwealth; to defray the expenses of erecting an additional cottage and certain other buildings, for the accommodation of the girl's department, in their country home near Darlington, Delaware County.

A Further Supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to accept the grant of public lands by the United States for the endowment of agricultural colleges," approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and making appropriations for carrying the same into effect.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, for the extension of the buildings of the School of Medicine and the School of Mines, for the erection of a building for the School of Dentistry, for the general maintenance of the University, construction of buildings, and the purchase of equipment, and for hospital, clinic mining, engineering, education, medicine, and observatory purposes.

June 13,

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to Temple University, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Florence Crittenton Home, located at one hundred thirty-nine Queen street, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Sisters of Charity of Saint Catharin's Orphan Asylum, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, for maintenance in handicraft employment.

Making an appropriation to the German Hospital, of the City of Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Colored Day Nursery, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the commission for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Hospital for the Treatment of the Insane under Homeopathic management to be called the Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane.

Making an appropriation to the German Baptist Home for the Aged, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

To provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and the support of the public schools, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and for the payment of bills incurred and remaining unpaid at the close of the fiscal year ending May thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Making an appropriation to the Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Meadville City Hospital, located at Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

June 14,

Making an appropriation to the Shenango Valley Hospital, of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the Stroudsburg Hospital, Stroudsburg.

Making an appropriation to the Homestead Hospital Association, of Homestead, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Markleton General Hospital, at Markelton, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Mercy Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Brownsville General Hospital, at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Auxilliary of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, located at Meadville, Crawofrd County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the Grand View Institution, of Oil City, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to the DuBois Hospital, of DuBois, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania.

To authorize the publication of the report of the late Doctor Leonard Pearson upon the discovery and suppression of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth diseases among cattle in Pennsylvania, during the fall of one thousand nine hundred and eight, as a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, and providing for the distribution of the same.

Making an appropriation to John H. Pollard, John J. Devitt, James J. McDonald, David J. Davis, Joseph J. Kenney, and Frank G. Clemens, the former Board of Examiners, for for Inspectors of Mines of Schuylkill County, to pay for services rendered by said Board in one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Making an appropriation to refund to Edwin C. Emhardt money paid for notary public commission.

Making an appropriation to refund to Walter C. Redding money paid for notary public's commission.

Making an appropriation to reimburse Robert E. Wible for money erroneously paid into the State Treasury, and authorizing the State Treasurer to make such payment upon proper warrant of the Auditor General.

Making an appropriation to the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to further carry out the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved May thirteenth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, creating said Commission and defining the duty thereof.

June 14,

To authorize the completion of a dike or dikes for the protection of property adjacent to the Delaware River, in Falls Township, Bucks County, and the payment of all monies still due for work heretofore done on the said dike or dikes, and making and appropriation therefor.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to refund to Andrew Mangold, of Philadelphia, the amount paid by him for his commission as notary public, and making an appropriation therefor.

Providing for a survey of Pymatuning Swamp, and an examination into the feasibility of constructing a reservoir therein to conserve the waters draining into said swamp, and making an appropriation therefor.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, for the purpose of reimbursing George Gray Barnard for moneys expended in excess of the contract price for the preparation, transportation and delivery, and setting in place at the State Capitol of certain groups in marble.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to refund to John Heathcote a fee of twenty-five dollars, paid for commission issued to E. H. Kratzer of Coatesville, Chester County, as notary public.

To authorize the printing of twenty-five thousand copies bulletin number one hundred and fifty-two, issued by the Department of Agriculture, and making an appropriation therefor.

Making an appropriation for the payment of commissions of Military State Agents, employed by the Accounting Officers to collect claims due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the Government of the United States.

Refunding twenty-five dollars to Frederick J. Cuneo.

Making an appropriation for the protection of the monument erected by the Commonwealth at Charrytree, or Canoeplace, Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to refund to Join Minsinberger the amount paid by him for his commission as a notary public.

Making an appropriation to pay the judgments obtained against the Commonwealth by Guiseppe Carraggi, Stefano Pagano, Salvatore Bellavia, Salvatore Stutto, Francesco Cirranni, Guiseppe Cirrannia, Cologero Arno, Cologero Corriro, Carlo Plumeri, Michalena Mandrina Muzza, and Felice Muzza, executors of Marriassunto Acro Guercio.

Making an appropriation to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, for the balance required to reimburse the railroad companies for the transportation to the dedication of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial, dedicated September twenty-seven, one thousand nine hundred and ten, of such veterans of Pennsylvania regiments and other organizations as were entitled to be transported thereto.

Making an appropriation to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission for the purpose of having designed modeled, made, and erected on the State memorial, or monument, at Gettysburg, dedicated September twenty-seventh, one thousand nine hundred and ten, bronze statues of President Lincoln, Governor Curtin, and of Major-Generals Meade, Reynolds, Hancock, Birney, Pleasanton, and Gregg, and of completing the monument, and correction of misspelled names of commissions on tablets, grading and making a pavement around monument, and expenses of commission.

To provide for the publishing of the proceedings of the dedication of the Pennsylvania Monument at Salisbury, North Carolina, erected under an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, June thirteen, one thousand nine hundred and seven; providing for the distribution and clerical work thereof, and making an appropriation for the same.

Making an appropriation to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware and its navigable tributaries, for two years from June first, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

To provide for the payment of the expenses incident to the attendance of the Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature at the funeral of the Honorable J. Calvin Myer, deceased.

To provide for the publishing of the proceedings of the dedication of the Pennsylvania Monument at Cold Harbor, Virginia, erected under an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, June thirteen, one thousand nine hundred and seven; providing for the distribution and clerical work thereof, and making an appropriation for the same.

Making an appropriation to the State Forest Academy, at Mount Alto, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the providing and erection or armories through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the use of the National Guard of Pennsylvania; said armories to be erected, managed, and cared for under direction of the State Armory Board; also an appropriation for the care and management of armories erected or provided, and to be erected or provided, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, nineteen hundred and eleven, necessary repairs and contigent expenses in maintenance of armories, actual traveling expenses of members of State Armory Board, clerical expenses of board, inspection expenses; also an appropriation contigent upon fire or other cause, and which may damage or destroy an armory or armories.

June 14,

Making an appropriation to the Topographic and Geological Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act authorizing the Topographic and Geological Survey Commission of Pennsylvania to establish and maintain a topographic and geological survey of the State; fixing salaries; providing for the printing and binding of the results of said survey, and furnishing of supplies and stationery; and making an appropriation therefor," approved the thirteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine.

To provide for the making of facsimiles of ancient documents, papers, seals, and arms belonging to the Commonwealth, and making an appropriation therefor.

Making an appropriation to the Department of Forestry, to be used in rebuilding the dam at Promised Land Pond, in Pike County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the payment of the annual fixed charge, for school purposes, on lands held for forest reserve.

Making an appropriation for the purchase of lands by the Department of Forestry, to be set aside and held as State Forest Reserves.

Making an appropriation for the payment of the annual fixed charge, for road purposes, on lands held for forest reserves.

Making an appropriation to defray the expenses to the dedication of the monument now being erected, under the provisions of an act of Assembly, approved May thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the National Cemetery at Culpepper, Virginia, to the memory of the Pennsylvania Soldiers buried therein.

Making an appropriation to reimburse E. C. Dudolf, of Big Run, Pennsylvania, for moneys expended by him in the suppression of a small-pox epidemic at Eleanora, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation to reimburse certain countes for mones paid to county agricultural associations in excess of the State appropriation therefor.

Making an appropriation to the State Normal Schools of the Commonwealth.

Making an appropriation to the finance committee of the organizing commission of the Twelfth International Congress of Navigation, to help defray the expenses incident to the meeting of said congress, to be held in Philadelphia, in June, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

Making an appropriation to pay the expenses for extinguishing forest fires which occurred in the interval between May thirteenth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, and June first, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Making an appropriation for the payment of services and expenses of fire-wardens, and those assisting in the extinguishing of forest fires.

Making an appropriation to the Commissioners of Valley Forge Park.

Making an appropriation for the payment of a deficiency that has arisen in the payment of expenses incurred in the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires, and also for the payment of such expenses that may be incurred to and including May thirty-first, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

June 15,

Appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the City of Philadelphia, toward the erection of buildings for the care and maintenance of feeble-minded and idiotic persons in said city, to be known as the Philadelphia Institution for the Feeble-Minded.

To make an appropriation for the improvement of the maritime port facilities of the State of Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the payment of a deficiency that has arisen under the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act creating a reward or bounty for the destruction of certain noxious animals killed within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, etc.," approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, and making an additional appropriation for expenses that may be required, under the provisions of said act, for the two years beginning June first, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

June 21,

Refunding to Margaret F. D. Leiper certain moneys mistakenly paid by her into the State Treasury.

Making an appropriation to refund to Jacob Beitzel, of the City of York, Pennsylvania, certain moneys inadvertently and erroneously paid by him into the State Treasury for a distiller's license, for a distillery heretofore and now known as the Hellam Distilling Company.

Authorizing the State Treasure to refund to Fred Muster, superintendent of the Bear company, Berwick, Pennsylvania, the amount paid by him to cover fine imposed for alleged violation of the minor labor act of one thousand nine hundred and nine.

June 23,

Making an appropriation for the refunding of collateral inheritance taxes erroneously paid from the estate of Mary S. Lundy, under the provisions of the acts of June twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and March twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and one.

JOHN K. TENER.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPORT

OF

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS COMMISSION

1912.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 31, 1912.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir:—The Industrial Accidents Commission, appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 917, respectfully makes report to you, for transmission to the General Assembly as provided in this Act:

Two subjects of investigation were prescribed for us,—the prevention of industrial accidents, and the compensation of injured workmen and their dependents.

The original compilation by this Commission of statistics showing the causes of accidents in the many different industries of Pennsylvania has been neither necessary nor possible. To prepare a set of such statistics, complete enough to be reliable, would have required more time, more authority and more funds than have been given our Commission. Furthermore, it would have been, in the main, a mere duplication of the data which for years past has been gathered and digested by the Department of Factory Inspection, all of which has been freely offered for and has been extremely valuable to us. We are greatly assisted also by having the information collected in this country and abroad during the past decade by many other authorities, both public and private, for there is no radical difference between the industrial accidents of Pennsylvania and those of our neighboring States.

It may be stated, with fair exactness, that twenty per cent. of all factory accidents are primarily due to the negligence of the employer, or of those representing him in positions of superintendence; that twenty-five per cent. are chiefly due to the negligence of the injured man himself; that twenty per cent. are due to the negligence of a co-employee of the injured man; while thirty-five per cent. are due to what may be called the hazard of the industry. Each extension of the duties of the employer, however, tends to diminish this last group and to increase the first group of accidents chargeable to the employee's negligence. Under our present system of compensation for such injuries, an accident of the first of these classes alone furnishes a right of action against the employer, and, even then, the action may be defeated by the defenses of contributory negligence or of assumption of risk. From statistics of all kinds, from a comparison of the records of our Courts of Common Pleas with the records of our Factory Inspection Department, and from our actual experience with cases of this character, we can assert with entire confidence that in less than five per cent. of the industrial accidents in this State is a substantial sum (i. e., as much as medical expenses and actual wages lost) recovered by the injured man or his dependents. It will be seen at once that the pecuniary advantage to the employer of a decrease in the number of accidents is hardly great enough to furnish a powerful incentive to the introduction of safety appliances. The factory law, with its threat of punishment for non-compliance, furnishes a stronger incentive. We believe, however, that no "Factory Act" can do as much towards the prevention of accidents as a system that will make it directly and immediately expensive to the employer to be careless of the safety of his workmen. This should be borne in mind in weighing the relative advantages of the different systems of workmen's compensation,—a subject mentioned later in this report.

THE FACTORY ACT

We find in force in Pennsylvania, in the Act of May 2, 1905, P. L. 352, a Factory Act similar in its terms to those of most of the important manufacturing States of this country. We have sought from every source criticisms of the provisions of this law, having begun our task with the impression that this could be strengthened and added to with promptly beneficial results, but we are now agreed that little change is required in the language of the law. What is required is its continued and vigilant enforcement. Something was accomplished under the old Factory Act of 1899, much under the present law, and much yet remains to be done. It is a matter of efficient administration rather than of legislation. In some of the industrial plants that we have visited we have seen frequent instances of non-compliance with the Act, but this fact is not necessarily indicative of inefficiency in the Department of Factory Inspection, nor of the disregard of the law on the part of the employers. It may show only the magnitude of the changes required by the existing law and the impossibility of complying with them all up to the present time. We believe, however, that the Department of Factory Inspection should adopt more stringent measures to compel compliance with that part of the law (Section 11) that requires the guarding of machinery, and we believe that the passage of an adequate compensation law for injured workmen will materially assist the Department in this direction.

The Factory Act seems to us to require amendment in its definition of the kind of establishments covered by it. The administration of the Act has been affected by the vagueness of the definition given in Section 1, and the narrow construction put upon that section has seriously restricted the operations of the Department of Factory Inspection. For this reason, we recommend the change in that section shown in the proposed Act appended to this report as Exhibit "A."

HOURS OF LABOR FOR WOMEN

A fertile cause of accidents, recognized by every authority upon the subject, is overwork,—i. e., excessive hours of labor. Many accidents, which in statistical tables are ascribed to the negligence of the injured workman himself, are in reality due entirely to overwork. And this is particularly true of women, whose incapacity for long-contiued toil, particularly at periods of illness, is strikingly shown by these statistical reports. The Factory Act of 1905 (Section 3) limits the hours of labor of women to twelve hours per day and sixty hours per week. This provision is not sufficiently restrictive. No other important manufacturing State allows women to be employed in factories for such long hours as these. In Ohio the limitations are ten hours per day and 54 hours per week, in New York 10 hours per day and 54 hours per week, in New Jersey 55 hours per week, in Maryland 10 hours per day, in Massachusetts 10 hours per day and 54 hours per week, in Connecticut 10 and 58, and in Illinois 10 hours per day. We feel that we do no injustice to the industries of our State in recommending, as we do in Exhibit "A," the reduction of the limitation of hours of labor for women in industrial establishments to 10 hours per day and 54 hours per week, but in view of the law in this State up to the present, and in view of the laws now obtaining in other States, industrially competitive with Pennsylvania, we believe that this reduction is all that is proper at this time.

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS

Undoubtedly further preventive measures will in the future be found to be desirable, and to this end the study of the subject should be continued. We have already in our Bureau of Industrial Statistics an organization equipped for the compilation of the necessary data, and it is plain that in formation, promptly reported to it after each accident, will in time furnish a basis for legislation far more accurate and complete, and at far less expense to the

State, than the incomplete returns obtainable by circular inquiries issued during a short interval by a commission such as ours. It will be much easier to observe the effect of any compensation law adopted by the legislature if such prompt and complete reports are made by the employer. The reliabilty of such reports will be increased if the employers making them may do so without fear of their production in evidence in any litigation. For these reasons we recommend the proposed law attached hereto as Exhibit "B."

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION.

The compensation of injured workmen is a subject that has received exhaustive study in every civilized country; and within the past decade the current of public opinion in favor of such compensation has become so strong that no argument in its favor is necessary. To contend for the continuance of the old common law system is futile. That the injured workman should be made whole at the expense of the industry seems now as indisputably right as that the industry should bear the expense of repairing a broken machine. On the other hand, the subject of a just and equitable compensation is rendered so difficult by constitutional limitations, and is necessarily a matter of such delicate adjustment, that to permit it to be controlled by sentimental or demagogic considerations is to invite the total failure of the effort. The varied experience of our ten sister States that have adopted laws on this subject shows that ignorance or insincerity cannot be permitted to interfere if a just and useful result is to be attained. Important everywhere, in Pennsylvania the subject is of extreme importance, because of the industrial leadership of our State. So many persons and so much property are involved that to attempt a reckless experiment in this matter would be a grave moral and economic offense.

Four general systems of compensation for injured workmen have been tried at various times and in various countries. They are:

(a.) Employer's Liability, based on fault.

(b.) Compulsory or Elective Insurance Funds.

(c.) Compulsory Compensation by Employer to Employee.

(d.) "Elective" Compensation by Employer to Employee.

Our views as to each of these methods and their availability in Pennsylvania are summarized as follows:

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

This means the present system of the common law, with such statutory modification or enlargement of the right of action as may be made by the legislature. However favorable to the employee such new legislation may be, this system will always be open to many objections. These are so well recognized that mere reference to them will be sufficient. They are (1) the delay while the case is awaiting trial and while appeals are pending, always preventing relief at the moment of the workman's greatest need; (2) the technicality inseparable from hard-fought litigation; (3) the frequent failure of cases through the employee's inability to produce "evidence of negligence;" (4) the success of a plaintiff whose conscience and whose counsel permit him to exaggerate or to lie, while one more scrupulous will be defeated in a case quite as meritorious in fact; (5) the bitterness that nearly always results, to the injury of both the employer and employee; (6) the frequency of illogical and unjust verdicts, and the possibility of corrupt verdicts; (7) the waste of litigation in lawyers' fees, witnesses' fees, disturbance of business, and expenses of preparation for trial—a victory for the employer often costing him as much money as would have quite relieved the needs of the employee; and (8) the exorbitant contingent fees often charged by lawyers representing the employee. It is no exaggeration to say that, under this system as now applied in Pennsylvania, not more than one-third of the amount spent by the employer in claim department outlay ever reaches the employee. The balance is absorbed in transmission.

We believe that to discuss the demerits of such a system would be superfluous. It has brought injustice, suffering and discontent. Its appearance will be welcomed by every thinking man.

COMPULSORY OR ELECTIVE INSURANCE FUNDS.

These are sometimes administered directly by the State itself, as in most continental European countries and in the States of Ohio and Washington, and sometimes by private associations under the general oversight of the State, as in Germany and in Massachusetts. In some cases the employees themselves are required to contribute toward such funds. Almost invariably the payment is made directly from the fund to the injured employee, regardless of any question of negligence, and the employer is relieved of all personal liability. In some cases, subscription to the insurance fund is compulsory, as in Washington, while in others it is optional with the employer, as in Ohio.

This system undoubtedly has the advantage of securing the payments to the workman entitled to compensation, and this element of security deserves to be borne in mind, but the system is, nevertheless, open to serious criticism. The chief objection that we make to it is that it tends to remove the incentive to vigilant safety-work on the part of the employer, because the pecuniary penalty for carelessness falls, not directly upon him, but upon a fund in which his interest is relatively small. We fell that this incentive to be careful is one of the most important results to be aimed at in the adoption of any system. In reply to this argument against the insurance plan, it is said that the insurance premiums should and would be increased for careless employers, but it is obvious that this punishment will always be remote and uncertain. And where, as in Ohio, the employee is required to pay part of the insurance premium, it is also obvious that he, although perhaps quite blameless, is thus forced by the increased premium, to pay a part of the penalty for his employer's negligence.

Many of these insurance funds are elaborate in their administration, and require a large number of officials to see to their operation. To adopt such a system in Pennsylvania would entail the creation of many new offices.

Another objection, to our minds important, is that the fixing of premiums must of necessity be largely discretionary in the official or officials in charge of the fund. In no other way can the careful employer be protected and the careless punished. As a result, the opportunity for administrative favoritism, for unjust assessment, for irregularity of management is always present. Furthermore, the basic idea of this plan is a compulsory association among all employers in the payment of compensation, without free choice of associates. It is opposed to the idea of individual liberty and full individual responsibility that underlies the whole theory of our government. The fact that it has not yet in any State in America proven successful is, in our minds, a powerful argument against it.

A compulsory insurance act of this description, modeled chiefly upon the German system, has been drafted and strongly urged upon us by representatives by an association of employers. We are earnestly of the opinion that such an act should not be recommended. Disregarding details in which we think the act as submitted is defective, but which could be corrected, we believe it to be open to all of the fundamental objections stated above, and to grave constitutional objections as well. In that it involves a delegation of the power of taxation, we are of the opinion that it violates Section 20 of Article III of the State Constitution. In that the essence of the proposed act—the key of its success and fairness—would be the power of discriminating in insurance rates between individual employers according to the freest discretion and judgment of the rate-fixing authority, we are of the opinion that it would violate Section 1 or Article IX of the State Constitution, which provides that "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects * * * and shall be levied and collected under general laws." We believe further that the proposed system would be quite unworkable in its project of taxation of all employers of one or more persons—such as the employers of domestic servants and of farm labor,—for we think that

the cost of assessment and collection of the small premiums due from such employers would exceed the premiums themselves. The merits of such a scheme should be very great to justify the creation of the multitude of public and semi-public positions that would be required for its operation, but it is notable that, while its only merit over the system that we propose is in affording an increased security for the compensation payments, no representative of labor has urged its adoption instead of our act. Conceding its success in Germany, where it has been operated in connection with a system of sickness-insurance and old-age pensions, we firmly believe that its adoption in Pennsylvania under present political and industrial conditions would be intolerable to the employers of the State. At best, it would be but an experiment, practically untried in this country, and we believe that the welfare of too many workmen and to much property is involved to warrant the imposition of an experiment so gigantic upon the industries of Pennsylvania.

We are agreed that the disadvantages of the insurance system outweigh its advantages over the two remaining methods now to be discussed.

COMPULSORY COMPENSATION BY EMPLOYER TO EMPLOYEE.

Under this system, the employer is required to pay directly to the injured employee or his dependents compensation for injury of for death, regardless of any fault that may have led to the accident. As in the insurance fund plans, the amount of compensation payable is so regulated by the nature of the injury, the duration of the disability and the wages of the injured man as to be as nearly as possible automatic in computation. Certainty and promptness of payment are regarded as of prime importance. Safeguards for security of the payment are usually provided, such as giving them the same preferred lien as is given to wages.

This system we regard as unquestionably the best. It places the penalty for dangerous conditions immediately upon the careless employer, while it rewards for vigilant care are prompt and certain. Every safety device that may be installed means a direct money saving to the employer. The retention of an employee who is careless of the safety of his fellows means a direct money loss to the employer. Under this system, the relationship between care and money-profit is plain to everyone, and the interposition of no premium-assessing official is required.

Three laws of this kind deserve study,— the "Sutherland bill" now pending in the Federal Congress, the English Workmen's Compensation Laws of 1897, 1900 and 1906, and the New York Hazardous Employments Act of 1909. The first of these has not yet gone into effect, and therefore no conclusions can be drawn from its operation, but it is worth noting that its recommendation by the Sutherland Commission followed a most exhaustive study of the subject. Its constitutionaltiy of course has not yet been settled, but the weight of legal opinion seems to be in favor of the validity of the Act. The English law has met with great success, and is considered by all interests to be a satisfactory system, although its failure to provide adequate definitions of the terms used in it led to a large number of litigated cases before the meaning of the law became settled—a difficulty not peculiar to this kind of legislation. The New York Act was held by the Court of Appeals of that State to offend the "due process of law" clause of the State Constitution, in that it required payments by the employer where he neither was at fault nor had agreed to pay. (Ives vs. South Buffalo Ry. Co., 201 N. Y., 271.) This decision has provoked a storm of discussion and criticism, and it is seemingly irreconcilable with recent decisions of the courts of last resort in Montana and Washington. (Cunningham vs. Imp. Co., 44 Mont., 180; State vs. Clausen, 65 Wash., 156.) But we need not enter into this controversy, for the provisions of our own State Constitution, as they now stand, leave no doubt of the impossibility of sustaining such a law. Section of Article III of our Constitution, which prohibits the General Assembly from limiting the damages recoverable for injury or death, certainly would prohibit a law whose essential feature is the exact fixing of compensation and the establishment of the maximum and the minimum limits of the payments.

The unquestionable desirability of such a law leads us to recommend the proposed amendment of Section 21 of Article III of the Constitution, attached hereto as "Exhibit C."

In the meanwhile, the same result fortunately can be reached in most cases by an indirect method that has proved successful in several other States.

"ELECTIVE" COMPENSATION BY EMPLOYER TO EMPLOYEE.

The essential idea of the Acts that carry out this plan is as follows: The Act begins by enlarging greatly the common-law liability of the employer. It then sanctions an agreement between employer and employee for the adoption of a definite compensation plan, applicable to all cases regardless of fault, and provides that where such agreement is in effect it shall wholly supersede the common law. The acceptance of this compensation plan is facilitated by a provision that it shall be presumed to be agreed to unless expressly rejected by either employer or employee. If the Act is intelligently drawn, it will be found to be to the advantage of both employer and employee to accept the compensation plan rather than to remain under the liability law. The employer, on the one hand, is saved the tremendous expense of litigation under the common law, the delays and time losses incident thereto, the maintenance of an elaborate claim department, the danger of excessive verdicts and the disturbance of business that frequently accompanies a long trial in court. He finds that he can secure insurance against his liability under the "compensation section" as cheaply or more cheaply than under the "liability section" of the law, although such insurance ordinarily protect him against "liability" verdicts only up to $5,000, while it protects him against every cent of "compensation" payments under the proposed Act. On the other hand, the employee's reason for acceptance of the compensation plan are quite as strong. He, or his family if he is killed, is protected with certainty, and is not subject to defeat on some abtruse technicality. The payments, though moderate in amount, begin almost at once and continue regularly, as against a possible large verdict received some time in the distant future, long after the distress was most acute. The procedure in case of disagreement is simple and prompt, and lawyers' fees are subject to the control of the court, insuring moderation. It requires the creation of no new tribunals, but utilizes those in existence, thus avoiding increased expenses and making use of existing experience and skill.

In one of the States where this plan has been tried, its success may be gauged by the fact that, although the Act has been in force for a year, only three employers are known to have rejected the "compensation section." And its effect can be gauged by the further fact that, out of more than two thousand reported cases during the first six months of its operation, only ten were taken into court, most of the latter being simple applications for a commutation of payments in a lump sum instead of periodical installments, while several of the other controversies could have been avoided by the inclusion in the Act itself of carefully drawn definitions of its terms.

In another State where the same plan was resorted to its operation was ruined by ignorant treatment of the compensation schedule. In a misguided effort to be "liberal," the compensation plan was made so severe as to cost in operation nearly three times as much as the "liability section," with the natural result that practically every employer in the State in question rejected the plan, leaving the liability law in force with all its inherent evils.

As to the constitutionality of the Acts of this sort, we feel the greatest confidence. The objections that were used to defeat the Hazardous Employments Act in New York have no application to Acts of the elective type. The decisions in other States upon the "elective" Acts have been in favor of their validity (Sexton vs. Newark Dist. Tel. Co., N. J. Law Journal, Vol. 34, page 368, and Vol. 35, page 8; Borgnis vs. Falk Co., 147 Wis. 327; Opinion of Justices, 209 Mass., 607; State vs. Creamer, 85 Ohio St., 349), and this is also the opinion given in the communications which we have received from many of the ablest lawyers of the State.

RECOMMENDATION OF ELECTIVE ACT.

For these reasons we have drafted, and now recommend for passage by the Legislature, the form of Workmen's Compensation Law appended hereto as "Exhibit D."

In the preparation of this bill, we have tried to adopt the best features of the laws of the same kind in other States and countries; but, with a view to the prevention of controversies and litigation, we have gone further than any other Act in the definition of the terms used. In most cases, if the experience of other States may be relied upon, the Act will be found to be automatic in operation, and unless our precautions are futile the operation of the law ought not to be hindered by the uncertainties that marred the early years of the English law. The schedule of compensation has been prepared with the utmost care, and, while it is more liberal in its allowance of compensation for serious permanent injuries than many similar laws,—that of New Jersey, for example,—this feature is balanced by restricting the allowance for medical attention to a sum more nearly commensurate with the ordinary cost of such attention. We have tried in this way to give directly to the injured man what under some laws is found to go to his medical attendants in excessive fees. Similarly it will be seen that we have endeavored to prevent the extortion of excessive fees for legal service when these are required by the employee.

MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

The natural effect of such legislation as we have recommended will of course be to increase the demand for liability insurance, and it would be unwise to allow this business to be monopolized and the rates for it to be wholly controlled by the existing stock companies. The present laws of Pennsylvania authorize the creation of mutual insurance associations of all other descriptions,—life, fire, accident, cattle, plate glass and what not,—but no provision has been made for the creation of mutual associations for employer's liability insurance. For this reason we have drafted, and appended hereto as Exhibit "E," page 43, a law allowing the formation of such assiciations to insure against liability of employers for the compensation fixed in Article II of the Workmen's Compensation Law. Such associations ought not, we think, to be permitted to gamble on "liability" verdicts, and for this reason we have restricted their field of operation to the compensation section alone. Remembering still that the prime object of all of this legislation is the prevention of accidents, we have given such associations broad powers in the adoption and enforcement of safety regulations. We have also provided for them the same precautions to preserve their assets and insure their insolvency as have been provided for stock companies doing similar business.

INSOLVENCY OF INSURED EMPLOYERS.

In the past it has sometimes been found that the insolvency of an employer has prevented the recovery of damages by an injured employee, although the employer may have carried insurance in a solvent company. The liability of the insurance company being to the employer only, and not to the employee, the latter has had no remedy for this state of affairs. We learn, however, by the testimony of several insurance experts who have appeared before us, that this possible excuse for non-payment is not considered in the fixing of insurance rates. We therefore recommend in Exhibit "F," a law requiring in all such insurance policies against workman's compensation, a covenant by the insurer to pay the employee directly should the employer default. This will not increase the employer's premiums, will do no injustice to the insurer, and will afford to the worker a protection to which he is entitled.

Another objectionable feature of our present system of employer's liability insurance is the custom of limiting the insurer's obligation in the case of a single accident or group of accidents, yet is not customary for the insurance companies in fixing rates to make any allowance in return for this limitation. Hence, if a catastrophe occurs, the employer is deprived of the protection of his insurance just at the moment when he needs it most. We therefore have included in Exhibit "F" a section prohibiting such limitations.

NECESSITY OF ANOTHER COMMISSION.

If the legislature shall see fit to adopt our recommendations, by the passage of the bills that accompany this report, we believe that it will be of great advantage to have the operation of those laws carefully studied by a commission during the following two years. If any modifications of this legislation should prove necessary, they probably will best be framed by such a body. We therefore recommend, in the bill attached hereto as Exhibit "G," the creation of a commission of seven, made up of representatives of the same interests as are represented in our commission.

THE COMMISSION'S PROCEDURE.

Before the preparation of any of these bills was commenced, the Commission held public hearings in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, at which all persons interested were urged to appear and present their views, since it was our desire to learn the general public sentiment on the subjects of our work. The recognition of the need for new legislation was very apparent and very general, but the details by which the desired result was to be reached had not been the subject of much general consideration. The Commission then, for its own instruction, particularly in the matter of accident prevention visited and inspected a number of representative manufacturing plants in different parts of the State, including a textile factory, a ship-yard, a coal mine, an engine-building plant and several iron furnaces and steel works. Frequent executive sessions were then held, during which the laws considered necessary were drawn, discussed and revised. These Acts were then in every instance published in tentative form as soon as they had been approved by the Commission, and thousands of copies were distributed on applications made to the Commission.

After a sufficient time had elapsed for careful consideration to be given to our work, we again held public hearings in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, at which the fullest criticism of our published bills was invited. These meetings were well attended, and an abundance of criticism was forthcoming both by the speakers at our hearings and in a large number of written communications received by us; but to our great satisfaction it was found that in the great majority of instances this criticism was favorable to our work. Many suggestions of changes in detail and phraseology have been made to us, and such of them as we felt would lead to greater fairness or certainty have been gladly adopted. But it has been gratifying in the extreme to find that the proposed legislation has met with the heartiest approval of employers and employees alike, as well as of lawyers, insurance experts and economists.

More than one-third of the $15,000 appropriation for the expenses of the Commission remains unused.

From you, sir, from all the officers of your administration with whom we have come in contact, from the members of similar commissions in several other States, from associations of employers and employees too numerous to mention, from insurance companies and their officers, and from many public-spirited members of the bar, we have received the most cordial support and assistance in our work.

You have given us an unusual opportunity to serve our State. Our hope is that the work that has been done will be worthy of our loyalty to her and our pride of her.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. COLAHAN, Jr.,
JOHN J. CUSHING,
FRANCIS FEEHAN,
GEO. C. HETZEL,
MORRIS WILLIAMS,
FRANCIS H. BOHLEN,
D. A. REED.

EXHIBIT "A."

AN ACT

Amending an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women, by fixing the hours of labor for women; to provide for the safety of all employees in all industrial establishments, and of men, women, and children in school-houses, academies, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, store-houses, office buildings, public halls and places of amusement, in which proper fire-escapes, exits and extinguishers are required; to provide for the health of all employees, and of men, women, and children in all such establishments, storehouses and buildings by proper sanitary appliances; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who, with the Chief Factory Inspector, to enforce the same, shall constitute the Department of Factory Inspection, to enforce the same, and provide penaltes for violations of the provisions thereof; fixing the term and salaries of the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees," approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, defining the terms "Industrial establishment" and "establishment" as used in said Act, and further limiting the hours of labor for women.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women, by fixing the hours of labor for women; to provide for the safety of all employees in all industrial establishments, and of men, women, and children in school-houses, academies, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, store-houses, office buildings, public halls and places of amusement, in which proper fire-escapes, exits and extinguishers are required to provide for the health of all employees, and of men, women and children in all such establishments, store-houses and buildings by proper sanitary appliances, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others who with the Chief Factory Inspector shall constitute the Department of Factory Inspection to enforce the same and providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; fixing the term and salaries of the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees," approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the term 'establishment,' where used for the purpose of this act, shall mean any place within this Commonwealth other than where domestic, coal mining or farm labor is employed; where men, women, or children are engaged and paid a salary or wages by any person, firm or corporation, and where such men, women, or children are employees in the general acceptance of the term," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the terms 'establishment' and 'industrial establishment' wherever used in this act shall not include a home, coal-mine, farm, hospital or asylum but shall include every other place within this Commonwealth where men, women, or children are employed in manual labor by any person, firm or corporation."

Section 2. That section 3 of this act, which reads as follows:

"Section 3. No minor under sixteen, and no female, shall be employed in any establishment for a longer period than sixty hours in any one week, nor for a longer period than twelve hours in any one day. No minor under sixteen shall be employed in any establishment between the hours of nine post meridian and six ante meridian: Provided, That where the material in process of manufacture requires the application of manual labor for an extended period after nine o'clock post meridian, to prevent waste or destruction of said material, male minors over fourteen years of age, and who have not been employed in or about such establishment between the hours of six ante meridian and nine post meridian, may be employed, for not more than nine consecutive hours in any one day, after nine post meridian: And provided further, That in establishments where night work is hereby permitted to prevent waste or destruction, and where the nature of the employment requires two or more working-shifts in the twenty-four hours, males over fourteen years of age may be employed partly by day and partly by night: Provided, Said employment does ont exceed nine consecutive hours: and provided further, That retail mercantile establishments shall be exempt from the provisions of this section on Saturday of each week, and during a period of twenty days beginning with the fifth day of December and ending with the twenty-fourth day of the same month: Provided, That during the said twenty days preceding the twenty-fourth day of December, the working hours shall not exceed ten hours per day, or sixty hours per week;" be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. No minor under sixteen, and no female, shall be employed in any establishment for a longer period than fifty-four hours in any one week, nor for a longer period than ten hours in any one day. No minor under sixteen shall be empoyed in any establishment between the hours of nine post meridian and six ante meridian."

Section 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT "B."

AN ACT.

Requiring employers to make report to the Bureau of Industriai Statistics of accidents to employees, and prescribing a penalty for non-compliance therewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That within thirty days after the beginning of the disability of an employee because of any personal injury caused by an accident occurring in the course of his employment, the employer, whether a person, firm or corporation, shall make report of such accident to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics. Such report shall set forth the name, address and nature of business of the employer; name, address, sex, age, nationality and occupation of the employee; date, day of week, hour, place and character of the accident; and the nature of the injury and the duration of the disability or probable disability, as far as the same can be ascertained. Such employer shall also, upon request of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, make such further report as may reasonably be required by it.

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation, having knowledge of the occurrence of such personal injury to an employee in the course of employment, who shall fail to make report as aforesaid, shall be liable to the Commonwealth for a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recoverable by action brought by said Bureau.

Section 3. Reports made in accordance with this act shall not be evidence against the employer in any proceeding either under the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913 or otherwise.

Section 4. No employer who has made the report required by this act shall be required to make any other or further report of such accident to any other department of the government of the Commonwealth.

Section 5. This Act shall not apply to casual employments, nor to accidents resulting in disability continuing less than two days.

EXHIBIT "C."

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Comonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth Article thereof:—

Amended Section Twenty-one, Article Three, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property; and, in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by the general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided;"

so that it shall read as follows:

"The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by the employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and the minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property; and, in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided."

EXHIBIT "D."

AN ACT

Defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an emyloyee in the course of employment, establishing an elective schedule of compensation and regulating procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder.

ARTICLE I.

Damages by Action at Law.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That in any action brought to recover damages for personal injury to an employee in the course of his employment, or for death resulting from such injury, it shall not be a defense

(a.) That the injury was caused in whole or in part by the negligence of a fellow employee, or

(b.) That the employee had assumed the risk of the injury, or

(c.) That the injury was caused in any degree by the negligence of such employee, unless it be established that the injury was caused by such employee's intoxication or by his

reckless indifference to danger. The burden of proving such intoxication or reckless indifference to danger shall be upon the defendant, and the question shall be one of fact to be determined by the jury.

Section 2. The employer shall be liabel for the negligence of all employees, while acting within the scope of their employment, including engineers, chauffeurs, miners, mine-foremen, fire-bosses, mine superintendents, plumbers, officers of vessels, and all other employes licensed by the State or other governmental authority, if the employer be allowed by law the right of free selection of such employees from the class of persons thus licensed.

Section 3. An employer, who permits the entry, upon premises occupied by him or under his control, of a laborer or a an assistant hired by an employee or contractor for the performance, upon such premises, of a part of the employer's regular business entrusted to such employee or contractor, shall be liable to such laborer or assistant in the same manner and to the same extent as to his own employee.

Section 4. No agreement, composition or release of damages made before the happening of any accident, except the agreement defined in Article II of this act, shall be valid or shall bar a claim for damages for the injury resulting therefrom, and any such agreement, other than that defined in Article II herein, is declared to be against the public policy of this Commonwealth. The receipt of benefits from any association, society, or fund to which the employee shall have been a contributor, shall not bar the recovery of damages by action at law nor the recovery of compensation under Article II hereof; and any release executed in consideration of such benefits shall be void.

ARTICLE II.

Elective Compensation.

Section 1. When employer and employee shall by agreement, either express or implied, as hereinafter provided, accept the provisions of Article II of this act, compensation for personal injury to or for the death of such employee by an accident in the course of his employment shall be made in all cases by the employer without regard to negligence, according to the schedule contained in Sections 5 and 6 of this Article; provided that no compensation shall be made when the injury or death be intentionally self-inflicted, but the burden of proof of such fact shall be upon the employer.

The terms "injury" and "personal injury," as used in this Article, shall be construed to mean only violence to the physical structure of the body, and such disease or infection as naturally results therefrom; and wherever death is mentioned as a cause for compensation under this Article, it shall mean only death resulting from such violence and its resultant effects and occurring within three hundred weeks after the accident. The term "injury by an accident in the course of his employment," as used in this Aritcle, shall not include any injury caused by an act of a third person intended to injure the employee because of reasons personal to him and not directed against him as an employee, or because of his employment, but shall include all other injuries sustained while the employee is actually engaged in the furtherance of the business or affairs of the employer, whether upon the employer's premises or elsewhere, and shall include all injuries caused by the condition of the premises or by the operation of the employer's business or affairs thereon sustained by the employee, who though not so engaged, is injured upon the premises occupied by or under the control of the employer or upon which the employer's business or affairs are being carried on, the employee's presence theron being required by the nature of his employment.

Section 2. Such agreement shall be an acceptance of all the provisions of Article II of this act, and shall operate as a surrender by the parties thereto of their rights to any form or amount of compensation or damage for any injury or death occurring in the course of the employment, or to any method of determination thereof, other than as provided in Article II of this act. Such agreement shall bind the employer and his personal representatives and the employee, his or her wife or husband, widow or widower, next of kin and other dependents.

Section 3. (a.) In every contract of hiring made after June 30, 1913, and in every contract of hiring renewed or extended by mutual assent, expressed or implied, after said date, it shall be conclusively presumed that the parties have accepted the provisions of Article II of this act, and have agree to be bound thereby, unless there be, at the time of the making, renewal or extension of such contract, an express statement in writing from either party to the other that the provisions of Article II of this act are not intended, to apply, and unless a true copy of such written statement, accompanied by proof of service thereof upon the other party setting forth under oath of affirmation the time, place and manner of such service, be filed within ten days after such service in the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of this Commonwealth. Every contract of hiring, oral, written or implied from circumstances, now in operation or made or implied on or before June 30, 1913, shall be conclusively presumed to continue subject to the provisions of Article II hereof, unless either party shall on or before June 30, 1913, in writing have notified the other party to such contract that the provisions of Article II hereof are not intended to apply and unless there shall be filed in the Bureau of Industrial Statistics a true copy of such notice, together with proof of service, within the time and in the manner hereinabove prescribed; provided, however, that the provisions of this Section shall not be so construed as to impair the obligation of any contract now in force. In the employment of minors, Article II shall be presumed to apply, unless the said written notice be given by or to the parent or guardian of the minor. It shall not be lawful for any officer or agent of this Commonwealth, or for any county, city, borough or township therein, or for any officer or agent thereof, or for any other governmental authority created by the laws of this Commonwealth, to give such notice of rejection of the provisions of this Article to any employee of the State or of such governmental agency.

(b.) After June 30, 1913, an employer, who permits the entry, upon premises occupied by him or under his control, of a laborer or an assistant hired by an employee or contractor for the performance, upon such premises, of a part of the employer's regular business entrusted to that employee or contractor, shall be conclusively presumed to have agreed to pay to such laborer or assistant compensation in accordance with the provisions of Article II, unless the employer shall post, in a conspicuous place upon the premises where the laborer's or assistant's work is done, a notice of his intention not to pay such compensation, and unless there be filed with the Bureau of Industrial Statistics within ten days thereafter a true copy of such notice, together with proof of the posting of the same, setting forth upon oath or affirmation the time, place and manner of such posting; and after June 30, 1913, any such laborer or assistant who shall enter upon premises occupied by or under the control of such employer for the purpose of doing such work shall be conclusively presumed to have agreed to accept the compensation provided in Article II, in lieu of his right of action at common law or under Article 1, unless he shall have given notice in writing to the employer, at the time of entering upon such employer's premises for the purpose of doing his work, of his intention not to accept such compensation, and unless within ten days thereafter, there shall have been filed with the Bureau of Industrial Statistics a true copy of such notice accompanied by proof of service thereof upon such employer, setting forth under oath or affirmation the time, place and manner of such service. And in such cases where Article II binds such employer and such laborer or assistant, it shall not be in effect between the intermediate employer or contractor and such laborer or assistant, unless otherwise expressly agreed.

Section 4. The contract for the operation of the provisions of Article II of this act may be terminated prior to any accident by either party upon sixty days' notice to the other in writing, if a copy of such notice, with proof of service be filed in the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, as provided in Section 3 of this Article.

Section 5. The following schedule of compensation is hereby established for injuries resulting in disability.

(a.) For the first three hundred weeks after the fourteenth day of total disability, fifty per centum of the wages received at the time of injury, but the compensation shall not be more than ten dollars per week nor less than five dollars per week; provided that, if at the time of injury the employee receives wages of less than five dollars per week, then he shall receive the full amount of such wages per week as compensation. And after the first three hundred weeks of total disability, for the remainer of the life of the employee, forty per centum of the wages received at the time of the injury, but the compensation shall not be more than eight dollars per week nor less than four dollars per week; provided that if at the time of the injury the employee receive wages of less than four dollars per week, then he shall receive the full amount of such wages as compensation. Nothing in this clause shall require the payment of compensation after disability shall cease. Should partial disability be followed by total disability, the period of three hundred weeks mentioned in this clause of this section shall be reduced by the number of weeks during which compensation was paid for such partial disability.

(b.) For disability partial in character (except the particular cases mentioned in clause (c,) fifty per centum of the difference between the wages recived at the time of injury and the earning power of the employee thereafter; but such compensation shall not be more than ten dollars per week. This compensation shall be paid during the period of such partial disability; not, however, beyond three hundred weeks after the fourteenth day of such disability. Should total disability be followed by partial disability, the period of tnree hundred weeks mentioned in this clause shall be reduced by the number of weeks during which compensation was paid for such total disability.

(c.) For all disability resulting from permanent injuries of the following classes, the compensation shall be exclusively as follows:

For the loss of a hand, fifty per centum of wages during one hundred and seventy-five weeks.

For the loss of an arm, fifty per centum of wages during two hundred and fifteen weeks.

For the loss of a foot, fifty per centum of wages during one hundred and fifty weeks.

For the loss of a leg, fifty per centum of wages during two hundred and fifteen weeks.

For the loss of an eye, fifty per centum of wages during one hundred and twenty-five weeks.

For the loss of any two or more of such members, not constituting total disability, fifty per centum of wages during the aggregate of the periods specified for each.

The loss of both hands or both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes shall constitute total disability, to be compensated according to the provisions of clause (a.).

Amputation between the elbow and the wrist shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a hand, and amputation between the knee and ankle shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of a foot. Abputation at or above the elbow shall be considered as the loss of an arm, and amputation at or above the knee shall be considered as the loss of a leg. Permanent loss of the use of a hand, arm, foot,

leg or eye shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of such hand, arm, foot, leg or eye.

This compensation shall not be more than ten dollars per week nor less than five dollars per week; provided that, if at the time of injury the employee receives wages of less than five dollars per week, then he shall receive the full amount of such wages per week as compensation.

(d.) No compensation shall be allowed for the first fourteen days after disability begins, except as hereinafter provided in clause (e.) of this section.

(e.) During the first fourteen days after disability begins the employer shall furnish reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services, medicines and supplies, as and when needed, not to exceed twenty-five dollars in value, unless the employee refuses to allow them to be furnished by the employer.

(f.) Should the employee die as a result of the injury, the period during which compensation shall be payable to his dependents under Section 6 of this Article shall be reduced by the period during which compensation was paid to him in his lifetime under this Section of this Article. No reduction shall be made for the amount which may have been paid for medical and nospital services and medicines nor for the expenses of the last sickness and burial. Should the employee die from some other cause than the injury, the liability for compensation shall cease.

Section 6. In case of death, compensation shall be computed on the following basis, and distributed to the following persons:

1. To the child or children, if there be no widow nor widower entitled to compensation, twenty-five per centum of wages of deceased, with ten per centum additional for each child in excess of two with a mximum of sixty per centum, to be paid to their guardian.

2. To the widow or widower, if there be no children, twenty-five per centum of wages.

3. To the widow or widower, if there be one child, forty per centum of wages.

4. To the widow or widower, if there be two children, forty-five per centum of wages.

5. To the widow or widower, if there be three children, fifty per centum of wages.

6. To the widow or widower, if there be four children, fifty-five per centum of wages.

7. To the widow or widower, if there be five children or more, sixty per centum of wages.

8. If there be neither widow, widower nor children, then to the father and mother, or the survivor of them, if dependent to any extent upon the employee for support at the time of his death, twenty per centum of wages.

9. If there be neither widow, widower, children nor dependent parent, then to the brothers and sisters, if actually dependent to any extent upon the decedent for support at the time of his death, fifteen per centum of wages for one brother or sister, and five per centum additional for each additional brother or sister, with a maximum of twenty-five per centum; such compensation to be paid to their guardian.

10. Whether or not there be dependents as aforesaid, the reasonable expenses of last sickness and burial, not exceeding one hundred dollars (without deduction of any amounts theretofore paid for compensation or for medical expenses), payable to the dependents, or if there be no dependents then to the personal representativs of the deceased.

Compensation shall be payable under this Section to or on account of any child, brother or sister, only if and while such child, brother, and sister, is under the age of sixteen. No compensation shall be payable under this Section to a widow, unless she was living with her deceased husband at the time of his death or was then actually dependent upon him for support. No compensation shall be payable under this Section to a widower, unless he be incapable of selfsupport at the time of his wife's death and be at such time dependent upon her for support. The terms "child" and "children" shall include step-children and adopted children if members of decedent's household at the time of his death, and shall include posthumous children. Should any dependent of a deceased employee die, or should the widow or widower remarry, or should the widower become capable of self-support, the right of such dependent or such widow or widower to compensation under this Section shall cease. If the compensation payable under this Section to any person shall for any cause cease, the compensation to the remaining persons entitled thereunder shall thereafter be the same as would have been payable to them had they been the only persons entitled to compensation at the time of the death of the deceased.

The wages upon which death compensation shall be based shall not in any case be taken to exceed twenty dollars per week nor to be less than ten dollars per week. This compensation shall be paid during three hundred weeks, and in the case of children entitled to compensation under Clause 1 of this Section the compensation of each child shall (if the other parent be dead or have abandoned such child) continue until such child reach the age of sixteen, at the rate of fifteen per centum of wages if there be but one child, with ten per centum additional for each additional child, with a maximum of fifty per centum.

Section 7. Except as hereinafter provided, all compensation payable under this article shall be payable in periodical installments, as the wages of the employee were payable before the accident.

Wherever in this article the term "wages" is used, it shall be construed to mean the money rate at which the service rendered is recompensed under the contract of hiring in force at the time of the accident, and shall not include gratuities received from the employer or others, nor shall it include board, lodging or similar advantages received from the employer, unless the money value of such advantages shall have been fixed by the parties at the time of hiring. In occupations involving seasonal employment or employments dependent upon the weather, the employee's weekly wages shall be taken to be one-fiftieth of the total wages which he has earned from all occupations during the year immediately preceding the accident, unless it be shown that during such year, by reason of exceptional causes, such method of computation does not ascertain fairly the earnings of the employee, in which case the period for calculation shall be extended so far as to give a basis for the fair ascertainment of his average weekly earnings. In continuous employments, if immediately prior to the accident the rate of wages was fixed by the day or hour, or by the output of the employee, his weekly wages shall be taken to be five and one-half times his average earnings as such rate for a working day of ordinary length, excluding earnings from over-time and using as the basis of calculation his earnings during so much of the preceding six months as he worked for the same employer. Where the employee is working under concurrent contracts with two or more employers, his wages from all employers shall be considered as if earned from the employer liable for compensation.

Section 8. Compensation under this article to alien dependent widows, children and parents, not residents of the United States, shall be the same in amount as is provided in each case for residents, except that, at any time within one year after the death of the injured employee, the employer may, at his option, commute all future installments of compensation to be paid to alien dependents not residents of the United States by paying to such alien dependents two-thirds of the total amount of such future installments of compensation. Alien widowers, brothers and sisters not residents of the United States shall not be entitled to any compensation.

Section 9. Unless the employer shall have actual knowledge of the occurrence of the injury, or unless the employee or some one on his behalf, or some of the dependents or some one on their behalf, shall give notice thereof to the employer within fourteen days after the accident, no compensation shall be due until such notice be given or knowledge obtained. If notice be given or the knowledge obtained after fourteen days but within thirty days after the accident, the delay shall not bar compensation unless the employer shall show that he was prejudiced thereby, and then only to the extent of such prejudice. If the notice be given or the knowledge obtained after thirty days but within ninety days after the accident, and if the employee or other beneficiary shall show that his delay in giving notice was due to his mistake or ignorance of fact or of law, or to his physical or mental inability, or to fraud, misrepresentation or deceit, or to any other reasonable cause or excuse, then compensation shall be allowed, except to the extent that the employer shall show that he was prejudiced by such delay. Unless knowledge be obtained or notice given within ninety days after the accident, no compensation shall be allowed.

Section 10. The notice referred to in Section 9 hereof shall be substantially in the following form:

> To (name of employer)
> You are hereby notified that an injury of the following character ( ) was received by (name of employee injured), who was in your employment at (place) while engaged as (kind of employment) on or about the ( ) day of ( ) A. D. ( ), and that compensation will be claimed therefor.
> Date: Signed (:)

but no variation from this form shall be material if the notice be sufficient to inform the employer that a certain employee, by name, received an injury, the character of which is described in ordinary language, in the course of his employment on or about a time specified and at or near a place specified.

Section 11. The notices referred to in Section 3 and Section 9 hereof may be served personally upon the employer, or upon the manager or superintendent in charge of the works or business in which the accident occurred, or by sending them through the registered mail to the employer at his or its last known residence or place of business, or if the employer be a corporation, either foreign or domestic, then upon the president, vice president, secretary or treasurer thereof. Knowledge of the occurrence of the injury on the part of any of said agents shall be the knowledge of the employer.

Section 12. After an injury, the employee, if so requested by his employer, must submit himself for examination at some reasonable time and place, and as often as may be reasonably requested, to a physician or physicians legally authorized to practice under the laws of such place, who shall be selected and paid by the employer. If the employee requests, he shall be entitled to have a physician or physicians of his own selection, to be paid by him, present to participate in such examination. For all examinations, after the first, the employer shall pay the reasonable traveling expenses and loss of wages incurred by the employee in order to submit to such examination. The refusal of the employee to submit to such examination shall deprive him of the right to compensation under this Article during the continuance of such refusal and the period of such refusal shall be deducted from the period during which compensation would otherwise be payable.

Section 13. In case of a failure to agree upon a claim for compensation under this Article between the employer and employee, or the dependents of the employee, either party may submit the claim, as to questions of fact, the nature and effect of the injuries and the amount of com-

pensation due therefor according to this Article, to the court of common pleas of the county in which the accident occurred, or of the county in which the adverse party resides or has a permanent place of business, or by agreement of the parties to the court of common pleas of any other county, which courts shall hear and determine such disputes in a summary manner, and their decisions as to all questions of fact shall be conclusive.

Section 14. In case of personal injury, all claims for compensation shall be forever barred unless, within one year after the accident, the parties shall have agreed upon the compensation payable under this Article, or unless, within one year after the accident, one of the parties have filed a petition as provided in Section 15 hereof. In case of death, all claims for compensation shall be forever barred unless, within one year after the death, the parties shall have agreed upon the compensation under this Article, or unless within one year after the death, one of the parties shall have filed a petition as provided in Section 15 hereof. Where, however, payments of compensation have been made in any case, said limitation shall not take effect until the expiration of one year from the time of the making of the last payment.

Section 15. Procedure in case of dispute shall be as follows: Either party may present a petition to said court or any judge thereof setting forth the names and residences of the parties and the facts relating to employment at the time of the accident, the extent and character of the injury, the amount of wages received at the time of the accident, the knowledge of the employer or notice of the occurrence of the injury, and such other facts as may be necessary and proper for the information of the said court, and shall state the matter or matters in dispute and the contention of the petitioner with reference thereto. This petition shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the petitioner.

Uuon the presentation of such petition, the same shall be filed with the prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and the court shall fix a time and place for the hearing thereof not less than three weeks after the date of the filing of said petition. A copy of said petition and order shall be served upon the advise party as a summons in a civil action may be served. Within seven days after the service of such notice (unless the time be extended by the court for cause shown), the adverse party shall file an answer to said petition, which shall admit or deny the substantial averments thereof, and shall state the contention of the answering party with reference to the matters in dispute. The answer shall be verified in like manner as the petition. If no answer be filed as aforesaid, evidence shall be offered at the hearing by the petitioner only. The court shall in every case have authority to allow amendments of the petition or answer, and to suspend the proceedings during the refusal of the employee to submit to the examination required by Section 12 hereof.

At the time fixed for hearing or any adjournment thereof, the said court or any judge thereof shall hear the witnesses, and in a summary manner decide the merits of the controversy. This decision, called an award, shall be in writing and filed with the prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and shall contain a brief statement of the facts as determined by said court. Costs may be awarded, by said court in its discretion, and when so awarded, the same costs shall be allowed, taxed and collected as are allowed, taxed and collected for like services in the same court. After petition filed, the court of common pleas may, in its discretion, upon motion of either party, or of its own motion, appoint one or more impartial physicians or surgeons to examine the injuries of the claimant and to report thereon to the court. Said court shall have power to fix the compensation of such physicians or surgeons, and to tax the same as a part of the costs of the proceedings. The report of any physicians or surgeons appointed by the court as aforesaid shall be filed with the prothonotary and shall be a part of the record and shall be open to inspection by both parties. Such report shall not be conclusive of the facts therein stated, but shall be advisory only. Appeals may be taken from the award of the court of common pleas to the Supreme or Superior Courts in such manner and upon such terms as the Supreme Court shall by rule prescribe, but no appeal shall operate as a supersedeas unless allowed by the trial or appellate court, except where the compensation shall have been commuted as provided in Section 16 of this Article. Cases arising under this act shall have precedence, both in the courts of common pleas in the appellate courts, over all other civil cases.

Section 16. The conpensation contemplated by this Article may be commuted by said court of common pleas, at its present value when discounted at six per cent, interest, with annual rests, disregarding the probability of the beneficiary's death (except in commuting payments due under Clause (a.) Section 5 of this Article), upon application of either party, with due notice to the other, if it appear that such commutation will be for the best interest of the employee or the dependents of the deceased employee, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, or that such employee or dependent has removed or is about to remove from the United States, or that the employer has sold or otherwise disposed of the whole or the greater part of his business or assets. Except as provided in Section 8 hereof and in this Section, no commutation of compensation shall be made.

An agreement or award of compensation may be modified at any time by a subsequent agreement, or may be reviewed by said court upon the application of either party on the ground that the incapacity of the injured employee has subsequently increased or diminished or that the status of the dependent has changed. In such case, the provisions of Sections 12 and 15 of this Article with reference to medical examination shall apply.

At any time after the entry of the award, a sum equal to all future installments of compensation may, (where death or the nature of the injury renders the amount of future payments certain) by leave of court, be paid by the employer to any savings bank trust company or life insurance company in good standing and authorized to do business in this State and having an office in the county in which the award was entered, and such sum, together with all interest thereon, shall thereafter be held in trust for the employee or the dependents of the employee, who shall have no further recourse against the employer. The payment of such sum by the employer. The payment of such sum by the employer, evidenced by the receipt of the trustee noted upon the prothonotary's docket, shall operate as a satisfaction of said award as to the employer. Payments from said funds shall be made by the trustee in the same amounts and at the same periods as are herein required of the employer until said fund and interest shall be exhausted. In the appointment of the trustee, preference shall be given, in the discretion of the court, to the choice of the employee or the dependent of the deceased employee.

Section 17. The right of compensation granted by this Article of this act shall have the same preference (without limit of amount) against the assets of the employer as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law for a claim for unpaid wages for labor. Claims or payments due under this Article of this act shall not be assignable, and (except as provided in Section 2 of Article III hereof) shall be exempt from all claims of creditors and from levy, execution or attachment, which exemption may not be waived.

Section 18. Where the employer and the employee, or the dependents of the employee, shall, after any accident, agree upon the compensation payable hereunder for such accident, a memorandum of such agreement, signed by the parties, may be filed with the prothonotary of said court of common pleas. The costs of the prothonotary for such service shall be allowed, taxed and collected as heretofore upon a confession of judgment. When thus filed, such agreement shall have the same effect as if it were an award of the court, as provided in Section 15 hereof, but shall be subject to review by the court for fraud, mistake or other cause shown; provided, however, that nothing in this Section shall be construed to permit a commutation of payments, except as provided in Sections 8 and 16 hereof; and provided further that no agreement relating to compensation shall be valid if made within fourteen days of the accident nor shall any such agreement be valid if it vary the precentage of wages payable as compensation or the period during which compensation is to be paid, as stated in Sections 5 and 6 hereof.

Section 19. If default shall be made by the employer for thirty days after demand, in the payment of any amount due under any of the provisions of this Article, then upon petition of any person interested, and after ten days' notice thereof to the employer served in the same manner in which a summons may be served, the court or any judge thereof shall, if the default still exists, enter judgment thereon for the amount or amounts due, together with interest thereon and costs. Upon such judgment, no stay of execution shall be allowed, except in the discretion of the court.

Section 20. It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of each court of common pleas to make report monthly to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of all proceedings begun in such court under this Article of this act, classifying such report in such manner as to show whether the proceedings are brought for the settlement of a dispute as to liability for compensation, for a modification thereof, for a commutation of payments, for a judgment in default of payment, or for fixing of counsel fees; and such report shall state the number and term of each proceeding, but neither names nor further detail need be given unless required by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

Section 21. Where a third person is liable to the employee or the dependents for the injury or death, the employer shall be subrogated to the right of the employee or the dependents against such third person, but only to the extent of the compensation payable under this Article by the employer. Any recovery against such third person in excess of the compensation theretofore paid by the employer shall be paid forthwith to the employer or to the defendants, and shall be treated as an advance payment by the employer on account of any future installments of compensation.

ARTICLE III.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Wherever in this act the singular is used, the plural shall be included; where the masculine gender is used, the feminine and neuter shall be included.

Employer is declared to be synonymous with master and includes natural persons, partnerships, joint stock companies, corporations for profit, corporations not for profit, municipal corporations, the Commonwealth and all governmental agencies created by it. Employee is synonymous with servant, and includes all natural persons who perform service for another for a valuable consideration, exclusive of casual employees, and exclusive of persons not employed in the course of the regular business or domestic affairs of the employer, and exclusive of persons to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished or repaired or adapted for sale in the worker's own home or on other premises not under the control or management of the employer.

The exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a local or other public authority shall, for the purposes of this act, be treated as the trade or business of the authority.

Section 2. No claim or agreement for legal services or disbursements in support of any demand made or suit brought under the provisions of any Article of this act shall be an enforceable lien against the amount to be paid as damages or compensation or be valid or binding in any other respect, unless the same be approved in writing by the judge presiding at the trial, or, in case of settlement without trial, by a judge of the common pleas court of the county in which the accident occurred. After such approval, if notice in writing be given to the employer of such claim or agreement for legal services and disbursements, the same shall be a lien against any amount thereafter to be paid as damages or compensation; Provided, however, that where the employee's compensation is payable by the employer in periodical installments, the court shall fix, at the time of approval, the proportion of each installment to be paid on account of legal services and disbursements.

Section 3. If any provision of this act shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional, such judgment shall not affect any other section or provision of this act, except that Articles I and II are hereby declared to be inseparable and as one legislative thought, and if either Article be declared by such court void or inoperative in an essential part, so that the whole of such Article must fall, the other Article shall fall with it and not stand alone.

Section 4. Nothing in this act shall affect or impair any right of action which shall have accrued before this act shall take effect.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next succeeding its passage and approval, and shall be known as the "Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913."

EXHIBIT "E."

AN ACT

To Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Employers' Mutual Liability Insurance Associations.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that any twenty or more employers, who have in the aggragate not less than five thousand employees in the State of Pennsylvania, and who have accepted the provisions of Article II of the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, may form an incorporated employers' mutual liability insurance association for the purpose of insuring themselves and such other employers as may become subscribers to the association, against liability for the compensation payable under the terms of Article II of such Act.

Section 2. The article of association thereof shall state:—

(a.) The name of the association.

(b.) The place of its principal office.

(c.) The duration of the association.

(d.) The name and address of its treasurer.

Any name not in use by an existing association may be adopted, but must clearly designate the object and purpose of the association.

Section 3. The subscribers to said article of agreement shall acknowledge the same before some person empowered to take acknowledgments of deeds, and forward the same in duplicate to the Commissioner of Insurance, who shall certify in duplicate to the Governor whether all of the requirements hereof have been complied with. Whereupon the Governor shall, in case he approves the application, endorse his approval thereon in duplicate, and cause letters patent to issue creating the subscribers and their associates a body corporate, under the name designated in said articles, but such association shall not engage in business until the further provisions of this act have been complied with.

Section 4. Such association shall not begin to issue policies until a list of the subscribers, with the number of employees of each, together with such other information as the Commissioner of Insurance may require, shall have been filed at the Insurance Department, nor until the President and Secretary of the association shall have certified under oath that every subscription in the list so filed is genuine and made with an agreement of all the subscribers that they will take the policies subscribed for within thirty days of the granting of a license by the Commisioner of Insurance.

Section 5. Upon the filing of the certificate provided for in the preceding section, the Commisioner of Insurance shall make such investigations as he may deem proper, and if his findings warrant it, grant a license to the association to issue policies.

Section 6. Charters under this act may be perpetual, or limited in time, as the articles of agreement shall specify.

Section 7. Such association shall have the power to make by-laws for the government of its officers and the conduct of its affairs, and the same to alter and amend; and adopt a common seal.

Section 8. The annual meeting for the election of directors shall be held at such time in the month of January as the by-laws of the association may direct. Of the time and place of said meeting at least thirty days' previous written or printed notice shall be given to the subscribers, or such notice may be given by publication not less than three times in at least two daily or weekly newspapers, published in the city or county wherein the association has its principal office, and in the legal periodical, if any, designated by the rules of court of the proper county for the publication of legal notices. Subscribers who, during the preceding calendar year, have paid into the treasury of the association, premiums amounting to more than one-half of the total premiums received by it during that year, shall constitute a quorum. At such annual meeting the subscribers shall elect, by ballot, from their own number, not less than five directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of this Commonwealth, to serve for at least one year and until their successors are duly chosen: Provided, however, that such association may provide in its by-lays for the division of its Board of Directors into two, three or four classes, and for the election thereof, at its annual meetings, in such manner that the members of one class only shall retire and their successors be chosen each year. Vacancies may be filled by election by the Board until the next annual meeting. In the choice of directors and in all meetings of the association, each subscriber shall be entitled to one vote for every one hundred dollars or any fraction thereof paid by him in premiums into the treasury of the association during the preceding calendar year. Subscribers may vote by proxy, and the record of all votes shall be made by the Secretary, and shall show whether the same were cast in person or by proxy and shall be evidence of all such elections. Not less than three directors shall constitute a quorium. The directors shall annually choose, by ballot, a President, who shall be a member of the Board; a Secretary; a Treasurer, who may also be either the President or Secretary; and such other officers as the by-laws may provide; and they shall fix the salaries of the President and Secretary, as well as the salaries or compensation of such other officers and agents as the by-laws prescribe. Vacancies in any office may be filled by the directors or by the subscribers, as the by-laws shall prescribe.

Section 9. Policies of insurance issued by any such association may be made either with or without the seal thereof, and they shall be signed by the President, or such other officers as may be designated by the directors for that purpose, and attested by the Secretary.

Section 10. If at any time the number of subscribers falls below twenty, or the number of the subscribers' employees within the State falls below five thousand, no further policies shall be issued until the total number of subscribers amounts to not less than twenty, whose employees within the State are not less than five thousand.

Section 11. The Board of Directors shall be entitled to inspect the plant, work-room, shop, farm or premises of any subscriber, and for such purpose to appoint inspectors, who shall have free access to all such premises during the regular working hours, and the Board of Directors shall likewise from time to time be entitled to examine by their auditor or other agent, the books, records and payrolls of any subscriber, for the purpose of determining the amount of premium chargeable to such subscriber.

The Board of Directors shall make reasonable rules and regulations for the prevention of injuries upon the premises of subscribers; and they may refuse to insure or may terminate the insurance of any subscriber who refuses to permit such examinations or disregards such rules or regulations, and forfeit all premiums previously paid by him, but such termination of the insurance of any subscriber shall not release him from liability for the payment of assessments then or thereafter made by the Board of Directors to make up deficiencies existing at the termination of his insurance.

Section 12. Every subscriber to such association shall be under a contingent mutual liability for the payment of losses and expenses in excess of the funds of the association to an amount equal to the premium paid by him during the current year.

Section 13. The Board of Directors shall determine the amount of the premiums which the subscribers of the association shall pay for their insurance, in accordance with the nature of the business in which such subscribers are engaged, and the probable risk of injury to their employees under existing conditions, and they shall fix premiums at such amounts as in their judgment, subject to the approval of the Commnssioner of Insurance, shall be sufficient to enable the association to pay to its subscribers all sums which may become due and payable to their employees under the provisions of Article II of the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, and also the expenses of conducting the business of the association. In fixing the premium payable by any subscriber, the Board of Directors may take into account the condition of the plant, work-room, shop, farm or premises of such subscriber in respect to the safety of those employed therein, as shown by the report of any inspector appointed by such Board, and they may from time to time change the amount of premiums payable by any of the subscribers as circumstances may require, and the condition of the plant, work-room, shop, farm or premises of such subscriber in respect to the safety of their employees may justify, and they may increase the premiums of any subscriber neglecting to provide safety devices required by law, or disobeying the rules or regulations made by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Section eleven of this Act. No policy of insurance issued to any subscriber shall be effective until he shall have paid in cash the premium so fixed and determined.

Section 14. If the association be not possessed of cash funds, over and above its unearned premiums, on undertermined risks, sufficient for the payment of incurred losses and expenses, it shall make an assessment for the amount needed to pay such losses and expenses upon the subscribers liable to assessment therefor, in proportion to their several liabilities.

Section 15. The Board of Directors may from time to time fix and determine the amount to be paid as dividends upon policies expiring each year, after retaining the unearned premiums upon undetermined risks and sufficient sums to pay all the compensation then payable, or which may become payable on account of injuries received by employees of the

subscribers, and to pay the expenses incurred in the operation of the business of the association.

Section 16. The Board of Directors may divide the subscribers into groups in accordance with the nature of their business and the probable risk of injury therein. In such case they shall fix all premiums, make all assessments, and determine and pay all dividends by and for each group in accordance with the experience thereof, but all funds of the association and the contingent liability of all the subscribers shall be available for the payment of any claim against the association: Provided, however, that (as between the association and its subscribers), until the whole of the contingent liability of the members of any group shall be exhausted, the general funds of the association and the contingent liability of the members of other groups shall not be available for the payment of losses and expenses incurred by such group in excess of the earned premiums paid by the members thereof.

Section 17. A statement of any proposed premium, assessment, divided or distribution of subscribers into groups, shall be filed with the Insurance Department and shall not take effect until approved by the Commissioner of Insurance.

Section 18. If any officer of the association shall falsely make oath to any certificate required to be filed with the Commissioner of Insurance, he shall be guilty of perjury.

Section 19. Any subscriber of the association who has complied with all its rules and regulations, may withdraw therefrom by written notice to that effect, sent by such subscriber by registered mail to the association, and such withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month immediately following the tenth day after the receipt of such notice, but such withdrawal shall not release such suscriber from liability for the payment of assessments thereafter made by the Board of Directors to make up deficiencies existing at the date of his withdrawal, and such subscriber shall be entitled to his share of any dividends earned at the date of his withdrawal.

Section 20. If the Commissioner of Insurance shall find that more than fifty per centum of the contingent liability of all the subscribers is required to pay accrued losses, after charging against the funds in hand the unearned premiums on undetermined risks, no further insurance shall be issued until the subscribers have made good such deficiency.

Section 21. Such Association shall invest and keep invested all its funds of every description, excepting such cash as may be required in the transaction of its business, as follows:—

First.—In such real estate as it is authorized to hold by Section 22 of this Act.

Second.—In bonds of the United States or the District of Columbia, or of any State or territory of the United States.

Third.—In the legally authorized bonds or notes of any city, county, township, municipality, school or water district of this Commonwealth, or of any other State or territory of the United States or Canada.

Fourth.—In the bonds or notes of any solvent railroad or street railway corporation, upon which no default in interest has been made.

Fifth.—In loans upon improved and unincumbered real estate; provided, that no loan on such real estate shall exceed sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the fair market value thereof at the time of making such loan.

Section 22. No such association shall purchase, hold, or convey real estate, except for the purpose and in the manner herein set forth, to wit,—

First.—Such as shall be requisite for its convenient accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second.—Such as shall have been mortgaged to it to secure loans previously contracted or for moneys due.

Third.—Such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts.

Fourth.—Such as shall have been purchased at sales, upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for debts due the association, or for debts due other persons, where said association may have liens or incumbrances of the same.

Any real estate purchased under the second, third or fourth paragraphs of this section, which has been held for a period of more than five years from the date of its purchase, shall be sold and disposed if within a period of six months after notice to the association from the Insurance Commissioner to sell and convey the same: Provided, however, that the Commissioner may extend the time for such disposition if he believes the interest of the association will suffer materially by a forced sale.

Section 23. Any money of such association, over and above the unearned premiums on undertermined risks and such sums as are required to pay all accrued losses, may be invested in the securities above enumerated or loaned upon the security of the same; or in the stock or other evidence of indebtedness of any solvent, dividend-paying corporation, created under the laws of this Commonwealth or of any other State of the United States or loaned upon the pledge of the same, except its own stock or the stock of any other insurance company: Provided, the current market value of such security shall be at least twenty per centum more than the sum loaned thereon. But no such association shall invest any of its funds in any unincorporated business or enterprise, nor in the stocks or evidence of indebtedness of any corporation the owners or holders of which stock or evidence of indebtedness may in any event be or become liable on account thereof of any assessment, except for taxes; not more than one-fifth of its capital shall be invested in a single mortgage, nor shall any of its funds be loaned on personal security alone. No such association shall invest in, acquire or hold, directly or indirectly more than ten per centum of the securities of any single company, nor shall more than ten per centum of its assets be invested in the stock of a single company. No such association shall enter into an agreement to withhold from sale of any of its property; but the disposition of its property shall be at all times within the control of its Board of Directors. If any investment or loan is made in a manner not authorized by this Act, the officers and directors making or authorizing the same shall be personally liable for any loss occasioned thereby.

EXHIBIT "F."

AN ACT

Regulating Policies of Insurance Against Liability Arising Under Article II of the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That no policy of insurance against liability arising under Article II of The Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913 shall be made unless the same shall contain the agreement of the insurer that, in the event of the failure of the insured promptly to pay any installment of compensation insured against, the insurer will forthwith make such payments to the injured employee, or the dependents of the deceased employee, and that the obligation shall not be affected by any default of the insured, after the accident, in the payment of premiums or in the giving of any notices required by such policy or otherwise. Such agreement shall be construed to be a direct promise to such injured employee and to such dependents, enforceable by action brought in the name of such injured employee and in the name of such dependents.

Section 2. No suit shall be maintained for the collection of premiums upon any such policy of insurance, unless said covenant is contained in said policy.

Section 3. No insurer shall pay, directly or indirectly, to any agent, broker or other representative, for writing or procuring such insurance and collecting the premium thereon, more than fifteen per cent. of the annual premium on such insurance, either as commission, compensation, expenses or otherwise; and any insurer violating this section of this act shall for each offense pay to the Commonwealth a penalty of Five hundred Dollars, to be recovered in an action brought by the Insurance Commissioner.

Section 4. No policy of insurance against liability arising under said article of said law shall contain any limitation of the liability of the insurer to an amount less than that payable by the insured under said Article of said Law, nor shall any such policy contain any limitation of the total liability of the insurer because of injuries to two or more persons in a single accident; nor shall any action be maintained for the collection of premiums on any policy violating this section.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT "G."

AN ACT

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes and results of industrial accidents, to study advanced methods for safeguarding against the same, to inquire into the subject of fair compensation for those injured or killed as a result thereof, and to study the operation and effect of the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, and making an appropriation for the expenses of said commission.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor is heheby authorized to appoint a commission of seven persons, to be known as the Industrial Accidents Commission,— two of whom shall be employers of labor, two of whom shall be employees in either mines or industrial establishments of this Commonwealth or duly accredited representatives thereof, two of whom shall be learned in the law, and one of whom shall be a person skilled and experienced in making investigations, —to inquire into the causes and results of industrial accidents in the mines, mills, factories, stores and upon the railroads, street railways, ships, wharves and in all industrial establishments, and in all other places where men, women and children are employed in manual labor in this Commonwealth; to study the most advanced methods for safeguarding against these accidents; to inquire into the subject of fair compensation for those who are injured in these accidents and for the families of those who shall be killed as a result thereof; and to study the operation and effect of the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913.

Section 2. The chairman of said commission shall be designated by the Governor, and the person named on said commission as a skilled and experienced investigator shall be the secretary of the commission. The commission shall have power to employ such legal counsel and other officers and employees as it may deem necessary to properly perform its duties.

Section 3. The secretary of said commission shall receive an annual salary of two thousand four hundred dollars ($2,400), and his actual necessary expenses and the other members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual traveling and other necessary expenses. The salaries of any other persons employed by the commission shall be fixed by it.

Section 4. Said commission shall make a full report in writing of its findings, together with such recommendations

as it may deem proper, to the next meeting of the General Assembly, which will convene in January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Section 5. The sum of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of said commission. The said expenses shall be paid on warrant duly signed by the chairman of the commission.

REPORT.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennslyvania to consider and report upon a revision of the corporation and revenue laws of the Commonwealth to the Legislature pursuant to Joint Resolution of May 14, 1911.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—On May 24, 1911, (P. L. 1151), the following resolution, adopted by your Honorable Bodies, was approved by the Governor.

In the Senate, May 23, 1911.

A Concurrent Resolution extending the provisions of the Concurrent Resolution, approved May 13, A. D. 1909, providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to consider and report upon a revision of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue for the employment of counsel and other necessary officers and employees, and giving it authority to compel the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), that the concurrent resolution approved May 13, 1909, entitled "A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to consider and report upon a Revision of the Laws of this Commonwealth relating to Corporations and to Revenue; for the employment of counsel and other necessary officers and employees, and giving it authority to compel the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers," be, and the same is hereby extended, as follows: That the present President pro tempore of the Senate shall appoint three Senators, and the present Speaker of the House of Represetatives shall appoint three of its members, which shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty it shall be to consider the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue and the practical working thereof, and report to the General Assembly in 1913 whatever changes may be deemed necessary therein, together with the draft of an Act or Acts of Assembly to accomplish said changes, and together with such recommendations as may be deemed necssary relative to the administration of existing laws or as to the enforcement of said suggested Act or Acts. Said committee shall have power to elect its own chairman, to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature, to employ legal counsel and such other officers and employees as may be needed to enable it to properly perform its duties as aforsaid; but its expenditures shall be limited to the amount provided therefor in the general appropriation bill to be passed at this session of the Legislature, and shall be paid out of the State Treasury upon vouchers signed by the chairman of said committee.

Said committee shall also have power to issue subpoenas, signed by its chairman, requiring the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers as in its judgment will assist in the performance of its duties as aforesaid.

Approved—The 24th day of May, A. D. 1911.

JOHN K. TENER.

In compliance with the said resolution, your Committee has the honor to report:

As the Resolution recites, it is an extension of the provisions of a Concurrent Resolution, approved May 13, 1909.

Pursuant to the authority of the Resolution of May 13, 1909, a Joint Committee, consisting of James P. McNichol, William H. Keyser and William C. Sproul, Senators, and James F. Woodward, David Hunter, Jr., and Gabriel H. Moyer, Representatives, was appointed and served. They "considered the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue and the practical workings there of, and reported to the Legislature of 1911, the changes they demmed necessary therein, together with the drafts of Acts of Assembly to accomplish said changes, and recommendations relative to the administration of existing laws, and as to the enforcement of the said suggested Acts."

A short resume of the results of the work of that Committee, composed, as it was, of the same senators and members, with the exception of two, as the present committee, we believe to be appropriate and instructive.

The following acts recommended by the Committee were adopted by the Legislature of 1911:

"An Act to provide for the better collection of money and taxes due the Commonwealth, and property belonging to, or liable to escheat to, the same."

See Report of 1911, page 209.
Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 974.

By this Act the Auditor-General was given full power to discover taxes due the Commonwealth from persons and corporations, and to recover the same. It was an enabling and effective measure.

The Auditor-General reports, (December 17, 1912):

"Over $150,000 of taxes have been collected through attorneys employed by the Auditor-General by authority of the Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 974, and cases are still pending wherein additional moneys due the Commonwealth will be recovered under the provisions of the same Act. We consider this Act of Assembly a great aid to the workings of this Department, but some of its provisions have not as yet been invoked in aid thereof."

"An Act making appropriations to institutions not wholly managed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, liens on the premises of such institutions, for the use of the Commonwealth, and providing for the collection thereof."

See Report of 1911, page 56.
Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 736.

By this Act all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for the erection, enlargement or alteration of any buildings, or for any permanent improvement in connection with any institution not wholly managed by the Commonwealth, were made non-interest bearing liens on the property of the institution, and provision was thereby made to secure the return to the Commonwealth of the moneys so appropriated in the event of a judicial sale, or if the institution ceased to be used for the purpose for which it was organized.

Prior to this Act many millions, approximately $8,000 000, had been donated by the Commonwealth to charitable institutions over which there was no dominating State control for the construction, alteration, enlargement, improvement, etc., of buildings, etc., and such institutions, so enriched at the public cost, could at any time dispose of their property for their individual benefit. Such disposal would clearly be a perversion of the Commonwealth's philanthropy, which is prevented by this Act.

It is but fair to say that the nearest approach to such a condition has been that some institutions which received such donations have discontinued the receipt of State aid, and, though not legally bound to render charitable service, have continued so to do.

The Act was recommended not because of any past actual loss thereabout, but to allay a somewhat general feeling that the money of the Commonwealth so given should be secured from diversion to other uses.

It will be noted that this Act, like several others adopted by the Legislature of 1911, while not in the exact language of that recommended by the Committee, is, in substance, the same, and its introduction was evidently prompted by the recommendation.

"A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 9, Section 4, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth."

See Report of 1911, pp. 127-131.
Pamphlet Laws, 1911, 1162.

This again was not in the language advised by your Committee, but the effect was the same.

The purpose of this is to enable the Commonwealth to create a State debt not exceeding $50,000,000 for the improvement and rebuilding of the highways to meet the needs of the people for good roads. The Committee, (of 1911), after declaring the necessity therefor, and comparing the work done in other States with that of Penn-

sylvania, reported, in recommending substantially the above amendment, "your Committee is of opinion that our borrowing power should be enlarged to meet the demand, (for better roads), and thus enable us to keep pace with our sister Commonwealths in this respect."

"A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 1, Article 9, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation."

See Report, 1911, page 150.
Resolution Pamphlet Laws, 1911, page 1167.

The proposed amendment provides that "the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes." This subject will be further considered in the report of the work of the present Committee.

"An Act providing for the report to the Auditor-General, by the prothonotaries of the courts of common pleas, of corporations incorporated by such courts."

See Report of 1911, pages 191-193.
Act June 11, 1911, P. L. 738.

Prior to this Act many corporations chartered by the Court ostensibly as not for profit, though engaged in business and subject to tax on corporate loans, such as baseball and exhibition companies, which are required to register with the Auditor General, did not do so. As the charter did not emanate from Harrisburg there was no record there to advise State officers so that reports for purposes of taxation might be required.

The Auditor-General reports (Dec. 17, 1912):

"In relation to the Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 738, entitled 'An Act providing for the report of the Auditor-General, by the prothonotaries of the courts of common pleas, of corporations incorporated by such courts,' will say that the prothonotaries of the State are making a limited number of reports provided for by this Act of Assembly. Since the enactment of this law we have received in this Department about 150 returns by prothonotaries, mostly from Philadelphia, Allegheny and Lackawanna Counties."

"A joint resolution providing for the issuing of an invitation to the neighboring States to a conference with respect to the taxing of oil, gas and bituminous coal."

See Report, pages 161-164.
Resolution, June 19, 1911, P. L. 1044.

The Committee of 1911 recommended a tax on anthracite coal in which Pennsylvania had a monopoly, which will be hereinafter treated, but in view of the fact that bituminous coal, oil and gas were in the immediately adjoining States of Ohio. West Virginia and Maryland, with which Pennsylvania coal, oil and gas competed, it was deemed wise to have the taxation of these three commodities considered by a commission representing these States and an equitable tax levied by each, which would be fair to all.

The Governor has not appointed delegates to represent Pennsylvania at such a conference, nor has he invited the Governors of other States so to do.

"An Act in relation to the printing of appropriation bills in the Pamphlet Laws."

See Report of 1911, pages 226-227.
Act, June 10, 1911, P. L. 872.
Act, June 3, 1911, P. L. 664.
Resolution, June 3, 1911, P. L. 1153.

Heretofore the appropriation bills have been printed in full in the Pamphlet Laws at large cost to the Commonwealth, increasing the size of the book fully one-third and with no practical benefit to the people. Hereafter a tabulated list of appropriations will be published in the Phamphlet Laws, and an edition of 3,000 copies of the appropriation bills in full will be issued and distributed, so that all necessary publicity, etc., will be accomplished thereby. This will result in a substantial biennial savof the cost of printing the Phamphlet Laws of at least 22,000 copies of these bills

"An Act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals; providing for the regulation thereof, the commitment of persons suffering with mental disorders to such wards, and for the payment of the expenses of maintaining and treating persons committed thereto."

See Report of 1911, page 98.
Act, June 9, 1911, P. L. 855.
Joint Resolution, June 14, 1911, P. L. 927.

The Act of June 9, 1911, is intended to provide psychopathic wards in hospitals where mental conditions, such as neurasthenia, hysteria, etc., not amounting to insanity, can be investigated and treated without the stigma attaching to residence in an asylum for the insane.

The Joint Resolution of June 14, 1911, provided for "a Commission to investigate and report to the General Assembly a place for the segregation, care and treatment of feeble-minded and epileptic persons, the object being to devise some remedy for unrestrained propagation of these defectives."

A "Commission on the Segregation, Care and Treatment of the Feeble-minded and Epileptic," composed of Joseph S. Neff, M. D., Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., Isaac Johnson, George W. Ryon, Patrick C. Boyle, Cyrus B. King, Edward K. Rowland and Frank Woodbury, M. D., was duly appointed and actively engaged in compiling statistics of the feeble-minded and epileptic in Pennsylvania. It has held sessions once a month, in Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and has visited a number of institutions in this Commonwealth, New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. circular letters and return postal cards have been sent to the various school districts, county medical societies and public institutions of different kinds where the defective class of persons might be found, including almshouses and jails. Conferences with superintendents and experts in this Commonwealth and elsewhere have been held, and opinions obtained upon the various subjects relating to the investigation, and we have no doubt that the report of their labors will fully justify the creation of the Committee.

"An Act requiring sheriffs, receivers, trustees, assignees, masters or other officers, having charge of the sale of the property or franchises of corporations, limited partnerships or joint stock associations, to notify the Auditor-General of such sale, and to read at the sale a certificate, to be furnished by him, relative to leins for State taxes, bonus and other public accounts settlements; providing a fee for said officer, and imposing a penalty for neglect or refusal to perform such duties."

See Report of 1911, pages 214-217.
Act, June 21, 1911, P. L. 1098.

Prior to this Act certain officials having the distribution of funds from the sale of corporate property were required to make certain that the State had been paid, but as there was no penalty for non-compliance, and as the title conveyed was not affected thereby, the requirement was frequently ignored. The penalty for non-compliance provided by this Act should be effective.

"An Act amending Section 4 of an act entitled "An Act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, and to abolish the Revenue Board," approved the thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; by requiring the treasuere of each school district and chief officer f each incorporated district to make report, under oath, to the Auditor-General of the amount of scrip, bonds, or certificates of indebtedness outstanding in their respective districts."

See Report of 1911, pages 192-193.
Act, May 11, 1911, P. L. 236.

The Act of 1864 intended under the designation "incorporated districts" to include "school" districts; with respect to the duties of treasurers thereof to deduct the State tax from the interest paid to the holders of the bonds thereof.

The Attorney-General, on December 17, 1908, so ruled, but in view of the confusion of officials and taxpayers thereabout this amendment was recommended and adopted.

"An Act making State taxes, unpaid bonus, interest, penalties and all public accounts a first lein upon the franchise and property of corporations, companies, associations, joint stock associations, and limited partnerships against which the same may be settled; providing for enforcing the payment therof, and for the furnishing of certificates as to the existence of such liens upon application thereof; and repealing Section 4 of the Act approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven."

See Report of 1911, page 231-232.

Act, June 15, 1911, P. L. 955.

The Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 437, made State taxes a preferred claim. The Act of April 16, 1827, required the Auditor-General to record settlements for purposes of lien in the counties as soon as possible. This resulted in the imposition of great labor upon the Department of the Auditor-General, and to follow up these settlements was beyond its force.

As the records were all in the Auditor-General's office, the Committee recommended that as the proper place for liens, and the right of that official to certify them to the proper county at any time and with the privilege of any one interested to obtain from him a copy thereof. This Act adopts these recommendations and repeals the said Act of 1827.

The suggestion contained in your Committee's draft Act relating to inheritance taxes, that adopted children be exempted from the tax now laid on collaterals became law by the Act entitled

"An Act providing that estate passing from an adopting parent to a legally adopted child or children shall not be subject to the collateral inheritance tax."

See Report of 1911. page 141.

Act of May 5, 1911, P. L. 112.

WORK OF THE PRESENT COMMITTEE.

The resolution directs the Committee "to consider the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue and the practical working thereof, and to report to the General Assembly in 1913 whatever changes may be deemed necessary therein, together with the draft of an Act or Acts of Assembly to accomplish said changes, and together with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary relative to the administration of existing laws or as to the enforcement of said suggested Act or Acts."

A more herculean task it would indeed be difficult to impose, and one impossible of fulfillment within the alloted time.

These two subjects cover, include or ramify into all of the Commonwealth's activities and directly or indirectly touch and affect the people at almost every point of endeavor in their business and social lives. They present opportunities for inquiries and investigations which have engaged, as respects revenue, the best thought of the political and social economists of all ages, and as respects corporations, their serious consideration during the last half century, and at no time more so than during the last decade, in which they have become an almost dominating factor in the conduct of the business of the Nation and, indeed, of the whole world.

For the purpose of giving an opportunity to the people to present their views, we have mailed upwards of fifty thousand letters as follows:

Dear Sirs:—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on May 23, 1911, (P. L. 1150), adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved. That the concurrent resolution approved May 13, 1909, entitled 'A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to consider and report upon a revision of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue; for the employment of counsel and other necessary officers and employees, and giving it authority to compel the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers,' be and the same is hereby extended as follows: That the present President pro tempore of the Senate shall appoint three Senators, and the present Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint three of its members, which shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty it shall be to consider the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue and the practical working thereof, and to report to the General Assembly in 1913 whatever changes may be deemed necessary therein, together with the draft of an Act or Acts of Assembly to accomplish said changes, and together with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary relative to the administration of existing laws or as to the enforcement of said suggested Act or Acts. Said committee shall have power to elect its own chairman, to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature, to employ legal counsel and such other officers and employees as may be needed to enable it to properly perform its duties as aforesaid; but its expenditures shall be limited to the amount provided therefor in the general appropriation bill to be passed at this session of the Legislature, and shall be paid out of the State Treasury upon vouchers signed by the chairman of said committee. Said committee shall also have power to issue subpoenas, signed by its chairman, requiring the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers, as in its judgment will assist in the performance of its duties as aforesaid."

The committee is collecting data upon the formation, regulation and taxation of corporations and the appropriations of State revenue for all purposes, in this State, in all of the United States, by the Federal Government, and by other nations. These subjects are being specially discussed and legislated upon at the present time throughout the world.

The committee desires the co-operation of all interested in these subjects and requests your opinion as to any defects in the present laws of the Commonwealth relating to the formation, regulation and taxation of corporations, associations, partnerships or individuals, the exemption of them or any of them from taxation, the appropriation of the revenue of the State, and any changes therein which you may think necessary.

You will notice that the resolution requires a report to be made to the Legislature in 1913, and we therefore request an early reply, as it is important that all suggestions be received for consideration prior to the public meetings which the committee may hold. We should also be glad to have from you the names and addresses of any persons whom you may know who are specially qualified to give to the committee information or assistance in the consideration of these most important subjects.

Very truly yours,

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary.

Please reply to
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
Counsel.

These letters were sent to all of the individuals, institutions, associations and corporations in the Commonwealth as follows:

National Banks,
State Banks,
Trust Companies,
Savings Institutions and Bankers in the State.
Members of the Lawyers' Club, and of the Law Association of Philadelphia, and
Members of the County Bar Association and Representative Lawyers of Pennsylvania,
Newspapers in Pennsylvania,
Trade Journals,
Commercial Journals,
Medical Journals,
Dental Journals,
Legal Journals,
Members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association,
Trade Associations,
Business Associations,
Building and Loan Associations,
All Judges of all Courts,
Insurance Companies,
State Officials.
County Officials, (every county),
Members of State Senate,
Members of House of Representatives,
Mayors of principal cities, boroughs, etc.,
Officials of Hospitals,
Homes, State Institutions, semi-State Institutions,
Manufacturing Companies,
Gas Companies,
Water Companies,
Land Companies,
Land Improvement Companies,
Homestead Companies,
Hotel Companies,
Miscellaneous Companies,
Brick Companies,
Clay Companies,
Stone Companies,
Slate Companies,
Quarry Companies,

Bridge Companies,
Turnpike Companies,
Brewing Companies,
Distilling Companies,
Coal Companies,
Coke Companies,
Coal Mining Companies,
Oil Companies,
Mining Companies,
Light Heat and Power Companies,
Market Companies,
Railroad Companies,
Railway Companies,
State Grange,
Transportation Companies,
Ferry Companies,
Telephone Companies,
Telegraph Companies,
Fertilizer Companies,
Electric Light Companies,
Foreign Corporations registered with the Auditor-General.

And to thousands of representative citizens throughout the Commonwealth and elsewhere, known to us, of or whom we were informed, as being interested in the subjects under consideration.

Every interest and activity of the Commonwealth affected by the payment to, or expenditures by, the Commonwealth, or having to do with the creation, conduct or regulation of corporations, was so recognized and communicated with, and appreciation of this recognition was expressed in many letters, containing opinions, suggestions, and recommendations, as various as the writers, to all of whom we have replied and with many of whom we have discussed in detail the subjects involved.

We have collected much data upon both of the subjects, formation and regulation of corporations and State revenues, and upon the relation of State revenues to those of the Commonwealth's several sub-divisions; from all the States of the United States, and from the Federal Government and from foreign countries. We have also obtained information as to the methods of assessing and collecting taxes from all cities of the world having a population of one hundred thousand and upwards, and upon all of these matters we have sought the opinions of authors of books, past and present, treating thereupon.

Your Committee held public hearings in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie, and Scranton. Over 10,000 notices thereof were sent to all interests throughout the Commonwealth, and all newspapers were requested to inform the people of these meetings, so that as a result of this they received the widest publicity, and the opportunities for hearings and the general discussion were the subject of favorable editorial and news comment. We were cordially received in these several cities, and the interest of the people in our proceedings, and their knowledge and discussions of the subject were earnest and helpful.

In Philadelphia your Committee heard representatives from hospitals and charitable institutions in that city and surrounding counties, educational institutions, physicians, financial institutions, trust companies, Real Estate Brokers' Association, life insurance companies, Board of Revision of Taxes, county officials, Manufacturers' Club, Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, Mayor of Philadelphia, street railway companies, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, corporations of all classes and representative men prominent in general activities, county officials from Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Bucks and Berks Counties, and the Mayors of Easton, Reading and Chester.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., your Committee heard representatives from hospitals, homes and other charitable institutions in that city and surrounding counties, manufacturers, bankers, trust companies, city officials, county officials, County Tax Revision Board, Bar Association, real estate brokers, Single Tax Society, educational institutions, Chamber of Commerce, Retail Dealers' Association, glass manufacturers, steel and iron interests, State Grange, insurance companies, Allegheny County Laundrymen's Association, Pennsylvania State Laundrymen's Association, Manufacturers' Association, Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, corporations of all classes, county officials of surrounding counties, the Mayor of Pittsburgh and representative men of that locality.

In Erie, Pa., your Committee heard representatives from charitable institutions, lawyers, city and county officials, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, farmers bar associations, merchants' associations, public service corporations, manufacturing companies, Pennsylvania Maunfacturers' Association, corporations of all classes and representative men of the locality.

In Scranton, Pa., your Committee heard representatives from charitable institutions, city and county officials, Mayor of Williamsport, Board of Trade, Bar Association, water companies and other public service corporations, coal companies, financial institutions, brokers manufacturing companies, corporations of all classes, and individuals who were the representative men of the locality.

In all upwards of 100 persons spoke at these hearings, gave their opinions and suggestions and were questioned by your Committee and counsel. Many hundreds appeared as spectators, but affected by the subjects under consideration. Your Committee gave the utmost latitude for discussion and suggestion, both at the public hearings and by means of letters and arguments to it in written form, and these public meetings were a practical success.

Not only attorneys representing various interests appeared before us, but business men as well, encouraged to present their views in their own way, and they gave in many cases the most valuable material for consideration. The State Grange, Manufacturers' Associations, Board of Trade, charitable aid societies, real estate brokers' associations, and, best of all, those who represented the community at large were heard and their views have been considered. Such a subject as the taxation of anthracite coal brought out an admirable discussion of all sides of the problem.

Counsel for the Committee attended all the hearings and aided in questioning those who appeared, and in general consulted with your Committee in all the steps taken and conclusions arrived at.

CORPORATION LAWS.

The Committee of 1911 reported:

"While most of the information and argument addressed to your Committee was on the subject of the revenue laws of the State, yet a great deal of material was gathered on the subject of the corporation laws generally which was entrusted to them by the Resolution.

"Aside from the Acts applying specially to all varieties of corporations, and particularly to railroad, insurance and banking corporations, some of which are incorporated under statutes existing prior to 1873, corporations of the class known generally as business coroprations are incorporated in our State under the Act of April 29, 1874, and its very numerous amendments and supplements, which amount to the number of fifty-seven. In addition there are over a hundred other Acts which apply to the same subject.

"It is an undoubted fact that in the thirty-six years during which the law has been in existence, in consequence of these supplements and amendments, the law has unavoidably fallen into a state of contradiction and confusion on many points (particularly by reason of subsequent amendments ignoring those previously made), and is in some other points not in accord with the modern trend of legislation. Many matters have been suggested as to which these laws may be improved; and these have commended themselves to your Committee. But they do not feel that the situation is one which calls for a piece-meal revision. The laws are familiar and have been construed on most moot points, so that their operation upon everyday matters is well understood. It is not deemed advisable to recommend any radical changes until a complete revision of the whole body of the law can be presented as a corporation code or system, and such few matters as need to be cleared up or supplied can be deferred until that time. Such changes from the settled policy of the State as are deemed presently advisable can be better made in this way, and be better fitted to the body of the existing law.

"A uniform business corporation law is now under consideration by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The first draft of such a law was made and printed in December, 1909, and presented for public discussion, and your Committee has been much interested in its perusal. At the same time this is not the final draft of the law, some parts of it having since been further revised and furnished to your Committee; and a further revision is to follow. The Commissioners have themselves advised your Committee under date of October, 21, 1910, to defer action in this regard. In view of the very general adoption of many of the laws recommended by this conference, Pennsylvania having adopted

the Negotiable Instruments Law (1901, P. L. 194), and the Warehouse Receipts Law (1909, P. L. 19), Bills of Landing Act (1911, P. L. 838), Stock Transfer Act, (1911, P. L. 126), your Committee feels that before a general revision of the corporation law is undertaken, the proposed uniform business corporation law should have careful consideration.

"Following the report of a special committee, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, at its meeting in 1910, adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to draft and present an Act to the next Legislature for the appointment of a commission to revise and unify the statutes of the State. The majority of the Bar Association Committee has determined that the task of going over the whole statute law is too much to be done in the first instance, and has recommended that a definite branch of the law be considered by such a commission to report to the Legislature of 1913, and that the branch of the law to be taken up should include, among other things, private corporations, meaning by this to exclude public service corporations, insurance companies and the like.

"If your Committee is continued it will co-operate with that of the Bar Association in the consideration of this most important subject. This action of the committees of the Bar Association successively narrowing the field of proposed statutory revision is another evidence of the very large nature of the task, which has made it impracticable if not impossible for your Committee, with the means at its disposal, to do aught but lay some of the ground for future work.

"Your Committee, therefore, does not submit any recommendations with respect to the laws in general governing the organization and conduct of corporations. If the duties of the Committee be continued, as hereinafter recommended, this and other subjects not presently ripe for legislation can be investigated and considered and reported upon to the Legislature of 1913."

Your Committee in fulfillment of its promise, as above, has made further investigation and given serious consideration as to the best way to accomplish the desired object; that is, to codify or put into orderly shape the Act of 1874 and the many amendments and supplements thereto, so that all who have to do with the formation and regulation of corporations can easily learn and understand their rights and obligations thereabout.

We have deemed it inadvisable to attempt to so codify the laws relating to all kinds of corporations, considering it better to proceed along the lines followed by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the Pennsylvania Bar Association and limit our action to Private Business Corporations, excluding those engaged in public service, insurance and the like, the opinion of the Committee being that once there was adopted a satisfactory Act relating to private business corporations, it could be easily adjusted to include the other classes.

To this end we submit the draft of "An Act to provide for the incorporation, regulation and dissolution of certain business corporations," which is made part hereof. See Appendix of this Report.

In this draft are given the present law, the changes proposed or suggested, the reason therefor, the States where the law agrees, or, as the case may be, differs, with that of Pennsylvania, and the decisions of the Courts thereabout, all these features so presented that "he who runs may read."

Nearly 11,000 copies of the draft of this proposed Act were distributed throughout the Commonwealth among all trust companies, savings institutions, bankers, lawyers, newspapers trade and commercial journals, legal journals, trade and business associations, all State officers and Judges, members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, and members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, building and loan associations, and to individuals known to be interested in the purposes of the Act. Copies were also sent to the Secretary of State of all States of the United States, each copy accompanied by the following letter:

Dear Sir:—This Committee submits herewith, for your careful consideration, criticism and suggestion, a tentative draft of a proposed 'Act to provide for the incorporation, regulation and dissolution of certain business corporations.

This Act has been prepared in deference to a general opinion and desire of all having to do with corporations, that the Act of 1874 (our general corporation law), and its many amendments (some inconsistent with others), should be embodied in one Act.

This is not in final shape, but is given to the public in this form, in much detail, to fully inform all interested, and to invite the fullest discussion, criticism and suggestion.

The resolution appointing this Committee requires a report to be made to the Legislature in January, 1913, and we therefore request an early reply with any criticism or suggestion as it is important that all suggestions be received prior to the public meetings which the Committee will hold in November. We also request the names and addresses of any persons whom you may know who are specially qualified to give to the Committee information or assistance in the consideration of this and State revenue, etc., etc.

Yours very truly,

JAS. F. WOODWARD,
Secretary.

Please reply to

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
Counsel.

which explained the attitude of the Committee thereto.

Hundreds of letters have been received in response to that communication. These contain, approval, as a whole, criticisms of the suggested changes, proposals of amendments by others, and some oppose any change in present laws. They are from representative lawyers from all sections of the Commonwealth, and a few from outside. They evidence an unusual interest in the subject, and justify the preparation and distribution of the draft. Though requests by the Committee of the Bar and others interested, for co-operation to the preparation of a concrete Corporation Act, had been time and again made, the responses had been few until the appearance of this proposed Act. All of which is to the Committee strongly persuasive, that, whilst it is difficult to have our citizens take the initiative in a subject, intelligent treatment of which combines legal learning and business ability and experience, they are ready to intelligently and unselfishly criticise the creature of authority when impressed with the belief that the public welfare and that alone prompted its creation.

Your Committee has considered these criticisms and suggestions and as a result thereof have in several respects made changes therein. Whilst this proposed Act would appear to contain the up-to-date thought of those whose opinions are "worth the while" and who have been sufficiently public-spirited to express them, your Committee feels that the recasting and codifying of the law upon a subject of almost universal application and of such vital import to the business life of our Commonwealth, should not be concluded until almost the "last voice" has been heard.

They appreciate that a radical change of the corporation laws might possibly at the present time be harmful to the Commonwealth, and whilst they do not assume the position that it would be better to "bear the ill we have than fly to others that we know not of," because they believe the proposed Act would cure some of our ailments thereabout, they have concluded that a little further time for consideration, etc., may be helpful.

They are also induced to this view by the following letter from the Conferenec of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws:

December 17, 1912.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, Esq.,
1005 Morris Building, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—Responding to your request for an expression of opinion as to the advisability of urging for passage a tentative draft of an Act providing for the incorporation, regulation and dissolution of certain business corporations, I have to say that I have examined the proposed Act prepared by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House or Representatives, which has been sitting during the year and for which you are counsel, though not with the critical care it deserves.

I see that the proposed Act is the outcome of much thought and I doubt not, if adopted, would be in many respects an improvement upon the existing law. It would seem, however, to be part of wisdom not to urge this Act for passage at the coming session of the Legislature, if for no other reason, because the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, made up of representatives of all the States, has under consideration the draft of a uniform law which it is hoped will be completed within a year, or, at most, two years.

It is obvious that there is great need for uniformity of legislation among the States on the subject of corporations. The success that has attended the efforts to secure uniformity on various commercial subjects, notably the Negotiable Instrument Act, the Warehouse Receipts Act, the Bills of Lading Act, the Sales Act and the Transfer of Stock Act, all of which, excepting the Sales Act, have been adopted in this State, warrants the belief that a uniform Act upon the subject of the incorporation of business companies may be reasonably expected. With this thought in mind, I think it would be wise to wait until another session of the Legislature before pressing for the passage of any new bill on the subject. The delay will give time for further study and comparison of views among experts, the result of which will surely be advantageous.

There is a justifiable discontent with the existing corporation law of the different States, and public opinion demands a remedy for acknowledged evils; but the problem is a difficult one and cannot be successfully solved by any one State though of course, if no agreement can be obtained upon a uniform law, we must accept the separate action of the State, and it will then be time to take up the Act suggested by your Committee.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WALTER GEORGE SMITH.

P. S. The foregoing letter is approved by my colleagues on the Commission, Hon. Wm. H. Staake and Robert Snodgrass, Esq.

They therefore do not recommend the adoption of the proposed Act at this session of the Legislature.

A Summary of Changes in Proposed Law follows:

Summary of the principal changes in the law proposed in the draft of an act to provide for the incorporation, regulation and dissolution of certain business corporations.

The suggested Act applies only to Private Business Corporations. It does not relate to public service corporations, or those organized for the purpose of insurance, building and loan, banking, or any business intended to derive profit from the loan or use of money, or which needs to condemn lands, or occupy highways, or corporations not for profit.

It has been prepared on the principle that no change in the present law should be made unless strong reasons exist therefor. The language of the present law is retained except when it is ambiguous, or strikingly awkward. As the main object of the Act is to clarify and simplify existing law, in the arrangement of the sections the Act of 1874 is disregarded, while several matters are included, notably the part on dissolution, which are not covered by existing statutes. When any act is prohibited the penalty and method of its enforcement is provided for in the same section.

The following are the principal changes in the suggested Act, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor.

A. Right to Incorporate for More than One Kind of Business.

Under existing law no corporation can be chartered with authority to transact more than one kind of business. In the suggested Act a corporation may be formed for two or more purposes (Section 2), each purpose to be stated separately in the articles of incorporation. (Section 31, (b).) This change is in accordance with the legislation in the majority of the States, the argument in its favor being that while it is clear that a public service business should not be combined with a purely private business no set reason has been given why persons engaged in a purely private business should be obliged to confine themselves to one purpose. The corporation, with the consent of two-thirds of its stockholders, may change or add to its purpose or purposes. (Section 11 (1), Section 11 (3).) This also accords with the legislation in the great majority of the States.

B. Incorporation Complete on Issuance of Certificate—Letters Patent.

The suggested act provides that incorporation shall be complete upon the issuance of the certificate of incorporation by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Under the present law the certificate must be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county where the chief operations are to be carried on before incorporation is complete. (Section 6 (1).) This has resulted in litigation upon the validity of acts done after the letters patent have issued, and before they have been recorded. It has also necessitated the passage from time to time of statutes validating, upon proper recording, acts done after the issuance of letters patent, and before record. The sub-section suggested removes the cause of this litigation and avoids the necessity of validating acts. By Section 9, recording in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which the principal office of the corporation is to be located is made a condition precedent to the commencement of business, and if debts are incurred before such recording, the directors responsible therefor are made jointly and severally liable.

The certificate is made conclusive evidence of due incorporation, whereas at present it is merely "competent evidence." (Section 6 (2).) Unde the present law, however, the Commonwealth is practically the only party which can question the certificate, in view of the principle that there can be no collateral attack upon its validity. In the suggested Act, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Governor must be satisfied that the requirements of the Act have been complied with before the certificate of incorporation is issued. When they have so satisfied themselves, and the certificate has been issued, the corporation should be protected thereafter from attack even by the Commonwealth. If false statements are made in the articles, the charter is subject to be forfeited. (See Section 61.) In suggesting this change in the present law the Act follows the law of Massachusetts and of England.

C. Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock to be Paid Before Commencement of Business.

The suggested Act distinguishes sharply between the right to become incorporated and the right to commence business. No changes, except in minor detail, are made in the existing method of securing "letters patent," or, as it is designated in the suggested Act, "certificate of incorporation." But before a corporation can commence business, "fifty per centum of the amount of capital stock specified in the articles of incorporation shall have been subscribed." (Section 9 (1) (b).) There is no provision in the present law requiring that any definite amount of capital stock shall be subscribed before the corporation begins business, though the requirement that ten per cent. must be paid in prior to incorporation indirectly requires that at least that amount must be subscribed prior thereto. The additional requirement obviously is for the protection of creditors and is a substantial earnest of the character of the corporation.

D. Purchase by the Corporation of Shares of its Own Stock Restricted.

Under the present law a corporation may invest its surplus or other funds or earnings in the purchase of shares of its own capital stock. The suggested Act prohibits such a purchase unless the shares of stock are paid in full and the consideration for them is paid out of the surplus of the corporation. (Section 13 (1a). See ibid. (b) and (c), for certain exceptions.)

The purchase by the corporation of its own stock reduces, at least temporarily, the capital stock, which is the fund on which creditors rely for payment. If the stock purchased is not full paid this fund is diminished as long as the stock is held by the corporation, and therefore it is submitted that the corporation should be permitted to invest its surplus in its own stock only when full paid.

E. Purchase of Stock of other Corporations Limited.

Under existing law corporations may purchase the stock of other corporations, either for the purpose of control or investment. The suggested Act limits the holding of the stock of another corporation to 20 per cent. of the outstanding stock of such corporation. Section 14.

If adopted this provision would prohibit what is known as the "Pyramid" and other forms of purchase for control. At the same time, the limitation, in view of the large number of corporations whose stock it may purchase, in no wise curtails the ability of the corporation to make purchase for the purpose of investment.

F. Provisions Designed to Prevent "Watered Stock."

Under the present law, while it expressly provided in the State Constitution (Art. 16, Sec. 7), that no corporation shall issue either stock or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received, it is possible to issue stock and bonds greatly in execss of the real value of the property. The present law does not provide any method by which the issue of stock and bonds far in excess of the real value of the property can be prevented;

while in case of loss to creditors, they only recover against the directors by proving actual fraud. The suggested Act provides that the directors are required to file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a statement verified by affidavit, setting forth the location, quantity and description of the property the number of shares or the value of the bonds to be issued; the names and addresses of the owners of the property or persons giving the labor or services, and their interest, if any, in the coporation; if the owners are officers, directors, or stockholders of the corporation, the price paid or agreed to be paid by them for the property which is to be transferred to the corporation must be given, and also copies of the contracts by which they acquired the ownership.

An issue of stock for property in violation of the provisions of the section is made void. (Section 20).

Where stock or bonds are to be issued for labor or services, a similar statement must be filed. (Section 20).

G. Forfeiture of Stock in Certain Cases for Non-payment of Calls and Assessments.

Under the present law, in case of non-payment of an assessment on stock, the directors are authorized to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay the amount due. In the suggested Act this power is continued, and in addition thereto, if a sufficient amount shall not be bid at such sale the stock and all previous assessments thereon may be forfeited to the corporation. (Section 23 (33).)

H. Shares Not Full Paid—Liability of Transferor.

The suggested Act requires certificates representing shares not full paid to have printed or stamped on their face the words, "Not full paid." If this provision is violated, an immediate liability to the corporation for the amount unpaid is imposed on the corporate official responsible. (Section 26).

The purpose of this provision is to afford protection not only to the purchasers of the stock, but also to creditors of the corporation.

Under the present law, the transferor, though not relieved from liability by the transfer or attempted transfer, for assessment and calls theretofore made, is relieved from liability for calls of the corporation after transfer. Under the suggested Act the transferor would remain liable for the amount, if any, remaining unpaid on such shares, for one year from the date of the transfer, though no call or assessment had been made before transfer, but the liability of the transferor would be secondary to that of his transferee. (Section 28 (2).)

The change is based on the theory that where the holder of non-full paid stock desires to transfer it, it is impracticable to go into questions of the financial condition of the transferee at the time of the transfer, and that therefore the transferor should be placed in the position of an insurer of the solvency of the transferee for at least a definite period of time. To put the matter in another way, the sub-section is a compromise between the practical necessity of protecting the creditors of the corporation and the desirability of making marketable stock which is not fully paid.

I. Liability of Directors for False Statement.

Under the present law, the directors of certain corporations (Clause 18, Corporations) are liable for all the debts contracted during their term of office, if they sign a statement containing a material representation, knowing the same to be false. The same liability, though limited to the amount of the dividend, is imposed in case a dividend is declared when the corporation is either insolvent or would be made insolvent by the payment of the dividend. In the suggested Act, in the case of false statements, the directors and officers are only liable to the creditors of the corporation for any loss or damage arising therefrom; but, on the other hand, they are liable in such case, not only when they knew the statement to be false, but also when with reasonable care they could have known it to be false. (Section 45 (a).)

The liability for illegal dividends is made a liability to the corporation for the amount of such illegal dividend. If the liability is not enforced by the directors within 60 days, any director who dissented to the declaration of the dividend, or any stockholder, or any judgment creditor of the corporation may bring an action in the name of the corporation to enforce the liability. (Section 45 (b).)

The reason for this form of liability is that when the capital stock is illegally taken there should be an immediate liability imposed on those who have wrongfully taken it, to replace the amount taken, instead of compelling creditors to wait until the insolvency of the company, when the directors responsible for the act may no longer be connected with the company and be difficult to reach.

J. Method of Enforcing Liability for Unpaid Subscriptions in case Assets are not Sufficient to Pay Creditors.

Under the suggested Act, the liability of stockholders in case the assets of the corporation are insufficient to pay its creditors can be enforced only by a receiver appointed by the Court of equity on a bill brought by any stockholder or stockholders, or by any creditor or creditors. The right of a judgment creditor to attach any debt due by a stockholder to the corporation for calls or assessments is preserved. (Section 38 (4).)

Under the present law there is continual confusion as to the proper method of enforcing liability for unpaid subscriptions. It is submitted that the remedy of the creditors should be clear and definite, and that the only proper method when the corporation has insufficient property to meet its liabilities is to give to the creditors the right to have a receiver appointed, who, under the supervision of the court, can proceed against the stockholders and distribute the fund ratable among the creditors.

K. Special Reports to Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was given power in the tentative draft to call for special reports from any corporation when he deems it necessary. The suggested tentative draft also provided for official investigation of the affairs and conditions of any corporation by the Secretary or a person appointed by him for that purpose. (Section 47). This section is based on the principle that an executive officer of the Commonwealth should be permanently charged with the duty of making investigations, whenever in his judgment it is necessary for the Commonwealth to have complete information in regard to the condition of a corporation. See notes.

L. Consolidation of Corporations.

The section relative to the consolidation of corporations follow the present legislation, except that it is provided that the consolidated corporation shall not issue paid up capital stock in exchange for the capital stock of the consolidating corporations to an amount greater than the aggregate amount of the paid up capital stock of such corporations, plus any additional contributions of capital at the time of the consolidation. (Section 51.)

The purpose of this is to prevent over capitalization by the issuance of new stock in exchange for the old stock in excess of the vaule received by the new corporation.

M. Dissolution.

In the suggested Act a method of voluntary dissolution is provided, similar to that in force in New Jersey and numerous other States. The directors wind up the affairs of the corporation without recourse to the courts, unless an aplication for a receiver is made by an interested party, in which case the court may, in its discretion appoint such receiver, who supersedes the directors or any assignee in possession. (Section 58-64.)

Section 65 provides for the appointment of a receiver upon insolvency, and makes insolvency a ground for dissolution if, in the judgment of the court, the corporation should be dissolved.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

A strong demand came to your Committee for the exercise by the Commonwealth of "paternalism" with respect to what are conveniently termed "Investment Com-

panies.'' Upon the programme of the Republican State Convention of 1912, was the enactment of such a law. Your Committee recommends the draft of an Act effective to accomplish part of the purpose desired.

This purpose is to prevent the offering to the public of securities of corporations which either have no assets behind them, or which solicit money from customers to be used in speculative investments, or otherwise, upon schemes which are financially unsound. Both the ''Mexican Rubber Plantation'' men and the ''Get-rich-quick'' syndicates, which propose to multiply the money of their customers by speculating on the Stock Exchange, and which never pay profits to anyone except out of the capital contributed by later victims, are reached by this Act. By it all companies offering securities for sale, both domestic and foreign, are required to file with the Commissioner of Banking, their charter, their by-laws, and their scheme of doing business, as well as copies of all contracts which they propose to make with customers, and a statement of their financial standing. All changes in the method of doing business, and all changes of contracts are also required to be submitted before they are put into effect, and periodical reports of financial standing and special reports from time to time as demanded, are prescribed. The Commissioner also has complete visitorial powers, as in the case of banks. If the concern is lnancially unsound, or if its scheme of doing business is wrong, it is refused a license, and the selling of securities without such license is an offence. When the law has been so complied with the securities are then required to be so stamped, and also that the Comissioner does not in any wise recommend these securities. Such a law leaves ample room for every legitimate business enterprise, but it protects the people, not worldly or financially wise, from the consequence of using their small savings in ways with which they are unfamiliar and of the soundness of which they cannot judge. In these days there is a great deal of investment in securities of the value of which even an astute man can form no adequate judgment. A man who puts his money in a mortgage on a house can go and look at the house and the neighborhood and have the title examined. But a man who puts his money in an Oregon apple orchard can have no possible idea of the real merits of the particular enterprise, and probably has no trustworthy idea of the reliability of the people with whom he deals. And yet the prevalence of investments by leading members of the financial community of such kind that an accurate original estimate of value cannot be formed—as, for example, in the case of railroad securities—is a temptation to the man of small means to put his money into what he thinks are similar lines. Granting to the large and the small man the fullest liberty to risk his money as he sees fit, he should be protected from what (on the part of the man who seeks his money) is a false pretense,—false either because lack of assets or because of a business method mathematically doomed to failure instead of success. Why should not the investor be protected when he puts his savings into an investment of the kind indicated, just as he is protected when he puts his savings into a bank for the benefit of his old age, or into the purchase of an insurance policy for the benefit of his family?

The regulative force of public opinion does not affect these concerns. It has been strong to force public utility companies to make improvements in service, because those who make public opinion come in daily contact with the service. The investing class is much smaller and in most cases does not come into personal contact with financial management. The power of government should interfere when the individual is incapable of protecting himself, and this Act will be helpful.

But this law does not cover the whole field. It will reach the sale of securities in this State by the company which issues them and will prevent the solicitation of money from our citizens by concerns which are insolvent, or which propose to do business upon a fraudulent plan. But it is much more difficult to reach the individual who sells securities issued by another concern. An attempt to regulate the doing of business by such persons would interfere with ordinary legitimate brokerage business and probably also with transactions between individual citizens. It would not be practicable to compel a broker before he sold a share of stock of a corporation located, let us say, in the mining regions of the Pacific coast, to have the solvency of the corporation approved by the Commissioner of Banking. The broker has no means of compelling the corporation to make a report, or the information to make it himself. And yet the sale of such securities is both useful and necessary. Even the sale of the securities of an insolvent concern is sometimes useful and necessary, and it can best be done through brokers who make a business of dealing in that line. A law intended to reach fraud only must necessarily, from the generality of its terms, strike at legitimate trade, if it attempts to go beyond the regulation of the corporation itself. For these reasons, your Committee does not now present any Act more extensive in its provisions than the law above referred to, except in one particular.

In one respect the provisions of that law may be supplemented for the public good. The law prohibits the doing of business by corporations which offer securities for sale unless both the method of doing the business and the contract proposed to be made with the customer have been approved by the Banking Commissioner. This approval should also be required in the case of individuals who make a business of investing the money of others. It is especially aimed at such concerns as propose to use their customers' money in speculating on the stock exchange or in contracts for the future delivery of commodities. Accordingly, the draft of an Act is presented as follows:

An Act to regulate the business of receiving for investment, or of investing the money of others.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that no person or persons, firm or corporation in this State shall engage in the business of receiving for investment, or of investing, the money of others without having first complied with the provision of this Act. Every such person, persons, firm or corporation shall file, under oath, with the Banking Commissioner, a statement in writing, giving in full detail the plan upon which it is proposed to transact business, and a copy of all contracts, bonds or other instruments which it is proposed to make with or sell to customers. At the time of filing such statement a fee of ten dollars shall be paid.

Section 2. If, in the opinion of the Banking Commissioner, the proposed plan of business and proposed contract contain and provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business, the Banking Commissioner shall issue to such person or persons, firm or corporation, a statement that he, they or it have complied with the provisions of this Act, and that they are licensed to engage in the business of receiving money for investment, but such statement shall also recite in bold type that the Banking Commissioner in no wise recommends the person, persons, firm or corporation so licensed. For such license a further fee of ten dollars shall be paid.

Section 3. If any person, either on his own behalf or as the officer, agent or employee of another person, persons, firm or corporation, shall engage in the business of receiving for investment or of investing the money of others without a license therefor having first been obtained, or shall transact business upon any other plan, or shall make with or sell to customers any other contracts, bonds or other instruments than those set forth in the statement filed with the Banking Commissioner, without an additional statement thereof under oath having been filed and a license with respect thereto having been received, or shall attempt to do so, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, either or both, in the discretion of the Court.

An Act for the regulation of certain corporations, joint stock companies, limited partnerships, partnership associations and associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships organized under the laws of this or any other State, territory or Government which shall sell or negotiate for the sale of certain stocks, bonds or other securities, and relating to the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Banking with respect thereto, and punishing the violation thereof.

Section 1. All corporations, joint stock companies, limited partnerships, partnership associations and all associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships (other than State and national banks, trust companies, building and loan associations and corporations not organized for profit), organized or which shall be organized in this Commonwealth, whether incorporated or unincorporated, which shall sell or negotiate for the sale of any stocks, bonds or other securities of any kind or character other than bonds of the United States or of this Commonwealth, or of some municipal corporation of this Commonwealth, and bonds secured by mortgages on real estate located in this Commonwealth, to any person or persons in this Commonwealth other than those specifically exempted herein, shall be known for the purpose of this Act as a domestic investment company. Every such investment company organized in any other State, Territory or Government, or organized under the laws of any other State, Territory or Government, shall be known for the purpose of this Act as a foreign investment company.

Section 2. Before offering or attempting to sell any stocks, bonds or other securities of any kind or character other than those specially exempted in Section 1, of this Act, to any person or persons, or transacting any business whatever, in this Commonwealth, excepting that of preparing the documents hereinafter required, every such investment company, domestic or foreign, shall file in the office of the Commissioner of Banking of this Commonwealth, together with a filing fee of ten dollars, the following documents, to wit:

A statement showing in full detail the plan upon which it proposes to transact business.

A copy of all contracts, bonds or other instruments which it proposes to make with or sell to its contributors or customers.

A statement which shall show the name and location of the investment company, and an itemized account of its actual financial condition, and the amount of its property and liabilities, and such other information touching its affairs as said Commissioner of Banking may require.

A copy of its articles of incorporation or association, letters patent, charter, constitution and by-laws, with all amendments as then existing, and all other papers pertaining to its organization.

If it shall be an investment company organized under the laws of any other State, Territory or Government, incorporated or unincorporated, it shall also file with the said Commissioner of Banking a copy of the laws of such State, Territory or Government, under which it exists or is incorporated, and also a copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws and all amendments thereof which have been made, and all other papers pertaining to its organization.

Section 3. All of the above described papers shall be verified by the oath of a duly authorized officer of such investment company. All such papers, however, as are recorded or are on file in any public office shall be further certified to by the officer of whose records or archives they form a part, as being correct copies of such records or archives.

Section 4. Every foreign investment company shall also comply with the law then in force requiring the registration of an agent on whom service of process may be made by foreign corporations doing business in this Commonwealth.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Banking to examine the statements and documents so filed, and if said Commissioner of Banking shall deem it advisable he shall make or have made a detailed examination of such investment company's affairs, which examination shall be at the expense of such investment company, as hereinafter provided; and if he finds that such investment company is solvent, that its articles of incorporation or association, its constitution and by-laws, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract contain and provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business, and, in his judgment, promise a fair return of the stocks, bonds and other securities by it offered for sale, the Commissioner of Banking shall issue to such investment company a statement reciting that such company has complied with the provisions of this Act, that detailed information in regard to the company and its securities is on file in the office of the Commissioner of Banking for public inspection and information, that such investment company is permitted to do business in this Commonwealth; and such statement shall also recite in bold type that the Commissioner of Banking in no wise recommends the securities to be offered for sale by such company. At the time of issuing such statement the investment company shall pay to the Commissioner of Banking a further fee of ten dollars. But if said Commissioner of Banking finds that such articles of incorporation or association, charter, constitution and by-laws, plan of business or proposed contract contained any provision that is unfair, unjust, inequitable or oppressive to any class of contributors or customers, or if he decides from his examination of its affairs that said investment company is not solvent and does not intend to do a fair and honest business, and, in his judgment, does not promise a fair return on the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, then he shall notify such investment company in writing of his findings and it shall be unlawful for such company to do any further business in this Commonwealth until it shall so change its constitution and by-laws, articles of incorporation or association, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract and its general financial condition in such manner as to satisfy the Commissioner of Banking that it is solvent, and that its articles of incorporation or association, its constitution and by-laws, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract do provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business, and that it does, in his judgment, promise a fair return on the stocks, bonds and other securities by it offered for sale; provided, that all expenses paid or incurred and all fees or charges received or collected for any examination made under the provisions of this section of this Act shall be reported and recorded in detail by the Commissioner of Banking.

Section 6. It shall not be lawful for any investment company, either as principal or agent, to transact any business, in form or character similar to that set forth in Section 1 of this Act, except as is provided in Section 2 of this Act, until is shall have filed the papers and documents above provided for. No amendment of the charter, articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws of any such investment company shall become operative until a copy of the same has been filed with the Commissioner of Banking as provided in regard to the original filing of charters, articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws; nor shall it be lawful for any such investment company to transact business on any other plan than that set forth in the statement required to be filed by Section 2 of this Act, or to make any contracts other than that shown in the copy of the proposed contract required to be filed by Section 2 of this Act, until a written statement showing in full detail the proposed new plan of transacting business, and a copy of the proposed new contract shall have been filed with the Commissioner of Banking in like manner as provided in regard to the original plan of business and proposed contract, and the consent of the Commissioner of Banking obtained as to making such proposed new plan of transacting business and proposed new contract.

Section 7. Any investment company may appoint one or more agents, but no such agent shall do any business for said investment company in this State until he shall first register with the Commissioner of Banking as agent for such investment company, and for each of such registrations there shall be paid to the Commissioner of Banking the sum of one dollar. Such registration shall entitle such agent to represent such investment company as its agent until the first day of March following, unless said authority is sooner revoked by the Commissioner of Banking; and such authority shall be subject to revocation at any time by the Commissioner of Banking for cause appearing to him sufficient, after notice and hearing.

Section 8. Every investment company, domestic or foreign, shall file, at the close of business on December 31st and June 30th of each year, and at such other times as required by the Commissioner of Banking, a statement verified by the oath of a principal executive officer duly authorized thereto, setting forth in such from as may be prescribed by the said Commissioner of Banking, its financial condition and the amount of its assets and liabilities, and furnishing such other information concerning its affairs as said Commissioner may require. Each regular statement of December 31st and June 30th shall be accompanied by a filing fee of two dollars and fifty cents. An investment company failing to file its report at the close of business December 31st or June 30th of each year within ten days of that date, or failing to file any other or special report herein required within thirty days after receipt of request or requisition therefor, shall forfeit its right to do business in this Commonwealth.

Section 9. The general accounts of every investment company, domestic or foreign, doing business in this Commonwealth, shall be kept by double entry, and such company shall at least once in each month make a trial balance of such accounts, which shall be recorded in a book provided for that purpose; such trial balance and all other books and accounts of such company shall at all times during business hours, except on Sundays and legal holidays, be open to the inspection of stockholders and investors in said company or investors in the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, and to the Commissioner of Banking and his deputies.

Section 10. The Commissioner of Banking shall have general supervision and control, for the purpose of this Act, over any and all investment companies, domestic or foreign, doing business in this Commonwealth, and all such investment companies shall be subject to inspection or examination by the Commissioner of Banking or his duly authorized deputies, or any qualified examiner of the Department of the Commissioner of Banking, when such examiner is authorized in writing under the official seal of said Commissioner or his deputies, to make such examination of any such companies. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Banking or his deputy to so inspect and examine each of the said companies as often as he shall deem proper, and whenever he shall deem it necessary or proper he shall assign a qualified examiner or examiners to make such examination, who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the business and affairs of the said investment company or companies, to examine any of the officers or agents or employees thereof, or any officer or employee of any corporation or member of any firm or any individual in possession of any assets thereof, under oath or otherwise, and to examine any or all of the books, papers and records of the said investment companies, and shall make or cause to be made, in the manner aforesaid, a full and detailed report of the condition of said investment company; and such investment company shall pay a fee for each of such examinations of not to exceed ten dollars for each day or fraction thereof, plus the actual traveling and hotel expenses of said Commissioner of Banking or deputy, or official examiner, while he is absent from the office of the Commissioner of Banking for the purpose of making such examination, and the failure or refusal of any investment company to pay such fees, upon the demand of the Commissioner of Banking that the assets of any investment company do work a forfeiture of its right to do business in this Commonwealth.

Section 11. Whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner of Banking that the assets of any investment company doing business in this Commonwealth are impaired to the extent that such assets do not equal its libalities, or that it is conducting its business in an unsafe, inequitable or unauthorized manner, or is jeopardizing the interest of its stockholders or investors in stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, or whenever any investment company shall fail or refuse to file any papers, statements or documents required by this Act, without giving satisfactory reasons therefore, said Commissioner of Banking shall at once communicate such facts to the Attorney General, who shall thereupon apply in the name of the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of and wind up the business of such investment company, and if such fact or facts be made to appear it shall be sufficient evidence to authorize the appointment of a receiver and the making of such orders and decrees in such cases as equity may require.

Section 12. Any person who shall knowingly or willfully subscribe to or make or cause to be made any false statements or false entry in any book of such investment company, or exhibit any false paper with the intention of deceiving any

person authorized to examine into the affairs of such investment company, or shall make or publish any false statements of the financial condition of such investment company, or the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Section 13. Any person or persons, agent or agents, who shall sell or attempt to sell the stock, bonds or other securities of any investment company, domestic or foreign, or the stock, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, which have not complied with the provisions of this Act, or any investment company, domestic or foreign, which shall do any business or offer, or attempt to do any business, except as provided in Section 2 of this Act, which shall not have complied with the provisions of this Act, or any agent or agents who shall do or attempt to do any business for any investment company, domestic or foreign, in this Commonwealth, which agent is not at the time duly registered and has not fully complied with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each offense not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

Section 14. All fees herein provided shall be collected by the Commissioner of Banking, and by him paid into the State Treasury.

Section 15. The Commissioner of Banking is hereby authorized to appoint such clerks and deputies as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect.

Section 16. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with his provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

The Report to the Legislature of 1911, while postponing the revision of the General Corporation Laws of the Commonwealth, presented a fully developed scheme for regulating foreigin corporations doing business in Pennsylvania. The draft statute was the result of careful study of the laws of other States and the constitutional validity of many more or less popular features of those laws. It adapted to our use the most valuable parts and contained some novel provisions.

The Legislature of 1911, however, did not see fit to adopt this Act or any part of it. Aside from the Acts hereinafter referred to, treating in a partial way of the ownership of real estate by foreign corporations, the only action taken by the Legislature was the passage of the Act of June 8, 1911, P. L. 710, which regulated the doing of business by foreign corporations and prescribed the mode of registration of an agent for service of process. This Act made the Secretary of the Commonwealth the agent for all foreign corporations for service of process, and required such corporations to file a power of attorney appointing that official their agent for this purpose. The Act, however, does not meet the evils pointed out by your Committee in its previous report, and fully set forth in the notes herein.

The difficulty with the previously existing law was that its several penalties were ineffectual in practice to compel registration by a very large number of foreign corporations doing business in this Commonwealth. The penalty was not actually enforced. Especially with the smaller companies, their existence was not brought to the attention of the Commonwealth's officials, who were already overburdened with work. As a result, many foreign corporations came into this Commonwealth and did business with our citizens, and when it became necessary to bring suit against them, it was found there was no one upon whom service of process could be made. In other words, while the Act sought to compel the appointment of an agent, there was no automatic process by which some person easily reached was to act as the agent in cases where there was no designation.

Following the practice in other States, the Act recommended by your Committee gives the corporation the liberty of appointing its own agent, or agents, at a designated place or places, but provides that if the corporation should do business without appointing such an agent, the Secretary of the Commonwealth should thereby become the agent of the corporation for service of process. The validity of such a provision is fully discussed and justified in these notes.

It is also provided in this draft Act that in case of the service on the Secretary of the Commonwealth, further actual service should be had outside of the Commonwealth. The purpose of this was to satisfy the technical requirements of the law by service of process within the Commonwealth upon some one who should be by law created the agent of the corporation, so that the corporation was "brought into court," and also to certify the demands of natural justice, by giving actual notice outside of the Commonwealth. The corporation will then have a real opportunity to defend, and need not suffer judgment by default, as might happen if service of process was made only on the State official, who might have no means of conveying actual notice of such service to the corporation itself.

The Act of 1911 seems to your Committee to be wrong in principle, because of its forces upon the foreign corporation in every instance what is really a fictitious agency. A corporation should have the choice of appointing its own agent in all cases where it genuinely tries to comply with our laws, and should only be compelled to accept an agent whose acts cannot be controlled, in case it defies our laws. The Act of 1911 requires the Secretary of the Commonwealth to mail to the corporation, at a designated address, the process thus served, and in the final result, what the Act of 1911 provides for is service of process upon a foreign corporation by mail notice only, although it is doing its best to comply with our laws. Such notice, except in case of necessity, is opposed to the law everywhere, which requires service of process to be actual, instead of presumtive, and to be made by a responsible officer.

The Act of 1911 also failed to adopt other features of the Act drafted by your Committee, which the Committtee then thought and still believes to be valuable. There is no provision in the Act for the filing by a foreign corporation of its charter in this Commonwealth, so that our citizens may know the foundation of its organization and powers. The Act (1911) did not regulate the burden of proof in actions at law with respect to compliance by the foreign corporations with our laws. The law should be that compliance should be taken to be admitted unless put in issue specially. This is analogous to the provision by which the existence of a corporation is taken to be admitted unless specially put in issue, as made by the Act of June 24, 1885, P. L. 149, and unnecessarily re-enacted by the Act of June 9, 1911, P. L. 723.

As your Committee believes that its draft Act is a better regulation of foreign corporations than the Act of 1911, so far as the latter goes, and that it contains other valuable features which should be the law, that draft is again presented to the Legislature with the recommendation that it be passed. It is hoped that the Act will solve some of the most important present problems in dealing with corporations. The same ground is not covered by the proposed Act herewith submitted with regard to private business corporations. Full explanatory notes are added, giving the source of the particular provisions, the authorities for their validity, and the reasons, practical and legal, why they are necessary.

A brief statement of the most important provisions in addition to those already referred to in commenting on the Act of 1911, is as follows:

Authority to foreign corporations to hold real estate in Pennsylvania upon complying with our law. This followed requests from all sources which have been repeated in the last two years. Pennsylvania has been almost alone in the situation of refusing the right to hold real estate to corporations who comply with our laws regulating them. Besides Pennsylvania only Nebraska makes a rule of prohibiting the holding of real estate by foreign corporations. In 30 States the rule is otherwise.

No good reason for this policy has been advanced. It is probably a relic of the necessities of feudal duties, which prevented all aliens from owning real estate. We have got rid of this as to individuals, even in case of dower.

The most curious feature of the present Pennsylvania law is the numerous exceptions which have been created by statute from time to time with respect to special classes of foreign corporations. These classes bear little or no relation to each other, and have no characteristics which would justify the holding of real estate as distinguished from other kinds not so included.

In addition, the Legislature of 1911 added to the exceptions by the Act of June 23, 1911, P. L. 1115, extending the privilege to a curious variety of corporations having to do, in some way or another, with electricity; and the Act of April 20, 1911, P. L. 68, extending the privilege to foreign corporations formed for the purpose of manufacturing garden implements and dealing in seeeds, etc.

Only the Commonwealth can take advantage of violation of the law by bringing proceedings to escheat such lands, and in practice such proceedings are never instituted. From time to time such corporations take title to real estate and then convey to citizens. This has caused the passage of various validating Acts, forgiving all such past offenses, and the Legislature of 1911 added to the list by the Act of March 7, 1911, P. L. 13, repeated in the same words by the Act of June 15, 1911, P. L. 955, and substantially repeated by the Act of June 23, 1911, P. L. 1114.

What good reason can their be for continuing a policy of which no advantage is ever taken, as to violations of which periodical pardons, of an omnibus character, are issued by the Legislature, and upon which inroads are continually made by each successive Legislature at the request of special interests which desire exemption form time to time, thus giving rise to one of the most obnoxious forms of special legislation? What reason of policy there is for permitting a corporation which manufactures velvet, ice or pyroligneous acid to own real estate and prohibiting such ownership by manufacturing corporations or other business corporations generally, if they happen to be chartered by another State, it is impossible to conceive. These corporations are permitted to do business with us on the same terms as our own corporations. They are permitted to hold all sorts of personal property. They have established themselves among us to stay, and they do, in fact, in a great many cases, own real estate under the cover of trusteeship or leases for 99 years, or real estate holding companies. It is a reproach to our law that these companies are forced to accomplish by subterfuge in this way what they should have the right to do openly.

In one respect, however, the Act of 1911 did follow the lines recommended by your Committee. This is the provision in Section 4, that contracts entered into by a foreign corporation which shall do business in the Commonwealth without complying with the law, shall be validated if, before commencing an action they shall comply with the law and pay a license fee or fine of $250. The previous state of the law, which invalidated contracts so made and gave no opportunity for repentance, failed to compel foreign corporations to register, and failed to put money in our Treasury, but did not permit gross injustice to be done by individuals who pleaded such noncompliance to escape from paying honest debts.

In the opinion of your Committee, however, the Act of 1911 did not go far enough. It should have provided —as the Act drafted by your Committee does provide— that the corporation should not only register and pay a fine, but should also pay the bonus and taxes which the Commonwealth had not yet got. The Act of 1911 merely requires a compliance with its provisions but not the payment of bonus and taxes.

And if the policy thus inaugurated is a wise one, there is no reason why it should not be extended to past Acts as well. The invalidation of contracts was not part of the penalty prescribed by the original Foreign Corporation Act of 1874, or by any other statute. It was a result of construction by the courts. It has not been a part of our law upon which our citizens relied in dealing with foreign corporations, or if any have so relied on it they have been men of small conscience designing to take advantage of a loophole in the law. The policy of validating such contracts with respect to past matters was recognized by the Legislature of 1907, (P. L. 205). The same policy is indicated by the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 172. It is anomalous that there should be a period extending from 1907 to 1911 as to which the law permits such an evasion of just obligations, while as to the period before and the period after that time the law is otherwise, although the general policy of requiring the registration of foreign corporations and forbidding actions on contract until the corporations are registered, remains the same for all periods. A further validating Act has therefore been drafted.

The Act drafted by your Committee includes a provision by which foreign corporations which have their principal place of business in this Commonwealth are in effect prohibited from resorting to the Federal Courts. A corporation cannot be denied its remedy in the Federal Courts, but it can be refused the right to do business for the future if in any particular case it does resort to the Federal Courts. The argument is—and it is in line with the practice elsewhere—that a corporation which is really doing business here and the foreign birth of which is but an accident, should confine its litigation to the local courts as though it was in theory, as it is in fact, one of our own citizens.

The same considerations apply to the regulation by the courts of the internal affairs of foreign corporations owned by our citizens and having their business here. As pointed out in the notes our courts have held, (in conformity with decisions elsewhere), that they have no authority over these concerns. A step in the direction which the draft Act proposes to take is found in the recent case of Machen vs. Machen, 237 Pa. 212, holding that our courts might compel directors of a foreign corporation which kept its books here to exhibit them to stockholders.

An Act to regulate foreign corporations, That is to say, corporations, joint stock companies, partnerships limited partnership associations, and all associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations, not possessed by individuals or partnerships, organized, under any laws other than those of this Commonwealth, doing business in this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that any foreign corporations may own or convey real estate within this Commonwealth as fully as any corporation might which was organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for a similar purpose, provided that such corporation at the time of acquiring title to the real estate shall have complied fully with the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the doing of business in this Commonwealth by foreign corporations; and provided further, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt said real estate and such corporations from taxation as otherwise required by law.

Section 2. The non-compliance by a foreign corporation with the laws of this Commonwealth may only be taken advantage of with respect to real estate by the Commonwealth itself, and before the same shall have come into the ownership of a purchaser for value in good faith.

Section 3. The title to any real estate in this Commonwealth now or heretofore owned by or in trust for any such foreign corporation is hereby confirmed with the same effect as if the said real estate had been purchased, held or owned under the provisions of this Act, upon the said corporation complying with the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the doing of business by foreign corporations, and paying the bonus on its capital stock required by law, and all State taxes for each year that it shall have done business in this Commonwealth, together with such interest and penalties thereon as shall have been settled against it by the officers of this Commonwealth.

Section 4. The term "foreign corporation," as used in this Act, shall be construed to mean all corporations, joint stock companies, partnerships limited, partnership associations, and all associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, organized under any laws other than those of this Commonwealth, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to such corporations heretofore or now or hereafter doing business in this Commonwealth.

NOTE.

This draft Act is composed of the sections of the draft Foreign Corporations Act, put together by themselves, in order that the Legislature may conveniently, if it so desires, enact this provision of the law without the rest.

A difficulty which foreign corporations have to contend with in this Commonwealth is that their fiscal year does not correspond with the year for which reports to our officers for purposes of taxation are required to be made up. This becomes more aggravated when the corporation does business in a great number of States, as each State may, and often does, have a different tax year. A like difficulty exists as to the matters required to be reported, which must be cast in different forms in the different States. As to the last matter, it is not practicable for any one State to lead in the movement for uniformity, and the roform must come from such a body as the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. But with respect to the fiscal year, a basis for reform already exists.

The calendar year is so natural a division that it must be the basis for any uniformity which may be achieved, and the fact that the Federal Corporation Law prescribed the calendar year as the fiscal year makes it imperative that all corporations should make at least one report upon the basis of the calendar year and tends strongly to compel this as the uniform year for all corporations.

During the past four years many complaints were made to your Committee of the lack of uniformity in the period for which reports are required of domestic corporations. It was suggested that some corporations, (as department stores), do not find the holidays a convenient time for stock taking, and that each corporation should have the privilege of making its own fiscal year its tax year. This would be confusing and burdensome to the authorities and might lead to evasion. Certainty is as desirable as uniformity. For the benefit of both foreign and domestic companies, therefore, your Committee recommends the adoption of the calendar year, and presents the draft of an Act to accomplish this. To it are added notes showing the present lack of uniformity.

The attention of your Committee was called to evils growing out of the practice of foreign corporations in issuing securities "tax free." Cases have risen where securities were issued by foreign corporations containing provisions that guaranteed the payment of interest free of Pennsylvania taxes. This provision has sometimes been so worded as to compel the corporation to pay only such taxes as it is required by Pennsylvania to deduct from the interest paid to the holder of the security and to remit to the Commonwealth. As foreign corporations are not required by law to deduct or remit any such interest, the corporations did not in fact pay the tax, and the holder was compelled to pay it himself. This was contrary to his expectation derived from a hasty reading of the language or from misleading advertisements. There are cases existing in which the foreign corporation undertook to pay all taxes assessed by the State of Pennsylvania. In such case also as the foreign corporation was not compellable to make any loan tax report to this Commonwealth, the holder of the security was compelled to return the security to the tax officers, and to pay the tax himself, and then sue the corporation for the money so paid. In either case the result was irritation on the part of the security holder, and often complaint against our taxing officers that they did not collect the tax from the corporation itself. The security holder did not realize that the agreement of the corporation could not change the method by which we collect our taxes. The corporation took advantage of that method, and its knowledge that it would not be required to make a return to the Commonwealth or to pay the tax direct thereto to misleading representations. What remedy is to be applied as long as the present system exists your Committee is at a loss to suggest. Doubtless the remedy most often applied in practice is that the security holder, either through ignorance or easy conscience, does not return the security for taxation, relying on the representation that it is tax free in Pennsylvania. The solution will probably be found when a more efficient method is found of taxing foreign securities held by our citizens, and of compelling a more accurate return by domestic corporations of the securities held by our citizens, as distinguished from those held by non-residents, which are taxable. A step in the latter direction is proposed elsewhere in this report in discussing the collection of revenue. Attention is also directed to the proposal to radically alter the principle by which loans of domestic corporations are taxed, so as to include all such loans. This, however, will not affect foreign corporations.

An Act to regulate foreign corporations, that is to say, corporations, joint stock companies, partnerships limited, partnership associations and all associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships organized under any laws other than those of this Commonwealth, doing business in this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. A foreign corporation shall not do any business in this Commonwealth until said corporation shall have established an office and appointed an agent for the transaction of its business therein. (1.)

Section 2. It shall not be lawful for any such corporation to do any business in this Commonwealth until it shall file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County in which its principal office is located, a copy of its articles of incorporation or of its charter or of the statute or legislative, executive or governmental acts or other instrument of authority by which it was created and all alterations and amendments thereof, (2) duly certified by the authorized officer of the government under the laws of which such corporation was organized, (3) and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth a statement under the seal of said corporation and signed by the president attested by the secretary thereof, showing the title and objct of said corporation, the location of its principal office for the transaction of business in this Commonwealth, and the name or names of its authorized agent or agents therein. (4) A fee of one hundred dollars ($100.00) for filing such statement shall be paid to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the use of the State.

Section 3. Any person or persons, agent, officer or employee of any such foreign corporation who shall transact any business within this Commmonwealth for any such foreign corporation without having complied with the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days and by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or either, at the discretion of the Court trying the same; (5) but the said person or persons, agent, officer or employee, shall not be personally liable for any acts done in the transaction of business within this Commonwealth for such foreign corporation, except in the case of insurance companies. (6.)

Section 4. If any foreign corporation shall do any business in this Commonwealth without having complied with the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the doing of business in this Commonwealth by foreign corporations (7) all contracts relating to such business made or to be performed within this Commonwealth shall be void (8) and no action at law or in equity for any cause of action arising out of such doing of business shall be maintained by it in the Courts of this State, (9) but if any foreign corporation, prior to the commencement of an action on any contract made heretofore or hereafter without having so complied or prior to the commencement of any other action, shall comply with said laws and shall also pay the bonus on its capital stock required by law and all State taxes for each year that it shall have done business in this Commonwealth, together with such interest and penalties thereon as shall have been settled against it by the officers of this Commonwealth, such contracts made prior thereto shall be validated and such foreign corporations may maintain action thereon and all other actions both at law and in equity in the Courts of this Commonwealth. (10.)

Section 5. The doing of business in this Commonwealth by any foreign corporation shall be taken to be its irrevocable assent to be sued in the Courts of this State upon any liability arising out of acts done in the course of such business, irrespective of whether such corporation be doing business in this Commonwealth at the time suit is brought. (11.)

Section 6. If all the agents designated by any foreign corporation shall die or resign or be otherwise disqualified to act as the agents of the corporation under this Act, or if their authority to act as such be revoked, and such corporation shall not within thirty days thereafter designate a new agent or agents, (12) or if such corporation shall cease to maintain as one of its officers the place designated as its principal office, and shall not designate another office in place thereof, (13) or if any foreign corporation shall do any business within this Commonwealth without the provisions of this Act being complied with, (14) the said corporation shall be taken to have consented that the Secretary of the Commonwealth or his Deputy shall be its agent for the service of process, and that service upon him or his Deputy shall be as effectual as though served upon an agent specially designated by such corporation under this Act, (15) provided, that in case of service upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth or his Deputy such process shall also be served upon such foreign corporation, or upon the officers theerof wherever it or they may be found, whether in this Commonwealth or not, in the same manner as though found in this Commonwealth. (16) Such service may be made by any competent person and proof thereof made by his affidavit. Such service shall be made twenty days before any judgment in such suit shall be rendered. (17.)

Section 7. Any foreign corporation may own or convey real estate within this Commonwealth as fully as any corporation might which was organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for a similar purpose (18), provided, that such corporations, at the time of acquiring title to the real estate, shall have complied fully with the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the doing of business in this Commonwealth by foreign corporations, and provided further, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt said real estate and such corporation from taxation as otherwise required by law.

Section 8. The non-compliance by a foreign corporation with the laws of this Commonwealth may only be taken advantage of with respect to real estate by the Commonwealth itself, (19) and before the same shall have come into the ownership of a purchaser for value in good faith. (20.)

Section 9. The title to any real estate in this Commonwealth now or hereafter held by, or in trust for, any such foreign corporation, is hereby confirmed to the same effect as if the said real estate had been purchased, held or owned under the provisions of this Act, upon the said corporation complying with the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the doing of business by foreign corporations and paying the bonus on its capital stock required by law and all State taxes for each year that it shall have done business in this Commonwealth, together with such interest and penalties thereon as shall have been settled against it by the officers of this Commonwealth. (21.)

Section 10. In all actions the compliance by a foreign corporation with the laws of this Commonwealth shall be taken as admitted unless the party asserting non-compliance shall put the same in issue by special plea of appropriate character; and when so put in issue the burden of proving compliance shall be on the party asserting the same, and the certificate of the proper public officers as to the facts connected with such compliance shall be proof thereof. (22.)

Section 11. The Courts of this Commonwealth, both at law and in equity, shall have jurisdiction over all matters concerning the internal management of any foreign corporation doing business in this Commonwealth, the principal office of which for the doing of its business with the public shall be in this Commonwealth, whenever it shall appear that the judgment or decree of the Court can be enforced in this Commonwealth. (23.)

Section 12. If any foreign corporation which has its principal office for the doing of its business with the public within this Commonwealth shall without the consent of record of the adverse parties, remove to a Federal Court any action pending against it in any court of this Commonwealth, excepting in such cases as a corporation created under the laws of this Commonwealth may do so, or shall without such consent begin an action against a citizen of this Commonwealth in any Federal Court, or shall, upon the request of the adverse party, refuse to discontinue the same, such action on the part of the corporation shall forfeit its right to do any business in this Commonwealth, and it shall thereafter be deemed not to have complied with the laws of this Commonwealth. (24.) Such forfeiture shall be declared by proceedings in the same nature of a writ of quo warranto on the suggestion of the Attorney General. (25.)

Section 13. The term "foreign corporation" as used in this Act shall be construed to mean all corporation, joint stock companies, partnerships limited, partnership associations and all associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, (26) organized under any laws other than those of this Commonwealth.

Section 14. The provisions of this Act shall apply to foreign corporations of all kinds doing business within this Commonwealth, including those foreign corporations now doing business in this Commonwealth, which shall comply with the provisions of this Act within sixty days of its passage, (27) and is intended to supply a uniform system as to them. All Acts or parts of Acts, general and special, and Acts applying to particular class or classes of foreign corporations and inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed. (28.)

Section 15. The following Acts and parts of Acts be and the same are hereby repealed as to all matters arising after the date of the approval of this Act. (29.) (30.)

So much of Section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to facilitate the collection of debts against corporations," approved March 21, 1849, (P. L. 216), as reads as follows:

"And in the commencement of any suit or action against any such foreign corporation, process may be served upon any officer, agent or engineer of such corporation, either personally or by copy, or by leaving a certified copy at the office, depot or usual place of business of said corporation, and such service shall be good and valid in law to all intents and purposes."

Section 6 of an act entitled, "An Act relating to County Prisons, to the Foster Home Association, and Cawanesque Plank Road Company, to apportion the rent of wharves and docks in the port of Philadelphia, and relative to the service of process on foreign insurance companies and other corporations." Approved April 8, 1851. (P. L. 353.)

An act entitled, "An Act relative to insurance companies." Approved April 24, 1857. (P. L. 318.)

An Act entitled "A supplement to an Act in relation to insurance companies, approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven." Approved April 8, 1868. (P. L. 70.)

Section 13 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish an Insurance Department." Approved April 4, 1873. (P. L. 20.)

An Act entitled "An Act to prohibit foreign corporations from doing business in Pennsylvania, without having known places of business and authorized agents." Approved April 22, 1874. (P. L. 108.)

An Act entitled "An Act amending an Act, entitled 'An Act to establish an insurance department,' approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three." Approved June 20, 1883. (P. L. 134.)

So much of Section 7 of an Act entitled "An Act to further provide for the incorporation and regulation of mutual assessment corporations for the insurance of lives, supplementary to an Act, approved May first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, entitled 'A supplement to Act to establish an insurance department,' " approved June 5, 1883 (P. L. 80), as reads as follows: "And it shall legally designate a person or agent residing in this State to receive service of process for said company, or in default of such designation, service of process may be made upon the Insurance Commissioner of this State, who shall be deemed its attorney for that purpose, and he shall immediately notify any corporation or association thus served."

Sections 1 and 2 of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize certain corporations, incorporated and existing under the laws of any other State of the United States, to purchase certain real estate at judicial sales, and to hold and convey the same under certain conditions." Approved May 23, 1887. (P. L. 176.)

An Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act relative to insurance companies, approved April twenty-fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to apply the provisions of said Act to live stock insurnace companies and to give jurisdiction to aldermen, justices of the peace and magistrates." Approved May 13, 1889. (P. L. 198.)

An Act entitled "An Act to provide for the person upon whom service shall be had by legal process in the case of fraternal, beneficial and relief societies whose status is defined by the Act of Assembly, entitled 'An Act defining fraternal beneficial and relief societies and their status, authorizing them to create subordinate lodges and to pay benefits, upon the sickness, disability or death of their members, from funds collected by dues and assessments therein, providing for their registration in the office of the Insurance Commissioner, and requiring that they shall make annual reports to him, and exempting them from taxation and from the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner,' approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three." Approved June 25, 1895. (P. L. 280.)

So much of Section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act relative to bonds, undertakings, recognizances, guarantees and other obligations required or permitted to be made, given, tendered or filed with surety or sureties, and to the acceptance as surety or guarantor thereupon of companies qualified to act as such," approved June 26, 1895, (P. L. 343), as reads as follows:

"And if such company is incorporated under the laws of any other State or county than this State, it shall, in addition thereto, file a power of attorney appointing some resident of this State upon whom service process may be made as required by existing laws."

An Act entitled "An Act to extend for a further period of five years the time during which corporations incoroporated and existing under the laws of any other State of the United States are now authorized by law to hold real estate heretofore purchased at sheriff's or other judicial sales." Approved June 8, 1897. (P. L. 136.)

So much of Section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act regulating foreign mutual savings fund or building and loan associations doing business within this Commonwealth, and prescribing an annual license fee to be paid by such associations," approved May 11, 1901, (P. L. 153), as relates to the service of process and the designation of an agent and service upon the Commissioner of Banking.

An Act entitled "An Act validating the title to real estate, taken and held by corporations of other States, without first having established known places of business and designated authorized agents for the transaction of their business within this Commonwealth." Approved April 25, 1907. (P. L. 105.)

An Act entitled "An Act validating contracts, bonds or obligations made by corporations of other States, without first having established known places of business and designated authorized agents for the transaction of their business within this Commonwealth, and providing for the enforcement of the same." Approved May 23, 1907. (P. L. 205.)

An Act entitled "An Act relating to the service of legal process upon foreign insurance companies." Approved April 22, 1909. (P. L. 120.)

An Act entitled "An Act to enable foreign insurance corporations and joint stock companies to hold real estate in this Commonwealth." Approved June 1, 1881. (P. L. 38.)

An Act entitled "An Act authorizing companies, incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes." Approved June 9, 1881. (P. L. 89.)

An Act entitled "A Supplement to an Act, entitled 'An Act authorizing companies, incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes,' approved the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, authorizing companies, incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the conversing, dyeing and cleansing of cotton and other fabrics, to erect and maintain buildings for such manufacturing purposes, and for offices and salesrooms, or either, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for such purposes." Approved June 25, 1885. (P. L. 179.)

An Act entitled "A Supplement to an Act, entitled 'A supplement to an Act authorizing companies, incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes, approved the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, authorizing companies, incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the conversion, dyeing and cleansing of cotton and other fabrics, to erect and maintain buildings for such manufacturing purposes, and for offices and salesrooms, or either, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for such purposes,' approved the twenty-fifth day of June,

Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, conferring similar powers upon companies, incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of lumber and wood products, and pyroligneous acids, acetate of lime and charcoal, by the process of destructive distillation, or the preparation of cattle hair for use." Approved April 28, 1887. (P. L. 77.)

An Act entitled "An Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the establishment, maintenance and coontinuance of a ferry or for the maintenance and continuance of a bridge, between this State and any other State, upon or over any river flowing bewteen said States, to erect and maintain piers and certain other buildings and structures, to hold real estate in this State and to mortgage, lease or convey the same." Approved June 6, 1887. (P. L. 352.)

An Act entitled "An Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the transportation of passengers and freight by steamboats or other vessels, on rivers or other waters between this State and any other State, to hold real estate in this State, and to lease, mortgage and convey the same." Approved the 17th day of April, A. D. 1889. (P. L. 35.)

An Act entitled "A Supplement to an Act, entitled 'A supplement to an Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel or glass, to erect and maintain biuldings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes, approved the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eight-one, authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the conversion, dying and cleansing of cotton and other fabrics, to erect and maintain buildings for such manufacturing purposes, and for offices and salesrooms or either, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for such purposes, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eight-five, conferring similar powers upon companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of lumber and wood products and pyroligneous acids, acetate of lime and charcoal, by the process of destructive distillation or the preparation of cattle hair for use,' approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, conferring similar power upon companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the manufacture of carbon dioxide and magnesia and the products thereof, and compositions, articles and apparatus from and in connection therewith, and for the manufacture of cotton, velvet and other fabrics, and for the manufacture of extracts out of wood, bark, leaves and roots, or any other extracts for tanning, cleansing, dyeing or other purposes." Approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1891. (P. L. 39.)

An Act entitled "A Supplement to a supplement to an Act, entitled 'A supplement to an Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacture purposes,' approved the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the conversion, dyeing and cleansing of cotton and other fabrics to erect and maintain buildings for such manufacturing purposes, and for offices and salesrooms, or either and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for such purposes, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eight-five, conferring similar powers upon companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of lumber and wood products and pyroligneous acids, acetate of lime and charcoal by the process of destructive distillation, or the preparation of cattle hair for use, approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, conferring similar power upon companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of carbon dioxide and magnesia and the products thereof, and compositions, articles and apparatus from and in connection therewith, and for the manufacture of cotton, velvet and other fabrics, and for the manufacture of extracts out of wood, bark, leaves and roots, or any other extracts for tanning, cleansing, dyeing or other purposes,' approved the thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, conferring similar powers upon companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture or printing of wall paper, lithographs or prints, and for mining and manufacture of clay into brick, tile and various other articles and products produced from clay, and from clay and other substances mixed therewith." Approved the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893. (P. L. 389.)

An Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form or iron, steel or glass to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes,' approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying slate, granite, stone or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water." Approved the 16th day of June A. D. 1893. (P. L. 466.)

An Act entitled "An Act to enable foreign corporations engaged in this State in the publication and sale of books, tracts, newspapers, etc., the net profits of which are by its charter or governing body required to be applied to religious and charitable uses, to hold real estate in this Commonwealth." Approved the 24th day of June, A. D. 1895. (P. L. 238.)

An Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes," approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying slate, granite, stone or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water,' approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three." Approved the 15th day of April, A. D. 1901. (P. L. 86.)

An Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel or glass to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes,' approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying, slate, granite, stone or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water," approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three,' approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one; extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of manufacturing and selling chemicals, foodstuffs, cement and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock." Approved the 28th day of May, A. D. 1907. (P. L. 266.)

An Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes,' approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying slate, granite, stone or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water, approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hunderd and ninety-three," extending the same to companies incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing, supplying and sale of ice, approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one,' by extending the same to companies incorporated for the manufacture of paper, wood-pulp or chemical fibre." Approved the 27th day of April, A. D. 1909. (P. L. 173.)

NOTES.

(1). This is taken from the first section of the Act of April 22nd, 1874, P. L. 108, but dropping the plural of the words "office" and "agent." The constitutional provisions, Article 16, Section 5, is "no foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same upon whom process may be served." The object of the Constitution being to provide some one upon whom process may be served, one agent will do as well as several, especially since, under the service of process Act of July 9, 1901, P. L. 614, writs may be served outside of the county where issued. The decisions of Wall Paper Company's Appeal, 15 Superior Ct. 407, and Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Co. vs. Reilly, 187 Pa. 526, holding that there must be an agent in each office where business is transacted—the failure to do so making void contracts entered into at an office where there is no such agent—while required by the wording of the former Act impose unnecessary Acts on the corporation. The registered agent is for service of process and not transaction of business. As provided in the second section, more than one agent may be designated, but not more than one agent and one office need be.

(2). The requirement that the charter of the foreign corporation ,showing the extent of its powers shall be recorded at some central place where those doing business with it in the State may have access to it in order to determine the extent of its powers, assimilates the foreign to domestic corporations. The following States have such a requirement: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. (42.)

Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming (13) also require the charter to be recorded at the principal place of business. This assimilates the foreign still more to domestic corporations and is convenient.

(3). This is stated in general language so as to cover special cases, especially corporations from foreign countries.

(4). This is taken from Section 2 of the Act of 1874. The corporation is required, however, to state only its principal office, for the reason heretofore given. The agents may be more than one, so that the contingencies of death, removal, etc., may be provided against if the corporation desires.

The requirement that the certificate be preserved for public inspection in each office, contained in the Act of 1874, has been stricken out. This was useless, as the object was service of process and not transaction of business, and the decision was that the certificate might be kept in the safe and need not be displayed. McManus Contracting Co. vs. McFadden, 33 Superior Court, 355.

(5). This is taken from Section 3 of the Act of 1874.

(6). Under the authority of Lasher vs. Stimson, 145 Pa. 30, the agent of a non-registered foreign corporation is personally liable on the contracts made for it on the ground that he impliedly warrants his authority, and can have no authority where he is not officially registered as the agent. This has been limited to cases where the other party did not know he was dealing with a foreign corporation. Stoner vs. Phillipi, 41 Superior Court 118. The distinction is difficult to draw from the reasoning given for the decision in Lasher vs. Stimson, and as the corporation cannot set up its own failure to register to avoid its contracts, Swan vs. Insurance Co., 96 Pa. 37, the principal is really liable. The real difficulty is to have service of process on the principal. Where service can be obtained, however, the other party obtains an opportunity to sue the very person with whom he contracted, and a rule making the agent personally liable is a harsh one, giving the other party more than he bargained for. It is, however, the statutory rule in Utah; and in Idaho and Virginia the officers are liable with the agents on contracts made before registration.

But this liability should be preserved as to foreign insurance companies. The public does not deal with them on the same footing of equality, and the agent should be personally liable if he assumes to deal on behalf of an irresponsible foreign company, which has not provided for our citizens the security required by our law.

(7). This language will cover failure to register with the Auditor-General and to pay bonus, to make annual reports and to pay taxes as well as failure to register under the present Act.

(8). As the law aims at the doing of business within the State, both the making and the performing of contracts without being registered should be "doing business" and this wording makes it clear that both are included.

The law previously was that such contracts were void. This was not because of any express provisions in the Statute of 1874, although such provisions occur in other States, to wit: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota (if suit removed to Federal Court), Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin. (11.) It was the result of judicial construction of the effect of making the violation of the statute a misdemeanor. Delaware River Quarry, etc., Co. vs. Bethlehem & Nazareth Pass. Ry. Co., 204 Pa. 22; Pittsburgh Con. Co. vs. West Side Belt R. R. Co., 154 Fed. Rep. 929.

The same conclusion has been reached in other States. Boulden vs. Organ Co. 92 Ala. 182; American Ins. Co. vs. Stoy, 41 Mich. 385; Cary-Lombard Lumber Co. vs. Thomas, 92 Tenn. 587.

On the other hand, certain States (Connecticut, Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts) expressly provide that the contract shall not be void, and other States, including so radical a State as Kansas, follow the doctrine that the penalty imposed by the statute is the only penalty for failure to register, and the Courts will not add a further one.

(9). The denial of the right of an unregistered foreign corporation to redress in the State Courts is very common. The following States deny it in actions founded on contract: Arkansas, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont. (27.)

And the following in actions of tort: Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas. (18.) Some States (among others Hawaii, Iowa and Utah) deny to such corporations the benefit of the laws, which would seem to deny access to the State Courts, although it has been decided to the contrary, Booth vs. Weigand, 30 Utah, 135. In New York, Oklahoma and Texas, among other States, the statute requires that the corporation be registered at the time the contract is made and a subsequent registration will not cure the defect. The law was formerly to the contrary. Neuchatel Asphalt Co. vs. N. Y., 155 N. Y. 373. The weakness of this provision is that it does not prevent a suit in the Federal Courts having jurisdiction in the State, Blodgett vs. Lanyon Zinc Co., 120 Fed. 893. Or in the Courts of another State, Allegheny Co. vs. Allen, 69 N. J. L. 270; 196 U. S. 458. If the contract is void where made, however, no suit may be brought on it in another State, Allegheny Co. vs. Allen, supra. The effective provision is that given here, to declare the contract void so that it may not be enforced anywhere and to forbid access to our Courts for all causes of action.

(10). The object of all these provisions, however, is to force the foreign corporation to comply with our laws, both for purposes of taxation and to bring it within reach of the process of our Courts. Provisions such as have just been reviewed, of course, operate very powerfully to both ends. But if the foreign corporation had not complied at the time it made a contract, and there is no way of curing the lapse, there is no incentive to the corporation to pay its taxes, and the result is not to benefit the State but to benefit the other party to the contract. He may take the fruits of it and not pay anything, and this results often in a very unjust enrichment of him, who may himself be an unregistered foreign corporation. How unjust this is will be seen by the cases cited above. In the Delaware River Quarry case a recovery of nearly $30,000 for work done by a construction company was refused, and in the West Side Belt Railroad Company case a recovery of over $325,000 was denied upon a claim so far meritorious that it was based on an award of the Railroad Company's engineer acting as arbitrator. By the provisions of this proposed Act the failure of the foreign corporation to provide an agent for the service of process is met by appointing the Secretary of the Commonwealth such agent. The best way to compel the payment of tax would be to impose severe penalties for failure to do so, but permit relief upon full compliance with our laws. This is the policy of the Stamp Acts enacted by Congress. Documents coming within their provisions which were not stamped when executed might be stamped on paying a small penalty. This is also the policy of the Pennsylvania Act of May 23, 1907, P. L. 205, which validated contracts entered into by unregistered foreign corporations upon registering and paying tax before suit was brought. By its provisions, however, it was retroactive only. The policy it indicates should be made permanent.

Your Committee feels that a change of the law in this regard is especially important, and submits herewith a draft of a separate Act to accomplish it, which should be enacted if for any reason the general foreign corporation law under discussion should not be approved.

(11). The necessity of this provision is evidenced by such cases as St. Clair vs. Cox, 106 U. S. 350; Goldey vs. Morning News, 156 U. S. 518; Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Spartley, 172 U. S. 602; Conly vs Mathieson Alkali Works, 190 U. S. 406; holding that it is necessary to jurisdiction over a foreign corporation that it shall be doing business, in the State at the time suit is brought. But the corporation may be sued with its assent though it is not doing business, and the validity of such a provision as in this proposed Act to secure such assent is determined by such cases as Hill vs. Empire State, etc., Company, 156 Fed. Rep. 797; Home Ben. Soc. vs. Muehl, 109 Ky. 479; Germania Ins. Co. vs. Ashby, 112 Ky. 303; Groel vs. United El. Co. 69 N. J. Eq. 397; Mutual Reserve, etc., Assn. vs. Phelps, 190 U. S. 147. It is practically the law at the present time with regard to insurance companies. Act of April 4, 1873, P. L. 27.

(12). The Act of 1874 contains no provision for a substitution of an agent in case the one appointed be, for any reason, disqualified. The service of process Act of April 3, 1903, P. L. 139, permits service of process by leaving at the place of business if the agent is not there during business hours. It has been decided that if the registered agent leaves the employ of the corporation as its commercial agent, and is not found at the place of business, the corporation nevertheless maintains him as its registered agent and complies with the law so long as his authority as registered agent is not revoked. De La Vergne Refrigerator Co. vs. Kolischer, 214 Pa. 400. But the agent may die, or he may want to sue himself, and if no provision for compulsory substitution is made the object of the law will be defeated.

(13). So, also, if the corporation shall cease to maintain the office designated process cannot be served by leaving, or should not properly be so served.

(14). Equally important is a provision by which corporations which never comply with our laws and yet do business with us may be subjected to the process of our Courts.

(15). Accordingly it is provided automatically in such cases that a public official shall be the agent. A similar provision is found in a great many of the States.

In some the Secretary of State is designated as agent for service of process if the designated agent die or remove only: —Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, Washington. (11.)

In others the Secretary of State is the agent, but the party may serve any other agent at his option. This is the present law of Pennsylvania with regard to insurance companies. Act of April 4, 1873, Sec. 13, P. L. 27. So in Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Pennsylvania (ins.) and West Virginia. (7.)

In others the Secretary of State is the only agent for service of process on foreign corporations and no other agent may be served:—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia (fraternal ins.), Kentucky (ins.), Minnesota (ins.), North Dakota and Wisconsin. (7.)

In others the Secretary of State is the agent if no appointment be made by the corporation:—Arkansas, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington. (9.)

It seems wise to permit the corporation to designate its own agent so that notice may be more surely brought to it, but it is best to provide very fully for cases in which the corporation fails to comply with our law or to maintain its compliance.

The validity of the provision is attested by the case of Old Wayne Mutual Life Association vs. McDonough, 204 U. S. 8.

This sentence should be read in connection with Section 5 and would only authorize such service in suits growing out of business done within the State. Such service in other suits would be invalid, as the McDonough case decides. The statute usually requires the corporation to file a power of attorney designating the State officer as its agent. Of that character is the Pennsylvania law as to insurance. It has been decided that on failure to file the power of attorney the State officer nevertheless becomes agent for service of process. McCullagh vs. Railway Mail Assn., 33 Pa. C. C. 529; Diamond Plate Glass Co. vs. Minn. F. I. Co., 55 Fed. 27; Ehrman vs. Ins. Co., 1 Fed. 471; Berry vs. Indemnity Co., 46 Fed. 439; Knapp vs. Natl. M. F. I. Co., 30 Fed. 607; Lathrop Co. vs. Interior, Etc., Co., 150 Fed. 666. It seems simpler to make the designation of agent automatic

It will be convenient at times to serve the Deputy, which must, however, be especially authorized. Reynolds vs. Heptasophs, 9 Dist. Rep. 622; McCann vs. Old Wayne Etc., Co., 10 Dist. Rep. 560.

(16). The necessity of designating some known person as agent is that there may be somebody within the State upon whom the process of the Courts can be served. Such process does not run beyond the borders of the State, and the Courts have no jurisdiction upon such service. While this satisfies the technical requirement of the law, it is really a fiction, and justice is better served by actual notice outside of the State than by constructive notice in it. Therefore, to do justice and bring actual notice to the corporation, service is required also to be made outside of the State. The usual provision of the State Statutes is that the Secretary of State or State Auditor or Clerk of Court shall mail a copy of the process to the office of the corporation. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware (ins.), Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky (ins.), Maine, Massachusetts Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, West Virginia and Wisconsin. (17.)

Michigan requires the plaintiff himself to give mail notice. Other States require nothing to be done after serving the State official. Mailing of notice, however, is not as accurate as actual service, and most of the statutes fail to provide for a case in which the location of the company's office is not known to the State official, and a still more difficult case where the company may have no office. It seems better to provide, as Maryland does, that there shall be actual service, and that this may be made as though the corporation was in the State, so that service may be made on an officer of the company or at the company's office as shall be most convenient.

(17). Sufficient time should be allowed after this actual notice for the corporation to interpose a defense if it has any. The object is not to catch the foreign corporation napping, but to bring it within the jurisdiction of our Courts. Michigan and Mississippi require thirty days' notice, and Oregon forty days.

(18). If we permit foreign corporations freely to do business in this State, we should permit them to own the necessary real estate and not dirve them to subterfuges such as domestic holding companies and trusteeships. The Act of April 26, 1855, P. L. 329, forbade foreign corporations to hold real estate and provided for its escheat to the State. This disability, however, can be taken advantage of by the State only, taking proceedings to escheat; Leazure vs. Hillegas, 7 S. & R. 313, and in practice such proceedings are not taken by the Commonwealth. The only reported instance is Commonwealth vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western R. R. Co., 132 Pa. 591, overruling the same case, 114 Pa. 340, which failed. Exceptions have been created, until in practice they are nearly as important as the principal law. Foreign corporations may purchase at judicial sales to protect liens, Act of May 23, 1887, P. L. 176. Special classes of foreign corporations have been permitted to hold real estate: Insurance companies, Act of June 1, 1881, P. L. 38; river transportation companies, Act of May 25, 1887, P. L. 352; ferry and bridge companies, Act of May 25, 1887, P. L. 269; corporations for manufacturing iron, steel, paper, wood-pulp, chemical fibre glass, lumber, wood, cotton, velvet or other fabrics, for the dyeing, etc., of cotton and other fabrics, for the manufacture of certain chemicals, wood extracts, tanning extracts, for the manufacture of wall paper, etc., brick, etc., Act of April 27, 1909, P. L. 173, which is the final amendment of a long series of Acts of 1881, 1885, 1887, 1891 and 1893, for the quarrying of slate, granite and other rocks, the bottling of mineral spring water, the manufacture of ice, the manufacture of chemicals, foodstuffs and cement, Act of May 28, 1907, P. L. 266, which was a final amendment of a series of Acts enacted in 1881, 1893 and 1901; religious publication societies, Act of June 24, 1895, P. L. 328.

The provisions of these Acts have all been collected in one statute of which a draft is presented herewith. Owing to confusion in the various enactments as explained in a note to that draft it may be desirable to re-enact these statutes in case the provision now suggested is not approved.

The Legislature has also, by the Act of June 24, 1895, P. L. 264, validated all conveyances made by such foreign corporations before proceedings are begun by the State. This Act applies to future as well as past cases, and therefore makes unnecessary the very numerous retroactive validating Acts which have been passed by the Legislature of 1861, 1869, 1876, 1878, 1881, 1887, 1891, 1897, 1903, 1907 and 1909.

The laws of the following States permit foreign corporations complying with the laws to hold real estate: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (qualified), Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska (rail_road and mfg. and in cities), Nevada, New Mexico, New Hampshire (mfg.), New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina (less than 500 acres), South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia (mfg. lim.), Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin (less than 320 acres). (30.)

Besides Pennsylvania only Nebraska makes prohibition the rule and permission the exception and there the exception is a large one applying to railroad and all manufacturing corporations and the holding of real estate in towns. It is evidently aimed at farm land companies. Georgia fixed a maximum of 5,000 acres. The Act of Congress in force in the District of Columbia and in the former territories of New Mexico and Oklahoma forbids the holding of real estate by corporations where more than 20 per cent. of the stock is owned by aliens. This is also a statutory provision in Wisconsin.

The limit fixed in this Act is that imposed upon domestic corporations of the same kind.

(19). This is the present law: Leazure vs. Hillegas, 7 S. & R. 313. It seems wise to make the provision in order that a contrary construction may not prevail.

(20). This continues the policy of the present Act of June 24th, 1895, P. L. 264, which, however, is not expressly repealed.

(21). If this is to be the policy of the State for the future, it should also be for the past, and it is in line with the numerous validating Acts already referred to.

(22). The present rule is that the burden is on the foreign corporation to show that it has complied with the law, and is lawfully doing business in the Commonwealth, in all cases. As such proof in most cases will be a formal matter, it tends to expedition and the avoidance of technicality, that a special issue should be made of failure to comply, and it is in harmony with the Act of June 24, 1885, P. L. 149, requiring an issue as to the existence of a corporation to be specially tendered.

But the burden of proof should be on the person having the affirmative of the issue

(23). Under the rule of Madden vs. Electric Light Co., 181 Pa. 617, and 199 Pa. 454; McCloskey vs, Snowden, 212 Pa. 249, the Courts of one State will not hear causes involving the internal management of corporations of another State. This is because it involves dealing with the laws of another State, because the decree would only take effect in this State and there would exist the anomaly of one result in one State where the corporation operated and another result in another State, and also because the enforcement of the decree would be difficult. This applies to corporate elections, the compelling transfer of stock by mandamus, improper conduct of officers, and kindred matters. But where a corporation is merely incorporated abroad, and comes into this State to do its principal business, so that its officers and stockholders and books are all here, convenience and justice to our citizens would lead us to grant relief in our Courts, and not drive a citizen to what is but the nominal home of the corporation, which may be on the other side of the Continent. The practical difficulties are not insuperable, and if in a particular case they become so, the Act, by its express provisions, will not apply.

(24). Provisions are found in the statutes of many States to keep foreign corporations out of the Federal Courts. These States are Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin. (8.)

A State statute cannot oust the Federal Court from jurisdiction of a particular case nor can it make the exercise of this right a penal offense. Insurance Co. vs. Morse, 20 Wallace, 445. But as the State may exclude foreign corporations at will, it may exclude them for invalid reasons, and a statute revoking the corporation's license to do business because it exercised its right of removal is valid. Doyle vs. Continental Ins. Co., 94 U. S. 535; Security Mutual, Etc., Co. vs. Prewitt, 202 U. S. 246. Following the policy of permitting bona fide foreign corporations full privileges under our laws, but encouraging corporations that really intend to do business here to incorporate under our laws rather than the laws of other States, the restriction is only imposed on the latter class of corporations.

(25). While other statutes do not require proceedings in Court, it seems fairer to do this and notice and hearing is then provided for.

(26). This definition so far as applies to the word "Corporation" is in part taken from the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 16, Section 13, with the addition of some words to refer to particular classes of quasi corporations.

Complaint was made to your Committee of the difficulty of determining whom to sue in the case of certain foreign partnerships operating under a system of quasi incorporation unknown to our laws. Certain express companies are of this character. These, however, are such special cases that it is difficult to provide for them by any more general words than are here used.

(27). The retroactive feature of this Act may be valid under the decision of St. Mary's Petroleum Co. vs. W. Va., 203 U. S. 183, in consequence of the reserved power of the State to alter charters. Uniformity is so desirable that the attempt should be made to apply this Act to all.

(28). This section is so worded that Acts applying to service of process on foreign insurance companies, such as the Act of April 4, 1873, P. L. 27, foreign mutual benefit societies and other kindred special laws shall be superseded, and the same procedure applied to all foreign corporations. This is advisable unless there is a reason for special procedure with regard to a particular class of corporations, and this is not the case as to the matters covered by this Act.

(29). The repealing clause is also made special. There have been omitted, however, the various Acts validating conveyances of real estate made by foreign corporations which were forbidden to hold real estate. While the subject matter of tahese Acts is covered by the present Act, yet, as they are muniments of title, it will be less disturbing to have them remain on the statute books.

(30). The subject of the domestication of foreign corporations as covered by the Act of June 9, 1881, P. L. 89, has been covered in this Act, because it is so intimately connected with what should be required of domestic corporations that it seems inadvisable to recast the law at all until the subject of domestic corporations is covered. The object should be to make the foreign corporation comply with the same provisions as a domestic corporation.

The policy of requiring foreign corporations to give bail on appeal and security for costs has not been altered, as the protection of our citizens requires it. The same consideration applies for foreign attachment, in addition to the tendency to discourage thereby the practice of going abroad to incorporate.

Some States require an investigation of the financial standing of foreign corporations by the officer receiving the registration and the refusal of registry to those which are irresponsible, and suggestions were made to your Committee that it be adopted by Pennsylvania. This is impracticable in a State so large as ours. It might lead to abuses, and seems premature until we so supervise our own corporations. For purposes of taxation reports of considerable fullness as to their assets, etc., are now made.

An Act validating under certain conditions contracts made by foreign corporations which shall have done or shall do any business within this Commonwealth without first having complied with the laws relating to foreign corporations.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that whenever any foreign corporation shall have done or shall do any business within this Commonwealth, without first having complied with the laws of this Commonwealth relating to foreign corporations, all contracts entered into in the course of such doing of business shall be binding upon the parties thereto, and such corporation may enforce the same in the Courts of this Commonwealth or any other Court having jurisdiction: Provided, that prior to commencing a suit upon such contract, the said corporation shall have complied with the laws of this Commonwealth relating to foreign corporations: And provided further, that prior to commencing such suit accounts for bonus on capital stock and all State taxes for each year that it shall have done business in this Commonwealth shall have been settled against such corporation in the manner required by law, and paid by it, together with such interest and penalties thereon as shall be shown by such accounts.

NOTE.

This Act makes permanent the policy of the Commonwealth indicated by the Act of May 23, 1907, P. L. 205, which was retroactive only; and also the Act of May 11, 1901, P. L. 172. It applies to a failure to register with the Auditor-General as well as the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the principle applicable being the same. The considerations in its favor are given in connection with a similar section in the general foreign corporation law recommended by your Committee (Section 4). The passage of this Act, in addition to the general Act, is necessary in order to provide for cases arising under the laws now in existence.

An Act regulating the making of certain reports and statements to the Auditor General for purposes of State taxation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all reports and statements required to be made by law to the Auditor-General for purposes of State taxation by any person, persons, corporation, limited partnership or joint stock associations, shall be made in the month of January of each year, and shall cover the next preceding calendar year, and payment of all such taxes shall be made in the month of February then following: Provided, That the time of making such reports and statements by public officers shall remain as now provided by law.

NOTE.

The variety of the time at which reports are now required is shown by the following:

Premiums of insurance companies—Semi-annually on the first days of July and January. Act of June 28, 1895, P. L. 408.

Stock of trust companies—Annually on or before June 20, Act of June 13, 1907, P. L. 640.

Gross receipts of transportation and other companies—Semi-annually before July 31 and January 31. Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420, Section 23.

Bank stock—Annually on or before June 20. Act of July 15, 1897, P. L. 292. If 10 mills on the par value of the stock be paid before March 1, certain exemptions from taxation are secured. This will not be altered by the present Act.

Capital stock—Annually in the month of November for the calendar year. Act of June 8, 1891, P. L. 229.

Corporate loans—Annually on the first Monday of November for the calendar year. Acts of June 30, 1885, P. L. 193, and June 8, 1891, P. L. 229.

Net earnings of certain corporations (applicable only to corporations without capital stock)—Annually on first Monday of November. Act of June 1, 1889, P. L. 420.

Matured Stock of building associations—The law is indefinite, and they are therefore made for the calendar year as soon after its close as convenient. Act of June 22, 1897, P. L. 178.

Gross receipts of private bankers—Annually on the first Monday of December, for year ending November 30. Act of June 27, 1895, P. L. 396.

Notaries Public—Annually on or before December 31. Act of May 20, 1865, P. L. 846.

Orders for wages—Annually on the first day of November, Act of June 24, 1901, P. L. 596, Section 1.

Foreign corporations, bonus on capital stock—Annually before November 30. Act of May 8, 1901, P. L. 150.

The times of payment directed by these Acts vary considerably with relation to the time of report. But the practice is common to await a settlement by the Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and notice thereof, as interest does not begin to run until that time. This will doubless continue to be done.

The proviso excepts the returns of public officers. The principal return is that of municipal loans, the tax on which your Committee now proposes to abolish, and these are now required to be made for the calendar year. The numerous other requirements for the return of petty taxes and license fees are too many and complicated to be changed by a general Act, and they are therefore left untouched.

REVENUE LAWS.

Careful consideration has been given by your Committee to the laws of the Commonwealth providing State Revenue and to the relation of the Commonwealth to the several counties in the matter of taxes collected from the citizens thereof.

They have for treatment divided the subject into five heads.

A. The objects upon which State Revenue is expended.

B. Increase of State Revenue.

C. Change of the burden of taxation.

D. More effective collcetion of taxes under present laws.

E. Relation of State to counties in collection and distribution of revenue.

(A). EXPENDITURES.

APPROPRIATIONS TO CHARITY.

The present system by which the charitable work of the Commonwealth is in large part done by privately-managed institutions, assisted by the State appropriations, is one in which Pennsylvania has been the pioneer as well as now are leader. Beginning in 1850, the appropriations have increased until for the two years of 1911 and 1912 the sum so appropriated was $6,249,400 to 275 institutions. The total amount so appropriated in the years during which the practice has existed is $51,090.098.66. A table has been prepared at our request by the State Board of charities, (summary of appropriations for sixty-two years), which

shows these appropriations in detail. Here is also shown the appropriations to institutions in part or in whole managed by the Commonwealth. In general, it may be said of the two classes of appropriations that they have been approximately equal. The Commonwealth endeavors to see that the money is expended for the purposes for which appropriated, but it does not attempt to supervise the details of expenditure or in any wise to interfere with the management of the institution.

The following States make similar appropriations: Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. Certain other States make appropriations to what we classify as semi-State institutions. These are Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

The State supports in whole or in part the following eight institutions for the insane: Harrisburg, Danville, Norristown, Warren, Dixmont, Wernersville, Farview, and Rittersville.

These institutions contain 9,467 indigent patients. Except Dixmont, they are the property of the Commonwealth and receive patients from the districts in which they are located, except Wernersville, the hospital for the chronic insane, who are transferred from other hospitals for the insane. The cost of maintenance is divided. The county and poor districts from which the indigent patient is sent to pay to the institution, for each patient, $1.75 per week. The rest of the cost of maintenance, up to a maximum of $4.25 per week, and the cost of buildings is paid by the Commonwealth. But the Commonwealth frequently makes up a deficit in case the maintenance should be more than this amount. The entire cost of maintaining the insane in Pennsylvania is, approximately, $4,000,000 per year.

The other institutions of the Commonwealth containing the indigent insane are what is known as County Care Institutions, and are in the following counties and cities:

Adams County Insane Hospital, Gettysburg.

Allegheny County Hospital, Woodville.

Pittsburgh North Side City Home and Hospital.

Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital, Marshalsea.

Blair County Hospital for the Insane, Hollidaysburg.

Chester County Hospital for the Insane, Embreeville.

Cumberland County Hospital for the Insane, Carlisle.

Elk County Asylum, St. Marys.

Erie County Home, Erie.

Franklin County Home, Chambersburg.

Jefferson County Asylum, Brookville.

Central Poor District Hospital for the Insane, Retreat.

Lancaster County Hospital for the Insane, Lancaster.

Hospital for the Insane, Hillside Home, Clark's Summit.

Mercer County Hospital for the Insane, Mercer.

Philadelphia, Hospital, Insane Department, Philadelphia.

Potter County Home, Coudersport.

Schuylkill County Hospital for the Insane, Schuylkill Haven.

Somerset County Hospital for Insane, Somerset.

Westmoreland County Home, Insane Department, Greensburg.

Blakely Home, Lackawanna County, Olyphant.

These institutions were built by and are owned by the respective counties and cities in which they are located. They are maintained by the conuties, the Commonwealth contributing to the county, for each patient, the sum of $2.00 per week. The number in these institutions is 6,993, making the entire indigent population 16,460.

All the State institutions are crowded, and blockley, in the City of Philadelphia, is so over-crowded that it is filled to double its intended capacity.

Two new State hospitals for the insane were just erected; one for the criminal insane, at Farview, Wayne County, which was opened December 17, 1912, and the other at Rittersville (near Allentown), called the Homeopathic Hospital, which was opened October 19, 1912. There is still enough surplus in the other State hospitals to fill every ward, and unless the Legislature, at the coming session makes provision for the erection of a new hospital or added wards to those in existence, there will not be, in a short time, sufficient hospital accommodations to care for the normal increase, which is about 600 a year. It is thus apparent that each session of the Legislature must provide for the care of at least 1,200 patients additional, either by building a new hospital or by adding wards to those already built.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SIXTY-TWO YEARS.

Year.	First class*	Amount first class	Second class†	Amount second class	Total No.	Total amount
1850....	3	$69,166 54	4	$65,767 85	7	$134,934 39
1851....	3	70,109 00	3	33,000 00	6	103,109 00
1852....	3	80,417 00	4	48,000 00	7	128,417 00
1853....	3	44,600 00	4	62,000 00	7	106,600 00
1854....	3	41,500 00	6	67,000 00	3	108,500 00
1855....	4	58,712 00	5	56,000 00	9	114,712 00
1856....	4	68,975 00	5	86,000 00	9	154,975 00
1857....	4	63,142 00	5	126,000 00	9	189,142 00
1858....	4	57,045 00	7	132,500 00	11	189,545 00
1859....	4	85,894 00	8	111,000 00	12	196,894 00
1860....	4	138,961 00	6	115,750 00	10	254,711 00
1861....	4	132,211 00	6	104,800 00	10	237,011 00
1862....	4	91,800 00	7	114,280 00	11	206,080 00
1863....	4	74,100 00	16	146,800 00	20	220,900 00
1864....	4	108,530 00	22	171,147 00	26	279,677 07
1865....	4	123,089 50	26	227,059 00	30	350,148 50
1866....	4	143,200 00	7	188,369 70	11	331,569 70
1867....	4	130,832 00	10	183,000 00	14	313,832 00
1868....	4	136,300 00	9	217,000 00	13	403,300 00
1869....	5	311,887 00	12	243,500 00	17	555,387 00
1870....	5	222,355 26	10	173,000 00	15	395,355 26
1871....	5	420,614 62	17	239,295 00	22	659,909 62
1872....	5	179,800 00	10	365,686 24	15	545,486 24
1873....	6	324,344 04	11	421,008 50	17	745,352 54
1874....	8	695,150 00	13	222,016 78	21	917,166 78
1875-77.	8	825,875 00	13	550,800 00	21	1,376,675 00
1877-79.	9	1,798,029 76	14	590,658 19	23	2,388,687 95
1879-81.	8	916,434 96	8	342,860 00	16	1,259,294 96
1881-83.	10	1,183,164 89	15	850,570 49	25	2,033,735 38
1883-85.	11	1,299,150 00	22	757,158 00	33	2,056,308 00
1885-87.	10	2,372,085 92	27	1,005,562 00	37	3,377,647 92
1887-89.	10	2,077,052 27	35	1,228,276 20	45	3,305,328 47
1889-91.	9	1,511,076 99	52	1,644,095 55	61	3,155,172 54
1891-93.	14	2,184,207 92	68	1,722,686 52	82	3,906,894 44
1893-95.	15	2,194,086 37	95	2,496,515 64	110	4,690,602 01
1895-97.	16	2,356,439 68	112	2,371,143 50	128	4,727,583 18
1897-99.	15	2,606,386 66	118	2,434,687 43	133	5,041,074 09
1899-01.	15	2,860,693 53	129	2,299,030 00	144	5,159,723 53
1901-03.	19	3,277,790 00	142	3,024,025 00	161	6,301,815 00
1903-05.	20	4,671,722 75	176	4,657,100 00	196	9,328,822 75
1905-07.	34	6,858,179 18	177	4,142,550 00	211	11,000,729 18
1907-09.	27	4,961,974 64	224	5,502,600 00	251	10,464,574 64
1909-11.	28	5,362,863 69	239	5,300,400 00	267	10,663,263 69
1911-12.	33	6,047,187 21	275	6,249,400 00	308	12,296,587 21
Totals..		$59,287,136 38		$51,090,098 66		$110,377,235 04

*First class includes State and semi-State institutions.

†Second class includes hospitals, sanatoria and homes not under State control.

Commencing with 1907-09 the figures above only show appropriations to institutions over which the Board has control, and they do not include the special appropriations to the indigent insane, or institutions under construction and educational institutions.

The special appropriations to the indigent insane are shown in the following table.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE INDIGENT INSANE

Date.	Maintenance.
1885-1886	$1,050,000 00
1887-1888	900,000 00
1889-1890	800,000 00
1891-1892	900,000 00
1893-1894	1,015,000 00
1895-1896	1,000,000 00
1897-1898	1,450,000 00
1899-1900	1,700,000 00
1901-1902	1,800,000 00
1903-1904	2,000,000 00
1905-1906	2,100,000 00
1907-1908	2,500,000 00
1909-1910	3,000,000 00
1911-1912	3,443,966 76
Total	$23,658,966 76

The only possible alternative to this is the building of hospitals by the counties, under the County Care Act. From present appearances, it does not look probable that many more counties will avail themselves of this Act.

As to the weak-minded, there are three institutions devoted to their care, to wit: Polk, Spring City and Elwyn. The last mentioned is not a State institution. It receives by appropriation $200 a year per capita of 700 patients. The City of Philadelphia makes a like appropriation for the support of 150 children. The amount will probably be increased 12½ per cent. this year. Polk has 1,600 patients and is a State institution. Spring City, also a State institution, is for the weak-minded and epileptic. This institution is only partly finished and contains 418 weak-minded and epileptics.

Hospitals for the deaf, dumb and blind, as well as the oral schools for the deaf mutes, are not State institutions, nor under State control, though they are almost wholly maintained by the Commonwealth by a per capita appropriation.

The only place for epileptics maintained by the Commonwealth is at Spring City, and two private institutions, the Pennsylvania Epileptic and Colony Farm at Oakbourne, in the Eastern part of the State, and the other, the Passavant Memorial Home at Rochester in Beaver County, in the Western part of the State, and both receive State-aid.

As to hospitals for the care of the sick and injured, these consist of institutions wholly supported by the Commonwealth, viz: At Mercer, Blossburg, Hazleton, Philipsburg, Scranton, Ashland, Connellsville, Nanticoke, Shamokin and Coaldale.

The inmates number over 8,000, and the total number of hospital days is about 173,000. The cost of maintenance, May 31, 1911, to June 1, 1912, was $266,043.19.

The private hospitals and sanitaria receiving State aid number 155. Their total cost of maintenance, May 31, 1911, to June 1, 1912, was approximately $3,399,720.67. The number of indoor patients treated free, 98,202, and the aggregate number of free hospital days, 1,975,516. The free dispensary days numbered 714,366. The aid given to these institutions by the Commonwealth for maintenance amounted to $4,494,800, for the years May 31, 1911, to June 1, 1913, for buildings, $429,500. A table giving this information in greater detail will be found elsewhere.

There are also homes and kindred institutions. They are all private. Those that receive State aid are 120 in number.

The pauper class is cared for by the poor districts—and always has been in this Commonwealth.

The insane were originally cared for in the poor districts with the other dependents. The burden was then borne entirely by the county, city or poor district. Afterward the Commonwealth began to shoulder part of the burden by building and equipping the present State hospitals for the insane, heretofore referred to. The Act to create the first State hospital at Harrisburg was approved April 14, 1845. These State hospitals care for all the indigent patients sent them, charging the poor districts $1.75 per week for each patient. Nearly 10,000 are cared for in this way. The other 5,000 or 6,000 are cared for in certain cities and counties which have erected hospitals for that purpose, the Commonwealth contributing $2.00 a week for each patient's maintenance. There are a few in the poor houses—probably between 200 and 300—maintained entirely by the poor authorities. Counting buildings and maintenance, more than three-fourths of the cost of maintaining is borne by the State.

All the weak-minded who are in institutions are supported by the Commonwealth, as are epileptics, save a few in two small institutions, which receive State aid.

The cost of maintaining the criminals, like that of the poor, was formerly borne entirely by the counties; but the Commonwealth took upon itself a part of the burden by erecting what is known as the Eastern and Western Penitentaries, to which certain classes of criminals may be sent, the counties from which they are sent paying the cost of maintenance, the Commonwealth being at the cost of the buildings and their maintenance, and of the officers and attendants.

The indigent inmates of the blind, deaf and dumb institutions, and schools for oral teaching of mutes, are maintained substantially by the Commonwealth. So are the inmates of the Glen Mills Schools at Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza—incorrigible boys and girls.

Hospitals for the sick and injuerd, and homes for the dependent, and kindred institutions, except the eight hospitals heretofore referred to, are supported in part by the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is thus gradually coming more and more to caring for the dependent, defective and criminal classes. Except the poor in the almshouses and hospitals, it is now doing almost all of this work. The appropriations for all charities, including those above named, for the years May 31, 1911, to June 1, 1913 were $15,558,653. 21.

Assaults are made upon the present system, and so far as they are directed at the method or lack of method in the appropriations so divided among the several institutions, your Committee believes they are to a certain degree well founded. These complaints have come from so many sources that they have become generally familiar. In the report of 1911, your Committee reviewed these in some detail. It called attention to the careful estimates prepared by the State Board of Charities, and to the fact that in practice the action, both of the Legislature and of the Governor—who has a discretion to cut down the amount appropriated by the Legislature in each case—showed that the protests were unavailing. At the Fourth State Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Wilkes-Barre in October, 1912, a very vigorous protest along the same lines was made. It is elsewhere referred to in this report in connection with the creation of a Department of State Charitable Institutions.

In view of the history of these protests in the past and their repetition from other sources, your Committee will not enter into detail here, merely urging upon the Legislature the desirability of avoiding any other considerations than the merit of the particular institution in performing what has come to be, in respect to money value, one of the most important of their duties.

The State Board of Charities gives careful consideration to the requests of all such institutions for State aid, and if its recommendations were followed substantial justice would be done. Its recommendations are based upon the apparent need of the institutions, limited by the amount of free service rendered.

For information, however, a table showing the relation of the amounts asked for by the institutions, the amounts recommended by the Board of Charities, and the amounts approved by the Governor, is here inserted.

	Amounts approved by Governor, 1909-1910.	Amounts applied for by all institutions, 1911-1912.	Amounts recommended by Board of Charities, 1911-1912.	Amounts approved by Governor, 1911-1912.	Amounts applied for by all institutions, 1913-1914.
State Institutions	a$7,887,427 33	a$8,010,482 22	a$6,414,032 78	b$7,999,052 21	b$11,563,563 37
Semi-State Institutions	1,436,410 32	1,606,700 00	1,524,733 00	1,310,100 00	1,714,270 00
Hospitals and Sanataria	4,724,500 00	11,147,767 00	5,068,762 00	5,353,800 00	10,572,675 82
Homes, etc.	722,400 00	1,814,259 07	880,675 00	895,600 00	2,293,440 53
Totals	$14,770,737 65	$22,579,208 29	$13,970,040 78	$15,558,653 21	$26,143,949 72

a These amounts include $3,000,000.00 for maintenance of indigent insane.
b These amounts include $3,443,966.00 for maintenance of indigent insane.

One of the possible abuses connected with these appropriations has, as heretofore mentioned, been removed by the Act of June 9, 1911, (P. L. 736), making appropriations to private institutions, liens upon their real estate, so that when they cease to give free aid the Commonwealth may have a means of recovering the money given to them for that purpose. The constitutionality of a similar Act has been recently sustained by the Supreme Court in Booth & Flinn vs. Miller, 237 Pa. 297.

The Conference of Charities and Corrections recommended, as many have done in the past, that the policy of the Comonwealth be gradually limited and reduced and eventually abandoned. It seems to your Committee that however gradual the process of withdrawing these appropriations, the fact of withdrawal would entail great hardship. The lack of funds would not soon be supplied by individual effort, and many institutions would have to close. A policy begun by one Legislature might not be continued by the next, and in view of the past history of the relation of actual appropriations to the recommendation of the Board of Public Charities, it would seem very unlikely that any well-drawn scheme would be actually adhered to. The same influences which now cause an inequality of result would distort and render ineffective any such attempted system.

So far as the recommendations of this Conference urge that State institutions be given prior consideration, they accord heartily with what your Committee has previously said and now repeats. The primary object of these appropriations is the good of our citizens (especially the good to our afflicted and unfortunate and otherwise helpless), and not the aggrandizement of any particular institution. That those institutions which the Commonwealth itself thinks necessary to establish should have the first consideration seems elementary. The review elsewhere given of the present State institutions, and the need for more, shows the inportance of the adherence to this principle.

Your Committee cannot, however, endorse any argument based upon the volume of the present appropriations or the supposed superfluity of present institutions. The Commonwealth is now free from debt and has a splendid revenue. The means are at hand and are pointed out by your Committee of gradually increasing her revenue, and this without imposing unjust burdens or adding to those which our people are abundantly able to bear. Such objects of State expenditure as highways and schools are of great importance. But they must, under any relation of revenue and expenditure, be of vastly secondary importance to the care of the poor and the suffering. The wealth of our State depends in great part upon industry and manufacturing, and these produce more than their share of accidental deaths and injury. They attract foreign laborers, who will in time become useful citizens, but who on their introduction to this country contain more than their share of the dependent classes. Partly empty institutions are better than needless suffering, and any attempt to refuse State help in this regard is unwise as well as inhumane.

There has been prepared by the Board of Public Charities, at the request of your Committee, a table which shows as to most of the hospitals of the State, (only those which did not make report being omitted), of free hospital days; that is to say, the total number of days that one free patient was treated by the hospital, and also the cost of each day of such treatment, the total cost of the free days, the State appropriation and the excess of deficiency of appropriation proportioned to the cost of free treatment and other valuable information.

The results shown by this table vary considerably. Most hospitals have expended more in free treatment than they have received from the Commonwealth. The total cost of "free hospital days," May 31, 1911, to June 1, 1912, was $3,612,322.22, and the appropriations (to these hospitals) were $2,204,900. Twenty hospitals received from the Commonwealth more money than they expended in free treatments. The table, however, does not show the results for the second year for which appropriations have been made, and as the institutions are permitted to adjust in the second year any balance for or against them as a result of the first year, the net result of the two years may show a more even result. The excess of appropriation over expense is not nearly so great as in the table submitted with your Committee's last report. The greatest excess is shown in the case of the Frankford Hospital of Philadelphia, which, however, is only $7,964.36. As to all of the 20 hospitals it must also be said that the expense of their dispensary work is not reckoned in these tables, and cannot well be estimated. Nevertheless it is a considerable item in the work of almost all the institutions. As between the several hospitals also, the table may not do justice. The ratio of dispensary work to treatment in the wards varies with the istitutions. Mount Sinai Hospital of Philadelphia, for example, for the year ending May 31, 1912, paid for "free hospital days" $46,213.56, and received a State appropriation of $24,000. It has only 53 beds, but its dispensary work extended in that year to 50,490 patients. Nor is the method of arriving at the cost of "free hospital days" the same in all institutions, owing to difference in book-keeping and the different relation of the various parts of the work to general expenses of administration, overhead charges and the like.

One of the important labors of a Department of State Charitable Institutions, such as is advocated and is discussed herein, would be the imposition of a uniform method of accounting upon institutions receiving State aid, so that their needs may all be judged upon a common basis. Complaints of the irrational method of State apropriations to these institutions are matched by complaints that the institutions themselves do not present that uniformity in the method of stating their needs, which makes a rational judgment possible.

Many institutions, on the other hand, spend far more money in free treatment than they get from the State. The Howard Hospital of Philadelphia spent $22,250.90, and received only $7,000, and the University of Pennsylvania spent $159,518.72, and received only $75,000. Jefferson Hospital, of Philadelphia, spent $122,083.20, and received from the Commonwealth $95,000. As to 23 hospitals, however, the difference was less than a thousand dollars.

The unit of cost per person also varies widely, due in some cases to the location of the hospital in a remote district, where, however, service is as necessary as in

the populous centers, and in other cases to the treatment of special diseases like cancer. The following table will show the wide range:

HIGHEST.

American Oncological Hospital of Philadelphia	$3 98
American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, Philadelphia	3 81
Todd's Hospital, Carlisle	3 70

LOWEST.

Wyoming Valley Society for Consumptives, Wilkes-Barre	55
Children's Hospital, Philadelphia	67
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakbourne, Chester County	69
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	1 05

CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The present policy of the Commonwealth for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis is the erection of special institutions conducted under the direction of the State Department of Health. It is during this stage alone that tuberculosis is at all contagious, and then, so eminent authorities contend, chiefly by close personal contact with a patient who is so enfeebled as not to be able to properly care for himself, and so poor as not to be able to get anyone to care for him. The policy of segregation, and of taking these patients out of their homes, is the wise one, and is approved by experts in the treatment of this disease.

To place these people in remote institutions is in many cases a hardship both to the patients and to their friends, in spite of the advantage of more skillful care. Believing that they must die they wish to do so in the company of their friends, naturally preferring their own comfort to the good of humanity. The expense and distance of travel is an obstacle to family visits and is very keenly felt.

It is the contention of other authorities that consumption may be transmitted without such continuous and intimate association with a sufferer and that many cases show no such history. Upon such a view of the case are based the present consumptive hospitals at Mount Alto and Cresson, situated at remote mountain points and separating the patients entirely from those of any other class.

Whichever view be correct, it is quite sure that the disease is not infectious or immediately contagious in the ordinary sense. All that is needed is the preventing of immediate contact with others. In the present advanced state of hospital management and the emphasis on cleanliness and the segregation of diseased matter so that it has become instinct to every doctor and nurse, tubercular cases can be treated at our present hospitals if separate wards are provided for them. This is now done successfully at both the Jewish and Episcopal Hospitals in Philadelphia. In the smaller rural communities especially, such an adjunct to the hospitals would be a boon to the people. It would result in a more numerous treatment of these cases, and by reason of utilizing the administrative equipment of hospitals already in existence could probably be done at as little expense as in separate institutions. The prejudice which is sometimes manifested against tubercular patients and the fear of contagion would disappear as the facts were better understood. This work could go hand in hand with the admirable work of the State institutions, and the patient and his advisers would have a choice of method. So important is the crusade against the white plague that your Committee believes that no reasonable means should be neglected, and it recommends that some part of the appropriations to private hospitals be used for the purpose of establishing wards for tubercular patients.

STATEMENT SHOWING FREE HOSPITAL DAYS, COST PER DIEM, ETC., OF STATE AIDED HOSPITALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1912, FROM DATA COLLECTED AND PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

HOSPITALS.	Free hospital days.	Cost per diem.	Total cost of free days.	State appropriation.	Amount expended in excess of appropriation.	Amount of appropriation not expended.
Adrian Hospital, Punxsutawney	11,988	$1 50	$17,982 00	$17,500 00	$482 00	.....
Allegheny General Hospital	63,968	2 16	138,170 88	85,500 00	52,670 88	.....
Allegheny Valley General Hospital, Tarentum	1,938	1 71	3,313 98	3,500 00	.....	$186 02
Allentown Hospital	21,488	1 60	34,380 80	15,000 00	19,380 80	.....
Altoona Hospital	26,524	1 50	39,786 00	26,000 00	13,786 00	.....
American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, Philadelphia	3,539	3 81	13,483 59	5,000 00	8,483 59	.....
American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia	2,544	3 98	10,125 12	10,000 00	125 12	.....
Barnes, Simon H., Memorial Hospital, Susquehanna	852	2 16	1,840 32	2,500 00	.....	659 60
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton.	4,758	2 54	12,085 32	7,500 00	4,585 32	.....
Bedford County Hospital, Bedford, (not yet started)						
Bellefonte Hospital	3,967	1 57	6,228 19	5,000 00	1,228 19	.....
Berwick Hospital	1,563	1 34	2,094 42	1,500 00	594 42	.....
Blair, J. C., Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Huntingdon	3,161	2 66	8,408 26	6,000 00	2,408 26	.....
Braddock General Hospital	7,922	2 11	16,715 42	15,000 00	1,715 42	.....
Bradford Hospital	6,520	1 44	9,388 80	9,000 00	388 80	.....
Brownsville General Hospital (not yet in operation)	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....
*Bryn Mawr Hospital	29,277	1 30	38,060 10	.....	.....	.....
Buhl, Christian H., Hospital, Sharon	6,109	2 13	13,012 17	12,500 00	512 17	.....
Butler County General Hospital, Butler	5,004	1 70	8,506 80	10,000 00	.....	1,493 20
*Cambria Iron Company's Hospital, Johnstown.	9,658	1 61	15,549 38	.....	.....	.....
Cannonsburg General Hospital	152	2 45	372 40	1,500 00	.....	1,127 60
Carbondale Hospital	7,239	1 34	9,700 26	12,000 00	.....	2,299 74
Chambersburg Hospital	4,613	1 30	5,996 90	6,250 00	.....	253 10
Charity Hospital, Norristown	9,172	1 65	15,133 80	12,500 00	2,633 80	.....
Chester Hospital	13,823	1 31	18,108 13	18,500 00	4,135 49	391 87
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	13,275	1 67	22,169 25	8,000 00	14,169 25	.....
Chestnut Hill Hospital	2,006	3 04	6,098 24	1,000 00	5,098 24	.....
Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.	25,289	1 38	34,898 92	25,000 00	9,898 82	.....
Children's Hospital, Philadelphia	20,398	0 67	13,666 66	.....	.....	.....
Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh	22,681	1 63	36,970 03	20,000 00	16,970 03	.....
City Hospital Association of Washington	5,000	1 35	6,750 00	5,000 00	1,750 00	.....
Clearfield Hospital	6,105	1 25	7,631 25	5,000 00	2,631 25	.....
Coatesville Hospital	5,166	1 82	9,402 12	7,500 00	1,902 12	.....
Columbia Hospital	4,535	1 95	8,843 25	5,000 00	3,843 25	.....
Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, Wilkinsburg	10,426	2 52	26,273 52	18,000 00	8,273 52	.....
Conemaugh Valley Hospital, Johnstown	25,055	1 39	34,826 45	30,000 00	4,826 45	.....
Corry Hospital	2,242	1 77	3,968 34	7,000 00	.....	3,031 66
Douglass, Frederick, Hospital, Philadelphia	5,807	1 94	11,265 58	10,000 00	1,265 58	.....
DuBois Hospital	2,671	1 51	4,033 21	4,000 00	33 21	.....
Easton Hospital	13,039	1 75	22,818 25	13,500 00	9,318 25	.....
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	3,538	1 97	6,969 86	9,000 00	.....	2,030 14
*Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	1 62	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING FREE HOSPITAL DAYS, COST PER DIEM, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS.	Free hospital days.	Cost per diem.	Total cost of free days.	State appropriation.	Amount expended in excess of appropriation.	Amount of appropriation not expended.
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	5,256	3 60	18,921 60	20,000 00	.....	1,078 40
*Fabiana Italian Hospital, Philadelphia	1,063	1 35	1,435 05	.....	.....	.....
Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia	14,586	2 26	32,964 36	25,000 00	.....	7,964 36
Franklin Hospital	3,143	2 65	8,328 95	8,000 00	328 95	.....
Garrettson Hospital, Philadelphia	4,012	2 75	11,033 00	10,000 00	1,033 00	.....
General Emergency Hospital, Pittsburgh	2,745	1 83	5,023 35	1,500 00	3,523 35	.....
German Hospital, Philadelphia	35,215	2 34	82,403 10	10,000 00	72,403 10	.....
*Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia	32,571	1 95	63,513 45	.....	.....	.....
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	7,002	1 59	11,133 18	8,500 00	2,633 18	.....
Greenville Hospital	1,130	2 62	2,960 60	2,500 00	460 60	.....
Grove City Hospital	1,311	2 79	3,657 69	2,500 00	1,157 69	.....
Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia	5,400	3 00	16,200 00	15,000 00	1,200 00	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	42,334	2 38	100,754 92	60,000 00	40,754 92	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	11,192	2 05	22,943 60	15,000 00	7,943 60	.....
Hamot Hospital, Erie	11,717	1 73	20,270 41	17,500 00	2,770 41	.....
Harrisburg Hospital	18,448	1 60	29,516 80	20,000 00	9,516 80	.....
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	1,422	1 25	1,777 50	2,000 00	.....	222 50
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh	30,540	2 19	66,882 60	65,000 00	1,882 60	.....
Homeopathic Hospital, Reading	10,705	1 51	16,164 55	8,500 00	7,664 55	.....
Homestead Hospital	5,495	1 94	10,660 30	9,000 00	1,660 30	.....
Howard Hospital, Philadelphia	9,082	2 45	22,250 90	7,000 00	15,250 90	.....
Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia	63,585	1 92	122,083 20	95,000 00	27,083 20	.....
Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia	24,889	1 77	44,053 53	22,500 00	21,553 53	.....
*Jewish Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	4,438	1 76	7,810 88	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown City Hospital	2,716	1 30	3,530 80	4,000 00	.....	469 20
Kane Summit Hospital	4,220	1 65	6,963 00	5,250 00	1,713 00	.....
Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia	5,063	2 51	12,708 13	10,000 00	2,708 13	.....
Kittanning Hospital	1,542	2 34	3,608 28	4,000 00	.....	391 72
Lancaster General Hospital	13,721	1 82	24,972 22	15,000 00	9,972 22	.....
Latrobe Hospital	2,978	2 16	6,432 48	4,000 00	2,432 48	.....
Lewistown Hospital	5,569	1 92	10,692 48	8,000 00	2,692 48	.....
*Lincoln Memorial Hospital, Pittsburgh	.....	3 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lock Haven Hospital	12,239	1 53	18,725 67	13,000 00	5,725 67	.....
*Magee, Elizabeth Steel, Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh	16,357	2 63	43,018 91	.....	.....	.....
Markleton General Hospital	4,755	1 39	6,609 45	6,000 00	609 45	.....
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	5,639	1 11	6,259 29	3,000 00	3,259 29	.....
McKeesport Hospital	20,184	1 82	36,734 88	30,000 00	6,734 88	.....
Meadville City Hospital	4,422	2 35	10,391 70	10,000 00	391 70	.....
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia	30,212	3 16	95,469 92	87,500 00	7,969 92	.....
*Mercy Hospital of Altoona	2,924	1 79	5,233 96	.....	.....	.....
*Mercy Hospital, Johnstown	2,318	2 06	4,775 08	.....	.....	.....
Mercy Hospital and Nurse School, Philadelphia	4,388	1 34	5,879 92	5,000 00	879 92	.....
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh	53,002	1 64	86,923 28	50,000 00	36,923 28	.....
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	20,444	1 60	32,710 40	22,500 00	10,210 40	.....
*Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia	15,884	2 28	36,215 52	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING FREE HOSPITAL DAYS, COST PER DIEM, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS.	Free hospital days.	Cost per diem.	Total cost of free days.	State appropriation.	Amount expended in excess of appropriation.	Amount of appropriation not expended.
Mid-Valley Hospital, Blakely (not yet in operation)	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Miners' Hospital, Spangler	3,657	1 66	6,070 62	6,000 00	70 62	.....
Monongahela Hospital, Monongahela	4,923	1 58	7,778 34	7,500 00	278 34	.....
Monroe County Hospital, Stroudsburg	.....	2 51	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	9,667	2 28	22,040 76	15,000 00	7,040 76	.....
Mt. Pleasant Hospital	9,130	1 49	13,603 70	10,000 00	3,603 70	.....
Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	18,786	2 46	46,213 56	24,000 00	22,213 56	.....
Nanticoke Hospital	3,468	2 39	8,288 52	12,500 00	.....	4,211 48
Nason Hospital, Roaring Spring	4,151	1 79	7,430 29	7,000 00	430 29	.....
New Castle Hospital	4,031	1 12	4,514 72	2,000 00	2,514 72	.....
North Penna. General Hospital and Sanatorium, Austin	2,618	2 39	6,257 02	6,000 00	257 02	.....
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	2,155	3 67	7,908 85	5,000 00	2,908 85	.....
Ohio Valley Hospital, McKees Rocks	6,019	2 13	12,820 47	12,000 00	820 47	.....
Oil City Hospital	4,407	1 89	8,329 23	8,000 00	329 23	.....
Packer, Mary M., Hospital, Sunbury	5,004	1 83	9,157 32	7,000 00	2,157 32	.....
Packer, Robert, Hospital, Sayre	6,641	1 67	11,090 47	11,250 00	.....	159 53
Panther Creek Hospital, Coal Dale	13,021	1 44	18,750 24	10,000 00	8,750 24	.....
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	4,124	1 96	8,083 04	5,000 00	3,083 04	.....
Penna. Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburne	22,126	0 69	15,266 94	4,500 00	10,766 94	.....
*People's Co-operative Hospital, Sayre	1,047	1 58	1,654 26	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	8,293	2 26	18,742 18	10,000 00	8,742 18	.....
Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital	19,377	2 10	40,691 70	18,000 00	22,691 70	.....
Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital	15,968	2 30	36,726 40	32,500 00	4,226 40	.....
Phoenixville Hospital	5,024	2 31	11,605 44	12,500 00	.....	894 56
Pittsburgh Hospital (Sisters of Charity)	18,547	1 92	35,610 24	20,000 00	15,610 24	.....
Pittston Hospital	6,257	1 48	9,260 36	8,000 00	1,260 36	.....
Pottstown Hospital	6,393	1 63	10,257 59	10,000 00	257 59	.....
Pottsville Hospital	26,657	1 30	34,654 10	25,000 00	9,654 10	.....
*Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	2 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, Allegheny	10,620	2 24	23,788 80	17,500 00	6,288 80	.....
Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls	2,420	2 64	6,388 80	3,000 00	3,388 80	.....
Punxsutawney Hospital	5,191	1 93	10,018 63	7,500 00	2,518 63	.....
Ratti, Joseph, Hospital, Bloomsburg	2,077	1 77	3,676 29	2,250 00	1,426 29	.....
Reading Hospital	17,575	1 77	31,107 75	12,500 00	18,607 75	.....
Renovo Hospital	980	2 23	2,185 40	1,500 00	685 40	.....
Rochester General Hospital	4,447	1 88	8,360 36	6,000 00	2,360 36	.....
Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia	7,025	1 18	8,289 50	4,000 00	4,289 50	.....
St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia	10,613	1 52	16,131 76	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia	12,833	1 61	20,661 13	8,500 00	12,161 13	.....
St. Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	59,738	1 62	96,775 56	50,000 00	46,775 56	.....
St. John's Hospital, Allegheny	6,919	2 21	15,290 99	15,000 00	290 99	.....
*St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster	4,488	2 12	9,514 56	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia	23,864	2 29	54,648 56	30,000 00	24,648 56	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburgh	9,490	2 15	20,403 50	12,500 00	7,903 50	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING FREE HOSPITAL DAYS, COST PER DIEM, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS.	Free hospital days.	Cost per diem.	Total cost of free days.	State appropriation.	Amount expended in excess of appropriation.	Amount of appropriation not expended.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading	17,440	1 05	18,312 00	10,000 00	8,312 00	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem	16,099	2 01	32,358 99	15,000 00	17,358 99	.....
St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.	9,711	2 02	19,616 22	15,000 00	4,616 22	.....
*St. Margaret's General Hospital, Pittsburgh....	18,568	2 66	49,390 88	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia	22,243	1 61	35,811 23	20,000 00	15,811 23	.....
St. Timothy's Hospital, Philadelphia	16,391	1 85	30,323 35	15,500 00	14,823 35	.....
St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie	12,076	1 77	21,374 52	17,500 00	3,874 52	.....
Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia	28,065	2 14	60,059 10	30,000 00	30,059 10	.....
Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, Sewickley	5,270	2 22	11,699 40	5,000 00	6,699 40	.....
Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle	6,212	2 39	14,846 68	12,000 00	2,846 68	.....
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	22,972	2 38	54,673 36	50,000 00	4,673 36	.....
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	3,828	1 76	6,737 28	5,250 00	1,487 28	.....
Springdale General Hospital	1,147	1 85	2,121 95	900 00	1,221 95	.....
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia	9,254	2 32	21,469 28	2,500 00	18,969 28	.....
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	2,259	2 07	4,676 13	3,500 00	1,176 13	.....
Taylor Hospital Association	7,024	1 55	10,887 20	9,000 00	1,887 20	.....
Titusville Hospital	2,625	2 73	7,166 25	5,500 00	1,666 25	.....
Todd Hospital, Carlisle	457	3 70	1,690 90	2,000 00	.....	309 10
Uniontown Hospital	11,373	1 71	19,447 83	19,000 00	447 83	.....
University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia	62,312	2 56	159,518 72	75,000 00	84,518 72	.....
Warren Emergency Hospital	4,762	2 06	9,809 72	7,000 00	2,809 72	.....
Washington Hospital	3,598	1 84	6,620 32	5,000 00	1,620 32	.....
Waynesburg Hospital	1,429	2 68	3,829 72	3,750 00	79 72	.....
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh	53,505	1 82	97,379 10	70,000 00	27,379 10	.....
Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg	9,040	1 65	14,916 00	15,000 00	.....	84 00
West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	5,399	1 94	10,474 06	8,000 00	2,474 06	.....
West Philadelphia Hospital for Women	5,463	2 29	12,510 27	6,000 00	6,510 27	.....
West Side Hospital, Scranton	12,007	1 71	20,531 97	14,000 00	6,531 97	.....
Wilkes-Barre Hospital	26,499	1 85	49,023 15	32,000 00	17,023 15	.....
Williamsport Hospital	23,419	1 50	35,128 50	27,500 00	7,628 50	.....
Wills Hospital, Philadelphia	23,451	1 59	37,287 09	12,500 00	24,787 09	.....
*Windber Hospital	4,304	3 51	15,107 04	.....	.....	.....
Women's Homeopathic Hospital Association, Philadelphia	20,460	1 45	29,667 00	15,000 00	14,667 00	.....
Women's Hospital, Philadelphia	21,509	2 03	43,663 27	22,500 00	21,163 27	.....
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.	7,469	2 65	19,792 85	17,000 00	2,792 85	.....
Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	6,534	1 92	12,545 28	5,000 00	7,545 28	.....
Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	3,685	2 08	7,664 80	4,000 00	3,664 80	.....
York Hospital	11,600	1 51	17,516 00	12,500 00	5,016 00	.....
Total hospitals	1,918,000	.....	$3,612,322 22	$2,204,900 00	$1,131,173 77	$27,257 86

*Does not receive State aid.
NOTE.—Hospitals not shown herein failed to submit statistics.

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO THE VARIOUS HOSPITALS, NOT UNDER STATE, CONTROL FOR MAINTENANCE, BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, ETC., TO MAY 31, 1913, FROM DATA COLLECTED AND PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

HOSPITALS.	Maintenance.	Buildings	Improvements, etc.	Total.
Adrian Hospital, Punxsutawney	$183,000 00	$32,000 00	$13,000 00	$228,000 00
Allegheny General Hospital	939,000 00	255,000 00	.....	1,194,000 00
Allegheny Valley General Hospital, Tarentum	7,000 00	.....	.....	7,000 00
Allentown Hospital	134,000 00	10,500 00	.....	144,500 00
Altoona Hospital	266,000 00	46,500 00	10,000 00	322,500 00
American Hospital for Diseases of Stomach, Philadelphia	20,000 00	15,000 00	.....	35,000 00
American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia	70,000 00	.....	5,000 00	75,000 00
Barnes, Simon H., Memorial Hospital, Susquehanna	13,000 00	2,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton	100,000 00	18,000 00	13,000 00	131,000 00
Bellefonte Hospital	31,000 00	17,000 00	1,000 00	49,000 00
Berwick Hospital	7,000 00	2,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Blair, J. C., Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Huntingdon	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00
Braddock General Hospital	80,000 00	15,000 00	.....	95,000 00
Bradford Hospital	111,000 00	72,000 00	5,000 00	188,000 00
Brownsville General Hospital	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Buhl, Christian H., Hospital, Sharon	114,000 00	33,000 00	5,000 00	152,000 00
Butler County General Hospital	77,500 00	25,000 00	.....	102,500 00
Cannonsburg General Hospital	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00
Carbondale Hospital	149,500 00	10,800 00	11,000 00	171,300 00
Chambersburg Hospital	37,500 00	.....	2,000 00	39,500 00
Charity Hospital, Norristown	140,000 00	18,500 00	7,000 00	165,500 00
Chartiers Valley General Hospital, Ingram	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00
Chester Hospital	175,000 00	28,000 00	3,000 00	206,000 00
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	113,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	120,000 00
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia	3,500 00	.....	.....	3,500 00
Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	208,000 00	45,000 00	.....	253,000 00
Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh	90,000 00	.....	.....	90,000 00
City Hospital Association of Washington	21,000 00	9,000 00	.....	30,000 00
Clearfield Hospital	30,000 00	8,000 00	5,000 00	43,000 00
Coatesville Hospital	65,000 00	.....	.....	65,000 00
Columbia Hospital	55,000 00	21,500 00	.....	76,500 00
Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, Wilkinsburg	86,000 00	25,000 00	.....	111,000 00
Conemaugh Valley Hospital, Johnstown	267,000 00	17,500 00	12,500 00	297,000 00
Corry Hospital	61,500 00	.....	14,000 00	75,500 00
Douglass, Frederick, Hospital, Philadelphia	106,000 00	18,000 00	.....	124,000 00
DuBois Hospital	36,000 00	.....	.....	36,000 00
Easton Hospital	195,500 00	30,000 00	.....	225,500 00
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	71,000 00	.....	2,000 00	73,000 00
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	116,000 00	48,000 00	.....	164,000 00
Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia	130,000 00	65,000 00	.....	195,000 00
Franklin Hospital	64,000 00	20,000 00	.....	84,000 00
Garrettson Hospital, Philadelphia	100,000 00	50,000 00	.....	150,000 00
General Emergency Hospital, Pittsburgh	7,000 00	.....	.....	7,000 00
German Hospital, Philadelphia	237,500 00	76,600 00	.....	$14,100 00

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO VARIOUS HOSPITALS, FOR MAINTENANCE, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS.	Maintenance.	Buildings.	Improvements, etc.	Total.
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	114,000 00	41,000 00	.....	155,000 00
Greenville Hospital	15,000 00	.....	1,000 00	16,000 00
Grove City Hospital	11,000 00	.....	.....	11,000 00
Gynecean Hospital Philadelphia	248,750 00	52,000 00	.....	300,750 00
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	673,280 00	340,000 00	.....	1,013,280 00
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	106,500 00	55,000 00	.....	161,500 00
Hamot Hospital, Erie	168,059 96	21,000 00	.....	189,059 96
Harrisburg Hospital	190,000 00	95,000 00	9,500 00	294,500 00
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh	854,639 28	310,000 00	7,500 00	1,172,139 28
Homeopathic Hospital, Reading	76,500 00	.....	1,000 00	77,500 00
Homestead Hospital	33,000 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	44,000 00
Howard Hospital, Philadelphia	71,000 00	10,000 00	.....	81,000 00
Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia	900,000 00	550,000 00	150,000 00	1,600,000 00
Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia	145,000 00	45,000 00	.....	190,000 00
Johnstown City Hospital	23,000 00	.....	.....	23,000 00
Kane Summit Hospital	59,500 00	5,000 00	4,753 59	69,253 59
Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia	85,000 00	15,000 00	10,000 00	110,000 00
Kittanning Hospital	40,000 00	7,000 00	.....	47,000 00
Lancaster General Hospital	119,000 00	70,000 00	.....	189,000 00
Latrobe Hospital	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00
Lewistown Hospital	40,000 00	16,000 00	.....	56,000 00
Lock Haven Hospital	79,000 00	20,000 00	4,000 00	103,000 00
Markleton General Hospital	36,000 00	.....	.....	36,000 00
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	57,625 00	2,000 00	.....	59,625 00
McKeesport Hospital	271,000 00	106,000 00	9,000 00	386,000 00
Meadville City Hospital	95,500 00	3,000 00	29,500 00	128,000 00
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia	940,000 00	690,000 00	210,000 00	1,840,000 00
Mercy Hospital and Nurse School, Philadelphia	30,000 00	.....	.....	30,000 00
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh	554,500 00	190,000 00	25,000 00	769,500 00
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	138,000 00	45,000 00	.....	183,000 00
Mid-Valley Hospital, Blakely	2,000 00	16,000 00	.....	18,000 00
Miners' Hospital, Spangler	25,000 00	3,000 00	.....	28,000 00
Monongahela Hospital, Monongahela	55,000 00	40,000 00	.....	95,000 00
Monroe County Hospital, Stroudsburg	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	30,000 00	17,000 00	3,000 00	50,000 00
Mt. Pleasant Hospital	62,166 96	23,000 00	.....	85,166 96
Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	98,000 00	5,000 00	.....	103,000 00
Nanticoke Hospital	40,000 00	10,000 00	.....	50,000 00
Nanson Hospital, Roaring Spring	54,000 00	.....	1,000 00	55,000 00
New Castle Hospital	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00
North Penna. General Hospital and Sanatorium, Austin	32,000 00	.....	.....	32,000 00
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	10,000 00	.....	5,000 00	15,000 00
Ohio Valley Hospital, McKees Rocks	54,000 00	29,000 00	.....	83,000 00
Oil City Hospital	149,000 00	19,000 00	1,500 00	169,500 00
Packer, Mary M., Hospital, Sunbury	96,000 00	9,000 00	.....	105,000 00

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO VARIOUS HOSPITALS, FOR MAINTENANCE, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS.	Maintenance.	Buildings.	Improvements, etc.	Total.
Packer, Robert, Hospital, Sayre	121,500 00	26,591 76	.....	148,091 76
Panther Creek Hospital, Coal Dale	33,000 00	7,000 00	10,000 00	50,000 00
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	20,000 00	5,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Penna. Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburne	63,000 00	.....	1,000 00	64,000 00
Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	133,500 00	.....	.....	133,500 00
Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital	189,000 00	46,000 00	21,000 00	256,000 00
Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital	377,500 00	165,000 00	.....	542,500 00
Phoenixville Hospital	114,000 00	15,000 00	20,000 00	149,000 00
Pittsburgh Hospital (Sisters of Charity)	135,000 00	45,000 00	10,000 00	190,000 00
Pittston Hospital	139,500 00	31,000 00	11,500 00	182,000 00
Pottstown Hospital	110,500 00	65,500 00	.....	176,000 00
Pottsville Hospital	275,000 00	.....	12,000 00	287,000 00
Presbyterian Hospital, Allegheny	135,000 00	115,000 00	.....	250,000 00
Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls	6,000 00	10,000 00	.....	16,000 00
Punxsutawney Hospital	15,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	18,000 00
Ratti, Joseph, Hospital, Bloomsburg	11,500 00	8,000 00	.....	19,500 00
Reading Hospital	198,500 00	25,000 00	11,900 00	235,400 00
Renovo Hospital	4,500 00	.....	5,000 00	9,500 00
Rochester General Hospital	49,000 00	15,000 00	1,000 00	65,000 00
Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia	16,000 00	.....	.....	16,000 00
St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia	155,000 00	15,000 00	.....	170,000 00
St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia	119,000 00	.....	.....	119,000 00
St. Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	232,500 00	125,000 00	67,500 00	425,000 00
St. John's Hospital, Allegheny	134,000 00	40,000 00	.....	174,000 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia	220,000 00	.....	34,000 00	254,000 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburgh	45,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	75,000 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading	75,000 00	15,000 00	.....	90,000 00
St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem	225,500 00	5,000 00	.....	230,500 00
St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	115,000 00	55,000 00	.....	170,000 00
St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia	104,500 00	10,000 00	6,000 00	120,500 00
St. Timothy's Hospital, Philadelphia	147,000 00	19,000 00	8,500 00	174,500 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie	114,000 00	.....	16,500 00	130,500 00
Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia	235,000 00	135,000 00	.....	370,000 00
Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, Sewickley	21,500 00	2,500 00	.....	24,000 00
Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle	160,826 68	40,500 00	12,000 00	213,326 68
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	446,000 00	20,000 00	.....	466,000 00
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	83,000 00	22,500 00	2,000 00	107,500 00
Springdale General Hospital	1,800 00	.....	.....	1,800 00
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia	15,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	14,000 00	.....	1,000 00	15,000 00
Taylor Hospital Association	40,000 00	27,500 00	1,000 00	68,500 00
Titusville Hospital	49,000 00	4,000 00	.....	53,000 00
Todd Hospital, Carlisle	21,000 00	500 00	.....	21,500 00
Uniontown Hospital	142,000 00	53,000 00	.....	195,000 00
University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia	950,000 00	540,000 00	.....	1,490,000 00
Warren Emergency Hospital	67,000 00	6,000 00	.....	73,000 00

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO VARIOUS HOSPITALS, FOR MAINTENANCE, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS.	Maintenance.	Buildings.	Improvements, etc.	Total.
Washington Hospital	54,000 00	14,000 00	.....	68,000 00
Wayne County Hospital Association, Honesdale	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00
Waynesburg Hospital	24,500 00	.....	4,500 00	29,000 00
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh	1,303,589 37	444,000 00	48,000 00	1,795,589 37
Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg	160,000 00	15,000 00	.....	175,000 00
West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	38,000 00	5,000 00	.....	43,000 00
West Philadelphia Hospital for Women	43,000 00	2,500 00	.....	45,500 00
West Side Hospital, Scranton	106,500 00	16,750 00	.....	123,250 00
Wilkes-Barre Hospital	407,000 00	116,000 00	30,000 00	553,000 00
Williamsport Hospital	267,000 00	99,000 00	2,50 00	368,500 00
Wills Hospital, Philadelphia	180,000 00	115,000 00	.....	295,000 00
Women's Homeopathic Hospital Association, Philadelphia	164,300 00	75,000 00	2,400 00	241,700 00
Women's Hospital, Philadelphia	209,000 00	20,000 00	32,500 00	261,500 00
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.	114,000 00	41,000 00	.....	155,000 00
Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	37,000 00	.....	.....	37,000 00
Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	8,000 00	.....	.....	8,000 00
York Hospital	124,000 00	36,000 00	.....	160,000 00
Total	$20,988,037 25	$6,654,241 76	$960,553 59	$28,607,832 60

The total amount appropriated to Homes, not under State control, for buildings and improvements from 1850 to the end of the fiscal year, May 31, 1913, is, approximately, $4,497,097.07.

NOTE.—The period of time covered by these appropriations varies with each institution. The Board has endeavored to secure accurate figures from the time each institution received its first appropriation down to the present time (May 31, 1913).

NOTE.—Hospitals not shown herein failed to submit statistics.

STATEMENT SHOWING VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, BEDS OCCUPIED AND PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS NOT UNDER STATE CONTROL FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1913, FROM DATA COLLECTED AND PREPARED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

HOSPITALS—STATISTICS.	Value of real estate.	Total number of beds for patients.	Number of in-patients.	Number of in-patients treated free.	Number of in-patients treated partly free.	Number of pay patients.	Average number of beds occupied during year.	Number of beds occupied May 31, 1912.	Number of dispensary patients.
Adrian Hospital, Punxsutawney	$65,000 00	74	759	544	67	148	51	41	.....
Allegheny General Hospital	900,000 00	375	4,767	2,789	1,001	977	297	293	10,003
Allegheny Valley General Hospital, Tarentum	25,000 00	38	449	101	235	113	20	24	.....
Allentown Hospital	218,400 00	181	1,572	1,071	63	438	81	74	.....
Altoona Hospital	220,000 00	135	1,887	1,440	8	439	90	99	7,141
American Hospital for Diseases of Stomach, Philadelphia	40,000 00	47	765	69	415	281	22	31	5,089
American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia	47,411 63	18	73	16	46	11	10	10	76
Barnes, Simon H., Memorial Hospital, Susquehanna	14,000 00	16	117	24	50	43	6	8	67
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton	53,461 05	58	665	85	473	107	32	29	.....
Bellefonte Hospital	25,000 00	50	420	232	104	84	28	27	.....
Berwick Hospital	600 00	18	232	137	11	84	10	7	1,563
Blair, J. C., Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Huntingdon	130,000 00	51	331	97	73	161	22	23	.....
Braddock General Hospital	95,000 00	70	1,006	258	538	210	44	39	175
Bradford Hospital	117,091 54	85	1,286	393	56	837	62	54	.....
Brownsville General Hospital (not yet in operation)	10,500 00	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Bryn Mawr Hospital	200,000 00	62	895	646	109	140	45	39	4,531
Buhl, Christian H., Hospital, Sharon	56,144 03	60	703	127	415	161	58	55	.....
Butler County General Hospital	61,000 00	51	703	229	436	38	35	32	.....
*Cambria Iron Company's Hospital, Johnstown	28,000 00	50	602	526	.....	76	32	29	7,045
Cannonsburg General Hospital	12,000 00	11	119	11	4	104	8	4	.....
Carbondale Hospital	58,000 00	44	701	326	26	349	37	27	369
Chambersburg Hospital	40,416 64	40	385	192	93	100	24	23	.....
Charity Hospital, Norristown	77,433 13	54	710	546	.....	164	36	32	572
Chester Hospital	95,011 12	125	1,905	1,324	.....	581	85	94	3,498
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	93,000 00	100	1,401	933	15	453	57	57	.....
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia	83,216 68	40	402	118	54	230	23	28	439
Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	251,314 26	174	1,738	1,231	296	111	83	75	24,951
Children's Hospital, Philadelphia	355,000 00	73	1,607	1,607	.....	.....	54	63	4,330
Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh	72,307 51	100	442	442	.....	.....	62	87	3,710
City Hospital Association of Washington	37,600 00	40	640	247	148	245	32	26	.....
Clearfield Hospital	40,825 24	46	735	198	227	310	16	34	19
Coatesville Hospital	30,000 00	30	384	290	87	7	25	20	.....
Columbia Hospital	55,000 00	50	331	208	111	12	34	34	1,083
Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, Wilkinsburg	400,000 00	166	1,458	523	271	764	78	86	95
Conemaugh Valley Hospital, Johnstown	100,000 00	131	2,041	1,052	100	889	103	88	.....
Corry Hospital	28,000 00	40	470	218	211	41	22	14	70
Douglass, Frederick, Hospital, Philadelphia	75,000 00	65	427	187	200	40	20	22	5,569
DuBois Hospital	15,000 00	20	344	144	99	101	15	9	.....
Easton Hospital	88,000 00	100	1,091	696	173	222	61	73	3,566
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	65,800 00	40	550	93	.....	457	26	20	.....
*Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia	651,920 87	425	4,599	3,915	342	342	299	285	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, BEDS OCCUPIED AND PATIENTS TREATED, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS—STATISTICS.	Value of real estate.	Total number of beds for patients.	Number of in-patients.	Number of in-patients treated free.	Number of in-patients treated partly free.	Number of pay patients.	Average number of beds occupied during year.	Number of beds occupied May 31, 1912.	Number of dispensary patients.
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	130,000 00	43	1,592	414	548	630	33	24	16,401
*Fabiana Italian Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	28	198	21	14	163	17	21	4,262
Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia	162,647 44	70	1,087	801	154	132	54	52	5,481
Franklin Hospital	32,248 12	30	265	81	.....	184	14	15	.....
Garrettson Hospital, Philadelphia	200,000 00	27	448	220	38	190	18	27	10,583
General Emergency Hospital, Pittsburgh	86,000 00	70	366	148	151	67	14	12	.....
German Hospital, Philadelphia	1,350,000 00	257	3,645	1,504	135	2,006	173	175	8,260
*Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia	210,000 00	150	1,924	1,624	.....	300	104	112	7,334
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	48,582 57	50	411	335	10	66	23	21	425
Greenville Hospital	15,000 00	16	159	48	27	84	12	11	93
Grove City Hospital	10,000 00	15	152	39	113	.....	8	5	3
Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia	30,000 00	45	458	211	166	81	28	26	1,127
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	300	3,918	2,468	450	1,000	174	194	11,744
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	175,000 00	83	909	626	18	265	57	34	586
Hamot Hospital, Erie	148,888 21	100	2,311	846	1,038	427	65	58	.....
Harrisburg Hospital	181,162 67	105	1,914	1,151	26	737	75	67	5,717
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	12,000 00	.....	72	62	20	.....	5	5	161
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh	508,112 52	150	2,867	1,863	540	464	134	110	11,261
Homeopathic Hospital, Reading	92,000 00	80	1,172	898	129	145	41	45	3,244
Homestead Hospital	36,000 00	45	504	264	52	188	20	29	227
Howard Hospital, Philadelphia	140,000 00	80	1,089	625	50	414	50	44	40,384
Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia	1,235,000 00	338	6,010	3,873	814	1,323	260	268	24,454
Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia	750,000 00	180	2,260	1,551	334	375	128	152	4,353
*Jewish Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	12,000 00	26	497	376	40	81	19	18	14
Johnstown City Hospital	20,000 00	20	251	95	64	92	15	18	.....
Kane Summit Hospital	68,450 25	56	541	154	340	47	28	24	39
Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia	100,000 00	50	692	400	210	82	25	32	643
Kittanning Hospital	20,000 00	15	164	66	13	85	8	6	1,532
Lancaster General Hospital	175,000 00	125	2,038	764	815	459	80	96	648
Latrobe Hospital	24,407 95	28	239	69	135	35	15	17	.....
Lewistown Hospital	60,531 00	37	338	193	69	76	19	21	.....
*Lincoln Memorial Hospital, Pittsburgh	.....	14	98	80	11	7	10	8	140
Lock Haven Hospital	80,000 00	60	808	445	154	209	44	42	59
*Magee, Elizabeth Steel, Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh	315,000 00	65	659	617	7	35	47	49	23
Markleton General Hospital	.....	40	94	72	22	.....	14	10	110
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia	40,432 46	30	148	136	3	9	18	15	.....
McKeesport Hospital	250,585 56	160	2,163	571	966	626	117	106	.....
Meadville City Hospital	76,500 00	60	700	39	523	138	29	27	.....
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia	1,595,000 00	239	3,037	1,452	1,028	557	139	160	79,918
*Mercy Hospital of Altoona	15,000 00	24	404	98	.....	306	15	20	224
*Mercy Hospital, Johnstown	75,273 68	39	339	103	50	186	30	34	53
Mercy Hospital and Nurse School, Philadelphia	11,000 00	20	256	41	17	198	14	8	1,924
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh	1,000,000 00	360	5,736	1,768	2,669	1,299	326	334	3,050
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	168,,000 00	125	1,541	1,099	247	195	80	71	582
*Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia	579,133 78	160	1,908	.....	.....	1,908	96	97	7,681

STATEMENT SHOWING VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, BEDS OCCUPIED AND PATIENTS TREATED, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS—STATISTICS.	Value of real estate.	Total number of beds for patients.	Number of in-patients.	Number of in-patients treated free.	Number of in-patients treated partly free.	Number of pay patients.	Average number of beds occupied during year.	Number of beds occupied May 31, 1912.	Number of dispensary patients.
Mid-Valley Hospital, Blakely (not yet in operation)	2,353 86	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners' Hospital, Spangler	23,507 46	26	398	111	106	181	22	29	3
Monongahela Hospital, Monongahela	17,500 00	42	367	168	159	40	24	16	.....
Monroe County Hospital, Stroudsburg	7,500 00	11	96	20	.....	76	7	9	.....
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh	125,000 00	59	1,144	478	432	234	47	38	620
Mt. Pleasant Hospital	62,903 33	60	548	316	95	137	32	30	.....
Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	108,383 07	53	1,143	963	172	8	50	48	50,490
Nanticoke Hospital	53,746 35	48	337	251	56	30	11	9	50
Nason Hospital, Roaring Spring	45,000 00	40	317	148	139	30	17	21	.....
New Castle Hospital	55,000 00	26	391	140	96	155	23	17	.....
North Penna. General Hospital and Sanatorium, Austin	15,000 00	27	111	42	69	.....	9	4	.....
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	16,000 00	32	362	72	170	120	12	19	3,318
Ohio Valley Hospital, McKees Rocks	50,000 00	60	603	113	407	83	27	25	96
Oil City Hospital	66,660 74	44	455	100	70	285	26	29	.....
Packer, Mary M., Hospital, Sunbury	50,000 00	30	359	250	50	59	17	16	79
Packer, Robert, Hospital, Sayre	150,000 00	106	1,717	1,088	333	296	85	97	3,123
Panther Creek Hospital, Coal Dale	57,000 00	43	488	486	.....	2	37	40	1,553
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	200,000 00	84	1,468	395	97	976	64	58	2,440
Penna. Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakburne	109,817 64	90	96	71	18	7	80	76	.....
*People's Co-operative Hospital, Sayer	13,700 00	38	353	80	34	239	14	9	29
Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	60,000 00	75	453	254	178	21	27	30	2,837
Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital	265,000 00	26	699	310	105	284	99	98	22,605
Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital	347,661 33	108	1,698	923	473	302	70	81	85,683
Phoenixville Hospital	80,000 00	75	425	297	78	50	22	24	339
Pittsburgh Hospital (Sisters of Charity)	500,000 00	100	1,614	571	718	325	87	80	4,095
Pittston Hospital	62,000 00	44	410	315	69	26	23	15	213
Pottstown Hospital	65,300 55	40	367	216	42	109	25	24	135
Pottsville Hospital	164,500 00	100	1,737	1,459	104	174	84	90	888
*Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia	762,879 32	236	2,742	1,375	395	972	140	158	6,038
Presbyterian Hospital, Allegheny	379,907 36	100	1,819	592	481	746	88	82	710
Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls	83,000 00	26	397	154	54	189	16	16	30
Punxsutawney Hospital	52,000 00	34	951	312	191	448	26	21	639
Ratti, Joseph, Hospital, Bloomsburg	37,500 00	16	266	108	15	143	.....	16	69
Reading Hospital	190,000 00	130	1,287	874	22	391	7	78	3,211
Renovo Hospital	20,000 00	13	195	46	19	130	8	5	29
Rochester General Hospital	41,532 02	38	486	185	245	56	20	20	30
Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia	.....	43	613	520	64	29	26	27	6,782
*Salvation Army Hospital, Philadelphia	25,000 00	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	62	.....
St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia	555,000 00	243	3,259	1,745	.....	1,514	147	148	12,038
St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia	40,000 00	55	1,025	785	240	.....	37	37	4,430
St. Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	2,225,000 00	560	3,390	1,273	625	1,492	292	290	3,117
St. John's Hospital, Allegheny	246,000 00	125	1,305	406	.....	899	46	36	1,310
*St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster	250,000 00	109	712	212	42	458	59	35	180

STATEMENT SHOWING VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, BEDS OCCUPIED AND PATIENTS TREATED, ETC.—Continued.

HOSPITALS—STATISTICS.	Value of real estate.	Total number of beds for patients.	Number of in-patients.	Number of in-patients treated free.	Number of in-patients treated partly free.	Number of pay patients.	Average number of beds occupied during year.	Number of beds occupied May 31, 1912.	Number of dispensary patients.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia	300,000 00	180	2,909	1,172	607	1,130	131	158	32,212
St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburgh	175,000 00	74	746	338	249	159	40	46	1,545
St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading	260,000 00	135	1,334	954	206	174	77	84	1,148
St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem	256,910 00	83	1,548	1,087	300	161	62	66	1,075
St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	132,000 00	55	1,033	723	236	74	44	39	7,694
*St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital, Pittsburgh	324,380 00	80	797	637	.....	160	55	53	564
St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia	162,000 00	143	2,131	1,856	92	183	78	76	8,081
St. Timothy's Hospital, Philadelphia	196,115 33	75	1,073	840	43	190	51	57	1,465
St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie	358,582 68	200	1,889	850	290	749	80	61	630
Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia	278,450 00	142	2,831	1,816	383	632	119	110	6,449
Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, Sewickley	115,089 92	49	494	114	241	139	33	14	39
Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle	92,252 11	100	866	117	531	218	43	44	.....
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	411,830 31	250	2,417	703	829	885	108	121	2,750
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	40,000 00	40	524	112	393	19	22	23	.....
Springdale General Hospital	1,500 00	18	165	20	116	29	9	6	6
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia	120,000 00	55	1,028	438	32	558	43	40	7,864
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	66,500 00	76	551	91	284	176	24	36	.....
Taylor Hospital Association	45,000 00	30	322	236	88	.....	23	21	141
Titusville Hospital	28,170 53	25	256	53	141	62	11	10	11
Todd Hospital, Carlisle	7,500 00	9	73	27	26	20	.....	3	1
Uniontown Hospital	98,990 45	84	976	501	375	100	54	57	.....
University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia	1,078,862 04	386	5,476	3,330	.....	2,146	279	319	15,143
Warren Emergency Hospital	94,725 00	83	663	157	367	139	28	34	.....
Washington Hospital	67,500 00	60	508	212	16	280	27	23	25
Waynesburg Hospital	.....	23	228	64	67	97	8	12	28
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh	1,115,000 00	400	4,109	2,148	1,124	837	258	337	1,461
Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg	110,000 00	76	1,064	432	236	396	52	51	.....
West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	35,934 40	40	720	485	46	189	25	17	17,135
West Philadelphia Hospital for Women	83,124 32	60	738	289	34	415	24	52	2,898
West Side Hospital, Scranton	80,000 00	42	894	848	13	33	38	31	1,043
Wilkes-Barre Hospital	215,000 00	158	2,094	1,430	399	265	92	103	771
Williamsport Hospital	225,000 00	162	1,608	1,128	76	404	93	106	159
Wills Hospital, Philadelphia	209,000 00	100	1,046	1,046	.....	.....	64	74	14,780
*Windber Hospital	60,000 00	48	249	235	14	.....	16	9	420
Women's Homeopathic Hospital Association, Philadelphia	225,000 00	125	1,301	1,151	79	71	44	67	12,982
Women's Hospital, Philadelphia	400,000 00	180	2,043	842	783	418	111	114	6,753
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.	123,742 19	44	864	431	365	68	33	31	6,005
Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	40,000 00	39	452	204	184	64	25	23	1,088
Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	37,029 29	30	267	170	29	68	13	17	815
York Hospital	75,000 00	70	960	616	116	228	52	66	927
Total	$20,696,952 51	14,773	181,954	97,723	34,838	49,393	9,308	9,509	708,009

*Does not receive State aid.

NOTE.—Hospitals not shown herein failed to submit statistics.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Your Committee in its report of 1911 recommended the creation of a Department of State Charitable Institutions, and presented a draft of an Act for that purpose. The Legislature of 1905, had passed a well considered bill creating such a department, which was vetoed by the Governor on the ground, in part, that its work overlapped that of the Board of Public Charities, which Board nevertheless was not abolished. A comparison of that bill with the law then existing shows that the Board of Public Charities still had many important lines of work, including the duties of the Committee on Lunacy, and the visitation of correctional and reformatory institutions, both State and local.

The argument in favor of such a department is that the Board of Public Charities as now constituted is composed of business men who serve gratuitously, who are scattered over the Commonwealth and have many other duties. While their service has been devoted and unselfishly given, they cannot be expected to give all of their time to that work, nor can they become as efficient in some of the activities connected with the subject as a permanent official or official force. For lack of such a central authority as this, the building of new State institutions has been committed in each case to a special commission. Nor is the Board able to obtain from the Legislature the appropriations necessary to properly perform their duties. It is proposed also to commit to such a department the whole question of the supervision of appropriations to charity, both for institutions privately managed, and those owned and managed by the Commonwealth. This work is now done by the Board of Public Charities.

It has been suggested that such a Department when created would take over the entire present work of the Board of Public Charities and the Committee on Lunacy in the supervision of the management of institutions, the care of lunatics and the like, and that one of the most important features, which would undoubtedly result in greater economy in administration, would be the purchase of supplies which are needed in quantity by all institutions of charity and correction, both public and private, and that the quantity purchased and the superior experience of the purchasing agent would be of advantage.

Admonished by the rejection two years ago of its proposition for such a department, your Committee has given further special attention to the public desires on this point. It must be said that the complaints are few which have foundation in specific facts and are not the mere prejudices of specially interested persons. From the tables of figures which will be found in this report it appears that the money now appropriated by the Commonwealth is administered with reasonable economy by private institutions. That these institutions often have empty beds is not a reproach, but an advantage. Better that the Commonwealth should be over-equipped to take care of the suffering than that any poor sick person should lack accommodation, or that the emergency of an epidemic or great disaster should find us unprepared. We must not forget that we are dealing with charity, and that the charity which counts the dollars and them alone is not the best, either for those who receive or those who give.

The whole system in Pennsylvania has been for so many years founded upon private effort and private management that it does not seem right to set our faces the other way unless new and substantial grounds of objection appear. The creation of a State Department would inevitably result in a centralizing of institutions and a decrease in their number, as well as in a centralizing of management. The benefit of the small hospital close to the scene of suffering and accident is incalculable. Only the other day the public prints gave an account of the overcoming of firemen by smoke in Pittsburgh. It so happened that a hospital only a few blocks away had recently been equipped with "Pulmotors," a device for freeing from poisonous gases the lungs of those who had been suffocated, and pumping oxygen into them. The firemen were rushed to the hospital, the device applied, and all recovered. If the aid given had been any less instant, and the men had been carried a long distance to a hospital or to one not so equipped death would have ensued.

Local management also is a vitalizing encouragement to local giving by individuals The practice of interesting as trustees of institutions those who will be able to give as well as those who will be able to direct is not without its usefulness. Even a practice of State purchase of supplies for institutions all over the State, while it might tend to economy, would also discourage individual giving. The Committee has been informed that it frequently happens that those from whom a hospital purchases supplies return all their profits and more in donations to the institution. When other States are following our example in appropriating to privately managed charities and in permitting private enterprise to provide a greater part of charitable relief, it would be unwise to discontinue the system in which we have taken the lead.

Your Committee believes that State aid is a great encouragement to private charity, and does not stifle it. There is abundant evidence to justify this conclusion, and while there may be a very few instances to the contrary they are but the exceptions which prove the rule.

Accordingly, your Committee modifies its previous recommendations in this regard.

The wise plan would be to avail ourselves of the merits of both systems. The present Board of Public Charities should be properly equipped with salaried officers to do, (more fully than the present members and their salaried assistants can find the actual days of time to do it,) the actual inspection of institutions. To this Board, composed of disinterested men giving their services from love of the work, should be committed supervision of the human side of the management of hospitals and asylums; that is, the details of care and treatment, discharge and transfer of inmates and the like. To a permanent State Department should be committed the licensing of private institutions, approval of the plans for new buildings of private hospitals and the erection of new public buildings, and particularly the standardization of accounts and administrative methods of all which receive State aid, to ensure that State money is not only spent upon the objects for which it is appropriated, but is wisely so spent. Inseparably connected with this would be the preparation of a schedule of appropriations recommended to private and public institutions.

If this plan commends itself to the Legislature the Committee will draft an act to carry it into effect.

B. NECESSITY OF INCREASING STATE EXPENDITURES.

Your Committee renews the recommendation of the report of 1911 for additional revenue for better roads. The Legislature of 1911 adopted the resolution prepared by the Committee for a constitutional amendment authorizing the issue of bonds for this purpose. There has been some objection, especially by the State Grange, to the creation of a State debt as a means of revenue for highway improvements, those so objecting contending that additional taxes should be levied therefor, and that the constantly increasing taxes under present laws, effectually enforced, will be sufficient for all reasonable expenditures in that behalf.

There is no doubt that much additional revenue can be so raised, as will be hereafter shown, but the consensus of opinion would seem to be that reliance upon such a source would unreasonably delay the accomplishment so much to be desired and so generally demanded, and a bond issue, as elsewhere referred to, seems inevitable.

HIGHWAYS.

Since the organization of the State Highway Department in 1903 we have spent $13,500,000 for State highways upon a total mileage of 86,593.

The following tables show the improved and unimproved roads of the Commonwealth outside of Philadelphia in December of 1910, and the roads reconstructed or resurfaced under Acts of 1905, 1907, 1909 and 1911 by the State Highway Department up to January, 1913.

More definite information that Department declares itself unable to furnish, but there is sufficient to show that while some progress has been made there is a vast amount of work yet to be done.

MILEAGE OF PUBLIC ROADS.

		Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
1	Adams,	7.35	1,058.61	1,065.96
2	Allegheny,	289.01	1,384.29	1,673.30
3	Armstrong,	14.39	1,708.75	1,723.14
4	Beaver,	10.03	1,099.18	1,109.21
5	Bedford,	17.08	1,707.97	1,725.05
6	Berks,	131.00	2,293.10	2,424.10
7	Blair,	39.70	696.15	735.85
8	Bradford,	24.07	2,437.85	2,461.92
9	Bucks,	87.84	1,678.50	1,766.34
10	Butler,	15.57	1,815.86	1,831.43
11	Cambria,	10.21	1,143.74	1,153.95
12	Cameron,	1.59	148.74	150.33
13	Carbon,	12.17	500.18	512.35
14	Centre,	9.30	1,048.98	1,058.28
15	Chester,	170.09	2,366.02	2,536.11
16	Clarion,	6.73	1,367.22	1,373.95
17	Clearfield,	17.09	1,682.80	1,699.89
18	Clinton,	8.44	566.41	574.85
19	Columbia,	6.67	1,264.44	1,271.11
20	Crawford,	16.55	2,150.52	2,167.07
21	Cumberland,	13.28	1,212.30	1,225.58
22	Dauphin,	14.50	1,032.05	1,046.55
23	Delaware,	220.15	310.31	530.46
24	Elk,	5.50	537.39	542.89
25	Erie,	18.92	1,647.52	1,666.44
26	Fayette,	15.02	1,659.53	1,674.55
27	Forest,	3.79	370.66	374.45
28	Franklin,	58.25	1,175.41	1,233.66
29	Fulton,	.....	683.41	683.41
30	Greene,	14.00	1,484.77	1,498.77
31	Huntingdon,	19.28	1,302.95	1,322.23
32	Indiana,	18.59	1,911.10	1,929.69
33	Jefferson,	9.81	1,210.15	1,219.96
34	Juniata,	.....	771.95	771.95
35	Lackawanna,	5.00	744.01	749.01
36	Lancaster,	216.25	2,574.50	2,790.75
37	Lawrence,	9.36	855.76	865.12
38	Lebanon,	108.00	722.77	830.77
39	Lehigh,	25.52	1,175.22	1,200.74
40	Luzerne,	47.07	1,520.04	1,567.11
41	Lycoming,	15.60	1,655.38	1,670.98
42	McKean,	9.60	741.30	750.90
43	Mercer,	18.77	1,608.10	1,626.87
44	Mifflin,	6.66	499.79	506.45
45	Monroe,	20.53	941.69	962.22
46	Montgomery,	410.17	1,432.09	1,842.26
47	Montour,	1.94	355.85	357.79
48	Northampton,	26.30	1,047.16	1,073.46
49	Northumberland,	12.18	1,166.14	1,178.32
50	Perry,	1.55	997.35	998.90
51	Pike,	5.00	546.73	551.73
52	Potter,	11.09	1,124.15	1,135.24
53	Schuylkill,	10.42	1,353.27	1,363.69
54	Snyder,	2.05	785.80	787.85
55	Somerset,	10.93	2,147.01	2,157.94
56	Sullivan,	3.16	549.21	552.37
57	Susquehanna,	.....	1,993.12	1,993.12
58	Tioga,	19.82	1,789.60	1,809.42
59	Union,	4.78	488.97	493.75
60	Venango,	10.63	1,154.92	1,165.55
61	Warren,	13.40	1,061.57	1,074.97
62	Washington,	22.07	2,165.36	2,187.42
63	Wayne,	1.51	1,436.21	1,437.72
64	Westmoreland,	24.70	2,737.29	2,761.99
65	Wyoming,	1.55	741.10	742.65
66	York,	18.44	2,653.60	2,672.04
	Total,	2,400.02	84,193.86	86,593.88

MILEAGE OF PUBLIC ROADS (Continued).

STATEMENT OF ROADS RECONSTRUCTED OR RESURFACED UNDER ACTS OF 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, BY PENNSYLVANIA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1, 1913.

	County.	Number miles reconstructed road, fully or partially completed.	Number miles road resurfaced.	Total number miles reconstructed or resurfaced road,
1	Adams,	12.26	2.7	14.96
2	Allegheny,	16.66	8.0	24.66
3	Armstrong,	16.60	.....	16.60
4	Beaver,	10.79	.....	10.79
5	Bedford,	15.24	18.66	33.90
6	Berks,	16.60	.....	16.60
7	Blair,	23.48	4.953	28.433
8	Bradford,	25.55	.....	25.55
9	Bucks,	42.60	.....	42.60
10	Butler,	15.52	.....	15.52
11	Cambria,	11.14	4.55	15.69
12	Cameron,	1.60	.....	1.60
13	Carbon,	5.64	1.00	6.64
14	Centre,	10.62	10.10	20.72
15	Chester,	40.78	7.9	48.68
16	Clarion,	9.52	.....	9.52
17	Clearfield,	21.56	.....	21.56
18	Clinton,	9.58	.....	9.58
19	Columbia,	7.48	.....	7.48
20	Crawford,	16.55	.....	16 55
21	Cumberland,	15.80	6.00	21.80
22	Dauphin,	11.72	3.80	15.52
23	Delaware,	12.24	.....	12.24
24	Elk,	6.08	.....	6.08
25	Erie,	25.68	.....	25.68
26	Fayette,	27.50	.....	27.50
27	Forest,	3.60	.....	3.60
28	Franklin,	17.50	11.1	28.60
29	Fulton,	3.04	.....	3.04
30	Greene,	16.92	.....	16.92
31	Huntingdon,	20.10	.....	20.10
32	Indiana,	22.50	.....	22.50
33	Jefferson,	13.38	.....	13.38
34	Juniata,	7.44	.....	7.44
35	Lackawanna,	6.05	2.48	8.53
36	Lancaster,	35.70	.....	35.70
37	Lawrence,	9.26	.....	9.26
38	Lebanon,	11.02	.....	11.02

STATEMENT OF ROADS RECONSTRUCTED (Continued).

	County.	Number miles reconstructed road, fully or partially completed.	Number miles road resurfaced.	Total number miles reconstructed or resurfaced road.
39	Lehigh,	17.34	1.12	18.46
40	Luzerne,	23.54	.....	23.54
41	Lycoming,	19.46	.466	19.926
42	McKean,	11.15	.....	11.15
43	Mercer,	26.42	.....	26.42
44	Mifflin,	10.92	.....	10.92
45	Monroe,	21.92	.....	21.92
46	Montgomery,	30.68	.....	30.68
47	Montour,	2.28	.....	2.28
48	Northampton,	10.50	.....	10.50
49	Northumberland,	21.75	2.0	23.75
50	Perry,	1.55	.....	1.55
51	Pike,	5.00	.....	5.00
52	Potter,	16.60	.....	16.60
53	Schuylkill,	13.52	.....	13.52
54	Snyder,	5.04	.....	5.04
55	Somerset,	19.15	20.15	39.65
56	Sullivan,	5.12	.....	5.12
57	Susquehanna,	9.75	.....	9.75
58	Tioga,	21.55	.....	21.55
59	Union,	8.22	.....	8.22
60	Venango,	14.50	.....	14.50
61	Warren,	13.50	.643	14.143
62	Washington,	32.88	2.29	35.17
63	Wayne,	15.18	.....	15.18
64	Westmoreland,	32.87	31.5	64.37
65	Wyoming,	2.62	.....	2.62
66	York,	28.84	.....	28.84
	Total,	1,037.65	137.962	1,175.612

Our neighbors are spending large amounts of money upon the roads. New York amended her constitution in 1905 so as to permit her to borrow money for this purpose. Under this provision she has authorized two bond issues for $50,000,000 each, the first being effective January 1, 1906, and the second on November 5, 1912. Before these bond issues the Legislature had appropriated for highway improvement since 1898 the sum of $3,223,255, and since that time to October 1, 1912, various amounts from the first bond issue until the whole $50,000,000 had been made available for construction purposes. For the last ten years the amount so appropriated has been $53,000,000. These figures relate only to construction and not to maintenance and repair. To the latter purposes the State also appropriates large sums. In particular that State pays fifty per cent. of the amount raised by towns and counties for the maintenance and improvement of certain town and county roads.

Maryland in 1908 authorized a five million dollars bond issue for the construction of State highways, and, in 1910, authorized an additional million dollar bond issue for the construction of a boulevard between Annapolis and Baltimore and the purchase of certain bridges. The Legislature of 1908 authorized an additional bond issue of $3,170,000. The last four Legislatures have appropriated $540,000 for a boulevard between Baltimore and Washington. In 1904 there was appropriated $200,000, and 1912, $300,000 for State aid to roads.

The Commissioner of Public Roads of New Jersey had available in 1911 for road maintenance and construction $1,135,682.46. Between 1892 and 1911 State aid to the extent of $3,230,336.51 has been granted in the construction of 1,578 miles of roads. No bonds have been issued.

California is now expending an $18,000,000 bond issue upon the roads, and in Maine an issue of $2,000,000 has been authorized, to be met by fee for automobile licenses. Ohio proposed an issue of bonds, but it was defeated at the polls.

SCHOOLS.

Schools also demand increased expenditures. The State Normal Schools claim that they should receive more State money. If sold to the Commonwealth, to the expense of exclusive conduct of these institutions must be added the purchase price. The common school appropriations should be increased not only to give greater efficiency in the management of the schools, but to relieve the local taxes. One of the requests of the Pennsylvania State Grange to your Committee was that the State pay the minimum wage to public school teachers for the minimum term. This would necessitate the expenditure of $40 per month for an average school year of nearly 8 1-2 months, for 36,945 teachers, or the sum of $12,561,300. If $50 per month were paid, it would require $15,701,625. For the year ending June, 1911, the total paid by the Commonwealth for this purpose was $995,147.59, and for the year ending June, 1912, the total was $1,023,853.41. The common school appropriation for each of the last two appropriation years was $7,500,000. If the Commonwealth assumed these wages of school teachers it would mean an increase of from $5,000,000 to $8,500,000 per year, and, as this is too great a burden for the Commonwealth to bear even with the increased revenue, this specific relief is not presently possible. But some substantial advance in that direction must shortly be made.

Your attention is specially directed to "A Comparative Study of Public School Systems in the Forty-eight States," published by the "Russell Sage Foundation," a copy of which will be received by each member of the Legislature. This "study" shows that Pennsylvania ranks twenty-third in general efficiency among the systems of the Union. In current expenditures per child of school age this Commonwealth takes twenty-sixth place. In average attendance we rank eighth. In general all-around efficiency Washington is first; Massachusetts, second and New York, third.

It is not to the credit of our Commonwealth that we should be so far down in such a list, and if we are to attain the position to which our wealth and citizenship entitles us this subject must receive prompt, serious and generous consideration. "No other investment produces so large a return. More money means better schools, better schools means more efficient citizens, more efficient citizens produce more money—it is a beneficent circle."

The report just made to the Governor by the State Board of Education gives particulars of the directions in which money is needed for the schools. An increased appropriation of $5,000,000 is asked for. The principal expenses would be in the creation of a permanent State school fund and the purchase of the State normal schools. There are thirteen of the latter, with property worth $5,702,356, against which the Commonwealth holds liens for $1,571,086. The new school Code has provided admirably efficient means of expending this money and only the money itself is lacking. The local school tax rate is all that the taxpayers can bear. Your Committee strongly urges that educational advantages should be the same for each child, irrespective of the wealth of the community in which he lives. This can only be accomplished by State appropriations, and when the schools are thus equalized there will be no more removals of families from the country to the city, or from a poor to a wealthy school district, to get the proper education for their children.

NEW STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Many of the new State institutions, the need for which was discussed in the report of 1911, have been or are nearly completed in accordance with the recommendations therein contained. Notable among these are:

The State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Trevorton, Shamokin and Mt. Carmel Coal Fields, at Shamokin,

authorized by the Act of June 13, 1907, P. L. 699, was opened for the reception of patients on January 8, 1912. Present capacity, 42. Number of patients on May 31, 1912, 46.

The State Hospital of Nanticoke, Luzerne County, has just been taken over by the State, under the Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 933. Bed capacity, 48. Number of patients in hospital May 31, 1912, 9.

The State Hospital of Coaldale, Schuylkill County, formerely Panther Creek Valley Hospital, has just been taken over by the State, under the Act of June 14, 1911, P. L. 931. Bed capacity, 43. Number of patients on May 31, 1912, 40.

The Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane, Rittersville, was opened October 3, 1912. At present this hospital has 568 insane patients. Eventually the bed capacity will be 1,200.

The State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Farview, Wayne County, was opened December 16, 1912, and to-day has 67 patients. As Farview is not entirely finished we cannot give the bed capacity.

Your Committee cannot forbear repeating, however, its comment upon the wastful method by which these institutions were erected, to wit: The appropriation of a small sum, comparatively speaking, the partial completion of the institution during the two years that the sum lasted, and a repetition of the process upon the several occasions of the sessions of the Legislature, until by the time the buildings were completed the capital first put into them had laid idle for years, and the buildings themselves, by reason of slow construction and lack of protection, had in many cases deteriorated. With a State Department to supervise the erection of these buildings, instead of a separate commission of volunteer citizens for each one, the work of building would be vigorous and continuous. Yet it will not be under any system, unless the funds are supplied by the Commonwealth exactly as they are needed, and there is no practical reason why this cannot be done.

WEAK-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC.

The weak-minded and epileptic are not yet sufficiently cared for. The institution at Spring City is now devoted entirely to the weak-minded. The number of these, however, is very great, and with the advance of science it is more and more coming to be recognized that a large part of our climinal classes should be included among them. It has been estimated that there are 18,000 such persons in Pennsylvania alone, and they are in every way a menace to society. The Commission appointed by the Legislature of 1911, as elsewhere pointed out, is giving careful thought to this matter.

It is certain, however, that whatever form their recommendation shall take, it will mean increased State expenditure for instiutions to meet this need.

The same conditions apply to the epileptic, an institution caring for seven or eight hundred is now needed. A farm colony for epileptics could be connected with either Polk or Spring City. There are now in the insane hospitals from twenty-five hundred to three thousand epileptics, most of whom are insane or feeble-minded.

TUBERCULOUS INSANE.

The tuberculous insane form another class needing isolation from the community and from other suffering ones. The present hospitals at Wernersville would be splendidly adapted to them, and it is suggested that the buildings be devoted to these purposes, and the present inmates distributed among other hospitals.

PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS.

The Act of 1911, establishing psychopathic wards in certain hospitals, in accordance with the previous recommendation of your Committee, will necessitate increased expenditure, and, as experience grows, the extent of the demands and the number of institutions to which it is to be adopted will grow also.

WAYWARD WOMEN.

There is now no institution for the care of the wayward girls and women corresponding to the Huntingdon Reformatory for Boys. Such delinquents over eighteen years of age are now sent to workhouses and jails. There they have nothing to do and no one to help them to reform, and they come in contact with the confirmed criminals of their own class. The result is that they often emerge in a worse condition than when they entered.

This matter has been agitated for several years by a committee of public-spirited women of the State, representing civic organizations of all kinds, and their programme will be again presented to the Legislature of 1913. They advocate such an institution as those maintained by New York, at Bedford and Albion, and by Massachusetts, at Sherbourne. The cost of buildings such as those at Bedford, New York, would be about $500,000, and if constructed on the modern approved cottage system, part could be put into service as completed with a partial appropriation. Indiana, New Jersey and Ohio also have such institutions. The results in all of them have been most admirable, and the inmates form a class in the community which appeals most strongly to our sympathies and are in most urgent need of help. Such an institution would do more to solve the "vice problem," or at least to mitigate its effects, than many "vice commissions" and than thousands of "crusades." Dependent in their criminal life upon companions and leaders of stronger character of both sexes, these unfortunates need help more than punishment.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Equally appealing is the need of the dependent children of the State. It is recognized that the best method of caring for dependent children is placing them in foster homes rather than institutions. In many cases, however, especially with young children, it is necessary that board be paid for them. The State aid along this line has already been begun. There exists in most of our large cities Children's Aid Societies, which look after this work in the present absence of any care of it by the Commonwealth. To a few of these appropriations are now made, to wit: The Children's Aid Societies in Westmoreland, Franklin and Crawford Counties. A lump appropriation is made to the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, which has headquarters in Pittsburgh, and includes in its territory twenty-three counties in the western part of the Commonwealth, with certain exceptions. The remaining forty counties, comprising Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, have to be looked after by the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. The last appropriation to the western society was but $10,000, and to the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania but $30,000. The result has been that many counties are not reached at all by the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. These counties are entitled to the services of the Society. It seems to your Committee vitally important that the children should not be neglected, for the "way the twig is bent the tree's inclined," and sufficient appropriations should be made to carry on the work everywhere, and to carry it on adequately. The epigram of the National Health Reform Association, that, having provided for the health of the pigs, we should now look after the babies, has reason for its indignant tone.

This should not be done, however, without fixing a standard for the conduct of the societies which shall receive such aid. The State Board of Charities may well be entrusted with this oversight.

The Commonwealth has also made a beginning in contributing to children's homes, by appropriations to institutions in Lancaster, Lackawanna, McKean, Allegheny, Luzerne, Lycoming, Dauphin, Northampton, York Philadelphia, Mercer, Schuylkill, Erie, Berks and Montgomery Counties. If this is to be done in one place, it should be done everywhere, and should have some relation to population and to the amount expended locally with the insane. Experience, however, shows that this is not the best way, and your Committee does not recommend the extension of the system. There are now well regulated organizations, (Children's Aid Societies), managed by public-spirited persons, particularly the women of the Commonwealth, to do this work if the proper financial State aid is given. When this is done it will be one of the chief glories of Pennsylvania's system of privately administered charity.

LOCAL NEEDS.

All our municipalities are asking for increased revenue for their own needs to be expended in their own way. Help with the schools and the highways is only part. The farmer and real estate owner feel that they are already doing their share, and vigorously oppose an effort to increase the tax rate on land, etc. Public improvements on a large scale in the way of parks and parkways, docks, rapid transit and sewage disposal plants are contemplated by the larger cities, for whose benefit constitutional amendments are under way to increase their borrowing capacity. See the Joint Resolutions of 1911, P. L. 1160 and 1167. These, it is true, contemplate increase of debt only for self supporting public works. Yet, they indicate the tendency of the times. The same cities desire an increase in the assessed value of property, within their limits—either by legal or arbitrary methods, so the end is gained—that they may borrow more money. Interest and sinking fund charges on these are to be met.

In prosecuting its work your Committee gave special heed to this demand. Cities of any considerable size all over the world were asked for information. Everywhere the tendency is to assess and collect the tax through a central authority, and to hand back to the localities sufficient for their needs. Equality of assessment, economy of cost for the government, and economy of time and effort for the taxpayer are all promoted thereby. While we are not able to adopt the system at one stroke, as elsewhere discussed, we may easily make a beginning by adding municipal aid as a larger item of State expenditure. The ways in which this beginning should be made are discussed below.

The Commonwealth's expenditures have nearly kept pace with her revenue, as the following table will show. The balance fluctuates, but there must be an increase in revenue to meet these needs. More taxes in general, and the change of burden in some instances were recommended to the Legislature of 1911, yet no change was made. The need is just as great to-day, and further reflection only confirms our former conclusions.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Surplus of receipts over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over receipts.
1905..	$24,269,119 72	$26,930,538 67	.....	$2,661,418 95
1906..	25,818,924 03	25,574,200 42	$244,723 61	.....
1907..	27,027,132 72	24,589,725 79	2,437,406 93	.....
1908..	25,852,548 95	29,197,654 15	.....	3,345,105 20
1909..	29,101,183 70	30,021,773 57	.....	920,589 87
1910..	28,946,424 43	27,657,399 88	1,289,024 55	.....
1911..	32,146,978 23	29,132,646 96	3,014,331 27	.....

(C) CHANGE IN SUBJECTS OF TAXATION.

First, let us consider the relief asked from present taxes. Formerly the most frequent point of attack was a tax said to be peculiar to Pennsylvania. This is the:

MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX.

Complaints to your Committee of this tax have not been so numerous in the last two years as they were previously, and it is so long settled a part of our taxing system that it seems unwise to disturb it. Public service corporations of various kinds pay a tax upon gross receipts which is closely analogous to the mercantile license tax on gross sales. It seems fair that the merchant should bear his part also. Many corporations engaged in mercantile business complain that they pay a capital stock tax and a license tax, and are subject to double taxation. So far as this is double taxation it applies as well to the public service corporations. It is not a double tax, however, because the capital stock tax is upon the privilege of doing business in corporate form, a privilege not enjoyed by all classes of the community, whereas the mercantile license tax in some degree, like the liquor license tax, is laid upon the privilege of doing business generally.

Complaints that the cost of collecting the tax is excessive is met by the facts. The reports of the Auditor General show that in 1907 the percentage of cose was 10.6 per cent., in 1908 10.5 per cent., in 1909 11.3 per cent., and in 1910 10.9 per cent. Part of this cost is the expense of advertising the list of taxables, a system authorized by law and actually in force everywhere except Philadelphia. This system is in line with the growing demand for publicity of all tax assessments, so that the knowledge of a man's neighbors and competitors may assist the assessor in arriving at a just result and tends to impartiality. Such publicity is strongly recommended by leading authorities with reference to taxation of real estate. It is also a feature of the Federal Corporation Tax Law. Your Committee, therefore, thinks that instead of striking down this system of publicity, it would be well to extend it, and they, therefore, recommend, that the list published should include the amount of business on which the tax is laid as well as the name of the taxable. A draft of an Act to accompany this Act is accordingly submitted.

Perhaps the most serious complaint comes from those merchants, such as dealers in grain, who do business of large volume on a very small margin of profit. The tax is laid on gross sales, and is the same for a merchant who makes 50 per cent. as for one who makes one-half per cent. on each sale. In an ideal taxing system, a tax upon business operations should undoubtedly bear some relation both to the capital invested and to the profit realized, and should not follow this rule-of-thumb-method. In practice, however, it has been found more advantageous, in other lines as well, to lay the tax in the way in which the mercantile license tax is laid. Examples of this are the tax on the gross receipts of public service companies, which falls at the same rate upon those who make a large and those who make a small profit; also the tax on moneys at interest, which is at the rate of four mills, irrespective of the rate of interest. In the latter case, as elsewhere pointed out, the fixed rate of tax is an actual obstacle to the efficient taxation of bank deposits, where a low rate of interest, such as two or three per cent., is paid.

The Federal Corporation Tax is laid on net incomes without regard to capital, going part way along the lines suggested. A full realization of the ideal system is attempted in Wisconsin Income Tax law of 1911, with respect to the tax paid by corporations. The income of Wisconsin corporations is divided into classes according to the percentage which the taxable income is of the assessed valuation of the the plant or property from which the income is derived; that is, if the income is one per cent. or less of the assessed value of the property, the tax rate is one-half of one per cent. of such income, and if the taxable income equals more than one per cent., but does not exceed two per cent. of the assessed value of the property, the rate is one per cent. of the income. This progression is maintained until the rate per cent. equals 12 per cent. of the assessed value of the property, in which case the tax rate is 6 per cent., and continues at that rate for all income beyond. These provisions have precedents in a Georgia law of 1863, and a Swedish law of 1910. Until we have constitutional authority to levy graded or progressive taxes, such a system could not be adopted here. The prospect of obtaining authority for this in the near future, as elsewhere pointed out, is a reason for not disturbing the system at this time.

And while this method may not be burdensome to corporations, its application to an individual would have proctical difficulties and dangers. To ascertain the amount of capital invested in the case of many individuals who do business without an up-to-date system of bookkeeping, and perhaps without much idea of the capital invested, is almost impossible. Even if possible, it would extend the inquisitorial methods which are everywhere unpopular to attempt to ascertain the amount of capital invested. To endeavor to ascertain the actual profit realized would be even more obnoxious, and for the same reasons more difficult. The ascertainment of these facts would put a vastly greater burden upon the mercantile license tax appraisers, and greatly increase the expenses of assessing the tax.

The present method of measuring the tax by gross sales bears some relation to profit, as much so as that of measuring it by the rental value of the premises occupied, which is current in the progressive Canadian provinces, and far more so than the tax of a lump sum on each merchant so common in other States, and used by us in taxing the liquor business.

RETURN OF MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX TO COUNTIES.

Claim was made by county officials that the proceeds of the mercantile license tax were a fit sum to be turned back to the counties in which they were collected, as is done with three-fourths of the personal property tax and with one-half of the tax on the premiums of foreign insurance companies. It may be said in general, of the revenue of the Commonwealth and its subdivisions, that the State revenue is more nearly adequate to State needs than is the local revenue to local needs. If the new taxes suggested are laid in sufficient amount to take the place of the mercantile license tax, your Committee thinks that it would be proper to turn back to the counties some part or all of this tax, and an Act accomplishing that is submitted herewith.

An Act to provide for the return by the State Treasurer to the several counties from which the same are received, for their own use, of one-half of certain taxes received or collected by County Treasurers or other officers and paid into the State Treasury.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and annually thereafter, one-half of the net amount of the mercantile license tax upon vendors or of dealers in goods, wares or merchandise, at retail, at wholesale and at any exchange or board of trade; one-half of the net amount of the mercantile license tax upon restaurants, eating houses, cafes and quick-lunch businesses; one-half of the net amount of the license tax upon auctioneers, and one-half the net amount of license tax upon brokers, factors, commission merchants, agents and pawnbrokers, paid by the persons, firms, limited partnerships or corporations engaged in any of the aforesaid occupations or businesses and received or collected by County Treasurers or other officers and transmitted to the State Treasurer and paid into the State Treasury, shall be returned by the State Treasurer to the counties from which the same are received for their own use. Warrants for this purpose shall be drawn by the Auditor General, payable to the treasurer of the several counties in accordance with this Act; Provided, That in consideration of the return to the counties as aforesaid of one-half of the taxes so collected and paid into the State Treasury no claim shall be made upon or allowed by the Commonwealth for County Treasurers, or mercantile appraisers, commissions or fees or mileage.

Section 2. All Acts or parts of Acts, general, special or local inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

An Act Relative to Mercantile Appraisers' Lists.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the Mercantile Appraisers' Lists published in each county of the Commonwealth, in addition to the names and classification of each person subject to license, shall also give the amount of the gross volume of business transacted annually upon which the tax is assessed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Insurance companies have long been considered the legitimate object of heavy taxation. They represent large accumulations of money in a shape where they are already thoroughly supervised and where an accurate record must be kept, so that the sufficiency of the returns for taxation can be easily verified. As these companies do business with all classes of the community, and as their taxes form a part of their running expenses which must affect the rate of premium charged, the tax is soon distributed through the community. For this very reason, however, the companies have time and again sought to avoid the taxation, claiming, with truth, that the tax falls not upon them, but upon the citizens at large.

Mutual life insurance companies, particularly, have, during the last four years, been very earnest in their representations upon this subject. They call attention to the fact that they have no capital stock and do not work for the profit of stockholders, but for the benefit solely of their members, who constitute a very large portion of the Commonwealth's citizens, and that the tax is a discouragement to the very useful practice of insurance and especially to the insurance on lives. They are, in fact, taxed to the same extent, practically as companies having capital stock. The latter pay the five mills capital stock tax, but, in lieu thereof, the mutual companies pay the four mills personal property tax, which amounts to more in the end. In addition, both kinds of companies, pay the eight mills tax on gross premiums received.

Another burden of which these companies complain, strange to say, is the excessive tax laid upon their rivals, the foreign insurance companies. This is two per cent. on gross premiums. While the effect, of course, is to discourage such companies from doing business in this Commonwealth in competition with our own companies, yet our own companies desire to do business outside of the Commonwealth, and when they do so they are met almost everywhere by a retaliatory tax which is laid upon them in other States to the same extent that we tax the companies of that State in our own home. For this reason our companies would prefer to meet foreign companies upon an equality, both at home and abroad. In these days, when insurance companies are so thoroughly supervised, and all practically are solvent, there is no reason for discouraging the doing of business by foreign insurance companies, and our citizens should have the benefit of competition from them.

The mutual life insurance companies, therefor, propose that all companies, domestic and foreign, doing a life insurance business, both capital stock and mutual companies, should be taxed alike. The rate suggested is one per cent. on the gross premiums. This is two mills in advance of the present rate, as to the domestic companies, but as it is in lieu of both the capital stock tax of five mills on the capital stock companies and the personal property tax of four mills on the mutual companies, the net result will unquestionably be a decrease in the amount of tax paid by these companies. It is represented by the companies that the increase of business will soon compensate for the decrease in the tax rate, but the result in the decreased rate of premium would be so small that it seems very doubtful if it will be adequate to fulfill this prediction.

It is argued in favor of the proposed tax that mutual insurance companies are really benevolent institutions, like fraternal orders and savings institutions, which are exempted from the four mills personal property tax, as elsewhere discussed. An instance is cited of the weight of the present burden of taxation where the taxes paid by a company last year amounted to $154,000 more than it paid in administration expenses.

An act has beeen drafted by these companies to carry into effect the proposed change, which is appended hereto for the information of the Legislature. By its terms as drawn, the present eight mills tax on gross premiums and capital stock tax or personal property tax, according as the company is a capital stock or a mutual company, is retained as to all other companies, and the premium tax on foreign companies other than life is reduced to eight mills.

Upon the basis of the year 1911 the estimated revenue from these companies would be one per cent. upon the premiums paid to domestic life insurance companies, to wit: $10,012,764.85, and to foreign life insurance companies $52,236,680.75, making the tax $622,494.46. This tax would displace the four mills personal property tax now paid by domestic mutual life companies, as to which there are no means of submitting figures, as their returns are mingled with the assessments of individuals in the cities where their offices are located, and the tax on the same premiums at the present rates, which would amount to $1,112,234.55; Also, the revenue from tax on premiums of foreign insurance companies other than life at the rate of 12 mills, or $76,533.07. The loss to the counties on personal property tax and foreign fire insurance premium tax would be in part compensated for by the proposed return of one-half of the mercantile license tax, which in 1911 amounted to $1,387,620.80. The proposed tax would also take the place of the present revenue to the Commonwealth from capital stock tax on domestic life insurance companies amounting to about $20,000.

Your Committee last year recommended an increase in the tax on premiums of all insurance companies to three per cent., in view of the already existing policy of taxing insurance companies heavily. This proposal was not acceptable to the Legislature, and, therefore, your Committee makes no recommendation of a change at this time as respects the domestic companies, submitting the information thus gathered for the consideration of the Legislature.

It would be desirable, however, as we think, that foreign and domestic companies should be put on the same basis, so

far as the rate of tax is concerned, for the considerations above set forth.

An Act Amending An Act entitled "A Supplement to the twenty-fourth section of An Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,' approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, amending the twenty-fourth section, by providing for the payment by the State Treasurer of one-half of the two per centum tax on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies to the treasurers of the several cities and boroughs within this Commonwealth," approved the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, amending the first section by providing for the payment by all life insurance companies or associations doing business in this Commonwealth of an annual tax at the rate of one per centum upon the gross premiums of every character received from residents of this Commonwealth, in lieu of all taxes to which said companies or associations might otherwise have been subject under the first section of the act approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and in lieu of all taxes to which said companies or associations might otherwise have been subject under the twenty-first section of said act, as respects so much of their capital as is invested in the business of life insurance; and providing that all sums paid out for reinsurance by any insurance company shall be deducted from taxable premiums, and that premium abatements to holders of policies of life insurance shall not be included in gross premiums.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section 1, of the Act of June twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, entitled "A supplement to the twenty-fourth section of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,' approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, amending the twenty-fourth section by providing for the payment by the State Treasurer of one-half of the two per centum tax on premiums paid by foreign fire insurance companies to the treasurers of the several cities and boroughs within the Commonwealth," which reads as follows:

"That hereafter it shall be the duty of the president, secretary or other proper officer of each and every insurance company or association, corporation by or under any law of this Commonwealth, except companies doing business upon the purely mutual plan without any capital stock or accumulated reserve, and purely mutual beneficial associations whose benefits of members, their families or heirs are made up entirely of the weekly or monthly contributions of their members and the accumulated interest thereon; to make report in writing to the Auditor-General, semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January in each year, setting forth the entire amount of premiums and assessments received by such company or association during the preceding six months, whether said premiums and assessments were received in money or in the form of notes, credits or other substitutes for money, and every such company or association shall pay in to the State Treasury, semi-annually, on the last days of January and July, in addition to any other taxes to which it may be liable under the first and twenty-first sections of this Act, a tax of eight mills on the dollars upon the gross amount of said premiums and assessments received from business transacted within this Commonwealth; Provided, That said report shall be made under oath or affirmation, and it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Commonwealth to add ten per centum to the account of any company or association whose officers shall neglect or refuse, for a period of thirty days, to make said report or to pay in to the State Treasury the tax imposed by this section; And Provided further, That hereafter the annual tax upon premiums of insurance companies of other States or foreign governments shall be at the rate of two per centum upon the gross premiums of every character and description received from business done within this Commonwealth within the entire calendar year preceding," be amended to read as follows:

That hereafter it shall be the duty of the president, secretary or other proper officer of each and every insurance company or association doing business in this Commonwealth, except companies doing business upon the purely mutual plan without any capital stock or accumulated reserve, and purely mutual beneficial associations whose funds for the benefit of members, their families or heirs are made up entirely of the weekly or monthly contributions of their members and the accumulated interest thereon; to make report in writing to the Auditor-General, semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January in each year, setting forth the entire amount of premiums and assessments received by such company or association during the preceding six months from residents of this Commonwealth, whether said premiums or assessments were received in money or in the form of notes, credits or other substitutes for money, and every such company or association, except companies or associations engaged in the business of life insurance, shall pay into the State Treasury, semi-annually, on the last days of July and January, in addition to any other taxes to which it may be liable under the first and twenty-first sections of this act, a tax of eight mills on the dollar upon the gross amount of said premiums and assessments received from the business transacted within this Commonwealth, and every life insurance company or association organized under the laws of other States or foreign governments, and every life insurance company or association organized under any law of this Commonwealth shall pay in to the State Treasury, semi-annually, on the last days of July and January, in lieu of any other taxes to which it might otherwise be liable under the first section of this Act, and in lieu of any tax to which it might otherwise have been liable under the twenty-first section hereof, as respects so much of its capital as is invested in the business of life insurance, a tax at the rate of one per centum upon the gross premiums of every character and description actually received from residents of this Commonwealth during the preceding six months: Provided, That all sums paid out as premiums for reinsurance and all sums credited to residents of this Commonwealth who are policyholders in life insurance companies in reduction or abatement of premiums shall be deducted from the gross premiums received before the amount of the tax is determined; And Provided, That said reports shall be made under oath or affirmation, and it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Commonwealth to add ten per centum to the account of any company or association whose officers shall neglect or refuse, for a period of thirty days, to make said reports, or to pay in to the State Treasury the tax imposed by this section.

Section 2. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

EXEMPTIONS.

On the other hand, exemptions exist which are not sound in policy, and which should be done away with to the benefit of both the revenue and fair dealing.

EXEMPTION OF SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS FROM FOUR MILLS TAX.

In the previous report of your Committee, attention was called to the Act of 1909, P. L. 298, which exempted savings institutions not having a capital stock from the four mills tax on money at interest. In principal, the four mills personal property tax is laid upon the creditor. In practice, it falls upon the debtor, as is indicated by the current rate of interest in the large communities of five and four-tenths per cent. per annum for money loaned on mortgage. As long as the great bulk of the money loaned in any community comes from investors which are not exempt from the payment of the tax, the rate will remain at five and four-tenths per cent., or some other rate adapted to suit their necessities and the borrower will have to pay the same rate to institutions exempt from the tax as to private individuals. The benefit of the four mills will thus go to the institution, and if the money thus saved actually went to the depositors of small means, who by thrift are accumulating small savings accounts, it might be well to continue the relief from the tax. But in Philadelphia, where most of these institutions are located, the interest paid to depositors, to wit, 3.65 per cent., has remained the same since the passage of the Act of 1909, and the saving effected to the institution has gone to swell the surplus undistributed, which already amounts for the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society alone, in 1911, to $13,990,514.00.

Another objection to this exemption in favor of saving institutions is the discrimination in favor of those corporations which can sell their securities to such institutions tax free as against corporations engaged in similar or competitive business, which have not the opportunity to dispose of theirs to such favored customers. Your Committee is informed that the Act of 1909 creating the exemption, was inspired not by a desire to help these institutions in which are deposited small savings, to the encouragement of thrift of that class of depositors, but to enable a corporation to sell to a prominent savings institution bonds thus made tax free, which theretofore had been unsaleable. Such an exemption favors not the man or woman of small means, consideration for whom could have been to legislators the only impelling motive to the passage of such a law, whereas, in fact, it was promoted for the accomplishment of selfish ends.

The Legislature of 1911 did not enact the proposed repeal of the Act of 1909. But in another connection, to wit, the Act of May 11, 1911, P. L. 265, in exempting from the four mills tax beneficial organizations paying sick and death benefits, the Legislature may unwittingly have done so. The Act of 1909 cites for amendment Section 1 of the Act of June 1, 1889, as amended by the Act of June 8, 1891. The Act of 1911 just mentioned cites for amendment the same section of the Act of 1889 as amended by the Act of 1891, but cites it as it originally stood and not as amended by the Act of 1909, so that when it is re-enacted by the Act of 1911 the provision exempting savings institutions is omitted. There is no authoritative decision as to the effect of this, although numerous instances of it may be found in the Statute Books in other connections. It would seem, that to say that a certain statute shall hereafter read thus and so, excludes all other readings which may have been theretofore prescribed by statute. In view of the uncertainty,

however, your Committee recommends a repeal of the Act of 1909 and submit the draft of a statute to accomplish that end.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "an Act to amend the first section of An Act, entitled a further supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to provide revenue by taxation," approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,' approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, as amended by an act approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An Act to provide increased revenues for the purpose of relieving the burdens of local taxation, being supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act to provide revenue by taxation," approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, amending the first, fourteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of an act supplementary thereto, which became a law on the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'A further Supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to provide revenue by taxation," approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,' and providing for greater uniformity of taxation by taxing all of the property of corporations, limited partnerships, and joint stock associations having capital stock, at the rate of five mills on each dollar of its actual value, by relieving and exempting from the provisions thereof savings institutions having no capital stock," approved May first, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That an Act, entitled "An Act to amend the first section of an Act, entitled 'A further supplement to an Act, entitled "An Act to provide revenue by taxation," approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine,' approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, as amended by an Act approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenues for the purpose of relieving the burdens of local taxation, being supplementary to an Act, entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, amending the first, fourteenth, sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of an Act supplementary thereto, which became a law on the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'A further supplement to an Act, entitled "An Act to provide revenue by taxation," approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sevetny-nine,' and providing for greater uniformity of taxation by taxing all of the property of corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations, having capital stock, at the rate of five mills on each dollar of its actual value, by relieving and exempting from the provisions thereof savings institutions having no capital stock," approved May first, one thousand nine hundred and nine, be and the same is hereby repealed.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, AND THE PAYMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

A remarkable instance of tax evasion is that of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. This company has capital stock, and is does a general trust company business, and also an insurance company business. On its books the assets of the two departments are kept separate. It is not a mutual company, however, and it first seemed to the taxing authorities that the investments of the reserves of the insurance department, amounting then to about thirty million dollars, entered into the value of the capital stock and should be considered in assessing capital stock taxes. Upon the sworn statement of the officers of the company, filed of record, however, that these assets belonged to the policyholders only, and in no manner affected the value of the capital stock, the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County held (Commonwealth vs. Provident Life and Trust Company, 9 Dist. Rep., 479), that these investments could not be considered in assessing capital stock tax. This case was not taken to the Supreme Court. Accordingly, the local assessors of Philadelphia County, where the company is located, attempted to include these assets in assessing the four mills personal property tax, against the company, just as all other similar assets are taxed which do not form part of the capital, and hence are not considered in assessing the capital stock tax. The law provides, (Act of June 8, 1891, P. L. 229), that corporations paying a capital stock tax should not be required to pay any further tax on the mortgages, etc., "owned by them in their own right." The company thereupon claimed that they did own these assets in their own right, and not in trust for their policyholders, and that they did affect the value of the capital stock, and could only be assessed in the capital stock tax, and this although they had induced the Dauphin County Court to decide otherwise, and although those assets were on the books of the company specially set apart in the insurance department as part of the reserves. This contention was sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Durham, 212 Pa. 68.

The Legislature then attempted, by the Act of June 7, 1907, P. L. 430, to take these securities out of the "no man's land," into which they had fallen, and, recognizing that in justice they did belong to the policyholders and not to the company, to subject them to the four mills personal property tax. In passing this Act through the Legislature the title was muddled in some way—the responsibility for which cannot now be fixed—and came out in an unintelligible form, the date of the Act to which reference was made for the purpose of amendment being so changed that it referred to an Act not in existence. In a litigation pending at the time of our previous report it had been held by the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Philadelphia County, that the title of the Act was valid, but that the language of the Act was still ineffective to subject these assets to tax as desired. On appeal, the Supreme Court held, (Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Hammond, 230 Pa. 407), that the title of the Act was defective, and no construction was made of the wording of the statute.

In spite of the decision of the lower court, however, criticising the language of the statute, the Legislature of 1911, by the Act of June 7, 1911, P. L., 673, re-enacted the Act of 1907, with an adequate and a properly worded title, but repeated the language in the body of the statute which had been declared ineffectual by the lower court. Two suits have been brought in the same court to test the effect of this Act, a preliminary injunction has been granted and trial had of one suit, resulting in the awarding of a permanent injunction by the trial Judge. which is still the subject of exception and appeal.

Your Committee, in its previous report, recommended an Act (which is repeated in this report), which was carefully worded to meet the two previous decisions.

In anticipation of an unfavorable final decision of the Supreme Court upon the effect of the Act of 1911, your Committee again most strongly urge the passage of this Act. Whether it is necessary or not, in view of the action of this company, as above set forth, and the result which has exempted from taxation for so many years this enormous amount of securities, on November 12, 1912, $61,052,773.56, your Committee think that no step should be left untaken by the Commonwealth which will tend to put this company upon the same basis with respect to taxation as its competitors and other members of the community. Other insurance companies having captial stock pay capital stock tax; and mutual insurance companies which do not have capital stock, pay the personal property tax. This company pays nothing on these assets.

An Act to Amend Section 23 of An Act Entitled "A Further Supplement to An Act Entitled 'An Act to Provide Revenue By Taxation,' Approved the Seventh Day of June, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred And Seventy-Nine," Approved June First, One Thousand Eight Hundred And Eighty-Nine.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section 21 of an Act, entitled "A further supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," approved June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which, as heretofore amended, reads as follows:

"Section 21. That every corporations, joint stock association, limited partnership and company whatsoever, from which a report is required under the twentieth section hereof, shall be subject to and pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, annually, a tax at the rate of five mills upon each dollar of the actual value of its whole capital stock of all kinds, including common, special and preferred, as ascertained in the manner prescribed in said twentieth section, and it shall be the duty of the treasurer or other officers having charge of any such corporation, joint stock association or limited partnership, upon which a tax is imposed by this section ,to transmit the amount of said tax to the Treasury of the Commonwealth within thirty days from the date of settlement of the account by the Auditor General and State Treasurer: Provided, That for the purpose of this Act, interests in limited partnerships or joint stock associations shall be deemed to be capital stock and taxable acordingly; Provided also, That corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations, liable to tax on capital stock under this section, shall not be required to make any report or pay any further tax on mortgages, bonds and other securities owned by them in their own right; but corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations

holding such securities as trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, or in any other manner, shall return and pay the tax imposed by this Act upon all securities so held by them as in the case of individuals; And Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the taxation of so much of the capital stock of corporations, limited partnerships or joint stock associations, organized for manufacturing purposes, which is invested in and actually and exclusively employed in carrying on manufacturing within the State, except companies engaged in the brewing or distilling of spirits or malt liquors, and such as enjoy and exercise the right of eminent domain; but every manufacturing corporation, limited partnership or join stock association shall pay the State tax of five mills herein provided, upon such proportion of its capital stock, if any, as may be invested in any property or business not strictly incident or appurtenant to its manufacturing business, in addition to the local taxes assessed upon its property in the districts where located, it being the object of this proviso to relieve from State taxation only so much of the capital stock as is invested purely in the manufacturing plant and business; Provided further, In case of fire or marine insurance companies the tax imposed by this section shall be at the rate of three mills on each dollar of the actual value of the whole capital stock," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 21. That every corporation, joint stock association, limited partnership and company whatsoever, from which a report is required under the twentieth section hereof, shall be subject to and pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, annually, a tax at the rate of five mills upon each dollar of the actual value of its whole capital stock of all kinds, including common, special and preferred, as ascertained in the manner prescribed in said twentieth section; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer or other officers having charge of any such corporation, joint stock association or limited partnership, upon which a tax is imposed by this section, to transmit the amount of said tax to the Treasury of the Commonwealth within thirty days from the date of the settlement of the account by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer; Provided, That for the purpose of this Act, interests in limited partnerships or joint stock associations shall be deemed to be capital stock, and taxable accordingly; Provided also, That corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations, liable to tax on capital stock under this section, shall not be required to pay any further tax on the mortgages, bonds and other securites owned by them, which form part of its capital stock surplus and undivided profits belonging to the whole body of stockholders or members as such; but corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations, owning or holding such securities as trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, or in any other manner than as aforesaid, shall return and pay the tax imposed by this Act upon all securities so owned or held by them, as in the case of individuals; And Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the taxation of so much of the capital stock of corporations, limited partnerships or joint stock associations, organized for manufacturing purposes, which is invested in and actually and exclusively employed in carrying on manufacturing within the State, except companies engaged in the brewing or distilling of spirits or malt liquors, and such as enjoy and exercise the right of eminent domain; but every manufacturing corporation, limited partnership or joint stock association shall pay the State tax of five mills herein provided, upon such proportion of its captial stock, if any, as may be invested in any property or business not strictly incident or appurtenant to its manufacturing business, in addition to the local taxes assessed upon its property in the districts where located, it being the object of this proviso to relieve from State taxation only so much of the capital stock as is invested purely in the manufacturing plant and business; Provided further, In case of fire or marine insurance companies the tax inposed by this section shall be at the rate of three mills on each dollar of the actual value of the whole captal stock.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS AND THE TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS, ETC.

The tax on the gross receipts of various public service corporations has existed in Pennsylvania since 1866. It has been gradually extended until it includes all kinds of transportation companies, including pipe line, railway, telephone, telegraph, express and electric light companies. The only difficulty in practice is in separating the receipts from inter-state business from the receipts from business within the Commonwealth, the former of which cannot be taxed.

Rules of apportionment have been devised, however, which work satisfactorily and are easy of application. It is a tax easily collected, and capable of accurate ascertainment, for the same reasons as in the case of the mercantile license tax. For the year ending November 30, 1911, it yielded to the State $1,646,666.65. In the march of progress, however, certain corporations which ought to pay the tax, as well as others of like kind which actually do pay it, have been left behind. Among these are baggage transfer companes, which should be taxed in the same way as express companies are, under the Act of 1889. For the purpose of doing so, a draft act amending the Act of 1899 is submitted herewith.

Another class is artificial gas companies. Their competitors, the electric light companies, by the Act of 1889, were subjected to a tax of eight mills on the gross receipts. These companies, (artificial gas), are also exempt from capital stock tax on the ground that they are manufacturing companies. The same considerations apply to water companies, which are often conducted under the same corporate title as artificial gas companies, and water power companies, which should be on an equality with the electric light companies, which are their rivals in the furnishing of power. The general Act levying this tax which is applicable to all these corporations, except express companies, is the Act of 1889, and accordingly it has been redrafted for the purpose of levying these taxes.

An Act to amend Section 2 of An Act entitled "A supplement to An Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June. Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, amending and extending the provisions thereof," approved the twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section 2 of an Act entitled "A supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, amending and extending the provisions thereof," which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm or association of individulas, incorporated or unincorporated, engaged in the business commonly known as express business, shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a tax of eight mills upon the amount of their gross receipts from express business done wholly within this State, the said tax shall be paid semi-annually upon the last days of January and July in each year; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other proper officer of the said corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm or association of individuals, to transmit to the Auditor General a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of gross receipts of the said corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm or association of individuals, incorporated or unincorporated, derived from all sources, and of the gross receipts from business done wholly within the State during the preceding six months ending upon the first days of January and July in each year; and if any such corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm or association of individuals, incorporated or unincorprated, shall neglect or refuse for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due to make said returns, or to pay the said tax, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwelath as other taxes are recoverable by law. No other tax upon express receipts, or upon the privilege of transacting express business, shall be collected without further authority of law to be hereafter enacted; Providing, That this Act shall not be construed to repeal or take the place of the tax upon capital stock now imposed by law, but the tax on gross receipts hereby imposed shall be in addition to the tax on capital stock imposed by existing law upon any of the corporations, companies or associations hereby taxed," be and the same hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. Every corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm or association of individuals, incorporated or unincorporated, engaged in the business of carrying baggage or persons, or in the business commonly known as express business, or in any other business of a like character and commonly known as transfer companies, express companies and companies doing similar business, shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a tax of eight mills upon the amount of their gross receipts from transfer, express and similar business done wholly within this State, the said tax shall be paid semi-annually upon the last days of January and July in each year; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other proper officer of the said corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm or association of individuals, to transmit to the Auditor General a statement, under oath or affirmation of the amount of gross receipts of the said corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm or association of individuals, incorporated or unincorporated, derived from all sources, and of the gross receipts from business done wholly within the State, during the preceding six months ending upon the first days of January and July in each year, and if any such corporation, limited partnership, joint stock association, partnership, firm or association of individuals, incorporated or unincorporated, shall neglect or refuse, for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due to make said returns, or to pay the said tax, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are recoverable by law. No other tax upon transfer, express and similar receipts, or upon the privilege of transacting transfer, express and similar business, shall be collected without further authority of law to be hereafter enacted; Provided, That this Act shall not be construed to repeal or take the place of the tax upon capital stock now imposed by law, but the tax on gross receipts hereby imposed shall be in addition to the tax on capital stock imposed by existing law upon any of the corporations, companies or associations hereby taxed.

An Act to amend Section 23 of An Act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," approved June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section 23 of an Act entitled "A further supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation, approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," approved June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which reads as follows:

Section 23. That every railroad company, pipe line company, conduit company, steamboat company, canal company, slack water navigation company, transportation company, street passenger railway company and every other company, joint stock association or limited partnership, now or hereafter incorporated or organized by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or now or hereafter organized or incorporated by any other State or by the United States or any foreign government, and doing business in this Commonwealth, and owning, operating or leasing to or from another corporation, company, association, joint stock association or limited partnership, any railroad, pipe line, slack water navigation, street passenger railway, canal or other device for the transportation of freight or passengers or oil, and every telephone or telegraph company incorporated under the laws of this or any other State of the United States and doing business in this Commonwealth, and every express company, incorporated or unincorporated, doing business in this Commonwealth, and every firm, copartnership or joint stock company or association doing express business in this Commonwealth, and every electric light company, and every palace car and sleeping car company, incorporated or unincorporated, doing business in this Commonwealth, shall pay to the State Treasurer a tax of eight mills upon the dollar upon the gross receipts of said corporation, company or association, limited partnership, firm or corpartnership, received from passengers and freight traffic transported wholly within this State, and from telegraph, telephone or express business done wholly within this State, or from business of electric light companies and from the transportation of oil done wholly within the State; the said tax shall be paid semi-annually upon the last days of January and July in each year; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same it shall be the duty of the treasurer or other proper officers of the said company, firm, copartnership, limited partnership, joinst stock association or corporation to transmit to the Auditor-General a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of gross receipts of the said companies, corpartnerships, corporations, joint stock associations, or limited partnerships derived from all sources and of gross receipts from business done wholly within the State, during the preceding six months ending on the first days of January and July in each year; and if any such company, firm, corpartnership, joint stock association, association or limited partnership or corporation, shall neglect or refuse for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due to make said returns or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are recoverable by law; Provided, That in any case where the works of one corporation, company, joint stock association or limited partnership are leased to and operated by another corporation, company, association or limited partnership, the taxes imposed by this section shall be apportioned between the said corporations, companies, associations or limited partnerships in accordance with the terms of their respective leases or agreements, but for the payment of the said taxes the Commonwelath shall first look to the corporation, company, association or limited partnership operating the works, and upon payment by the said company, corporation, association or limited partnership of a tax upon the receipts as herein provided derived from the operation thereof, the corporation, company, joint stock association or limited partnership from which the said works are leased, shall not be held liable under this section for any tax upon the proportion of said receipts received by it as rental for the use of said works," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 23. That every railroad company, pipe line company, conduit company, steamboat company, canal company, slack water navigation company, transportation company, street passenger railway company, and every other company, joint stock association or limited partnership, now or hereafter incorporated or organized by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or now or hereafter organized or incorporated by any other State or by the United States or any foreign government, and doing business in this Commonwealth, and owning, operating, or leasing to or from another corporation, company, association, joint stock association or limited partnership, any railroad, pipe line, slack water navigation, street passenger railway, canal or other device for the transportation of freight or passengers or oil, and every telephone or telegraph company incorporated under the laws of this or any other State or of the United States and doing business in this Commonwealth, and every express company, incorporated or unincorporated, doing business in this Commonwealth, and every firm, co-partnership, or joint stock company or association doing express business in this Commonwealth, and every electric light company, and every artificial gas company, water company and water power company, and every palace car and sleeping car company, incorporated or unincorporated, doing business in this Commonwealth, shall pay to the State Treasurer a tax of eight mills upon the dollar upon the gross receipts of said corporation, company or association, limited partnership, firm or co-partnership, received from passenger and freight traffic transported wholly within this State, and from telegraph, telephone or express business done wholly within this State, or from business of electric light companies, or from business or artificial gas companies, and from the transportation of oil done wholly within the State; the said tax shall be paid annually in the month of January of each year for the last preceding calendar year; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer or other proper officer of the said company, firm, co-partnership, limited partnership, joint stock association or corporation, to transmit to the Auditor General a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of gross receipts of the said companies, co-partnerships, corporations, joint stock associations or limited partnerships derived from all sources, and of gross receipts from business done wholly within the State, during the preceding calendar year, and if any such company, firm, co-partnership, joint stock association, or limited partnership or corporation, shall neglect or refuse for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due to make said returns or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are recoverable by law; Provided, That in any case where the works of one corporation, company, joint stock association or limited partnership are leased to and operated by another corporation, company, association or limited partnership, the taxes imposed by this section shall be apportioned between the said corporations, companies, associations or limited partnerships in accordance with the terms of their respective leases or agreements, but for the payment of the said taxes the Commonwealth shall first look to the corporation, company, association or limited partnership, operating the works, and upon payment by the said company, corporation, association or limited partnership of a tax upon the receipts as herein provided derived from the operation thereof, the corporation, company, joint stock association or limited partnership from which the said works are leased, shall not be held liable under this section for any tax upon the proportion of said receipts received by it as rental for the use of said works."

TAXES PROPOSED, BUT NOT RECOMMENDED.

Certain taxes are proposed which, in the opinion of your Committee, it is not wise to lay—at least at this time.

MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS—TAX ON CAPITAL STOCK.

The long settled policy of the Commonwealth has exempted manufacturing corporations from capital stock tax, Under this policy, combined with our natural advantages, manufacturing has grown until Pennsylvania has taken the lead of all the States in this regard. Compared with her principal rivals:

Pennsylvania had in 1909 $2,749,006,000 invested in manufacturing, and out of a total product valued at $2,626,742,000, 78.2 per cent., valued at $2,053,458,538, was from 27,563 establishments owned by corporations.

New York had $2,779,497,000 so invested, and out of a total product valued at $3,369,490,000, 62.6 per cent., valued at $2,108,026,670, was from 44,935 establishment owned by corporations.

Massachusetts had $1,279,687,000 so invested, and out of a total product valued at $1,490,529,000, 72.1 per cent., valued at $1,182,935,652 came from 11,684 factories owned by corporations.

The laws of neighboring Commonwealths have gradually been attracted to our policy. As a result, New Jersey exempts manufacturing corporations entirely, if fifty per cent. of their capital is invested in the State, and exempts, in any event, so much of the capital as is actually invested in the State. New York exempts the amount of the capital invested in the State, provided forty per cent. is so invested. Ohio levies a tax of only one-tenth of one per cent., and the tax in West Virginia is nominal. Delaware exempts manufacturing corporations, with the exception of a nominal license tax. In Maryland there are various local exemptions of a complicated character, the result of which is that in the principal places manufacturing companies do not pay this tax.

Manufacturing corporations very generally ascribe the pre-eminence of our Commonwealth in large part to our tax policy. It is, of course, impossible to accurately determine how much of our position is due to this factor, and how much to natural advantages. It is unquestionable, however, that the imposition of a tax would tend not to attract, if not to drive away, industries, and when neighboring States offer exemption our position on taxation might turn the scale in many instances with regard to new industries, if it did not drive away those already here. Even the imposition of a small tax, so small as to be very little burden, would deprive the Commonwealth of the advertisement given by complete exemption, especially among those who do not seek details. Those of our cities and towns which are bidding for these industries insist that the laying of even a small tax would create fear of future increase. "Pennsylvania does not tax manufacturers," they claim has been the advertisement

which has attracted many, and people of other States seeking to develop their own cities are appealing to the lawmaking bodies to make their States likewise attractive.

The manufacturer is the pioneer of new communities in the older States. Farming and trade centers have long since been located by reason of the character of the soil or the existence of natural routes of travel. The growth of new places depends on the manufacturer. Each new industry adds to the community a number of substantial wage-earners, and to supply their necessities, merchants and other business men must be drawn in. The farmer likewise finds in the dependents of manufacturing industries his principal customers. The imposition of a tax sufficient to yield any substantial revenue would also be unfair to those struggling industries which have already located among us. The policy of the State has continued so long, (since 1885), and is so well known that it amounts to almost a contract with such corporations.

Your Committee, in its report of 1911, recommended the imposition of a tax upon the capital stock of manufacturing corporations of one mill, thinking that this gradual beginning would not be appreciably felt, and at that time it was considered that the Federal Tax would not be so burdensome that the imposition of a small State tax would be serious. The protest from all parts of the Commonwealth, and not alone from the corporations affected, were such that the Legislature did not adopt the recommendation, and the hearings and arguments before your Committee in the last two years, together with the general agitation affecting corporations and the vigirous efforts being made all over the Commonwealth to secure the location of manufacturers within their borders have convinced them that it would not be wise to lay such a tax at the present time.

Were a start to be made anew, however, your Committee feels that a tax could be borne by some manufacturing corporations. To exempt "infant industires" and small and struggling concerns, and corporations which make a small rate of profit in proportion to the capital involved, or to tax such corporations at a lower rate than other more prosperous and financially sound concerns, seems to your Committee a wise policy. A discussion of this principal is contained elsewhere in this report in discussing the mercantile license tax.

In view of the likelihood of securing the privilege of laying graded and progressive taxes in the near future, your Committee thinks that this matter of taxing manufacturing corporations might well be delayed until that time. The tax if laid can then be so adjusted that it will fall principally on the more prosperous concerns.

Laundry companies are manufacturers in effect and should be exempt. They are so classed by the Census Bureau and the New York tax laws. They re-make a useless article into one almost new, like those who work over scrap of various kinds; and their labor cost—sixty per cent. of all expenses —is much greater than most manufacturers.

The Act of May 12, 1911 (P. L., 287), amended the Act of 1901 regulating the affairs of cities of the second class (Pittsburgh and Scranton) so as to exempt machinery from the general provision authorizing the taxation of all property, real and personal. This is not fair to the manufacturing communities surrounding these two cities. All should be treated alike, and it would seem better that all should be exempt.

INHERITANCE TAXES.

The report of 1911 recommended a direct inheritance tax of one per cent. and presented a draft of an Act which combined such a tax with the existing collateral inheritance tax of five per cent. The Act also contained a provision for reciprocity between the States in matters of inheritance taxation, which is new to Pennsylvania, but is the law of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, West Virginia and Kansas, and is in line with the most modern thought,

Inheritance taxes may be laid on the ground that the decedent was domiciled in the State or on the ground that the actual situs of the property is in the State. As a result, certain property is often taxed in one State on one ground and in another State on the other. This results in double taxation, and while double taxation is not repugnant to any constitutional provision, it is in practice most unjust. It is perhaps not so unfair when its operation is so certain that allowance can be made for it, but it is certainly unfair when it depends upon the accidental combination of domicile in one place and situs in another. A recognition in Pennsylvania of the laying of inheritance taxes by reason of property being actually found in this Commonwealth is illustrated in the cases of Lewis's Estate, 203 Pa., 211 (criticised in Schoenberger's Estate, 221 Pa., 112), and Singer vs. Trust Co., 24 Superior Ct., 270. Accordingly, it was provided in the draft act that in assessing inheritance taxes here, credit should be given for taxes paid upon the same property in another State, in cases where the decedent was domiciled in this Commonwealth. In cases where the property is in this Commonwealth, and the decedent domiciled elsewhere, the tax is only imposed here to the extent of its excess over the tax imposed in that other State, provided a like exemption is made by the laws of that other State in favor of our citizens.

This law was not enacted, and because of the very important action of the Legislature in another respect, your Committee does not again urge its enactment at this time. The subject should be held over until the constitutional amendment with respect to graded and progressive taxes is adopted or defeated, so that any change which may be made in the law can be made to cover the whole field.

GRADED TAXES.

In investigating the subject of inheritance taxes your Committee found that the practice was everywhere growing of taxing such property by graded or progressive rates; that is to say, of advancing the rate as the value of the estate or bequest or other thing taxed advances. Of the same nature, and dependent upon the same principles, is the practice of entirely exempting small estates, or other units of value from such taxation. In considering other subjects of taxation, your Committee found it desirable that small holdings should be exempted; as, for example, in proposing to tax bank deposits on time, bearing interest, as to which objection was made that it discouraged small savings by those who were seeking to acquire a home.

Pennsylvania in 1897 attempted to tax direct inheritances in this way by exempting estates under $5,000. It was decided in Cope's Estate, 191 Pa., 1, that this violated the constitutional provision requiring uniformity in taxation. Accordingly, your Committee in 1911 recommended an amendment to the Constitution which would permit the laying of graded or progressive taxes in all fields of taxation, as well as in cases of inheritance. This resolution was adopted by the Legislature of 1911 (P. L., 1167), and is as follows:

A Joint Resolution, proposing an amendment to Section one of Article Nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved, etc., That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Section 2. Amend Section 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes, but the General Assembly may by general laws, exempt from taxationpublic property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

An Act should be passed directing that the amendment be submitted to the people at the elections of November, 1913.

As this resolution will come before the present Legislature for action, and as your Committee earnestly urges its adoption, it will be desirable to state here some of the considerations in its favor.

The income taxes and inheritance taxes of England, and other countries of Europe, and of all of the provinces of Canada, are graduated in their rates. The first State of the Union to apply such a principle was Ohio (where, however, it was declared unconstitutional), and it has now spread, so that progressive inheritance taxes are in force in the following States and dependencies:

Arkansas,	New York,
California,	North Carolina,
Colorado,	Oklahoma,
Delaware,	Oregon,
Idaho,	Porto Rico,
Illinois,	South Dakota,
Kansas,	Tennessee,
Maine,	Texas,
Massachusetts,	Washington,
Minnesota,	West Virginia,
Nebraska,	Wisconsin.

Of these the State of Tennessee has such rates for direct heirs only, and the following States have such rates for collateral heirs only:

Arkansas,	Oklahoma,
Colorado,	Oregon,
Delaware,	South Carolina,
Nebraska,	Texas,
North Carolina.	Washington.

The principal argument in favor of a graded tax is that it causes the burden of the tax to fall upon those best able to bear it. It also puts the burden more heavily upon those who draw more heavily upon the benefits conferred by Government. It is acknowledged that the rich man calls more often upon the aid of the law in his protection, or in the assertion of his rights, than does the poor man in proportion to their respective wealth. The beneficial effect of such a tax upon the keeping down of swollen fortunes, both when applied as an income tax and as an inheritance tax, is obvious. In inheritance taxes, especially, graduation tends to reduce the accumulation of large fortunes by devolution at death upon those who have not earned them, and who, by reason of youth and inexperience, are often least able to wisely care for and expend them. It is, therefore, the opinion of the leading economists that this principle of graduation is more properly applicable to inheritance taxes than to any other branch of taxation. Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy and Finance in Columbia University, a leading authority on taxation, and a member of the New York State Commission of 1906, fully discusses this question in his work on "Progressive Taxation," pages 213 and 215, with the conclusion, "That the theory of progression is more applicable to the Inheritance Tax than to any other part of the fiscal system; and that * * * some scale of progression is both desirable and practicable."

Mr. Max West, in his work on the Inheritance Tax, at pages 221 and following, points out that a progressive tax was recommended by John Stuart Mill; that there is great danger to business and society in the inheritance of fortunes by inexperienced young men; that there is no reason why the right of inheritance should be unlimited; that taxation during the lifetime of a man falls more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich, particularly by reason of the fact that during life the large fortune more easily escapes taxation than the small fortune, and the Inheritance Tax compensates in some measure for the inequalities thus occasioned. The most forceful argument is that "The sacrifice involved in paying a proportional tax is less for the wealthy than for the poor."

Since the report of your Committee in 1911, the States of Kansas, Maine and Oklahoma have entered the field of progressive taxation of inheritances, and Wisconsin of income, both individual and corporate. It is characteristic of Oklahoma—embracing each reform with excess of ardor—that her rates advance to the point where they are confiscatory of the whole estate when a value of one million dollars is reached. The validity of this has not yet been passed upon.

California, by an Act of 1911, has increased the rate of taxes to twenty-five per cent. where an estate of over $500,000 passes to remote relatives and strangers in blood.

The principal of graduation has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court as not being repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment, in the case of Magoun vs. Trust and Savings Bank, 170 U. S., 283 (1898). The same result has been reached in many of the States which have provisions in their constitutions requiring uniformity of taxation. With constitutional authority thus granted to grade the tax, the rate may vary according to the nearness or remoteness of the relationship of the beneficiary and may increase for the whole estate as the whole value of the estate increases, or may increase only for the excess of the value of the estate over the value fixed for the next preceding class. The latter is the fairest method, but the former is not unusual and not repugnant to constitutional principles. The most highly developed instance of a progressive tax reached is contained in the Wisconsin Income Tax Law of 1911. This divides net incomes into classes of which the first is $1,000, taxed at one per cent., and which increase by steps of $1,000 in the value of the estate and one-quarter of one per cent. in the rate, until $12,000 of value and six per cent. of tax is reached, the increased tax being laid in each case only on the excess over the previous class.

Rather than disturb the system of Inheritance Taxation piecemeal, we think it would be wiser to await the adoption of this constitutional amendment—if it be adopted—before entering into such subjects as the grading of the tax according to the degree of relationship—which may be done now, as witness the exemption of direct inheritances; the adoption of reciprocal provisions as above outlined; the attempt to tax residents of a foreign country at a higher rate than our own citizens (which is valid in the absence of treaty restrictions); and the attempt to tax residents of other States at a higher rate than residents of this State (which is probably invalid under the provision of the Constitution of the United States giving to citizens of other States the same privileges and immunities as are given to citizens of our State); and such advanced attempts to tax personal property which has its situs in the State, as the law requiring a representative of the State to be present whenever a safe deposit vault within the State is opened after the death of the late owner.

EXEMPTION OF BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

A reform, however, which should be immediately put in force and become a permanent policy of the State, is the exemption from the inheritance tax of bequests to our own charities. When with one hand we pay out such large amounts of State money to charities, why should we with the other hand snatch a small amount of tax from the gift by an individual? There is no reason, however, for extending this exemption for the benefit of charities abroad. As charities are almost invariably incorporated, and as corporations are not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and foreign corporations are not therefore entitled to the rights of domestic corporations, the discrimination would be valid. (Board of Education vs. Illinois, 203 U. S., 553.) The exemption would not offend our own Constitution if confined to "institutions of purely public charity." (Art. 9, Sec. 1.) A draft of an Act to accomplish this purpose will be found as follows:

(Mr. Alter does not concur in this recommendation.)

An Act to exempt from the payment of inheritance taxes bequests and devices to institutions of purely public charity.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter all bequests and devises to institutions of purely public charity shall be exempt from liability for inheritance taxes: Provided, That this shall not apply to institutions incorporated under the laws of any other State or country.

TABLE SHOWING THE VARIOUS RATES IN FORCE.

	Direct Inheritances.		Collateral Inheritances.	
	Rate.	Exemption.	Rate.	Exemption.
Alabama	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
Arizona	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
Arkansas*	1%	$5,000	2-6%	$1,000-2,000
California	1-5%	10,000-24,000	2½-25%	500-2,000
Colorado	2%	10,000	3-10%	500
Connecticut*a	1%	10,000	5%	500
Delaware	.....	Not taxed	1-5%	500
District of Columbia	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
Florida	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
Georgia	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
Hawaii	2%	1,000	5%	500
Idaho	1-3%	4,000-10,000	1½-15%	500-2,000
Illinois	1-2%	20,000	2-10%	500-2,000
Indiana	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
Iowa*b	.....	Not taxed	5%	1,000
Kansas	1-5%	5,000	3-15%	1,000
Kentucky	.....	Not taxed	5%	500
Louisiana c	2%	10,000	5%	Nothing
Maine	1-2%	500-1,000	4-7%	500
Maryland*	.....	Not taxed	5%	500
Massachusetts	1-2%	1,000-10,000	3-5%	1,000
Michigan	1%	2,000	5%	100
Minnesota	1-4½%	3,000-10,000	3-15%	100-1,000
Mississippi	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
Missouri	.....	Not taxed	5%	Nothing
Montana*	1%	7,500	5%	500
Nebraska	1%	10,000	2-6%	500-2,000
Nevada	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
New Hampshire	.....	Not taxed	5%	Nothing
New Jersey	.....	Not taxed	5%	500
New Mexico	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
New York	1-4%	5,000	5-8%	1,000
North Carolina d.	¾%	2,000	1½-15%	2,000
North Dakota	.....	Not taxed	2%	25,000
Ohio*	.....	Not taxed	5%	100-500
Oklahoma e	1%	5,000-10,000	1½-5%	100-500
Oregon f	1%	5,000	2-6%	500-2,000
Pennsylvania	.....	Not taxed	5%	250
Porto Rico	1-3%	200	3-9%	200
Rhode Island	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
South Carolina	.....	Not taxed	.....	Not taxed
South Dakota	1%	5,000-20,000	2-10%	100-500
Tennessee*	1-1¼%	5,000	5%	250
Texas	.....	Not taxed	2-12%	500-2,000
Utah*	5%	10,000	5%	10,000
Vermont	.....	Not taxed	5%	Nothing
Virgina	.....	Not taxed	5%	Nothing
Washington*	1%	10,000	3-12%	Nothing
West Virginia	1-3%	10,000-15,000	3-15%	Nothing
Wisconsin	1-3%	2,000-10,000	1½-15%	100-500
Wyoming*	2%	10,000	5%	500

*The exemption in the States marked with an asterisk has been construed to apply to the estate as a whole rather than to individual shares.

a Connecticut—For non-residents, exemption varies according to portion within the State.

b Iowa taxes non-resident aliens 10-20%.

c Louisiana exempts property that bore its just portion of taxes during owner's life.

d North Carolina—Exempts husband or wife.

e Oklahoma—The tax increases progressively, so that a literal construction would result in confiscation of all in excess of certain amounts in large estates.

f Oregon—Exempts entire estate if less than $10,000; direct, $500 to $5,000 collateral.

INCREASE OF PRESENT TAXES.

In one direction an increase can easily be made in existing taxes, which can then be applied justly toward the meeting of an item of expenditure directly related thereto. This is the

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE TAX.

The report of 1911 recommended the increase of the license taxes on automobiles from five, ten and fifteen dollars to twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five dollars respectively, but as the Legislature did not adopt this recommendation, presumably because coisidered excessive, your Committee now recommends a less increase.

Attention was then called to the fact that at the old rates a revenue of $391,010 was derived from these licenses alone, and that at the proposed new rate a revenue of $1,954,550 would be had, assuming that the same number of vehicles was registered. What this increase in number is likely to be may be judged from the fact that the number of vehicles registered, and the amount of license fees paid for the year 1912, is as follows:

Classification.	Number.	Rate.	Amount.
Vehicles less than 20 horse power	13,670	$5 00	$68,350
Vehicles, 20 horse power, but less than 50 horse power	43,571	10 00	435,710
Vehicles, 50 horse power or more	980	15 00	14,700
Total	58,221	.....	$518,760
In addition there was received:			
Dealers' registrations	3,555	$5 00	$17,775
Motor cycle registrations	7,298	2 00	14,596
Chauffeurs' licenses	20,534	2 00	41,068
Special juvenile licenses	701	2 00	1,402
Transfer fees	2,681	1 00	2,681
Duplicate fees	1,420	1 00	1,420
Postage	.....	.....	21 19
Grand total	.....	.....	$597,723 19

The figures for 1911 are as follows:

Classification.	Number.	Rate.	Amount.
Vehicles less than 20 horse power	14,357	$5 00	$71,785 00
Vehicles, 20 horse power, but less than 50 horse power	28,210	10 00	282,100 00
Vehicles, 50 horse power or more	715	15 00	10,725 00
Total	43,282	.....	$364,610 00
In addition there was received:			
Dealers' registrations	4,034	$5 00	$20,170 00
Motor cycle registrations	4,826	2 00	9,652 00
Chauffeurs' licenses	16,176	2 00	32,352 00
Special juvenile licenses	875	2 00	1,750 00
Transfer fees, etc.	.....	.....	989 50
Grand total	.....	.....	$429,523 50

The increase in revenue thus shown is gratifying. But with the demand for the improvement of highways, largely the result of the greatly increased use of automobiles, there is no reason why this source of income should not be drawn upon still more. The present law provides that the automobile license fees shall be used for the improvement of the roads, as do the laws of New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut, all of which States prescribe rates in excess of our present maximums. This tax can be collected with absolute certainty. The automobile is a luxury which can easily bear the increased tax, and if the amount realized was expended in the improvement of the roads, the owners of the automobiles would be so benefited that they would doubtless cheerfully pay it. At the same time it would be a great relief to local communities which are put to additional expense in maintaining road surfaces injuriously affected by automobile traffic.

It is proposed to adopt a constitutional amendment giving the Commonwealth power to borrow money to improve the highways, and, in the opinion of your Committee, this is highly desirable. It has been urged, and we recognize

that, except in extraordinary instances, current expenditures should be made out of current revenues. If the automobile license fees and receipts from other taxes increase the revenue enough for the improvement of the highways, it would not be necessary to make use of the constitutional amendment, if adopted, except to accomplish the improvements years before they could be had by the normal tax increase. The demand for highway betterment is too strong to await delay. The people need the roads, and it is but fair that the cost of construction, which will last for many years, should be distributed over such a period. If the State debt is created, however, the automobile license fees should provide a revenue for the interest and sinking fund of these highway bonds. The burden of these improvements should not be laid upon the taxpayers of the various localities. They have already done their part in the original laying out of the roads, and should not be called upon to meet the increased expenses of construction and maintenance made necessary, in a large part, by the tremendous growth in the use of these modern conveyances which heretofore have been looked upon as luxuries, but which are rapidly becoming necessities. The roads are highways, open for and used by all of the people of the Commonwealth, and they should be so considered and cared for. There is a country-wide movement for improvement of roads, and Congress is expected to appropriate many millions for this purpose to be divided among the States in proportion to the improvement done by the States, so that, as the share of this Commonwealth will depend upon our efforts to help ourselves, we should do our utmost to accomplish the greatest possible results. Accordingly, we recommend the increase in the automobile license fees as a part of the scheme of highway improvement.

In view of the refusal of the last Legislature to increase all licens fees, your Committee recommend an increase for business automobiles used primarily for conveyance of goods. The fee should be $25 for those having a capacity of five tons or less, and $50 for those having a greater capacity. Their weight and solid tires wear the roads more than any other vehicle and they should be classified by themselves. The Act to accomplish this will be found in this report.

The resolution of the Legislature of 1911 looking toward an amendment of the Constitution in reaspect to highway bonds is found at page 1162 of the Pamphlet Laws of that year, and is as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article 9, Section 4, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That Section 4, of Article 9, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply causal deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth."

This is in effect the recommendation of your Committee in its previous report, as found at page 130, where a resolution was proposed to amend the Constitution, using the words "construct and improve its public highways" in place of the words "improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth," and making other changes in the arrangement of the section. The resolution as adopted also fixes a limit of $50,000,000 in the amount of such bonds, which was not part of the recommendation of your Committee.

While there is no reason apparent for the change in the form of the resolution, it fulfills the purpose of your Committee, and we earnestly urge that it be again adopted so that it may be submitted to the people. With this power in their hands, and provided with revenue to meet the obligations, the Legislature will have power to adopt either method as the public need may from time to time demand.

An Act to amend Section 2 of An Act entitled "An Act relating to motor-vehicles: regulating their speed upon the public streets and highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; providing for their registration, and the licensing of operators, by the State Highway Department; establishing the rights of motor-vehicles upon the public highways, with relation to other vehicles; regulating the service of process and of proceedings in actions for damages arising therefrom; prescribing the penalties for violations of the provisions of this act, and providing for the disposition of fines imposed thereunder," approved April 27, 1909.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to motor-vehicles: regulating their speed upon the public streets and highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for their registration, and the licensing of operators, by the State Highway Department; establishing the rights of motor-vehicles upon the public highways, with relation to other vehicles; regulating the service of process and of proceedings in actions for damages arising therefrom; prescribing the penalties for violations of the provisions of this Act, and providing for the disposition of fines imposed thereunder." Approved April 27, 1909, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Application for the registration of motor-vehicles shall be made to the State Highway Department, or to a lawful agent appointed by the Highway Commissioner. The application shall contain the name, place or residence, and correct post-office address of the owner; with a brief description of the motor-vehicle, stating the name of the maker, the manufacturer's number, the character of the motor power, and the rated horse-power. The said application shall be made upon a blank provided for the purpose by the State Highway Department. It shall be signed by the owner, and be verified by oath or affirmation. Upon receipt of the application, and a fee of five dollars ($5.00) for motor-vehicles of less than twenty horse-power, ten dollars ($10.00) for motor-vehicles of twenty horse-power or more and less than fifty horse-power, and fifteen dollars $(15.00) for motor-vehicles of fifty horse-power or over, or in the case of a motor-cycle, two dollars ($2.00), the State Highway Department shall register the said motor-vehicle or motor-cycle in a book to be kept for that purpose; and shall issue to the owner a registration certificate, and two (2) number tags having thereon the registration number, the figures of which shall be not less than five (5) inches in height, the maker's number of the car, the abbreviated name of the State, and the year: Provided, however, That non-residents of this Commonwealth shall be exempt for a period of ten (10) days from the provisions of this section, if they have complied with the requirements of the State in which they reside, and display upon their motor-vehicle number-tags that indicate the State by which they are issued and their register number: Provided further, That this privilege shall not apply to residents of States which do not extend similar privileges to residents of this Commonwealth: Provided further, That motor-cycles under this Act, in lieu of the specific form of tag or tags as required herein, shall be required to have painted or attached on the rear mud-guard of such motor-cycle the registration number, in letters and figures of not less than three inches in height and not less than three-eighths of an inch in width, which shall be displayed in some conspicuous color or design other than that of which the said motor-cycle is painted; but no metal sign shall be required in order that the said letters and figures can be plainly readable. The manner or numbering said motor-cycles shall be regarded as a compliance with the terms of this Act, as though a tag or tags had actually been furnished and supplied by the said Highway Department. Any neglect or failure to carry out the terms or provisions of this section as to numbers shall be construed and regarded as a violation of this Act, with the same force and effect as though the provisions herein mentioned in regard to tag or tags had been violated.

"Applicants for registration or license who reside outside of this State shall, in addition to the above requirements, designate in their application a resident of this State as their authorized agent upon whom process may be served," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. Application for the registration of motor-vehicles shall be made to the State Highway Department, or to a lawful agent appointed by the Highway Commissioner. The application shall contain the name, place of residence, and correct post-office address of the owner; with a brief description of the motor-vehicle, stating the name of the maker, the manufacturer's number, the character of the motive power, and the rated horse-power, and whether the vehicle is adapted to be used primarily for the conveyance of goods. The said application shall be made upon a blank provided for the purpose by the State Highway Department. It shall be signed by the owner, and be verified by oath or affirmation. Upon receipt of the application, and a fee of five dollars ($5.00) for motor-vehicles of less than twenty horse-power, ten dollars ($10.00) for motor-vehicles of twenty horse-power or more and less than fifty horse-power, and fifteen dollars ($15.00) for motor-vehicles of fifty horse-power or over, or in the case of a motor-cycle, two dollars ($2.00), the State Highway Department shall register the said motor-vehicle or motor-cycle in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall issue to the owner a registration certificate, and two (2) number tags having thereon the registration number, the figures of which shall be not less than five (5) inches in height, the maker's number of the car, the abbreviated name of the State, and year: Provided, however, That non-residents of this Commonwealth shall be exempt for a period of

ten (10) days from the provisions of this section, if they have complied with the requirements of the tSate in which they reside, and display upon their motor-vehicle number-tags that indicate the State by which they are issued and their registry number: Provided further, that this privilege shall not apply to residents of States which do not extend similar privileges to residents of this Commonwealth: Provided further, That motor-cycles under this Act, in lieu of the specific form of tag or tags as required herein, shall be required to have painted or attached on the rear mud-guard of such motor-cycles the registration number, in letters and figures of not less than three inches in height and not less than three-eighths of an inch in width, which shall be displayed in some conspicuous color or design other than that of which the said motor-cycle is painted; but no metal sign shall be required in order that the said letters and figures can be plainly readable. The manner of numbering said motor-cycles snall be regarded as a compliance with the terms of this Act, as though a tag or tags had actually been furnished and supplied by the State Highway Department. Any neglect or failure to carry out the terms or provisions of this section as to numbers shall be construed and regarded as a violation of this Act, with the same force and effect as though the provisions herein mentioned in regard to tag or tags had been violated.

Applicants for registration or license who reside outside of this State shall, in addition to the above requirements, designate in their application a resident of this State as their authorized agent upon whom process may be served.

Provided further, That in case of motor-vehicles adapted to be used primarily for the conveyance of goods, the registration certificate shall state that it is issued for such a vehicle, and the number tags issued for and to be borne by such vehicle shall have thereon the word "truck;" and the fee to be paid on application for registration of such vehicles shall be twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for vehicles having a carrying capacity of (5) tons or less, and fifty dollars ($50.00) for all others.

(D) COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The modern tendency is to centralize, so far as possible, both the assessment and collection of revenue, even going so far as to require the principal revenue to be collected by the State and then to be returned, in whole or in part, to the localities which need it. The advantage is in the efficiency which comes from the experience of the permanent officials of a State Department, the superior quality of the men thus secured to supervise, and above all the freedom from local influence upon assessors who depend for their office upon the neighbors whom they have to assess. Various problems are solved in this way.

One of the most serious is the question as to how far the property and franchises of public service corporations should be taxed in the localities where they are situated. California has had this problem in a very serious form. The railroads have by far the greatest amount of trackage in counties with few inhabitants. In the mountains, where there is little population, are situated enormous water power plants, which send electricity to the towns hundreds of miles away. These tracks and plants should be taxed in proportion to their real value, but the benefit should go to the population in the large centres which they really serve. In 1911, therefore, a State system of taxing public utilities was adopted and local taxation entirely lifted.

The same problem exists in Pennsylvania, in a less aggravated form. The right of way, depots, wires etc., of railroads, telegraph companies, and the like, so far as they are an integral part of the plant, and necessary for the operation of the franchise, are exempted from local taxes. This is not by reason of any express provision, but by virtue of the settled construction of the law with respect to capital stock tax and gross receipts tax, through which these assets are in fact reached, though the real estate of private corporations paying capital stock tax is not so exempted. In Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh however, by various special acts, certain real estate has been subjected to such taxation. The right of way of railroads and similar property extending through many communities and valuable only as a whole could not properly, under any system, be subject to the varying estimates in piecemeal of local bodies. The same applies to telegraph lines, etc.

The argument in favor of the present exemptions is that a railroad depot, for example, has practically no value, apart from the value of land, except in connection with the tracks. Indeed, it may be a real burden to the land. It is, therefore, difficult to value a depot structure as a piece of local real estate. But it partakes of the benefits of the local government, and the taxing authorities look upon it with the desire to make it share the expense of local government. A system by which the special exemptions for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh could be done away, and such property all over the Commonwealth taxed by a central authority as a whole, and the proceeds of the tax then returned to the locality would be the proper solution. The return to the locality would not be proportioned to the part of the property there situated, but to the necessities of the community. This could be done by taking the ratio of assessed value in each county and returning to the county its proper proportions as thus determined, on the principle that the necessities for revenue will probably vary in proportion to the value of property generally in the county. This would be an incentive to the local authorities to place property in their districts at full value, because the sum received from the State would increase with the increase in that value. It is the method now used by New Jersey and West Virginia, and is earnestly and ably advocated by the State Grange.

When such a system is put into operation the problem at once arises—on what basis should the vast and varied property of a railroad system be valued as a whole? Shall it be on the basis of original cost, or of the present cost of duplication, or on a fair inventory value, made up as a compromise between all the factors obtainable? For railroad properties are not bought and sold, so as to have a market value like ordinary real estate. Attempts at a "physical valuation" of railroads by other States have consumed a long period of time and large sums of money. In the end the valuation fixed was only an estimate, affected by the prepossessions and abilities of the tax commissioners as well as their fairness.

As a substitute for this unsatisfactory method a recognized authority, Mr. Allen Ripley Foote, has proposed a tax on gross receipts at a flat rate with a differential varying according to the success of operation as shown by the ratio of gross receipts to operating expenses. This would have the advantage of doing away with the uncertainties and inequalities of property valuation. The tax would be easy to ascertain from the company's records, and would cost no time or money to collect. Authority should be given to adopt as the basis of compensation the figures reported to and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission in determining what part of the revenue of an inter-State system shall be ascribed to business done within the State. It would not conflict with constitutional provisions because it is only an extension of our present system of exempting such property from local taxation. Other States meet with difficulties from the requirement that all property of all classes shall be taxed at a uniform ad valorem rate, while we are able to tax different classes in different ways according to the needs and difficulties of the special case.

A centralized system, however, except as the personal property tax, and the taxing of premiums of foreign fire insurance companies, collected locally and paid into the State Treasury, is again returned to the counties, is so at variance with the long settled practice of the Commonwealth and with a complicated system of local assessors and collectors, and various local taxes, that it is not only a task of great difficulty to construct and substitute it at once, but it would be difficult to so put it into practical operation. The report of your Committee for 1911 suggested that a beginning might be made in the City of Philadelphia where the germ of such a system already existed by the reason of an appointed board of revision of taxes, which in turn appointed the assessors, and thus constituted a body of officials superior on the whole in efficiency to such officers throughout the State elected only for short terms. The same system was put in operation in Pittsburgh in 1905. No recommendation, however, was made, but an Act was reported to accomplish the purpose, but it was not adopted. On further reflection, your Committee is so strongly of opinion that the proper step forward lies in this direction, and that a beginning should be made, not by way of experiment, but as an illustration, and for the accumulation of experience, that they do now strongly recommended such a system to be applied to some one or more counties, and will, if the Legislature desires, draft an Act to this end.

Upon the experience accumulated by this system methods could be developed which would gradually extend over the entire Commonwealth. At the same time, the Department of the Auditor General, if adequately equipped to handle this system, and to perform its other work as

a central taxing authority, which is now required by law, would soon be in a position to assume the burden of a much greater State wide taxation, and eventually to hand over the work to a permanent State Tax Commission.

County officials and the Pennsylvania State Grange have urged that the real estate of railroads is part of the assets of the companies upon which capital stock tax is assessed, and which earn the gross receipts out of which another tax is collected. Therefore, it is said, part of these taxes should be returned to the counties. The difficulty in determining what part of these taxes comes from real estate grows out of the part played by many other factors than the value of assets in both these taxes, such an indebtedness, market value of stock, cost of operation and the like. A more practical way would be to return to the counties part of the improved tax on corporate loans, elsewhere proposed, which will come largely from the railroads.

PERMANENT STATE TAX COMMISSIONS.

The number of these commissions and their varying powers over local assessments and assessors appear by the following compilation:

The State tax commissions, or commissioners, assess, in the first instance, some public utilities or other classes of property in Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

They equalize or review, or may, on appeal, equalize or review local assessments in Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

They have power to order or make reassessments when necessary in Alabama, Minnesota, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

They have power to examine books of firms and corporations, or to require them to report information relating to their financial affairs in Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

They have general supervision over the assessment and taxation of property in the State, in Alabama, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

They confer with, aid or direct local assessors in Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

They visit the several towns or counties of the State to observe the manner in which the tax laws are administered, in Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

They enforce laws and penalties relating to assessments and taxation in Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

They have power to summon or subpoena witnesses to testify before them or to administer oathes in Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

They prescribe books, blanks or forms for the use of taxing officers in Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

They have power to assess or order assessed property that has escaped assessment in previous years, in Michigan, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wyoming.

They devise a uniform system of keeping accounts for towns, cities and counties in Kansas, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Colorado and North Dakota also have Tax Commissions recently organized.

It will be seen that the powers refer not merely to the equalization of property assessment so necessary where there is a constitutional imposition of the uniform property tax lest one county escape its share of the common burden by underassessment; but also in many cases quite a general supervision and power of direction over methods, individual evasions, appeals and the like. In Kansas they may even remove the local assessors. The Tax Commission of this State and those of Minnesota and Wisconsin are esteemed by the authorities to be the best organized of any.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Attention was called in the previous report to the fact that the personnel of the Auditor General's Office is insufficient to do the work now required of him by law. Only one corporation tax clerk, with the assistance of the chief clerk and clerical assistants, is provided for the whole matter of assessment of corporation taxes, which, for the year ending November 30, 1911, amounted to $16,650,753.42.

In such a system, the bulk of the work done is that in the office, making up statements from the returns furnished by corporations. The investigation of the truth of the facts so stated outside of the office is a physical impossibility, and tax dodging is not insurmountably difficult to corporation officials with sufficiently small consciences. This statement is not intended as a reflection upon the corporations of Pennsylvania as a whole, but there has been sufficient of evasion and attempted evasion in justify the criticism.

By an existing law, (Act of 1905, P. L. 186), the Auditor General is charged with extensive powers in the supervision of the collection of personal property tax by local assessors and county commissioners, and the investigation of facts connected herewith. Without clerks to do the work, however, it cannot be done, and for lack of appropriation to pay their salaries there are no clerks. The work, therefore, has not been done, and, though the law has been on the Statute Book for so many years, and the lack of funds has been called specifically to the attention of the Legislature—it was so called in the report of your Committee for 1911—no appropriation has yet been made.

Your Committee recommended an Act providing for five additional clerks in the office of the Auditor General. The Legislature passed an Act reorganizing and largely adding to the Auditor General's force. It went beyond your Committee's recommendation, in that it provided for traveling auditors to investigate the property of corporations upon the ground with power to administer oaths. The Governor vetoed the Act because he was "not convinced that the increases authorized under the provisions of this bill are justified."

Your Committee renews its recommendations that there should be sufficient addition of efficient clerks to act under the direction of the Corporation Clerk in assessing of corporation taxes. The compensation of the Corporation Clerk, (now $3,000 and inadequate), and the assistant clerks should be proportionate to the importance of the positions and the services required.

Another subject to be committed to the Department so organized would be the collection and distribution of the tax on anthracite coal, elsewhere recommended herein.

The Legislature of 1911 enacted in substance certain of the acts recommended by your Committee with respect to the collection of revenue as above pointed out.

But other statutes which your Committee thought of equal importance were not put in force. They, therefore, repeat them here, with notes explaining the purpose in view, and earnestly recommend the enactment of the same into law.

Your Committee in its report of 1911, at page 202, in commenting upon the lack of facilities in the Auditor General's office to make investigations in the field of the value of corporate assets, and the consequent lack of means of checking the accuracy of the reports of corporations, called attention particularly to a case of abuse with regard to the building of The Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia. This cost $1,500,000, which was paid out of surplus and charged off the books entirely, and was not reported to the Auditor General as an asset, and, accordingly, was not included in estimating the tax. In consequence of the public attention thus called, a capital stock tax was assessed against The Girard Trust Company for the year 1911 in which the value of this building was included, and upon appeal to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, the assessment was sustained, resulting in the gain of $9,706.56 to the Commonwealth. Other like cases probably exist.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

There was presented to your Committee a petition signed by many citizens, objecting to the present four mills tax upon mortgages and moneyed investments. It repeats the familiar strictures upon the evasion of the personal property tax which are contained in the report of every tax commission, to which rule your Committee, in its report of 1911, was not an exception. The attack is made, however, upon that part of the tax as to the collection of which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been a conspicuous success rather than a failure, to wit, the tax on mortgages. It is quite true, as elsewhere pointed out, that other moneyed investments do escape taxation. But mortgages have to be recorded and are reported to the assessors by the Recorder of Deeds. The proposed reform is the introduction of a recording tax; that is to say, a tax laid upon the mortgage once and for all when it is recorded, to be collected by the Recorder of Deeds. This system is in force in the States of Michigan, Minnesota and New York, among others. It has the great advantage of simplicity and certainty. It has a disadvantage, however, that while mortgage loans are always made for a limited period of years, they often run on for many years before they are collected, without the execution or recording of extension agreements. In practice, therefore, the collection of the tax would be much more unequal than under the present system. The same tax would be collected on a mortgage which had an actual life of three years as upon one which was not satisfied for ten or more. A readjustment of the whole theory of the tax on mortgages would be a hardship upon existing loans of this character, and your Committee sees no good reason for changing it at this time.

So far, however, as Pennsylvania clings to the personal property tax in vogue in other States by attempting to tax other moneyed investments, such as bank deposits and money loaned on general security and not evidenced by anything of record, she undoubtedly suffers the same failure as do other States, as the bulk of these is not taxed. The amount of such deposits is about $7,500,000.

The reason for this failure is that the deposits are not returned by the owner, and the banks are not compelled to make any return. They could, of course, be required to make a return, as the corporations do for the purpose of loan tax, and these returns could be used to check the returns of the individuals, or, much more simply, could be used as the basis of assessing a tax which the bank could deduct from the interest paid the depositor, as is done with corporate loans. This was the system provided by the Act of April 30, 1864, (P. L. 218), which first put in force the present method, and applied, by its terms, to interest paid to depositors, as well as bondholders. Several objections are made to this, however. What is really the most weighty objection is that it would be effective and would result in the collection of the tax. This would be a hardship upon the depositor who would be required to pay a four-mills rate on an investment bringing him only from two to three per cent., or, in the case of the savings institutions, a little more. The flat rate of four mills for all interest-bearing investments is really unjust as applied to those who have a low interest rate, and actually results in a lack of uniformity of taxation, which has never been challenged in the courts. If this tax was really collected and the hardship felt, doubtless the question would have been raised. While we do not wish to be taken as assenting to any evasion of taxes, it does seem to your Committee that the present tax in theory laid on the interest-bearing bank deposits is such a hardship that any present change toward more efficient collection is inadvisable. When we have the power to lay graded taxes, so that the small deposit can be exempted entirely and smiliar adjustments made, it will be proper to resort more vigorously to this subject for revenue.

Another reason for not prosecuting this inquisition too closely is, that it is extremely doubtful whether national banks and postal savings banks could be compelled to make report. It may be done with the aid of an Act of Congress, as is now the case in regard to the capital stock of national banks. Until such an Act of Congress is put in force the tax would drive deposits away from State banks into the national banks.

CORPORATE LOAN TAX.

Another class of moneyed investment is also taxed with fair success. These are the loans of corporations held by residents of the State. The treasurer of the corporation is made the agent of the State in assessing and collecting the tax, and it is not returned by the holder to the local assessors. The abuse arises, however, out of the inability to tax such loans when held by non-residents. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that where the tax is laid upon the creditor who holds the security, it cannot be laid upon a non-resident, because he is not within the jurisdiction of the State, and the truasurer of the corporation cannot lawfully deduct the tax from the interest due. In the case of non-registered bonds, the treasurer of the corporation can only form an approximation of those which are held by non-residents. In returning to the Auditor General the tax upon those which are held by residents, it is safe to say that the officials of the corporation err, if at all, upon the safe side. As a result, many bonds which should properly be taxable escape.

Another class which is not taxable consists of the bonds of domestic corporations held by other domestic corporations which pay a capital stock tax. The difficulty of ascertaining what proportion of bonds is so held is the same as in the case of foreign-held bonds, and the same under appraisement of the tax doubtless exists.

The largest class which it is intended to tax, but which escapes taxation, is the bonds of foreign corporations held by residents of Pennsylvania. The individuals are required to return these to the local assessors, but there is no means of checking the accuracy of the return. It is true that foreign corporations which do business in Pennsylvania so as to be actually within our reach can be compelled, like domestic corporations, to collect the tax from residents of Pennsylvania if the corporation actually pays the tax in Pennsylvania (New York, Lake Erie, etc., R. R. Co. vs. Pennsylvania, 153 U. S., 628). Attempt is made to enforce such a collection, but it seems to your Committee that it is awkward and an unfair discrimination to collect a tax from those corporations only which happen to have their fiscal agent in Pennsylvania. Beyond the present method with regard to these corporations your Committee has nothing to suggest, by reason of the inability to bring them further within our reach than is already done. In fact, for the sake of equality, it would be better to drop the whole practice. It produces confusion between the duty of the corporation to return the bonds for tax to the State authorities and the duty of the individual to return them to the local assessors. The individual cannot, in many cases, know whether the corporation is returning or not, and doubtless many individuals who have an easy conscience avail themselves of the difficulty without making too close inquiries to avoid returning the bonds for taxation themselves, just as they do in the case of bonds of foreign corporations which are issued tax free, as elsewhere noted.

It is estimated by the Auditor General that, owing to these exemptions, intended and otherwise, but ten per cent. of the loans of domestic corporations are taxed. Of those exempt, forty-five per cent, are obligations held by trust companies, national banks, State banks that do not pay the four mills tax on or before March 1st, corporations liable to capital stock tax, corporations exempt by law from the payment of the four mills tax, to wit: Building and loan associations, savings fund institutions under the Act of 1909, benevolent and similar societies under the Act of 1911, purely charitable institutions, religious institutions and loans upon which no interest has been paid during the year. All of these, so far as issued by corporations, would then be taxed. At the same time the change advised in the taxing of loans held by savings funds would still be necessary to reach money loaned to individuals. The Auditor General also estimates that twenty per cent. escape taxation because held by non-residents, and twenty-five to thirty per cent. because the treasurers of corporations report that they are unable to locate the holders. As the tax for 1911 on the loans of corporations actually collected was $2,079,523.93, an enormous increase may be achieved in this way.

As to bonds issued by domestic corporations, a method exists for bringing within our reach the bonds of such corporations held by non-residents, as well as the bonds held by residents, which, in practice, are not actually taxed. This

is by placing the tax frankly upon the debtor corporation. Strive as we may to prevent by statute the shifting of tax on money at interest from the creditor to the debtor, the fact remains that the debtor pays it; the creditor simply adds the tax to the rate of interest, and will not lend his money unless he gets such rate. If he does not get it, he will invest his money elsewhere where it will not be so taxed. The existence in our large cities of the rate of 5.4 per cent. illustrates this. So, with our corporations the very wide existence of the practice by which the corporation agrees to pay the tax and promises a rate of interest which it pays without deduction to resident and non-resident alike, indicates that the tax really falls upon the corporation borrowing. In fact, in practice the rate of interest actually paid is reduced by the amount of the tax upon the belief that the corporation has to pay the tax, and then when it comes to pay it, a more liberal allowance is made for bonds held by non-residents than the facts justify. The result is an unintended gain to the corporations.

Why not, therefore, in the case of corporate loans, place the tax in theory where it falls in practice; that is, upon the corporation? Domestic corporations would then have to return for taxation all their loans. The amount realized would be greatly increased, and if the Auditor General was equipped with a sufficient force, he could easily check the amount returned by an inspection of the books of the corporation. No reasonable complaint of this tax can be made. Of the tax on loans collected in 1910, $2,238,845.72, the steam railroads paid $1,035,689.69, and, in view of the small amount of taxes paid by these railroads in Pennsylvania, as compared with the tax payments to other States, there would seem to be at least no ground of complaint from them, and no reason has been given to your Committee why such a tax would be a harmful burden to other corporations. An Act to accomplish this end is submitted herewith.

If this change is not made at least the present system should be strengthened by requiring the treasurers of corporations to report in greater detail their efforts to locate the residences of bondholders. An Act tending to that end is recommended, which will be found in this report.

PROCEDURE OF COLLECTION.

Probably the greatest abuse which now exists is the loose method of appeal to the Dauphin County Court from the settlement of amounts for taxes by the Auditor General and State Treasurer. The proper practice should undoubtedly be that the court may reconsider the action of the Auditor General in order that a judicial opinion may be had on questions of law and fact. For that reason there should be a real presentation to the Auditor General of the details of all the facts relied upon in each case, and the appeal should state specifically the matters appealed from. But the present practice is that reports are made to the Auditor General in the most general way, stating conclusions and not details, and that the appeal from his settlement is taken generally without assigning reasons. On the hearing in the court, the matter is gone into as if it were an original proceeding, without any reference to what has taken place before the Auditor General. In most cases nothing whatever has taken place before the Auditor General. For lack of a record of this kind, and particularly for lack of a record of the details upon which each corporation makes its return, and the failure to present those details to the Auditor General, many instances of tax evasion occur. One of the most frequent, undoubtedly, is the case of a corporation holding the stock of another corporation. The holding company claims exemption from capital stock taxed upon so much of its capital stock as is invested in the stock of another corporation, on the ground that that corporation is liable to capital stock tax, and exemption is allowed. The subsidiary company then claims exemption on the ground that its stock is all held by another company, and enters into the value of the capital stock of that company, and, therefore has already been taxed, and exemption is again allowed. For lack of a record of these facts there are no means of comparing the assessments of the two companies. Indeed, there is not anything in the Auditor General's office to show the names of the two companies, so that attention is not called to the relation of the two. If the Act previously recommended and printed herein were enacted, the details would have to be given which would put in the hands of the Auditor General the means of thwarting this evasion.

That any corporation should object to giving these details to the taxing officers, or to stating the grounds of their appeal, seems incredible. And yet at the appearance of these acts before the Legislature in 1911, corporations all over the State became aroused and decended upon Harrisburg with protests. It is still more incredible, though true, that the Legislature of 1911 gave heed to these protests, and failed to pass this legislation, which would have put many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the State Treasury and have done away with a most shameful evasion of taxes.

Your Committee recommends the strict enforcement of our tax laws, and officials should see to it that commissions, interest and other proper charges are collected unless some overwhelming reason to the contrary appears. It frequently happens that corporations have the use of their money during years of delay on appeal, and yet no interest is collected from them. The laws are of little use unless enforced, and no amount of good legislation can provide revenue if there is improper laxity in the executive offices.

An Act to provide revenue by taxation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all obligations for money borrowed, issued by any corporation of this Commonwealth, are hereby declared to be a separate class of property for purposes of taxation, and an annual tax of four mills upon each dollar of par value of such obligations is hereby laid, to be paid by the corporation. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of every such corporation, during the month of January of each year, to assess the said tax upon the par value of all such obligations for the previous calendar year, and to report the same to the Auditor General, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer to settle accounts for the said tax as other accounts for State taxes are now settled. Said report shall be under oath, and for every failure to make report or to make payment of the said tax within sixty days after notice of the settlement of an account for the same, a penalty of ten per centum shall be added to the said tax. The Treasurer shall be entitled to a compensation of one per cent. of the amount paid.

Section 2. The tax laid by this Act is upon the debtor and not upon the holder of the obligation; but the said obligations in the hands of the holder shall be exempt from all other taxation now provided by law.

Section 3. The word "corporation" as used in this Act shall include all corporations, joint stock companies, partnerships, limited and partnership associations, organized under the laws of this Commonwealth, for profit and not for profit, and for whatever purpose organized.

Section 4. If any treasurer of a corporation shall fail to make the report to the Auditor General required by this Act he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court.

NOTE.

This method of laying the tax has a precedent in the fourth section of the Act of March 21, 1873, P. L. 46, which, however, was repealed by the Act of April 24, 1874, P. L. 72.

The first instance of the taxation of corporation loans in a different way from other loans, was the Act of April 30, 1864, P. L. 218, later superseded by the Act of May 1, 1868, P. L. 108. Under these two acts the decision above referred to was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring that bonds held by non-residents were not taxable (State Tax on Foreign-held Bonds, 15 Wall., 300).

After having been wholly abolished by the above mentioned Act of 1874, the tax was re-established by the Acts of June 7, 1879, P. L., 120, and June 10, 1881, P. L., 99. Both of these were declared unconstitutional on the ground that they provided no machinery to assess the tax. Thereupon, the Act of June 30, 1885, P. L. 193, was enacted, under which Act and its amendments the tax is now collected. Under all these Acts the corporation was but the agent for collection and deducted the tax from the interest as paid to the bondholder.

Under the present law, of course, as in the proposed new law, the obligations are free from further tax in the hands of the holder.

An Act regulating reports for the purposes of Taxation by Corporations.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter it shall be the duty of each treasurer of any corporation required by law to make a return for tax on loans to the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, to report on oath specifically and in detail the facts showing the kind and degree of his efforts to ascertain the residence of the holders of the scrip, bonds, certificates or other evidences of indebtedness issued by said corporation in order that it may affirmatively appear in his return that he

has used the utmost diligence to ascertain said residence, and that the manner in which he has discharged the duty imposed by law to ascertain the amount of the indebtedness of such corporation owned by residents of this Commonwealth shall affirmatively appear in his return.

Section 2. No report of any such corporation not containing such information as is herein provided shall be received or filed by the Auditor General.

An Act regulating appeals from tax settlements of the fiscal officers of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., In every appeal from a tax settlement of the fiscal officers of the Commonwealth an affidavit of the parties appellant, or some one of them, or one of their chief officers or of their agent or attorney, shall be filed that said appeal is not taken for the purpose of delay, but because appellants believe they have suffered injustice by the settlement from which they appeal. Said affidavit may be made before anyone authorized to administer oaths.

Section 2. On any appeal from a tax settlement of the fiscal officers of the Commonwealth no matter shall be subject to review or correction that was not brought to the attention of said officers in the reports or affidavits relating thereto, filed with said fiscal officers by said parties appellant.

An Act regulating reports for the purposes of taxation by corporations, joint stock associations and limited partnerships, any part of the capital stock or indebtedness of which is not taxable under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter it shall be the duty of the President, Chairman or Treasurer of any corporation, joint stock association or limited partnership required by law to make a report in writing to the Auditor General, and any part of the capital stock or indebtedness of which is not taxable under the laws of this Commonwealth, to add to said reports statements, under oath, setting forth in full the data on which exemptions from taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth are claimed, and otherwise to state specifically, under oath, all information necessary to determine the amount of exemption to which such corporation, joint stock association and limited partnership is entitled, and, in the case of companies operating partly in other States, and taxed on a mileage basis, to so state specifically the total mileage of said companies, as well as the mileage wholly within Pennsylvania, in order that the tax may be prorated according to such mileage.

Section 2. No report of any such corporation, joint stock association or limited partnership not containing such information as is herein provided shall be received or filed by the Auditor General.

An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes on personal property.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all taxes on personal property for the year 1911 and every year thereafter may be recovered by the Commonwealth by an action of assumpsit in any Court having jurisdiction, in addition to any other manner provided by law.

Section 2. Such actions shall be conducted under the direction of the Auditor General, and for that purpose he may employ one or more counsel at a reasonable compensation to be fixed by him.

Section 3. In all cases where no assessment for personal property tax shall have been made against a person or persons, corporation, limited partnerships or joint stock association, liable therefor for any year, and in all cases where any false return or returns of such taxes shall have been made by any person or persons, corporation, limited partnership or joint stock association liable therefor, and no revision of such return shall have been made by any officer charged by law with such revision, the Auditor General may at any time within twenty-one years thereafter, make a return or revised and corrected estimated return thereof and proceed to the collection of the taxes as required by law.

NOTE.

This is designated to meet such glaring cases as those of which one came to light in the case of Schmuck vs. Hartman, 222 Pa., 190. In that case a taxable for the years from 1876 to 1884 made no return of personal property for taxation and from 1885 to 1907 returned amounts increasing from $4080 to $6000. At his death, by reason of the information disclosed by the inventory of his estate, the County Commissioners assessed taxes against him upon money at interest on mortgage in the State of Ohio, increasing from $30,000 in 1876 to $727,020 in 1907. The Court held that there was no authority of law to make an assessment for personal property tax in any year except that in which the liability arose, and that as liability to pay taxes does not arise from a contractual obligation there could be no action at law for them unless specially allowed. This reaffirmed the decision in Williamson's Estate, 153 Pa., 508, where a taxable made no return and was assessed a tax and penalty upon $67,500. The inventory of his estate at his death showed $2,500,000.

Obeying the principal of law that there should be an end to litigation, however, it is provided that where the taxing officers do make a revision of the return—presumably after investigation—the matter shall not be again reopened. The remedy in such cases lies only with the fidelity of the taxing officers.

ESCHEATS.

The report of 1911, under this heading, called attention to the large amount of money and other property which must remain the custody of banks and trust companies, saving institutions and safe deposit companies, which has been unclaimed by the rightful owners owing to death and disappearance, and the lack of knowledge on the part of those settling the estate of the existence of this property. A resume of existing laws on this subject and an explanation of their inadequacy by reason of the lack of penal provisions will be found in the notes to a proposed new law.

Very little money is paid into the State Treasury by savings institutions under this head. In the year 1911, $1,926.23 were so paid; in the year 1910, $2,415.85, and in the year 1909, $1,704.12. This was paid by savings institutions under the Act of April 17, 1872, with regard to unclaimed deposits. There must be very much more than this in these institutions, and in banks generally. There must also be a large amount of securities long unclaimed in safe deposit vaults.

The Act has been carefully drawn, and we feel that its provisions will get revenue for the Comonwealth and will also do away with the injustice of having this unclaimed property fall into the ownership of the institutions which have no claim whatever upon them. If provided with proper machinery by means of compulsory reports from the institutions, and an adequate staff of investigators, the Auditor General could, in connection with the general work of the office, do all that is necessary in discovering and recovering these moneys and securities.

The Legislature by the Act of May 11, 1911, P. L. 281, altered the law of escheats by changing the commission of the escheator from five to fifteen per cent., and reducing the reward of the informant from one-third to one-quarter. The Legislature also, by the same act, made the reward of the informant payable not merely in cases where a person was shown to have died without kindred, but also to cases where escheat occurred "by reason of any other fact." Prior to this act no reward to an informant was payable unless a specific person was shown to have died intestate, without heirs or known kindred. In the other cases of escheat, as where property was shown by the account of a trustee to be without any known owner for seven years, and particularly in the case just referred to where property has been over looked, and it should be paid into the State Treasury, merely by reason of the failure of the true owner to claim it, there was no provision for a reward. The reason for this is the great opportunity for cullusion which may lead the officers of institutions to put outsiders in the way of getting information as to property which should escheat, and to divide the reward with them.

Under the law as it now stands—although no absolute proof of specific cases have been brought to the attention of your Committee—the forty per cent. of the sum escheated which goes to the escheator and the informant together, is a great temptation to disclose to the State officials in the way indicaed the sums which should be reported by the institution itself in the due course of its annual reports to the Auditor General, without thought of reward to any one. Your Committee recommends the passage of a more complete and stringent Act, and a draft will be found in this report.

Section 8 of this Act should prevent the payment of any fee to an informant in these cases. At the same time the general language of the Act of 1911 will be effective to cover such cases of escheat, exclusive of deposits in banks and the like as may not come within the language of the previous escheat acts.

Your Committee also recommends the passage of an act to cover the gap in the law disclosed by the decision in Bousquet's Estate, 206 Pa., 534. In that case an escheat was attempted under the description of property of which the owner has "been unknown for a period of seven years." The owner had been missing for more than

twenty years, and the Court held that he was not unknown, but that it was his whereabouts which were unknown. The proposed act directs an escheat where property remains in the hands of a trustee or other person for more than seven years without a demand being made for the same by the rightful owner. It saves the rights of the heirs of the late owner by providing that claim might be made at the audit of account of the trustee by the person rightfully entitled. In such case the heirs would claim the property by applying the well known legal doctrine of the presumption of death of a man who has been absent from his domicile and unheard of for seven years. The existing law also provides amply for reclaiming property which has escheated and has been paid into the State Treasury, if the true heirs appear and prove their ownership within a limited time.

The Legislature of 1911, in the Act previously mentioned (P. L., 281), provided, with a great deal of verbiage, for the escheat of the accretions and profits of trust property as well as the property itself, "which property or estate is or shall be without a lawful owner." The first part of this provision seems unnecessary, as the accretions from profits would follow the ownership of the corpus of the fund. The last part does no harm, though it would be easier of administration if the act provided a definite test by which the lack of a lawful owner might be ascertained. Such a test is contained in the act drafted by your Committee.

An Act providing for the report to the Auditor General and escheat to the Commonwealth under certain conditions of deposit of money; deposits of money, stocks, bonds, notes, papers and other securities and all other valuables of the same or any other kind for safe keeping; and stocks and dividends, and the principal and interest of bonds, notes, certificates and of all and any other kinds of indebtedness of corporations, limited partnerships and partnership associations; and providing for the enforcement of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That every bank, savings institution, trust company, safe deposit company and every person, firm and corporation receiving deposits of money, shall in the month of January in every year hereafter file with the Auditor General a report under oath of all deposits of money with the interest and profits accrued thereon which have not been increased or diminished or credited with interest in the pass book at the request of the depositor within seven years last preceding such report. Such report shall show the amount of such deposit of money, and the name and address of the depositor.

Section 2. Every person, firm and corporation in this Commonwealth receiving deposits of money, stocks, bonds, notes, papers and other securities or other valuables of the same or any other kind for safe keeping, shall in the month of January in every year hereafter file with the Auditor General a report under oath of all such deposits to which access has not been actually had by the owner or owners thereof within seven years last preceding such report. Such report shall give the names and addresses of the depositors, and the nature and amount of the deposit, if known.

Section 3. Every corporation, limited partnership and partnership association organized under the laws of this Commonwealth shall, in the month of January in every year hereafter, file with the Auditor General a report, under the oath of one of its executive officers having personal knowledge thereof, of the names and addresses of all stockholders to whom a dividend or dividends shall have benn declared and who have not claimed the same for seven years next preceding, together with the amount of such dividend and the kind and number of shares on which the same shall have been declared; and also the names and addresses of all holders of bonds, notes, certificates and of all and any other kinds of indebtedness of said corporations, limited partnerships and partnership associations who shall not have claimed for seven years next preceding the principal or interest due on the same, together with the amount of such interest and of the principal of such bonds, notes, certificates and other kinds of indebtedness. Should the names and addresses of said stockholders, holders of such bonds, notes, certificates and other kinds of indebtedness be unknown to the executive officers of any such corporation, limited partnership or partnership association, a report shall nevertheless be filed as hereinbefore provided setting forth the amount and nature thereof and all other information in the possession of such corporation, limited partnership or partnership association concerning said stocks, bonds, notes, certificates and other kinds of indebtedness.

Section 4. Such reports shall be preserved by the Auditor General in his office for public inspection, and he shall keep for public inspection an index of the names of all persons so reported to him, the amount and nature of the property involved, and the person or corporation reporting it.

Section 5. When any such deposit of money or unclaimed dividend or interest or principal of any bonds, notes, certificates and all or any other kinds of indebtedness of such corporations, limited partnerships and partnership associations shall have been so reported to the Auditor General for seven successive years, it shall, upon demand by him, be paid to the State Treasurer for the use of the State, together with the interest and profits accrued thereon by the person, firm or corporation making such report; an da report of such payment shall be made to the Auditor General and be entered by him in said index.

Section 6. At any time within twenty-one years after such payment of a deposit of money, dividend, or interest or principal of any such bonds, notes, certificates, or other kinds of indebtedness of such corporations, limited partnerships and partnership association to the State Treasurer, the persons who would have been the lawful owners of such deposit, dividend, or interest or principal of any such bonds, notes, certificates or other kinds of indebtedness, had it not been so paid, or their legal representatives, shall receive the same out of the State Treasury out of moneys otherwise unappropriated, upon the warrant of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer, upon the production to the Auditor General of Satisfactory proof of such ownership.

Section 7. When any such unclaimed stocks of said corporations, limited partnerships and partnership associations or any such deposit of money, stocks, bonds, notes, papers, other securities or other valuables of the same or any other kind for safe keeping, shall have been so reported to the Auditor General for seven successive years, the Auditor General shall thereupon appoint an escheator to conduct proceedings for the escheat of the same in the manner provided by law.

Section 8. No fee shall be paid to any informant for information leading to the escheat of any property which shall have been theretofore reported at any time under this Act.

Section 9. The failure to make any report required by this Act shall subject the person, firm, corporation, limited partnership or partnership association so failing to a penalty of fifty dollars a day for each day such failure continues, to be recovered by the Commonwealth. The failure to pay to the State Treasurer any such deposit of money or dividend or interest or principal of any bond, note, certificate, or all or any other kind of indebtedness of such corporation, limited partnership or partnership association upon demand shall render the person, firm, corporation, limited partnership or partnership association so refusing liable to an action by the Commonwealth to recover such deposit with interest at 12 per centum per annum.

Section 10. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the escheat of property to the Commonwealth in the way otherwise provided by law for lack of next of kin or a known owner.

Section 11. All the Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 12. The following Acts and parts of Acts be, and the same are, hereby repealed:

An Act entitled "An Act requiring banks and other corporations to give notice of unclaimed dividends, deposits and balances in certain cases. Approved March 6, 1847. (Pamphlet Laws, 222.)

Section 52 of an Act entitled "An Act regulating banks." Approved April 16, 1850. (Pamphlet Laws, 477.)

Sections 2 and 3 of an Act entitled "An Act relating to unclaimed deposits in savings banks, and transfer of stock." Approved April 17, 1872. (Pamphlet Laws, 62.)

An Act entitled "An Act relating to the return of moneys escheated to the Commonwealth." Approved June 4, 1885. (Pamphlet Laws, 73.)

An Act entitled "An Act to amend the first section of an Act entitled 'An Act reltaing to the return of moneys escheated to the Commonwealth,' approved the fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, extending the same to certain other cases of escheat." Approved June 25, 1895. (Pamphlet Laws, 283.)

NOTE.

Existing laws practically cover only bank deposits. They are as follows:

Act of March 6, 1847 (P. L., 222), applying to banks, savings institutions, loan companies and insurance companies, which declare dividends or profits among the stockholders and requiring publication in the newspapers of dividends unclaimed for three years, and not increased or diminished or receiving interest within three years. The penalty is personal liability by the cashier to the owner, with 12 per cent. interest. Three years after the first publication the dividend shall escheat to the Commonwealth and the owner may claim it at any time thereafter. There is no further penalty for failure to publish and no penalty at all for failure to pay to the Commonwealth.

Act of April 16, 1850 (P. L., 477), requires the cashier of every bank to forward to the Auditor General a list of dividends and deposits unclaimed and not increased or diminished for three years. There is no penalty.

Act of April 17, 1872 (P. L., 62), requires a savings fund, savings institution or savings bank to pay to the State Treasurer deposits not demanded for thirty years, and premits the real owner to recover it from the State Treasury after that time by action in the Courts. There is no penalty for failure to make report, but small sums are paid.

The laws of other States are not very complete on this subject. The primary object seems to be publicity for the benefit of the owner or next of kin. New York, for example, has elaborate provisions for report to the Banking Commissioner and the indexing of reports, as well as for publication. Maine and New Jersey, as well as New York, require newspaper advertising. None of these three provide for escheat to

the State. Maine and Massachusetts only escheat deposits remaining unclaimed in the hands of receivers of a bank. Ohio has much the most complete system, providing for annual reports to the Probate Judge, which are recorded for public inspection; and after eight years the deposits are paid to the County Treasurer and may be reclaimed at any time on proof of ownership.

Sufficient publicity will be provided by the public reports in the office of the Auditor General duly indexed, to which all persons settling estates will naturally resort to look for unclaimed deposits. This, and the right to recover with a long period of limitation on the right, abundantly protect the depositors, and the State should have the benefit of money not so claimed.

An Act to amend Sections two and three of an act entitled "An Act defining and regulating escheats in cases where property is without a lawful owner, and providing for more convenient proceedings relative to the same," approved the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; extending the same to other cases of escheat.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the second section of an Act entitled "An Act defining and regulating escheats in cases where property is without a lawful owner, and providing for more convenient proceedings relative to the same," approved the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which reads as follows:

"Whensoever any money, estate or effects, shall have been or shall hereafter be paid into or deposited in the custody of any Court of this Commonwealth, or shall be in the custody of any depository, or of any receiver or other officer of said Court and the rightful owner or owners thereof shall have been or shall be unknown for the space of seven years, the same shall escheat to the Commonwealth, subject to all legal demands on the same," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Whensoever any money, estate, or effects shall have been or shall hereafter be paid into or deposited in the custody of any Court of this Commonwealth, or shall be in the custody of any depository or of any receiver or other officer of said Court, and the rightful owner or owners thereof shall have been or shall be unknown for the space of seven years, or shall have made no demand therefor for the space of seven years, the same shall escheat to the Commonwealth, subject to all legal demands on the same.

Section 2. That the third section of the said Act which reads as follows:

"Whensoever any trustee or other person is or shall be seized of any property or estate, real or personal, in a fiduciary capacity, and shall file an account of the same in any Court in this Commonwealth, and whensoever it shall appear that the cestui que trust or beneficial owner of said property or effects, or any part thereof has been unknown for a period of seven years, and still remains unknown, then, and in such case, so much of said property or effects as belonged to said unknown cestui que trust, or beneficial owner, shall escheat to the Commonwealth, subject to all legal demands on the same," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of every trustee, guardian, committee, executor, administrator, assignee, or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, who shall be seized or possessed of any property or estate, real or personal, of which the cestui que trust or beneficial owner shall have been unknown to him for a period of even years, and still remains unknown, or has made no demand for said property or effects for a period of seven years, to file an account thereof in the proper Coprt, and so much of said property or effects as belonged to said cestui que trust or beneficial owner, and is not claimed at the audit of said account, shall escheat to the Commonwealth, subject to all legal demands on the same.

(E) RELATION OF STATE TO COUNTIES WITH REGARD TO REVENUE.

In line with the modern tendency, it seems best to your Committee that at least some of the increased revenue needed locally should come from the Commonwealth, either by giving up part of its present revenue or by laying new taxes for that purpose.

This has been the history of the personal property tax in Pennsylvania. At first laid by the Act of March 25, 1831, P. L., 206, then abolished, and revived by the Act of April 29, 1844, P. L., 486, it was entirely a State tax. Continued by various acts, notably the Act of June 7, 1879, P. L., 120, which was a codification of previous laws, the practice grew up of reimbursing the counties for the expense of collection and remitting uncollectable taxes, etc. When the Act of June 1, 1889, P. L., 420 (which, with its amendments, is the present existing authority), was enacted, an allowance of one-third of the tax was made to the counties in commutation of these payments. So attractive was this that the next Legislature, by the Act of June 8, 1891, P. L., 229, increased the amount to three-fourths.

The one-fourth of the personal property tax now retained by the Commonwealth amounted, in 1911, to $1,186,425.46, and the amounts received by the counties are shown in the following table. This gift could so readily be made under the present system by the mere alteration of a word or two in present legislation that your Committee looks upon it as the proper place to begin, and recommends that it be done. In the same way it is elsewhere, in this report, proposed to return the mercantile license and similar taxes to the counties.

It has been suggested that to return all of this tax to the counties would destory its character as a State tax, and hence also destroy the power of the State to levy it. Three-fourths is now returned to the counties under the palpable fiction of compensation for collecting it. And half of the tax on premiums of foreign fire insurance companies is paid to municipalities without any such excuse (Act of April 20, 1905, P. L. 229). No question has been raised as to this, and if it is valid for part it should be valid for all. In view of the proposal to raise more local revenue by State taxation, it might be well to furnish an opportunity for a test case in this way before going further. Your Committee believes that the tax would be sustained.

EXEMPTION OF MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL BONDS.

A part of the State revenue which might be spared, and which it would be sound economically to spare, is the State tax on bonds of municipalities and school districts. This tax is collected like that on corporate loans by the treasurers of counties, cities, boroughs and school districts, (as to the latter of which see Act of May 11, 1911, P. L. 236), and paid to the State. Nominally laid on the bondholder, it is really paid by the county, etc., as pointed out with regard to the personal property tax generally.

There is no good reason why one part of the Government should derive any of its revenue by taxing another part, especially when the part so taxed is admittedly in need of all revenue available, and the other has, or can, easily and fairly, obtain all that is necessary. These bonds should be exempt for the same reason that public buildings are exempt, and that it is proposed to exempt bequests to domestic charities. Though long a part of our system, it is a proper part to change to provide needed local revenue. Accordingly, the draft of an act is printed in this report.

THE RECEIPTS FOR 1911 FROM EACH COUNTY FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX AND THE TAX ON MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY LOANS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Counties.	Tax on personal property.	Three-fourths of personal property tax returned to counties.	Tax on loans (county).	Tax on loans (municipal).
Adams	10,765 24	$8,073 93	.....	$303 70
Allegheny	781,354 33	586,015 74	$14,801 60	57,538 47
Armstrong	10,915 25	8,186 43	.....	507 03
Beaver	19,728 32	14,796 24	133 00	1,015 79
Bedford	9,188 64	6,891 46	202 59	87 21
Berks	101,233 28	75,924 96	323 00	690 54
Blair	20,716 62	15,537 46	1,570 73	2,683 33
Bradford	17,612 32	13,209 24	.....	283 25
Bucks	48,054 14	36,040 61	.....	529 78
Butler	28,260 04	21,195 03	844 18	826 94
Cambria	21,722 86	16,292 14	.....	1,252 42
Cameron	1,693 49	1,269 89	106 40	25 08
Carbon	14,420 40	10,815 30	144 64	664 80
Centre	13,224 46	9,918 34	380 00	556 32
Chester	68,076 72	51,057 54	.....	2,460 02
Clarion	10,072 59	7,554 44	252 32	224 20
Clearfield	13,150 22	9,862 66	230 28	636 42
Clinton	5,427 82	4,070 86	392 35	1,067 41
Columbia	8,086 54	6,064 90	296 40	578 54
Crawford	21,289 71	15,967 28	.....	1,019 29
Cumberland	20,598 63	15,448 97	.....	887 02
Dauphin	37,605 90	28,204 40	2,139 00	6,222 38
Delaware	67,311 90	50,483 93	601 67	5,804 20
Elk	2,540 56	1,905 42	.....	546 69
Erie	40,034 93	30,026 20	.....	1,326 57
Fayette	33,891 05	25,418 29	173 50	1,062 40
Forest	1,333 10	999 89	.....	30 64
Franklin	23,621 35	17,716 01	.....	338 01

THE RECEIPTS FOR 1911 FROM EACH COUNTY FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX, ETC.—Continued.

Counties.	Tax on personal property.	Three-fourths of personal property tax returned to counties.	Tax on loans (county).	Tax on loans (municipal).
Fulton	1,232 79	924 59	8 63	.....
Greene	19,404 28	14,553 21	.....	326 42
Huntingdon .	7,506 08	5,629 56	339 48	147 08
Indiana	13,749 73	10,312 29	771 97	497 90
Jefferson	12,113 32	9,084 99	.....	603 79
Juniata	3,507 32	2,630 49	204 63	3 49
Lackawanna .	54,713 94	41,035 45	2,696 20	2,477 75
Lancaster ...	116,192 09	87,144 07	1,827 93	4,367 69
Lawrence ...	21,924 98	16,443 73	.....	533 96
Lebanon	26,076 02	19,557 01	211 09	1,015 34
Lehigh	71,973 70	53,980 27	1,175 72	3,012 97
Luzerne	86,706 32	65,029 74	8,802 23	2,499 77
Lycoming ...	26,265 91	19,697 93	1,285 99	1,868 02
McKean	17,084 72	12,813 54	.....	35 53
Mercer	16,430 42	12,322 81	989 60	1,284 85
Mifflin	4,849 36	3,637 02	214 70	450 55
Monroe	8,650 21	6,487 65	102 62	252 70
Montgomery	180,421 14	135,315 85	2,396 70	3,384 30
Montour	2,427 03	1,820 87	15 20	493 24
Northampton	60,462 00	45,346 50	1,148 00	4,238 33
Northumberland	20,391 04	15,293 28	1,997 31	2,236 30
Perry	2,751 88	2,063 91	588 56	114 38
Philadelphia .	2,181,681 75	1,636,261 31	235,599 84	.....
Pike	1,436 83	1,077 62	.....	.....
Potter	5,787 93	4,340 95	197 28	53 96
Schuylkill	32,995 51	24,746 63	804 46	2,605 77
Snyder	3,517 70	2,638 27	22 80	5 42
Somerset	20,986 40	15,739 80	870 40	286 22
Sullivan	1,419 50	1,064 62	228 03	9 61
Susquehanna	9,922 42	7,441 81	.....	31 54
Tioga	14,622 32	10,966 74	.....	184 27
Union	5,365 88	4,024 41	202 61	153 45
Venango	25,056 62	18,792 46	.....	1,351 80
Warren	12,730 30	9,547 72	.....	453 04
Washington .	70,527 36	52,895 52	3,041 46	2,367 88
Wayne	4,717 78	3,538 33	101 27	54 25
Westmoreland	51,391 83	38,543 87	5,383 69	2,121 48
Wyoming ...	4,183 63	3,137 72	165 30	29 26
York	72,594 16	54,445 62	2,691 23	1,934 59
Total	$4,745,700 58	$3,559,275 12	$296,676 59	$130,655 35

It is proposed by the Mayor of Philadelphia that the personal property tax—three-fourths of which is now returned to the county, and which is assessed and collected by local officials acting nominally only as State agent—should be made in theory, as it is in fact, a county tax. The purpose is to increase the assessed value of property taxable for local purposes and so increase the borrowing capacity. This seems plausible until we realize that it is of no avail to increase the assessed value of property by a fiction, unless we also increase the rate of taxation to provide for interest and sinking fund. Either this tax or the real estate taxes would have to be increased. And putting the assessment and rate of tax in the hands of the localities would result in the worst forms of tax dodging. Philadelphians now live in Montgomery and adjoining counties in great numbers who are leniently treated as to personal property taxes by the assessors there. If each county had it in its power to exempt its residents, there would be competition for wealthy men and fictitious residences in much greater numbers than now, when the exemption is tacit only and not authorized by law.

Another request from local officials is that a part of the gross receipts tax on public service corporations be returned to the cities and counties to compensate for the exemption of their real estate. The inequality of local taxation on these companies will be, in large part, corrected by the Act elsewhere proposed, with regard to corporate loan tax. In the absence of figures showing what part of the value of the whole railroad, for example, belongs to each county, it would not be possible to make any fair division on this basis. Such figures could not be obtained without a physical valuation which would involve the State in an extravagant expense wholly disproportionate to the benefit attained, and ineffective to secure reliable results. The relations of Pennsylvania to the corporations as respects taxation can be otherwise, and at much less cost to both, adjusted satisfactorily to both parties.

An Act to repeal Section 42 of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," approved April 29, 1844, (P. L., 501), and the fourth section of an Act entitled "An Act imposing additional taxes for State Purposes, and to abolish the Revenue Board," approved April 30, 1864, (P. L., 218), and An Act entitled "An Act amending Section 4 of an act entitled 'An Act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, and to abolish the Revenue Board,' approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1864, by requiring the Treasurer of each school district and chief officer of each incorporated district to make report under oath to the Auditor General of the amount of scrip, bonds or certificates of indebtedness outstanding in their respective districts," approved May 11, 1911, (P. L. 236); and exempting from taxation the scrip, bonds and certificates of indebtedness of counties, cities, incorporated districts, school districts, boroughs, and other municipal corporations.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section 42 of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," approved April 29, 1844, and Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, and to abolish the Revenue Board," approved April 30, 1864, and an Act entitled "An Act amending Section 4 of an Act entitled 'An Act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, and to abolish the Revenue Board,' approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1864, by requiring the Treasurer of each school distict and chief officer of each incorporated district to make report under oath to the Auditor General of the amount of scrip, bonds or certificates or indebtedness outstanding in their respective districts," approved May 11, 1911, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. The scrip, bonds and certificates of indebtedness issued by counties, cities, incorporated districts, school districts, boroughs, and other municipal corporations, are hereby declared to be a separate class of property for purposes of taxation, and are hereby exempted from all taxes now laid upon them by law.

An Act to further amend Section 16 of An Act entitled "A Further Supplement to an act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," approved the first day of June, 1889.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section 16 of an Act entitled "A further supplement of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue by taxation,' approved the 7th day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine," approved the first day of June, 1889, which, as heretofore amended, reads as follows:

"Section 16. That for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and annually thereafter, three-fourths of the net amount of tax based on the return of property subject to taxation for State purposes, required to be made to and accepted by the State Board of Revenue Commissioners annually by county commissioners and the board of revision of taxes in cities co-extensive with counties, that is collected and paid into the State Treasury by a county or city co-extensive with a county, shall be returned by the State Treasurer to such county or city co-extensive with a county, for its own use in payment of the expenses incurred by it in the assessment and collection of said tax: Provided, That in consideration of the return to counties and cities co-extensive with counties of the tax as aforesaid, no claim shall be made upon or allowed by the Commonwealth for abatements, tax collectors' commissions, extraordinary expenses, uncollectible taxes or for keeping a record of judgments and mortgages," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. That for the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and annually thereafter, the whole of the net amount of tax based on the return of property subject to taxation for State purposes, required to be made to and accepted by the State Board of Revenue Commissioners annually, by County Commissioners and the Board of Revision of Taxes in cities co-extensive with counties, that is collected and paid into the State Treasury by a county or city co-extensive with a county, shall be returned by the State Treasurer to such county or city co-extensive with a county, for its own use: Provided, That no claim shall be made upon or allowed by the Commonwealth for abatements, commissions, expenses, uncollectible taxes, or for keeping a record of judgments and mortgages, or for any deduction or expenses of any kind whatsoever.

TAX ON ANTHRACITE COAL.

Upon the occasion of your Committee's visit to the anthracite coal regions, many requests came to it, as upon the previous similar occasion, for change in the method of taxing anthracite coal lands, and for the laying of a tax upon the coal itself as it comes out of the ground. The present method of taxing coal lands is to assess them like

other real estate at a valuation which is arrived at as closely as may be, but is often the subject of long litigation. A fair voluation for the surface rights in land is easy to arrive at, and to equalize among the taxpayers. But coal under the surface must be assessed "sight unseen." Both in cases where the coal is owned separately from the surface, which often happens, and where it must be valued together with the surface, the absence of accurate knowledge, especially in virgin tracts, makes any decision a mere choice between guesses. The value of the coal, of course, depends not merely on quality and the amount of bone and slate in addition to coal, but upon the thickness of the vein, accessibility, the existence of "faults" and other like conditions. The nature of the litigation may be found in such a case as that of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company's assessment, 225 Pa. 272, where the Court condemned as improper the method of valuing of coal by the "foot acre" method, whereby all coal was valued according to a unit one foot thick and an acre in area without regard to special conditions in each case.

It was also said that anthracite coal should bear a somewhat greater burden than other real estate. The industry is more hazardous than any other, more hazardous even than the mining of bituminous coal. In 1910 there were in Pennsylvania 618 fatal and 3,526 non-fatal accidents in the production of 70, 236,350 tons of anthracite coal, to 531 fatal and 3,005 non-fatal accidents in the production of 118,313,525 tons of bituminous coal. In 1911 there were 550 fatal and 4,114 non-fatal accidents in the production of 75,416,691 tons of anthracite coal, and 501 fatal and 3,703 non-fatal accidents in the production of 146,407,356 tons of bituminous coal. The yearly average in the anthracite mines up to 1907 shows deaths of 573, leaving 322 widows and 770 orphans, and for the bituminous mines, 475, leaving 252 widows and 546 orphans. To care for the persons affected by these accidents, institutions have been specially located in the anthracite regions.

The anthracite coal is fast going. The year 1907, owing to special conditions, was the year of maximum production, and, while the pace thus set has been nearly maintained since that time, it will probably never be exceeded and must soon decrease. The re-working of the old culm banks and the dredging of the coal from the bed of the Susquehanna river is an indication of the state of economy to which we have arrived. The following table indicates what is being done:

STATISTICS OF ANTRACITE PRODUCTION, 1906-1910.

Year.	Quantity (long tons).	Value.	Average price per ton.	Average number of men employed.	Average number of days worked.
1906.....	63,645,010	$131,917,694	$2 07	162,355	195
1907.....	76,432,421	163,584,056	2 14	167,234	220
1908.....	74,347,102	158,178,849	2 13	174,174	200
1909.....	72,384,249	149,181,587	2 06	{ a171,195 / b166,801 }	205
1910.....	75,433,246	160,275,302	2 12	169,497	229

a State mining department figures. b U. S. Census figures.

It is urged that before the coal is exhausted it should be made to yield a revenue both to the Commonwealth and to the localities, which would leave behind a monument to the industry in the form of improved public facilities of every kind—parks, schools and the like, which it will be more difficult, if at all possible, to establish when the revenue from coal is not available. The whole Commonwealth should partake of the benefit by expending some of the revenue upon the State roads. Both Commonwealth and localities should receive revenue from the coal to meet the cost of the care of the injured and dependent.

It is estimated that eighty per cent. of this anthracite coal is sold to consumers outside of Pennsylvania.

We assume that a small tax, (2 1-2 per cent, ad valorem, or about five cents per ton), would not be added to the cost to the consumer in Pennsylvania even if so added to those outside. Such a distinction to our own people would not be an unjust discrimination against those of other States, as it is generally conceded by those who know that in all industrial activities those nearest to the natural resources should be so favored, and such a distinction to the users here, that is, a perference in cost of such a natural resource, would be an inducement to the location of manufacturers in this Commonwealth.

Michigan had a similar tax for several years upon her mineral products, and discontinued it probably for the reason that they became competitive, such as oil, gas, etc., here. Minnesota levied such a tax until declared in violation of her constitution requiring all property to be taxed at the same rate. Michigan taxed coal one-half cent a ton, iron ore, one cent a ton, and copper, of which she had a monoply, seventy-five cents a ton.

As long as the autonomy of States exists in this country, "self preservation" will be to each of them, as it is to individuals, "a primary law of nature," and it behooves us, especially in this extravagant age, to "stop, look and listen," before we attempt to ignore warnings which should be heeded by all who would have our Commonwealth not only maintain her present high position, but keep pace in the onward march of Nations and States. To do this we should make the most of our resources, and those, (such as anthracite coal), which are hastening to an end, should be carefully husbanded. A proper economic solution of our anthracite condition would be to capitalize the taxes, so that when the coal is exhausted there would exist a fund, the income of which would be available for future needs. But such a plan would increase present taxes to such an extent in the anthracite counties as to be beyond hope of present approval.

Your Committee has endeavored to devise a system by which the Commonwealth would lay and collect a tax on anthracite coal when prepared for market, the tax to be assessed at the beginning of a year for coal prepared for market the year preceding, a proper proportion thereof, say, one-half, to be returned to the localities whence the coal had been taken. This system would provide that for the purposes of all local taxation the coal underlying any lands should not be considered in arriving at the value of the land, but would not effect the local systems of county, city, borough and township taxes, in which the land would be valued with reference only to surface uses.

As part of this contemplated plan, coal produced with the washery and dredge from the river would be included with the other anthracite coal for tax.

The sum returned by the Commonwealth to each county was to be apportioned between the county government and the several city, borough and township governments, in the proportion that each part bore to the whole in population. This, on the basis of the production of 1910 of 75,433,246 tons, valued at $160,275,302, a tax of five per cent. ad valorem would yield $8,013,765.10, and one-half thereof, or $4,006,882.55, would be divided among the counties approximately as follows:

Counties.	Tons.	Returned to Counties.
Carbon	2,802,855	$149,590 28
Columbia	845,348	42,740 08
Dauphin	791,243	42,740 08
Lackawanna	19,566,365	1,041,789 47
Luzerne	28,547,803	1,522,615 37
Northumberland	5,713,269	304,523 07
Schuylkill	15,944,174	849,459 10
Sullivan	564,962	26,712 55
Susquehanna	565,394	26,712 55
River dredges	91,833	.....
Total	75,433,246	$4,006,882 55

Assuming that the payments to the several counties would equal, as a whole, the loss of local taxes on the underlying coal, a present insurmountable difficulty is met in the inability to equaitably distribute these sums among the several local governments in each county, for several reasons.

For instance, in many colleries the coal prepared for market is drawn from the workings in more than one township, or from land partly in a township and partly in a borough, and the coal mined from the different localities is frequently passed through the breaker and intermingled, which would make it very difficult, if not impossible, to justly apportion the "prepared" coal.

Again, as the State tax, under the plan here discussed, would exempt coal land, (except for surface uses), from local tax for schools and roads, which are now thereby supported, it is most important that any new system should not do harm to these two most important of the local activities.

Take, for instance, West Mahanoy Township in Schuylkill County. In this township the City of Philadelphia, trustee, (Girard Estate), is assessed on the seated list with coal land valued at $843,892, and at the rate of twenty-five mills, (the highest allowed by law), this property would yield for school purposes $21,097.30, and, at ten mills, $8,428.92, for road purposes. The same land, under the plan here discussed, with the value of coal locally exempted, would be worth, (for surface uses), not more than five dollars an acre, and the 1,672 acres would be assessed at $8,360. This would yield a maximum school tax, at twenty-five mills, of $209, and a rad tax, at ten mills, of $83.60. But it might be argued that in this township, in 1911, 1,447,363 tons were prepared for market, (though a considerable portion of coal came from outside), and at a value of three dollars per ton, (this is fifty cents per ton above mine prices), and at the rate of five per cent. per ton, would have yielded a tax of $217,104. Of this amount, one-half, or $108,552, would have been returned to the County of Schuylkill for distribution, as above suggested, and the share of West Mahanoy Township would have been sufficient to equal its loss because of the land tax limitation to surface uses only. But the fact is, that the county's population is, say, 207,894, and the township's 5,230. The latter's share would have been but $2,730.80, which with the $292.60, the local tax of the land surface, would total $3,023.40, as against $29,537.22, now available under the present system.

The exclusion of coal land not being mined from such a system would, to a certain extent, lessen this discrepancy of revenue, but to just what extent your Committee has not definite knowledge. Such exclusion would probably develop Constitutional objection because of the discrimination between coal land being mined and that not so operated.

A better basis of apportionment than poplation has not been suggested.

Another objection to the adoption of the system under discussion is that the localities would not receive their share of the tax until, at the earliest, the year following the preparation for market, and if there were appeals from the valuations of the State officers, longer delay would occur.

The localities now recive the taxes during the year and at the times needed, and a delay of months would be ruinous.

By the "School Code" in second, third and fourth class townships, the fiscal year begins the first Monday of July, and the assessments are made in April and May and the schools open September 1st. Taxes are laid accordingly and are sure. Whereas under a State tax and local exemption system school officials would be involved in doubt as to amounts, and when they would receive them, until months after they were actually needed.

Under all these circumstances your Committee does not deem it wise to attempt to supplant the present system of taxation in these anthracite counties, but for the reasons given in the Report of 1911 and herein, recommends that a tax of two and one-half per centum of the value of all anthracite coal, when prepared for market, be laid, and that one-half thereof be returned by the Commonwealth to the several counties in which it is so prepared. This money so returned should be used for permanent improvements, parks, roads, etc., as hereinbefore mentioned. A draft of an Act imposing the tax is herewith submitted.

We might add that, although objection is made to the present local systems, or lack of system, of anthracite coal land valuations, no substitute has been submitted to your Committee, and repeated requests to those interested have resulted in little less than confusion of ideas thereabout. A satisfactory scheme for State taxation and local exemption of coal land that would do justice to the Commonwealth and its subdivisions from which the coal comes, should be possible, but it can be accomplished only by the co-operation of all interested therein, and your Committee hopes that earnest effort will be made to that end.

As pointed out in the previous report of your Committee, the like suggestions made with regard to bituminous coal are not so easily complied with. We have a monopoly of anthracite coal, and it must be taken from us by those who consume it. Bituminous coal is produced in many other States, and a tax upon it would not be passed on to the consumer. The price would be regulated still by competition with other States where no such tax is laid, and it would be, in effect, merely an increase of the tax on land.

A conference between these States would be beneficial to all concerned, and your Committee repeats its recommendation of 1911, that an invitation be extended to them to meet delegates appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to discuss the subject, the expenses of the delegates to be provided for in the general appropriation bill. As above mentioned, the Legislature adopted a joint resolution to that end, (June 19, 1911, P. L. 1044), and your Committee urges the Governor to comply therewith. Until some concerted action is had between the States producing bituminous coal, oil and gas, and especially between those adjoining the Commonwealth, we do not think it wise to lay a special tax upon any of these products.

An Act laying a State tax on anthracite coal and providing for the collection of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter every ton of anthracite coal of the weight of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois prepared for market in this Commonwealth snall be subject to a State tax of two and one-half per centum of the value thereof when prepared for market, to be settled and collected as provided by law for other State taxes.

Section 2. Every operator of an anthracite coal mine or mines in this Commonwealth shall report to the Auditor General in the month of January in each year hereafter the number of such tons of anthracite coal mined by such operator within the calendar year next preceding, and the value thereof at the mouth of the mine. Such report shall be in writing under the oath of the operator if an individual, or of one of them if more than one individual, or of a principal executive officer if a corporation, limited partnership or joint stock associa-tion.

Section 3. If any such operator shall fail to furnish such report within the time required, it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Commonwealth to add 10 per centum to the tax for each and every year for which such report was not so furnished, which precentage shall be settled and collected with the said tax in the usual manner of settling accounts and collecting such taxes; and if any individual operator or the officers of an operator being a corporation, limited partnership, or joint stock association, or any of them, shall intentionally fail to make such report, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both or either, at the discretion of the Court.

Section 4. If the Auditor General or State Treasurer is not satisfied with the report so made, they are hereby authorized and empowered to make an estimate of the number of tons mined by the operator and to settle an account on the basis of such estimate for the taxes, penalties and interest due the Commonwealth thereon, with the right to the operator dissatisfied with any settlement so made to appeal therefrom in the manner provided by law; and if no such report is made the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall make an estimate and settle an account as aforesaid, from which settlement there shall be a right of appeal in the manner provided by law.

Section 5. Each county shall receive from the State Treasurer for its own use one-half of the amount of the said tax collected from operators in said county.

NOTE.

The classification of anthracite coal as destinguished from bituminous coal has been sanctioned by long existing legislation with reference to the different modes of inspection of bituminous and anthracite mines and the classification sustained in the case of Durkin vs. Kingston Coal Co., 171 Pa. 193.

By an Act of 1864, P. L. 218, a tonnage tax of 2 cents was put on the products of mines. This was amended by an Act of the same year, P. L. 988, continued by an Act of 1868,

P. L. 108, and finally abolished by an Act of 1874, P. L. 68. The later Act substituted a tax on the number of tons of coal mined or purchased by companies engaged in the mining or purchasing and selling of coal at the rate of 3 cents per ton. This was sustained as a tax on franchises or privileges of the company and the classification of these companies separately for purposes of taxation was approved in the case of Kittanning Coal Company vs. Commonwealth, 79 Pa. 103.

By the Act of 1879, P. L. 112, the tax was abolished as of July 1, 1881. It was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States as to interstate tonnage by the case of Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. vs. Penna., 15 Wall, 232.

The method of report and settlement of the tax is based on the method with regard to capital stock tax of corporations.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION.

Your Committee, in its last report, recommended that the proposed Federal Income Tax Amendment be not approved by this Commonwealth. This recommendation was followed. Your Committee is still of opinion that this change in the relation between the States and the Federal Government is unwise, and that it would be unwise for Pennsylvania to lend her approval to it, because, as one of the wealthy States, she would bear far more than her proper share of the burden. There are forty-eight States, and the approval of thirty-six is therefore required. Thirty-three have ratified the amendment, and so notified the Secretary of State, to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. Louisiana has ratified the plan, but has not yet sent in the official notice. Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Utah have acted adversely. Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming have not acted at all. Notwithstanding the fact that only two States more are needed, and the certainty that they will be found among the ten just named, makes it idle for Pennsylvania to say "Aye" or "No" to the proposition, and though such States as Illinois, New York and Ohio, which share with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts the great bulk of the wealth of the country, and which will pay the greater part of the tax, have approved it, yet your Committee recommend that the Legislature, as a matter of principle, should refuse to ratify this amendment.

That this Commonwealth should join in authorizing Congress to pass laws taking vast sums of money from our citizens to be expended in other States from which our people can derive no special benefit, and none at all, save so indirectly as to be practically unappreciable, is beyond reason, unless it be a reason that wealthy States should pay for the upbuild of those less fortunate, no matter how remote. If taxes could be limited to the needs of the country's defence, there would be no opposition, but to turn our people over to Congress to impose such taxes, and for such purposes as it may see fit, in this age of general demand for all kinds of expenditures under the guise of "progress," and in the face of the needs of our Commonwealth, herein referred to, is little short of reckless and foolish. There is an abundance of subjects from which all necessary Federal revenues can be had, without the encroachment upon those which properly belong to the States.

(Mr. Alter does not concur in this recommendation.)

STATE CENSUS.

A census by the State, especially in departments relating to taxation, would be of substantial benefit. Your Committee has been hampered at every turn by the lack of proper statistics with regard to both subjects, taxed and not taxed. It is difficult without such figures to give to the subject that close consideration and treatment which is so necessary to the doing of exact justice to all classes of our people.

We should have full knowledge of all subjects upon which a tax could be properly levied, so that the burden can be fairly and equally distributed.

Massachusetts takes a census every tenth year, midway between those taken by the United States. The machinery of her census bureau is made use of by the United States, and the compensation paid for it defrays a large part of the cost. If we had such a permanent bureau its work, even in years when a census was not being taken by the Federal Government, would be valuable to all the State Departments, and your Committee strongly recommend it.

PRINTING OF TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE COMMITTEE.

By reason of the insufficiency of the appropriation at the disposal of your Committee, they were unable to have printed the testimony taken before them. This was done last year. As many of the suggestions adopted by your Committee were given in the course of this testimony, and as the members of the Legislature will desire to have in full the suggestions and arguments of the advocates of those measures, we deem it desirable that this testimony shall be printed for the use of the members of the Legislature. The cost will amount to about one thousand dollars, and we recommend that an appropriation be made for that purpose as soon as possible.

A tabulation of the figures in this report will show that an increased State expenditure is recommended, which will probably exceed the revenue to be provided by new taxes which are recommended, unless the radical change in the method of taxing corporate loans is made and the new tax comes up to expectations. Your Committee feels, however, that these needs can certainly be met if the adoption of improved methods of collection accompanies the imposition of a few new taxes. The revenue of the State is increasing each year from the present taxes. As better enforcement of the law produces greater equality it will also produce greater revenue. Indeed, the proposed new method of taxing corporate loans is but a more efficient method of collection and not a new tax, and the discussion of it has naturally come under that head in this report.

Automobile license fees should take care of the highway construction and improvement, or at least of the interest and sinking fund on bonds. The limited increase now recommended, in view of the refusal of the last Legislature to impose larger fees, will hardly achieve this. But the tax on anthracite coal will also yield considerable revenue, which should be applied to permanent State and local works, either roads or institutions, so that when it decreases and is finally exhausted, as it must some day be, the loss of it as revenue and maintenance may not be felt.

It is so much the earnest hope of your Committee that this State will soon be in a position to lay the most modern and equitable form of tax in all directions, to wit, the graded or progressive tax, that they have foreborne, as this report will show, to recommend changes in many directions where changes would otherwise be advisable, until the time when this method will be available. Those readers who have come this far will recall that in discussing the taxation of moneys at interest in banks, and merchants and manufacturing companies, as well as in the great field of inheritance tax, this principle has seemed necessary to be applied to reach a just result. The direct inheritance tax alone would go a long way toward providing all the additional revenue necessary for all schools and highways and all the institutions recommended from all sides, and the imposition of it would never be harmfully felt by the citizens. However, it could be graded and reasonable exemption allowed in those estates where there are widows and children and other dependents upon the inheritance for their support.

The whole of the reform to be made can be summed up in the thought of greater equality of the burden of our present taxes, to be accomplished by a centralization of the authority to assess and collect them and the power to grade them according to the ability to pay.

Your Committee recommends that a Legislative Committee be constituted to continue its investigations upon the subjects heretofore considered, but not concluded, and especially with reference to the preparation of laws based upon the Constitutional amendment providing for graded or progressive taxes, which, it is believed, will be approved

by Your Honorable Bodies and ratified by the people, before the meeting of the next General Assembly in 1915, and for the consideration of subjects kindred to those heretofore treated, and the preparation of acts thereabout.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. McNICHOL,
WILLIAM H. KEYSER,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
MILTON W. SHREVE,
GEORGE E. ALTER.

APPENDIX.

PRESENT LEGISLATION.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 1.

Corporations may be formed under the provisions of this Act by the voluntary association of five or more persons for the purpose and in the manner mentioned herein —[here follows a statement that when so formed each corporation shall have certain powers, which are enumerated. In the proposed statute the corporate powers are put in a separate part. See Part III, Sections].

ACT OF APRIL 23, 1903, P. L. 272, SECTION 1.

Hereafter corporations for profit * * * may be formed * * * by the voluntary association of three or more persons, and the charter of an intended corporation must be subscribed by two or more persons, one of whom at least must be a citizen of this Commonwealth. * * *

The Act of 1874, Section 7, classified the purposes for which corporations could be formed into twenty classes, finally extended to twenty-five classes by Act of June 10, 1893, P. L. 435. Each class is treated in a separate clause. Clause 18, by Act of July 9, 1901, P. L. 624, concludes as follows: "and also including companies for the transaction of any lawful business not otherwise specially provided for by Act of Assembly: Provided, however, That no corporation shall be chartered under this amendment with the authority to transact more than one kind of business, which must be set forth in the charter."

The businesses otherwise specially provided for are railroading, banking, and insurance. All public service corporations not specially provided for are incorporated under the Act of 1874 and its amendments, though in many cases provisions affecting the formation, organization, and the conduct of particular kinds of public service corporations exist.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 3.

The charter of the intended corporation * * * shall set forth:

1. The name of the corporation.
2. The purpose for which it is formed.
3. The place or places where its business is to be transacted.
4. The term for which it is to exist.
5. The names and residences of the subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed by each.
6. The number of its directors and the names and residences of those who are chosen directors for the first year.
7. The amount of its capital stock, * * * and the number and par value of the shares into which it is divided.

ACT OF 1893, JUNE 8, P. L. 355, SECTION 1.

(This Act by implication assumes that the principal office must be within the State. It provides a method for changing the location of such office and concludes: "nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the location of the principal office * * * outside the limits of this Commonwealth."

ACT OF 1874, SUPRA, SECTION 38, CLAUSE 7.

(This clause provides that corporations incorporated for the manufacture of iron or steel, or both, or any other metal, or any article of commerce from wood or metal, "may have an office at any place without the State, at which the by-laws of the corporation may authorize the same [at which] meetings of stockholders and directors may me held, and any business of the corporation transacted, but it shall also keep an office within the county in which its principal business in this State is transacted, and an officer of the company there upon whom service of process may be made.")

ACT OF 1874, SUPRA, SECTION 4.

The charter for incorporations named in this Act may be made perpetual, or may be limited in time by their own provisions. * * *

ACT OF 1899, MAY 9, P. L. 180, SECTION 1, AMENDING ACT OF 1874, SUPRA, SECTION 11.

* * * The capital stock of every such corporation that has or requires a capital stock shall consist of not more than one million dollars [there is an exeception in re certain public service corporations] and shall be divided into shares of not more than one hundred dollars each. * * *

ACT OF 1874, SUPRA, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 1.

That every such corporation [corporations, incorporated under Clause 18 of Section 2] may have a capital stock not exceeding five million dollars. * * *

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 9.

The capital stock of corporations for the purchase and sale of real estate, or for holding, leasing and selling real estate, and for maintaining or erecting and maintaining walls and banks for the protection of low lying lands shall consist in the aggregate at no time of more than six hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. * * *

(As far as the above recited Acts limiting the amount of capital apply to increase of capital subsequent to organization, they are repealed by the Act of 1905, April 22, P. L. 280, Section 1. See Note 1 to Section 3 (e) of suggested business corporation Act.)

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 4, AMENDING ACT OF 1874, SUPRA, SECTION 17.

* * * Every such corporation may provide for the issue of deferred stock, in payment for such real or personal estate or mineral rights, and if so provided, it shall be expressely stated in the charter filed or in a certificate to be made and recorded, or in the acceptance of this statute, to be filed by any corporation accepting its provisions, with the amount of such deferred stock, and the consideration of the same, and the terms on which the same shall be issued. * * *

ACT OF 1901, APRIL 19, P. L. 80, SECTION 1.

That in all corporations heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth * * * the board of directors may consist of any number of persons not less than three.

ACT OF 1874, SUPRA, SECTION 3.

The certificate for a corporation embraced within the second class, named in the foregoing section, shall set forth all that is hereinbefore required to be set forth * * * [an exception is made in the case of building and loan corporations, which associations are not included within the suggested Act] shall also state that ten per centum of the capital stock thereof has been paid in cash to the treasurer of the intended corporation, and the name and residence of such treasurer shall be therein given. The same shall be acknowledged by at least three of the subscribers thereto, before the recorder of deeds in the county in which the chief operations are to be carried on, or in which the principal office is situated, and they shall also make and subscribe on oatn or affirmation before him, to be endorsed on the said certificate, that the statements therein are true.

ACT OF 1903, APRIL 23, P. L. 272, SECTION 1.

Hereafter, corporations for profit embraced within corporations of the second class defined in Section 2 [Act

1874] * * * may be formed under the provisions of said Act, by the voluntary association of three or more persons, and the charter of an intended corporation must be subscribed by two or more persons, one of whom at least must be a citizen of this Commonwealth.

ACT OF 1891, APRIL 15, P. L. 18, SECTION 1.

That from and after the passage hereof, certificates of association or articles of incorporation may be acknowledged and sworn to before a notary public of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the same manner, and with like force and effect, as though acknowledged and sworn to before the recorder of deeds in the proper county.

ACT OF 1911, JUNE 1, P. L. 540, SECTION 1.

That hereafter all certificates of association and articles of incorporation may be acknowledged and sworn to before any justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, in the same manner and with like force and effect as though acknowledged and sworn to before the recorder of deeds of the proper county or a notary public of this Commonwealth.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 3.

Notice of the intention to apply for any such charter shall be inserted in two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the proper county, for three weeks, setting forth briefly the character and object of the corporation to be formed and the intention to make application therefor.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 3.

The said certificate, accompanied with proof of publication of notice as hereinbefore provided, shall then be produced to the Governor of this Commonwealth, who shall examine the same. If he find it to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the second class specified in the foregoing section, he shall approve thereof and endorse his approval thereon, and direct letters patent to issue in the usual form, incorporating the subscribers and their associates and successors into a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law by the name chosen, and the said certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, and he shall forthwith furnish the Auditor General with an abstract therefrom showing the name, location, amount of capital stock, and name and address of treasurer of such corporation. The said original certificate, with all of its endorsements, shall then be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the county where the chief operations are to be carried on, and from thenceforth the subscribers thereto, and their associates and successors, shall be a corporation for the purposes and upon the terms named in the said charter. Certified copies of both the records thereof and of the charters of the incorporations named in the first class specified in the foregoing section, shall be compentent evidence for all purposes in the courts of this Commonwealth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall charge and receive a fee of five dollars on every affidavit relating to a corporation filed or recorded in his office.

ACT OF 1903, APRIL 22, P. L. 251, SECTION 1.

(This Act provides a method by which a corporation may change its name. On filing the application for a change of name with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Act provides that the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall examine the records in his office, and if he finds that the name desired by said corporation does not conflict with the name of any corporation appearing upon said records, he shall require the said certificate to be recorded, and shall issue to the said corporation a certificate under the hand and seal of his office, granting to said corporation use of the said new corporation title.)

(See the present legislation set forth in connection with Section 5.)

ACT OF 1899, MAY 3, P. L. 189.

All corporations hereafter created under any general or special law of this Commonwealth * * * shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a bonus of one-third of one per centum of the amount of capital stock which said company is authorized to have, and a like bonus on any subsequent authorized increase thereof, and a like bonus shall be paid by all such corporations heretofore incorporated upon any increase of their capital stock hereafter authorized. * * *

ACT OF 1901, FEB. 9, P. L. 3, SECTION 3.

* * * Upon the actual increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of such corporation, made pursuant thereto, it shall be the duty of the president or treasurer of such corporation, within thirty days thereafter, to make a return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under oath, of the amount of increase actually made, and concurrently therewith such corporation shall pay to the State Tresurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, such bonus on the actual increase shown by said return as shall then be prescribed by law. * * *

See Act of 1874, April 29, P. L. 73, Section 3, as set forth in Section 3, supra.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 1.

Corporations may be formed * * * and when so formed, each of them by virtue of its existence as such shall have the following powers unless otherwise especially provided:

First: To have succession by its corporation name for a period limited by its charter, and when no period is limited thereby, or by this Act, prepetually subject to the power of the General Assembly, under the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Second: To maintain and defend judicial proceedings.

Third: To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth: To hold, purchase and transfer such real and personal property as the purposes of the corporation require, not exceeding the amount limited by its charter or by law.

Fifth: To appoint and remove such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation requires, to allow for a suitable compensation.

Sixth: To make by-laws not inconsistent with law for the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs and the transfer of its stock.

Seventh: To enter into any obligation necessary in the transaction of its ordinary affairs.

IBID, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 7.

Such corporation (companies incorporated under the provisions of this Act for the carrying on of any mechanical, mining, quarrying, manufacturing or other business, as provided in Clause 18 of the second class, in Section 2 threof) may, in its corporate name, take, hold and convey such real and personal estate as is necessary for the purpose of its organization, may carry on its business, or so much thereof as is convenient, beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, and may there hold any real or personal estate necessary for conducting the same.

ACT OF 1887, MAY 24, P. L. 188, AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 38.

Provides that iron or steel companies shall not at any one time have more than 10,000 acres of land in the Commonwealth, including leased land, except companies organized to manufacture iron with charcoal, which said companies may hold timber lands not exceeding the quantity that will be required to furnish wood for charcoal for the purposes of said companies, and said lands may be located in not exceeding four contiguous counties.

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 9.

(This Act limits real estate of corporations for the purchase and sale of real estate, or for holding, leasing and selling real estate, and for maintaining or erecting and maintaining of walls or banks for the protection of low lying lands when the real estate is situated in cities or boroughs to an amount not exceeding 500 acres, and outside of such cities or boroughs to an amount not exceeding 10,000 acres; "but any number of the acres desired may be protected from encroachment by water.")

ACT OF 1883, JUNE 13, P. L. 122.
AMENDMENT OF CHARTER.

When any corporation * * * shall desire to improve, amend, or alter the article and conditions of the charter or instrument upon which said corporation is formed and established, it shall and may be lawful for such corporation to apply to the Governor of this Commonwealth for such improvement, amendment or alteration in the manner provided in this Act.

The corporation desiring such improvement, amendment or alteration, shall give notice of the intention to apply therefor, in two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the county wherein the principal office or place of business of said corporation is located, once a week for three weeks, setting forth briefly the character and objects of the desired improvements, amendments or alterations, and the intention to make application therefor.

SECTION 3 (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 1905, MARCH 31, P. L. 93, SECTION 1).

The said corporation shall prepare a certificate, under its corporate seal, setting forth the character and objects of the proposed improvement, amendment or alteration of their charter, or the instrument upon which the said corporation is formed or established; also that all reports required by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth have been filed, and that all taxes due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have been paid, acknowledged by the president and secretary of said corporation before the recorder of deeds in the county wherein such corporation has its principal office or place of business; which certificate, together with proof of publication of notice, as provided in Section 2 of the supplement of an Act of which this is an amendment, shall then be produced to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who shall examine the same, and if he find it to be in proper form, and that such improvements, amendments or alterations are or will be lawful and beneficial, and not injurious to the community, and are in accord with the purpose of the charter, and that all reports required by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth have been duly filed, and that all taxes due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have been paid, he shall approve thereof and endorse his approval thereon, and direct letters patent to issue, in the usual form, reciting the said improvements, amendments or alteration; and the said certificate shall then be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and, with all its endorsements, shall then be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the proper county, where the principal office or place of business of said corporation is located; and from thenceforth the same shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the charter or instrument upon which said corporation so formed or established, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had originally been made a part thereof. (There is a proviso in relation to water companies.)

SECTION 4.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be constructed * * * to authorize the right of eminent domain to be given to any corporation by amendment of its charter, nor to permit any change in the objects or purposes of such corporation as shown by its original charter.

ACT OF 1903, APRIL 22, P. L. 251, SECTION 1. CHANGE OF NAME.

It shall be lawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth, heretofore or hereafter created by any general or special law, to change its corporate title by resolution of its Board of Directors, adopted by a two-thirds vote thereof, approved at any annual meeting or special meeting duly called of the stockholders by a two-thirds vote thereof. Upon such approval by the stockholders, it shall be the duty of the president of said corporation, to file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a certificate, under the seal of the company, setting forth the resolution adopted by the board of directors and approved by the stockholders, the date of the adoption of such resolution by the board of directors and the date of its approval by the stockholders, the date of the original incorporation of the company, the Act of Assembly under which the said corporation was created, the name under which the said corporation was originally incorporated, and all subsequent changes therein, and the name which the corporation desires to adopt. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall examine the records in his office, and if he find that the name desired by such corporation does not conflict with the name of any corporation appearing upon said records, he shall require the said certificate to be recorded, and shall issue to the said corporation a certificate, under his hand and the seal of his office, granting to said corporation the use of said new corporation title. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, upon the issuing of any such certificate, require the same to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and certify the said change in the corporate title to the Auditor General of this Commonwealth: Provided, That any corporation, required to record the original certificate of incorporation in the office for the recording of deeds, shall, before being entitled to use the new corporate title record in the office for the recording of deeds, where the original certificate of incorporation was recorded, the said certificate granted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth authorizing the use of the new corporate title. * * *

ACT OF 1893, JUNE 8, P. L. 355, SECTION 1. CHANGE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

It shall be lawful for any corporation of this State, now existing or hereafter created, to change the location of its principal office, the place of its annual and other meetings of stockholders, or the time for holding such annual meetings, or either or all, by resolution of its board of directors, adopted by a two-thirds vote thereof, approved at any annual meeting or special meeting duly called of the stockholders by a two-thirds vote thereof. Upon such approval of the stockholders, it shall be the duty of the president of such corporation to file in both the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, a report, under the seal of the company, specifying the change or changes so made. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the location of the principal office of the holding of the annual or other meetings of stockholders outside of the limits of this Commonwealth.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 40.
RE-CHARTER.

Corporations created by or under the laws of this State, embraced within either of the classes named in Section 2 of this Act, the charters whereof are about to expire by lapse of time from their own limitation, may be rechartered, or the charter thereof renewed, under the provisions of this Act, by preparing, having approved and recorded, the certificate named in this section for the class of corporation of which the same is one, in addition to the requirements provided in this Act for a new corporation; the certificate for a re-charter shall state the fact that it is a renewal of the former charter, naming the corporation and the date of its first charter. It shall also be accompanied with a certificate, under the seal of the corporation, showing the consent of at least a majority in interest of such corporation to such re-charter. It shall also state the financial condition of the said corporation at the date of such certificate, showing capital stock paid in, funded debt, floating debt, estimated value of property and cash assets, if any. It shall expressly accept the provisions of the Constitution of this State and of this Act, expressly surrender all privileges conferred upon such corporation by its original charter that are not enjoyed by corporations of its class under this Act or general laws of this Commonwealth. * * * From the date of letters patent * * * the said re-chartered corporation shall be and exist as a new corporation under the provisions of this Act and of its said renewed charter; and all of the rights, privileges, powers, immunities, lands, property and assets, of whatever kind or character the same may be, possessed and owned by the said original corporation, shall rest in and be owned and enjoyed by the said re-chartered corporation, as fully and with like effect as if its original charter had not expired, save as herein and by said certificate expressely stated otherwise; and all suits, claims and demands by said corporations in existence at the date of such re-charter, shall and may be sued, prosecuted and collected under the laws governing the

said corporation prior to its re-charter, and all claims and demands of every nature and character in existence at said re-charter, may be collected from and off the said re-chartered corporation as fully and with like effect as if no change had taken place.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNA., ARTICLE 16, SECTION 7.

Article 16, Section 7, of the Constitution of the State provides: "The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law nor without the consent of the presons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained, at a meeting to be held, after sixty days' notice, given in pursuance of law."

ACT OF 1901, FEB. 9, P. L. 3, SECTION 1, AS AMENDED 1905, APRIL 22, P. L. 280, SECTION 1.

(The entire Act is printed in this place, though as far as it relates to increase of indebtedness it has to do with the subject matter of Section 17 of the suggested Act.)

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OR INDEBTEDNESS.

The capital stock or indebtedness, or both, of any corporation created by general or special law may, with the consent of the persons or bodies corporate holding the larger amount in the value of its stock, be increased to such an amount in the aggregate of each, without regard to the amount of the other, and regardless of any limitation upon the amount of either, prescribed in any general or special law regulating any such corporations, as it shall deem necessary to accomplish and carry on and enlarge the business and purposes of such corporation. Such increase of either may be made at once or from time to time, as the majority in interest of the stockholders shall determine, as aforesaid; and upon the authorizing of any such increase of indebtedness by the stockholders of such corporation, in the manner hereinafter provided, it shall be lawful for such corporation to secure the payment of principal or interest, or both, of all or any part of such indebtedness, by mortgage, deed of trust, or other pledge of conveyance by way of security, of all or any part of its real and personal property, rights, privileges, and franchises, and in such manner and upon such terms as its board of directors may determine.

SECTION 2.

That any corporation desirous of increasing its capital stock or indebtedness, or both, as authorized by this Act, shall, by resolution of its board of directors, adopted by a majority of the entire number thereof, declare such purpose, and thereupon by resolution, similarly adopted, direct that the question of such proposed increase shall be submitted to the stockholders of such corporation for their consent; either

(A). At any prescribed regular annual meeting or adjournment thereof, the notice whereof, stating, inter alia, that such subject would be considered thereat, shall have been published once a week for sixty days prior to such meeting in at least one newspaper published in the county, city, or borough wherein the chief office or place of business of the corporation is situate. At said meeting the question shall be submitted to the stockholders, and it shall be the duty of the president and secretary of said meeting, by such agencies or methods as to them may seem meet, to ascertain whether the persons and bodies corporate holding the larger amount in value of the stock of said corporation shall have consented to such increase, and upon being so satisfied to certify in duplicate the fact, under oath duly adminsitered: Provided, That should a stock vote be duly demanded at said meeting, it shall be the duty of the president and secretary in ascertainment of the fact of the consent, to cause such vote to be taken at the same time and place, by the same persons and in the same manner, as the vote for directors or managers of such corporation shall be taken; or

(B). At a special meeting of the stockholders, notice of the time, place and object of which shall have been published once a week for sixty days prior to said meeting in at least one newspaper published in the county, city, or borough wherein such office or place of business is situated. At such meeting thus called, or any adjournment thereof, an election of the stockholders shall be taken for or against such increase, which shall be conducted by three judges, stockholders of such corporation, appointed by the board of directors, to hold said election, and if one or more of said judges be absent the judge or judges present shall appoint a judge or judges who shall act in the place of the judge or judges absent; and said judges shall respectively take and subscribe at oath or affirmation before an officer authorized by law to administer the same, well and truly and according to law to conduct such election to the best of their ability; and the said judges shall decide upon the qualifications of voters, and when the election is closed count the number of shares voted for and against such increase, and declare whether the persons and bodies corporate holding the larger amount of the stock of such corporation have consented to such an increase or refused to consent thereto, and shall make out duplicate returns of said election, stating the number of shares of stock that voted for such increase and the number that voted against such increase, and subscribe and deliver the same to one of the chief officers of said company. Each ballot shall have endorsed thereon the number of shares thereby represented, but no share or shares transferred within sixty days shall entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote at such election or meeting; nor shall any proxy be received or entitle the holder to vote unless the same shall bear date and have been executed within four months next preceding such election or meeting; and it shall be the duty of such corporation to furnish the judges at said meeting with a statement of the amount of its capital stock, with the names of the persons or bodies corporate holding the same, and number of shares by each respectively held which statement shall be signed by one of the chief officers of such corporation, with an affidavit thereto annexed that the same is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SECTION 3.

That is shall be the duty of such corporation, if consent is given to such increase, to file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, within thirty days after such election, one of the copies of the certificates of the president and secretary of the annual meeting, or one of the copies of the return of such election at the special meeting hereinbefore provided for, with a copy of the resolution and notice calling the same thereto annexed; and thereafter the increase may be made at such time or times as shall be determined by the directors.

Upon the actual increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of such corporation, made pursuant thereto, it shall be the duty of the president or treasurer of such corporation, within thirty days thereafter, to make a return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under oath, of the amount of such increase actually made, and concurrently therewith such corporation shall pay to the State Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth, such bonus on the actual increase shown by said return as shall then be prescribed by law. In case of neglect or omission to make said return, such corporation shall be subject to a penalty of five thousand dollars, in addition to the bonus, which penalty shall be collected on an account settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer as accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth are settled and collected; and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause said return to be recorded in a book for that purpose and furnish a copy of the same to the Auditor General.

SECTION 4.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as compelling resort to the process herein provided in the case of indebtedness contracted in the usual course of corporation business. * * *

ACT OF 1893, JUNE 8, P. L. 351, SECTION 1. (AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 1905, APRIL 22, P. L. 264, SECTION 1.)
REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock of any corporation created by general or special law, may be reduced, from time to time, by the consent of the persons or bodies corporate holding the

larger amount in value of stock of such corporation: Provided, That such reduction shall not be below the minimum amount of capital stock required by law for the formation of corporations formed for similar purposes.

SECTION 2.

That any corporation desirous of reducing its capital stock as provided by this Act shall, by a resolution of its board of directors, call a meeting of its stockholders therefor, which meeting shall be held in its chief office or place of business in this Commonwealth, and notice of the time, place and object of said meeting shall be published once a week for sixty days prior to such meeting in at least one newspaper published in the county, city or borough wherein such office or place of business is situate.

SECTION 3.

At the meeting called pursuant to the second section of this Act, an election of the stockholders of such corporation shall be taken for or against such reduction, which shall be conducted by three judges, stockholders of said corporation, appointed by the board of directors to hold said election, and if one or more of said judges be absent, the judge or judges present shall appoint a judge or judges who shall act in the place of the judge or judges absent, and who shall respectively take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized by law to administer the same well and truly and according to law, to conduct such elections to the best of their ability, and the said judges shall decide upon the qualification of voters, and when the election is closed, count the number of shares voted for and against such reduction, and declare whether the persons or bodies corporate holding the larger amount of the stock of such corporation have consented to such reduction or refused to consent thereto, and shall make out duplicate returns of said election, stating the number of shares of stock that voted for such reduction and the number that voted against such reduction, and subscribe and deliver the same to one of the chief officers of said company.

SECTION 4.

Each ballot shall have endorsed thereon the number of shares thereby represented, but no share or shares transferred within sixty days shall entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote at such election or meeting, nor shall any proxy be received or entitle the holder to vote unless the same shall bear date and have been executed within three months next preceding such election or meeting, and it shall be the duty of such corporations to furnish the judges at said meeting with a statement of the amount of its capital stock with the name of persons or bodies corporate holding the same, and number of shares by each respectively held, which statement shall be signed by one of the chief officers of such corporation with an affidavit thereto annexed that the same is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

SECTION 5.

That is shall be the duty of such corporation, if consent is given to such reduction, to file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, within thirty days after such election or meeting, one of the copies of the return of such election provided for by the third section of this Act, with a copy of the resolution and notice calling the same thereto annexed, and upon the reduction of the capital stock of such corporation made pursuant thereto, it shall be the duty of the president or treasurer of such corporation, within thirty days thereafter, to make a return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under oath, of the amount of such reduction, and in case of neglect or omission so to do such corporation shall be subject to a penalty of five thousand dollars, which penalty shall be collected on an account settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer as accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth are settled and collected, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause said return to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and furnish a certified copy of the same to the Auditor General.

ACT OF 1901, JULY 2, P. L. 606, SECTION 1. CHANGE OF PAR VALUE.

It shall be lawful for any corporation, organized under the laws of this State, to change the par value or face value of the shares into which its capital stock is divided. Such change shall be authorized by a vote of a majority of the stockholders of any such company, present in person or proxy at any annual meeting, or any special meeting duly called for that purpose. Such change of the par value of the capital stock shall not be taken to increase or diminish, or change in any way, the total aggregate par value of the capital stock which said company may be authorized to issue or may have issued, but only to change the number of shares into which the same may be divided.

SECTION 2.

In case the stockholders, so present at such meeting, shall vote to increase or diminish the par value of the shares of the capital stock of the company as above provided, it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the company to file a certificate of the fact in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under the seal of the corporation, and thereupon the proper officers of such corporation shall issue to the stockholders the proper number of shares of the capital stock of the new par value, upon the surrender of such outstanding shares by the respective holders and the cancellation thereof.

For Act of 1893, June 8, P. L. 351, Section 5, in regard to the return upon a reduction of capital stock, see Present Legislation, Section 11, supra.

Act of 1901, February 9, P. L. 3, Section 3, in regard to return upon increase of capital stock, see Present Legislation, Section 11, supra.

ACT OF 1868, MARCH 31, P. L. 50, SECTION 1.

It shall and may be lawful for any and all companies incorporated and organized under the laws of this Commonwealth * * * to invest the surplus or other funds or earnings of such companies * * * in the purchase from holders thereof any of the shares of the capital stock of the respective company. * * *

ACT OF 1901, JULY 2, P. L. 603, SECTION 1.

Hereafter, any corporation organized for profit, created by general or special laws, may purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of the shares of the capital stock of, or any bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness created by, any other corporation or corporations of this State or any other State, and while the owner of said stock may exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 12.

Any such corporation (Clause 18, Corporations) may, from time to time, acquire and dispose of real estate, and may construct, have or otherwise dispose of dwellings and other buildings; but no power to sell or release the real estate of such corporation shall be exercised by the directors thereof, unless such power be expressly given in the certificates originally filed, without the consent of a majority of the stock in value consenting and agreeing to such sale or lease before making the same, which consent shall be obtained at a meeting of the stockholders to be held for that purpose, of which meeting thirty days' notice shall be given in one of the newspapers of the proper county, and such consent shall be evidenced only by the written signatures of said stockholders.

ACT OF 1905, MARCH 24, P. L. 56, SECTION 1.

* * * It shall and may be lawful for any corporation organized under the provisions of this Act either for the purpose of carrying on some manufacturing business, or for the supply of water, or for the manufacture or supplying of light, to subscribe for, take, purchase, hold and dispose of the bonds or stock in any company of the same character incorporated under the provision of this Act or its supplements, or guarantee the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, or either principal or interest, or to

enter into contracts for the use or lease of the corporate property, real, personal or mixed, of such company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the company or companies owning the same, to run, use, and operate such property in accordance with such contract or lease.

ACT OF 1893, MAY 11, P. L. 42, SECTION 1.

From and after the passage of this Act corporations organized for profit under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, may, out of the earnings of said corporations, grant allowances or pensions to employees for faithful and long continued service, who have in such service become old, infirm or disabled: Provided, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any director or officer of any such company or corporation.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNA., ARTICLE 16, SECTION 7.

(Prohibition against the issue of bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received, and the increase in bonded indebtedness except in pursuance of general law and with the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock obtained, at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice.)

ACT OF 1905, APRIL 22, P. L. 280, AMENDING ACT OF 1901, FEB. 9, P. L. 3, SECTION 1.

(This Act provides that any corporation, with the consent of those holding the larger amount in value of stock, may increase its indebtedness to such an amount "as it shall deem necessary to accomplish and carry on and enlarge the business and purposes of such corporation." It also provides that the increase may be made at once or from time to time, and upon the authorizing of any such increase of indebtedness it may secure the payment of the principal or interest or both, by mortgage, deed of trust or other pledge or conveyance, of all its real and personal property, rights, privileges and franchises. See Present Legislation, Section 11, supra.)

ACT OF 1874, MAY 15, P. L. 186, SECTION 1.

It shall and may be lawful for any corporation existing by or under the authority of any law of this Commonwealth, which shall have mortgaged any part of its estate, corporate property and franchises, for the security of all or any portion of its bonded indebtedness, to mortgage its remaining estate, corporate property and franchises, or any part of the same, as a further and additional security for the same bonded indebtedness: Provided, however, that no lien then existing upon such remaining estate, property and franchises, shall be thereby impaired or affected.

ACT OF 1873, FEB. 17, P. L. 35.

(This Act makes it lawful for corporations to execute and deliver mortgages on real estate to secure the payment of their notes, bills and other negotiable paper.)

ACT OF 1873, FEB. 20, P. L. 36, SECTION 2.

(This Act authorizes mining and manufacturing companies to make bonds and mortgages and use them as collateral on which to obtain discounts from banks or individuals.)

ACT OF 1878, APRIL 17, P. L. 22, SECTION 1.

(This Act authorizes exhibition companies to mortgage their real and personal property and franchises, to secure the payment of any indebtedness or evidences of indebtedness.)

ACT OF 1889, MAY 21, P. L. 257, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 13.)

It shall be lawful for all corporations to borrow money or secure any indebtedness created by them, by issuing bonds, with or without coupons attached thereto, and to secure the same by a mortgage or mortgages to be given and executed to a trustee or trustees, for the use of the bondholders, upon their real estate and machinery or on their real estate alone, to an amount not exceeding one-half of the capital stock of the corporation paid in, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum; (here follows a special proviso in relation to certain public service corporations, followed by a proviso that the section shall not apply to a corporation which has by statute a right to give a high rate of interest and to mortgage its property for a greater amount.)

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 6.

The whole amount of the debts which any such company (Clause 18, corporations) at any time owes, shall not exceed the amount of its capital stock actually paid in, unless such debt be for unpaid purchase money for land bought, which debt shall only be a lien upon and collectible from said land; and in case of any excess, the directors, under whose administration it occurs, shall be jointly and severally liable to the extent of such excess for all the debts of the company then existing, and for all that are contracted, so long as they respectively continue in office, and until the debts are reduced to the amount of the capital stock: Provided, That any of the directors who are absent at the time of contracting any debts, contrary to the foregoing provisions, or who object thereto, may exempt themselves from liability by forthwith giving notice of the facts to the stockholders at a meeting which they may call for that purpose; (the rest of the section deals with the liability for making false returns.)

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 38, CLAUSE 2.

Eevery such corporation (iron or steel companies) may make and issue bonds, with or without coupons attached, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of the same, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem advisable, and such bonds, and the interest thereon, may be secured by a mortgage or mortgages upon the corporate franchises, real and leasehold estate: Provided, That they shall not issue bonds for a greater sum than three times the amount of capital stock paid in.

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 10. AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 36.

(This section provides that companies "for holding, leasing and selling real estate, or for the establishment and maintenance of a school or boarding house, or opera and market house, hotel and drove yard, or both * * * may borrow money, in the manner provided in Section 13 of this Act (see the amendment of Section 13, by the Act of 1889, supra), to an amount equal to the capital stock of the company paid in, and secure the same by mortgage upon the said lots, buildings and fixtures and appurtenances. The lots referred to are "all the buildings, lots of land, premises, appurtenances necessary to the successful maintenance and carrying on of the business.")

ACT OF 1849, APRIL 21, P. L. 673, SECTION 1.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any corporation within this Commonwealth, directly or indirectly, either by itself or through any agent or agents, individual or individuals, to make, issue, re-issue, pay out or circulate, or cause to be issued, re-issued, put out or circulated, any certificate, check, order or due bill, or acknowledgment of indebtedness of and description for any purpose whatever, payable or redeemable in any goods, property or effects, or payable or redeemable in anything except in gold and silver, and that any violation of the provisions of this Act shall be held and deemed to be a forfeiture of the charter of any company so offending, and any private citizen may by quo warranto proceed according to law, to have such forfeiture declared: Provided, That this Act shall not be construed to authorize any corporation or individual, not expressly authorized by existing law, to issue any note, bill, check or certificate whatever, in the nature or similitude of a bank note, and intended for circulation; and that all laws inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed: And provided further, That this section shall not be construed so as to prevent any corporation from drawing

orders in the ordinary course of business, not intended for circulation, or in payment of interest, and that such orders shall not be negotiable.

ACT OF 1905, MARCH 24, P. L. 56, SECTION 1. (AMENDING PRIOR ACTS.)

* * * The stock of every corporation created under the provisions of this statute (Act of 1874) shall be deemed personal property. * * *

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 4. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 17.)

* * * No such corporation shall issue either bonds or stock except for money, labor done or money or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness in any form shall be void * * * (except for the words "in any form" this Act is identical with the Constitution of the State, Article 16, Section 7).

ACT OF 1905, MARCH 24, P. L. 56, SECTION 1. (AMENDING PRIOR ACTS.)

* * * No note or obligation given by a stockholder, whether secured by pledge or otherwise, shall be considered as a payment of any part of the capital stock.

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 4. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 4.)

Every corporation created under the provisions of this Act or accepting its provisions, may take such real and personal estate, mineral rights, patent rights and other property as is necessary for its purposes of its organization and business, and issue stock to the amount of the value thereof, in payment thereof, and the stock so issued shall be declared and taken to be full paid stock, and not liable to any further calls or assessments; and in the charter and the certificates and statements to be made by the subscribers and officers of the corporations, such stock shall not be stated or certified as having been issued for cash paid into the company, but shall be stated or certified in this respect according to the fact.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 4.)

It shall be lawful for any corporation (corporations organized for the building of ships, vessels and boats, and carriage of persons and property thereon) increasing its capital under the provisions of this Act, to take such real and personal estate, mineral rights and patent rights and other property as is necessary for the purposes of its organization and business, in payment for subscriptions to the stock so issued, and the stock so issued, after payment made of the full par value thereof, shall be declared and be full paid stock, not liable to any further calls or assessments, and the holders of stock so full paid shall not be liable in their individual capacity for any of the debts of the corporation, except for debts due laborers, mechanics or clerks, for services rendered while in the employ of the corporation, and in that case for no period exceeding six months.

See Constitution, Article 16, Section 7, and Act of 1876, April 17th, P. L. 30, Section 4, as set forth under Section 20, supra.

ACT OF 1889, MAY 9, P. L. 180, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 11.)

* * * All subscriptions to the capital stock shall be paid in such installments and at such times as the directors may require. * * *

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 3.

The president and directors, with the treasurer, and clerk of such company (Clause 18, corporations) shall, after the payment of the last installments of the capital stock, make a certificate stating the amount of the capital so fixed and paid in, which certificate shall be signed and sworn to by the president, treasurer, clerk and the majority of directors, and they shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for said county.

ACT OF 1889, MAY 9, P. L. 180, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 1.)

* * * If default be made in any payment (assessment on shares) the person or persons in default shall be liable to pay, in addition to the amount so called for and unpaid, at the rate of one-half of one per centum per month for the delay of such payment, and the directors may cause suit to be brought for the recovery of the amount due, together with the penalty of one-half of one per centum per month as aforesaid, or the directors may cause the stock to be sold in the manner provided in Clause 2 of Section 39 of this Act. (Act of 1874, infra.)

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 9, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 2.

Every such corporation (in the Act of 1874 this only applied to Clause 18, corporations, but by the Act of 1889, May 9, 180, supra, the provision is extended so as to apply to all corporations). If the proprietor of any share neglect to pay a sum duly assessed thereon, for the space of thirty days after the time appointed for payment, the treasurer of the company may sell by public auction a sufficient number of the shares to pay all assessments then due, with necessary incidental charges thereon. The treasurer shall give notice of the time and place appointed for such sale and of the sum on each share, by advertising the same three weeks successively before the sale in some newspaper published in said county; and a deed of the shares so sold made by the treasurer and acknowledged before a justice of the peace, and recorded by the clerk, who shall transfer said shares to the purchaser, who shall be entitled to a certificate therefor.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 16.

Every corporation created under the provisions of this Act, or accepting its provisions, may, with the consent of the majority in interest of its stockholders, obtained at a meeting to be called for that purpose, of which public notice shall be given during thirty days in a newspaper of the proper county, issue preferred stock of the corporation, the holders of which preferred stock shall be entitled to receive such dividends thereon as the board of directors of such corporation may prescribe, payable only out of the net earnings of the corporation.

ACT OF 1873, APRIL 28, P. L. 79.

(This amends the Act of 1872, April 3, P. L. 77. The Act of 1872 was repealed by the Act of 1874, supra. Whether, in view of that repeal, this Act is in force, may be considered doubtful.)

Any company authorized by the Act to which this is a supplement, to issue preferred stock, may issue the same in different classes, to be distinguished in such manner as the directors of such company may prescribe; and they may give to the various classes such order of preference in the payment of the dividends, or in the rate of dividends thereon, or in the redemption of the principal thereof, as may be approved by the holders of a majority of the stock of the company; and the company shall have the right to redeem its preferred stock upon such terms as shall be prescribed in the issue thereof; and it may specifically appropriate for the payment of the dividends upon any class of stock, or for the redemption of the principal thereof, the revenues from any specific department of its business or the proceeds of any specified portions of its assets or property: Provided, That no injustice shall thereby be done to the existing rights of any other stockholder or creditors of the company.

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 4. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 17.)

Every such corporation (all business corporations created under Act of 1874) may provide for the issue of deferred stock in payment for such real or personal estate or mineral rights, and if so provided, it shall be expressly stated in the charter filed or in a certificate to be made and recorded, or in the acceptance of this statute, to be filed by any corporation accepting its provisions, with the amount of such deferred stock, and the consideration of the same, and the terms on which the same shall be issued; and the said stock may be made to await payments of dividends thereon until out of the net earnings at least five

per centum has been declared and paid upon the other full paid stock of the corporation.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 1.

Every such corporation (Clause 18, Corporations) * * * may by a vote of three-fourths of the general stockholders, at a meeting duly called for the purpose, issue two kinds of stock, namely: general stock and special stock; the special stock shall at no time exceed two-fifths of the actual capital of the corporation and shall be subject to redemption at par after a fixed time to be stated in the certificates. Holders of such special stock shall be entitled to receive and the corporation shall be bound to pay thereon, a fixed or half-yearly sum or dividend to be expressed in the certificates, not exceeding four per centum, and they shall in no event be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond their stock.

IBID., CLAUSE 10.

* * * When special stock is created by any corporation under this Act, the general stockholders shall be liable for all debts and contracts until the special stock is fully redeemed.

ACT OF 1895, APRIL 24, P. L. 258.

Any stockholder of any company incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of the number of shares standing to his, her, or their credit on the books of the corporation, which certificates shall be signed by the president or first vice-president or other officer designated by the board of directors, countersigned by the treasurer, and sealed with the common seal of the corporation. * * *

ACT OF 1895, March 24, P. L. 56, SECTION 1. (AMENDING PRIOR ACTS.)

* * * No share shall be transferred until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully paid in, or shall have been declared forfeited for the non-payment of calls thereon.

ACT OF 1911, MAY 5, P. L. 126, SECTION 15.

There shall be no lien in favor of a corporation upon the shares represented by a certificate issued by such corporation, and there shall be no restriction upon the transfer of shares so represented, by virtue of any by-law of such corporation, or otherwise, unless the right of a corporation to such lien or other restriction is stated upon the certificate.

ACT OF 1895, JUNE 24, P. L. 258, SECTION 1.

* * * Each certificate or evidence of stock ownership shall be transferable on such books at the pleasure of the holder, in person or by attorney, duly authorized as the by-laws may prescribe, subject, however, to all payments due or to become due thereon, and the assignee or party to whom the same shall be so transferred shall be a member of said corporation, and have and enjoy all the immunities, privileges, franchises, and be subject to all the liabilities, conditions, and penalties incident thereto, in the same manner as the original subscriber or holder would have been. * * *

ACT OF 1911, MAY 5, P. L. 126, SECTION 3.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as forbidding a corporation—

(a) To recognize the exclusive right of a person registered on its books as the owner of shares to receive dividends, and to vote as such owner, or

(b) To hold liable for calls and assessments a person registered on its books as the owner of shares.

ACT OF 1847, MARCH 6, P. L. 222, SECTION 1.

* * * Each of the banks, savings institutions, loan companies and insurance companies, and each and every other of the companies, institutions or associations incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, and legally authorized to declare and make dividends of profits amongst the stockholders thereof, shall, in the month of December of the present year, and annually thereafter, cause to be published, for four successive weeks, in one or more public newspapers, having the largest circulation, printed in the city or county in which such bank, savings institution, loan company, insurance company, or other company, institution or association may be located, or in which its principal office or place of business may be situated, a true and accurate statement, verified by the oath or affirmation of the cashier or treasurer thereof, of all dividends or profits declared on its capital stock, which at the date of such settlement, shall have remained unclaimed by the person, co-partnership or corporation authorized to receive the same, for the period of three years then next preceding; which said statement shall set forth the names, and, if known, the residence and business of the persons, co-partnerships or corporations in whose favor said dividends or profits may have been declared, the amount of such dividends or profits, and the number of shares in the capital stock upon which the same had accrued.

1847, MARCH 6, P. L. 222, SECTION 4.

At the expiration of three years after the first publication of any particular dividends or profits, balance or deposit, with the interest that has accrued thereon, as provided for by the first and second sections of this Act, such dividend or profit, balance or deposit, with the interest that has accrued, if not demanded within that time by the rightful owner or owners thereof, or their legal representatives, shall escheat to the Commonwealth, and shall be paid into the treasury thereof without discount or deduction, for commissions, fees or expenses of any description by the cashier, treasurer or other proper officer of said bank, savings institution, loan company, insurance company, saving fund society or other company, institution or association, in which dividend or profit, balance or deposit shall have remained without being demanded as aforesaid, or without being increased or diminished for the length of time aforesaid; and the said bank, savings institution, loan company, insurance company, saving fund society, or other company, institution, or association, as the case may be, shall thereupon be discharged from any obligation or liability to pay over such dividend or profit, balance or deposit, or interest thereon, to the owner or owners thereof, that the said owner or owners, or their legal representatives, upon application to the State Treasurer, for the time being and producing satisfactory proof to that officer of his, her or their right to such dividend or profit, balance or deposit, with the interest thereon, paid into the treasury as aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall receive from the Commonwealth the amount he, she or they shall be found legally or equitably entitled to: Provided, That the expense of the publication or publications required by this Act shall be paid out of such dividend or profit, balance or deposit so published.

ACT OF 1893, P. L. 355, SECTION 1.

It shall be lawful for any corporation of this State, now existing or hereafter created, to change * * * the place of its annual and other meetings of the stockholders, or the time for holding such annual meetings, or either or all, by resolution of its board of directors, adopted by a two-thirds vote thereof, approved at any annual meeting or special meeting duly called of the stockholders, by a two-thirds vote thereof. Upon such approval of the stockholders, it shall be the duty of the president of such corporation to file in both the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, a report, under the seal of the company specifying the change or changes so made. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the holding of the annual or other meetings of the stockholders outside the limits of this Commonwealth. (It is not certain whether this Act repeals the Act of 1865, November 27, P. L. (1866) 1228, which provides "in all cases where any company has been incorporated, under the laws of this State, and a majority of the directors, corporators or stockholders thereof, are citizens of any other State, said corporation may be organized and all the meetings of such corporators, directors or stockholders held in such place, whether in this State, or elsewhere, as such majority may, from time to time appoint: Provided, however, That the annual election, for officers of such corporation, shall be held in the State of Pennsylvania at such time and place and upon such notice, by publication, in the newspapers of this State, as the by-laws of such corporation may from time to time determine.)

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 6.

This Act is identical with the suggested section.

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 25, P. L. 47.

* * * All elections for directors or trustees shall be by ballot, and every share of stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote, in person or by proxy, to be exercised as provided in this section.

ACT OF 1889, MAY 9, P. L. 180, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 11.)

* * * No stockholder shall be entitled to vote at any election, or at any meeting of stockholders, on whose share or shares any installments or arrearages may have been due and unpaid for the period of thirty days immediately preceding such election or meeting.

ACT OF 1893, MAY 26, P. L. 141, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1889, MAY 7, P. L. 102.)

The certificate of stock and transfer books, or either, of any corporation of this Commonwealth, shall be prima facie evidence of the right of the person named therein to vote thereon as the owner either in person or by proxy. If, however, objection is taken by an actual stockholder at the time the ballot is tendered, accompanied by a written statement under oath that the person in whose name the stock stands on such certificate, or transfer books, and who is offering to vote thereon, either in person of by proxy, is not the owner thereof, either in his own right or as active trustee with the character of his trusteeship disclosed on the face of such certificate, or transfer books, in connection with his name, it shall be the duty of the judges of election to inquire and determine summarily whether the facts are as represented in such statement, and if so, the vote or votes so tendered shall be rejected. * * *

ACT OF 1867, APRIL 15, P. L. 81.

From and after the passage of this Act no stockholder shall be allowed to cast his vote for the election of any officer or officers of any oil or other mining company, incorporated by the laws of this Commonwealth, unless such stockholders shall produce his certificate of stock, with power of attorney, properly stamped, or such other satisfactory evidence that he, she, or they, are bona fidely the owners of such stock to be so voted, as the secretary and other officers of the said company may require.

ACT OF 1901, FEB. 9, P. L. 3, SECTION 2 (B).

* * * Each ballot shall have endorsed thereon the number of shares threby represented, but no share or shares transferred within sixty days shall entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote at such election or meeting. * * *

ACT OF 1893, MAY 26, P. L. 141, SECTION 3.

As between the pledgor and pledgee of capital stock pledged to secure a specific loan with a fixed period or periods of maturity, the right to vote shall be determined as follows: First: By the written agreement of the pledgor and pledgee. Second: In all other instances the pledgor shall be held to be the owner and entitled to the right to vote.

ACT OF 1905, MARCH 16, P. L. 42, SECTION 1.

From and after the passage of this Act, executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, whether created by last will and testament or by decree of the proper court, shall have the same right and power, either in person or by proxy, at all corporate meetings, to vote any and all shares of stock, by them held in such judiciary capacity, in any corporation in this Commonwealth, or organized under the laws of the same, as the deceased, or legal owner thereof, had in his lifetime or during his legal ownership thereof. And where such stock is certified or stands on the books of such corporation in the name of, or has passed by the operation of law or by vitrue of any last will and testament to, more than two of such executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, and dispute shall have arisen among them, the said shares of stock shall be voted by a majority of such executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, and in such manner and for such purposes as such majority shall authorize, direct or desire the same to be voted.

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 25, P. L. 47. (SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73.)

In all elections for directors, managers, or trustees of any corporation, created under the provisions of this statuate, or accepting its provisions, each members or stockholder or other person having a right to vote may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them among two or more candidates as he may prefer, that is to say; if the said member or stockholder or other person having a right to vote own one share of stock or has one vote, or is entitled to one vote for each of six directors by virtue thereof, he may give one vote to each of said six directors or six votes for any one thereof, or a less number of votes for a less number of directors whatever may be the actual number to be elected, and in this manner may distribute or cumulate his votes as he may see fit * * *

ACT OF 1903, MARCH 5, P. L. 14, SECTION 1.

Stockholders of all corporations of this Commonwealth, wherever residing, who shall be entitled to vote at any corporate meeting or election thereof, shall have and be possessed of all the right and power to vote thereat by proxy duly executed by the stockholders either with or without notarial or other acknowledgment, but properly attested by the signature of a witness, and that one person may be constituted and act as proxy for any number of stockholders: Provided, however, That proxies dated more than two months prior to any such meeting or election shall not confer the right to vote thereat.

ACT OF 1903, MARCH 24, P. L. 50.

Whenever a stock vote is duly demanded or required, on any subject submitted to the stockholders of any corporation of this Commonwealth for their action, at any annual or special meeting, such vote may be taken at and certified to such meeting, or any adjournment thereof; or, if the annual election for directors shall, under the provisions of the charter or laws governing such corporation, be held at a time which shall be within thirty days after the annual or special meeting at which such subject shall be submitted to the stockholders, then the vote on such subject may be taken at the same time and place, by the same persons, and in the same manner as the vote for directors or managers of such corporation shall be taken; or, if under the provisions of the charter or laws governing such corporations, the annual election for directors or managers thereof shall not be held at a time which shall be within thirty days after the meeting at which such subject shall be submitted to the stockholders, then the stock vote upon such subject may be taken at any time within thirty days after such meeting, by three judges to be appointed, and at a time and place to be designated by the stockholders at said meeting, and the result of the vote shall be certified by the judges under oath or affirmation, and their certificates shall be filed with the secretary of the corporation.

ACT OF 1901, FEB. 9, P. L. 3, SECTION 2 (B).

* * * At such meeting thus called [a meeting to increase the capital stock] or any adjournment thereof, an election of the stockholders shall be taken for or against such increase, which shall be conducted by three judges, stockholders of such corporation, appointed by the board of directors to hold said election, and if one or more of said judges be absent the judge or judges present shall appoint a judge or judges who shall act in the place of the judge or judges absent; and said judges shall respectively take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized by law to administer the same, well and truly according to law to conduct such election to the best of their ability.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 8.

No person acting as judge or officer holding an election for any corporation, shall enter on the duties of his office or appointment until he shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before a judge, alderman, justice of the peace, or other person qualified by law to administer oaths, that he will discharge the duties of his office or appoint-

ment with fidelity, that he will not receive any vote but such as he verily believes to be legal; and if any such judge or officer shall, knowingly and willfully, violate his oath or affirmation, he shall be subject to all the penalties imposed by law upon the officers of the general election of this Commonwealth violating their duties, and shall be proceeded against in like manner, and with like effect; and if any election as aforesaid, be held without the person holding the same having first taken an oath or affirmation, as aforesaid, or be invalid for any other reason, such election shall be set aside in the manner now provided by law, and a new election ordered by the court of common pleas of the proper county, upon petition of not less than five stockholders supported by proof satisfactory to said court.

ACT OF 1891, P. L. 61. (AMENDING SECTION 5 OF THE ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73.)

The by-laws of every corporation created under the provisions of this statute, or accepting the same, shall be deemed and taken to be its law, subordinate to this statute, the charter of the same, the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and the Constitution of the United States. They shall be made by the stockholders or members of the corporation at a general meeting called for that purpose, unless the charter prescribes another body or a different mode. They shall prescribe the time and place of meeting of the corporation, the powers and duties of its officials, and such other matters as may be pertinent and necessary for the business to be transacted, and may contain penalties for the breach thereof not exceeding twenty dollars.

Existing statutory law does not deal with this liability.

ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 3. (AMENDING ACT OF 1879, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 14.)

The stockholders in each of said corporations (all corporations formed under the Act of 1874) shall be liable, in their individual capacity, to the amount of stock held by each of them, for all work or labor done to carry on the operations of each of said corporations. * * *

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 11.

The stockholders of any and all corporations under this Act, shall be personally liable for all sums of money due to laborers, clerks and operatives for services rendered within six months before demand made upon the corporation, and its neglect and refusal to make payment; and when judgment is obtained against any corporation for wages or labor due to an amount not exceeding $200 said corporation shall not be entitled to stay of execution. (This section in spite of the general wording of the clause applies apparently only to Clause 18, Corporations.)

ACT OF 1889, APRIL 17, P. L. 37, SECTION 2. (APPLIES ONLY TO SHIPBUILDING CORPORATIONS.)

* * * And the holders of stock so full paid shall not be liable in their individual capacity for any debts of the corporation, except for debts due laborers, mechanics or clerks for services rendered while in the employ of the corporation, and in that case for no period exceeding six months.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 38, CLAUSE 8.

(Iron and steel corporations.)

The stockholders of every company incorporated for the purposes named in this section shall only be individually liable for debts due to the laborers, mechanics or clerks, for services and in that case for no period exceeding six months.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 15.

In any action or bill in equity brought to enforce any liability under the provisions of this Act (this includes liability of stockholders to laborers, clerks, etc.) the plaintiff may include as defendants any one or more of the stockholders of such corporation claimed to be liable therefor; and if judgment be given in favor of the plaintiff for his claim, or any part thereof, and any one or more of the stockholders so made defendants, shall be found to be liable, judgment shall be given against him or them. The execution upon such judgment shall be first levied on the property of such corporation, if to be found in the county where the chief business of the corporation is carried on, and in case such property, sufficient to satisfy the same, cannot be found in said county, the deficiency, or so much thereof as the stockholder or stockholders, defendants in such judgment, shall be liable to pay, shall be collected of the property of such stockholder or stockholders; on the payment of any judgment as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by one or more stockholders, the stockholder or stockholders so paying the same shall be entitled to have such judgment, or so much thereof as may have been paid by him or them, assigned to him or them for his or their benefit, with power to enforce the same in manner aforesaid; first against the company, and in case the amount so paid by him or them, shall not be collected of the property of the corporation, then ratably against the other solvent stockholders, if any such there be, originally liable for the claim on which such judgment was obtained; but no stockholder shall be personally liable for payment of any debt contracted by any such corporation, unless suit for the collection of the same shall be brought against any such stockholder or stockholders within six months after such debt shall have become due.

ACT OF 1901, APRIL 19, P. L. 80, SECTION 1.

In all corporations heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth * * * the board of directors may consist of any number of persons not less than three. The number of directors may be increased or diminished from time to time by the stockholders of any such corporations, at any regular annual meeting or any special meeting called for that purpose, of which notice shall be given as required by the by-laws, and it shall be lawful for any such corporation, by its by-laws, to authorize the board of directors to increase or decrease the number of directors from time to time without the vote of the stockholders.

ACT OF 1887, MAY 31, P. L. 281, SECTION 2.

(This Act covers the same ground as the Act of 1901, April 19, P. L. 80, but it contains an additional proviso which is not included in the later Act, and may therefore be in force. The proviso is as follows:

"At least one-third of the directors of every corporation shall be and remain, during their term of service, residents of the State of Pennsylvania.")

ACT OF 1891, MAY 14, P. L. 61. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 5.)

* * * The business of every corporation created hereunder, or accepting the same, shall be managed and conducted by a president, a board of directors or trustees, a secretary or clerk, a treasurer and such other officers, agents and factors as the corporation authorizes for that purpose, * * * the directors or trustees shall be chosen annually by the stockholders and members, at the time fixed by the by-laws, and shall hold their office until others are chosen and quilified in their stead; the manner of such choice and of the choice or appointment of all other agents and officers of the company shall be prescribed by the by-laws. * * *

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 9.

In case of the death, removal or resignation of the president or any of the directors, treasurer or other officer of any such company, the remaining directors may supply the vacancy thus created until the next election.

ACT OF 1887, JUNE 27, P. L. 411, SECTION 1.

Whenever the stockholders of any corporation incorporated under the Act of April 29, 1874, or any other law of this Commonwealth, shall, at a meeting called for the purpose, decide by a vote of those present, either in person or by proxy, to elect a portion of their directors for a term or terms longer than one year, it may and shall be lawful for such corporation, at the next ensuing election to divide the directors or managers which are to be chosen, into two, three, or four classes, and to elect the first class to serve for the term of one year, and the second, third or fourth for two, three or four years, respectively,

and at all ensuing elections of said corporations, the stockholders shall only elect the number of directors necessary to take the place of those whose term of office shall then expire, and such directors shall be elected for the longest term for which any class may have been elected as hereinbefore provided.

ACT OF 1865, NOV. 27, P. L. (1866) 1228, SECTION 1.

In all cases where any company has been incorporated, under the laws of this State, and a majority of the directors * * * thereof, are citizens of any other State, * * * all the meeting of such * * * directors (may be) held in such place, whether in this State or elsewhere, as such majority may, from time to time appoint. * * *

ACT OF 1830, FEB. 6, P. L. 42, SECTION 2.

It shall be competent for the trustees, directors or managers of any corporation, heretofore or hereafter established by the laws of this Commonwealth, or for the stockholders therein, at their general meetings, to alter the times and places fixed by law for the meeting of said trustees, managers, directors or stockholders, full notice of such intended alteration having been given at the previous meeting of such trustees, directors, managers or stockholders: Provided, That no such alteration shall be made in the time of the meeting of said trustees, managers, or directors, but with the consent of two-thirds of their number, or in the time of meeting of the said stockholders, but with the consent of two-thirds of convened at a general meeting.

ACT OF 1891, MAY 14, P. L. 61, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 5.)

* * * A majority of the whole number of such directors or trustees shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

ACT OF 1891, MAY 14, P. L. 61, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 5.)

The business of every corporation created hereunder, or accepting the same, shall be managed and conducted by a president, a board of directors or trustees, a secretary or clerk, a treasurer, and such other officers, agents and factors as the corporation authorizes for that purpose, and nothing in any law contained shall prevent or be construed to prohibit the vice-president, treasurer, solicitor or other officer of any corporation, organized or existing under this Act, from being a director of such company and receiving at the same time such compensation for his services as such officer as the board of directors of such company may direct, * * * the manner of such choice [of director] and of the choice or appointment of all other agents and officers of the company shall be prescribed by the by-laws. The number of directors or trustees shall not be less than three; one of them shall be chosen president by the directors, or by the members of the corporation, as the by-laws shall direct. * * * The secretary or clerk shall be sworn and shall record all the votes of the corporation and the minutes of its transactions in a book to be kept for that purpose. The treasurer shall give bond in such sum and with such sureties as shall be required by the by-laws for the faithful discharge of his duties, and he shall keep the moneys of the corporation in a separate book account to his credit as treasurer, and if he shall neglect or refuse so to do, he shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for every day he shall fail to do so, to be recovered at the suit of any informant, in an action or debt.

ACT OF 1869, APRIL 17, P. L. 71, SECTION 2.

[This section, applying only to mining and manufacturing companies, contains the same provision as that in the Act of May 14, 1891, P. L. 61, supra, in respect to the duty of the treasurer to keep the money of the corporation in a separate bank account, and the penalty for not doing so, and in addition it contains the following provision, which may still be in force as applying to the drectors of such companies: "Every director of any such corporation who shall consent to such breach of duty, or, having knowledge thereof, shall not enter his protest on the minutes of the company, shall be liable to the same penalty, to be recovered in like manner."]

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 9.

In case of the death, removal, or recignation of the president, * * * treasurer or other officer of such company, the remaining directors may supply the vacancy thus created until the next election.

ACT OF 1891, MAY 20, P. L. 101, SECTION 1.

It shall be lawful for any vice-president, treasurer or other salaried officer of any * * * business corporation to hereafter serve, or to have heretofore concurrently served such corporation as a director thereof, when lawfully elected to said position.

ACT OF 1849, APRIL 7, P. L. 563, SECTION 24.

It shall be the duty of the directors of every such company [manufacturing corporation] to cause a book to be kept by the treasurer or secretary thereof, at the office or principal place of business of the company, which shall contain the names of all persons, alphabetically arranged, who are, or who shall within one year, have been stockholders of such company, showing their places of residence, the number of the shares of the stock held by them, respectively, and the time when they respectively became the owners thereof, and the amount paid on such shares, and the total amount of capital stock paid in; which book shall at the end of the year be carefully preserved in the office of the company for future reference, and shall, during the usual business hours of the day, on every business day, be open for the inspection of all persons who may desire to inspect the same, and any and every person shall have the right to make extracts from such book; * * * and if any such company shall neglect or refuse to keep such book, or to make or cause to be made any proper entry therein, or shall, on application made to any director or officer thereof, neglect or refuse to exhibit the same, or to allow extracts to be taken therefrom, as hereinbefore required, such company shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved fifty dollars for each and every day it shall so neglect or refuse as aforesaid, recoverable by said party as in other cases of claims against such company.

ACT OF 1869, APRIL 17, P. L. 71, SECTION 1.

[This extends the Act of 1849 supra, to "all manufacturing or mining companies now or hereafter incorporated under any special or general law of this Commonwealth."]

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 6.

* * * If any certificate made, or any statement or notice given by the officers of a company, under the provisions of this Act, is false in any material representation, all the officers who signed the same, knowing it to be false, shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts of the company contracted while they were officers or stockholders thereof.

IBID., CLAUSE 5.

If the directors of any company declare any dividend when the company is insolvent, or the payment of which would render it insolvent, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the company then existing, and for all thereafter contracted, so long as they respectively continue in office: Provided, That the amount for which they shall be liable shall not exceed the amount of such dividend, and if any of the directors are absent at the time of making the dividend or object thereto, at said time, and file their objections, in writing, with the clerk of the company, they shall be exempted from such liability.

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 8.

Every such corporation (Clause 18, Corporations) shall annually, in September, make, and the president, treasurer and majority of the directors, shall sign, swear to and deposit with the recorder of deeds of such county, a certificate stating the amount of capital stock paid in, the names and numbers of shares held by each stockholder, the amount invested in real estate and in personal estate, the amount of property owned, and debts due to the corporation, on the first day of August next preceding the date of such certificates, and the amount, as nearly as can be ascertained, of existing demands against the corporation at the date of the certificate.

IBID., SECTION 38, CLAUSE 3.

The president and directors of every such corporation (iron or steel companies) shall annually lay before the stockholders a full and complete statement of the business and affairs of the corporation for the preceding year; and it shall also be their duty to make report to the Auditor General, at such time and in such form as is or may be prescribed by law, of the operations of the corporation, to the end that he may ascertain the amount of tax due by said corporation to the Commonwealth, and such report shall be verified by oaths or affirmations of the president and treasurer of such corporation; and any such corporation which shall neglect or refuse to report to the Auditor General, according to law, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, for the use of the Commonwealth, to be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are or may be by law recoverable.

ACT OF 1874, MAY 11, P. L. 135, SECTION 4.

* * * It shall be his (the Secretary of Internal Affairs) especial duty to exercise a watchful supervision over * * * business corporations of the State, and to see that they confine themselves strictly within their corporate limits; and in any case, any citizen or citizens shall charge, under oath, any corporation with transcending its corporate functions or infringing upon the rights of individual citizens, said secretary shall carefully investigate such charges and may require from said corporation a special report, as enjoined in the Constitution of the State; and in case he believes the charges are just, and the matter complained of is beyond the ordinary province of individual redress, he shall certify his opinion to the Attorney General of the State, whose duty it shall be, by an appropriate legal remedy, to redress the same by a proceeding in the courts, at the expense of the State. * * *

ACT OF 1911, JUNE 20, P. L. 1092.

Whenever material, rolling stock, or property, whether located wholly or partly within this State, and franchises, or all or any part of such material, rolling-stock, property and franchises, of any gas, water, coal, iron, steel, lumber, oil, or mining or manufacturing, transporation or telegraph company, or any railroad, canal, turnpike, bridge, or plank road, or of any corporation created by or under any law of this State, or of this State and any other State or States, shall be sold and conveyed, under and by virtue of any process or decree of any court of this State or of the United States, or under or by virtue of a power of sale contained in any mortgage or deed of trust, without any process or decree of court in the premises, the person or persons for or on whose account such material, rolling-stock, property, and franchises, * * * so sold and conveyed, may be purchased, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, and shall be vested with all the rigtht, title, interest, property, possession, claims, and demand, in law and equity, of, in and to such material, rolling-stock, property or franchise, so sold and conveyed, * * * with the appurtenances, and with all the rights, powers, immunities, privileges, and franchises of the corporation as whose the same may have been sold, and which may have been granted to or conferred thereupon by any Act or Acts of Assembly whatsoever, in force at the time of such sale or conveyance, and subject to all the restrictions imposed upon such corporations by any such Act or Acts, except so far as the same are modified hereby, or have been by any amendments or supplements thereto or modifications thereof; and with all the rights, powers, immunities, privileges, and franchises granted to or conferred by Acts now existing upon corporations of a similar kind, and subject to all restrictions imposed by statute, except as subsequently modified, or modified hereby.

ACT OF 1911, JUNE 20, P. L. 1092.

* * * The person or persons purchasing, for or on whose account any such material, rolling-stock, property and franchises * * * may have been purchased, shall meet, within thirty days after the conveyance thereof shall be delivered —public notice of the time and place of such meeting having been given, at least once a week for two weeks, in at least one newspaper published in the city or county in which such sale may have been held—and organize said new corporation by electing a board of directors, consisting of not less than five nor more than fifteen [to continue in office until the first Monday succeeding such meeting, when, and annually thereafter on the said day, a like election for directors shall be held, the directors so elected to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, unless the directors shall be divided into not more than four classes, in which case the term of office of one class shall expire on each first Monday of May thereafter] and shall adopt a corporate name and common seal, determine the amount of the capital stock thereof without being restricted to the amount theretofore issued by the corporation whose property and franchises had been sold. Not in excess, however, of the aggregate amount of the copital stock authorized to be issued by the corporation whose property and franchises had been sold, together with the amount of the bonded indebtedness of such corporation outstanding at the time of the sale, and of any receiver's certificate or other receiver's indebtedness necessary to be paid, and the amount that will represent all further moneys contributed to such new or reorganized corporation. The said stock thus issued by the said new corporation may consist wholly of common stock, or partly of common stock and partly of preferred stock, and the whole, or any part thereof, may be issued as fully paid stock, in payment, or part payment, for the property so purchased. Said new corporation shall have power and authority to make and issue certificates therefor, in shares of not more than one hundred dollars each, and may at any time thereafter create and issue preferred stock to such an amount and on such terms as such corporation may deem necessary; and, from time to time, may issue bonds to any amount, and may secure the same by one or more mortgages upon the real and personal property and corporate rights and franchises, or either, or any part or parts thereof. * * *

ACT OF 1878, MAY 25, P. L. 145, SECTION 2.

It shall be the duty of such new corporation, within one calendar month after its organization, to make a certificate thereof, under its common seal, attested by the signature of its president, specifying the date of its organization, the name so adopted, the amount of capital stock, and the names of its president and directors, and transmit the said certificate to the Secretary of State, at Harrisburg, to be filed in his office and there remain of record; and a certified copy of such certificate, so filed, shall be evidence of the corporate existence of said new corporation.

ACT OF 1909, MAY 3, P. L. 408, SECTION 1.

It shall be lawful for any corporation, now or hereafter organized under the provisions of any general or special Act of Assembly authorizing the formtaion of any corporation or corporations, to merge its corporate rights, franchises, powers and privileges with and into those of any other corporation or corporations, transacting the same of a similar line of business, so that by virtue of this Act such corporations may consolidate and so that all the property, rights, franchises and privileges then by law vested in either or such corporations so merged, shall be transferred to and vested in the corporation into which such merger shall be made; * * * [Several provisos follow, relating to public service corporations which are not included within the scope of the suggested Act.]

ACT OF 1909, MAY 3, P. L. 408, SECTION 2.

Said merger or consolidation shall be made under the conditions, provisions and restrictions, and with the powers herein set forth, to wit:

First. The directors of each corporation shall enter into a joint agreement, under the corporate seal of each corporation, for the merger and consolidation of said corporations; prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of carrying the same into effect, the name of the new corporation, the number and names of the directors and other officers thereof, and who shall be the first directors and officers, and their places of residence, the number of shares of the capital stock, the amount or par value of each share, and the manner of converting the capital stock of each of said corporations into the stock of the new corporation, and how and when directors and officers shall be chosen, with such other details as they shall deem necessary to perfect

the said consolidation and merger; but said agreement shall not be effective unless the same shall be approved by the stockholders of said corporations in the manner hereinafter provided.

Second. Said agreement shall be submitted to the stockholders of each of said corporations at separate special meetings or at any annual meeting, of the time, place and object of which respective meetings due notice shall be given by publication, once a week for two consecutive weeks, before said respective meetings, in at least one newspaper in the county or in each of the counties in which the principal office of said respective corporations shall be situate—excepting in the case of the merger or consolidation of certain corporations which, upon their original incorporation, are required by the Constitution to publish notice of intention to incorporate for a longer period than two weeks, in which case notice by publication shall be as required by the Constitution—and at said meetings the said agreement of the directors shall be considered, and a vote of the stockholders in person, or by proxy, shall be taken, by ballot, for the adoption or rejection of the same, each share of stock entitling the holder thereof to one vote; and if a majority in amount of the entire capital stock of each of said corporations shall vote in favor of said agreement, merger and consolidation, then that fact shall be certified by the secretary of each corporation, under the corporate seal thereof, and said certificates, together with the said agreement, or a copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall forthwith present the same to the Governor for his approval, and when approved by the Governor the said agreement shall be deemed and taken to be the act of consolidation of said corporations.

[See present legislation, Section 54.]

ACT OF 1909, MAY 3, P. L. 408, SECTION 3.

Upon the filing of said certificates and agreement, or copy of the agreement, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and upon the issuing of new letters patent thereon by the Governor, the said merger shall be deemed to have taken place, and the said corporations to be one corporation under the name adopted in and by said agreement, possessing all the rights, privileges and franchises theretofore vested in each of them, and all the estate and property, real and personal, and rights of action of each of said corporations, shall be deemed and taken to be transferred to and vested in the said new corporation without any further act or deed: Provided, That all rights of creditors and all liens upon the property of each of said corporations shall continue unimpaired, and the respective constituent corporations may be deemed to be in existence to preserve the same; and all debts, duties and liabilities of each of said constituent corporations shall thenceforth attach to the said new corporation, and may be enforced against it to the same extent and by the same process as if said debts, duties and liabilities had been contracted by it. But such merger and consolidation shall not be complete, and no such consolidated corporation shall do any business of any kind, until it shall have first obtained from the Governor of the Commonwealth new letters patent, and shall have paid to the State Treasurer a bonus as prescribed by law upon all its capital stock in excess of the amount of capital stock of the several corporations so consolidating, upon which the bonus required by law has been theretofore paid: And provided further, That new letters patent shall not be issued by the Governor of the Commonwealth until each and every corporation entering into and forming the consolidated corporation shall have filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate from the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, setting forth that all reports required by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth have been duly filed to the date of the proposed merger, and that all taxes due the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have been paid, up to and including said date.

[See present legislation, Section 55.]

ACT OF 1909, MAY 3, P. L. 408, SECTION 4.

A certified copy of said certificate and agreement, or copy of agreement, so to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be evidence of the lawful holding and action of such meetings, and of the merger and consolidation of said corporations.

[See present legislation under Section 55.]

ACT OF 1909, MAY 3, P. L. 408, SECTION 5.

If any stockholder or stockholders of any corporation, which shall become a party to an agreement of merger and consolidation hereunder, shall be dissatisfied with or object to such consolidation, and shall have voted against the same at the stockholders' meeting, it shall and may be lawful for any such stockholder or stockholders, within thirty days after the adoption of said agreement of merger and consolidation by the stockholders, as herein provided, and upon reasonable notice to said corporation, to apply by petition to any court of common pleas of the county in which the chief office of such corporation may be situate, or to a judge of said court in vacation, if no such court sits during said period, to appoint three disinterested persons to estimate and appraise the damages, if any, done to such stockholder or stockholders by said consolidation. Upon such petition, it shall be the duty of said court or judge to make such appointment; and the award of the persons so appointed, or of a majority of them, when confirmed by the said court, shall be final and conclusive; and the persons so appointed shall also appraise the share or shares of said stockholders, in the said corporations, at the full market value thereof, without regard to any appreciation or depreciation in consequence of the said consolidation; which appraisement, when confirmed by the said court, shall be final and conclusive; and the said corporation may, at its election, either pay to the said stockholder or stockholders the amount of damages so found and awarded, if any, or the value of the stock so ascertained; and upon the payment of the value of the stock, as aforesaid, the said stockholder or stockholders shall transfer the stock so held by them to the said corporation, to be disposed of by the directors thereof or to be retained for the benefit of the other stockholders; and in case the value of said stock, as aforesaid, shall not be so paid within thirty days after the said award shall have been confirmed by the said court, the damages so found and confirmed shall be a judgment against said corporation, and may be collected as other judgments in said court are by law recoverable.

(The Act of 1901, May 29, P. L. 349, amended by the Act of 1905, March 31, P. L. 95, was enacted as a supplement to the Act of 1874, April 29, P. L. 73, and provides for the merger and consolidation of a corporation with any other corporation, not restricting such consolidation to a corporation transacting the same or a similar kind of business. In practically all other particulars the Act is the same as the later Act of 1909, supra. The Act of 1909 does not expressly repeal the Act of 1901, and it may therefore be in force.)

ACT OF 1856, APRIL 9, P. L. 293.

It shall be lawful for any court of common pleas of the proper county to hear the petition of any corporation under the seal thereof, by and with the consent of a majority of a meeting of the corporators, duly convened, praying for permission to surrender any power contained in its charter, or for the dissolution of such corporation; and if such court shall be satisfied that the prayer of such petition may be granted without prejudice to the public welfare, or the interests of the corporators, the court may enter a decree in accordance with the prayer of the petition, whereupon such power shall cease or such corporation be dissolved. * * *

ACT OF 1874, APRIL 29, P. L. 73, SECTION 39, CLAUSE 10.

* * * The court of common pleas of the proper county shall have the same power to dissolve such corporation (Clause 18, Corporations) upon petitions filed under the corporate seal, which it now has with regard to other corporations. * * *

ACT OF 1889, JUNE 1, P. L. 420, SECTION 32.

No corporation * * * made taxable by this Act, shall hereafter be dissolved by the decree of any court of common pleas, nor shall any judicial sale be valid, or a distribution of the proceeds thereof be made, until all taxes due the Commonwealth have been fully paid into the State Treasury, and a certificate of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General to this effect filed in the proper court, with the proceedings for dissolution or sale.

ACT OF 1883, JUNE 13, P. L. 122, SECTION 5.

Any corporation of the second class, created under the provisions of the Act to which this is a supplement, or any of its supplements, that shall not, within two years from the

date of its letters patent, proceed in good faith to organize and to do the things contemplated by its charter, and have paid up at least one-fourth of its capital stock, shall be held and deemed to have forfeited its charter, and the Attorney General shall, on the application of any citizen, take the proper legal steps to forfeit and vacate its said charter. * * *

ACT OF 1889, MAY 16, P. L. 241, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1876, APRIL 17, P. L. 30, SECTION 11.)

If any company incorporated under this Act, or any of its supplements, shall not proceed in good faith to carry on its work and construct or acquire its necessary buildings, structures, property or improvements within the space of two years from the date of its letters patent, and shall not within the space of five years thereafter complete the same, the rights and privileges thereby granted to said corporation shall revert to the Commonwealth: Provided, however, That it shall be lawful for any such corporation, who shall have proceeded in good faith as aforesaid, at any time before the expiration of the said period of five years, or of any extension thereof, to apply to the court of common pleas in and for the county in which said corporation shall have its principal office for an extension of such time as herein provided. Such application shall be made upon a petition, under the common seal of such corporation, and verified by its president or other presiding officer, setting out the grounds of the application, and that the same is made pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of said company at a meeting called for that purpose, a duly certified copy of which resolution shall be annexed to said petition. Thereupon it shall be the duty of such court to set down said petition for hearing before it upon some day to be fixed by said court, and to direct that notice of such petition shall be given by publication or otherwise, as the court shall direct. Upon the day so fixed, or upon such subsequent day or days as the matter may be adjourned to, said court shall proceed to a hearing of said petition and it being made to appear to said court that the order of notice herein provided for has been complied with, said court may, by order, adjudge and direct that the time of such corporation to complete its necessary buildings, structures, property, or improvements, shall be extended for a period not exceeding five years beyond the time fixed by law for the completion thereof, and thereupon, upon filing a duly certified copy of such order in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the time of such corporation to complete its necessary buildings, structures, property or improvements shall be extended as provided in such order: Provided further, That when said buildings, structures, property or improvements are wholly within one county, said application shall be made to the court of common pleas in and for said county.

(Act of 1903, March 27, P. L. 79, Section 1, and Act of 1870, April 1, P. L. 45; Section 1 relates to the dissolution of corporations incorporated prior to the passage of the respective Acts under particular circumstances. These Acts are not cited for repeal. See infra.)

ACT OF 1856, APRIL 9, P. L. 293, SECTION 1.

* * * The decree (of Dissolution) of the said court (see this section as set forth under Present Legislation in Section 61, supra) shall not go into effect until a certified copy thereof be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ACT OF 1907, MAY 23, P. L. 204. (AMENDING THE ACT OF 1881, MAY 21, SECTION 1.)

All corporations for mining, manufacturing or trading purposes, whether created by general or special Acts of Assembly, whose charters may have expired, or which may have been dissolved or may hereafter be dissolved by any judicial decree, may bring suits and maintain and defend suits already brought, for the protection and possession of their property, and the collection of debts and obligations owing to or by them, and sell, convey and dispose of their property, and make a title therefor, as fully and effectively as if their charters had not expired or such decree had not been made; and the officers last elected, or the survivors of them, shall be officers to represent said corporation, for such purposes, and if no officers survive, the stockholders may elect officers under their by-laws: Provided, That this Act shall be construed only so as to enable said corporations to realize and divide their assets and wind up their affairs, and not to transact new business.

ACT OF 1872, APRIL 4, P. L. 46, SECTION 1.

Whenever any corporation, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have been dissolved by judgment of ouster, upon proceedings of quo warranto in any court of competent jurisdiction, all the estate, both real and personal, of which such corporations are in any way seized or possessed, shall pass to and vest in the persons who at the time of such dissolution are the officers of such corporation, in trust to hold the same for the benefit of the stockholders and creditors of the corporation.

ACT OF 1891, APRIL 15, P. L. 15, SECTION 1. (AMENDING ACT OF 1885, JUNE 25, SECTION 1.)

Whenever it has occurred or shall happen that any corporation has been or shall be dissolved, whether by decree of court, expiration of time, or otherwise, owning land or other real estate within this Commonwealth, it shall and may be lawful for the court of common pleas of the county wherein the real estate is, or shall be located, upon the petition of any one or more of the shareholders or corporators, or their legal representatives, and personal notice to and service upon all known parties in interest, whose places of residence are known, and such further notice, by advertisement, to others interested, as the court may direct, if no reasonable and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, to authorize the sale of such real estate, in fee simple, at either public or private sale, upon such terms as the court may designate, by a trustee to be appointed for that purpose, which trustee, before making such sale, shall give security for the faithful application of the proceeds of such sale according to law, to be approved by the court, in double the probable value of the land to be sold, and the proceeds of such sale shall be distributed by the party making the same, as part of the effects of the defunct corporation, to creditors or shareholders, as the said court may adjudge them to be entitled, and if said corporation had made sale of real estate and had not conveyed the same, such court may decree conveyance in specific execution of such contract in manner aforesaid.

ACT OF 1893, APRIL 26, P. L. 26, SECTION 1.

Whenever any corporation incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth shall be dissolved by judgment of ouster upon proceedings of quo warranto in any court of competent jurisdiction, the said court, or in vacation any of the law judges thereof, shall have power to appoint a receiver, who shall have all the powers of a receiver appointed by a court of chancery to take possession of all the estate, both real and personal thereof, and make distribution of the assets among the persons entitled to receive the same according to law. The powers of such receiver may continue as long as the court deems necessary for said purposes, and he shall be held to supersede an assignee of the corporation in possession.

SUGGESTED ACT.

Second draft of a proposed "Act to provide for the incorporation, regulation, and dissolution of certain business corporations" prepared by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to consider and report upon a revision of the corporation and revenue laws of the Commonwealth.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Those portions of the proposed Act which appear in brackets indicate a change in or an addition to the present statute law.

Over 11,000 copies of the first draft were published and distributed throughout the State. Public hearings were held by the Committee at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie and Scranton. A large number of suggestions were received, and as a result a number of changes in substance and form have been made in the present draft. Attention is called to each change in the notes.

AN ACT

To Provide for the Incorporation, Regulation and Dissolution of Certain Business Corporations.

PART I.—Incorporation.

Section 1. Incorporators.
Section 2. Purposes for which corporation may be formed.
Section 3. Articles of incorporation.
Section 4. Notice that certificate of incorporation has been applied for.
Section 5. Certificate of incorporation.
Section 6. Time when incorporation is completed.
Section 7. Bonus.

PART II.—Organization.

Section 8. Organization meeting.
Section 9. Restrictions on the commencement of business.

PART III.—Corporate Powers.

Section 10. General powers.
Section 11. Power to amend articles of incorporation.
Section 12. Actual increase or reduction of capital stock return and bonus.
Section 13. Power to hold its own shares.
Section 14. Power to hold shares and bonds of other corporations.
Section 15. Power to lease entire corporation property.
Section 16. Power to grant pensions.
Section 17. Bonded indebtedness .
Section 18. Banking powers prohibited.

PART IV.—Capital Stock and Bonds.

Section 19. Character and payment.
Section 20. Issu eof shares or bonds for property.
Section 21. Issue of shares or bonds for labor.
Section 22. Assessments on shares.
Section 23. Default in payment.
Section 24. Preferred stock.
Section 25. Deferred stock.
Section 26. Certificate of stock.
Section 27. Transfer of shares on which assessments are unpaid.
Section 28. Effect of transfer of shares on liability.
Section 29. Unclaimed dividends.

PART V.—Stockholders.

Section 30. Annual stockholders' meeting.
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PART I.

INCORPORATION.

INCORPORATORS.

Section 1. Any three or more natural* persons of full age, one of whom shall be a citizen of Pennsylvania,† may form a corporation under the provisions of this Act.

*A corporation is not such a person as may be an incorporator; see Hall Association of Washington Camp, 26 Pa. C. C. 206 (1901); Central Railroad of N. J. vs. P. R. R. Company, 31 N. J. Eq. 475.

†It is suggested that the requirement that one shall be a citizen of the State be omitted. The tendency of State statutes is to do away with requirements in respect to citizenship and residency of incorporators. Thirty-six States and territories have no such requirements.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH CORPORATION MAY BE FORMED.

Section 2. A corporation may be formed for any lawful business purpose [or purposes]* except that of

(a) The rendering or furnishing, or offer to render or furnish, for public use, of the following service or supplies:

I. The transportation or carriage of persons or property, or both, between points within this Commonwealth, by means of or facilitated by, canals, railroads and railways by whatsoever power operated, by cable lines, traction lines, stage lines, express lines, special car lines, baggage lines, freight and through freight lines, forwarding lines, pipe lines, by log booms or dams, incline planes, turnpike roads, plank roads, boulevards, bridges, tunnels, ferries, vessels or steamships, or by any other form of, or facility in connection with any form of, common carriage of persons or property.

*The change is in accordance with the legislation in the majority of the States, the argument in its favor being, that, while it is clear that a public service business should not be combined with a purely private business, no satisfactory reason has been perceived why persons engaged in a purely private business should be obliged to confine themselves to one purpose. For the protection of their creditors each purpose should be clearly set forth, and this is required in Section 3.

II. The operation, management and control of all docks, wharves, piers, quays, dry-docks, lighters, towing vessels, stations, storage warehouses, grain, and other elevators, ventilating, refrigerating and heating systems or equipment, the provision of food and drink for passengers, and the feeding and watering and care of live stock, in connection with such transportation between points within this Commonwealth, as well as the operation of all other conveniences, appliances, facilities or epuipment utilized in connection with or appertaining to, such transportation or carriage of persons or property, whether the service be common carriage or merely in facilitation of common carriage.

III. The transmission of intelligence between points within this Commonwealth, by electricity or by means of telephone lines or telegraph lines, with or without wires, or by any other method or system of communication, including the operation of all conveniences, appliances, instrumentalities, facilities, or equipment utilized in connection therewith or appertaining thereto.

IV. The collection, production, generation, manufacture, storage, untilization, sale and distribution

within this Commonwealth, of natural and artificial gas, electricity, water, steam, air, vapor, or energy for light, heat, power, fuel, refrigeration or other use, in any form or by any method whatsoever, and the operation of all conveniences, appliances, facilities or equipment utilized in connection therewith, or appertaining thereto.

V. The collection, diversion, storage, utilization, sale and distribution within this Commonwealth, other than for the purpose of sale in bottles, barrels, vats, or similar receptacles, of water for any municipal, domestic, irrigation, reclamation, or manufacturing use, and the operation of all conveniences, appliances, facilities, or equipment utilized in connection therewith or appertaining thereto.

VI. The furnishing within this Commonwealth of sewers or sewage disposal facilities or equipment.

VII. Any other public service business.

(b) Insurance.

(c) Building and loan, banking, or any other business intended to derive profit from the loan and use of money.

(d) Any business which shall need to condemn lands or occupy highways.*

*The object of this suggested statute is to provide a complete statute dealing with the formation, organization, and dissolution of business corporations. It is intended to exclude from the operation of the statute all public service corporations or other corporations requiring special regulations. It may well be that many public service corporations could, with advantage, be incorporated under the suggested statute and then be subjected to special additional regulations. This, however, can only be determined by a careful study of the whole problem of public service corporations, their regulation, and the existing provisions of our statutory law. Therefore, at present, the suggested statute merely repeals the Act of 1874 and its amendments as far as they relate to corporations which can be organized under the provisions of this section. See Repealing Clause, Section 69.

The change in the section as it appeared in the first draft has been to enumerate more specifically the purposes excepted from this Act, particularly with reference to public service. Subsection (a), with the exception of Clause VII, is the same as the definition of "Public Service" in the tentative draft of "A Public Service Commission Law."

In this draft title insurance has been included among the exceptions, as title insurance corporations have the power to receive deposits, i. e., to derive profit from the loan and use of money.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Section 3. (1). The incorporators shall prepare articles of incorporation which shall state:

(a). The name of the proposed corporation [with 'corporation,' 'incorporated,' or 'inc.' as the last word].*

*Kentucky and Virginia have provisions similar to that suggested. Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, and Ohio require "corporation," "company," "association," or a similar word to appear in the name; while Massachusetts and Rhode Island require that the name shall be such as to distinguish a corporation from a partnership.

(b). The purpose [or purposes] for which it is to be formed; [if more than one purpose, each to be stated separately].*

*See Note 3 to Section 2, supra.

(c). The location of its principal office, which shall be in this State.*

*The clause, it is submitted, represents the practical interpretation of the present law.

Existing statutes appear to confuse two distinct things, the principal office and the place where the business of the corporation is transacted. The words "principal office" properly designate the place where the corporate functions are exercised—where the books of the corporation, especially the stock transfer books, are kept. The principal office is a place where the company can be served with process. The place where the company transacts business, i. e., carries on the buying and selling, the mining or manufacturing, or the other business for which it was incorporated, may also be the principal office, but this is not necessarily so. The distinction between office and place of business is pointed out in In re Enterprise Mutual Beneficial Association, 10 Phila. 380 (1875).

The Act of 1874 requires the certificate to state "the place or places where its business is to be transacted." The practical interpretation of the secretary's office makes this provision as if it had required "the place of the principal office." The rules of the office of the secretary, governing applications for letters patent, state that "the designated place of business of the corporation is where the corporate functions are to be exercised, and only one office can be named as such."

The clause as suggested not only carries out the practical interpretation of the secretary's office, but, it is submitted, that inasmuch as it expresses the following principles, its provisions are sound:

1. The location of the principal office should be on a public record for the use and protection of the State, the stockholders and the creditors.

2. A corporation should not be organized under the laws of the State when those who organize it intend regularly to hold directors' and stockholders' meetings and keep all their books beyond the jurisdiction of the State.

3. The place or places where the business, as distinguished from the corporate functions, is carried on, need not be inside the State. There is no reason why a corporation should not carry on business outside the State of its creation, if the State in which it transacts its business concurs.

4. Every change in the place or places where the business is transacted should not require a change in the articles of incorporation, unless the incorporators, in designating the purpose for which the corporation is formed, choose to limit the carrying on of the business to a particular place. Therefore, the incorporators should not be required to state in the articles the place or places where at first they intend to carry on the business, because nothing should be required to be set forth in the articles which there is no reason why the members of the corporation should not be allowed to change without being required to place the change on a public record.

(d). The period of duration, which may be perpetual.

(e) The amount of its capital stock [which shall not be less than five thousand dollars]* and the number and par value of the shares into which it is to be divided.†

*Present legislation limits the maximum amount of the original capital stock; but immediately after organization the capital stock may, by amendment, be indefinitely increased. The Act of 1905, April 22, P. L. 280, Section 1, amending the Act of 1901, Feb. 9, P. L. 3, provides: "That the capital stock, or indebtedness, or both, of any corporation created by general or special law may, with the consent of the persons or bodies corporate holding the larger amount in value of stock, be increased to such an amount in the aggregate of each, without regard to the amount of the other, and regardless of any limitation upon the amount of either, prescribed in any general or special law regulating any such corporation, as it shall deem necessary to accomplish and carry on and enlarge the business and purposes of such corporation. Such increase of either may be made at once or from time to time, as the majority in interest of the stockholders shall determine."

It is submitted that the policy expressed in the Acts of 1901 and 1905 is correct, provided the capitalization is bona fide. Large aggregations of capital, at least when they obtain monopoly of an industry, unquestionably need regulation, but it does not follow that therefore they are in themselves an evil to be prohibited.

Under present legislation, as mentioned above, the capital stock may, after organization, be increased indefinitely. The actual issue of the shares constituting the increase may be made from time to time as the directors may think fit, and the bonus is paid upon the amount of the actual issue only.

The provision that no corporation should be incorporated for less than $5,000 is in accordance with the present practice of the executive department. It is submitted that the practice is sound, and should be incorporated into our statute law.

The following limitations as to the minimum capital stock exists in other States: Alabama ($2,000), Connecticut ($2,000), Delaware ($2,000), Louisiana ($3,000), Maine ($1,000), Massachusetts ($1,000), Michigan ($1,000), Minnesota ($10,000 except in case of manufacturing or mechanical companies, for which there does not seem to be any limit), Missouri ($2,000), Nevada ($2,000), New Hampshire ($1,000), New Jersey ($2,000), New Mexico ($3,000), Vermont ($500). Four States besides Pennsylvania limit the maximum capital stock: Michigan ($25,000,000), Missouri ($50,000,000), New Hampshire ($5,000,000), and Vermont ($1,000,000). Maryland limits the capital stock of mining corporations to $3,000,000.

†Present legislation limits the maximum par value of shares to $100, but no reason is perceived why this should be retained. It appears to be a matter which may well be left to the discretion of the incorporators. In thirty-six States and territories the par value may be any amount.

(f). [If there are to be two or more classes of shares, the amount and description of each, with a statement of the terms, conditions, and preferences (which shall conform to the provisions of sections 24 and 25)] on which they are to be issued.*

*Present legislation requires a statement such as that here suggested in case the corporation issues deferred stock, but where the stock of the corporation when organized is divided into common and preferred stock, no such requirement exists. It is submitted that the rule in the case of the deferred stock should also apply to other classes of stock. The statutes of twenty-nine States and territories contain a provision similar to that suggested, and in at least two other States the usual practice, if the capital stock is to be classified, is to provide for a statement of that fact in the articles of incorporation.

(g). The names and addresses of the incorporators and the number of shares subscribed by each.

(h). The number of directors, which shall not be less than three, and the names and post office addresses of those chosen to serve as directors prior to the organization meeting.*

*This clause expresses the present law. Directors need not be stockholders nor incorporators. Coe vs. Leckrone Coke Co., 30 Pa. C. C. 113 (1904); Corporate Directors, 7 Pa. C. C. 178 (1890). The case of Com. vs. Helms, 8 Pa. C. C. 410 (1890) decided that the Act of 1874 merely required that the first directors be named, but that it was not necessary that they should serve for one year, and that the purpose of the present law was to have dennite persons to manage the affairs of the corporation until by-laws could be adopted and the corporation organized. The Court therefore held that at the first annual election as fixed by the by-laws, new directors could be elected, although the original directors had not served for a full year.

The term "organization meeting" is explained in Section 8 and note.

(i). The name and address of the treasurer, and a statement that ten percentum of the capital stock has been paid in cash to such treasurer.

(2.) The articles of incorporation shall be signed by [each of the incorporators]* and acknowledged by at least two before the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which the principal office of the corporation is to be located, or before any notary public or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, [or before any person of any other State or country before whom a deed may be acknowledged for record in Pennsylvania.]† The two incorporators acknowledging the articles shall at the same time make and subscribe an oath or affirmation, to be endorsed on said articles, that the statements contained therein are true [and that the payment of the ten percentum of the capital stock has been made in good faith and not by way of loan or upon any promise, understanding, or agreement that the same shall be returned, but that it is the intent of the incorporators that the sum so paid shall be retained and treated as part of the capital stock of the corporation.]‡ The articles shall thereupon be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.‖

*Present legislation requires only two of the incorporators to sign. It is submitted that a person's name should not be used as an incorporator on a public record, unless he signs the articles of incorporation, which is the original from which the record is made. Again, present legislation uses apparently interchangeably the words "incorporators" and "subscribers." The word "subscriber" in this connection is unfortunate, as it might be construed to mean a subscriber to the articles, but not to the capital stock. In this Act. Section 67, dealing with definitions, defines the word "incorporator" as a person who subscribes both to the articles and the capital stock, thus requiring an incorporator to be a subscriber to the capital stock.

†The addition is made to permit acknowledgment outside of Pennsylvania.

‡These words are used to prevent existing abuses well known to the profession.

‖Present legislation apparently requires the publication of notice of the intention to apply for a charter before the filing of the articles in the office of the Secretary of State, but the present practice of that office is to require the articles to be on file during the period of publication. This practice, it is submitted, represents sound policy, if it is desired to retain the present provision in regard to publication (see Section 4 and note).

NOTICE THAT A CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR.

Section 4. [Notice of the fact that a certificate of incorporation has been applied for] shall be inserted in at least one newspaper of general circulation, printed in the county in which the principal office of the corporation is to be located, and in the legal journal, if any, designated by rule of court in said county for the publication of legal notices,* for three weeks, setting forth the character and object of the corporation to be formed.†

*The first draft has been changed so as to require publication in one newspaper of general circulation, and in a legal journal, if one has been designated by rule of court for publication of legal notices.

†If this section is to be retained, for reasons stated in note 15 to Section 3 (2), supra, the words in brackets should be included.

It is, however, submitted that there is much to be said in favor of omitting the requirement for publication. The requirement is an inheritance from the time when incorporation was a special act conferring a special privilege. At present, when any three or more citizens of the State have a right to obtain the privilege of conducting their business in corporate form, there would appear to be no special reason for publication of the notice of intention to apply.

Only nine States and territories require such publication, namely: Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Minnesota, Misssissippi, Nebraska, New Mexico and Wyoming.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

Section 5. (1). The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall examine the articles of incorporation, and if he shall find that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, and that the bonus subscribed in Section 7 has been paid, he shall endorse his approval thereon, and the articles, together with proof of publication of the notice as hereinbefore provided, shall be submitted to the Governor, who, if he shall be satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, shall endorse his approval on the said articles, and direct a certificate of incorporation to be issued.* [Provided, however, that no such certificate shall be issued if the name of the proposed corporation is identical with, or so nearly resembles as to be calculated to deceive, that of any other corporation formed under the laws of this Commonwealth or authorized to do business within this Commonwealth.]†

*The only change from the present law here suggested is the formal requirement that the Secretary, as well as the Governor, must be convinced that the things done by the persons applying for incorporation entitle them under the Act to be incorporated. This change, however, expresses present practice in other States. In fact, only two other State. Altoona Gas Co. vs. Gas Co. of Altoona, 17 Pa. C. C. submitted to and approved by the Governor.

†Under present legislation, the corporation is not permitted to change its name to a name conflicting with that of the name of any corporation on the records. In practice, an application for incorporation would be refused if the name conflicted with the name of an existing domestic corporation or foreign corporation authorized to do business in the State. Altoona Gas Co. vs. Gas Co. of Altoona, 17 Pa. C. C. 662 (1896); Bradley Fertilizer Co., 19 Pa. C. C. 241 (1897); Bradley Fertilizer Co. of Phila., 6 D. R. 424 (1897); see generally P. & L. Digest of Decisions, Vol. 3, column 4797, et seq.

Thirty States have a provision prohibiting similarity of names, and twelve of these States extend the prohibition to the names of foreign corporations authorized to do business in the State.

(2). The certificate of incorporation together with the articles of incorporation shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and he shall forthwith furnish to the Auditor General an abstract therefrom showing the name, location of principal office, amount of capital stock, and the name and address of the treasurer of such corporation.

TIME WHEN INCORPORATION IS COMPLETED.

Section 6. (1). [Upon the issuance of the certificate of incorporation the incorporators and their associates and successors shall be a corporation.]*

*Under present law, the incorporation is not complete until the certificate and endorsements are recorded with the recorder of deeds of the proper county. This requirement has resulted in litigation upon the validity of acts done after the letters patent have issued, but before they have been recorder. See Pinkerton vs. Traction Co., 193 Pa. 229 (1899); Guckert vs. Hacke, 159 Pa. 303 (1893); Bank vs. Crowell, 177 Pa. 313 (1896). It has also necessitated the passage from time to time of acts validating, upon proper recording, acts of corporations done after the issuance of letters patent, but before recording. See for example, Act of 1911, March 15, P. L. 17, Section 1. The sub-section suggested removes the cause of the litigation referred to and

does away with the necessity of continually passing validating acts. In this Act, recording with the Recorder of Deeds is required, but it is made a condition precedent not to the incorporation, but to the commencement of business, and personal liability is imposed on the directors and officers if they carry on the business before recording. See infra, Section 9.

(2). The certificate of incorporation, or a copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be [conclusive]* evidence of due incorporation.

*There are two methods of treating the probative force of certificates of incorporation (letters patent). The certificate may be regarded merely as prima facie evidence of incorporation, or it may be regarded as conclusive evidence, in spite of any irregularity in the steps taken to procure the certificate. The inconvenience and injustice resulting from permitting those who have dealt for and with the corporation to allege that it has not been properly incorporated has led the courts, even where the certificate is only prima facie evidence of incorporation, to assert the doctrine that the validity of the certificate cannot be collaterally attacked. Where this doctrine is carried out to its full effect, it results practically in the State being the only party that can go behind the certificate. In this Act, the Secretary of the Commonwealth is required to satisfy himself in regard to the regularity of the application before presenting it to the Governor. The Governor need not issue the certificate unless he also is satisfied that all the requirements of law have been fulfilled. It is submitted that it simplifies the law to make the certificate conclusive evidence of incorporation. If false statements are made in the articles, the charter is subject to be forfeited. (See Section 60, infra.) In suggesting this change in the present law the Act follows the law of Massachusetts and of England.

BONUS.

Section 7. At the time of filing the articles of incorporation the incorporators shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a fee or bonus of one-third of one per centum upon the amount of capital stock specified in the articles of incorporation. In the event of a subsequent increase in the amount of capital stock, a like bonus on such actual increase shall be paid as prescribed in Section 12.*

*Many lawyers have suggested that the bonus be decreased in amount, declaring that a large bonus drives prospective incorporators from the State.

PART II.

ORGANIZATION.

ORGANIZATION MEETING.

Section 8. (1). [The first or organization meeting of every corporation shall be held in this State. A notice, signed by a majority of the directors, designating the time, place and purpose of the meeting, shall be given at least seven days prior to the time fixed for such meeting; Provided, that if all the stockholders shall, in writing, waive the notice and fix a time and place for the meeting, no notice shall be required.

(2). At such meeting the stockholders shall organize by the adoption of by-laws (unless the power to make by-laws is vested in the board of directors by the articles of incorporation) and by the election of directors, who shall hold office until the annual meeting provided for in the by-laws.]*

*The present law has no specific provision concerning the organization meeting. As it is customary and practically necessary to hold such a meeting before the commencement of business, it is submitted that it is better to provide specifically that the meeting shall be held. Twenty-seven States expressly provide for an organization meeting. Of these, five require such organization to take place before incorporation, and five require it before the commencement of business, while the statutes in the other States apparently contemplate the holding of the meeting before the transaction of business.

The second sub-section modifies the present law to some extent by requiring the directors to be elected at the first meeting. Under present law the by-laws fix the time for election of directors and a majority of the stockholders may insist upon an election on the date appointed, even though the directors named in the articles of incorporation have not served for one year. Com. vs. Helms, 8 Pa. P. C. 410 (1890). See note 11, Section 3 (1h).

RESTRICTIONS IN THE COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS.

Section 9. (1). No corporation shall commence business or exercise any borrowing powers until:

(a). [The organization meeting, as prescribed in Section 8, shall have been held.]

(b). [Fifty per centum of the amount of capital stock specified in the articles of incorporation shall have been subscribed.]*

*There is no provision in the present law requiring that any definite amount of capital stock shall be subscribed before the corporation begins business, though the requirement that ten per cent. must be paid in prior to incorporation indirectly requires that at least that amount must be subscribed prior to beginning business. It is submitted that the provisions requiring ten per cent. of the capital to be paid in cash before incorporation does not afford sufficient protection to creditors. The clause requiring fifty per cent. to be subscribed before the commencement of business is inserted for consideration. A few lawyers have even suggested that the entire capital should be subscribed before the charter is granted.

The following is a summary of the provisions of those States whose statutes deal with the subject.

Before incorporation:

Alabama—Payment of 25 per cent.
District of Columbia—Subscription of all, payment of 10 per cent.
Illinois—Subscription of all, payment of 50 per cent.
Michigan—Subscription of 50 per cent., payment of 10 per cent.
Missouri—Subscription of all, payment of 50 per cent.
South Carolina—Subscription of 50 per cent., payment of 20 per cent.
Texas—Subscription of all, payment of 50 per cent.
Utah—Payment of 10 per cent.

Before transaction of business:

Connecticut—Payment of $1,000.
Delaware—Payment of $1,000.
Florida—Payment of 10 per cent.
Georgia—Payment of 10 per cent.
Kansas—Payment of 20 per cent.
Kentucky—Subscription of 50 per cent.
Nebraska—Subscription of 10 per cent. (manufacturing corporations).
Nevada—Payment of $1,000.
New Jersey—Payment of $1,000.
New Mexico—Payment of $2,000.
New York—Payment of $500.
Ohio—Subscription of 10 per cent.
Oregon—Subscription of 50 per cent.
Vermont—Payment of 25 per cent.
Washington—Subscription of all.
Wisconsin—Subscription of 50 per cent., payment of 10 per cent.

(c). The certificate of incorporation and the articles of incorporation shall have been recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the county where the principal office of the corporation is located.*

*A change is made so as to require the original certificate and articles to be recorded, and not a copy thereof.

(d). [A report, signed and sworn to by the majority of the directors, stating that the aforesaid conditions have been complied with shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.]*

*If the above restrictions on the commencement of business are proper, the Secretary should have some formal record that they have been complied with.

(2). If any corporation shall commence business before such report shall have been filed, the directors, except those dissenting therefrom, who shall have caused their dissent to be entered upon the minutes of the directors at the time, or who, being absent, shall have caused their dissent therefrom to be so entered upon learning of such action, shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts of the corporation incurred or entered into before such report shall be filed.*

*The method by which a dissenting director can exempt himself from liability is taken from the Act of April 17 (1869), P. L. 71, Section 2, relating to liability of directors of certain corporations who know that the treasurer is mixing the funds of the corporation with his own funds.

PART III.

CORPORATE POWERS.

GENERAL POWERS.

Section 10. Every corporation shall have power:

(a). To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited by its articles of incorporation, and when no period is limited thereby, perpetually, subject to the power of the General Assembly under the Constitution of this State.*

*This is the present law, except that the words "or by this Act," after the words "and when no period is limited thereby," are omitted as unnecessary.

(b). To maintain and defend judicial proceedings.

(c). To make and use a comon seal and alter the same at pleasure.

(d). To take, hold and convey such real and personal property as the purpose of the corporation requires.*

*An examination of the statutes under the present law shows that all corporations incorporated under clause 18 can hold such real property as the purpose of the corporation requires. Companies for the purchase and sale of real estate are at present limited in respect to the amount of real property which they can hold, as are also corporations included within the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of 1874.

(e). To appoint and remove such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation requires, and to allow them suitable compensation.

(f). To enter into any obligation necessary to the transaction of its ordinary affairs.

(g). To carry on its corporate business, or so much thereof as is convenient, beyond the limits of this State.*

*These are practically all common law powers. The power to make by-laws is omitted from this section, because it is specifically provided for in Section 37. Present legislation expressly grants the right given in clause (g) to clause 18 corporations, but makes no provision in regard to other corporations.

POWER TO AMEND ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Section 11. (1). Any corporation may, as prescribed in this section, change its name, its period of duration, [change, reduce or add to the purpose or purposes for which it was incorporated],* or otherwise amend its articles of incorporation: Provided, That the articles of amendment shall contain only such provision as it would be lawful and proper to insert in original articles of incorporation made at the time of making such amendment.

*This is a change in the present law. Under the broad powers of amendment provided for in most States, the purpose may be changed. Twenty-four States expressly authorize such a change, while in seventeen others the power of amendment is so broad that in most cases it includes a change in the purpose. Only six States, including Pennsylvania, expressly prohibit it. The statutes of Massachusetts and Indiana contain provisions for the purchase of the stock of a dissenting stockholder. The difficulty of this provision is that it involves the employment of the capital stock of the corporation in the purchase of its own shares, thus tending to injure creditors.

The power to reduce the purposes is expressly given in this draft.

(2). The proposed amendment shall be adopted by a majority of the entire number of the board of directors, and submitted to a vote of the stockholders at any regular annual meeting or special meeting, notice that such amendment would be considered thereat having been given at least thirty days before such meeting: Provided, That if it is proposed to amend the articles so as to authorize an an increase or reduction of the amount of the capital stock of a corporation, notice shall be given at least sixty days before such meeting.

(3). If at such meeting a majority in interest of the stockholders shall vote for such amendment, articles of amendment shall be prepared setting forth such amendment and containing a statement that they have been regularly adopted as prescribed: [Provided, That if it is proposed to change or add to the purpose or purposes, it shall be necessary for two-thirds in interest of the stockholders to vote for such amendment.]

(4). The articles of amendment shall be signed by a majority of the directors and acknowledged by at least two of the subscribers before any person authorized by this Act to take acknowledgment of original articles of incorporation. The two directors acknowledging the articles of amendment shall at the same time make and subscribe an oath or affirmation, to be endorsed on the said articles of amendment, that the statements contained therein are true.

(5). The articles of amendment [together with the written assent, in person or by proxy, of a majority in interest of the stockholders, or, in the case of a change in or addition to the purpose or purposes, of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders]* shall thereupon be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall examine the same and if he shall find that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, he shall issue a certificate of amendment, unless such proposed amendment increasese the period of duration of the corporation, or changes or adds to the purpose or purposes of the corporation, in which case the Secretary shall endorse his approval on the articles of amendment and submit them to the Governor, who, if he is satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, shall endorse his approval thereon and direct a certificate of amendment to issue.

*The provision requiring the stockholders to give written assent in person or by proxy, is taken from the New Jersey statute, Acts of 1896, April 21, Session Laws 277, Section 27.

At present a change in name requires a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders in interest. Under this sub-section, a majority in interest would be sufficient.

The Act of 1883, June 13, P. L. 122, and its amendment, the Act of 1905, March 3, P. L. 93 (see present legislation), requires the application to be made to the Governor, and letters patent to be issued by him, following in this respect the method of original incorporation. An examination of present legislation, however, will show that amendments involving a change of name, increase and decrease of capital stock, change of par value of shares, and change of principal office, can all be effected without the action of the Governor. On the other hand, re-chartering, or increasing the period of duration of a corporation, requires the action of the Governor. The sub-section as drawn, therefore, carries out the spirit of the present law, that all important changes should be passed on by the Governor. The requirement that the Secretary shall issue a certificate of amendment for all other changes, and therefore for changes involving increase and decrease of capital stock, change in par value of stock, change of name, and location of principal office, is in addition to the requirements of the present law.

Publication of amendments is required in the Act of 1883, supra, in regard to amendments generally, but is not provided for in the statutes which deal with specific changes. (See present legislation.)

It should be noted that no bonus is required to be paid if the period of duration is extended. This also appears to be a change in the present law. As in the original articles the period may be made perpetual, no reason is perceived why the bonus should be repaid for an extension.

(6). The amendment shall take effect upon the issuance of the certificate of amendment. Such certificate of amendment, or copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary of of the Commonwealth, shall be [conclusive]* evidence of such amendment.

*See Note 20, Section 6 (2), supra.

(7). The certificate of amendment, together with the articles of amendment, shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in a book kept by him for that purpose, and he shall forthwith certify the said change or amendment to the Auditor General.

(8). The certificate of amendment and the artcles of amendment shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in which the certificate of incorporation and the original articles of corporation were recorded. [The Recorder of Deeds, upon the recording of the said certificate of amendment, shall issue a certificate that the same has been recorded, and the said certificate, signed by the Recorder, shall be filed by the corporation in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. If the certificate of the Recorder of Deeds shall not be filed in the office of the Secretary within thirty days after the date of the issuance of the certificate of amendment, the Secretary shall give

notice, in writing, to the corporation of the default. If the corporation shall fail to comply with the requirements of this sub-section within ten days after the receipt of such notice, it shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars a day for each day thereafter during which the default shall continue, to be recovered in an action brought by the Attorney General on behalf of the Commonwealth.]*

*The Act of 1883, June 13, P. L. 122 (see present legislation regarding general amendments), and also the Act of 1903, April 22, P. L. 251, Section 1, regarding change of name, require recording in the office of the recorder of deeds before the amendment takes effect. If recording in the office of the recorder of deeds is required for the protection of creditors and others in the case of original corporation, it seems unquestionable that such recording should also be required in the case of amendments to the charter.

The suggested sub-section follows the requirements of this Act in making the action of the Secretary in issuing the certificate the point of time at which the amendment takes effect. See Note 19, Section 6 (1), supra.

The provision for a penalty for non-recording is new. It follows the principle adopted throughout this Act in prescribing specific penalties for violation of any important provision, the penalty being stated immediately after the provision.

A change is made in this draft so as to require the artices of amendement to be recorded, and not a copy thereof.

ACTUAL INCREASE OR REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK —RETURN AND BONUS.

Section 12. (1). If the articles of incorporation of any corporation shall be amended as prescribed in section 11 of this Act, so as to authorize an increase of a reduction in the amount of the capital stock, the increase or reduction may be made thereafter at such time or times as shall be determined by the directors, [but nothing in this Act shall be held to permit the reduction of the capital stock of the corporation to an amount less than the total indebtedness of the corporation, or to permit the distribution of the capital of the corporation among its stockholders without the payment or consent of its creditors, or to relieve the owners of any stock from any liability].*

*The proviso is new to our statutory law. The last two provisions unquestionably express the common law. It is suggested that the reduction of the capital stock of the corporation to an amount less than the total indebtedness of the corporation should also be prohibited. The prohibition is embodied in the statutes of eleven States. In twenty-two other States there are various provisions designed to protect creditors, as, for example, that a reduction of the capital stock shall not prejudice or impair the rights of creditors. In Delaware there can be no reduction until all the debts of the corporation are either secured or discharged.

(2). Upon any actual increase or reduction, it shall be the duty of the president or treasurer of such corporation, within thirty days thereafter, to make return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under oath, of the amount of such increase or reduction actually made, and concurrently therewith, if the capital stock shall have been increased, such corporation shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a bonus of one-third of the one per centum on the amount of the actual increase. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause such return to be recorded in a book kept by him for that purpose, and shall furnish a copy of the same to the Auditor General.

(3). In case of neglect or omission to make said return, such corporation shall be subject to a penalty of $5,000 in addition to the bonus, which penalty shall be collected on an account settled by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, as accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth are settled and collected.

POWER TO HOLD ITS OWN SHARES.

Section 13. (1). No corporation shall have the power to purchase or otherwise acquire directly or indirectly any share or shares of its own capital stock except:

(a). [When the par value of the share or shares so purchased or otherwise acquired shall have been paid in full] and the consideration for such share or shares shall be paid out of the surplus or net profits of the corporation; or

(b). When such share or shares shall have been forfeited for non-payment of calls or assessments as prescribed in Section 23; or

(c). When such share or shares shall have been purchased from a dissenting stockholder as prescribed in Section 57.*

*At present, in this State, a corporation can invest in its own stock. Dock vs. Schlicter Cordage Co., 167 Pa. 370 (1895); but not when the corporation is insolvent, Columbian Bank's Estate, 147 Pa. 422 (1892); see also the provisions of the Act of 1868 under Present Legislation.

The statutes of a majority of the States have no express provision upon this subject. In Rhode Island and West Virginia the power is granted, and also in Connecticut, if three-fourths of the stockholders approve; in Delaware, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, the surplus may be used to purchase the stock of the corporation. In Connecticut, Kentucky and New York, power is given to corporations to take their own stock to prevent loss upon debts previously contracted. In Wyoming, a corporation is prohibited from investing in its own stock.

It is submitted that prima facie such an investment is wrong. It reduces, at least temporarily, the capital stock, which is the fund on which creditors rely for payment. On the other hand, there would appear to be no reason why the corporation should not invest its surplus in its stock, except where the stock is not full paid, in which latter case, to the extent to which it is not full paid, the fund in which the creditors rely is diminished as long as the stock is held by the corporation. The present section is drafted to express this view of the law.

[(2). If any corporation, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall purchase or otherwise acquire any share or shares of its own capital stock, whose par value shall not have been paid in full, or if the consideration for such share or shares shall be paid out of the capital stock, the directors under whose administration it occurs, except those dissenting thereto, who shall have filed their objections with the secretary of the corporation at the time, or who, being absent, shall have so filed their objections upon learning of such action, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation, (a) where the par value shall not have been paid in full, for an amount equal to the amount remaining unpaid on said share or shares, unless said share or shares shall have been reissued to a bona fide purchaser; and also (b) where the consideration for such share or shares shall have been paid out of the capital stock, for an amount equal to the amount of the capital stock so withdrawn, except that if the said share or shares shall have been resold the amount for which the directors shall be liable shall be reduced by the amount actually paid for such share or shares by the purchaser.

If the directors shall refuse or neglect, for sixty days after such share or shares shall have become the property of the corporation, to bring action in the name of the corporation to enforce the said liability, any director, or any stockholder, or any judgment creditor of the corporation, may maintain such action in the name and on behalf of the corporation.]*

*If part of the capital stock is employed in the purchase of shares of the corporation's own stock, the protection to creditors is lessened to the extent of the amount so employed. In such case, it is submitted that there should be an immediate liability imposed on those who have wrongfully expended the capital, to replace the amount so expended, instead of compelling creditors to wait until the insolvency of the company, when the directors responsible for the act may no longer be connected with the company and may be difficult to reach. Where the corporation, even with its surplus, purchases stock not full paid, to protect fully the creditors of the company, the directors should be required to pay at once to the corporation the amount unpaid on the stock. The liability of the directors under this section, it will be noted, is terminated or reduced whenever the stock is resold to a bona fide purchaser. If the sale does not take place until after the directors have been subjected to the liability, the loss falls on the directors. This, it is submitted, is as it should be, because the act of the directors in authorizing the purchase of the stock was wrongful, and at the time the liability was enforced their act had impaired the capital of the corporation. The fact that subsequently a circumstance has occurred which would restore the capital of the company, even though the directors had not been made to restore it, does not give the directors any equity.

[(3). Shares of the capital stock of a corporation, belonging legally or equitably to such corporation, shall not be voted upon, directly or indirectly.]*

*This expresses the common law.

[(4). Nothing in this section shall be held to prevent a corporation from acquiring any fully paid shares of its own capital stock by way of gift or bequest, or from receiving any share or shares of its own stock in satisfaction of a debt due the corporation which cannot be collected in any other manner.]

POWER TO HOLD SHARES AND BONDS OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

Section 14. (1). Any corporation may purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of the shares of the capital stock of, or any bonds, securities, or evidences of indebtedness created by, any other corporation or corporations of this Commonwealth, and while the owner of the said stock may exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon: [Provided, That such corporation shall at no one time be possessed of the legal or equitable title to more than twenty per centum of the total number of shares then issued and outstanding of the capital stock of any one other corporation.]*

*The limitation contained in this section, if adopted, would produce an important change in the present law. It would prohibit what is known as the "pyramid" and other forms of purchase for control. At the same time, the limitation, in view of the large number of corporations whose stock may be purchased, in no wise curtails the ability of the corporation to make purchases for the purpose of investment.

(2). [If any corporation shall at any one time be possessed of the legal or equitable title to more than twenty percentum of the shares, then issued and outstanding, of the capital stock of any other corporation, any stockholder of the corporation holding such stock, or any stockholder of the corporation whose stock is so held, may maintain a suit in equity to enjoin the said corporation from exercising the right to vote on the said stock in excess of the twenty per centum, or from exercising any other rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereon, and to enforce the sale thereof.]

POWER TO LEASE ENTIRE CORPORATION PROPERTY.

Section 15. Any corporation may, with the consent of a majority in interest of its stockholders, obtained at any regular annual meeting or special meeting duly called, lease its corporate business, in whole or in part, together with the property incident thereto, to, or enter into contracts for the use or lease of the corporate business, in whole or in part, together with the property incident thereto, of, any other corporation formed for the same purpose or purposes, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the said corporation. The corporation so leasing may use and operate such property in accordance with the contract or lease, and may guarantee the payment of the bonds, and the interest thereon, of the corporation whose property is so leased.*

*The section is intended to cover the case in which the corporation desires to take over, by way of lease, the business, or a part of the business, of another corporation, or to part, by way of a lease, with its own business, or a portion of its business, to another corporation. It has nothing to do and is believed to be so worded that it does not cover the ordinary case of the lease of specific property which the corporation does not desire to sell and for which it has no present use.

The present legislation seems on the whole to have the same object, but that object is affected, so far as clause 18 corporations are concerned, by the provision that every lease of the real property of such corporations shall be submitted to a vote of the stockholders.

POWER TO GRANT PENSIONS.

Section 16. Any corporation may grant allowances or pensions to employees for faithful and long continued services, who have, in such service, become old, infirm or disabled: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any director of any such corporation who is not an officer.*

*Words "or officer" omitted from this draft, as no reason is perceived why an officer should not be pensioned.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Section 17. Any corporation may be authorized to issue bonds or to increase its bonded indebtedness, and may secure the same by mortgage on all or any part of its property or franchises, or both, by the same method as an increase in capital stock is authorized under the provisions of Section 11. When any such issue or increase is authorized the actual issue or increase may be made thereafter at such time or times as shall be determined by the directors; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be held to compel a resort to the process herein provided in the case of indebtedness contracted in the usual course of the corporation business.*

*The suggested section is confined to bonded indebtedness, which, it is submitted, is the only subject in regard to the creation of indebtedness which requires legislative regulation. This section deals with the method of creating and increasing bonded indebtedness. The method prescribed for increasing stock is followed, authority being first secured from the Secretary of the Commonwealth after the approval of the stockholders, and the actual issue or increase being made at such time or times as directors shall thereafter determine.

Present legislation, though not in terms confined to bonded indebtedness, has been practically so interpreted by the courts. The constitutional provision cited under Present Legislation, which prohibits the increase of indebtedness except with the consent of a majority of the stockholders, obtained at a meeting held after sixty days' notice, has been held not to apply to indebtedness created in the ordinary course of business, Manhattan vs. Phalan, 128 Pa. 110 (1889); Powell vs. Blair, 133 Pa. 550 (1890); Quaker City National Bank vs. Gilkeson, 18 Pa. C. C. 557 (1896). It has also been held that this provision does not apply to mortgages executed to creditors in exchange for other securities, Ahl vs. Rhoades, 84 Pa. 319 (1877), or to mortgages given to raise funds for the purpose of paying off incumbrances, in order to protect a debt due to the corporation, Lewis vs. Jeffries, 86 Pa. 340 (1877), or to secure debts incurred in the purchase or improvement of the property. An issue of bonds, however, is within the constitutional prohibition. Maas vs. Penna., &c., Co., 1 Mona. 497 (1889).

Words "subject to the limitation prescribed in Section 18" are omitted in this draft because Section 18 is taken out.

In the first tentative draft, Section 18, a limitation was imposed on bonded indebtedness secured by mortgage or lien on all or any part of the property or franchises of the company, the provision being that the bonded indebtedness so secured could not be greater than the amount of the paid in capital stock. This provision has been omitted from the present draft because further investigation has convinced the Committee that it is unwise to interfere to such an extent with the business management of the corporation.

The present law really imposes no restriction. The mortgage securing the first issue of bonds is limited to one-half of the amount of the capital stock paid in, but thereafter the indebtedness may be increased indefinitely and the mortgage securing the same may be for any amount.

The limitation on the amount of indebtedness which a corporation may incur, as provided in the statutes of the various States, is as follows: In Illinois and Wyoming, the directors are liable if the indebtedness exceeds the amount of the capital stock; in Kansas, Ohio, and Texas, the power to borrow money is limited by the amount of the capital stock; in North and South Dakota and Oklahoma, the indebtedness must not exceed the subscribed capital stock; in Rhode Island, it must not exceed the paid in capital stock, while in Tennessee, the directors are liable if it exceeds the paid in capital stock; in Arizona, Iowa, and Nebraska, the indebtedness must not exceed two-thirds of the capital stock, and in Vermont, two-thirds of the paid in capital stock; in Missouri, the bonded indebtedness is limited to the amount of the capital stock, and in Washington, to ten times the amount of the capital stock; in New Hampshire, the indebtedness must not exceed one-half of the value of the corporate property.

BANKING POWERS PROHIBITED.

Section 18. No corporation shall by any implication or construction be deemed to possess the power to carry on the business of discounting bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, or of receiving deposits, or of buying and selling bills of exchange, nor shall it issue any bill, note, check or other evidence of debt for circulation as money.*

*The section as drafted is intended to express in more concise language the present law.

PART IV.

CAPITAL STOCK AND BONDS.

CHARACTER AND PAYMENT.

Section 19. (1). Shares of the capital stock shall be deemed personal property.

(2). No corporation shall issue either bonds or stock except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness in any form shall be void.

(3). No note or obligation given by a stockholder, whether secured by pledge or otherwise, shall be considered as a payment of any part of the capital stock.

ISSUE OF SHARES OR BONDS FOR PROPERTY.

Section 20. (1). [If it is proposed to issue any shares or bonds in consideration for property to be purchased or otherwise acquired by the corporation, a certificate signed and sworn to by a majority of the directors and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall contain a statement setting forth:

(a). If tangible property is to be purchased or otherwise acquired, its location, quality and description, and the number and par value of the shares or the number and value of the bonds to be issued therefor, and if intangible property is to be purchased or acquired, a full description thereof and the number and par value of the shares or the number and value of the bonds to be issued therefor.

(b). The names and post office addresses of the owners of said property, and which of them, if any, are incorporators, officers, directors or stockholders of the corporation.

(c). If the owners of said property, or any of them, are incorporators, or, if after incorporation, officers, directors or stockholders of the corporation, a statement of the prices paid or agreed to be paid by them for the property so to be sold or transferred to the corporation, and copies of all contracts by which the said owners acquired the ownership to said property or the control thereof.]

(2). [It shall thereupon be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to appoint two or more appraisers, who shall personally examine the said property and estimate the fair cash value thereof, and report such estimated valuation to the Secretary in a statement signed and sworn to by each appraiser. The Secretary shall fix the compensation of such appraisers, which shall be paid by the corporation.]

(3). [The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall then issue a certificate specifying the valuation of the property as appraised, or such other valuation as may be approved by him, and in no case shall the total par value of the shares or the value of the bonds issued therefor exceed such approved valuation. The valuation as approved shall be conclusive against all persons.]

(4). Shares so issued in consideration for the said property shall be deemed to be fully paid, but in all statements and reports of the corporation they shall be stated or reported as issued for property, and not as issued for money.

(5). [If any corporation shall issue any shares or any bonds for property in violation of the provisions of this section such issue shall be void, and a decree of cancellation shall be entered in an action brought by the Attorney General on behalf of the Commonwealth, and any property received for the said shares or bonds, or its equivalent in value, shall be returned to the former owner or owners theeof, subject, however, in the case of an illegal issue of stock, to the prior payment of all creditors who have extended credit to the corporation on the faith of such issue. The directors under whose administration such illegal issue of stock is made, except those dissenting thereto, who shall have filed their objections with the secretary of the corporation at the time, or who, being absent, shall have so filed their objections upon learning of such action, shall be jointly and severally liable to any creditor for any loss or damage caused by such issue.]*

*The suggested section changes the law of the State. At present stock or bonds may be issued for property, though the property may be greatly overvalued, without any resulting liability, no matter how great the loss to creditors, if the creditors fail to prove fraud. There is no method of preventing intentional overvaluation. The suggested section reflects the idea that it is better to prevent, if possible, overvaluation, than imposed liability for harm resulting from overvaluation. It is submitted that the only practical method of doing this is to provide for an official investigation and appraisement of the property before the stock or bonds are issued. When the official investigation is had, it is only proper that it should be conclusive, even though an error may have been made by the appraisers. This is provided for in sub-section 3.

If the section is adopted, it is not likely that anyone will issue stock or bonds for property without complying with its provisions. Sub-section 5, therefore, is not as important as it would be if sub-section 3 did not provide that the valuation as approved should be conclusive against all persons. Sub-section 5 is drawn on the theory that the issue of stock or bonds in violation of the section is a wholly unauthorized issue. There is, therefore, no liability on the person who has contributed the property to make up the difference, if any, between the actual value and the value of stock which he has received. On the other hand, he has been a party to a transaction, which has perhaps caused the company to announce that it has capital stock paid in to a certain amount, which assertion is false. The holder of the unauthorized issue of stock, therefore, should not, it is submitted, be allowed to obtain the property which he has transferred to the company, or its equivalent in value, until all the creditors of the corporation who have extended credit to the company on the faith of the stock being full paid shall have been satisfied.

The part of sub-section 5 declaring the issue void is taken from the Iowa statute. The Iowa statute, as well as the proposed Federal Incorporation Act (H. R. 20142, Sixty-first Congress, Section 2), provide for official investigation similar to this section. The English and Continental statutes provide for an elaborate investigation by the shareholders. It is submitted that such an investigation, while it protects shareholders, does not protect creditors or subsequent purchasers of stocks or bonds.

In the first tentative draft expressions of opinion as to the advisability of the provisions of this section were especially solicited. The Committee has received a number of communications condemning the method prescribed in this section, the main objections being the delay and the administrative machinery involved.

The Committee believes that these objections have great force, at least until the question of the organization of a department competent to administer the provisions is carefully investigated. If the Act is to go into force at once the Committee would recommend that sub-section 1 be so altered as to require the certificate to be signed and sworn to by all the directors, that an affidavit of at least a majority of the directors that they have personally examined the property, and that the value fixed is, in their judgment, fair and reasonable, be endorsed on the certificate; that sub-sections 2 and 3 be omitted, and sub-section IV be changed to read as follows: "Shares so issued in consideration for the said property shall, in all statements and reports of the corporation, be stated or reported as issued for property and not as issued for money."

ISSUE OF SHARES OR BONDS FOR LABOR.

Section 21. (1). If it is proposed to issue any shares or bonds in consideration for labor done or services performed for the corporation, a certificate, signed and sworn to by a majority of the directors and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall contain a statement setting forth:

(a). A specific description of the nature of such labor or services, and the number and par value of the shares, or the number and value of the bonds to be issued therefor.

(b). The name and post office address of the persons to whom such shares or bonds are to be issued, and which of them, if any, are incorporators, officers, directors or stockholders of the corporation.

(2). It shall thereupon be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to make such investigation as he shall deem necessary, and to issue a certificate specifying the valuation of the labor or services as approved by him, and in no case shall the total par value of the shares, or the value of the bonds, issued therefor, exceed such approved valuation. The valuation as approved shall be conclusive against all persons.

(3). Shares so issued in consideration for the said labor or services shall be deemed to be fully paid, but in all statements and reports of the corporation they shall be stated or reported as issued for labor or services and not as issued for money.

(4). If any corporation shall issue any shares or any bonds in consideration for labor done or services performed in violation of the provisions of this section, such issue shall be void, and a decree of cancellation shall be entered in an action brought by the Attorney General on behalf of the Commonwealth, and the value of such labor or services shall constitute a claim against the corporation, subject, however, in the case of an illegal issue of stock, to the prior payment of all creditors who have extended credit to the corporation on the faith of such issue. The directors under whose administration such illegal issue of stock is made, except those dissenting thereto, who shall have caused their dissent to be filed with the secretary of the corporation at the time, or who being absent, shall have caused their dissent to be so filed upon learning of such action, shall be jointly and severally liable to any creditor for any loss or damage caused by such issue.*

*See note to Section 20. A great majority of States allow the issue of stock for labor or services. It is not permitted in the District of Columbia, Kansas, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee, and apparently not in Connecticut.

If the Act is to go into force at once, the same changes are suggested as recommended in the concluding part of the note to Section 20, supra.

ASSESSMENTS ON SHARES.

Section 22. All subscriptions to the capital stock shall be paid in such installments and at such times as the directors may require.*

*The section as approved expresess the present law, except that it does not embody the provisions of the Act of 1874 in relation to clause 18 corporations, requiring a certificate to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds when the last installment is paid. The use of this provision is not manifest, in view of the reports which are required to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. See section 47, infra. If it is desirable to retain the provision it should apply to every payment made on capital stock.

DEFAULT IN PAYMENT.

Section 23. (1). If the owner of any share or shares shall fail to pay any assessment due thereon, he shall be liable to pay in addition to the amount due and unpaid, at the rate of one-half of one percentum per month for the delay of such payment, and the directors may cause suit to be brought for the recovery of the amount due and unpaid, together with the penalty of one-half of one percentum per month as aforesaid, or they may direct a sale as herein provided.

(2). If the owner of any shares shall for thirty days after the time appointed for payment, fail to pay any assessment due thereon, the board of directors may direct the treasurer of the corporation to sell at public auction a sufficient number of shares of such delinquent owner to pay all assessments then due from him with necessary and incidental charges thereon. [The treasurer shall give notice of the time and place appointed for such sale, and of the amount due on each share to such delinquent owner personally, or by mail directed to him at his address as it appears on the books of the corporation, at least three weeks before the time appointed for the sale.]* The treasurer shall also advertise such notice three weeks successively bofore the day appointed for the sale in some newspaper published in the county in which the sale is to take place. The treasurer shall transfer the shares sold to the purchaser, who shall be entitled to a certificate therefor.

*This requirement for private notice is in addition to the requirements of the present law. It is submitted that if a person's property is to be sold, and the person selling it—the corporation—has his address on its books, a written notice of the sale should be given to the person whose property interest is to be affected.

(3). [If a sufficient amount shall not be paid at such sale to pay all assessments due, with necessary and incidental charges, the treasurer may refuse to sell the shares, and the board of directors may declare them to be forfeited to the corporation, together with all previous payments thereon. The said shares, if forfeited, may be reissued, or subscriptions therefor may be received, as in the case of shares not issued or subscribed for; but as long as the said shares remain the property of the corporation, the previous owner thereof shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, remain liable to the creditors of the corporation for an amount equal to the amount unpaid on the said shares in the same manner as if he were still the owner thereof.]*

*Forfeiture of the stock and all previous payments thereon is added to provide for a case in which the stock cannot be sold for a sufficient amount. The same provision appears in the statutes of Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. In six other States and the District of Columbia, the stock and all previous payments thereon may be forfeited at once for non-payment, no provision being made for sale.

If forfeiture is to be added to the present rights of the company, the provision in sub-section 3—that as long as the shares remain the property of the corporation the previous owner thereof shall be liable to the creditors—seems necessary to protect forfeiture from being used by the corporation in collusion with the stockholder, to enable the stockholder to avoid his liability. The provision does not appear in any American statute but is practically embodied in the English Companies Act, being one of the provisions in the fixed by-laws appended to that Act, which are binding unless further by-laws are adopted and registered.

PREFERRED STOCK.

Section 24. (1). Any corporation may be authorized to issue preferred stock by so providing in its articles of incorporation. If it is proposed to issue preferred stock after incorporation, the provisions of sections 11 and 12 in relation to an increase of capital stock shall be followed.

(2). Holders of such preferred stock shall be entitled to receive such dividends thereon as the articles of incorporation or articles of amendment thereof may provide, or, in the absence of any provision in said articles, as the board of directors may prescribe at the time of the issuance of such stock, but such dividends shall be payable only out of the net earnings of the corporation.*

*The section as submitted follows the Act of 1874, section 16 (see Present Legislation), except that the power of the board of directors to fix the dividends, which is unlimited in the section referred to, is limited in the suggested section by any provision in respect to the rate and character of the dividend which may be in the original articles or in an amendment thereto. Again, it is provided in the suggested section that the classes of stock, with their preferences, shall be stated in the articles of incorporation or in an amendment. See note 10, section 3 (f).

If the Act of 1873, April 28, P. L. 79, section 1 (see Present Legislation) is still in force, it is submitted that its provisions are wholly unnecessary, because, if the right to issue preferred stock is in the articles of incorporation or an amendment thereto, the terms under which the stock may be issued, provided the dividends are paid out of net earnings and not out of capital, are purely a matter of contract.

DEFERRED STOCK.

Section 25. Any corporation may, by so providing in its articles of incorporation, be authorized to issue deferred stock in payment for property, subject to the provisions of section 20; if after incorporation, the issuance of such deferred stock shall be authorized by the same method as the issuance of preferred stock may be authorized under section 24. The holders of such deferred stock may be made to await payments of dividends thereon until out of the net earnings such dividends shall have been declared and paid upon the other stock of the corporation as the articles of incorporation or the articles of amendment may provide, or, in the absence of such provision, as the directors may prescribe at the time of the issuance of such stock.*

*It will be noted that the provision in regard to special stock (see Present Legislation) is omitted. The provision for special stock, as it appears in the Act of 1874, creates a class of stockholders who have a right, on the payment of the creditors of the corporation, to demand that the remaining property of the corporation be devoted to payment to them of the principal on their investment, together with interest. They therefore practically become deferred creditors with power to vote. There would appear to be nothing useful in the provision which cannot be obtained by a contract among the stockholders.

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

Section 26. (1). Each stockholders shall be entitled to receive a certificate, signed by the president or vice president or other officer designated by the board of directors, countersigned by the treasurer and sealed with the common seal of the corporation, certifying the number and class of shares owned by him and the par value thereof. [If the shares represented by the certificate are not full paid, such certificate shall have printed or stamped upon its face, in enlarged letters and different colored ink from that used in the body of the certificate, the words "not full paid."]*

*The suggested provisions in relation to stock that is not full paid are beyond the provisions of the present law.

In Connecticut, Iowa, and New Hampshire, no certificate can be issued until the shares are full paid. In five other States, California, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, and West Virginia, the certificates must show the amount paid on the shares.

In England under the Companies Act, a different certificate is issued prior to full payment than that issued upon full payment. This follows the Continental system, which in general distinguishes between the certificate which is issued before full payment, and that issued on full payment. Stock paid in full can, as a rule, on the Continent, only be transferred in the books of the company, while the holder of full paid stock can have a certificate, transfer of which by delivery transfers the title to the shares.

(2). [If any certificate representing shares not full paid shall be issued without having the words "not full paid" printed or stamped upon it as aforesaid, all directors, officers or agent or agents of the corporation responsible therefore shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for an amount equal to the amount remaining unpaid on the shares represented by the certificate so issued. If a

majority of the directors shall refuse or neglect, for sixty days after the issuance of said certificate, to bring action in the name of the corporation to enforce the said liability, any director or any stockholder or any judgment creditor of the corporation may maintain such action in the name and on the behalf of the corporation.*

*By making the directors immediately liable the creditors have a method by which the proper contribution to the capital can be enforced, without altering the present law which protects those who have purchased the stock on the market in ignorance that it was not full paid.

TRANSFER OF SHARES ON WHICH ASSESSMENTS ARE UNPAID.

Section 27. No shares of the capital stock shall be transferable until all previous assessments or calls thereon shall have been fully paid: Provided, That this section shall have no effect unless a copy of it shall have been written or printed upon the certificate by which the said shares are represented.*

*The suggested section follows the present law. The Act of 1911, referred to under Present Legislation, is the Uniform Transfer of Stock Act. The Act here suggested in no wise alters or amends the Transfer of Stock Act.

EFFECT OF TRANSFER OF SHARES ON LIABILITY.

Section 28. (1). [If a copy of Section 27 shall not have been written or printed on the certificate of stock, the transfer of such certificate shall not relieve the transferor from liability to the corporation for any calls or assessments due and payable on the shares represented thereby prior to the date of the said transfer.]*

*This sub-section expresses the common law.

(2). [The transfer of any shares shall remain liable for the amount, if any, remaining unpaid on such shares, for the period of one year from the registration of such transfer on the books of the company, under the conditions set forth in Section 38 of this Act: Provided, That the liability of such transferor shall be secondary to that of the person to whom he shall have transferred the said shares.]*

*The common law rule, which is the law of this State, is that the transferor remains liable until a transfer on the books of the company. The Uniform Transfer of Stock Act (May 5, 1911, P. L. 126) does not affect this rule of the common law. [See Section 3 (b) of Uniform Transfer of Stock Act, under Present Legislation.] It is probable that the Uniform Transfer of Stock Act does make the transferree also directly liable to the company after the indorsement and transfer of the certificate and before transfer on the books, as such indorsement and delivery of the certificate vests the legal title to the stock in the transferee. The suggested subsection follows the English Companies Act in holding the transferor liable secondarily for one year after transfer. It is based on the theory that where the holder of stock which is not fully paid desires to transfer it, it is impractical to go into questions of the transferee's financial condition at the time of the transfer, and that therefore the transferor should be placed in the position of an insurer of the solvency of the transferee, but that this liability as insurer should have a definite limitation of time. To put the matter in another way, the sub-section is a compromise between the practical necessity of protecting the creditors of the corporation and the desirability of making marketable stock which is not fully paid.

The following is a tabulated statement of existing statutory provisions in the different States affecting the liability of the transferor for unpaid subscriptions after transfer of the stock.

California—Statutory liability [double liability] is not released by the transfer.

Illinois—Transferor is ilable jointly with the transferee.

Georgia—Transferor is secondarily liable if the corporation fails within six months after the transfer.

Massachusetts—Original subscriber is secondarily liable.

Oregon—If the sale is voluntary, the "seller is liable to existing creditors . . . unless the same be duly paid by such purchaser."

Tennessee—The subscriber is not relieved from liability "unless his transferee has paid up all or any of the balance due on said original subscription."

Wisconsin—The corporation may discharge the transferor from liability and accept that of the transferee, but the transferor shall be liable "to the then creditors, and those who become such within six months, or to any receiver or assignee for their use."

Idaho—Transferor is liable as to the debts incurred while he was a stockholder.

Mississippi—Accord with Idaho, except that the liability continues only for one year after the transfer.

New York—Accord with Idaho, except that there is no liability for a debt not payable within two years, nor unless action is brought within two years after the debt is due.

Maine—The original subscriber is liable for debts contracted during his ownership, but proceedings to obtain judgment against the corporation must be commenced during his ownership, or within one year after transfer.

Nevada and West Virginia—There can be no transfer without the consent of the directors, unless security is given for the amount remaining unpaid on the shares.

South Carolina—The by-laws may give the corporation a lien on stock "for such sum as the stockholder is or may be indebted" on his subscription to stock.

(3). The transferee of any shares shall be a stockholder, and shall be primarily liable for the amount, if any, remaining unpaid on the shares so transferred, under the conditions set forth in section 39 of this Act: Provided, That the said transferee shall not be liable for any calls or assessments which shall have been due and paybale prior to the date of the said transfer: And provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any corporation

(a). May recognize the execlusive right of a person registered on its books as the owner of shares to receive dividends, and to vote as such owner, or

(b). May hold liable for calls and assessments a person registered on its books as the owner of shares.*

*The Uniform Transfer of Stock Act (May 5, 1911, P. L. 126) provides that title to shares can only be transferred by delivery of the certificate properly endorsed or by delivery of the certificate and a separate document containing a written assignment. Transfer on the books does not effect a transfer of title to the shares. The words "transferor" and "transferee" in this section should be read in the light of the Uniform Transfer of Stock Act. It has been thought unnecessary to suggest the re-adoption of that Act as a part of this Act. It has, however, been necessary to place in this Act certain sections which may appear to be repetiions of certain sections of the Stock Transfer Act, but which, in reality, are necessary to complete this Act and make it consistent with that Act. Thus Section 3 of the Transfer of Stock Act provides that "nothing in this Act shall be construed as forbidding a corporation to recognize," &c., while sub-section 3, supra, as suggested, affirmatively gives these rights to the corporation.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

Section 29. (1). Every corporation shall, annually, in the month of December, cause to be published for four successive weeks in one or more newspapers published in the county in which the principal office of such corporation is located, a true and accurate statement, verified by the treasurer thereof, of all dividends declared on its capital stock which, at the date of such publication, shall have remained unclaimed for a period of three years next preceding by the persons authorized to receive the same. The said statement shall set forth the names, and if known, the residence and business of the persons authorized to receive the said dividends, the amount of the dividends and the number of shares of capital stock upon which the same has accrued. The expenses of the publication shall be paid out of the dividend so published.

(2). At the expiration of three years after the first publication of any particular dividend, such dividend, with the interest that shall have accrued thereon, if not demended within that time by the rightful owner or owners thereof, or their legal representatives, shall escheat to the State, and shall be paid into the treasury without discount or reduction for commissions, fees or expenses of any description, except the expenses of publication by such corporation. The said corporation shall thereupon be discharged from any obligation or liability to pay over such dividend to the owner or owners thereof.

(3). Such owner or owners upon application to the State Treasurer, and upon producing satisfactory proof to that officer of his, her, or their right to such dividends, with the accrued interest thereon, or any part thereof, shall receive from the State the amount he, she or they shall be found legally or equitably entitled to.

PART V.

STOCKHOLDERS.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Section 30. A regular meeting of the stockholders of every corporation shall be held annually within this Commonwealth as such time and place as shall be prescribed in

the by-laws. The meeting shall be held upon such notice as the by-laws shall provide; in the absence of such provision, upon ten days' notice. No notice of the time, place or purpose of any regular or special meeting of the stockholders shall be required if every stockholder shall waive such notice by a writing filed with the records of the meeting.*

*This section in general is believed to represent the present law. Even if the Act of 1865 is still in force, the meeting at which there is an election for directors must be held within the State.

Should the section be adopted, while the by-laws would, as at present, prescribe the notice to be given, it is submitted that it is better to indicate exactly the length of time before the meeting when the notice must be given, in the absence of any such provision in the by-laws. The provision in regard to waiving notice expresses the common law.

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Section 31. [Special meetings of the stockholders of any corporation may be called by the president or by the board of directors, and shall be called by the secretary of the corporation, upon the application, stating the time and place of such meeting, of one or more stockholders, who hold at least one-tenth in interest of the capital stock. Notice of the time, place and purpose of all special meetings shall be given at least ten days before the date appointed for such meeting.]*

*There is no provision in the present statutory law with reference to special meetings. That some provision should exist seems manifest. The statutes of twenty-four States contain such provisions: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia.

Twenty-three of these provide for the calling of such meeting by stockholders if the proper officers refuse. In ten, application must be made by shareholders to a justice of the peace, who issues a warrant. Expressions in regard to the desirability of this provision are requested. It is omitted from the section as drafted because of the belief that the right to mandamus the secretary to call such a meeting when the holders of the requisite part in interest of the capital stock make the proper application, is adequate.

QUORUM.

Section 32. Every corporation may determine by its by-laws what number of stockholders shall attend, either in person or by proxy, or what number of shares or amount of interest shall be represented at any meeting, to constitute a quorum; if the quorum is not so determined, a majority in interest of the stockholders shall constitute a quorum.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

Section 33. (1). Each stockholder, except as hereinafter provided, shall at every stockholders' meeting be entitled to one vote, in person or by proxy, for each share of the capital stock, whether preferred or otherwise, held by him.

(2). No stockholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the stockholders, on whose share or shares any calls or assessments shall have been due and unpaid for the period of thirty days immediately preceding the meeting.

(3). [At all meetings of the stockholders, the stock-books shall be conclusive evidence of the right of the person named therein as the owner of shares to vote thereon]*: Provided,

(a). That as between the pledgor and pledgee of shares of the capital stock, the pledgor shall have the right to vote thereon, unless the written agreement between the pledgor and pledgee expressly empowers the pledgor to vote on the said shares;

(b). That executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, whether created by last will and testament or by decree of the proper court, shall have the same right and power, at all corporate meetings, to vote on any shares of stock held by them in such fiduciary capacity, as the decedent or legal owner thereof had in his lifetime or during his legal ownership thereof. If any shares are so held by more than two such executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, the right to vote on the said shares shall be vested in a majority of such executors, administrators, guardians or trustees.

*This sub-section changes the present law in that it makes the stock books conclusive evidence of the right of a person named therein to vote. In view of the fact that the Uniform Stock Transfer Act vests the legal title in the transferee of the certificate, it is important to have it finally determined whether the certificate or the stock book shall control in respect to the right to vote. As the holder of the certificate can always have the stock transferred on the books, and as, for the protection of the corporation, it has been given the right to treat the holder of record as the person entitled to vote [see section 28, supra, and also the Uniform Stock Transfer Act, May 5, 1911, P. L. 126, Section 3] it is submitted that the stock books should be made conclusive evidence of the persons entitled to vote.

(4). Nothing herein shall be held to prevent a corporation from prescribing in its by-laws a period, not exceeding thirty days immediately preceding any regular annual meeting of the stockholders, during which the books of the corporation may be declared closed, and no transfer of stock made thereon.

CUMULATIVE VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR DIRECTORS.

Section 34. All elections for directors shall be by ballot and each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as shall equal the number of shares held by him, multiplied by the number of directors to be elected, and he may cast all such votes for a single director, or may distribute them among the number to be voted for, or any two or more of them, as he may see fit.

PROXIES.

Section 35. Each stockholder of a corporation who shall be entitled to vote at any corporate meeting thereof shall have the right to vote thereat by proxy, duly executed by the said stockholder, either with or without notarial or other acknowledgment, but properly attested by the signature of one witness: Provided, however, that proxies dated more than two months prior to any corporate meeting shall not confer the right to vote thereat.*

*This section expresses the present law. There would seem to be no real necessity for sub-section 2. The provision in Present Legislation that one person may be constituted and act as proxy for any number has been omitted as unnecessary.

PROCEDURE WHEN STOCK VOTE REQUIRED OR DEMANDED.

Section 36. (1). In all elections for directors and in all other cases where a stock vote is duly required or demanded on any subject submitted to the stockholders of any corporation at any annual or special meeting, the said stock vote shall be taken by three judges appointed by the directors. If one or more of said judges be absent the judge or judges present shall appoint a judge or judges who shall act in the place of the judge or judges absent. If the directors shall fail to appoint such judges, they shall be elected by the stockholders at the said meeting.* The said judges shall respectively take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized by law to administer the same, that they will conduct such election or stock vote well and truly according to law. If any such judge shall, knowingly and willfully, violate his oath or affirmation, he shall be subject to all the penalties imposed by law upon the officers of the general election of this Commonwealth who violate their duties, and shall be proceeded against in like manner and with like effect. The result of the election or stock vote shall be certified by the judges under oath or affirmation, and their certificate shall be filed with the secretary of the corporation.

*This sentence is added to the section as it appeared in the first draft to provide for election of judges by stockholders in default of appointment by the directors.

(2). If any election for director or officer shall be invalid for any reason, such election shall be set aside in the manner now provided by law, and a new election ordered by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which said election shall have been held, upon the petition of not less than five stockholders, supported by proof satisfactory to the court.

BY-LAWS.

Section 37. (1). The by-laws of a corporation shall prescribe the time and place of corporate meetings, the powers and duties of the corporate officials, and such other matters as may be pertinent and necessary for the business to be transacted. The by-laws may contain penalties for the breach thereof, not exceeding twenty dollars.

(2). The power to make and alter by-laws shall be in the stockholders, but any corporation may in its articles of incorporation or in articles of amendment thereto confer that power upon the directors. By-laws made by the directors under the power so conferred may be altered or repealed by the stockholders.

(3). The by-laws of every corporation shall be deemed and taken to be its law, subordinate to its articles of incorporation, this statute, the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and the Constitution of the United States.*

*The difference between the section as suggested and the present law is of form rather than substance. In the present law there is no specific declaration that by-laws made by the directors may be altered by the stockholders. Subsection 2, as worded, is taken from the New Jersey Act.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Section 38. (1). [If the assets of any corporation shall be insufficient to satisfy the claims of its creditors, each stockholder shall be liable to pay on each share held by him the sum, if any, necessary to complete the amount of the par value of such share, or such proportion of that sum as shall be required to satisfy the said claims.]*

*The requirement is substantially the requirement of the New Jersey and Delaware statutes.

(2). [For the purpose of determining those who shall be subject to the aforesaid liability, the term "stockholder" shall include not only the holder in fact of shares as represented by the stock certificate, but also any person who may be registered on the books of the company as the owner of shares. A person who shall have been so registered on the books of the corporation within a period of one year shall be subject to the same liability to the extent prescribed in Section 28.]*

*This sub-section becomes necessary because of the Uniform Transfer of the Stock Act (Act of 1911, May 5, P. L. 126), the holder in fact as represented by the certificate of stock not necessarily appearing upon the books.

See also note to section 28 (2), supra.

(3). [Nothing in this section shall be construed as making liable a person who in good faith shall have purchased shares represented by a certificate not marked "not full paid," in ignorance of the fact that such shares have not been fully paid. But any person who shall have purchased shares represented by a certificate marked "not full paid" shall not be relieved from liability for the full amount in fact unpaid on such shares by any representations which may have been made by any director, officer or agent of the corporation prior to or at the time of the said purchase.]*

*The first part of this sub-section, of course, represents the present law. Finletter vs. Appleton, 195 Pa. 349 (1900). The last provision is perhaps a change in the present law. It is submitted, however, that a person who purchases stock with knowledge that it is not full paid should be liable to creditors for the full amount in fact unpaid on the shares, regardless of any representations which may have been made by the corporate officers as to the amount remaining unpaid. Full protection would thus be given to creditors, and the purchaser would have an action against the person who made the false representation.

(4). [The liability prescribed in this section shall be enforced only by a receiver appointed by a court of equity upon a bill brought by any creditor or creditors or by any stockholder or stockholders: Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent a judgment creditor of the corporation from attaching, as other debts due the corporation may be attached, any debt due for calls or assessments duly made by the directors.*

*Under the present law there is considerable confusion as to the proper method of enforcing liability for unpaid subscriptions. It has been stated that the proper method is a bill in equity brought against the corporation and the stockholders by a judgment creditor on behalf of all other creditors who may join. Lane's Appeal, 105 Pa. 49 (1884); but for a case in which all the creditors were not joined as plaintiff, nor all the delinquent stockholders made defendants, see Cornell's Appeal, 114 Pa. 153 (1886). It is submitted that the remedy of the creditors should be clear and definite, and that the only proper method when the corporation has insufficient property to meet its liabilities is to give to the creditors the right to have a receiver appointed, who, under the supervision of the court, can proceed against the stockholders and distribute the funds ratably among the creditors.

The word "judgment" is omitted from the third line of sub-section (4) in this draft in order to give any creditor the right to have a receiver appointed.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR WORK AND LABOR.

Section 39. (1). The stockholders of every corporation shall be personally liable for all sums of money due to laborers, clerks and operatives, for services rendered within six months before demand made upon the corporation, and its neglect or refusal to make payment, which liability shall be enforced as herein provided.

(2). No stockholder shall be personally liable as aforesaid unless suit for the collection of the debt due to such laborer, clerk or operative shall be brought against such stockholder within six months after such debt shall have become due.

(3). In any action or bill of equity brought against the corporation to enforce any liability due to any laborer, clerk or operative, the plaintiff may include as defendants any one or more of the stockholders of such corporation claimed to be liable therefor, and if judgment be given in favor of the plaintiff for his claim, or any part thereof, and any one or more of the stockholders so made defendants, shall be found to be liable judgment shall be given against him or them.

(4). The execution upon such judgment shall be first levied on the property of such corporation, if to be found in the county where the principal office of the corporation shall be located, and in case such property, sufficient to satisfy the same, cannot be found in such county, the deficiency, or so much thereof as the stockholder or stockholders, defendants in such judgment, shall be liable to pay, shall be collected from the property of such stockholder or stockholders.

(5). On the payment of any judgment as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by one or more stockholders, the stockholder or stockholders so paying the same shall be entitled to have such judgment, or so much thereof as may have been paid by him or them, assigned to him or them for his or their benefit, with power to enforce the same in the manner aforesaid, first against the corporation, and in case the amount so paid by him or them shall not be collected from the property of the corporation, then ratably against the other solvent stockholders, if any, originally liable for the claim on which such judgment was obtained.*

*This section expresses the present law as applied to clause 18 corporations. The liability must be enforced in the manner prescribed in the statute. Katch vs. Coal Company, 19 Pa. Sup. 476 (1902). The tendency of modern legislation is to do away with all liability on stockholders except the common law liability for unpaid subscriptions. The statutes of ten States contain a similar provision.

PART VI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

DIRECTORS.

Section 40. The business of every corporation shall be managed by a board of not less than three directors, one-third of whom shall be and remain, during their terms of office, residents of this Commonwealth. The directors shall be elected at the organization meeting and annually thereafter, except as hereinafter provided in section 42, and shall hold office until their successors are respectively chosen and qualified.

(2). In case of the death, removal or resignation of any of the directors, the remaining directors may supply the vacancy thus created until the next election.

(3). It shall not be necessary for any corporation to amend its articles of incorporation in order to change the number of its directors, but such number may be increased or diminished from time to time by a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders of the corporation at any regular annual meeting or at any special meeting duly called. Any corporation may, by its by-laws, authorize the board of directors to increase or diminish the number of directors from time to time without a vote of the stockholders.

CLASSES OF DIRECTORS.

Section 41. If, at the organization meeting, or at any regular annual meeting or special meeting duly called, a majority of the stockholders present, either in person or by proxy, shall vote to elect a portion of the directors of any such corporation for a term or terms longer than one year, it shall be lawful for the corporation, at the election, if any, held at such meeting or at the next election, to divide the directors into two, three or four classes, and for the stockholders to elect the first class to serve for the term of one year, and the second, third and fourth to serve for two, three and four years respectively. At each subsequent election of such corporation the stockholders shall only elect the number of directors necessary to take the place of those whose term of office shall then expire, and such directors shall be elected for the longest term for which any class may have been elected as hereinbefore provided.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.

Section 42. Unless otherwise prescribed in the by-laws the meetings of the directors of any corporation may be held in such place, whether in this State or elsewhere, as the majority of the directors may from time to time appoint.*

*Under the present statutory law directors' meetings can be held outside the State when a majority of the directors are not citizens of the State. There is no direct provision in the present law requiring the directors' meetings to be held within the State where a majority are citizens. There would appear to be no reason why the directors should not meet at that place, whether inside the State or out, which is most convenient to the majority.

(2). At all meetings a majority of the whole number of such directors shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

OFFICERS.

Section 43. (1). The board of directors shall appoint a president, a secretary and a treasurer, and may appoint one or more vice-presidents and such other officers as may be necessary: Provided, however, that the by-laws may provide for the election of the president by the stockholders.*

*This sub-section probably modifies the present law by taking from the stockholders the right to provide in the by-laws that the officers, other than the president, may be elected by the stockholders.

(2). The president shall be a member of the board of directors. In case of his death, removal or resignation, if he shall have been elected by the stockholders, the board of directors may supply the vacancy thus created until the next election.

(3). The secretary shall be sworn and shall record all the votes of the corporation and the minutes of its transactions in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(4). The treasurer shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such sureties as shall be required by the by-laws. He shall keep the money of the corporation in a separate bank account to his credit as treasurer. For each day during which he shall refuse or neglect to keep such separate bank account, he shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered at the suit of any informant in an action at law, and every director who, knowing the treasurer's neglect or refusal, shall not at the time file his protest with the secretary of the corporation, shall be liable to the same penalty as that imposed on the treasurer.*

*This sub-section expresses the present law, except that under the present law the penalty imposed on directors, if imposed at all, is confined to mining and manufacturing corporations.

(5). It shall be lawful for any vice-president, the treasurer, solicitor or other officer of a corporation to serve as a director of such corporation, if duly elected, and to receive at the same time such compensation for his services as officer as the board of directors may direct.*

*The section is changed in this draft so as to permit the appointment of more than one vice-president.

STOCK-BOOK INSPECTION.

Section 44. (1). It shall be the duty of the directors of every corporation to cause a stock-book to be kept by the treasurer or secretary thereof, at the principal office of the corporation, which shall contain an alphabetical list of the names of all persons who are or shall within one year have been stockholders of such corporation, showing their places of residence, the class and number of shares held by them respectively, the time when they respectively became the owners thereof, and the amount paid thereon, and also the total amount of the capital stock paid in.

(2). The said stock-book shall, during the usual business hours of the day, on every business day, be open for the inspection of any stockholder or judgment creditor of the corporation or the duly authorized agent of either, and any such person shall have the right to make extracts from such books. Old stock books shall be carefully preserved in the principal office of the company for future reference.

(3). For any refusal to allow the said stock-book to be inspected, or extracts be taken therefrom, by any person authorized to inspect the same or to take such extracts, the secretary or treasurer, as the case may be, to whose custody the books shall have been committed, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day he shall so refuse, to be recovered by such aggrieved person in an action of law.*

*This section expresses the present law, except that the present law is confined to manufacturing and mining corporations.

LIABILITY FOR FALSE STATEMENTS AND ILLEGAL DIVIDENDS.

Section 45. In addition to the liabilities imposed upon the directors and officers by the various sections of this Act:

(a). If any certificate, statement, notice or report, made as required, shall be false in any material representation, the directors and officers who shall have signed the same, knowing it to be false [or which, with reasonable care, could have been known to be false] shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the corporation for any loss or damage arising therefrom.*

*The present law makes the directors of clause 18 corporations, who have signed false certificates, liable for all the debts contracted during their term of office. The suggested provision follows the common law liability. Opinions as to the advisability of the change are solicited. The change proceeds on the theory that except in exceptional cases a private person should only be allowed to recover from another private person when he has sustained damage, and then only to the amount of the damage. Criminal liability for false reports, statements, etc., in regard to the corporation, as it exists under the present statutory law, is not covered by this Act and therefore, if this Act were adopted, would remain unaffected.

(b). If the directors of any corporation shall declare any dividend when the corporation is insolvent, or the payment of which renders it insolvent, the said directors, except those dissenting thereto, who shall have filed objections with the secretary of the corporation at the time, or who, being absent, shall have so filed their objections upon learning of such action, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for an amount equal to the amount of such dividend. If the directors shall refuse or neglect, for sixty days after the declaration of such dividend, to bring action in the name of the corporation to enforce the said liability, any director who shall have filed his objections as aforesaid, or any stockholder, or any judgment creditor of the corporation, may maintain such action in the name and on behalf of the corporation.*

*Liability for illegal dividends appears in the present law relating to clause 18 corporations. As there expressed it is a liability to the creditors, to the extent of that dividend, for all debts then existing contracted during the term of office of the directors responsible. In this section the lia-

bility is made a liability to the corporation, enforcible in the name of the corporation by any judgment creditor, stockholder, or objecting director. The reasons for this form of liability have been expressed in the note to section 13 (2), supra.

(c). If any certificate, articles, or report filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth or with the Auditor General shall be false in any material representation, the directors, officers, or other persons who shall have signed the same, knowing it to be false, or which, with reasonable care, could have been known to be false, shall each be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction in the proper court, be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years, or to both, in the discretion of the court. This liability shall be in addition to the liabilty, if any, imposed by clause (a) of this section.*

*This clause did not appear in the first draft. In the first draft the charter of the corporation was subject to be forfeited for such false reports, etc. It was deemed better to impose a penalty on the persons responsible rather than to punish innocent stockholders by forfeiting the charater.

PART VII.

REPORTS. OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 46. (1). Every corporation shall, annually, in January, file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth a report of its condition on the thirty-first day of December next preceding the date of such report, which report shall be made on such form, if any, as may be prescribed by the secretary.* The report shall be signed and sworn to by the president, the treasurer and a majority of the board of directors, and shall set forth:

(a). The amount of its authorized capital stock, the proportion actually issued, the amount paid thereon, and the character of such payment, whether in cash, property or labor.

(b). A statement of the assets and liability of the corporation.

(c). The name of, and number of shares held by, each stockholder.

(d). The names and post office addresses of the directors and officers.†

*The time for making the report is fixed so as to be in harmony with the report of the Committee recommending January as the month for filing reports to the Auditor General.

†The present legislation requires reports to the Auditor General for purposes of taxation. This should not, it is submitted, be part of a general incorporation act, and would not be affected in any way by the adoption of this section.

The present legislation requires that clause 18 corporations file an annual report with the recorder of deeds and that iron or steel corporations make a statement or report to the stockholders annually. The suggested sub-section, in relation to the matters to be included in the report, follows the present requirement for the report to be filed in the office of the recorder of deeds by clause 18 corporations, except that this suggested sub-section requires a description of the character of the payments made to the capital stock, and the names and post office addresses of the directors and officers. The result of the adoption of the sub-section would be that in a public office—the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth—there would exist complete reports from all the corporations incorporated under the Act.

(2). [If any report shall not be made as herein prescribed, any judgment creditor or any person who is extending credit to the company or any stockholder may make a request, in writing, to the directors and officers to file such report, and if it shall not be filed within thirty days after the receipt of such written request, the directors and officers responsible for such default shall be jointly and severally liable in an action at law to each person so making such request, for the payment of fifty dollars for each day thereafter during which such default shall continue.]

[(3). Furthermore, if any report shall not be filed in September, as provided, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall give notice, in writing, of the default to such corporation. If the corporation omits to file such report within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, it shall forfeit to the Commonwealth not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each day for fifteen days after the expiration of the said thirty days, and not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars for each day thereafter during which such default continues, or any other sum, not greater than the maximum penalty for forfeiture, which the court may deem just and equitable. If any corporation shall fail for two successive years to file its annual report, the omission shall be cause for the forfeiture of its charter.]*

*If it is desirable, from the standpoint of the creditors and stockholders, and from the standpoint of the Commonwealth itself, that regular and annual reports of all corporations shall be filed in a public office, it seems necessary that a penalty for non-compliance should be imposed upon the directors and officers responsible, not only in favor of stockholders and creditors as prescribed in sub-section 2, but in favor of the Commonwealth itself as prescribed in sub-section 3.

(4). A copy of the report required in sub-section (1) of this section shall, annually, in January, be filed in the office of the Auditor-General.

REPORTS, OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Section 47. (1). [The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall have power to call for special reports from any corporation, whenever, in his judgment, the same are necessary in order to a secure a full and complete knowledge of the condition of any such corporation.]

(2). [In addition, the affairs and condition of any corporation, may at any time be investigated by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or by any person duly appointed by him for that purpose. For the purpose of such investigation all necessary oaths may be administered to the directors, officers and stockholders of any such corporation, and they may be examined on oath in relation to the affairs and conditions thereof, and the Secretary, or any person duly appointed by him for that purpose, may examine the safes, books, papers and documents belonging to such corporation or pertaining to its affairs, and condition, and may compel the production of all keys, papers and documents by summary process, to be issued on application to any judge of any court of Common Pleas under such rules and regulation as the court may prescribe.]*

*The statutes of seven States, California, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin, contain provisions for investigation by the legislature, or a committee of the legislature, the powers granted being similar to those conferred upon the Secretary in the suggested section. It is submitted that the legislature can pass Acts at any time if it wishes to make special investigation. The section as drawn is based on the principle that an executive officer of the Commonwealth should be permanently charged with the duty of making investigations, whenever in his judgment it is necessary for the Commonwealth to have complete information in regard to the condition of the corporation.

PART VIII.

REORGANIZATION.

CERTAIN PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES TO BE A CORPORATION.

Section 48. (1). Whenever the entire property, whether located wholly or partly in this State, and the franchises of any corporation formed under the laws of this Commonwealth, or of this Commonwealth and any other State or States, or any part of the said property and franchises of any such corporation, shall be sold under and by virtue of any process of any court of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, or under or by virtue of a power of sale contained in any mortgage or deed of trust without any process or decree of court in the premises, the persons for or on whose account the said property and franchises may be purchased shall be and are hereby constituted a corporation.

(2). The said corporation shall be vested with all the right, title, interest, property, possession, claims and demands, in law and equity, of, in and to the property so sold and conveyed, with the appurtenances, and with all

the rights, powers, immunities, privileges and franchises of the corporation by whom the said property and franchises shall have been owned at the time of the sale.

ORGANIZATION MEETING.

Section 49. (1). The person or persons for or on whose account the said property and franchises may have been purchased, shall hold an organization meeting, within thirty days after the conveyance thereof shall have been delivered, notice of the time and place of such meeting having been given, once a week for two weeks in at least one newspaper published in the city or county in which the said sale may have been held.

(2). At such meeting the said purchasers shall organize by the adoption of a corporate name and seal, and by the election of directors, and shall determine the amount of capital stock of the said corporation, the number of shares into which it is to be divided, and the par value of each share. The amount of the capital stock shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the capital stock authorized to be issued by the corporation whose property and franchises shall have been sold, together with the amount of the bonded indebtedness of such corporation outstanding at the time of the sale, and of any receiver's certificate or other receiver's indebtedness necessary to be paid, and the amount that will represent all further money contributed to such new or reorganized corporation. The said stock may consist wholly of common stock, or partly of common stock and partly of preferred stock, and the whole or any part thereof may be issued as fully paid stock in payment or part payment for the property and franchises so purchased.

(3). Except as hereinbefore or hereinafter modified, the said corporation shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of this Act: Provided, That nothing herein shall be held to require the payment of any bonus upon the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation.*

*In the present Act, the directors of the new corporation are to be not less than five nor more than fifteen. In the suggested section, on the other hand, the number of directors is governed by the same limitations as in the case of any other corporation.

CERTIFICATE TO BE FILED AFTER ORGANIZATION.

Section 50. (1). The said corporation shall, within one month after its organization meeting, file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate under its corporate seal and attested by the signature of its president and a majority of its directors, specifying the date of its organization and all such information as is required to be set forth in originol articles of incorporation. Such certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in a book to be kept by him for tsat purpose, and shall then be returned to the corporation.

(2). Such certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the county in which the principal office of the corporation is located. Failure so to record shall subject the directors to the same penalty as is prescribed in section 10, in the case of failure to record the certificate of incorporation.*

*The section is changed in this draft to require recording of the original certificate.

(3). A copy of such certificate, duly certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be conclusive evidence of the corporate existence of the said corporation.*

*This section is substantially the same as the present legislation, except the provisions which have been inserted to maintain consistency with the earlier sections of this Act dealing with incorporations and organizations.

PART IX.

CONSOLIDATION.

WHAT CORPORATIONS MAY CONSOLIDATE.

Section 51. Any corporation may, as hereinafter provided, consolidate with any other corporation or corporations transacting the same, or a similar kind of business.*

*The existing statute speaks of consolidation and merger, but the Act taken as a whole apparently intends to provide only for the creation of a new corporation as the result of the consolidation of two existing corporations. Merger properly defined is the absorption of one corporation into another existing corporation. In this Act, therefore, the word "merger" is omitted, as it is the intent substantially to re-enact the present legislation.

JOINT AGREEMENT BY DIRECTORS.

Section 52. The directors of each corporation shall enter into a joint agreement, under the corporate seal of each corporation, prescribing:

(a). The terms and conditions of the said consolidation, and the mode of carrying the same into effect.

(b). Such matters as are required to be set forth in original articles of incorporation.

(c). The manner of converting the capital stock of each of the said corporations into the capital stock of the new corporation.

(d). Such other details as the said directors shall deem necessary to perfect the said consolidation.

[Provided, that nothing herein shall permit the said consolidated corporation to issue paid up capital stock in exchange for the capital stock of the corporations so consolidating to an amount greater than the aggregate amount of the paid up capital stock of such corporations.]*

* The section expresses present legislation with the exception of the proviso, the purpose of which is to prevent overcapitalization by the issuance of new stock in exchange for the old stock in excess of the value received by the new corporation.

APPROVAL OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Section 53. The said agreement shall be submitted to the stockholders of each of the said corporations at separate special meetings, or at any annual meetings, a notice designating the time, place and purpose of which shall be given at least two weeks successively, once a week, next preceding the time appointed for the said respective meetings. A vote of the stockholders shall be taken by ballot, and if a majority in interest of the stockholders of each corporation shall vote in favor of the said agreement, the fact that a majority of the stockholders of his corporation have so voted shall be certified by the secretary of each corporation, under the corporate seal thereof.

FILING OF NECESSARY PAPERS AND PAYMENT OF BONUS.

Section 54. (1). The certificates of the secretaries provided for in Section 53, together with the agreement of consolidation, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

(2). At the same time a bonus as prescribed in section 7 shall be paid to the State Treasurer upon the amount of the capital stock of the new corporation in excess of the amount of capital stock of the several corporations so consolidating upon which the said bonus shall have been theretofore paid.

(3). Each of the corporations so consolidating shall also file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate from the Auditor General, setting forth that all reports required by the Auditor General up to the date of the proposed consolidation have been duly filed, and that all taxes due the Commonwealth have been paid, up to and including said date.

ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF CONSOLIDATION.

Section 55. (1). It shall thereupon be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, if he shall find that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, to endorse his approval on the agreement of consolidation, and to submit the same, together with the certificates of the secretaries of each corporation, to the Governor, who, if he shall also be satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, shall endorse his approval on the agreement and direct a certificate of consolidation to issue.

(2). Upon the issuance of the certificate of consolidation, the said consolidation shall be deemed to have taken place, and the said certificate of consolidation, or a copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be [conclusive] evidence of the said consolidation and of the corporate existence of the consolidated corporation.

(3). [The certificate of consolidation shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the county in which the principal office of the new corporation is

located. Failure so to record shall subject the directors to the same liability as prescribed in section 10, in the case of a failure to record the certificate of incorporation.]

EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATION.

Section 56. (1). Upon the issuance of the certificate of consolidation the consolidated corporation shall possess all the rights, privileges and franchises theretofore vested in each of the corporations so consolidating, and all the property, real and personal, and rights of action of each of said corporations shall be deemed and taken to be transferred to and vested in the said new corporation without any further act or deed.

(2). All debts, duties and liabilities of each of the said corporations shall thenceforth attach to the new corporation, and may be enforced against it to the same extent and by the same process as if said debts, duties and liabilities had been contracted by it: Provided, That all rights of creditors and liens upon the property of each of the said corporations shall continue unimpaired, and the respective constituent corporations may be deemed to be in existence to preserve the same.

RIGHTS OF DISSENTING STOCKHOLDERS.

Section 57. (1). If any stockholder or stockholders of any corporation which shall become a party to an agreement of consolidation hereunder, shall have voted against such agreement at the stockholders' meeting, such stockholder or stockholders may, within thirty days after the issuance of the certificate of consolidation, and upon reasonable notice to the said consoidated corporation, apply, by petition, to any Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the principal office of the said consolidated corporation is located, or to a law judge of said court in vacation, if no such court sits during that period, to appoint three disinterested persons to appraise the share or shares of such stockholder or stockholders in the corporation or corporations so consolidating.*

* Under present legislation the damages suffered by the dissenting stockholder, as well as the value of his shares, are appraised, and the corporation has the option of paying such damages, if any, or of paying the value of the shares. The suggested section proceeds on the theory that a dissenting stockholder has the right to be paid the value of his shares rather than be compelled to continue a member of the consolidated corporation, with a right to receive only the damages, if any, which he has suffered from the consolidation.

(2). Upon such petition it shall be the duty of said court or judge to make such appointment. The persons so appointed shall appraise the share or shares of said stockholders at the full market value thereof, without regard to any appreciation or depreciation in consequence of the said consolidation; and such appraisement, when confirmed by the said court or judge, shall be final and conclusive.

(3). Upon the payment by the consolidated corporation of the value of the share or shares as so ascertained, the stockholder or stockholders shall transfer the share or shares so held to the consolidated corporation, which may reissue such share or shares or receive subscriptions therefor, as in the case of stock not issued or subscribed for. [If not sold for the par value or subscribed for within six months after the transfer to the corporation, the said share or shares shall be cancelled and deducted from the amount of the capital stock.]*

* The provision in respect to cancellation in case the shares are not resold within six months is taken from that part of the New York statute which deals with the forfeiture of stock for non-payment of assessments. Its purpose here is to protect future creditors of the consolidated corporation.

(4). If the value of the share or shares, ascertained as aforesaid, shall not be paid within thirty days after the appraisement shall have been confirmed by the said court or judge, the amount of such appraisement so confirmed shall be a judgment against the consolidated corporation and may be collected as other judgments in said courts are by law recoverable.

PART X.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION DEFINED.

Section 58. [The dissolution of a corporation is the cessation of the right to carry on, as distinguished from the right to wind up, the business of the corporation.]

VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION.

Section 59. (1). [Whenever a majority of the entire number of the board of directors of any corporation shall deem it advisable that the corporation shall be dissolved and shall pass a resolution to that effect, a meeting of the stockholders shall be called to take action upon the same. A notice, designating the time, place and purpose of such meeting shall be given at least four weeks successively, once a week, next preceding the time appointed for such meeting.]

(2). [If at such meeting two-thirds in interest of all the stockholders shall signify, in writing, their consent that a dissolution shall take place, such consent, together with a list of the names and residences of the directors, signed and sworn to by the president, secretary, and a majority of the board of directors, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. At the same time, there shall be filed in the same office a certificate from the Auditor General, setting forth that all taxes due the Commonwealth have been paid, up to and including the date of the proposed dissolution.]

(3). [The Secretary of the Commonwealth, upon being satisfied by due proof that the requirements aforesaid have been complied with, shall issue a certificate that such consent has been filed. The board of directors shall thereupon cause such certificate to be published four weeks successively, at least once a week, in a newspaper published in the county in which the principal office of the corporation is located and in the legal journal, if any, designated by rule of court in said county for the publication of legal notices.

(4). Upon the filing, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of an affidavit that the said certificate has been so published, the Secretary shall issue a certificate of dissolution, whereupon the corporation shall be dissolved, and the board of directors shall proceed to wind up its affairs as hereinafter provided. The certificate of dissolution, or a copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary, shall be conclusive evidence of such dissolution.]*

* Twenty-six States authorize voluntary dissolution without recourse to the courts. The method here proposed is that in force in New Jersey, except that in New Jersey dissolution takes effect upon the filing of an affidavit of publication. The requirement in the suggested section that the Secretary issue a certificate and carries out the general policy of this Act to require official investigation of the fact whether the requirements of the Act necessary to produce a certain effect have been complied with, and then the issuance of a certificate which is conclusive evidence of that compliance.

VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OR FORFEITURE.

Section 60. (1). The charter of any corporation shall be subject to be forfeited, and the Attorney General shall take the proper legal steps to have such corporation dissolved and its charter forfeited, if it

(a). Shall not, within two years from the date of its incorporation, proceed in good faith to organize and commence business, or

(b). Shall not, within two years from the date of its incorporation, have paid up at least one-fourth of its capital stock, or

(c). [Shall have failed, for two successive years, to file the annual report required by Section 46], or

(d). Shall violate the provisions of the Act of Congress of July second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," or any amendment or supplement thereto, or*

(e). Shall do, suffer, or omit to do any act, matter or thing whereby a forfeiture shall by law be created.

*A violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act as a ground for forfeiture did not appear in the first draft.
Forfeiture because of false statements in reports to the Secretary of the Commonwealth has been omitted. (See note 8 to Section 45, supra.)

(2). A certified copy of every decree or judgment dissolving a corporation shall be forthwith filed by the clerk of the court in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EFFECT OF DISSOLUTION.

Section 61. Every corporation after dissolution, whether by expiration of its charter, by forfeiture, or otherwise, shall be continued a body corporate for the purpose of

suing and being sued and maintaining suits already brought, and of enabling its affairs to be wound up, its property to be conveyed and disposed of and its assets to be collected and distributed, but not for the purpose of continuing the business for which it was incorporated.

DIRECTORS TO WIND UP AFFAIRS.

Section 62. Upon any dissolution the directors at the time of such dissolution shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the corporation, unless a receiver shall have been appointed by the court. The terms of such directors shall not expire at the expiration of the term for which they shall have been elected. If any vacancy shall occur in the board of directors after dissolution, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the remaining directors.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

Section 63. (1). Upon the dissolution in any manner of any corporation, a court of equity, or in vacation any judge thereof, shall have power to appoint a receiver to take charge of and wind up the affairs of such corporation, who shall be held to supersede the directors of the corporation or any assignee in possession.

(2). [Such receiver shall have power to maintain and defend suits in the name of the corporation, to carry on the business of the corporation so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up thereof, to sell and convey its property, to enforce the liability of stockholders prescribed in section 38, and the liability of directors prescribed in sections 9, 13, 26, 45, 46 (2), 50 (2) and 55 (3), and to do all other acts necessary or proper to wind up the affairs of the corporation. The said court of equity shall have jurisdiction of all questions arising after the appointmnet of the receiver and may make such orders and decrees thereon as justice and equity shall require. The powers of the receiver may be continued as long as the court deems necessary for said purposes.]

INSOLVENCY.

Section 64. (1). [Whenever any corporation shall become insolvent, any creditor or any stockholder thereof may by bill apply to a court of equity for the apopintment of a receiver to take charge of and wind up the affairs of such corporation. Such receiver, if appointed, shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties of a receiver appointed upon or after the dissolution of a corporation.]*

* The section is changed by omitting the word "judgment" so as to give any creditor a right to apply for the appointment of a receiver upon the insolvency of a corporation.

(2). [Whenever such receiver shall have been appointed and it shall afterwards appear that the debts of the corporation have been paid or provided for, and that there remains, or can be obtained by further contributions, sufficient capital to enable it to resume its business, the said court of equity may, in its discretion, a proper case being shown, dismiss the receiver, and thereafter the corporation may resume control of its property, franchises, rights, and effects as fully as if such receiver had never been appointed; or the court may, in its discretion, make a decree dissolving the corporation and directing the receiver to wind up the affairs of the corporation.]*

* This section is taken substantially from the New Jersey Act. By the common law of this State it appears that a receiver can be appointed on insolvency. Cowan vs. Plate Glass Company, 184 Pa. 1; Gehr vs. Iron Company, 174 Pa. 430. The change introduced by the suggested section is to make insolvency a ground for dissolution, if, in the opinion of the Court, the company should be dissolved.

PART XI.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

METHOD OF GIVING NOTICE.

Section 65. In all cases in which notice is required to be given by the provisions of this Act to the stockholders of any corporation, such notice shall be given, unless otherwise specifically prescribed, by publication in at least one newspaper published in the county in which the principal office of the corporation is located.

EXTENT TO WHICH ACT IS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING CORPORATIONS.

Section 66. Every corporation now in existence whose purpose is included within the purposes for which a corporation may be formed under this Act, which shall have been formed under or have accepted the provisions of the Act approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," or any amendment or supplement thereto, shall, from and after the passage of this Act, be subject to its provisions in respect to the future government and regulation of such corporation: Provided,

(a). That nothing in this Act shall permit a change in the purpose for which such corporation was formed without the unanimous consent of its stockholders.

(b). That sections 13 and 14 shall not apply to shares held by a corporation at the time of the taking effect of this Act.

(c). That section 38 (2) shall not be held to impose liability on stockholders in respect to shares owned by them prior to the taking effect of this Act.

DEFINITIONS.

Section 67. In this Act, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires—

"Incorporators" means those subscribers to a share or shares of the capital stock who associate to form the corporation.

"Corporation" means a corporation formed under the provisions of this Act or subject thereto.

"Person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations and other associations.

ACTS REPEALED.

Section 68. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed in so far as their provisions are applicable to corporations formed under this Act or subject to its provisions: Provided, That any Acts or parts of Acts relating to the transfer of certificates of stock shall remain in effect as far as they apply to certificates issued prior to the taking effect of the Act approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act to make uniform the law of transfer of shares of stock in corporations."*

* The Committee is advised that the following table includes the Acts or parts of Acts which would be repealed:

Year	Month and Day	Pamphlet Laws	Section
1816	March 19	390	all
1820	March 28	7 Sm. L. 320	all
1830	February 6	42	2
1847	March 6	222	1, 4
1849	April 7	563	24
1849	April 21	673	1
1856	April 9	293	all
1858	April 20	356	all
1864	September 30	(1865) 961	all
1865	November 27	(1866) 1228	all
1867	April 15	81	all
1868	March 31	50	all
1869	April 17	71	all
1872	April 3	37	all
1872	April 4	40	all
1872	April 4	46	all
1873	February 17	35	all
1873	February 20	36	all
1873	April 28	79	all
1873	May 1	87	all
1874	April 29	73	all
1874	May 15	186	all
1876	April 17	30	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11.
1876	April 25	47	all
1878	April 17	22	all
1878	May 25	145	all
1879	May 2	47	all
1883	June 13	122	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Table Includes the Acts or Parts of Acts Which Would Be Repealed.—Continued.

Year	Month and Day	Pamphlet Laws	Section
1887	May 24	188	all
1887	May 31	281	all
1887	June 17	411	all
1889	April 17	37	all
1889	May 9	180	all
1889	May 16	241	all
1889	May 21	257	all
1891	April 15	15	all
1891	April 15	18	all
1891	May 14	61	all
1891	May 20	101	all
1893	April 26	26	all
1893	May 11	42	all
1893	May 15	48	all
1893	May 26	141	all
1893	June 3	287	all
1893	June 8	351	all
1893	June 8	355	all
1893	June 10	417	1, 6.
1893	June 10	435	all
1895	June 24	258	all
1895	June 24	295	all
1895	June 26	369	all
1899	May 3	189	all
1901	February 9	3	all
1901	April 19	80	all
1901	May 29	344	all
1901	May 29	349	all
1901	July 2	603	all
1901	July 2	606	all
1901	July 9	624	all
1903	March 5	14	all
1903	March 24	50	all
1903	April 22	251	all
1903	April 23	272	all
1905	March 16	42	all
1905	March 24	56	1
1905	March 31	93	all
1905	March 31	95	all
1905	April 22	264	1, 2.
1905	April 22	280	all
1907	May 23	204	all
1909	May 3	408	all
1909	May 11	515	all
1911	June 1	540	all
1911	June 20	1092	all

NAME OF ACT.

Section 69. This Act may be cited as the Business Corporation Act.

WHEN ACT TAKES EFFECT.

Section 70. This Act shall take effect on the day of , one thousand nine hundred and .

SHARES WITHOUT A PAR VALUE.

There has been some agitation in recent years in favor of eliminating the par value of shares of stock, upon the theory that a share of stock represents only a certain fractional part of the assets of the corporation, and that the fixed par value bears no necessary relation to the value of that fractional part. Such being the case, it is contended that the retention of a certain dollar mark upon the face of the certificate of stock not only is of no essential importance, but tends to establish a fictitious value in the minds of owners and prospective purchasers. It is also claimed that the power to issue stock without a par value is of particular advantage in the case of consolidation and reorganization.

The plan received the approval of the New York State Bar Association, and a recent amendment to the laws of New York has given to corporations the power to issue this type of shares. (New York Laws of 1912, Chapter 351.)

On the other hand, it has been objected that the creation of shares without par value will permit inflation by making it easy to issue an excessive number of shares, and will be apt to lead to complications in the established law.

The par value, it is argued, is simply a convenient fraction into which the share capital has been divided, and only the most ignorant will assume the par value must necessarily be its real value.

While extremely doubtful as to its advisability, it has been thought fit to present for consideration sections embodying provisions for the issuance of such shares, and expressions of opinion in regard to the incorporation of them into the proposed revision of the corporation laws of the State are earnestly solicited. In general, the amendment to the New York laws have been followed, with a few changes which appeared advisable. If adopted, the sections should perhaps be inserted at the end of Part IV, dealing with capital stock and bonds.

Section A. [Issuance of shares without par value.] (1) Upon the formation of any corporation, provision may be made for the issuance of the shares of stock of such corporation, other than preferred stock having a preference as to principal, without any par value, by stating in the articles of incorporation:

(a) The number of shares that may be issued by the corporation, and if any such shares be preferred stock, the preferences thereof. If such preferred stock, or any part thereof, shall have a preference as to principal, the articles shall state the amount of such preferred stock having such preference and the amount of each share thereof.

(b) The amount of capital with which the corporation will carry on business, which amount shall not be less than the amount of preferred stock with a preference as to principal, and in addition thereto a sum equivalent to at least five dollars for every share authorized to be issued other than such preferred stock; but in no event shall the amount of such capital be less than five thousand dollars.

(2) Such statements in the articles of incorporation shall be in lieu of the statements required in sub-section 1, clauses (e) and (f) of section 3 of this Act.

(3) Upon the reorganization of any corporation or upon the consolidation of two or more corporations, provision may be made for the issuance of shares without par value as hereinbefore provided by making the same statements in the certificate to be filed after reorganization or in the agreement of consolidation.

Section B. [Shares to be equal.] Each share of stock without par value shall be equal to every other share of stock, subject to the preferences given to the preferred stock (if any) authorized to be issued.

Section C. [Certificate of stock.] (1) Every certificate representing shares without par value shall have written or printed plainly upon its face the number of shares which it represents, the number of shares which the corporation is authorized to issue, and the amount of capital stock, if any, which is represented by preferred shares having a preference as to principal. No such certificate shall express any par value of such shares.

(2) The certificates representing preferred shares having a preference as to principal shall state the amount of such preference, and may state any other rights or preferences given to the holders of such shares.

Section D. [Consideration for shares without par value.] (1) The authorized shares without par value may from time to time be issued and sold for such consideration as may be prescribed in the articles of incorporation or in articles of amendment thereto, or as may from time to time be fixed by the board of directors and approved by a majority in interest of the stockholders at any annual or special meeting duly called.

(2) If it is proposed to issue any shares without par value in consideration for property or for labor or services, such issue shall be authorized as prescribed in sections 21 and 22, but prior to the filing of the certificate in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as therein provided, the number of shares to be issued in consideration for the property or for the labor or services shall be approved by a majority in interest of the stockholders at any regular annual meeting or special meeting duly called, and the said certificate shall state that such approval has been duly obtained.

(3) Any and all shares so issued and sold shall be deemed fully paid and non-assessable, and the holder of any such shares shall not be liable to the corporation or to its creditors in respect thereof.

Section E. [Restrictions on the commencement of business.] (1) No corporation formed as provided in section A with the power to issue shares without par value shall commence business or incur any debts until the amount of capital specified in its articles of incorporation as the amount with which it will carry on business shall have been fully paid in money, in property, or in labor or services. But nothing herein shall be held to exempt any corporation from the payment of 10 per centum of its capital stock in cash as prescribed in section 3 of this Act.

(2) If any corporation shall increase the amount of capital specified in its articles of incorporation as the amount with which it will carry on business, the amount of the indebtedness of such corporation then existing shall not be increased until the amount of such increase of the capital shall have been fully paid as aforesaid.

(3) If any debts be incurred by any corporation in violation of the provisions of this section, the directors of the corporation, except those dissenting thereto, who shall have filed their dissent with the secretary of the corporation at the time, or who, being absent, shall have so filed their dissent upon learning of such action, shall be jointly and severally liable for any such debt.

Section F. [Increase or reduction of number of shares or of capital.] (1) Any corporation formed as provided in section A with the power to issue shares without par value

may amend its articles of incorporation so as to increase or reduce the number of shares which it may issue, or so as to increase or reduce the amount of its specified capital, by the same method as prescribed in section 11 of this Act for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of a corporation; but such amendment shall conform to the provisions of section A.

(2) If any such corporation shall amend its articles of incorporation so as to increase or reduce the number of shares which it may issue, notice shall within two weeks thereafter be given to each holder of shares without par value, either personally or by mail directed to him at his address as it appears upon the stock books of the corporation, directing such stockholder to return his certificate to the corporation to have the number of shares as increased or reduced written or printed thereon. Such notice shall at the same time be published at least once a week for two weeks in a newspaper published in the county in which the principal office of the corporation is located. Upon the return of any certificate the proper officer of the corporation shall cause to be written or printed plainly thereon the number of shares, as increased or reduced, which the corporation is authorized to issue.

Section G. [Amount of capital stock and of shares within meaning of other laws.] For the purpose of any rule of law or of any statutory provision (other than the foregoing sections A, B, C, D, E, F) relating to the amount of the capital stock of a corporation or the amount of par value of its shares, the aggregate amount of the capital stock of any such corporation formed pursuant to section A shall be deemed to be the amount specified in the articles of incorporation or articles of amendment thereof, the certificate to be filed after reorganization, or the agreement of consolidation, as the amount of capital with which the corporation will carry on business; the amount of the par value of each share of preferred stock having a preference as to principal shall be deemed to be the amount thereof so specified in such articles, amended articles, certificate, or agreement; and the amount of par value of each other share shall be deemed to be an aliquot part of the aggregate capital so specified in excess of the specified amount (if any) of the preferred stock authorized to be issued with a preference as to principal.

PROCEEDINGS.

OF

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO CONSIDER AND REPORT UPON A REVISION OF THE CORPORATION AND REVENUE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, AT PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, ERIE AND SCRANTON.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1912.

Meeting of the Committee held in Room 496, City Hall, Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Present: James P. McNichol, Chairman; George E. Alter, James F. Woodward, William H. Keyser, Milton W. Shreve; Francis Shunk Brown, Esq., Counsel; Harold M. Irons, Associate Counsel.

The Chairman: This Committee will kindly come to order. Gentlemen, this committee was continued by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of continuing its investigations into the general corporation and tax laws of the State. The information gleaned today from the gentlemen present will be utilized by the members of this Committee, and its counsel, for the purpose of having laws passed in the session of the coming Legislature, as far as in their power possible, for the correction of the conditions complained about in all sections of the Commonwealth. The Chief Counsel of the Committee is Mr. Brown, and I will ask if he has anything to say.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee and gentlemen: Before we commence, I think it would be well that some short statement be made of the purpose for which this committee was established, and in a general way communicate to those present, and through them for the benefit of all with whom they may come in contact, the general character of the work which the committee has thus far performed. Probably a better way to bring it before them would be by reading a letter, about fifty thousand copies of which were sent out by this committee to every interest in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, not only to the interests which are represented by the returns of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, but to all lawyers, judges, newspapers, in fact everybody who, by any possibility, could have any interest in the subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee. This letter was sent out on March 28th, 1912:

Dear Sir:

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on May 23, 1911, (P. L. 1150), adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the concurrent resolution approved May 13, 1909, entitled, 'A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to consider and report upon a Revision of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue; for the employment of counsel and other necessary officers and employes, and giving it authority to compel the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers,' be, and the same is hereby extended as follows: That the present President pro tempore of the Senate shall appoint three senators, and the present speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint three of its members, which shall constitute a joint commtitee, whose duty it shall be to consider the laws of this Commonwealth, relating to corporations and to revenue and the practical working thereof, and to report to the General Assembly in 1913 whatever changes may be deemed necessary therein, together with the draft of an act or acts of Assembly to accomplish said changes, and together with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary relative to the administration of existing laws or as to the apportionment of said suggested act or acts. Said Committee shall have power to elect its own chairman, to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature, to employ legal counsel and such other officers and employes as may be needed to enable it to properly perform its duties as aforesaid; but its expenditures shall be limited to the amount provided therefor in the general appropriation bill to be passed at this session of the Legislature, and shall be paid out of the State Treasury upon vouchers signed by the Chairman of said committee. Said committee shall also have power to issue subpoenas, signed by its chairman, requiring the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers, as in its judgment will assist in the performance of its duties as aforesaid."

The committee is collecting data upon the formation, regulation and taxation of corporations and the appropriation of State Revenue for all purposes, in this State, in all of the United States, by the Federal government, and by other nations. These subjects are being specially discussed and legislated upon at the present time throughout the world.

The Committee desires the co-operation of all interested in these subjects and requests your opinion as to any defects in the present laws of the Commonwealth, relating to the formation, regulation and taxation of corporations, associations, partnerships or individuals, the exemption of them or any of them from taxation, the appropriation of the Revenue of the State, and any changes therein which you may think necessary.

You will notice that the Resolution requires a report to be made to the Legislature in 1913 and we therefore request an early reply, as it is important that all suggestions be received for consideration prior to the public meetings which the Committee may hold. We should be glad to have from you the names and addresses of any persons whom you may know who are specially qualified to give to the Committee information or assistance in the consideration of these most important subjects.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES F. WOODWARD,
Secretary.

Please reply to

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
Counsel.

To the letters thus sent out, hundreds of replies have been received by the Committee, discussing the subject of revenue and corporation law, showing that there has been a very substantial interest taken by the different representatives of the several activities of the Commonwealth. Every interest that could possibly be reacehd has been communicated with for the purpose of obtaining their views. We have received replies from all parts of the world as to the subject of taxation; indeed, we have received replies in languages which have not as yet been translated, and the Committee would be grateful to have them translated.

This Committee, which was continued, reported to the last Legislature of 1911, thousands of copies of which report were distributed throughout the Commonwealth. We made many recommendations relating to methods of collecting revenue, apportionment and distribution, and everything connected with the subject. The Legislature adopted many of the recommendations of the Committee and they were passed into laws. These recommendations which were not adopted were referred back to the Committee, to give the people in this Commonwealth a further opportunity to consider and discuss,—such as taxing manufacturing corporations; the subject of appropriations to institutions not under State Control; whether or not their portion of the State revenue should be passed back to the counties, or whether or not the revenue collected by the counties should be kept by them, excepting the one-fourth to be sent to the State. Many of these recommendations, I think, have been adopted; the others have been referred back to this Committee. These meetings are for the purpose of giving the people a further opportunity to consider and discuss these subjects.

I would like to say that there has been so many requests to speak, and coming from such varied interests, that I have endeavored, so as not to appear to be unfair, to single out those who desire to speak upon the one subject. The Committee has received a communication from Dr. Lawrence Flick, relative to the appropriation of State money for tubercular purposes. The Committee will be pleased to hear him.

DR. FLICK:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: The State of Pennsylvania has been one of the most liberal States in the union in its expenditure of money for the crusade against tuberculosis. It, perhaps, has not been the wisest in the mode of expenditure, or use of the resources at its hands for the conduct of this work, and it is with a view of trying to illustrate a more economical method of doing the work of this crusade, that I appear before you. In order that this matter may be clearly understood, I wish to say that it is an accepted fact throughout the scientific world that the contagious period of tuberculosis, and which needs to be controlled, is the terminal period. In other words, tuberculosis is not contagious in all its stages; it is only when the case comes to be what we call the open ulcerative case, or advanced consumption. This is contagious enough to need public control and supervision. This, I say, has been accepted throughout the world, so that everything in this subject has been given scientific study, and the conclusion has been reached that the proper thing to do is to isolate in hospitals near the homes of these poor people all dying consumptives for at least the three last months of their lives, or possibly the four last months. I wish to call your attention to this fact, namely, that during a period of twenty years in any country where preventative measures were introduced, the number of new cases for every year numbered the same as the number of deaths, showing that the only time in which there is any great danger, is during the terminal, or dying period.

We have in Pennsylvania about ten thousand deaths per year from tuberculosis; of these about eight thousand are consumptive,—that is, the very acute form of tuberculosis. We therefore have possibly eight thousand people a year dying, who, during the dying period,—during the last three or four months of their livse, are almost as certain as two and two make four to implant a new case. Therefore, if we are going to stamp out tuberculosis, we must get control of these eight thousand people during the four last months of their lives, and all we may do for the walking cases don't amount to one per cent. in value for preventative methods. You can give to charity, but as a State, we have no right to go into charity or philanthropy, when we are bound to protect the lives of all by giving toward prevention. This State has no right to appropriate a dollar for this purpose, which dollar should be appropriated for the protection of those who are not implanted with tuberculosis.

We have in Pennsylvania, according to the official reports about five thousand vacant beds in our general hospitals every day of the year. This is an astounding fact, but it is true if our official reports are true. In 1907, according to the official report, it was four thousand; in 1910, four thousand five hundred; and I am convinced that in 1912 there will be at least five thousand vacant beds in our hospitals for every day of the year. We have invested in these beds at least a thousand dollars per bed, and appropriate, according to the official report, two thousand dollars per bed. So, we have idle in Pennsylvania a vast sum of money. These hospitals are located in the exact places where we could properly care for our poor consumptives, if we want to do anything to maintain them in these beds. Unfortunately, there has been such an unwarranted scare about tuberculosis that most men have lost their senses on this subject. The consequence is that our hospitals close their doors to consumptives.

There is absolutely no reason why a consumptive should not be safely maintained in any general hospital, provided certain things are done which any hospital can resort to without any expense. Two years ago, those of us who were interested in this subject, asked the State to appropriate seven dollars a week a hospital, which would throw open their doors to these cases. I then believed that the hospitals themselves, possibly, would have enough charity to make up the difference between seven dollars and what it would cost to maintain such a patient. The Legislature declined to make such an appropriation, and principally because the hospitals were unwilling to take such patents at seven dollars a week. It would cost ten dollars a week to maintain such a patient, and I believed if the State would appropriate seven dollars a week, per head, that many hospitals would do their share.

I think, since the State has appropriated such vast sums of money,—two millions of dollars,—a year, for the maintenance of our general hospitals, outside of our insane asylums and outside of the money appropriated to the Department of Health for the care of consumptives,—since such a sum is appropriated, I think it would be only fair that the State should couple that appropriation with an appropriation to the hospitals which ask State aid, and make the appropriation for the care of advanced consumptives.

The money which has been appropriated in the last five years for tuberculosis work would have gone a long ways for use in this manner towards settling the tuberculosis problem in Pennsylvania. The State has given, in the last five years, nearly six millions of dollars to the Department of Health for tuberculosis work. Nearly all that money has been used for walking cases, in dispensary and sanitoriums, and practically none used for dying cases. Since I have been able to get the statistics for seven months, ending in December, 1909, I find the State cared for forty-three dying consumptives. I have tried to get the data for the year 1911, and I find that out of eight thousand deaths of contagious consumption, about one thousand were cared for in hospitals and institutions; and out of that one thousand I am pretty sure the Philadelphia General Hospital took care of six hundred and fifty. The balance were cared for in institutions either in Pennsylvania or adjoining Philadelphia. We, therefore, have done about one-ninth of the work we should do, and that work has been done almost entirely without the fabulous sums appropriated by the State for these cases.

Now, I hold that if the Legislature really wishes to stamp out tuberculosis, and will do it along scientific lines and lines laid down all over the world, it will be successful if it makes an appropriation providing for every advanced consumptive who can be cared for near his own home. Since we have the beds and have invested in these beds a very large sum of money,—I find we have thirty millions of dollars invested in the hospitals of Pennsylvania, and we spend six millions a year for the maintenance of these hospitals, exclusive of what we spend for the insane and exclusive of what we spend for the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Philadelphia General Hospital (from the statistics in the general report of the State Board of Charities),—we have this vast sum of money invested, and the solution of the problem is very easy if we take the common sense way and do it. I hold that the legislature is responsible for the expenditure of its money for these cases and should spend it along lines which science have laid down. I would ask you gentlemen to go into this subject thoroughly. Don't allow yourselves to be turned away from the main point by the flaring work of caring for the walking consumptives. All we can do for walking consumptives is to stamp out the disease. The walking case is not sufficiently contagious to be a serious danger, and until we have done all we can do at the end in which the disease is caused, and until we have isolated every dying consumptive in Pennsylvania, we have no business as a Commonwealth to extend charity along the lines which we have been doing. The last three months is the stage that should be provided for. If we are practical, as we are in our own business, we will get at the danger where it is the greatest. When we have done that, if we still think there is danger in the walking cases, then let us do for them. But we have the very best scientific evidence, showing that the danger is in the dying period. I just want to give you one more thing for your information: Wherever, throughout the world, in the last thirty years, there has been any work done against tuberculosis, there has been no reduction in the death rate. Now in the Philadelphia General Hospital we have a marked reduction in the death rate. For this year, we will probably have a reduction of three hundred in the gross number, and we have a greater number in reduction than perhaps any city in the United States; and it is because our general hospital has four hundred beds for dying cases. We take care of a large number of advanced consumption cases every year.

By Mr. Brown:

Q. Aren't the beds in the Philadelphia General Hospital for that purpose?

A. They are not.

Q. If they are not, how could they be made available for the purpose?

A. Always the same situation. In Philadelphia we are so restricted with money that we are taking care of four hundred beds with one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year, and as you gentlemen know better than I do, we are probably contributing three-fifths of the money which goes into the State crusade; out of the million dollars spent every year, we probably contribute three-fifths of it. In our own city we have the limited amount of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and if we had more money we could take care of our problem,—if they would give us the money that goes to the State to use in the City.

Q. Are there any other hospitals in the city that take care of the advanced cases?

A. White Haven.

Q. I am speaking of the general hospitals.

A. I don't know—

Q. Don't the Jewish Hospital, as a rule?

A. Yes, and I am glad to say the Episcopal Hospital has shown a good example in opening their doors to advanced cases. It was the first one to take the stand.

Q. Why don't they all open their doors?

A. Through the alarming statements, many of them emanating from the State Board itself the people have been so frightened that they are all afraid. When you approach the Board of Managers of a hospital they say the doctors are afraid of tuberculosis. You go to the doctors and they say the Board of Managers are afraid. There are always disadvantages to that undue fear. I have mentioned the Department of Health, and I think they are responsible for a great deal of this, for they have been stamping every piece of mail that goes out. What could frighten people more about the disease than to get a letter from Mont Alto marked "disinfected"? There is absolutely no scientific ground for these untrue statements. The danger of contagion from tuberculosis is so slight that you must live on the most intimate terms in the same enclosure with a patient in order to get it. It is a whole lot more difficult to get tuberculosis than we have any idea. They talk about getting it from a letter from Mont Alto, or from cows which get into the swamps in the neighborhood of the sanitarium and get tuberculosis, or because they swish their tails around, or get tuberculosis on their udders in the water that comes from the sewage plant. When statements like that are published the people get crazy. They are absolutely untrue. I hold that the State of Pennsylvania should not spend money in such folly. If we are going to spend money, let us give the people scientific protection, and not set people crazy about ideas which have no scientific foundation.

Q. Then your recommendation is that the State do not appropriate to the department, but to the individual hospital?

A. That would be the most practical idea.

Q. And no money be appropriated to the department for any purpose?

A. Oh, no.

Q. For any tuberculosis purposes?

A. I think the State made a very serious blunder when it saddled the tuberculosis crusade on the Department of Health. It is not for the Department of Health. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio and different other States have recognized that there is a scientific development which requires special handling and they have appointed scientific men to do the work.

By a member of the Committee:

Q. You know why that was done, Doctor. You refused to accept an appropriation for White Haven, unless—?

A. That is historically incorrect. White Haven withdrew their State appropriation for a very different reason. The people who are doing the work in White Haven and in other places have a definite program and that is to provide for dying cases as soon as possible. When it was found that the State was determined to take this war up I said to the gentlemen who were associated with me that in order to give the State a fair opportunity it was proper for us to withdraw, and if the State was going to make liberal appropriations for the pauper classes, it would be better for us to confine ourselves to the working classes. We did not withdraw because there was any figure mentioned, but because we thought and felt that we could work out our problem better by dealing with the working classes only and giving them a cost of maintenance as low as possible to make it and use the balance of our public charity to make up the difference. We wanted to give the State Department of Health a clear field for that class of work. White Haven has every reason to be grateful to the State for the work and have always felt so. There was a certain work that we had laid out. You are aware in the State of Pennsylvania when you get an appropriation for maintenance you are compelled to use your own resources before you can use that money for maintenance. We were so badly crippled that we were two hundred thousand dollars in debt and would have gone bankrupt. It was impossible for us to keep up the betterment of our establishment and use our money which came to us from charity for maintenance.

MR. BROWN:

When I knew that Doctor Flick would be here to present a talk, I took the liberty of inviting Doctor Dixon. Dr. Dixon is present and will have something to say.

DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission: Dr. Flick seems to forget that in 1896 he wrote an article for the State Board of Health. He advocated teaching the public, (which the State Department of Health is doing) in regard to tuberculosis, and the establishment of well equipped hospitals in the mountains for the treatment of the disease. The State Department of Health is doing exactly what he advocated at that time.

I mention that because it is the last subject of which he spoke, in speaking of the contagious periods.

The most contagious period is the intermediate period, between the incipient and the advanced stage; and every laboratory man and every man who knows anything about tuberculosis from a scientific standpoint knows that is the dangerous period,—the ambulating case which has well-fed micro-organisms and throws out infection here and there, meeting hundreds of people in its path.

The advanced case is a different infection. The micro-organisms that break down the lung are not tubercle bacilli, but are a variety that interfere with the tubercle bacilli; and these micro-organisms taken from the lungs in the advanced stage are harder to grow under artificial mediums than those taken from the lungs in incipient cases, where they are well fed, in a normal environment. But, notwithstanding all this important information and the information of scientific men, the State today, at Mont Alto, has more than one-half of its patients advanced cases. Yet there are no places in Pennsylvania, other than the few mentioned by Dr. Flick, that are taking care of the advanced cases. Today, we are about finishing a hospital at Cresson with some of this money that Dr. Flick says is being spent for maintenance (whereas it is being spent for hospitals for advanced cases) where we will take three hundred and eighty-six patients by the middle of December. We have closed a contract for one at Hamburg where we will have even a greater census than that.

I have here a statement that shows that the hospitals in Pennsylvania today cost per capita, every day, $1.87. White Haven, Dr. Flick's hospital, costs $1.30. The State Department of Health has one at Mont Alto that costs $1.15. It is not down to its minimum cost. It is a new hospital. Various changes are going to reduce its cost greatly. Today, it is conducting that hospital for less money than any tuberculosis hospital in the country.

On this question of general hospitals. Tuberculosis is transmitted from one to the other by the transmission of these micro-organisms. Therefore, we cannot permit the transmitting of these organisms. We take every precaution at Mont Alto, for we do not know whether it is one or transmitting of these organisms. We take every precautive that infects the unsound person. We take these precautions (and we are criticised for it) because we are ignorant as to how many tubercle bacilli it takes to infect a healthy person.

The Chairman: Will you pardon me, Doctor? Don't you suppose you have answered Dr. Flick? We would be glad to have the advantage of your experience and views in the next legislature. We would be glad to have your paper and also that of Dr. Flick, giving authorities and also as to what has been done and is being done in other parts of the country. We would be glad to have the views of both of you gentlemen.

(Dr. Dixon and Dr. Flick both agreed to submit papers.)

Mr. Brown: Mr. Chairman, Mr. C. Stuart Patterson is present to speak in opposition to the proposed income tax.

C. STUART PATTERSON, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I thank you and Mr. Brown for having asked me to come here before you today. I am not a volunteer. I came here at the invitation of Mr. Brown.

In the first place, before I come to the subject of income tax, if you will kindly pardon me, I wish to say one word. As a citizen of Pennsylvania, I have been more than gratified by the forcible and ample statement which my friend, Mr. Brown, made with regard to the work the committee has been doing, and has done, in accumulating information to be used as a basis for recommendation of legislation. If more public work in this country was done in the admirably thorough way in which you are doing that work, it is certain that we would have better legislation than we have been having in the past.

Now, coming to the income tax. There is one fundamental objection to an income tax as a means of rasing revenue, and that is simply this: That it would essentially impose an inequality of burden, because the conscientious man who answers fully pays a larger tax than the man who does not answer fully and frankly. For that reason it is the concensus of all economic authorities that an income tax should not be levied as a means of rasing revenue, but that it should be reserved for a mere public emergency. Now, the great growth and prosperity of this country is due more largely to this one circumstance than to any other. The men who formed this government had the wisdom to say that while it was essential to have one general government for all national purposes, it was equally essential that there should be one local government for local purposes; and it is just as true today as it was when the Constitution was made. Anybody should be able to see that legislative regulations which may be wise for Maine are not necessarily wise in Louisiana, and that legislative requirements which are advantageous to Louisiana are not necessarily advantageous to Pennsylvania. Therefore, we must save our State government. Now, you cannot have a government unless you have the power of taxation, and therefore, taxation must be divided between the national and the State government. During the whole period of our existence, with the exception of two temporary departures from it, incomes have been reserved for State taxation, and not for national taxation. And if you give up to the national government that power of taxing incomes which is exercised today in a very moderate and in the very wisest way in the State of Pennsylvania, and which may have to be exercised in a much larger and much more thorough way in the future, I ask you, where are you going to get the revenue which the State needs today and the larger revenue which the State is going to need in the future? It is very probable that the State of Pennsylvania to go on the record just as Governor Hughes in the States which have been silent will come in; but I don't care whether they do or not, I don't want to see the State of Pennsylvania advocate it. I want the State of Pennsylvania to go on the record just as Governor Hughes in the State of New York has put New York on the record; and I hope this committee, in its wisdom, will recommend that the State of Pennsylvania refuses to consent to the amendment.

Mr. Brown: I may say for the information of the gentlemen present that the States which have approved this amendment are the States which have paid little or nothing toward the taxes of the Federal government. The States which rejected it are Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Utah; and those who have taken no action are Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. From these States the bulk of the federal income tax has come. The amendment must be approved by thirty-six, or three-fourths of the States; thirty-three have already approved this amendment. The approval of three more makes it a law. The bulk of the income tax was paid by those who have thus far refused to approve the amendment. New York paid one-third of the tax, the States of New York and Pennsylvania paid one-half of the tax, and the eastern States and Middle States paid eight-tenths of the federal tax.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Chairman, I notice Doctor Strawbridge is in the room, and possibly he desires to say something.

DR. GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: I am sixty-eight years old,—the 18th of last October. I have been forty-three years in practice and am still at it. I have been connected with four of the leading Seminaries in this city for a great many years. I have a large acquaintance among doctors of this city and State. I appear here, not for myself at all, but I want to plead for the doctors of this city and this State who are all going into

bankruptcy except a very few highly specialized appointees of our hospitals. All the rest are going into bankruptcy. The average number of doctors in this country is about one to every five hundred. In England it is about one to every eight hundred; in France, one to every twelve hundred; in Germany, about one to every fifteen hundred; and in Russia, from one to every two thousand. Here, we are about one to every five hundred. My friend, Dr. William Henning, who a great many of you perhaps, remember, wrote an essay in which he stated that the average earnings of the medical profession in the United States was less than six hundred dollars. That was written fully twenty-five years ago. It is much less today. I should guess the average earnings today is four hundred dollars. What is to be done for the medical fraternity? If you ask me why the doctors are in such a pitiable condition, I would very easily tell you that it is due to the State money, —the very money these gentlemen pay to the State is used again to ruin them. There are too many doctors and too many hospitals. Of course, the more the doctors, the less the practice each one can get, and the more the hospitals the less the visiting doctors can get of it. It all drifts into the hospitals. It now comes to a question,—"Why are there so many doctors and so many hospitals?" It is due to State money. If the State money were not given to the medical schools and hospitals, you would not have this enormous overgrowth of your department,—so to speak. Here in this city, a city of about one million six hundred thousand persons, there are six medical schools. I don't think that could be said, with perhaps the exception of London, of any other city in the world. London has a medical school attached to the hospital. If you ask me what is the very first university in the world and the very first medical school in the world, why of course there is no doubt it is the University of Berlin. It has fifteen thousand students in it. There are over two thousand Americans this minute studying in Berlin; it is the one real first-class University.

Now coming back again, we have a city here of over a million and a half of people, and we should have things a great deal better than they are. I think anybody who goes abroad and sees how things are done abroad, can see lots of ways by which we can be enormously improved.

In regard to the doctors, the plan is to consolidate the six medical schools. We should have one, and that school should be developed to be the very best and brighter.

In regard to the hospitals, I say trust the hospitals to the beneficence of the human race. Rich people want an outlet for their money so that before they go to heaven, they want to leave some friends behind them, and you will generally find the hospital is the favorite method. Some give to churches. I think there is quite enough money to support the hospitals, as they should be supported from the rich people. Here we are taking perhaps a million dollars every year, that is given to hospitals and medical schools in this State. Think what you can do with that million dollars! What you could do with the streets?—lavatories all over the State, where people could go decently to any one. Think of all the good that could come of it. If I remember correctly there are five thousand vacant beds in the hospitals, and that is what I would like to reach. I was here last year and I said the same thing, but it didn't have any effect, and I don't suppose it will have any again, but I think it should.

Mr. Brown: Your idea is, that the poor should be taken care of by private donations?

Dr. Strawbridge: Yes.

Mr. Brown: If the State appropriation was withdrawn, would they take care of themselves?

Dr. Strawbridge: The Presbyterian Hospital and the Pennsylvania Hospital seem to live on private subscriptions.

Mr. Brown: Aren't they supported by subscriptions of people of this community, and aren't these hospitals limited? Isn't it a fact that the Episcopal and Baptist are better able to take care of their hospitals than some other denominations?

Dr. Strawbridge: The Methodist takes care of theirs, and the Catholics,—yes.

Mr. Brown: The Catholics get a large number of the poor, and the Hebrews, the same.

Dr. Strawbridge: Yes, I should have the thing carefully and rigidly scrutinized. The fact that there are five thousand vacant beds, show that it should be. On the question of the proportion taken care of by the Hebrew and Catholic hospitals in the appropriation made by the State Legislature to charitable institutions, each of these two denominations get within twenty-five per cent. of the whole proportion. Seventy-five per cent goes to the denominations you refer to,—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, etc.

Mr. Brown: A very large percentage of the patients go to the Hebrew and the Catholic institutions.

Mr. Woodward: I presume Doctor Flick gets his information in regards to the number of vacant beds from the report of the State Board of Charities, which is taken for a certain given period each year, and at that particular time it is possible there may be that many beds, still there may be a certain time when these beds are all occupied.

Dr. Strawbridge: The fact remains that everything drifts into the hospitals.

Mr. McNichol: I think the whole trouble with the municipal hospitals comes from the doctors themselves. They get together and come down and ask for a hospital.

Dr. Strawbridge: If the state didn't give them money they couldn't go on.

Mr. McNichol: We would be glad to have you come up there to the Legislature and show us how this argument will work out.

Dr. Strawbridge: The minute the appropriation stops, they stop.

Mr. McNichol: It is simply a question of difference of opinion between medical men.

Dr. Strawbridge: I would take the money I see going to the hospitals and spend it in improvements in this State which are beneficial to the largest number of people. I would put in Pennsylvania fifty lavatories in this city,—

Mr. Brown: You complain about the elimination of the doctors from participating in hospital work?

Dr. Strawbridge: I complain that we have no work left for them to do.

Mr. Brown: If these hospitals were supported by private contributions, wouldn't it be the same condition?

Dr. Strawbridge: You wouldn't have that enormous practice to develop.

Mr. McNichol: Don't you think the high ideal that the general public have in regard to the prevention and eradication of disease throughout the municipalities of the Commonwealth, would drive doctors out of business?

Dr. Strawbridge: They would all be compelled to get out, that way.

Mr. McNichol: I hear several doctors complaining about the elimination of typhoid fever as hurting their business.

Dr. Strawbridge: If you go to the hospitals, you see thousands of people coming there. It is a perfect sight. If you would take that money and make a donation to the doctors, that would be a proper use.

Mr. McNichol: What about the law?

Dr. Strawbridge: Contribute the State money.

GEORGE W. NORRIS, (Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries).

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: I only want to say a word, as I have been asked by the Mayor to say on his behalf, he having had to leave.

The City Council of Philadelphia recently adopted a joint resolution creating a committee including four members of Council, two Department heads, five citizens of Philadelphia and an expert in financial affairs. The purposes of the Committee is to consider and report upon a revision of the finances of the City of Philadelphia. That Committee has organized, and is now conducting a study of the subject which necessarily includes the relation of State and municipal finance and taxation. The Committee has not yet reached a point, where it is possible for it to lay before this Commission its views on any of the subjects this Commission has to consider, but it is pushing this work and fully expects to have certain legislation which it will request the Legislature to adopt next winter bearing on the question of municipal and State taxation, and that Committee would like very much to appear and present its views to this Commission, either orally or in print before this Commission makes its report to the Legislature. But I would, at this time, like to put one thought in your minds, gentlemen,—one recommendation. I would say also, that when the views of the Committee are presented, I presume they will be presented through the Law Department of the City. What I am saying now, is simply an informal and explanatory statement. I would like to leave this one thought in your minds, in the meantime: That it is almost certain that the City will ask the State to make some readjustment of the matter of personal taxes on stocks, bonds, mortgages, and money at interest. Under the present system that money is collected by the city for the State, and is sent in full to the State, I believe, and then three-fourths of it returned to the city. The city, I think, will ask that the whole of that personal property tax be allowed to go into the revenue of the City of Philadelphia, if the State cannot see its way clear to give up twenty-five per cent. of the tax which it now holds, that it can at least allow the city to collect the tax as a municipal tax, sending one-fourth of it to the State.

Mr. Brown: Where would the advantage to the City of Philadelphia be?

Mr. Norris: The advantage would be, that if the personal property tax was taxed by the State of Pennsylvania, and collected by the City of Philadelphia, it would therefore be a basis upon which the borrowing capacity of the City could be calculated. It would add to the borrowing capacity of the city ten per cent. of the amount of personal property so taxed.

Mr. Brown: How would you get the revenue to pay the interest on the bonds? Suppose the city were to use the moneys at interest as a basis for bond issue, how would you raise the interest to be paid on the bond?

Mr. Norris: From the same sources as at present.

Mr. Brown: You would have to go back to real estate.

Mr. Norris: Not necessarily. If that personal property tax shows a constant annual increase, and the city needs three-fourths of it at present—

Mr. Brown: You wouldn't get enough income from moneys at interest to pay the interest on the bond. Suppose you would get from the occupation tax or any tax, say about a half million dollars; what would become of that half million dollars, and this quarter per cent. of the twenty-eight millions, which would have to be paid as interest on the bonded indebtedness?

Mr. Norris: Out of the general revenues of the city. Just one-half of the tax on real estate and one-half of the revenues from other sources.

Mr. Brown: Don't you deplete your other sources of revenue to a large extent?

Mr. Norris: Every time you issue bonds, you impose on the city an interest on the Sinking Fund, and the increased amount must be taken out of your revenues.

Mr. Brown: You are imposing a burden on real estate.

Mr. Norris: About one-half of the burden comes over to real estate.

Mr. McNichol: You are making large improvements. Your improvements on wharves and docks represent some fifteen or twenty million dollars. This project can not go on unless you have every dollar in the treasury, and it requires you to borrow that full twenty million dollars.

Mr. Norris: If I made a single contract for twenty million dollars.

Mr. McNichol: What is your idea, to go along in the general train and link together, in making one or two contracts, and so on, and complete the whole proposition?

Mr. Norris: The twenty million dollars that has been spoken of is a sum that could be advantageously expended on harbor improvements, and at least that amount would be needed to bring this harbor into first-class condition. That has never been floated, although it should be done.

Mr. McNichol: But you have a general plan as to what you may use?

Mr. Norris: I would have a general plan, and then take up the various units that were parts of that general plan; one or two or three at a time.

Mr. McNichol: Isn't it a fact that permeating through the whole municipal system, it requires money to be in the treasury before a contract can be made? All these general improvements are practically boiled down to one plan.

Mr. Norris: Yes.

Mr. McNichol: And if we give Philadelphia ten per cent. borrowing capacity, and bonds extending over a term of fifty years, then your whole problem would be solved?

Mr. Norris: Yes.

Mr. McNichol: What more do you want then? I think you are just shooting at a rainbow, because you will find out when you come up there to the Legislature you are going up against a pretty hard proposition, and you will find that the men from the other counties are not going to give Philadelphia what she wants. You are going up against quite considerable opposition.

Mr. Norris: We hope to lay before you, gentlemen, a well-considered argument on that question, and hope it will convince you and it will carry great weight with the Legislature.

Mr. McNichol: We hope you will come up there and meet some of those country members.

SIMON GRATZ, (President of the Board of Revision of Taxes, Philadelphia).

Mr. Gratz: Mr. Brown, will you be kind enough to intimate what you want me to speak about?

Mr. Brown: On the general subjects that are before the Commission, Mr. Gratz.

Mr. Gratz: If we cannot do a little better in the matter of real estate, than the State of Texas is doing under the Somers system, we would be in a very bad way. Seventy per cent. of the value of land, and twenty-five per cent. of the value of buildings. In Philadelphia, I am sure I am safe in saying that land is assessed at least ninety to ninety-five per cent. of its value, and buildings in about the same proportion. But while the advantages should be given the owner of the building, I can not quite understand. I have a lot of ground, and I am told that if I will put a five million dollar building on it, that I can only be taxed one-quarter of the value of the building. If this is the result of the Somer system, it is worse in practice in Houston than it proves to be here.

Mr. Brown: Don't they maintain, that when you put a building on, you are increasing the value of the land?

Mr. Gratz: You remove the building,—is the ground worth any more than it was before the building was put there? Take the value of the ground on which Mr. Wanamaker's building was put; was that lot of ground worth any more than it was before he erected his building there?

Mr. Brown: What about the classification of real estate in this State; is our classification absolutely fair in your opinion?

Mr. Brown: What about the classification of real estate was drafted at the time of the consolidation away back in 1854, is something that should be changed. If I own one hundred acres of land which I farm, and yuo own a hundred acres which you don't farm—

Mr. Brown: Which I don't own.

Mr. Gratz: Which you don't farm if you do own, but simply use as a place of residence, beautifying it; if you please, and have your broad street and walks, and grass plots, and all that. I pay one-half the rate, you pay two-thirds; there is not a particle of difference in the value of that land. I think it would be very wise for the Legislature to repeal that portion of the Act which provides for three classes of real estate.

Mr. Brown: And make them how many?

Mr. Gratz: All one. If I own a farm worth eighty dollars an acre, (and there are a good many of them in the eastern section of the State, that are not worth any more)—if I own a farm worth eighty dollars; there is no more reason why I should not pay regular tax on that, than if you own a twenty-thousand dollar house at Overbrook.

Mr. McNichol: Why do you make that statement, that the man living three or four miles from City Hall, without any fire appliances or any water appliances, should be taxed the same?

Mr. Gratz: The valuation is so much lower.

Mr. McNichol: How much lower, in proportion to the improvements?

Mr. Gratz: The valuation of course, depends on the value. Let me tell you of one very great difficulty that is created by this separate classification. A man, or several men, owning several acres of land, and they will want to improve it; they will want streets opened, and they will want water pipe laid and sewers built; they can not do anything at all; they can not get anything at all done by the city until this classification is made, and every year we are confronted with this condition of things. We have in the northeastern part of the State, two classes of people. One desirous of improving property, the other one of holding back. The first class say, "We can do nothing at all, unless the classification is made, because the city will not order any improvements,—no water pipe, no sewers, no streets open." The other side say, "We do not want improvements; we want to hold our property for better investment." Now it is these pull-backs that are holding out against the people who want to improve. You can not improve until you get rid of certain classifications.

Mr. Brown: What is your thought on the exemption of real estate of Public Service Corporations, Mr. Gratz?

Mr. Gratz: I do not see any reason at all, why the real estate of Public Service corporations in Pennsylvania, should be exempted. There is now exempted something near five million dollars assessed valuation of property and buildings of the electric light companies, trolley companies, and telephone companies. They can well afford to pay a tax on that real estate, and I think that the decision of the Supreme Court declaring that exemption should be re-codified and overcome by the Legislature was a good one. Just a number of years ago the Legislature made taxable for municipal purposes, these stations of railroad companies in cities which had been exempted under decision of the Supreme Court. I think you should pass an act making real estate which is now exempt, taxable.

Mr. Brown: Is there any distinction between the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad as to taxing that property and the other Public Service corporations which are not taxed?

Mr. Gratz: There should be no distinction.

Mr. Brown: Any difference between the railroads and the electric light companies, and telephone companies, and so forth?

Mr. Gratz: I see no reason at all. You know how they came to get that exemption. Purely a legal proposition—

Mr. Brown: Your Board recommended some time ago the putting of the actual consideration in the advertisements.

Mr. Gratz: I didn't know we recommended it, but we would be glad if it could be done.

Mr. Brown: How would that be helpful to the collection of taxes?

Mr. Gratz: Mr. Fels told me in a very broad, strong way about the untruthfulness of men. I wouldn't be willing to go as far as he did, but I find that it very often happens, when a man buys a property, he has no reason to complain of his assessment, and only hopes that on application it might be reduced, and he is more than willing to name the value and consideration, and if necessary, make affidavit to it. That is the purchaser, but the vendor of the property doesn't care two cents; he has his price, and he is willing to tell, but the purchaser is not. I don't know how that could be done, but it would be a good thing if the consideration was inserted in the advertisement.

Mr. Brown: Any other thought you have, Mr. Gratz? It has been suggested that manufacturers be taxed. How about the tax on manufactured articles; any thought on that subject?

Mr. Gratz: Well Mr. Brown, I have always thought that it was to the interest of the State of Pennsylvania, to encourage manufacturing industries here, and I would never of my own free will, agree to impose a tax either upon manufacturers, manufacturing plants, or upon goods in the process of manufacture. I think it would be a most unwise step. One of the very largest manufacturing concerns in this city is represented by a man of very high moral character and a very fair man. He said to me, "Mr. Gratz, we employ so many thousand men. If our taxes become too great, we could very easily pull up stakes and go to a place where we would not be taxed at all, because this very minute another State has a piece of ground with an exemption from taxes that they can give us for a long number of years."

Mr. McNichol: You don't believe that, Mr. Gratz?

Mr. Gratz: Yes; he is a very truthful man.

Mr. McNichol: I mean you don't believe that he would pull up stakes?

Mr. Gratz: No, sir.

Mr. McNichol: You don't believe any man who is making a success in his business, and then there is one-half of one per cent. tax put on him, that he would pull up stakes and look for another site?

Mr. Gratz: I do believe that if machinery in manufacturing plants were taxed, and manufacturers were taxed as they are in a number of other places, that we would drive quite a number of them elsewhere.

Mr. McNichol: Don't you believe that there should be some readjustment. Take these men that are making, say, seventy-five per cent. on their business, don't you think that they should bear their proportionate share of the burden?

Mr. Gratz: Yes.

Mr. McNichol: Wouldn't that relieve some of the conditions that we are trying to relieve?

Mr. Gratz: My opinion is tha. it would be unwise to tax machinery or goods in the process of manufacture.

A Member of the Commission: Don't you tax machinery here now?

Mr. Gratz: No, it has never been done here, and I suppose the old custom has been followed. There is no doubt of the fact that it would hurt manufacturing industries of the State. There is no question about that.

Mr. Brown: Does the Board of Revision make any exception in favor of mill properties? Are mill properties not exempted on real estate?

Mr. Gratz: No.

Mr. Brown: But you exempt the machinery?

Mr. Gratz: Yes.

Mr. Brown: Some one has inquired why the Masonic Temple should be exempted. Buildings like that.

Mr. Gratz: The Masonic Temple never should have been exempted; that is to say, after the new Constitution was adopted the Masonic Temple should have been taxed, but it was not. The old exemption was continued, and you know how hard it is to up-root a custom which has existed longer than you or I have lived,—a good deal.

Mr. Brown: What is the total exemption of property in Pennsylvania?

Mr. Gratz: I can not give you the exact figures.

Mr. Brown: A very large amount?

Mr. Gratz: Oh, enormous.

Mr. Brown: One quarter of a billion, nearly?

Mr. Gratz: Yes.

Mr. Brown: Do you think that the proper expedition is used in our law for collection of taxes of the State that are delinquent?

Mr. Gratz: I wouldn't like to express an opinion that would be a criticism on another department.

Mr. Brown: There are delinquent taxes in the State of Pennsylvania?

Mr. Gratz: I don't know. I didn't think you would ask that question; that is out of my line.

Mr. Bronw: You don't think there is sufficient vigor in the collection?

Mr. Gratz: I have no opinion to express on that subject, Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown: What about poll tax; any suggestions on that?

Mr. Gratz: Well, you know the trouble that the imposition of a small tax leads to.

Mr. Brown: Do you think it is impractical of assessment and impractical of collection?

Mr. Gratz: I would no more impose a poll tax than one on watches: it is a question whether this is for a tax or for mere political purposes.

Mr. Brown: I notice in the Mayor's Message, it is suggested that the vaults under property should be taxed. Aren't they considered in the assessment of properties as part of their values?

Mr. Gratz: Yes.

Mr. Brown: Have you any other suggestions, Mr. Gratz?

Mr. Gratz: No, I haven't.

MR. JOSEPH FELS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: "This Commission, considering questions of reform in taxation and expenditure, has just listened to a dispute between well-meaning physicians desiring appropriations to hospitals, concerning whether tuberculosis is more infectious in this stage or in that. I care little at present as to how taxes are expended that matter is of comparative trifling importance under existing conditions, but I am concerned about sources of revenue. I spend money and most of my time to stimulate thought on the subject of taxation, a matter which as it is managed well or ill, may either make or mar a State.

Strange as it may seem to many, this subject of tuberculosis is indirectly but surely connected with that of taxation. Of what generally is tuberculosis a symptom, if not of slums and sweatshops, of unsanitary surroundings, of child labor, of poor physical condition, of insufficient clothing and poor food? And these spring from what, if not from poverty? And whence comes poverty in lands like England and America which, to use figurative language, are supposed to 'flow with milk and honey,' if not from lack of opportunity? This lack of opportunity not natural but artificial, made possible and profitable to the few at the cost of poverty, misery and ill health to uncounted thousands. All these evils and want are due to vicious taxation which penalizes industry by wrongly placed taxes, and rewards neglect by exemption from taxation, thus making profitable the business of the land-grabbing speculator, himself a social obstruction and parasite, idle, yet sucking the life blood of industry and thus locking the gates of the Father's Vineyard against the Father's children. Men, women and children, crowded back by speculators from the fields, swarm perforce into your cities—they find the speculator there before them—though even there is abundance of land for their modest homes, unused, but pre-empted. The victims drift into boxes called houses, into sweat shops and slums, into dens of crime and houses of prostitution; all these due to taxation misapplied. Man will improve if he have but opportunity;—without opportunity he will inevitably sink. Once a year we look for the ground-hog and his shadow, but there is a ground-hog (the land speculator) abroad every day and every year, and his shadow is over all the land. Keen-witted, he seeks good at society's expense; he, a social highwayman, whom, nevertheless, society rewards substantially and holds in respect, not for doing good, but for doing evil. Why wonder then that the body politic is sick and the body physical with it, and because of it?

Why build your hospitals to cure disease while your political institutions create more disease than you can handle? Remove the cause of tuberculosis and tuberculosis will largely disappear. What do physicians nowadays prescribe for tuberculosis? —What, but pure air and sunshine and invigorating surroundings, God's great out-of-doors? Let the victims of tuberculosis seek it if they can; the remedies are there in abundance unused, sun, air, green fields,—but pre-empted by speculators whom we have encouraged by silly tax laws. With them walk, step by step, disease and death and crime and political corruption. Tuberculosis is not a punishment; it is a consequence. Nature does not punish man, she simply lets things happen. God is not mocked; if in matters of taxation a community acts the fool, it must suffer the consequences of folly. Among these consequences is that dread and widespread disease over which these good men have been disputing.

What is the curative principle for social disease?—surely this which the prophet Malachi indicated: "What, O man, doth the Lord, thy God, require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk modestly before him?" God despises the charity of the unjust. "What mean ye that ye grind the faces of the poor?" God despises also the land-grabber, whom you respect. Centuries ago his prophet cried, "Woe unto them that add house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no room in the earth."

And what does justice require against the monopolist, an incubus and parasite? More centries ago, the Hebrew law-giver whom we honor with our lips but dishonor in our conduct, provided against this evil which today afflicts Pennsylvania. "The land shall not be sold forever. It was redivided every fiftieth year, but we can even improve upon his method as we should: we can redivide natural opportunity every year, not by setnig new boundaries, but by taking in taxation annually the growing site value for the public good. When that value shall be taken for public use, the little child born tomorrow in your slums will have equal right to Pennsylvania with a Wharton or Weightman of Baer—no more, but no less. And until you have secured that right to the child, you have robbed the child. And again, and herein, God is not mocked. He will not hold us guiltless; no wonder society is sick—tuberculosis physically, tuberculosis morally. People who can get a living only by trampling on other people cannot be a healthy people, cannot be a moral people.

How shall we begin? Again learn from the Hebrew prophet, "Cease to do evil; learn to do good." The law of nature is that men shall earn their bread by labor, and not by theft; yet society burdens labor and the fruits of labor, and eases monopoly and privilege. The community produces land value; let the community appropriate it; the man, the individual, produces labor value;—let him have it, respect his right to it, refrain from taxing it. Here is the law of taxation written at Sinai on tables of stone, addressed to all men and all nations; the State of Pennsylvania not excepted: "Thou shalt not steal." When we shall have asserted public rights to land values, and respected private rights to labor values, then we will find that Nature's store-house of opportunity has been unlocked by the key of Justice; every laborer who seeks may find, and to him who knocks it shall be open. The Man of Nazareth prophesied that the meek shall inherit the earth. Before him the prophet dreamed of a time to come when every man should sit under his own vine and fig-tree, and none should make him afraid.

Today, what we call civilization is degraded into barbarism. Capital and labor are perenially fighting each other, when they should be ejecting the earth lord, the trade lord, the railroad monopolist, our modern highwayman,—immoral all! All doing vicious work behind bulwarks of vicious taxation. What is the result? Soceity is tuberculous. The French Revolution was a hemorrhage.

But there is hope. In Philadelphia, seventy-four years ago, was reborn an idea; the Single Tax, now spreading apace everywhere but here. Northwest Canada has learned the lesson which Philadelphia neglects. Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary and sister municipalities have abolished taxes on improvements and, as a result, are pulsing with life, and drawing northward emigrants from our Western States. The province of British Columbia taxes wild land eight times as much as it does improved land. It repels the speculator, where Pennsylvania invites him. In England, Lloyd George is toiling to undo the wrong of the centuries. Germany is everywhere taxing the "unearned increment." Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Argentina, China—all awake but Pennsylvania.

But something definite has happened in the United States and recently. Last year Houston, Texas, began to untax improvements, shifting the charge to land values. A little city, you say?—yes, but an object lesson already. What has resulted?

In the first six months of 1912 there were 219 more buildings erected than in Houston the first six months of 1911, and the value of the buildings erected in 1912 amounted to three times the value of the buildings erected in 1911, which goes to show that the partial exemption of improvements from taxation has had the effect of stimulating the building industry. It also has had the effect of increasing the number of land sales without depreciating the price of land. So that it appears that the assessment of land at 70 cents on the dollar of its full value and taxing it for city purposes at the rate of $15 per thousand (with an addition of the State tax of $8.60 per thousand, or a total of $23.60 per thousand valuation), will not lower the selling price of land, but will stimulate its sale at an advanced price. This makes a tax rate of 2.23 per cent. on a 70 per cent. valuation of land and a 25 per cent. valuation of improvements.

In 1911 the assessment of land values in Houston was increased 25 per cent. over the former assessment. At the beginning of 1912 land values were equalized, and all land was assessed at 70 per cent. of its fair selling value. Buildings and other improvements upon land and the machinery of manufacturers were assessed at 25 per cent. of their values. In fact, there was more done to relieve industry from taxation in Houston during 1912 than has been done in any other city in the United States up to date.

Recently, we have had a strenous election, but the most significant thing in that election has been noted by only a few, namely an election in the little city of Everett, State of Washington, which voted to adopt gradually the single tax within four years. Another little place? Indeed, yes. But I remember that Bethlehem was a little place, and Nazareth was a little place. Everett makes for jubliation; Everett will be the beginning of the end. The Carpenter of Nazareth encouraged us to believe that the Kingdom of Heaven is like leaven which a women took and hid in two measures of meal until the whole was leavened.

William Penn sweat blood over Pennsylvania in his desire that it might be a light and a standard to the nations. We have brought trouble on ourselves and on Pennsylvania by folly and ignorance. Let us set our house in order. Let us respect the rights of the humblest; that all who live in Pennsylvania, from least to greatest, shall have equal rights in the State, to air and sun and soil and civil liberty. This may be brought to pass through the natural order of which just taxation is the corner stone, until this shall be established, Tax Commissions will work in vain, for however well—intentioned they may be, they will be struggling against equity. And that is a losing fight. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

To develop your city; stop taxing industry and commerce. Tax land values only.

To develop the ports of Pennsylvania; stop taxing wharves, warehouses and elevators. Tax frontage values used or unused.

To develop manufacturers; stop taxing buildings, machinery raw materials and products. Tax factory sites used or unused.

To encourage industry: stop taxing products of labor and industry. Tax special privilege, tax natural opportunities used or unused, tax land values which are produced and maintained by the community.

To abolish slums: stop taxing buildings, improvements. Tenement owners can then afford to erect better buildings. Tax building sites, used or unused. Then owners cannot afford not to erect better buildings.

To stop taxing industry and commerce, we must exempt buildings, machinery, merchandise, improvements, and personal property of all kinds.

The present system of taxation falls with peculiar hardship on the health and homes of the poor, punishes industry and enterprise by imposing heavy financial burden upon shops, factories, buildings, and improvements of all kinds; it encourages land owners to hold land out of use or to make poor use of it; it contributes largely to the overcrowding and congestion of the city; it leads to scarcity of employment and thus to poverty, disease and crime.

MR. BENJAMIN ALEXANDER:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission:

On the subject of taxation of mortgages I would like to say a few words. I presume we all know, or rather some of the speakers have referred to the fact, that the information upon which the tax is based is taken from the returns which are made by people to whom the pink bill is sent in the months of September and October. What I would like to call the attention of the committee to is this: if that system is to be continued, if we are to continue in the State of Pennsylvania to levy the taxes upon mortgages under this system then the entire system should be changed, because it is so loose at present that the City of Philadelphia loses a very large amount of money each year simply because the gentleman or gentlemen who are charged with the getting up of the paper that is sent out by the different assessors don't seem to understand the best way or the most thorough way of finding out what a man has. You will bear in mind when you record a mortgage today,—when you take a mortgage to the office of the Recorder of Deeds, he will decline to accept it unless it contains a statement giving the precise address of the person named as mortgagee. This is certified, as I understand it, by the Recorder of Deeds to the Board of Revision and they receive these sheets and send them out to the different districts, and from the names and addresses they in turn send out at a certain time of the year a paper in which you are asked to make a return in a certain number of days. If you don't you receive a notice calling your attention to the fact that the assessors will estimate the amounts and add a penalty of 50 per cent; and in many cases people wait until they get the second notice and settle the amounts at which it has been estimated; and there are a very large number of people who pay no attention to the paper whatever, relying upon the fact that the estimated valuation and penalty will be less than they would ordinarily have to pay, and they simply take that chance. That is the present system of collecting taxes upon mortgages it is the easiest thing in the world to find out by arrangement with the Title Companies all the addresses you want and all the information you want to know about every mortgage unsatisfied in the city of Philadelphia today. For a comparatively small amount of money you could get an abstract of every unsatisfied mortgage today; you can get the address of the man who owns the mortgage. If the Auditor General of Pennsylvania would have an office in Philadelphia with a half a dozen clerks he would get from two to three times as much money as he is receiving today on taxation derived from mortgages. I believe in taxing the mortgage right from the day it is recorded until the 31st day of December of that year. If a man brings in a mortgage to be recorded November 1st, the Auditor General can have that man recorded and taxed from that day until the 31st of December, as it is now you don't pay any tax today on a mortgage that is recorded by the 31st of December, that is you don't pay any tax up to the 31st of December, and then you escape taxation for the entire year following. How could you expect anybody to have any confidence in such a system which enables a man to escape taxation from thirteen to fifteen months? I have discussed this subject with Mr. Gratz covering a period of several years but nothing has been done. You say how would it be to make every man pay a tax upon his mortgage—it would be a very good thing so nobody could escape. That is why I come here today. I make return of my mortgages and I sugested to the assessor here recently, "Don't hurry me to make my return this year because I am taking over mortgages;" but I don't intend to pay any tax on that year, I expect to take the mortgages next year. Is that the proper system of taxation? Has the subject received the consideration it should receive from those who are supposed to understand taxation? I urge if we are to continue the taxing of mortgages let us tax them the way you tax real estate. Have a regular office in the city of Philadelphia with a representative of the Auditor General in charge of clerks and let us get down to some system which will compel a man to pay his tax. When you have people understand they must respect the law and they must pay their taxes they will pay them. How can you expect people to respect a law which is not properly enforced? I hope you will consider that matter in the spirit in which I urge it. The lender don't pay any tax,—the owner of real estate don't pay any tax. Our real estate,—if you raise my tax I will raise the rent; if you tax my mortgage I will increase the rate of interest on the mortgage so I will get my interest.

Mr. Brown: How are you going to reach a man who deliberately goes to the Recorder of Deeds office and records a mortgage and gives his residence in New York?

Mr. Alexander: The representative of the Auditor General's Office attends to these things. You have a man in Philadelphia with a proper force of clerks and he will have no difficulty in getting 95 per cent of all the people who should pay taxes, our city has known for some time that the Board of Revision of Taxes is inadequate.

Mr. Brown: You have a remarkable condition in Pennsylvania which does not exist in any other State in the Union. There has never been a prosecution in Pennsylvania for false returns or failure of collection of taxes and there has been very few suits for taxes in Pennsylvania. The State gets all she needs for maintenance by the voluntary action of the tax payers.

Mr. Alexander: If we are to continue our present system, make every man pay. I think it is a very poor excuse to offer that the State of Pennsylvania has so many ways of getting income that it is not particular. How can you expect your people to respect the laws if they are going to be violated in this way. Don't allow anybody to escape. You don't allow anybody to escape the taxation on real estate in Pennsylvania do you? Suppose we appropriate all the money that we get from the taxation of mortgages to good roads, let us take the system in New York. When you record a mortgage in New York City you pay the tax when you record it, you pay it all at once. You don't pay an annual tax I think this is the point, whether to levy a tax of one-half of 1 per cent at the time the mortgage is recorded of whether to continue with the annual tax.

I want to say something along the lines of the exemption of manufacturers, I would like to know why a very successful manufacturer should refuse any special consideration at the hands of the State. Why should he receive consideration when a man who owns a summer house pays his taxes regularly. I think all the machinery of a manufacturing plant should be taxed just as well as real estate, how can you differentiate between the machinery and the land? The Baldwin Locomotive Works is of course a great benefactor to the City of Philadelphia, but have you ever stopped to consider what enormous amount they make in a year? Do you know how many millions that amounts to? Why do they stay in Philadelphia? Because they can manufacture here better than in any other place. They have succeeded in building up a business where it is possible to build up a business better than in any other community. That is the reason why Philadelphia is the textile center of the United States because it has greater advantages and they can manufacture to better advantage. Why should the people who profit by that be exempted from taxation? Why should I who own a property on Girard Avenue be in a separate class from a man who owns a hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of machinery. Where is he entitled to an advantage to which I am not entitled? I would like to hear some successful manufacturer if he is not a selfish man point out to me wherein he is any greater benefactor than I am by paying for my property on Girard Avenue?

Mr. J. Lee Plummer: I am here together with Mr. Robert S. Banckert, President of the Board of County Commissioners of Blair County. We came down here to ask this committee to recommend the return to the county of the automobile tax and such other tax as the committee may in its wisdom suggest to the Legislature. We think that the automobile license should be returned to the county it is raised from these counties, the automobiles use our roads and these licenses could be spent to a great advantage in the interior counties, of which Blair is one. And in making your recommendations, we suggest that it includes these millions of dollars (I don't know how many) which are now tied up in the State Treasury unappropriated, so that something tangible will come to the County Treasury. I don't know that I would suggest that you particularly recommend that it be spent on roads. Any sum of money which is returned to the counties by the Commonwealth can be used by the County Commissioners to advantage, as they have the business of the county to look after. In Blair county (we are one of the smallest counties in area in Pennsylvania) we spent for roads last year almost $58,000. This year we will reach as much. We would like to see this automobile license returned to the county.

Mr. Brown: Would you have it computed according to the population or according to the number of automobiles in your county?

Mr. Plummer: The Highway Department knows every time it gets an application for a license, whether it is Blair County or whether it be Philadelphia County. I would also recommend that the personal property tax instead of being sent into the State Treasury by the County Commissioners (the County Commissioners collect it now you know) instead of requiring the commissioners to pay it into the State Treasury and wait until they get it back from the State that they be permitted to retain their three-fourths. That would save time to the Counties. Another thing I recommend, I think the tax on deeds, judgments and mortgages, (50 cents you know is paid on each judgment mortgage or deed) I think that might be returned to the county, this is a direct tax and is raised from the people in the different localities. Let it be returned to them. The collateral inheritance tax might be returned provided the State can afford to return it. I think the State can afford to return the tax on riches or the collateral inheritance tax. From newspaper information I see the income of the Commonwealth this year is something like on thundred and thirty million dollars. That is an awful sum of money to be spent by the Commonwealth. I don't know that it is advisable to accumulate a great surplus because it creates a feeling of extravagance. If the Commonwealth can afford these things let all these taxes which are more or less direct be returned to the county, the commissioners can use it to a very great advantage.

MAYOR WARD, of Chester, Pa.:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission:

I shall please you by the statement that I am going to be very brief. The gentleman accompanying me today, Mayor Nevin of Easton and Mayor Stratton of Reading, with several councilmen of our different cities represent the third class cities of this Commonwealth. We are all here on the one errand of which I will state the facts and Mayor Stratton and Mayor Nevin will elaborate to a slight degree on the question. What we are seeking to ask is some return to the municipalities throughout the State of the moneys collected from corporations owning realty in our cities that are not taxed, the real estate of Public Service Corporations, the Trolley and Railroad, Telegraph and Electric Light Companies and Gas Companies pays no revenue whatever to our cities. It is the duty of the city to police and to light and to provide fire protection for these several properties, yet we get no return.

The burden every year becomes greater upon the smaller municipalities. We need more money and we ask you gentlemen to obtain in some way a return to our cities from the amounts exacted from the several corporations whose properties are in our municipality. We do not ask you to increase the taxation of the corporations, but would it not be fair to return to the several cities and boroughs a proportion at least of the tax on the gas receipts of the corporations and the tax owned by bonds, which would be the equivalent to the amount which the city would receive if they were enabled to dircetly tax the realty of the corporations in our border. In the City of Chester we have eighteen million dollars assessed valuation of the amount of realty exempted owned by public service corporations amounts to one million three hundred thousand dollars. If we could obtain a return from the State an amount equal to the amount which we could tax them it would be of considerable assistance in the maintenance of our municipal government as I believe the City of Chester grows greater each year.

MAYOR IRA W. STRATTON, of Reading, Pa.:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission:

This subject of taxation has been a very vexed one from time immemorial. It is a question that our forefathers fought about when we received our independence. I only want to say just a few words in behalf of the city government about the return of taxes to municipalities. It is a recognized fact, that the population of cities is increasing in a larger proportion than the country districts. Therefore the problems of city government and city expenses have very materially increased.

The question as touched upon by Mr. Ward where he just made reference to public service corporations paying a State tax and nothing going to the support of the municipalities in which they are operated is one that has been up for a long time. In Reading we have an assessed valuation of about fifty-five to fifty-six millions of dollars, we have an exemption list of over five millions of dollars that includes churches, hospitals and other charitable institutions the public service corporations which derive their income by reason of their operations within the city receive the full protection of the government of the city. They get the police protection, light and fire protection and the city receives nothing in return. I don't know how it is in reference to the gas companies whether gas companies are taxed by the State,—I have been told—

Mr. Brown: Capital stock tax.

Mr. Stratton: No I think

Mr. Brown: As far as I know

Mr. Stratton: The superintendent of our gas plant said they paid no tax whatever, national, State or city but with reference to these public utility corporations I think it would be a good idea to return back to the county a proportion of the amount paid to the State allow the county to tax their real estate the same as any other corporation doing business. There is another point I would like to touch. With reference to the bond issue. We are compelled to pay a State tax on our bond issue of indebtedness outside of that remaining in the sinking fund. This is very unjust. This bonded indebtedness of any city or school district or with reference to anything of that character are usually negotiated for the benefit of the masses and therefore it seems to me to be driving the wedge in too tight if when making public improvements we are compelled to pay a State tax on every bond issued. There is another point I would like to have a little information on,—with reference to manufacturing plants. I understand that a man who owns his building and has machinery in that building he is liable for the whole tax,—in other words it is asessed for the value of that property but taxed on the valuation including the machinery. When a person owns a large factory building and some person from outside the State comes here and installs machinery in direct competition with the manufacturer who owns the property he is not assessed anything on the machinery but the other man who owns the property whose vital interest is in the community must pay the tax for the whole value as against the man who may come there in competition to him and not pay anything.

Mr. Brown: We don't tax machinery in Philadelphia.

Mr. Stratton: You don't tax it here? Other places if it is part of the real estate they tax it and if it is not real estate they don't tax it.

There is also another point I would also like to refer to. There is at present a law to the effect that the tax duplicate should be placed in the hands of the City Treasurer on or before January 1st if the Legislature enacted another law fixing this date much earlier it would be a great benefit; then cities would be in a position to enter into contracts for work done and be able to meet payments on these contracts at a much earlier date. At the present time under the present conditions cities may levy their taxes and make their preparations but the taxes are not paid until January the first and if contracts are made they may not be able to meet the first payment on the contracts because there will be no money in the treasury until after January the first this frequently holds work up until late in the fall or during the winter months.

MR. WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY, Second Vice-President The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission:

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company is again availing itself of the opportunity to present to your body proper argument as to why it and other insurance companies conducted upon the mutual plan should be relieved from the heavy burden of taxation arising under present laws.

For some reason—perhaps the lack of protection which the Legislature should afford this line of business—mutual life insurance companies appear to be the object of taxation from every conceivable angle. Upon such companies is imposed a heavier burden of taxation than that collectible from any other line of business; and it is believed that we can prove this situation to be unjust. It will be my especial effort to present to you the facts as they apply to The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, using that company as an illustration of the condition that exists with respect to taxes in all mutual life insurance companies chartered by and doing business under the laws of this State.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company is an association of citizens bound together with but two objects in view;

First. The payment to the family or other beneficiary of a deceased member of an agreed upon sum of money to be paid at the time of a member's death; and

Second. The accumulation of a selected amount at a given time in the future by the payment of premiums through a series of years.

It is not operated for profit. Its chief function is to create estates for people who would otherwise die and leave their families unprovided for.

It should fairly be recognized by the Legislature that a decided benefit arises to the State from the corporation of any group of men which avoids State care of dependents who are left after the wage-earner has died; and it is not thought that the Legislature fully appreciates the achievement of life insurance companies in this respect.

In commercial undertakings there appears to be a rate of taxation based upon the value of the business owned and upon its progressive development and income.

Mutual life insurance is not commercial in its spirit and is thoroughly co-operative; but yet it is taxed on a basis much more burdensome than a given line of business where profit is the end in view.

Upon the present system of taxing mutual life insurance companies every dollar of premiums that is paid by a member is immediately taxed as a receipt of the company. That same dollar when invested, as must be done under the laws which

your body have passed, and which must earn a given rate of interest prescribed by statute, is again taxed at the rate of four mills per annum while held by the company. Later when the policy is paid and an estate created for a beneficiary the sum is again taxed; and the whole situation presents the aspect of the Legislature taxing an institution which is engaged in creating estates which naturally come under the tax laws when they are paid over to those who enjoy their income. It would seem that this process of ultimate benefit to the State should be encouraged and not taxed prior to the time when it really creates a taxable item from which the State may properly derive revenue.

If The Penn Mutual had been chartered and operated as a company for the profit of stockholders and had undertaken to build up a large surplus the only taxation that could have been imposed upon it would be the five mill tax upon the book value of its stock. As an illustration of the difference, it may be pointed out that a company capitalized at a million dollars with say five millions of surplus would on this basis carry a tax burden of but $30,000 per annum. A mutual life insurance company stock, no element of profit would under the present system of taxation pay about seven times as much tax as the stock company. This situation is inequitable and unjust and we must look to you gentlemen to so recognize it and apply a relieving remedy.

As an illustration of the fact that insurance companies are discriminated against in comparison to other lines of business, we may properly call your attention to the fact that a druggist doing a business of $64,000 per annum is required to pay a tax of $91. An insurance company on the same amount of business is taxed $1,280. A wholesale implement house doing a business of $464,000 annually is taxed $283. An insurance company on the same amount of business is taxed $9,280; and this comparison can be carried along indefinitely.

That the legislative mind is trending in the right direction is attested by the fact that fraternal organizations which are composed of people grouping themselves together for the purpose of paying death benefits are exempt from taxation. Such organizations are limited in their scope of operation and naturally do not extensively spread their benefits, but their function is precisely similar to that of a mutual life insurance company.

Building associations through which savings may be effected and in some instances an estate created may in their operation be compared to a life insurance company's endowment policy, which produces the same results; and building associations are wholly free from taxation.

It should also be pointed out that savings funds having no capital stock, in which depositors accumulate funds under processes similar to that under which money is built up with an insurance company under endowment policies, are not taxed.

It is not our argument that the institutions quoted should be taxed, but rather that consistency should prevail with recognition of the principle that these forms or thrift are in themselves self-imposed taxes and should be encouraged wherever found to exist.

The public recognizes the fact that the Legislature moved in the right direction when such organizations were freed from taxation; and it is earnestly pleaded that a great inconsistency prevails when similar treatment is not afforded other institutions the nature of whose business is the same. As an illustration of the extreme burden of taxation resting upon mutual life insurance companies it is of record that one such company for the year 1911 paid total taxes of $597,000, which were $154,000 more than the entire administration expense of that company. This situation arises to some extent from retaliatory measures passed by the Legislatures of other States growing out of laws which you have passed regulating taxes upon foreign companies doing business in this State. Our laws provide that a tax of 2 per cent. shall be collected upon the premiums paid to companies organized under the laws of other States by residents of this State; and those other States, in retaliation, have passed laws that tax the premiums of Pennsylvania companies at the same percentage that you have decreed on the premiums collected by their companies.

If you were to make the rate of taxation 1 per cent. upon premiums collected by Pennsylvania companies there would be an automatic reduction to 1 per cent. upon the taxes paid by such companies to foreign States. This plan would confine the benefit of this tax to the State of Pennsylvania and would make the Pennsylvania companies pay a larger tax on premiums to their own State and a smaller tax to outside States. In his opening address your counsel, Mr. Brown, referred to the desire of the commission to be fair in its adjustment and spoke of taxation methods in foreign countries. If I may have a word on this subject I should like to say that success has attended the effort of foreign countries to have the tax rest upon the proper object and it is to be noted that, particularly in Germany, compulsory life insurance laws exist and that such life insurance is not taxed, but on the contrary it is strongly encouraged in recognition of the fact that through this medium many families are taken care of which might otherwise become public charges to a greater or less extent.

Mr. Brown: In the report which this committee made to the Legislature at the last session we said:—"It was represented by certain of the insurance companies that a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross premiums would yield a revenue which would be approximately equal to that derived from present taxes for which it is substituted. The suggestion of this tax, however, unites in the minds of the committee with a demand for increased taxation upon insurance companies. These companies have control of very large funds and as such form a concrete body of wealth which is easily and efficiently taxed, and if in the judgment of the committee an insurance the portion of the community doing business with them, a class well able to bear it. In this respect they are analogous to banking institutions."

Mr. Kingsley: I greatly regret to take issue with the thought expressed in the committee's report; and the points that I have tried to make are not answered by the spirit of the committee's report. We are dealing with the proposition that under the present law three or four different institutions are carrying on the same line of business, but are differently taxed, and if in the judgment of the committee an insurance company is analogous to a bank it should not be taxed any more than is the case with a bank; but, as a matter of fact, in one instance you are dealing with an institution having capital stock, conducted for profit, and in the other with an association of men grouped together for some protection against loss in event of death; and yet the latter class is the object of tax punishment. It so happens that the Penn Mutual is the largest and with one exception the only mutual life insurance company of any size in the State of Pennsylvania; and because your tax theories have been applied to all insurance companies, whether operated for profit or not, you have not differentiated on this very important point, with result that your laws bear more heavily upon the mutual insurance company than upon the stock insurance company.

Mr. Brown: How are you taxed in Pennsylvania in comparison with other States?

Mr. Kingsley: Pennsylvania taxation is the maximum. Other States are giving considerable attention to the subject of taxation and instead of taxing upon the tabular premium, which is collected only the first year, credits are given for death claims, premium abatements, investments made within the State and other items that should be properly taken into account before the basis of taxation is reached. In Pennsylvania, where for illustration a given premium may be $100 a year, but which premium is reducible by abatements in future years, with result that the insured member pays less than $100 a year, beginning with the second, you collect a tax on the entire $100, just as though that were the sum collected. We never handle this difference in the premium; and under these circumstances you can realize that we feel that we are being taxed on shadow instead of substance. We realize that members of the Legislature are not familiar with the details and minutae incident to various lines of business which are taxed and understand that a recognition of this fact has resulted in the formation of this committee in order that proper study may be given to the subject and greater equity brought about. We are not pleading for tax exemption but want that degree of considerate treatment which we believe will be afforded us when the situation becomes understandable to you. The average policy in life insurance companies of the class to which I have referred does not exceed $1,300. This clearly refutes the contention that has been made that patronage of a life insurance company is a luxury for the rich man. The question of taxes is commanding the attention of the insuring public. Suggestions are frequently made to us for a movement to bring about a reduction of taxation. At the last Legislature a number of bills were introduced from various sources aiming to remedy some of the defects that exist in this situation; but the attention of the Legislature was at that time given up very largely to the recodification of the insurance laws of the State and time was not available to fully consider these measures. Those who have carefully studied this whole situation are of belief that if opportunity is afforded to present a bill to the Legislature the justice of the measure can be successfully demonstrated to those before whom it will have to come for consideration.

Mr. Brown: Will you and Mr. George Wharton Pepper undertake to prepare a bill and furnish anything further in addition to the brief already filed?

Mr. Kingsley: This will be done provided the recommendation of this commission to the Legislature is such that a bill of the nature desired can properly be tied to it; but nothing much is to be gained if the committee recommend one thing and the bill provide for another. We would greatly value the opportunity of aiding the committee in framing a bill and would appreciate their interest in bringing about its passage.

MAYOR D. W. NEVIN, of Easton, Pa:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission:

When I was asked to be a candidate for Mayor I said "No I had troubles enough of my own," they said "Of course we know you are no orator but you have a lot of horse sense and for that reason will make a good Mayor." So if I exhibit any horse sense it will be because I am a real Mayor.

I have been asked to appear here to present to your body several Acts of Assembly which have been prepared by a member of the Northampton County Bar and which were presented to the convention of third class cities when it met in Easton in 1911. I am here with no hysterical theory of what would be the proper way to fill the Treasury with taxes. I believe the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is like a large tree that is supported by its branches and in order to give life to the branches it must allow some of the sap that is in the treasury to flow out through the trunk of the tree to the utmost branch. I think I will take issue with some of the gentlemen who have spoken here today as to the different methods or acquiring taxes for the treasury. I don't believe that real estate is so burdened with taxation, but I believe that it is unequally burdened with taxation and the result is the fact that we have in most municipalities of this Commonwealth men elected to the office of Asessor who are incompetent or through favoritism of some kind, political or otherwise, to make proper and equal real estate values and the result is the unequal real estate values which exist in most of the cities of this Commonwealth. We need tax laws in government: State, National or Municipal, but these taxes should be levied in such a way and set out in such a way that the State could be honestly conducted, that the municipality could be honestly carried on, and that without any burden on either

the citizens of the State or the citizens of the municipality. If there was a fair valuation on property or real estate I don't believe municipalities would be before this committee asking any relief by legislation in that respect; but as it is now there is nothing that I know of that can compel the Assessor to do more than value the property as he sees fit. There is no real unit of value. Real estate is one of the greatest assets of the State. Why should not there be some bureau at the head of the State government that should in a measure control that or have a universal assessment rate throughout the State? We do it with other things,—with occupations. Why should not there be some way devised by which there should be an equal or just assessment of property as between neighbor and neighbor. I can take you to my own city to illustrate to you what I mean. There is a piece of property on a street there assessed at $3,500 which sold about six weeks ago for $16,000. This certainly is not a fair assessment of property,—which brings in the open market $16,000 and is only assessed at $3,500. Alongside of that property is a small property where a man lives with his little family, worth perhaps $1,500, and that little house is assessed at $1,000. Is that fair? The point to get at to raise money to carry on what we want is to strike at the root of this evil and get where it belongs,—to the Legislature.

Mr. McNichol: Your borrowing capacity is what?

Mr. Nevin: We have eighteen millions.

Mr. McNichol: What is your percentage,—what is the percentage of your borrowing power?

Mr. Nevin: Two per cent of the assessed value.

Mr. McNichol: That is by vote of council. What is it by the vote of the people?

Mr. Nevin: Up to seven per cent.

Mr. McNichol: Don't you have school taxes also?

Mr. Nevin: Yes.

Mr. McNichol: And road tax?

Mr. Nevin: Yes.

Mr. McNichol: And you have something else.

Mr. Nevin: State, county and school———

Mr. McNichol: They aggregate in the total about sixteen per cent.

Mr. Nevin: A dollar seventy-five per hundred.

Mr. McNichol: I am talking about your borrowing capacity for your different improvements.

Mr. Nevin: I am not here to talk about the question of borrowing.

Mr. McNichol: You take exception to the State retaining the tax, here in Philadlphia our borrowing capacity is only 7 per cent.

Mr. Nevin: I think you misunderstand what I want. What I am here for is to ask that the State shall return to the municipalities a part of the tax which they now levy and receive from public service corporations.

Mr. McNichol: You speak upon the question of the municipalities coming in and asking for relief. We are asking for relief in our city from the fact that we have but a seven per cent borrowing capacity for all purposes.

Mr. Nevin: You would not borrow anything if I had my way. I think we borrow too much now, we want to get some of the money back that we are paying into the State that we should not pay.

Mr. McNichol: Why not take a share of that that is returned by the State? In 1909 Northampton County received from the State three hundred and some thousand dollars.

Mr. Nevin: But the municipality did not get it.

Mr. McNichol: I say why not give into the municipality.

Mr. Nevin: I remember will thirty years ago we had a debt of seventy thousand dollars. Today it is four hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars. Why? Simply because we are unable to raise the taxes any higher than they are now, and all this time we have been paying money into the State Treasury and drawing nothing out. The only tax we receive from the State of Pennsylvania is sixteen thousand dollars in liquor licenses.

Mr. Brown: What is your Gas Company in Easton? How is it owned?

Mr. Nevin: It used to be owned by the U. G. I. Company in Philadelphia.

Mr. Brown: Do you know what dividends it returned in the past year?

Mr. Nevin: No sir.

Mr. Brown: It is prosperous isn't it?

Mr. Nevin: It is in litigation with the city as to whether or not they would be their own municipal plant.

Mr. Brown: It is real estate?

Mr. Nevin: Yes.

Mr. Brown: That is what you want taxed.

Mr. Nevin: No sir.

Mr. Brown: I thought you wanted the real estate of public utility corporations taxed.

Mr. Nevin: I will read the three Acts:

"An Act taxing the succession or transfer of estates after death, other than to collateral heirs, and providing for the collection and distribution of such tax."

Mr. Brown: That is the direct Inheritance Tax.

Mr. Nevin: Yes. (Reads)

"To relieve the burden of local taxation by returning to the respective cities, boroughs, and townships, three-fourths of the capital stock loan and gross receipt taxes collected from street railways, gas, water, electric light, heat and power companies, located in such municipalities."

Mr. Brown: Some of these companies don't pay capital stock tax.

Mr. Nevin: I know.

Mr. Brown: You have asked for the return of a tax when they don't pay any.

Mr. Nevin: I mean those who do pay it.

Mr. McNichol: On what basis would you make the return?

Mr. Nevin: That is provided for in this Act. The third Act reads:

"To repeal a portion of section 42 of an Act entitled 'An Act to reduce the State debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Companies,' approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1844, and section four of an Act entitled 'An Act to impose additional taxes for State purposes, and to abolish the Revenue Board,' approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1864, and providing that all bonds are evidence of indebtedness of any municipality it shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes."

I have taken the trouble and gone to the expense of two or three hundred dollars for printing these three Acts incorporated in this little pamphlet and have prepared enough copies to present it to each Senator and member of the House at the coming Session, that they may read these Acts. It may be in some way a relief to the municipalities in that they may recover and have returned to them from the State a certain portion of the revenue which now goes into the State Treasury. I don't believe we would need so many lunatic asylums and Tuberculosis asylums if we had more money coming to the municipalities with which we could keep them in sanitary conditions. But we cannot do it now. You take your Public Service Corporations today. We have an illustration of the best kind in my city now,—the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The Central Railroad of New Jersey owns a long strip of street called Dock Street and we cannot assess against the Central Railroad of New Jersey anything for the paving of that street and we have to go down to the treasury and take from the treasury money to pave that street along the railroad because there is no legislation to force them to do it. Why should the city be asked to do all these things and receive nothing in return?

Mr. McNichol: We are just doing the reverse. The railroad has to pay—

Mr. Nevin: You are under a special Act of Assembly. Here is a road built for over fifty years. What redress have we against a corporation of that kind?

Mr. Brown: Suppose they wanted another franchise?

Mr. Nevin: If they came along and asked for a franchise now we would incorporate in the franchise all the restrictions we could get, but you cannot do it now.

Mr. Brown: Have you considered the Inheritance Tax practical or impractical, unless you have a graded or progressive tax?

Mr. Nevin: I am simply delegated to present this in Philadelphia in behalf of the cities of the third class who requested that these be printed and presented to the Legislature and I am fulfilling my duty in that respect, without commenting at all on these Acts. But I will say in a general way to this committee which will have much to do with the incoming Legislature that there should be some provision made by which municipalities should not be mulcted of everything and nothing returned to them.

JAMES KREWSON:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I believe I am about the only official here from Montgomery county.

I have listened with considerable interest to your talks here today. I have been heartily in accord with a great many things that have been said, and some, I thought, were absolutely wrong. I think the main point at issue, today, is to know how to so revise your taxation system as to create larger sums.

Now in Montgomery county, like all other counties, we appoint at set periods delinquent tax collectors, who go about to gather up the fragments. At the end of the year they bring in what we call the exclusion sheets, because there are in every county a certain transient public. On the right hand side of the sheet is one item, the dog tax. You may think this is a small matter, but it is not. There are some townships that hardly pay any dog tax. At the end of the year the commissioners are obliged to return to each township, according to the amount of dog tax they pay, holding, however, a certain amount for emergencies. In my county,—in my township there was returned two years accumulation, $575. In some townships but $50, which goes to show that some of the townships don't pay a dog tax hardly. This is one of the little things, but it amounts to thousands. I have suggested, if possible, that there should be an act passed imposing a penalty on any man who owns a dog over sixty days and does not report to the proper officials. I would think that would fetch it; and don't you think it would be just and right?

Mr. Brown: Does anybody suggest a tax on bachelors?

Mr. Krewson: They should be taxed. One gentleman very wisely suggested here this morning that it was all nonsense that the county should return to the State treasury the county tax,—the total sum,—and receive in return seventy-five per cent. This year we had something like $204,000 and had returned to us something over $150,000. Why not pass an Act obliging us to return to the State the twenty-five per cent. only, and keep the rest which naturally belongs to us?

Another question which your circular seems to indicate,—as to what moneys we should pay into the State treasury and what items should be returned to the county. I would say, in the first place, that at least fifty per cent. of the automobile licenses should be returned. While I own and operate an automobile, I don't think the licenses are heavy enough; they should be at least doubled. There is one of our residents who, I believe, owns three cars. He said he never went out for a day's ride that he didn't use up a dollar's worth of road.

In regard to corporations and their franchises. We have right in Ogontz a power house that is said to cost a half million dollars. The township of Cheltenham derives no benefit itself from this. Is it not right that we should have returned to us twenty-five per cent.? I think so. These are matters for consideration.

Some gentleman has talked about taxing manufacturers? A good many of our counties will offer a bounty to any infant industry or any other that will settle in their counties for the sake of giving their young people employment. I think our infant industries should be fostered by every means, but when it comes to a corporation or industry that is paying ten or twenty per cent., if there is any way under the law to make them give an exact return, that case should be taxed heavily. That has always been my way of thinking. There is another thing,—our cemeteries avoid taxation by declaring that they belong to certain beneficial societies, and so on. Now I don't think the law is as specific as it should be in that respect. Where it is proven that they are established for profit as a stock company they should be taxed until the last grave is opened.

Mr. Brown: Why don't you get your assessors to return them?

Mr. Krewson: They do in a measure. Some of them came to me only yesterday for advice on certain cemeteries,—one right near me. They ask to be exempted and they show you a very elaborate plan. I said, "Gentlemen, under the conditions, it would be possible for me to go out into the market, buy a piece of ground, lay out a cemetery lot on paper with a very elaborate drawing of the entrance on it, go to my county seat and get exempted and then hold that for a great number of years for the purpose of investment"; and for that reason I would not exempt them, because I thought it was for profit.

Mr. Brown: Why not have them all that way? If the assessors do their duty and the county commissioners do their duty, the system is all right now, isn't it?

Mr. Krewson: I don't know—

Mr. Brown: Would you take it up to Harrisburg and let them appoint a State board and have them sent out into all the different districts?

Mr. Krewson: I have talked that over with some very wise men in the question, but they haven't given me any advice. It is too frequently the case that the assessor is looking to the future; he wants to be re-elected.

Mr. Brown: Why don't you county commissioners take a fellow like that and take him to task?

Mr. Krewson: Did you ever hear of one being punished?

Mr. Brown: You don't want this commission to recommend legislation when we already have legislation sufficient to make them do their duty?

Mr. Krewson: It would be a good thing to make an example in a case like this.

There was a gentleman here this morning who didn't believe in the tax on bonds and mortgages, but he did believe that saving funds should be taxed on their paltry three per cent. payments of interest to the poor man. Some one said, here today,—if you look up the records you will find they said that such deposits have nearly doubled in the last ten years. Is it right to tax such deposits? If it is, then you would say it was right to tax building and loan associations. I am a director in two such institutions.

Mr. Brown: You don't believe in taxing them, do you?

Mr. Krewson: No, sir; I don't believe in taxing the poor man's money.

Mr. Brown: You mean to say that it is only the poor man's money in the building and loan associations?

Mr. Krewson: In our country districts it is generally men whom we are trying to encourage to save their money. There was one gentleman here,—Mr. Gratz. I had a talk with Mr. Gratz. When you met here some years ago he thought in my testimony at that time that I was hitting at two very wealthy residents of Ogontz. The two gentlemen he alluded to, Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Weidner, pay more taxes than some entire counties. We have properties in Cheltenham and Abington that you would have to pay from ten to twenty thousand dollars an acre for, and yet we have farms up in the upper end of the county that can be bought for ten dollars an acre; it seems almost improbable. In lower Montgomery, with such townships as Cheltenham and Abington, we think the assessor should have a salary; that they should have an annual salary because it is a large task. They never get through with their books in time to have them rewritten.

Mr. McNichol: What other work do they do?

Mr. Krewson: They do other work, but they really should be paid an annual salary. I think Lower Merion this year returned three millions more of bonds and mortgages assessable for State purposes and Cheltenham two and a half millions. One assessor failed to increase at all. He was reprimanded, but that's all it amounted to.

C. L. S. TINGLEY, Secretary and Treasurer, Scranton Street Railway Co.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: The question of the taxation of the real estate of public utilities by the local authorities is the question which Mr. Brown has put up to me. I don't think that it is a proper subject for taxation, unless there is to be a radical modification of the tax laws. In the first place, the electric railways and electric lighting companies, both of which I represent (that is, I represent both classes of companies) are already taxed on their capital stock and bonded and other indebtedness, and the railways are paying their gross receipt tax. Now, we are taxed on our capital stock and bonds and this is to the full value of our property. Of course we are not taxed on the full value of the stock, but on the market value; and if there be any market value it is approved by the officers of the company, subject to revision by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, and they take good care to see that it is not too low. It is pretty hard to convince them that the 6 per cent. basis is not a proper basis. In other words you have a little corporation whose stock is not on the market, and they will capitalize their earnings at 6 per cent. So we are paying a tax already on the full value of our property,—something which the ordinary tax payer does not do. He pays on the assessed value; we are paying on the full value. This is the first proposition, more particularly as to electric railways. It will be hard to find, I fancy, in this State, an electric railway confined to one municipality. The Scranton Railway operates through twenty-one; another I have in mind operates through one city, five boroughs and four townships; and we find that if we make any concessions to any one, all the others will want the same thing. I happen to be chairmain of the committee on taxation matters of the electric railways. Last year I made an investigation of the methods of taxation throughout the United States. We received returns from thirty-nine States. Twenty-one made their assessment and levy through the State Board; seven make their assessment and levy through the office of the State Board and the local assessor and eleven are taxed by the local assessor alone, but they are mostly the less populous States—mostly the Southern and less populous States where the properties are small and not of much moment. It is presumed we are bearing our full burden of taxation. Taxes readily divide themselves into two classes,—those which can be shifted and those which cannot. In the case of the business man, the manufacturer or the real estate owner, the tax can be shifted to the user of the commodity. If a man has a tax on his house he shifts it to his tenant, and so on; but the public service corporation cannot shift the burden, and the corporation must bear it until it gets to a certain point when, naturally, it will have to be shifted to the service. So a tax on the public service corporation becomes a tax on service, which, I submit, is not sound public policy. The street railway corporations in the State of Pennsylvania, according to the reports of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1911, paid practically four per cent. of their gross receipts in taxes; it was 3.99 and an indefinite fraction. Professor ————, of the Railroad Commission of ————, making a speech on this subject in New York a couple of years ago, made the statement that his thought had been for some years that a tax of two per cent. was as great as should be imposed on a public service corporation, for the reason as I have stated, that it was a tax on service.

Mr. Brown: Why wouldn't a tax on gross receipts be a better tax?

Mr. Tingley: We already pay it.

Mr. Brown: I mean why wouldn't a tax of one per cent. on gross receipts be better?

Mr. Tingley: That is a proposition I advocated thirteen years ago.

Mr. Brown: If you had that would you allow anything for operating expenses, or just make a flat rate tax on the gross receipts?

Mr. Tingley: That would depend of course on the rates. You get into a very academic proposition there. I have some data on this subject here which I may pass along. You get into a great many involved questions. The State of Ohio has taken a very arbitrary position. They take your gross earnings for the year, allow you sixty-seven and a-half per cent. for operating, seven and a half per cent. for taxes and they capitalize the remainder at ten per cent. and say that is the full value of your property.

MR. HENRY WASBERS, of York, Pa.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I wish to address you briefly on the subject of laundry taxation. We feel as though we are unjustly taxed. We don't want any special privileges and haven't come here for that purpose; but I wish to draw your attention to a little article which I will read and I think it will be more effective than if I would speak here for an hour.

(Reads.)

Should a corporation engaged in laundry business be taxed in a different manner than the ordinary manufacturing corporation?

As the question appears to me, the reason that our law makers have exempted the capital stock of manufacturing corporations from taxation, is because a manufacturing corporation by reason of its employment of labor, its disbursement of wages, is a general benefit to the community and should be aided and assisted rather than oppressed by taxation.

Under our laws the only manufacturing corporations not exempt from taxation upon capital stock are brewing companies, distilling companies, and companies exercising the

right of eminent domain. These last three classes all have privileges which other companies do not. The brewing and distilling companies can exercise a licensed privilege, and no companies have this right, except it is especially granted under the laws of the State.

Companies having the power of eminent domain are given this right because of their public character, and in return for this privilege have burdens cast upon them which other companies do not.

Thus we have it that every manufacturing corporation in Pennsylvania, except the privileged classes of corporations above mentioned, are exempted from capital stock taxation upon such part of their capital as is engaged exclusively in manufacturing.

What privilege has a laundry company which a corporation which makes shirts (instead of laundering them) has not?

It seems to me that the laundry company is exactly in the same position with regard to its duty to the State, its duty to the local community, and its rights and privileges in general as the ordinary non-privileged manufacturing company. If this is the case, why is it not treated by the State in the same manner as the ordinary manufacturing company is treated? The only answer that can be given to this seems to be that the law has not expressly included laundry companies in its exemption and the Courts have not construed the words "manufacturing companies" to include a laundry.

The laundry companies employ many hands. They pay out a large proportion of their receipts in wages. They are necessary to the comfort and cleanliness of the community. By means of machinery they change the form of their product from a soiled and unclean condition to a clean, wholesome and sanitary condition. why should not they receive the same consideration as a concern which cleans, scours, washes and dyes yarns? In Quaker City Dye Works, 5 Pa. County Court Reports, 94, it is held by Judge McPherson that a corporation doing the above is a manufacturing corporation.

Laundry companies are entitled to the same consideration as the other companies which tend to make a community prosperous.

The laundry business becomes more necessary to the modern household as the servant girl problem becomes more and more complex. Don't put a burden on the washing of your linen which you would not put upon the making of your shirts. Don't lay assessments against the cleanser of your collar which you would not charge against the maker of your neck tie.

If necessary to specifically name laundry companies in order to induce our Supreme Court to understand that you mean to include them, then let the law include them by name.

Mr. Brown: What is the difference between a company that washes shirts and a company that cleans a dirty house?

Mr. Wasbers: I never heard that comparison made.

Mr. Brown: I mean as far as manufacturing is concerned.

Mr. Wasbers: I would have to answer that question by asking you what would be the difference between a laundry company and a dye works. The Supreme Court went the limit in that case, and decided that it completely changed the character of the article.

Mr. Brown: You take my shirt, or some other fellow's shirt, and you clean it; that doesn't change the character of the thing itself; you simply take off it something that is on it.

Mr. Wasbers: And bring it back into shape. It has lost its shape in cleaning. We manufacture it into shape by skilled labor.

Mr. Brown: How is the laundry business, profitable?

Mr. Wasbers: Not extremely so, if you cannot pay taxes out of expenses.

Mr. Brown: Do you think all manufacturing companies should be exempted?

Mr. Wasbers: No, I wouldn't stretch it that far. We want to be placed in the same category of all other manufacturers.

Mr. Brown: You don't object to pay the taxes?

Mr. Wasbers: No, not necessarily.

Why the Laundry Corporations in the State of Pennsylvania are entitled to the same classification or exemption as the Manufacturers.

ADDRESS OF B. F. NEAL, Philadelphia,

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to consider and report upon a revision of the Corporation and Revenue Laws of the Commonwealth.

MR. B. F. NEAL:

Gentlemen of the Commission: This is an appeal to your honorable committee asking your recommendation as to placing the laundry industry in the same classification as manufacturing corporations in the State.

The laundry business was ignored by the United States Census Bureau until the census of 1909 when it found a "little" industry ranking among the largest in the United States, operating over 5000 power plants, with an estimated capital of $68,935,000, the aggregate yearly receipts of which was $104,680,086. It found the operation of these plants cost for wage earners and office help $53,007,747, showing over 50 per cent. of its income expended for labor.

It used in material $17,696,000 and miscellaneous expenses $14,483,397. The rentals for properties occupied and not owned was $2,277,000, not until then did the United States Census Bureau consider that we should be classified in the Manufacturing Reports.

With even figures of this magnitude it is estimated that with allowance for proper depreciation of plants and legal interest on investment the laundry business today would not show a net earning of over 6 per cent.

The principal reason for the lack of a better showing is no detriment to the industry. Any earning to its credit shown is due only to hard years of effort and the ability of our craft to cope with trade conditions. The industry is about twenty-five years of age and the cost of laundering to the consumer has practically not advanced during that period, while every expense appertaining to the business has advanced from 25 to 100 per cent. Improved methods, machinery and men have alone kept the laundry business afloat.

The necessity for capital and men, and a proper organization of our business compelled us to incorporate our plants and interests, when the great State of Pennsylvania, which has always encouraged home industries, would not let us come into the fold of the manufacturer, claiming we were not entitled to such classification. Our appeal today is not for charity or special privilege, but we claim for the following reasons an injustice is done our industry when we are denied the advantages and privileges the manufacturing industries of the State enjoy.

We are subject to all the factory laws, restrictions, penalties and expenses of manufacturing corporations.

We are handicapped in our choice of business sites, owing to the necessity of being located in the heart of our business district. It not being practical to ship our output, we cannot locate in suburban or country districts with the advantages of cheap country rentals, water and taxes. For this reason our local taxes and expenses are very high, usually at full value for all our properties.

We are compelled with other corporations to pay a United States Revenue Tax of 1 per cent. on all earnings over $5,000 yearly.

Our Water Rentals have advanced (in Philadelphia) from 100 to 600 per cent. during the past few years, this rental alone in the larger plants being over a thousand dollars yearly, and as the house holder also pays for water for laundering purposes this makes an added revenue to the municipality.

With the elimination of a Corporation tax the laundry industry would more readily incorporate their plants, thus adding to the Bonus Tax of the State.

The laundry corporation is solely a local business employing only local labor. In the State of Pennsylvania, in 1909 we employed some 11,000 persons opening a field for unskilled labor and providing a livelihood for whole families. In wages we paid in this State, during this year, over $4,000,000, practically every dollar of which was spent in the locality in which it was earned.

Our industry both for wage earners and local taxation has been most profitable to all sections of Pennsylvania. The census shows an investment in this Commonwealth of over $9,000,000 for realty and personal property. This is over 8 per cent of the investment in the industry in the United States.

We claim consideration for our industry due to the improvement of working conditions and installation of sanitary measures. The hours of labor have been reduced to a minimum, and wages advanced far in excess of a proper proportion of the business earnings.

Child labor has practically been abolished, in the United States on December 15, 1909, the census shows our employes numbered 112,064 of which but 965 male or female were under 16 years of age.

The many burdens of expense with which our industry has been hampered has had the tendency during the past few years to entirely eliminate the smaller plants and the decreased earnings have not encouraged the larger industries to enlarge their scope in a wide field. Is it advantageous to the Commonwealth to unduly tax an industry catering to the health and cleanliness of the community, while spending vast sums of the taxpayers' money in pure food and sanitary organizations to educate the people to be cleanly? We feel in this direction alone we are doing a good work and should be encouraged instead of handicapped.

The burdens of expense we have cited necessitates in the near future an advance in cost for our services, which a public already suffering from an increase in living expense can ill afford, and which we are loath to impose, but which is compulsory on our part, unless such measures are afforded as will enable us to meet our competitors for labor in the manufacturing and factory field on even ground.

We thank your honorable committee for the privilege of having our cause heard and for your kind attention. We trust and ask your most careful consideration. We consider our cause just and assure you our appreciation of any action your honorable body may take concerning our application.

Brief of HARRY J. SHOEMAKER, Esq., Secretary of Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to consider and report upon a Revision of the Corporation and Revenue Laws of the Commonwealth.

In the matter of "Taxing the Capital Stock of Manufacturing Corporations," etc.

Argument made, Philadelphia, Pa., November 12, 1912.

The Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association is an unincorporated association of manufacturers and others doing business in Pennsylvania. It was organized in January, 1910, and now numbers upwards of eleven hundred concerns —employing many thousands of people and paying millions annually to the wage earners of our State.

The membership of the Association extends to all the important business centers of the State, to nearly every one of our counties and to two hundred and fifty-one towns or post offices.

Its affairs are managed by an executive committee of seven of its members, who are annually elected.

BRIEF OF ARGUMENT

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to consider and report upon a Revision of the Corporation and Revenue Laws of the Commonwealth.

The Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association respectfully represents:

That Pennsylvania is so situated and so vast, important and diversified are its natural resources, and so complete and convenient are its transportation facilities, that it must of necessity be, under liberal laws, a most important manufacturing State. Such is the condition today.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

During the past twenty-five years it has been one of the fixed policies of the State that the capital stock of manufacturing corporations should not be taxed. As a result of this policy the manufacturing industries of the State have increased by leaps and bounds, so that at the present time they include not only those industries which are dependent on our natural resources, but also a great many others which could just as well be located elsewhere, so far as any natural advantage is concerned.

It is a well-known fact that wherever manufacturing has been established, the value of real estate has advanced and increased wealth is permanently assured to the community. So well is this fact known that manufacturers are often given inducements of a substantial nature to locate in a town.

We believe that, as it is desirable to continue to increase the wealth of our State by encouraging the spending of money here for permanent private taxable improvements by corporations and by individuals, it is equally desirable to avoid burdening the manufacturing corporation with additional taxation, or to do anything that would tend to discourage that class of people from expanding their taxable property or to deter other like concerns from locating within our Commonwealth.

It has been the opinion of those who have studied the question, that the Pennsylvania system of exempting manufacturing corporations has been a great aid in building up the State.

From a Census Report on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation, we find:

"In 1900 the State contained more manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements than any other State in the Union—$6,361,469 more than New York. In 1904 this lead over New York had increased to $29,170,925."

Because of a policy of plant exemption by the City of Baltimore, the Baltimore Appeal Tax Court reported in 1907:

"An encouraging growth in the manufacturing industries —the total value of exempted machinery has nearly doubled since 1900."

In December, 1908, a Committee investigating the subject of taxation of domestic manufacturing industries in Massachusetts, compared Pennsylvania with Massachusetts, greatly to the advantage of the latter:

"In 1905 the annual manufactured products exceeded those of Pennsylvania by $2,699,084. In 1905 Pennsylvania had passed Massachusetts and the value of her annual manufactured products exceeded those of Massachusetts by $831,-459,281."

In January, 1907, the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Taxation and Finance of the City of New York, acknowledged that Pennsylvania "is increasing its capital and products faster than New York," ascribing as a reason that Pennsylvania "has never taxed the goods or other personal property of manufacturers."

THE SITUATION IN ADJOINING STATES.

An examination of the tax laws of the States surrounding Pennsylvania, discloses the fact that nearly all of them offer inducements to manufacturing corporations and exempt them from any substantial taxation upon their capital stock.

Thus in New Jersey, manufacturing corporations, at least fifty per cent. of whose capital stock issued and outstanding is invested in manufacturing carried on within the State, are exempted from payment of the annual franchise tax. A similar exemption is made in favor of manufacturing corporations having less than fifty per cent. of their stock so invested to the extent of the assessed value of their real and personal estate used in manufacturing in New Jersey.

In New York laundrying corporations and manufacturing corporations to the extent of their capital actually employed in the State in manufacturing and in the sale of the product of such manufacturing, are exempt from the payment of the annual tax on capital stock of corporations, provided forty per cent. of the capital stock of such crporations is invested in property in the State of New York and used in manufacturing.

In Ohio there is a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. of the capital stock issued and outstanding.

In West Virginia there is no exemption from the annual license tax, but the amount thereof in the case of resident, domestic corporations, is almost nominal.

In Delaware, manufacturing corporations are exempted from any tax upon their capital stock, though there seems to be a provision for an annual license tax based upon the value of their property in the State.

In Maryland there is no tax upon the capital stock of manufacturing corporations. In that State the only tax is upon the shares of stock, collected through the corporation, and express provision is made by the law that in certain counties where the law has allowed the county authorities to exempt manufacturing corporations from taxation, such property may be deducted in placing a valuation on the shares of stock for the purpose of taxation. In 1912 an Act was passed by the Maryland Legislature, authorizing the county authorities of Washington county, wherein Hagerstown is located, to exempt manufacturers located in Hagerstown since 1907, from county taxation, for the period of ten years from that date. It is understood that most of the manufacturing districts of Maryland are under the protection of such laws.

It appears, therefore, that in most of the great manufacturing States surrounding Pennsylvania, the policy has been adopted of exempting manufacturing corporations from a tax upon their capital stock, and even where there is a natural advantage to a manufacturer to be located in Pennsylvania, it will take but a small rate of tax here to induce him to consider seriously the problem of removing to, or locating in, a State where the policy of encouraging manufacturing is adhered to.

THE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED TAX.

A tax, even though at a low rate as proposed, would place the manufacturing corporations of Pennsylvania at a disadvantage as compared with the States where no such tax is imposed. Is it fair to a corporation which, in reliance on the apparently well settled policy of the State, as to manufacturing corporations, has permanently located here, and built up a community, to now place this additional burden on it, unless there is some extraordinary reason?

The method by which taxes are raised has more effect upon the general welfare than has the amount collected, because even a small tax upon an industry exposed to competition will sometimes bear so heavily upon it as to destroy it, or drive it out of the taxing district to another district, which though it may raise a larger amount of taxes, does so in a manner which does not hamper production or trade.

The growth of manufactures has increased the density of the population of Pennsylvania and thus has not only created the need for more revenue with which to pay for additional public services, but has also increased the value of real estate generally. If manufacturing industries are driven out of the State, then the incomes which are to be derived from the real estate must shrink. It would, therefore, seem that real estate owners who claim that they bear an unfair proportion of the burdens of taxation, would, by the imposition of a tax upon manufacturers, so transfer the burden of taxation that it would operate as an inducement to remove or locate manufacturing plants in other States, which would certainly be killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

In this connection we wish to refer to the objections made by the State Grange and other rural real estate owners.

Suppose it were fashionable for farms to be owned by corporations instead of by individuals, as is now the custom, and further suppose that a tax upon the capital stock of such farming corporations were proposed. Would the State Grange be found as earnestly opposing such a tax as it is now favoring a tax upon manufacturers? And would they not use as an argument that a large part of such capital stock would be represented by real estate on which a real estate tax was paid? And yet now they do not call your attention to the fact that a large part of the capital stock of our manufacturing corporations is represented by highly improved real estate, already assessed and taxed at a high rate because of its increased value, from manufacturing operations.

As was stated before this Commission by Mr. Albright, of the Tax Reform Association:

"The income producing utility of land is largely affected by the presence of manufacturing concerns that build up the community. Therefore, our farmer friends would be benefited, at least indirectly, if the tax burden is so arranged that it will induce, rather than repel, manufacturing concerns. That anyone would seek to effect a condition calculated to induce manufacturers to seek other States for their plants, seems to me to be unwise, and especially injurious to farmers who want a handy market for their products."

There are many other features to be taken into consideration. For instance, the certainty of a Workmen's Compensation Act will make it necessary for the average manufacturer and the smaller concerns to carry liability insurance, and taking the results under the New Jersey Act as a criterion, such insurance will be about four times the present rate. An additional burden upon the consumer.

Another established fact is the increased cost of living. As the cost of living increases, the manufacturer is obliged to increase the wages paid his employes. If the burdens upon him are still further increased, is it not likely that he will remove his plant to the sparsely settled regions of the South, where land is still low and labor cheap and the cost of living much lower in comparison?

IS IT WISE PUBLIC POLICY TO MAKE THIS CHANGE?

If it is true, as we assert, that manufacturing enterprises do more than other industries to permanently increase the amount of taxable property of our State and increase the prosperity and wealth thereof, then we submit that any additional burden placed upon them would be a short-sighted public policy. Very many of the manufacturing concerns of our State are corporations, made so for the purpose of conveniently perpetuating the business and to avoid confusion, delay, and inconvenience, both to employer and employe, on occasion, when by reason of death or otherwise, a change in the management takes place; to put a tax upon those who, for these reasons, incorporate their business, would be to put a burden upon people who were looking after the comfort and constant employment of faithful employes; a policy, which appears to us would be without merit, and would, in our judgment be an unfair tax, and such would be properly termed "class legislation," in that it would place the manufacturing corporations at a disadvantage, as compared with individual and unincorporated firms in the same line of business.

The capital stock of manufacturing corporations does not use the State or the State's property—does not wear out our highways, asks for no special police protection at the expense of the State, does not use the Commonwealth's rivers or other navigable water, causing waste thereof, does nothing to require the State to be at special expense or care. All it asks is to be let alone, and the owners thereof, who pay their individual taxes as others do, only desire to go on benefiting the people, the State and themselves. To tax such capital stock, therefore, appears to us to be without reciprocal benefit.

In support of the above-mentioned facts, and the effect of the imposition of such a tax, we also submit herewith letters and telegrams from various manufacturing corporations in response to a request to appear personally before this Commission.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

The following are extracts from sixteen different letters and telegrams from foreign and domestic corporations, doing business in various parts of our State, all bearing date November 9th or November 11, 1912:

"We have a plant in Missouri and we can manufacture cheaper there on account of the wage situation being easier. If we have increased taxation it will result in our company reducing the amount they allot for us to do and increase the amount that they allot for their Missouri plant."

"We wish you to count us on the side to oppose any such step, as we cannot see the fairness in a move of this kind."

"It will be impossible for any of us to attend the meeting before the Revenue Commission next Tuesday, but would suggest that you defend the cause of the manufacturer to the utmost."

"You enter a protest for ———— Company's interests. We would be very glad if you would be able to do so. So kindly enter this protest in our name."

"We located our largest plant in ————, Pennsylvania, because we were assured we would be freed from taxation on our capital stock, our plants in ———— and ———— are also exempt from this tax and it would be to our interest to increase those plants rather than in ———— if Pennsylvania taxes our stock."

"Pennsylvania induced us to manufacture in the State, as it has many others, on account of its position in regard to taxation, and a change in policies in this respect would be unjust and unfair and would seriously hurt the growth of its industries."

"As a foreign corporation we have paid State of Pennsylvania taxes of one-third of one per cent. on capital employed there, in addition to annual taxes on bonds held there,—one object in going to Pennsylvania was supposedly low taxation."

"We wish to protest against proposed action to tax capital stock of manufacturers in Pennsylvania. Our principal reason for locating in Pennsylvania was exemption of taxes on capital stock of Manufacturing Corporations and low taxes in general."

"If any additional taxes are levied, it will be seriously considered, in locating the mills we now have under advisement."

"When we built our factory in ———— we were promised to be exempt from various taxations for a number of years, which was one of the reasons why we located in Pennsylvania."

"Located ———— plant on account of exemption of personal tax, tax on capital stock of corporations, labor conditions and value of real estate."

"The fact that we are possibly the largest manufacturing State in the Union should all the more protect us from such measures, for the reason that so many of our cities in the various States are not only giving sites for manufacturing enterprises, but are making all possible effort to bring the manufacturers within their territory. Therefore, it is manifest that the imposition of a tax of such character would undoubtedly cause manufacturers, particularly those bordering on contiguous States to make the change to more desirable locations. Such action as tax on capital stock of manufacturing corporations in the State of Pennsylvania might be a revenue reducer instead of increasing same for the reason that many manufacturers would undoubtedly move to contiguous States where the tax on manufacturing capital was not imposed, and would naturally take with them all their workers, which in itself would point toward revenue reduction."

"If such a tax is imposed, it will simply drive away new manufacturing companies from the State and possibly some of the old ones, as other States will welcome them with open arms, as a large and prosperous manufacturing company is the greatest asset any locality can have, as usually all the dividends and labor pay are spent in that locality and most manufacturing companies receive their money from outside of the State and dump almost all of it in the State in which it is located, hence, the great advantage to any State or community."

"One of the chief reasons for our location in Pennsylvania is on account of the low taxation, and if this changes, it would work a great hardship on us, and in our opinion, such a law should not be enforced."

"We consider it unfair to ourselves in view of the fact that local taxes are quite high and tax is paid at the present time on an amount equivalent to our realty holdings and product in the process of manufacture. Taxation on capital stock would be in effect a tax on the amount of money invested in accounts receivable. We are endeavoring to persuade industries to come here to our city from other States, but cannot do so at excessive taxation."

"Four of our plants were located in Pennsylvania because of the advantage of our treatment to manufacturers in regard to taxation, and we would consider it a breach of faith should any legislation levy a tax on manufacturing concerns. Many thousands of employes enjoy the benefit of existing policy which has made Pennsylvania the second silk manufacturing State in the Union and a continuance will soon make it the first."

In conclusion, we would again repeat what has been termed the Golden Rule of Taxation:

"Never Tax Anything

That would be of value to your State,
That could and would run away, or
That could and would come to you."

November 12, 1912.

MR. JULES JUNKER.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The annual tax on mortgages is an antiquated, unnecessary tax because a recording tax on mortgages (such as they have in the State of New York) would be more advantageous to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and also enable the owner of real estate to borrow money on a mortgage exempt from taxation in Pennsylvania.

A recording tax is collectible to the very last dollar, immediately and directly. To use a familiar comparison it is a tax to be paid "as you enter" the papers in the office of the recorder of deeds. It would be considered bad railway management, now-a-days, to oblige the conductor of a car to go among the crowd of passengers to collect the fares. So too is it bad management to send assessors out among the citizens to hunt up the taxable and then after a long delay (as long as one year) to collect the tax.

A recording tax would yield to the State of Pennsylvania an amount of revenue larger than the amount an annual tax yields. In order to show this, we may use the figures in the City of Philadelphia, as an illustration, and assume that in all the other counties it would be about the same thing.

The "Entire Sum" returned, July 31, 1912, by the Board of Revision of Taxes to the Board of Revenue Commissioners is $582,223,557.36, on which is collected the annual tax of 4 mills. Of this, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania retains one-fourth, amounting to $582,223.55.

This revenue is from all personal taxes, mortgages, bonds, stocks, judgments, promissory notes, money at interest; ascertained from the sworn declarations of all the taxables presented to the assessors in the fall of the year 1911.

The aggregate face value of all the mortgages recorded in the year 1911 is $115,851,380.00, according to the information obtained from the Recorder of Deeds.

A recording tax of 5 mills (such as is imposed in New York) would yield $579,256.90. This latter sum would be from mortgages alone whereas the former sum is derived from all personal taxes. The revenue derived from a recording tax would steadily increase year by year because of greater activity in transfers from one owner to another and larger valuations of new structures in the field of real estate all requiring, invariably, mortgage loans.

A recording tax would be collected through the office of the Recorder of Deeds, relieving the Board of Revision of Taxes of the task of seeking the owners of mortgages through whose hands the tax filters from the borrower who really pays the tax; therefore the Board of Revision could devote all its force to a better collection of all other personal taxes.

Who can fail to see that even the City of Philadelphia as well as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would obtain far greater revenue as a result of imposing a recording tax in place of the annual tax.

A recording tax, to sum up, is a good all around tax for it would work well in every direction.

The annual tax on mortgages is an unwise tax because it turns away capital from investment in real estate.

By various enactments the law intends to place the burden of paying this tax on the lender and prevent evasion.

All these enactments beget irritation and cause lenders of money to shun mortgages; and capital is deterred from real estate itself.

The law should make lending and borrowing money easy instead of raising a barrier, such as the annual tax, between two parties who have so great need of concord and co-operation.

Recent new forms of real estate mortgages, called guaranteed mortgages, mortgage certificates, mortgage bonds are destined to solve a great problem in the field of real estate for they make it easy to invest a small sum of money (even so small as $100.00) in mortgages without delay to examine titles or make appraisements. The guarantor assumes all responsibility and all labor.

The annual tax takes away the most valuable feature of such loans namely, "Tax Exemption."

The annual tax on mortgages is evaded in spite of every provision of the law and of all the activity of the assessors.

The extent of the evasion, we can learn by comparing the entire sum of all personal taxes on which a tax of 4 mills is collected, that is to say $582,223,557.35, returned for July 31, 1912, comparing this with the probable total of all mortgages in force estimated from our knowledge of the total assessed valuation of all the real estate in Philadelphia, which is 1 billion 550 millions (in round numbers) and from our knowledge of the aggregate face value of all the mortgages recorded in the City of Philadelphia during the year 1912, viz., $115,581,380.

Here it becomes patent how difficult it is to secure true declarations from the taxable when he is found and how often the assessors fail to find the taxable at all.

Not being separated on the assessment books, the collection of the tax on mortgages obscures the collection of the other personal taxes and vice versa.

The annual tax on mortgages is an unjust tax because the borrower who owns real estate subject to a mortgage is compelled to pay the city and school tax on the assessed value of his property and in addition pays also the State tax of 4 mills on the mortgage (even though, as it too often happens, the money so paid by him to the lender never reaches the Treasury).

It is not the intention of the laws that the borrower should pay the tax, on the contrary, all aim to place the burden of paying the tax on the lender. The power of the lender, however is such that he shifts the whole burden on the borrower.

WILLIAM B. BUCK.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Coming back to this subject of the spending of the State money, rather than taxation, I want to put in a plea here for the charitable budget of the State. It would be a good thing to have a State budget for all of the expenses of the State, but here is a class of expenses which falls naturally into an exclusive group. Some of us who have been very much interested in this question of the appropriations would like to see it put into concrete form, so that the State would understand just what it is spending each year for charity. We believe that probably six millions of dollars of the appropriations of the last Legislature went into a channel in which they should not have gone. We would not say they should not have been appropriated, because we would like to see these moneys used elsewhere in the charitable budget, but we believe when the charitable budget is examined and compared with the needs of the cities, it will be seen that a lack of system has produced some serious inequalities; that can be readily straightened out when we get down to it.

A number of us who have been studying this question have thought that there has been an absence of proper classification and standardization in the matter of granting State aid; that we classify our institutions as to whether they are hospitals, or homes for children, or hospitals for insane, or State institutions for epileptics; but we forget a very much more important question, namely, as to whether these agencies are performing a public function or what, and to what extent they are performing a public function. We believe the State has no right, and it is certainly not sound public policy if it has a right, to appropriate money to institutions which are not performing a service which would otherwise fall upon the State to perform.

Mr. McNichol: You don't mean institutions such as you name are not performing charitable functions?

Mr. Buck: They naturally fall to private endeavor.

Mr. McNichol: In what institutions do they fall to private endeavor? Do they take a private patient to the detriment of a public patient?

Mr. Buck: I don't—

Mr. McNichol: When you come before us complaining about these conditions, why don't you tell us where these things are, so we can have them before us when we take our report to the Legislature?

Mr. Buck: In that case, I would have to ask leave to print. We think the State is responsible for this lack of standardization. For instance, the care of the feeble minded; we have not provided for them, so we are producing large numbers of feeble minded in the State.

Mr. Brown: We have an institution at Spring City. We provided for a psychopathic hospital. This should be given time to mature. It was offered at the last session of the Legislature.

Mr. Buck: Yes, and we appropriated $200,000 for that institution as against what we should have appropriated,—at least a million dollars.

Mr. Brown: This is one step the State has taken—

Mr. Buck: Yes; I should have perfaced my remarks by saying that I did not wish to criticise any of the good that has been done.

Mr. Brown: We want your criticism. We want you to come here and tell us what you know and give us the benefit of your suggestions.

Mr. Buck: My suggestion is that a classification be made of purely State institutions that the State has organized and have been conducted at the State's initiative; that these be considered as a certain class, and until the needs of these institutions are provided for, until the needs of the State for the care of tuberculosis and for the care of the feeble minded and the overcrowded condition of the insane are provided for, that we make no appropriations to other agencies. In this class we put the semi-state institutions which are performing a function which covers more than a single locality and which would otherwise be performed by the State. For example, the House of Refuge. That covers at least one-half of the State and if this did not exist the State would be compelled to duplicate that institution. These are in a different category from a local orphan asylum and a local hospital that does not perform a state-wide function.

Mr. Brown: Don't you think it would be very charitable to take care of a sick man and help him to earn a livelihood?

Mr. Buck: This is simply as long as the institution's scope is local and it hasn't a claim upon the State. In that category we call this a private local,—a private institution of local scope which covers, as I say, one locality, and these, we feel, should be supported by the locality. Institutions that take patients from public departments upon a written order of the Director of Health and Charities are entitled to compensation to that extent; but otherwise, where they take patients on their initiative, and get money from their relatives and friends and get large endowments, we feel these must become a charge upon private charity and the locality must support them.

Mr. Brown: Do you think we should increase the revenue of the State?

Mr. Buck: Take the appropriations of the last Legislature,—approximately $16,000,000. If that were apportioned on that budget and apportioned just what was given to the State institutions for the last session and taking from these purely local and private agencies the money given to them, it would reduce the budget some six millions of dollars. My suggestion is that you do reduce it.

Mr. Brown: How do you figure that?

Mr. Buck: Institutions, Class 1, $8,521,000; this is purely State institutions. Then to those performing a public function—

Mr. Brown: What would be in that class?

Mr. Buck: The House of Refuge. Then there is the institution for feeble minded. Institutions under private management, third class. They received last year approximately six millions,—the local hospitals and homes for children.

Mr. Brown: Homes for children amount to a very small percentage of that?

Mr. Buck: The inequality in granting appropriations is shown in this illustration, that one of the thirty-five local hospitals here received more money than was appropriated to the Eastern Penitentiary, which is a very large institution.

Mr. Brown: That was all right, it may be self-supporting. They got all they asked for. Aren't local hospitals distributed throughout the State so they can be quickly reached in order to get quick relief and aren't they doing a State-wide work? I don't see why you don't call their work a State-wide work as well as the other?

Mr. Buck: For the most part they don't get patients from outside of the State.

Mr. Brown: Some hospitals get patients from the western end of the State. Physicians bring them here to be treated; so they practically do cover the whole State.

Mr. Buck: Well to a degree. The unscientific part of it is that the State pays this money irrespective as to whether the patient is receved as an indigent patient. In some cases hospitals have received enough money from the State to pay all their expenses irrespective of whether they were pay or free patients.

Mr. Brown: This is simply a mistake; they have imposed on the appropriation committee and misrepresented them. They always consider whether they are free beds or pay beds. Is your thought to put all the deaf and dumb in one institution in the State?

Mr. Buck: It is simply for the State to assume the responsibility for the insane.

Mr. Brown: Taking the deaf and dumb; where would you put them?

Mr. Buck: My feeling is the State must decide whether it will recognize the existing institutions for the deaf and dumb as State institutions and appropriate money to them the same as other institutions, or whether it will create other institutions.

Mr. Brown: Take the deaf and dumb, you wouldn't put them all in one end of the State, would you?

Mr. Buck: No, I simply advocate the State supporting adequately its own institutions before it gives local hospitals which have gone into localities and are paid in some cases. It is shown that in certain localities they have three hospitals where one would do. The State has encouraged them and given them money.

Mr. Woodward: I have had some experience with that work for some years, and last year we adopted a plan whereby we appropriated to those various institutions upon the per captia basis to support the indigent patient.

Mr. Buck: That is reasonable.

Mr. Woodward: Except in some instances where the institution was overcrowded we gave them money for building; but we always took care of the State institution first, appropriating money asked for by the State Board of Charities for these institutions and then afterward taking care of private charity.

Mr. Buck: The things we feel are needed are at least one, and perhaps two or three institutions for the feeble-minded.

Mr. Brown: Where are these?

Mr. Buck: They aren't located. We want additional ones for the feeble-minded and stop this overcrowding of the insane.

Mr. Brown: How about Farview?

Mr. Buck: There is no place in the State where a feeble-minded woman of child-bearing age can be taken and cared for separate from other feeble-minded people. They are the people who reproduce your feeble-minded people. There are very important reasons why they shoud be in separate institutions.

Mr. Brown: Pennsylvania has the best institutions of that kind.

Mr. Buck: What there are of them. New York has six where we have two. We are away behind.

Mr. Brown: You take New York,—New York doesn't appropriate money to hospitals. Pennsylvania scatters her money all over the State so as to make it accessible,—so as to make these places accessible to the people who need care. Your idea is that the State ought to establish institutions first?

Mr. Buck: It ought not appropriate money to institutions doing a local work that has been established on somebody else's initiative other than the State's until the feeble-minded women have been cared for so they won't reproduce their kind.

Mr. McNichol: It is a very delicate question as to what the period is when a feeble-minded woman can give birth to a child. I think you gentlemen had better file your brief on this.

KENNETH B. CRAWFORD, representing, The Employers' Indemnity Company, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: Regarding the change in the laws of this State, relating to insurance companies, our suggestion simply is that Foreign Insurance Companies authorized to do business in this State should be required to comply with the laws of this State which restrict the field of operation of a Domestic Insurance Company. We consider that it is an unjust discrimination against Domestic Insurance Companies to require them to restrict their operation within certain limits and to permit Foreign Insurance Companies to come into this State and operate outside of those limits. Under our experience as a corporation of this State, insuring against Employers' Liability and doing a general casualty insurance business, and in reading over the insurance statutes of this State, we have found three instances in which the laws restrict the operation of Domestic Insurance Companies and not that of Foreign Insurance Companies.

First. As you are probably aware, a Domestic Insurance Company cannot carry on a business in all classes of insurance. Thus, a company doing fire and marine insurance cannot do life or health or casualty insurance; and a company doing life insurance cannot do fire insurance or casualty insurance; and conversely a company doing casualty insurance cannot do life or fire insurance. However, a foreign insurance company may come into this State and do insurance in all these classes.

Second. The General Insurance Act of June 1, 1911, provides for certain kinds of securities in which Domestic Insurance Companies may invest their capital. This Act deals with the various kinds of insurance companies, but we do not understand, and it is apparent, that these provisions do not apply to Foreign Insurance Companies. The only provision is that the Insurance Commissioner, before he issues a certificate of authority to a Foreign Insurance Company, shall see that its capital is equal to the amount required by the Act and is safely invested. Undoubtedly this provision should apply to foreign insurance corporations as well as domestic insurance corporations, particularly as such provisions are extremely liberal and evidently were incorporated in our laws to protect the public from taking insurance in companies of uncertain financial stability.

Third. The Act of June 10, 1901, provides that it is unlawful for any Mutual Insurance Company to issue a policy upon which it may be liable in excess of $10,000. The Insurance Department of this State is in doubt whether or not this Act applies to Foreign Insurance Corporations as well as to Domestic Insurance Corporations. It will appear to you evident, as it has to us, that this provision should apply to a Foreign Insurance Corporoation, it being extremely unfair to a Domestic Insurance Corporation to forbid it to issue policies beyond a certain limit and to allow a Foreign Insurance Corporation to do so.

Whatever the reasons are for adopting these provisions in respect to Domestic Insurance Companies, we cannot understand why the same reasons should not apply in respect to Foreign Insurance Companies. It seems evident that these provisions were adopted in order to insure the financial stability of Insurance Companies, and thereby safeguard the various businesses and individuals in this State who must take out insurance in them. Now, if our legislators are of the opinion that an insurance company is not sufficiently sound financially if it engages in certain classes of isurance at the same time or if it invests its capital in other than certain securities, or if a mutual company issues a policy under which it is liable in excess of a certain amount, then it follows, of course, that for a Foreign Insurance Company to be sound financially in the opinion of the legislators they should comply with the same provisions and if they do not then the businesses of this State are not properly safeguarded.

The simple proposition which is thus set forth seems to be so obivious as to need no extensive argument in its favor, and we have been unable to discover any arguments against such a proposition.

Our recommendation to you is that an Act be passed which shall provide, in substance, that no insurance company of any other State or foreign government shall be admitted and authorized to do business in this State or to engage in classes of insurance other than those permitted to Insurance Companies organized under the laws of this State and unless it complies with all the laws of this State relating to insurance companies organized under the laws of this State.

EARL KOCH, of Reading, Penna.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear in behalf of the school district of the City of Reading. The subject I desire to speak upon is the taxation upon the bonds of municipal corporations.

The basis of taxation upon the bonds of municipal corporations are the Acts of 1844 and the Act of 1864. The intention of the Legislature was to make the holders of all these bonds pay this State tax of four mills. Now what has been the result? Today, instead of the holders paying the tax of four mills on municipal bonds, the municipalities themselves are paying it. They are issuing bonds free of State taxes in the State of Pennsylvania and obligating themselves to pay the State tax thereon. The Mayor of Easton presented an Act which I think will cover the subject entirely, except in the third section, which reads,—"For the year nineteen hundred and thirteen and thereafter, the indebtedness of every county, city, borough or incorporated district * * * *" Now, if that was changed according to section eight of the Constitution and would specify every municipal corporation (as specified in the Constitution) county, city borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, I think it would fit the subject entirely. All our bonds, all our municipal bonds are issued under the Act of 1874 and its supplements; and that Act distinctly says "county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district." So therefore, gentlemen, the whole sum and sub-

stance of the State tax on municipal bonds falls to the community itself. In other words, the State isn't taxing the holder of the bonds, but is taxing the municipality or the district that issues the bond. To bear me out on that subject, I will ask the Committee to make this notation,—an opinion of Deputy Attorney General Fleitz, recorded in 35 Pa. County Court Reports, 606; some cases in Dauphin County, 266, in the year 1908, in which the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania asked him an opinion as to whether or not school bonds were taxable under the Acts of 1844 and 1864. This is what he said: "That the present method of assessing school district bonds for State taxation should be no longer followed, but the Auditor General should issue directions to the treasurers of the various school districts to make retrun of the bonds issued by them direct to the Auditor General, together with such other information as that official may require, and that such bonds shall no longer be returned by the individual owners to the local assessor for taxation." Now, this is the opinion of the Attorney General, and the Auditor General has followed out that opinion, and the result is that the municipalities are paying this tax on their bonds, which comes direct from the municipality and not from the holders of the bonds.

Mr. Brown: This Commission reported an Act of Assembly, which was passed May 11, 1911, which remedied this condition. We referred to that condition, criticised it and reported an Act providing, "That on the receipt of said returns the Auditor General shall proceed to settle the accounts of each county, city, incorporated district, school district and borough within the Commonwealth, fix the State tax due, and unpaid, and transmit notice of the amount, by mail, to officers making said returns; and that if the amount, so found due shall not be paid within sixty days, the Attorney General shall sue and collect the same, with interest, from the date of such settlement; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the treasurer of every county, city, borough, school district and incorporated district, in this Commonwealth, to deduct the said State tax, on payment of any interest, or dividend, on debts due by the county, city, borough, school district or incorporated district, and pay the same over to the State Treasurer within thirty days after the said interest, or dividend; has fallen due."

Mr. Koch: We have got to pay it; the municipality pays it.

Mr. Brown: You deduct it before you pay the interest. The Act was passed to correct that condition. Just look over this a while.

H. P. S. NICHOLS, Esq., Penna. R. R. Co.:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:— I am here at the invitation of Mr. Brown and shall address my remarks merly on the question as to the right and advisability of taxing lacally the road beds and the other essential instrumentalities of railroads. I assume I need say nothing about their real estate in the various counties because that is already taxed locally. So that we need discuss nothing except the question of the road beds, freight houses, and stations.

So far as the road beds and the stations and the freight houses are concerned I think we need not argue that they are essential instrumentalities of the franchise that was granted when we were incorporated. So far as anything else is concerned we need raise no question. The road bed and the other facilities that are enabling the company to conduct its business are included first in its capital stock tax which we pay. We then pay a tax on our gross revenue and we also pay a tax which is in the nature of a tax imposed on the company because on all bonds and securities issued by railroad companies there is a convenant on their part to pay a tax assessed on the holder of the bond. So there we are, paying first a tax on these instrumentalities in our capital stock tax; we also pay a gross revenue tax which no one else that is in business has to pay.

Mr. Brown: What is that?

Mr. Nichols: Eight mills, payable in January and July of each year. A five mills tax we pay on our capital stock and the four mills tax is what is paid on the loan. It is not to be forgotten although it is not a State tax that the corporation is paying a ten mills or one per cent. tax on its income. It seems to me if we are speaking of uniformity of taxation the question is, aren't we paying our taxes already, and paying them to the State and the various localities so far as these taxes are concerned are getting back from the State a certain portion of these taxes for their own local benefit and use, so this is our objection to this tax, as we are already paying a tax,—not only one tax but two taxes, and if you consider the government tax, we are paying three,—and then we are paying on our indebtedness which is another tax and it seems we should not be called upon to pay local taxes if we are paying to the State and possibly paying twice. It is not a matter, I suppose, that has any special bearing upon this, but you gentlemen will find if you will look over the returns of the various railroads, and I am speaking now of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its affiliated systems,—are paying over eight hundred thousand dollars of taxes on our real estate that is taxed locally and the various counties in Pennsylvania through which our road is run are collecting that amount of taxes locally. What answer can you make to the counties other than Pittsburgh and Philadelyphia when they complain that the Pennsylvania Railroad pays taxes on their real estate here and there and don't pay any taxes in these other counties?

Mr. Nichols: I think that is not an occasion for a complaint on the part of the counties. I think it is occasion for the railroad to complain, who after paying possibly three times the tax in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia is also paying for these various things which are really essential instrumentalities of our franchise. These stations aren't of any advantage to the railroad company, as compared to that of those who use them. I would say the complaint would rather come from the railroad than from the various counties.

Mr. Brown: Why shouldn't Pennsylvania tax its railroads practically the same as New York? They tax them locally on their real estate in the counties and also tax them for State purposes.

Mr. Nichols: They pay a franchise tax.

Mr. Brown: I have received several communications, this one I have now reflects the State Grange and they give an illustration in the case of the New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company. This railroad has 27 miles of road in New York State from Canisteo, New York. to Genesee, Pennsylvania, and 29 miles in Potter County. Their taxes in New York for 1909 are on the 27 miles two thousand seven hundred and sixty seven dollars and thirty cents, while the taxes in Pennsylvania for 1909 on 29 miles was $407.14 under practically the same conditions. In other words they paid seven times as much in New York as Pennsylvania now they say is there any good reason why railroad property should not be assessed and pay State tax and local taxes in Pennsylvania as well as in New York State.

Mr. Nichols: There might have been a franchise tax in New York,—that is because of a special franchise tax. They say again assessment of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company in the town of Hornby, New York, is for three and seven-tenths miles of roadbed valued at seventy-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars upon which is collected taxes for State, county, town and school purposes $1,657.66 or $450 per mile. In Pennsylvania this road would under a equalization of taxes, as contemplated by this bill pay on its 164 miles of roadbed $74,600, while now under the present inequitable and unfair distribution of the burden of taxation it pays but $12,758.44 or a total loss to Pennsylvania as against New York of $61,841.56. Why is this? and who is to blame?

Mr. Nichols: I don't see anybody is to blame in Pennsylvania unless they are assessed that kind of a tax the same as New York does and receive the same sort of complaints from the railroad. The question is as to the advisability of imposing a tax like that one when we are already paying a tax locally on this real estate. That is the question. We are already paying two taxes on that property. I don't see that Pennsylvania has any occasion to complain of what the railroads pay.

Mr. Brown: They tax stations and roadbeds, in other words they say that if that property was not used by the railroad it would be used for something else taxable and they think it should be taxed.

Mr. Nichols: I rather think Pennsylvania will not take such a position as that in reference to a strip of ground of that kind. But as far as the tax is concerned on the real estate locally, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, in Pittsburgh everything is taxed there; and as for the other counties they are already paying a tax on the very property which these people think they should tax. It is taxed in another way. We come back then to the proposition which has been argued fully here, —whether the county is entitled to get some of this tax,— but if they are to get some of the tax it is not a proper thing to do to make us pay twice in order that they may get some of the money.

Mr. Brown: I assume if the counties are to receive what would be practically double taxes on this property your road would prefer to have it collected by the State rather than have the several assessors collect it.

Mr. Nichols: We haven't made any complaint about the present system.

Mr. Brown: In other words the railroad company is entirely satisfied with things as they are now.

Mr. Nichols: We have no complaint.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 19, 1912.

Meeting of the Committee held in the Chamber of Commerce, Keenan Building, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1912.

Present: James P. McNichol, Chairman; Wm. H. Keyser, Wm. C. Sproul, Vice Chairman; James F. Woodward, Secretary and Treasurer; Milton W. Shreve, George E. Alter, Francis Shunk Brown, Esq., Counsel; Harold M. Irons, Esq., Assoc. Counsel; Josiah Smith, Asst. Secty.

Mr. McNichol: The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives will now be in session for the purpose of hearing the views of the different associations and corporations as to their ideas upon the proposed revision of the corporation laws and proposed suggestions as to taxation which would be in line of improvement and benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown, the attorney, will outline the course of procedure of the committee and the committee will be governed by his desires in the matter.

MR. BROWN:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee:

It might not be amiss, before we commerce this public hearing, to say a word as to the past service of this committee and its present purpose. All the gentlemen present who were here at the meeting in 1911 are familiar with the purpose then indicated; it is the same thing as at that time.

The legislature of 1909 passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee consisting of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of considering a revision of the corporation and revenue

laws of the Commonwealth. In pursuance of its duties, this committee held public meetings in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie, Williamsport and Scranton, all of which meetings were largely attended. In addition to that, letters were sent to the number of fifty to seventy-five thousand to all the interests of the Commonwealth,—judges, lawyers, corporations, banks, trust companies, and all other interests that could possibly be affected by any revision or changes in these laws. The purpose of this committee was outlined in these communications and the various interests were requested to cooperate with it. After this a report was made to the legislature in which were many recommendations. Several of these (the most important ones) were adopted into the laws. It was seen that the work that was started could not be finished and it was deemed advisable to continue the committee which was done by resolution of May 23, 1911. This resolution was adopted and I will take the time to read it so that you may know just what its extent is.

(Reads resolution):

"Resolved, that the concurrent resolution approved May 13, 1909, entitled, 'A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to consider and report upon a revision of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue; for the employment of counsel and other necessary officers and employees and giving it authority to compel the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers,' be, and the same is hereby extended as follows: That the present President pro tempore of the Senate shall appoint three Senators, and the present speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint three of its members, which shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty it shall be to consider the laws of this Commonwealth, relating to corporations and to revenue and the practical working thereof, and to report to the General Assembly in 1913 whatever changes may be deemed necessary therein, together with the draft of an act or acts of Assembly to accomplish said changes, and together with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary relative to the administration of existing laws or as to the apportionment of said suggested act or acts. Said Committee shall have power to elect its own chairman, to sit after the adjournment of the legislature, to employ legal counsel and such other officers and employees as may be needed to enable it to properly perform its duties as aforesaid; but its expenditures shall be limited to the amount provided therefor in the general appropriation bill to be passed at this session of the legislature and shall be paid out of the State Treasury upon vouchers signed by the chairman of said committee. Said Committee shall also have power to issue subpoenas, signed by its chairman, requiring the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers, as in its judgment will assist in the performance of its duties as aforesaid."

As to this last paragraph as to subpoenas, I may, in this connection, state that up to this present moment, the committee has not found it necessary to issue a subpoena for books and papers, and everyone came before us voluntarily. This resolution was incorporated in a letter, which reads:

"The committee is collecting data upon the formation, regulation and taxation of corporations and the appropriation of State revenues for all purposes, in this State, in all of the United States, by the Federal government, and by other nations. These subjects are being specially discussed and legislated upon at the present time throughout the world.

"The committee desires the co-operation of all interested in these subjects and requests your opinion as to any defects in the present laws of the Commonwealth, relating to the formation, regulation and taxation of corporations, associations, partnerships or individuals, the exemption of them or any of them from taxation, the appropriation of the Revenue of the State, and any changes therein which you may think necessary.

"You will notice that the Resolution requires a report to be made to the Legislature in 1913 and we therefore request an early reply, as it is important that all suggestions be received for consideration prior to the public meetings which the committee may hold. We should be glad to have from you the names and addresses of any persons whom you may know who are specially qualified to give to the committee information or assistance in the consideration of these most important subjects."

(Signed) Yours very truly,
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
Secretary.

Please reply to FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, Counsel.

That which I have just read is a letter which was sent throughout this Commonwealth, in the last six months, to the number of fifty thousand, covering every possible interest which might be affected by any subject within the jurisdiction of this committee. We have received thereto hundreds of replies covering every possible subject as to the revision of the revenue and corporation laws. I mention these matters in order to outline to you what the committee has done.

Mr. McNichol: For the information of those gentlemen who have any other business to attend to, the committee will sit until two o'clock, take a recess until three o'clock, and sit after that until five-thirty.

A. LEO WEIL, representing manufacturers:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee:

I hope you wont be frightened by these books and papers which I have before me here. I don't intend to read them; but they contain certain figures and data to which I desire to refer.

The point which I desire to touch upon, in connection with the Manufacturers' Association of Pittsburgh, of which I have the hoonr to be the representative at this time, is the question,—"should there be a tax imposed upon manufacturing corporations?"

The Manufacturers' Association of Pittsburgh has a membership of forty-odd manufacturing establishments employing in this community over ten thousand men and representing many millions of capital. It is an organization that has been for many years doing work in this community particularly in connection with the settlement and arbitration of disputes between manufacturers and members of the association and their employees. They have taken an active interest in all matters affecting the manufacturers, and in that capacity I am here as their representative today.

The proposition, as we understand it, (it has been suggested from various sources), is to recede from the policy heretofore adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, and to tax manufacturing corporations instead of exempting them from taxation. If the policy of the State is to be reversed, if it is a proposition to change that policy, naturally the question arises, "why?" Has the policy been tried and found wanting? or has that policy proved of inestimable value to this Commonwealth? Is there a need for money by the Commonwealth which must of necessity compel it to change this policy heretofore existing and in order to obtain that which it absolutely needs levy this tax on manufacturing corporations, even if the policy heretofore adopted has been found to have been a good one and one beneficial to the State?

I assume that this committee representing the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania realizes that the fact that a policy or law is old and tried and found to be true, is no reason alone why it should be changed, though there may be other legislatures and other sections in which that reason alone would prevail as calling loudly for a change. If this policy is to be changed, are our steel and iron industries in a position now different from that existing heretofore which warrants or demands this change? Are they better situated? Are they so situated, in other words, that heretofore, during the best times, it was a good policy to exempt them from taxation, and are they now so situated that that policy should be changed? What is the situation? I shall limit my remarks more particularily to that class of industry which affects this section of the State,—the iron and steel industry.

In the first place, just at the present moment, they are beset by a governmental investigation with reference to the combination, consolidation and organization under which the iron and steel industry at the present time is being conducted; and what the effect of this investigation may be, what effect the decision, when reached, will have upon the industry is a matter of conjecture. It is wholly left to prophecy. No man today can tell. We do know, however, that these investigations are in progress and that some result, good or bad, as the case may be,—or perhaps none,—will follow from such investigations, and the result of these investigations may not be known for at least some months, if not years, yet to come.

In the second place, we have been authoritatively advised that there is to be a revision of the tariff at the coming session of Congress, which has been called to convene for that purpose. We all know without argument that that affects, or will affect, the iron and steel industry in this State, and the thought is, "What revision will be made?" What changes will be made? Will these changes be deterimental? Will they be destructive or not? The answer must come from the future. The answer must come from the years. We have not yet arrived; and that must be reckoned with by these industries, these manufacturing institutions; and they cannot know whether or not the era of prosperity under which they have thriven, the era of prosperity under which they have risen to the vast proportions that they now have shall be continued or not.

In addition to these matters arising largely from the Federal government, we have this situation with reference to the iron and steel industries. Looking back over the history of our State and recalling what were the things that gave rise to the creation in Pennsylvania of this great industrial enterprise,—the natural advantages, we find here in Pennsylvania. for example, we used to take the coal almost from the side of the mill and put it in the furnaces, and we had the limestone immediately at hand, and the iron, and all these natural advantages contributed to the building up of the great iron and steel industry of this State and made it the great industrial State that it is today. Have we these advantages now? Compare these conditions existing at the time when our industrial supremacy arose and was created, with the conditions existing today. How is it today? We find different cities upon the lakes, such as Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Erie today competing for these iron and steel industries. We find great iron and steel plants being constructed and operated in these lake cities. I find that the ore which we use which goes down the lakes can be delivered there much cheaper than here. We find they can obtain coal, many of them in juxta position to their plants. We find that many of these natural advantages under which our great industrial supremacy was created have been removed and that we are, today, in competition with and competing for existence with these other cities, all of them particularly well located with reference to the centers of population and sources of demand and the supply and transportation of the finished product. I say to you, gentlemen, when you consider these things, you will understand that the great manufacturing plants and manufacturing industries in this State, with reference to its ability to withstand competition,—that the State of Pennsylvania, in reference to its situation to command its share, as great a share as heretofore, in the manufacturing industries of the United States, is not so well situated as it was when our great industrial supremacy was created. It behooves us to consider whether or not, at this time, when, as I stated before, this federal investigation is

going on, when we are about to have a revision of the tariff, when we are competing with other cities and other sections and other States for our industrial supremacy, it is wise for us to place an additional burden upon the manufacturing plants of this State. This is a fair argument and a reasonable argument to be addressed to those representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McNichol: These localities to which you referred,—do you know what the tone of the tax laws in these localities is?

Mr. Weil: No, in the time that was allotted to me to prepare this argument for this committee I didn't have time to examine into that question, though I started an examination and I will have great pleasure in the submission of a brief and data upon that particular subject. As far as my investigation went there are some of the cities that have such a tax and some not,—some of those I have given. I will not undertake to repeat.

Mr. McNichol: Particularly dwell upon those States adjacent to the Lakes.

Mr. Weil: Yes; Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, New York and West Virginia. I will compile these figures.

Mr. McNichol: Your reference to the stringent competition brought out this thought. Isn't it a fact that all walks of life have a more stringent competition than twenty years ago?

Mr. Weil: Well, isn't it a fact, also, that they are all made to pay their proportionate share of the taxes of the State?

Mr. Weil: Yes, but I maintain that the manufacturing corporation deserves special consideration. The best evidence that manufacturing is of benefit to a community is shown by the fact that communities very frequently give bonuses of land and money to induce manufacturers to come and locate.

Mr. McNichol: Are there any more prosperous people in the State than the manufacturing industry?

Mr. Weil: None, and I think it is largely due to the fostering care which the State has given to the manufacturer. And why shouldn't it? There is nothing in a State which so builds up a State as the manufacturing industry. You may select anything you choose, I care not what it is, and it does not contribute in the same proportion to the welfare of the community and the welfare of the whole State and the prosperity of the State as does the manufacturing plant. That is illustrated, if you please, by communities giving the manufacturing plants tracts of land and also giving them a bonus in order to induce them to locate in these respective localities, because they know the advantage that accrue from the location of such a plant in their section. It benefits every branch and department of that section, and, therefore, of the whole State; it benefits the banking and financial interests of the community; it benefits the merchant; it benefits the owner of real estate by reason of the price and value of real estate and its rental value; it benefits the farmer who sells his produce and his products of the community by reason of the increase in population by the bringing in of these industries; it benefits the laboring man, of course, by giving him further and additional employment and the competition for his services; it benefits the professional man in the community, whatever his profession may be. It benefits every department of that community. And when it confers such benefits as that, if the State has selected it especially for its discrimination (I don't want to mice words) in the imposition of taxes (and it is a discrimination, pure and simple; let us understand it exactly as it is) any tax upon any corporation is a tax discrimination, and not an equality of taxation by those having the power to tax. So, I don't mince words about it. When you say the relief of a manufacturing company from taxation is a discrimination in its favor, we say it is, and the imposition of a tax upon any corporation in the State is a discrimination against that corporation and not an equality of taxation of the State.

I think I am justified in saying that the position of our Commonwealth today among the States of the Union is largely due to its industrial development through these manufacturing plants. While we have our natural resources, while we have coal, while we have all these other notural products, nevertheless our development was brought about by the industrial plants in this State. Our place today, our supermacy today, among the States of these United States, industrially, is due, of course, to these manufacturing plants, and due to their development, and therefore I think they have a right to say to the Commonwealth, "We are entitled to your consideration." We are entitled, not only to your consideration, but to your gratitude, and we are entitled to be considered as a class separate and apart from other classes of corporations when it comes to the imposition of taxes.

Now, we come to our next proposition. The answer is frequently made, when an unjust claim is made, "I need the money." Does the State need the money? That is out of date and has no appliaction at all here, I believe. Take the Treasurer's report of last year. While there may be some bonded indebtedness, there is more than enough money in the sinking fund to meet all obligations. So we don't owe a dollar but what we have a balance in the sinking fund over and above our bonded indebtedness. The revenues of last year were $32,000,000. Of this amount over $18,000,000 was contributed by the corporations over sixty per cent. of the entire amount, under its present revenue laws, without any hardship I assume, and suggest, on the part of any corporation. That was more money than I need; it was more money than I could use properly. What was the result? Alll organizations made an assault upon the treasury in the demand for appropriations; they demanded over $19,000,000; nearly $20,0000,000, to be appropriated to private corporations. The appropriations made for 1911 and 1912 amounted to over $10,000,000,—$10,888,000,—to charitable institutions. Of this amount $3,425.000 (a little less than that amount) went to the State institutions and for which appropriations, of course, should be made. The semi-State institutions received about thirteen hundred and some odd thousands, or about $1,400,000. To private charitable organizations there was appropriated about six millions of dollars, one-fifth, pretty nearly, of the entire revenue of the State.

Mr. Sproul: What year was that for, Mr. Weil?

Mr. Weil: For 1911 and 1912. In addition to this,—I am only mentioning these facts,—you gentlemen, by reason of your position in the Legislature, know the assault that was made by these institutions upon the Legislature and upon the treasury; and didn't the committee having charge of the appropriations want to get these amounts? It is simply the knowledge of the fact that this money is for distribution that encourages these extravagant demands and extravagance in the administration of many of these institutions. In testimony taken before you last year the members of the Board of Charities testified that many of these hospitals, for example, had empty beds,—unoccupied; and all of us know, while they have these tremendous appropriations from the State, how little a man who is absolutely witnout means is enabled to avail himself of the benefits of these institutions,—many of them.

Mr. Brown: That is the exception, isn't it?

Mr. Weil: I don't know; I think it is the rule. I think there is not any one part of the administration of this State, or the affairs of this State, that is in worse shape or in worse condition than its charities, because the State has no control over it; the State has no power in controlling it. I don't care what your proposition may be. I don't care how able the men in charge of the State's end of this business may be (and this is not intended, understand me, as a reflection upon any of them) they haven't any power, they have no control. There is no way to remedy these things, except that it be recommended at the expiration of the two years when they come before the legislature again, that their appropriations be cut down. You gentlemen readily understand there is no power of control or regulation. The result is that the manner in which it is administered depends solely and entirely upon the board that happens to be in control at the time, devoting more or less of their time. While they may be very well meaning gentlemen, while those in control of the organization may be of the very highest type and character, with a voluntary orgaization of that kind devoting their time and attention in the manner in which they do, you cannot expect to get efficiency. You cannot get it in any activity. You get the results that we are getting now. But I submit that the State has a right to maintain these establishments provided, only, it controls and directs these establishments. If the duty of the State is to provide hospitals (the State is no beggar) why does it call upon anyone else to do this work. If the State is under obligation to provide these homes, why doesn't it do its duty and provide them, instead of calling upon private interests to do the work for it? If it has these millions to appropriate and has the right to appropriate them, why don't it establish these institutions and run them as it ought to do and as it has the right to do, and has the power to do? And then it can be held responsible for any extravagance if it exists and it can be held responsible for the proper conduct of these institutions. I predict that the day will come, and that soon, that the State will not give of the fund intrusted to it by the taxpayers of the State except in the maintenance of those institutions established and conducted by itself and for which it is responsible. If I want to give to charity, I have the right to give it to whomsoever I want, but you haven't any right to take money out of my pocket that you may bestow charity upon some private institution. You have a right, and it is your duty, in fact, as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to maintain these hospitals that are needed for the indigent sick and crippled who are unable to provide for themselves. You have a right to provide a home; you have a right, in my judgment, to provide for all that portion of a community unable to provide for itself, and it is your duty to do it as a State and not call upon private organizations and private benefactors and liberal minded people of the community to help do the work of the State.

A suggestion might also be made with reference to our need of money, as to why the State should distribute last year over $5,689,000 to the public schools, by counties and districts; this doesn't include the normal schools; only that portion that has anything to do with the department of education; and this is a return of money by the State to the counties by districts of this amount of money. The City of Pittsburgh and the City of Philadelphia,—all out counties, cities and boroughs are assessed locally for schools; the schools are maintained and operated out of the funds collected. Why did the State, then, collect this money, more than it needs for State purposes, and turn it back into the districts? As I said, last year, $5,689,000. Why should it do that? There may be, perhaps, a very few sections (and I doubt if there are any in the State) in which, by reason of the scattered population, by reason of the fact of the fewness of the population, are absolutely unable to provide for the instruction of the children of the district, so that they require some assistance from the State; but that is almost an incalculable quantity. I doubt it there are a half dozen such sections in the whole State of Pennsylvania, though there may be. Why should this money be distributed thus? Why should the State take the money in the first instance and then return it to these sections? I can state there is no reason therefor. Why shouldn't we have in that particular, as we should have in many other particulars, a complete measure of home rule, under which the school district shall collect its funds and run its public schools accordingly? I apprehend the reason therefor is that the State has more money than it knows what to do with.

Mr. Sproul: I think the reason was to make the system in the sections uniform and to give the State some control over that. Some districts had very short terms and spent very little money. The State felt that they all should be for a certain number of months in the year.

Mr. Weil: Wouldn't the laws of the Commonwealth take care of that, even though the State didn't contribute any cash to the treasury of that particular district? There should be this uniformity. If anything, I am in favor of increasing the power of regulation in that particular so as to give this uniformity.

Mr. Brown: Do you suppose all the manufacturers stand their share of that school tax?

Mr. Weil: The manufacturer stands his share of everything in the local community. The manufacturing plant in each community stands its share of all these running expenses and stands its share of the school tax. Of course there may be local laws in which there is a difference in this respect, but we don't ask for that. The manufacturers have no right to ask for that; but I know in many sections they stand their share of all local taxes for local purposes, for the local government, including the protection of the schools.

Br. Brown: Public service corporations pay all their taxes to the State; this is a very large proportion of the total amount collected. The local communities wouldn't get any of it but for this return you speak of for the schools and charities.

Mr. Weil: The public service corporation, by reason of its paying a capital stock tax to the State and a gross receipt tax,—all corporations, public service or otherwise,—they pay a capital stock tax and a gross receipt tax to the State and it is held that this is a tax on their property, and therefore they are exempted from all other taxation by the State; but that does not exempt them from a local tax which is not a State tax. It only exempts them from State taxes. Wherever there is purely a local tax, they would have to pay it.

Mr. Brown: There is no local tax on railroads, gas companies, telephone companies, etc.

Mr. Weil: I don't think there is, but there is no reason why it cannot be imposed. The restriction is now that it would be double taxation to be taxed locally and also for the State to tax this property, and there is no other restriction upon the power and ability of the State to impose a tax.

Now, as I sated before, all taxes upon corporations are discriminatory taxes. You might say that tax is upon the corporations as a class and all classes of corporations of that type are taxed. That is true. But in equity, we know that you cannot separate a corporation, for local purposes, from the men who own the stock of that corporation; and, therefore, when you tax the corporation, you are taxing these men who own the stock of that corporation for that purpose, and they are paying taxes more than other men owning other property. I don't object to it. I don't want to be understood as claiming that that is any reason why a tax cannot be imposed. I think it is right it should be. But let us get around to the argument advanced for it, that because these manufacturing corporations are corporations, therefore, when taxing other corporations we should tax these, because otherwise it would be a discriminatory tax, and my answer is that all taxes upon corporations are a discmimination and are discriminatory taxes. There are reasons why one corporation may be taxed, or one class of corporations may be taxed, just as the legislature has, in its wisdom, thought proper to do. You tax building and loan associations and the gross receipts of certain classes of corporations and you classify for the purpose of taxation in this way. So you have a perfect right to be charged with discrimination, or those who ask it, being charged with asking for discrimination to exclude altogether one class of corporations from taxation while taxing others. And that insn't a sound or just argument against the right to exclude manufacturing corporations from the imposition of this tax that has been proposed.

Now, I am taking up too much of this committee's time and will close with this suggestion: The organization of a corporation for manufacturing is a mere matter of convenience, not a matter of necessity. The organization of a corporation for most every other purpose under the laws of this Commonwealth and the Federal laws is a matter of necessity for the existance of that business; take your railroads, pipe line companies, and all kinds of organizations exercising the power of eminent domain,—they must be incorporated. The manufacturing companies,—our largest manufacturing corporations today,—are a mere development from an individual who built up the business or partnership, or the family that built up the business and has continued the business until, by reason of its magnitude, they have found it wise to incorporate. It is a mere manufacturing plant operated by individuals that could be operated without incorporation, and the corporation, therefore, involves nothing peculiar to that corporation from that of any other individual or aggregation of individuals conducting a manufacturing business. These corporations, therefore, stand in a class by themselves. There is no other principle or no other aspect by which you can consider them. They stand, as I have already explained and will not repeat, with reference to the manner in which they grew up and reasons for their incorporation and reasons why they should not become the subject of higher or greater burdens. They stand alone, all by themselves, in the great benefit and advantages which these organizations give to all in the locality in which they exist, and, therefore, both directly and indirectly, to the entire State. They have grown up here amongst us under this system of protection by the Federal government, and under this system of protection by the State government; and are you, or the State of Pennsylvania, going to add your voice to that of the remainder of this country at the present time, in denying that this policy of protection has been unwise and should be abandoned? If we do, what have we to say to those who believe that our whole policy of protection to industry has been unwise? Have we the right to ask a congress of the people of the United States to continue a policy which we, by our own act, have declared to be unwise? I submit that point for your careful consideration, as one which will be used against the State of Pennsylvania and the people of Pennsylvania when it comes to consider the question of whether or not the principles of protection are wise for the industries of these United States.

Mr. McNichol: I am very much in doubt as to whether it is wise, judging from the result of last November's election.

Mr. Weil: If the result of last November election is going to change our opinion and judgment I don't know where we would end.

Mr. McNichol: There is no danger of it changing us. It is simply a question of us taking notice of several things that occurred under other administrations to which the attention of this committee has been called.

Mr. Weil: I want to thank the committee for the attention given me during the length of time I have occupied; but the people I represent regard this question as one of the utmost importance, especially the question that it is not the psychological moment for any onslaught by the State when they are subject to these other conditions, and their sentiment is, I feel, that trouble is at hand. Consider all the other conditions existing and then add to them those which we may expect from the Federal government. Take the passage of one measure,—at least the agitation we have to pass (and I think we all agree this act will be passed) the Employers' Liability Act,—the minimum rates scale, the employers' insurance measures and all of these measures that are being agitated and will all affect the manufacturer and other industrial enterprises.

Mr. Brown: The insurance proposition and the liability proposition will not affect the manufacturer, because he will take his cost sheets and just add that much more to them to provide for these conditions.

Mr. Weil: Let us hope you are a prophet. And if this comes to pass that we will have the kind of a bill that will enable us to do it. That will probably be the result.

Mr. Brown: I cannot see where the manufacturer will have any apprehension from that point.

Mr. Weil: It will take them a length of time to adjust himself to the conditions.

Mr. Brown: He will very easily adjust himself to the conditions as to how to put it on his cost sheets.

Mr. Weil: I hope he will. There is so much of it, it is coming so quickly that they cannot readjust themselves immediately but we hope if given time they will be able to do so, and it will be a great deal better for all concerned; but don't let us add anything to their troubles until that time. I don't think it is the psychological moment.

Mr. Brown: For all these conditions to be piled into one?

Mr. Weil: And adding still another. That is my view of it. In other words, I think we all know that these manufacturing plants and industrial corporations are "the goose that has been laying the golden egg" for the State. Now, I don't believe the legislature of Pennsylvania ought to do anything that will hinder it, but we should let it lay its egg in peace, at least for a little longer, until we find out whether or not we can keep the goose where it is and can keep it laying.

Mr. Brown: Any questions I may ask you, Mr. Weil, do not indicate the opinion of myself or the committee. They are simply asked for the purpose of developing thought on the subject matter. Assuming, Mr. Weil, that there is need of more revenue in Pennsylvania, upon what interests would you levy taxes?

Mr. Weil: If I assume that there is need of more revenue in Pennsylvania, and I really wanted that revenue, I would simply enforce the laws as they exist and collect the tax that should be collected under the present law, and that is the tax upon personal property, of which, I venture to state, not one-half is collected in the State of Pennsylvania. Take the investigation in Lancaster County last year. There was a bank that failed, you recall the case, and the testimony was that the bank has certificates of deposit amounting to four hundred and some odd thousand dollars which were presented for payment, and yet there was only $22,000 turned in for taxation.

Mr. Smith of the Taxation Board here testified, you will recall, last year before your committee that not more than two-thirds, if two-thirds, of the personal property tax was collected that should be collected in the county of Allegheny.

Mr. Brown: In other words, all other taxes should be collected and only as a last resort, if at all, should the manufacturer be appealed to?

Mr. Weil: Yes, that is exactly my theory. If it becomes absolutely necessary to have money for the use of the State, then anything and everything in the State can, of course, be made to contribute; but when the manufacturers are of such inestimable value, they should be left to the last.

Mr. Brown: Isn't it a good rule that the burden of taxation should be largely borne by those who have the ability to do it? Don't the man who is the most able bear the heaviest burden?

Mr. Weil: Yes.

Mr. Brown: Would you apply that rule except to manufacturing corporations?

Mr. Weil: I would not apply it where the application of the rule would result in a greater loss than the benefits to be received from that cash.

Mr. Brown: Suppose we laid a tax of one mill, would you consider such a tax a prohibitive burden upon the manufacturing corporations,—a harmful burden?

Mr. Weil: It is not always the amount you collect. Manufacturers have been brought into this State and we have built up our manufacturing in the theory that we are absolved from taxation. Now, change that theory, change that by

however small a levy you make in the beginning,—however small the tax is in the beginning,—and you will have an effect pretty nearly as bad as though you levied, in the beginning, a very much larger tax.

Mr. Brown: You think it would have a tendency to drive them out of the Commonwealth?

Mr. Weil: I don't believe it would drive them out,—those who are anchored here; but it would prevent any from coming in when they could just as well find another location where they would not have that burden.

Mr. Brown: Isn't it a fact Pennsylvania offers special facilities and is the cheapest place for the working man?

Mr. Weil: I have heard that said, but I have never seen it proven.

Mr. Brown: That is what they say about Philadelphia,—that it is the best place to live and attracts a very nice class of workingmen there.

You object to the appropriations of money to those institutions not under State control?

Mr. Weil: Yes.

Mr. Brown: Assuming it is the duty of the State to take care of,—say the blind,—would you build one institution for them?

Mr. Weil: If it only required one institution, I only would build one.

Mr. Brown: Do you think it would be fair to bring people from all over the State to this one institution away from their homes and people?

Mr. Weil: Yes, if they are people to be cared for by the State.

Mr. Brown: The same with the deaf mutes?

Mr. Weil: Yes, if they are people to be taken care of by the State,—by a State institution. This is one of the questions which should have very careful study.

Mr. Brown: The appropriations of the State have been an incentive to private contribution, which would not have been contributed had it not been for the State money.

Mr. Weil: I find, from examining the figures, that where they are getting a very large amount from the State that private contributions are not correspondingly large; on the contrary, the larger amount you get from the State, you will find, by examining the records of these institutions, the smaller the amount contributed by the individual.

Mr. Brown: Let me call your attention to the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. Average daily number supported, 131; number discharged or died during the year, ——; number remaining May 31, 1912, 131; normal capacity, 130. Now there is an instiution right here in your midst that is apparently filled to its capacity the year 'round. That institution has received from the State $45,500 for two years, or something over $22,000 a year. Its patients are supported at the rate of $7.29 a week.

Take the Allegheny General Hospital, the total number of beds was 375; number of patients treated during the year, 4,767; number of patients treated free during the year, 2,789; number treated partly free, 1,001; number of days hospital treatment, 108,571; total number of free hospital days, 63,969; cost per diem, $2.16; total number of beds occupied during the year, 297; number of beds occupied May 31, 1912, 293; and this hospital received $85,500 for two years, or a little over $42.500 a year. Do you think this money is spent philanthropically?

Mr. Weil: From the general results, we all know in this community that the Allegheny General Hospital is one of the best institutions we have.

Mr. Sproul: You will find that the things you speak of are the exception.

Mr. Brown: In passing throughout the State there was not a single complaint made against the management of any of the hospitals of the misappliance of any of the State's money. One doctor said the State should have control of all the institutions. When he was asked to place before us an instance of the misappliance of the State's money, he was unable to do so. I think it is fair to assert that the State's money is being fairly well used by these institutions.

Mr. Weil: From such examination as I have been able to make of records, and from such information as I have from certain institutions of which I have personal knowledge, what you say is true, as to some; perhaps as to many; but criticism is always toward the many.

Mr. Brown. Don't the manufacturers contribute very largely to the patients in these institutions?

Mr. Weil: Yes, the manufacturers contribute to the support of these institutions, and they ought to.

Mr. Brown: A great many accident cases are treated in these hospitals?

Mr. Weil: The State doesn't pay for them.

Mr. Brown: But doesn't it provide a place for the cases to be treated.

Mr. Weil: They provide a hospital for those who cannot afford to pay. The manufacturer, when he sends one of his men to the hospital, is willing to pay for it and does pay; but if they are being supported by the State and if the State has need of these hospitals for the benefit of the community, why should the individual pay?

Mr. Brown: In mining sections of this State, the conditions became so deplorable that it was found necessary to erect hospitals, that the patients could be treated, without waiting until the State would appropriate the money to build the hospitals. If the mine owners provided a place for the men who were injured in the mines, I would like to know in just what part of the State the manufacturers care for them?

Mr. Weil: I think right around Allegheny county you will find the majority of manufacturers, when men are injured in their plants, send them to the hospitals and pay for them.

Mr. Brown: Would it be too much to ask to provide us with a schedule of what the manufacturers around this vicinity do pay?

Mr. Weil: No, I will get that with pleasure. As to the mine owners to which you refer, you raise a different proposition from that which I discussed.

Mr. Brown: I was just taking the employer of labor in general.

Mr. Weil: You take in mining sections where the mines are being operated by corporations, we have an entirely different situation. They are not in a populous section. These mines usually are, and naturally must be, operated in the county, and in a place away from these free dispensaries and hospitals which obtain in centers of population. And where a place of this kind is necessary, the company itself must build it. Now you have a different proposition. Of course it would be right in these instances for the State to construct hospitals. That comes exactly within the line of my suggestion that this is a place where the character of those who are to be treated and their ability to pay is such that provision should be made by the State for the treatment and care of all such.

Mr. Brown: Your conditions out here are so different, I would like to have that information.

Mr. Weil: Judging from my own personal experience as counsel for a good many of these manufacturing corporations and a good many industrial plants, and having knowledge of a great many of which I do not have the pleasure of being connected with in any way, especially as counsel, I know it is a general practice or general rule, so general as to be alomst universal, that when a person is injured in any of these manufacturing plants, they are sent to the hospital and are treated; and I believe it is almost a universal rule, as far as my observation goes. I will be glad to collect all the data you have asked for and send it to you with the brief.

Mr. Sproul: There is one question I would like to ask. This next legislature will have to take up for consideration the question of the Federal Income Tax,—the amendment to the Federal Constitution which enables the government to levy an income tax. Is it your idea that Pennsylvania should approve that proposition? Have you given the matter any thought?

Mr. Weil: The Federal Income Tax?

Mr. Sproul: Yes.

Mr. Weil: I believe in the income tax.

Mr. Sproul: By the Federal government? Or should the State of Pennsylvania have this income? Should Pennsylvania, with its large income, submit to the income tax for the benefit of some of the other States that are not so fortunate?

Mr. Weil: I don't believe in the State surrendering to the Federal government any of its powers of taxation for any purpose. I believe in the State retaining its power of levying taxes.

Mr. Sproul: In view of the disposition of the country to look forward to various so-called progressive measures that are going to impose added burdens upon the States, don't you think Pennsylvania should preserve her powers of taxation?

Mr. Weil: I do. I think the Federal government has at the present time all the power that it needs for collecting of revenue for all purposes of the Federal government; and I think the State should retain and hold on to the powers it now possesses with reference to taxation. I would give up none of it unless I had to. And further than that, I think we are going a little too rapidly along the lines of imperialism, and it is about time to pull up our suspenders and find out where we are at.

MR. W. C. REITZ, Treas., Pittsburgh Steel Company.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

It has been the intention of the Pittsburgh Steel Company to file a brief, but unfortunately the party in charge of it went out of the city and the brief is not ready. Therefore, we would like to submit this brief to the Committee as soon as possible, if that is in order.

Mr. Brown: We shall be very glad to have it, Mr. Reitz.

ROBERT GARLAND, President, Garland Nut and Rivet Company:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I would like to qualify a remark made here with reference to the exemption of machinery. I would like to say that while the City of Pittsburgh exempts this from local taxation, such is not the case throughout the boroughs around here and you must remember that the greatest part of our manufacturing is in the districts outside of the city proper. They don't exempt machinery in the boroughs, and that is where the large manufacturers hold forth. I desire to impress that upon your mind. It is only in the City proper that they exempt the machinery.

Mr. Brown: Your thought is that it should be exempted in the boroughs, too?

Mr. Garland: I thought you might misconstrue the idea. We pay in the city no local taxation, but in the boroughs, where the manufacturers are very large, we do pay.

I will ask permission of the Chairman to read a protest. (Reads):

We hereby enter protest against placing tax upon Pennsylvania Manufacturing Corporations for the reason that such tax would be an obstacle to the growth of our State, inasmuch as it would prevent the location of new industries, this being especially the case by reason of the fact that a number of the adjoining States, viz., New York, New Jersey and Delaware, are not so taxed.

Taxation, even if the tax is not burdensome, yet is a tax nevertheless, and might mean further taxation, so that this feature would be a deterring factor to investors looking toward the investing of capital in the State of Pennsylvania in manufacturing enterprises. The fact alone that Pennsylvania taxes its manufacturers, would be sufficient, in many cases, to drive away such intending parties who otherwise would look into the matter, with desire to locate. We have had some experience in this direction. New England manufacturers in iron and steel lines must move westward to get nearer the center of geographical location, and to be near the steel. We now refer to Hardware Manufacturing Companies and such like; in other words, what might be called finished lines, where iron and steel are a factor, and I might say that our State, and particularly the western section, is sadly in need of such manufacturers as those mentioned, and we can undoubtedly secure a large number of these with the added inducement of exemption from taxation.

The city of Pittsburgh, through its Industrial Development Commission, has been working along these lines, and one of the most important questions that is asked by the New England manufacturer is as to taxation. There are many manufacturers in other States looking for such a change of location who do not naturally look with favor upon a State which taxes its corporations, but, on the other hand, where manufacturing corporations are exempt from taxation, they immediately look into the matter, and are much more easily impressed.

The fact is that the State of Pennsylvania holds out one of the very strongest advertising features when it can say to manufacturers in other States looking for a central location, or to new capital looking for investment, "Here is a State that does not tax its manufacturing corporations."

The manufacturing corporations of Pennsylvania have made the State great, and we should be allowed to make it still greater, so that there will be no question as to its industrial supremacy for many future years.

It seems to us, therefore, that the legislature at Harrisburg should strongly object to any steps which would in the slightest degree curtail the increased growth of manufacturing industries in our State. Every new industry means more buildings, with the general improvements consequent thereto; more employment of labor and more internal wealth for our State, and every new addition to of extension of our manufacturing interests is a great help to our wholesale or jobbing and our retail mechantile interests.

JOHN J. JACKSON, Representing Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I wish to submit a brief on behalf of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Westinghouse Machine Company, Union Switch and Signal Company, Pittsburgh Meter Company and the R. D. Nuttall Company, all manufacturing industries of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

These industries employ approximately an average of 35,000 people daily; they have built cities and villages around their respective plants; their employees with their families easily represent a population of 150,000.

The stockholders in these concerns number approximately 15,000, widely scattered throughout the country.

These companies and their employees are therefore vitally interested in the work of your committee, and respectfully ask that the views represented here be given careful consideration.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ranging thirty-second in size, but second in population, is essentially a manufacturing State. Her population in 1910 was 7,665,111 of which 1,002,171, or about 15 per cent. were engaged in or connected with manufacturing concerns. These concerns in that year paid out to employees $566,524,000.

It is with no little pride that we call attention to the fact that in the vicinity of Pittsburgh are located some of the largest industrial enterprises in Pennsylvania, if not in the world.

We desire to say at the outset that we are not insensible to the growing needs of our great Commonwealth, and are not presenting out views as a protest against our just share of taxation, but believe that our actual experience and judgment in matters of taxation will be helpful to your Committee.

No one can doubt but that the great wealth and prestige of our Commonwealth has been brought about by the encouragement given manufacturing concerns. Manufacturers, more than any other class, are creators of wealth. Even the farmer takes the soil as he finds it, tills it carefully, and it produces naturally for him. But the manufacturer has delved into the deepest recesses of the earth and taken the coal and ore and oil and gas, and out of these elements has wrought iron and steel and other products and added more than any other class to the wealth of the State. Not only that, but every manufacturing industry has created wealth by enhancing the value of all real estate in its immediate vicinity.

TAXES GENERALLY.

In every State there are two kinds of taxes to be considered: one for local needs—as the city and county taxes; the other for State purposes, and we understand the latter is the subject of your investigation.

The main reliance of most States for taxation purposes is a tax upon the value of property, both real and personal. In other words, most States have a tax for State purposes based upon the value of the same property that the city and county use for their taxation purposes, and while the personal property of individuals has sometimes been difficult of ascertainment, this method of taxation has generally been adhered to, and in most cases been fairly successful.

PENNSLVANIA SYSTEM.

But this Commonwealth derives its revenue not from a tax upon the value of real and personal property, but from other specific taxes distinct from local taxes, as for instance, —tax on capital stock, corporate loans, gross receipts or transportation, transmission and electric light companies, bank stock, etc. In other words, the subject of State and local taxes are entirely distinct. Pennsylvania was the first State to levy taxes directly upon corporations, and now a large per centage of the State revenue is derived from this source. For instance, in 1910 the total revenue of the State amounted to $28,895,446.42, of which $17,210,422.85 was paid by corporations. We are not saying that this method of taxation is not a good one for the State, but will endeavor to show that there is a point beyond which the State cannot go in taxing corporations without working injury to both corporations and the State.

We desire to cover briefly two points in the matter of taxation:

1. That the capital stock of subsidiary companies doing business in other States, whose business is strictly in aid of the manufacturing operations of the Pennsylvania corporation should be exempt.

2. That the law exempting manufacturing corporations is just and should be maintained as at present.

1.

TAXATION OF CAPITAL STOCK OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

It frequently happens that manufacturing corporations have subsidiary companies in other States that are a part and parcel of the manufacturing company's business, but which are separate corporations and held by the parent company in this State through ownership of the capital stock of such subsidiary company. This State, of course, cannot tax the property of the subsidiary corporation already taxed in another State, but it does tax the capital stock of such subsidiary corporation held by the parent corporation in Pennsylvania, and thereby enforces double taxation.

Take a concrete example: The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company owns a mica mine and plant in another State, the mica therefrom being used solely for the manufacturing of electrical apparatus, this mica mining enterprise being an actual part of the company's manufacturing business. So long as the Westinghouse Company owns this property outright as a part of its assets the State of Pennsylvania cannot tax this mining property located in another State, and the Westinghouse Company pays the taxes in the outside State, both State and local, upon its real estate and personal property comprising such mine.

For business reasons, the Westinghouse Company organizes this mining property into a corporation, and instead of holding the property outright, as before stated, now holds it through ownership of the capital stock of the mica mining company. The Westinghouse Company must pay the same tax both State and local, in the outside State, but the State of Pennsylvania now steps in and taxes the capital stock of the mica mining corporation owned by the Westinghouse Company. By what magic, without change of conditions, is this double taxation justified? This property is not subject to State tax in Pennsylvania when owned outright by the Westinghouse Comapny and located in the outside State, then why should it be taxed in Pennsylvania when owned through the ownership of the capital stock of such mining corporation? It is plain to see that the law in this case compels the payment of double taxes,—one being paid upon the property itself in the State where the mining corporation is organized, and the other upon the capital stock of the mining corporation in the State of Pennsylvania.

Many manufacturing concerns, and the large steel companies are not able to secure all the raw material needed for their use in manufacturing within this State and are forced to the necessity of organizing separate subsidiary corporations in outside States to hold the ownership of raw materials, or to carry on manufacturing operations in localities perhaps more favorable for labor, and yet through the law, as it now stands, are obliged to pay thousand of dollars in double taxation.

We believe the law should be amended so that the exemption would include so much of the capital stock of corporations organized for manufacturing purposes which is invested, and actually and exclusively employed in carrying on manufacturing without the State when strictly in aid of the Pennsylvania company's manufacturing operations and upon which the manufacturing company pays taxes in such outside State.

II

EXEMPTION OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS.

There seems to be a general impression that because manufacturing companies are spoken of as being exempt in Pennsylvania that they are really paying no tax.

TOTAL TAX PAID BY CORPORATIONS.

We have already shown that the corporations paid in 1910—$17,210,422.85 of a total of $28,895,446.42. In this same year the amount collected on real estate of corporations other than railroads was $9,450,618.51. The amount collected on real estate outside of railroads was $2,052,709.58. It will be seen from this that the corporations paid in 1910, $17,210,422.85, State tax, and $11,503,328.09 local tax on real estate, or a total of $28,713,750,94. This is within $181,695.48 of the total tax for State purposes. It will be thus seen that if you exempted the corporations from any local real estate tax, and they paid the amount of this real estate tax into the State Treasury, together with their present State tax, they would practically pay the entire revenue of the State.

TAX PAID BY MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS.

Manufacturing corporations paid into the State Treasury in the year 1910 a tax of $1,200,230.36, and leaving out of consideration the amount received from financial corporations and associations and foreign insurance companies, this tax paid by manufacturing corporations represents approximately ten per cent. of the total tax paid by corporations of a similar class. This amount, you must remember, is paid with the exemption on. In other words, to put it another way, the manufacturing corporation with the exemption o are paying the next to the highest tax of any class of corporations in the State, being only exceeded by the railway of the State which pay the largest tax.

LOCAL TAXES PAID BY MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS.

Not only are manufacturing corporations paying the next to the largest State tax, but manufacturing corporations pay the same tax on real estate as the farmer or others, and included in real estate under the law in most sections is the valuation of machinery used in manufacture. We will not, however, include the valuation of machinery as a part of real estate in the figures here given. We have already shown the amount of the tax ($11,503,328.09) paid by all corporations upon real estate. Let us now see what taxes manufacturing corporations are paying upon real estate. We are obliged to take the census figures for the year 1900, as the figures for 1910 are not yet available:

In 1900 the total value of farm property in Pennsylvania was $898,272,750.00.

In 1900 the total value of the real estate owned by manufacturing corporations (exclusive of machinery taxed as real estate) was $375,804,375.00.

You will see by this valuation that under the so-called exemption the manufacturing corporations of this State are paying nearly one-half as much tax upon real estate as the farmers themselves, in addition to the next largest State tax.

If manufacturing corporations now pay a local tax on a total of $375,804,375 of real estate, and you should take away the exemption on capital stock of manufacturing corporations, then surely it would be double taxation to be taxed on the capital stock representing this amount of real estate owned by manufacturing corporations on which they already pay the local real estate tax.

We have given these statistics, which can be verified from the Auditor General's report of this Commonwealth, and the United States census reports, as showing the taxes which manufacturing corporations are actually paying under the present law, and as being the best reason for leaving the exemption law as it is now. There are, however other reasons for the

MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESENT LAW.

For twenty-five years this law exempting manufacturing corporations has been upon the statute books, and has been the controlling factor in the industrial supremacy which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now enjoys. Before an industry can be built up it is necessary to enlist the aid of capital, and capital has heretofore flowed into this State for manufacturing and commercial enterprises because it has felt safe under the protection of this law. Should a law be enacted taking away this exemption, capital will become timid, and when capital loses confidence you strike at the very root of industrial enterprise. Recently, we are informed, legislators of other States have been writing to some of the large corporations in Pennsylvania asking for a copy of this law that has made our State so successful. Yet, in the face of this, we are discussing a change.

Has Pennsylvania now any natural advantages over other States? We answer, no. This may not be true of other industries, or of former times, but the industries we represent do not need to be located in Pennsylvania. We do not use gas, coal or oil in the products which we manufacture. Surely this State has no advantage in water transportation, and little competition in railway facilities. Then, why are we here? We are here because this Commonwealth by this law has encouraged her people to engage in manufacturing, and just so surely as this law is changed, and other States upon the border of our Commonwealth enact more favorable laws, so surely will the manufacturing corporations seek those States for the carrying on of their enterprises. We do not say that the industries we represent would leave this Commonwealth, because their interests are here, and are identified with the growth of this Commonwealth, but we do say that the effect of any change in this law will prevent other manufacturers from coming here, and will cause a large number of others to leave the borders of our State.

The argument is made that a small tax, like, for instance, one mill, would make little difference, but we call attention to the fact that in these days of fierce competition a small tax would put many manufacturers at the mercy of their more favored competitors in States where such a tax does not exist. And then, too, as before indicated, while the tax at first might be small, it is in reality the entering wedge for further legislation and strikes at the very foundation of all industry in that it discourages capital, without which manufacturing concerns are powerless.

One of our companies is now about to organize a subsidiary manufacturing company in this State. Its officers are being importuned by other States to locate within their borders, many of them offering free manufacturing sites, free fuel for a period, and exemption even from local taxation; and if this law is changed it becomes a serious question whether a new corporation would be justified in locating in this State.

Is it good for a State to have manufacturing concerns prosper? The answer is in the wealth actually created in the cities and villages built up around these industries; in the homes owned by the working men; in the employment furnished for thousands, and the means of subsistence for the masses. After all, what constitutes a State? Nothing, in the last analysis, but the people themselves; and when you find the masses of the people happy and prosperous, the State likewise flourishes.

If you pass a law taking away this exemption, those States bordering upon the Great Lakes and the seaboard States are going to take precedence over Pennsylvania in the matter of manufacturers; and even now in many of these districts it is far easier to obtain skilled labor than in Pennsylvania.

Another thing you must bear in mind: That the stock in manufacturing corporations is largely owned by individuals in Pennsylvania, and if you do anything to cripple industries in which they are stockholders, in just so far you cripple the individuals owning these industries. We can see no logical reason for changing this law exempting capital stock. Supposing that one of these manufacturing industries is owned by an individual in his own right; certainly he pays no capital stock tax, and he pays only those taxes—county, city or borough—which any other individual engaged in business is paying. Why, then, simply because that same business is owned by a corporation, which is merely a number of individuals for the combined use of their separate capital, should a corporation be called upon to pay an additional tax?

Another thing, the Commonwealth is making no crying demand for more revenue. Her debt is paid or provided for. This fact certainly argues for no change in the law that more than anything else has made her an exception among the States.

We maintain that when the State enacted this law exempting manufacturing corporations from a tax on capital stock it made, in effect, a contract with those manufacturing corporations who either started up here or came within the borders of this Commonwealth. That contract, in effect, assured them that by dint of their efforts and capital if they built up industries here they would not be taxed by the State. Through early struggles and unprofitable years, these great industries were established, bringing finally prosperity not only to their stockholders, but to the banks, monied institutions and stores of their district, and to thousands of employees—when the State breaks its contract and says "we will take away this element that has made you successful." Such a course may be legal, but it is not morally right.

In our humble judgment the removal of this exemption can only result in two things: either manufacturing corporations will be obliged to find some way of legally avoiding such a law (which is always to be discouraged) or else grass will grow in the streets of some of these manufacturing centers.

J. W. KINNEAR, Esq., Representing the Firth-Stirling Steel Company.

Mr. Chairman and Committee of the Legislature:

I just wish to state that in 1907 there was an act introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives, proposing a tax on manufacturing corporations, and at this time this Chamber of Commerce went on record as protesting against such action, and in 1911 we confirmed this opposition. I wish to file with your Secretary a copy of the report, after reading it. I think that all applies to the situation. (Reads)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Recommending disapproval of Rodgers Bill introduced in the Senate and Endsley Bill introduced in House of Representatives, providing for taxing manufacturing companies.

ADOPTED APRIL 11th, 1907.

To the Chamber of Commerce: (Pittsburgh)

Regarding the two bills for taxation of manufacturing companies now before the legislature, your committee on legislation submits the following report:

Two bills, one providing for the taxation of all manufacturing companies within the Commonwealth, one mill on each dollar of the actual value of the capital stock, and the other providing for a graded taxation of one mill on a capital of $25,000 or less; two mills on a capital of more than $25,000 and not exceeding $100,000; three mills on a capital of $100,000 and not exceeding $500,000; four mills on a capital of $500,00 and not exceeding $1,000,000; and five mills on a capital of $1,000,000, are now pending in the Legislature.

The passage of either one of these bills would mean a departure from the policy heretofore maintained in this State. That policy has been the fostering and encouraging of manufacturing corporations which saw fit to locate within our State, providing employment for our citizens, converting our raw materials into finished product, and thus increasing the commerce of Pennsylvania until today it ranks among the foremost manufacturing States of the Union.

Under this policy many manufacturing plants have located within our boundaries, which have added largely to our wealth and prosperity.

The Pittsburgh district has been benefitted by the location of many manufacturing institutions in Western Pennsylvania, and this district will feel the effects of the passage of either one of these bills more perhaps than any other district of the State.

One of the bills, referring to previous legislation, contains the following statement:

"Whereas the purpose of the above mentioned acts, viz., to encourage manufacturing in this State and to give employment to our citizens, appears to have been accomplished to the extent contemplated by the Legislature."

This is given as a reason why manufacturing corporations should now be taxed. To your Committee this is a reason why manufacturing corporations should not be taxed. Many of them have located within our State under that policy, which provided for the protection of manufacturing industries, and to your Committee it seems unjust and unfair to subject them now to any taxation aside from the regular tax which they are required to pay under the law upon their real estate and personal property.

The balance in the State Treasury March 30th, 1906, was $11,439,943,00. The Sinking Fund report for December 1, 1905, shows that the net State debt was only $122,958.09. From these figures, it does not appear that any necessity exists for increasing the revenues of the State, which would warrant the tax provided for in the foregoing bills.

Large accumulations of wealth in the Treasury of the State are not only unnecessary, but impolitic, as they are a constant temptation to extravagance, if not worse offenses, on the part of public officials.

It is not only the amount of taxation, but the principle that is objectionable. The bill providing for a tax of one mill is less objectionable, so far as the amount is concerned, than the bill providing for the graded taxation; but either bill marks the departure from the old policy under which we have so greatly prospered, and will become the opening wedge for taxation of our manufacturing industries in the future, which will undoubtedly prove deterimental to our State, and especially to the Pittsburgh district.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that a communication be sent to our representatives at Harrisburg, asking them to use their influence in defeating the measures above referred to, and that we co-operate in any way we can with those who are endeavoring to secure the defeat of the bills above mentioned.

H. K. SIEBENECK,
JOHN M. GOEHRING,
S. W. CUNNINGHAM,
GALEN C. HARTMAN,
JAMES W. KINNEAR, Chairman.
Committee on Legislation.

This report prepared by J. W. Kinnear, Esq.

I wish to read also a brief of protest, which will take me about two minutes. Some of these reasons are undoubtedly the reasons you have heard over and over, but may be cited from a different point of view. (Reads.)

"The Firth-Sterling Steel Company, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, having its domicile in McKeesport, and employing about five hundred men, desires to enter its protest against taxing the capital stock of manufacturing corporations of the State of Pennsylvania, for the following reasons:

First. The manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania have become great largely because the stock of manufacturing corporations has been exempt from taxation.

Second. Many manufacturing companies have located in this State because of this exemption from taxation, and it would be mainfestly unfair, after their large expenditures in locating here to tax them.

Third. Owing to the large deposits of iron ore on the upper Great Lakes, Western Pennsylvania is now having all it can do to maintain its position, to say nothing of the supremacy in iron and steel manufacturing, and the adding of a State tax at this time would undoubtedly result in Pennsylvania losing its position in this great line of manufacturing.

Fourth. The great commercial and banking business of Western Pennsylvania is the result of its manufacturing interests; in other words, the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, in furnishing work and keeping in circulation great sums of money, have made the commercial and banking business of the State prosperous, and any legislation detrimental to the manufacturing interests of our State will be detrimental to the commercial and banking interests as well.

Fifth. Many cities in other States are offering free manufacturing sites and even bonuses to manufacturing companies which will locate near their cities. These offers have already caused many manufacturing plants to leave our State. Should the stock of manufacturing companies be taxed in Pennsylvania, many others will sooner or later remove to other States, and the business of the whole section will be affected by such removals.

Sixth. The stock of manufacturing companies should not be taxed simply because banking and commercial companies are taxed for the reason that the banking and commercial companies are largely dependent for their prosperity upon the manufacturing interests. This is especially true in the Pittsburgh district where we have perhaps a larger banking capital than any city in the United States, excepting New York.

Seventh. We believe that in the end, the State will receive larger revenues by pursuing its present policy of exempting the stock of manufacturing corporations from taxation than by imposing and maintaining such taxation.

PENNSYLVANIA GLASS ASSOCIATION, represented by Mr. Knox.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I am here as President of the Pennsylvania Glass Association, an unincorporated association in Pennsylvania which represents practically fifty per cent of the glass manufacturers of the Pennsylvania district, representing a considerable sum of money and the employment of very many hands. We were represented before your committee some little time ago, and a brief was submitted by Mr. Harry J. Shoemaker, of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association; and I may state, as President of the Pennsylvania Glass Association, we are in favor of everything in that brief. As to the matter of taxing manufacturing corporations, I can only emphasize what has been said. If an entering wedge goes into the proposition, it will throw us back quite considerable, and after that we may not be able to get back the prestige of Pennsylvania that has been built up. Pennsylvania went on record some twenty or twenty-five years ago in making a definite and positive statement that is would take care of such manufacturing corporations which would be a benefit to them and to the community at large; and there is no question in my mind that when this matter comes before your board that you will realize that the manufacturing corporations are the ones that made Pennsylvania the great industrial State she is, and I would like to file a vigorous protest in behalf of the Glass Associtaions against any tax on the capital stock of corporations.

MR. W. S. KIEHL, Asst. to President, Jones and Laughlin Steel Company.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am a director of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company and other various subsidiaries belonging to it. I would like to answer Mr. Brown, as to his inquiry as to whether the one most able to pay the tax pays it,—and they do—

Mr. Brown: The State of Pennsylvania levies a tax of four mills on moneys at interest. You take the case of a scrub woman that has $1,000 at interest; do you think she is as able to pay that four mills tax as the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company is to pay a slight tax on the capital stock of their company?

Mr. Kiehl: No, I hope not; I wouldn't claim that. I would reply what Mr. Garland said as to the taxation of machinery. He told you it didn't apply to the boroughs, but it applied to the city proper;—the exemption is in the city. That doesn't mean much; because the assessors of the City of Pittsburgh, in order to encourage manufacturers, made a very liberal allowance on the machinery and so, when the tax on machinery was taken off it didn't take off very much. A manufacturing plant would cost say $5,000,000. They would probably assess them at a half million, so when it was taken off, not very much was taken off.

I want to make a few remarks and submit a brief, after reading it. Following the establishment of a plant in Gary, Indiana, and following the agitation regarding manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania, from time to time, I would receive letters asking we locate in Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey,—even Ohio has pointed out its advantages,—if we thought of going out of Pennsylvania. I received a letter from the Secretary of the ———— Manufacturers' Association. He starts out by saying, "There has been an agitation for some time in ————' for a revision of the tax laws so for as they affect manufacturing corporations. During discussion our attention was called to the Pennsylvania system of taxation, and we are disposed to think that the Pennsylvania system is growing in favor here." I am not suggesting that we leave Pennsylvania; while we are importuned to do so, we have no idea of doing it; but we would like to be treated as well as other States propose to treat us. Take the case of two towns similarly located with similar facilities, one of them giving out that there will be free manufacturing sites and that there will be no taxes for a number of years, and the other taking the position that they will not hold out any inducements. There's no question which town will flourish. You go to New York on the day train,—you see both sides of the railroad tracks lined with manufacturing plants, due to the liberal laws regarding manufacturers in the State of New Jersey. New York isn't so liberal and they go over to New Jersey. I don't think you need any further argument as to that.

I don't quite agree with the suggestion as to the cost of the employers' insurance for injured employes being put on the cost of some products of the manufacturer. It seems to be in the air that there will be an employers' insurance measure for injured employes; and this money, if it comes to pass (I don't say we are in favor of this) could be better used for paying injured employes than being paid to the State as a tax. We don't have accident insurance. We don't want anyone to come between ourselves and our employes. We try to teach them that they can get better treatment by coming to us than they can through any other agency; we want to preserve that. I would like to say that we feel a perhaps pardonable pride in that we employ in the State of Pennsylvania 15,000 employes, and that perhaps 75,000 to 100,000 are dependent upon our pay roll. I don't say we don't shy at being taxed. We pay for every working day in the year over 1,100 dollars a day, tax to the State of Pennsylvania as capital stock tax and to the various municipalities for local taxes; almost 1,000 dollars for every working day in the year goes directly to the State of Pennsylvania—

Mr. Brown: What is the capital stock tax?

Mr. Kiehl: The capital stock tax would be about one-quarter of the total amount. We pay a large amount on the capital that is not invested in manufacturing. Where we own stock in a corporation that controls our ore deposits in the Northwest, the State of Pennsylvania taxes us on this amount invested. This is taxed in the State of Minnesota.

Mr. Brown: But not in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kiehl: It is taxed in Pennsylvania and in the State of Minnesota; it is doubly taxed.

Mr. Brown: That is an investment?

Mr. Kiehl: No, it is not; it is simply the holding of ore in another State by a subsidiary corporation.

Mr. Brown: You are taxed upon securities you hold in another corporation?

Mr. Kiehl: Yes, but it is our own; it is necessary for properly carrying on our business. Why should we pay a capital stock tax on that corporation to the State of Pennsylvania because it is an investment? (Reads.)

"In response to your invitation, the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, one of the manufacturing corporations of Pennsylvania, appears before you and submits the following general statement, which is limited to manufacturing corporations:

While we cannot hope to give you any new or valuable information regarding the general subject of taxation, we are able to tell you how the burden bears by reason of taxes we are obliged to pay from year to year.

In addition to taxes imposed by the State, we are assessed with city, county, borough and township taxes, levied on our real estate and improvements, and, also, with a United States government tax of one (1) per centum on net earnings.

This company and its different subsidiary companies, organized for the purpose of carrying on its business properly, pay annually to the State a large amount of State taxes; this is not all of its payments, as it pays about three times as much for local purposes to the counties, cities, boroughs and townships in this State in which its mills and industries are located, and, also, in addition, pays large amounts of taxes to and in other States.

For about twenty-seven years the Legislature of Pennsylvania has in its wisdom encouraged its own manufacturers to establish and enlarge themselves and has induced manufacturing capital from other States to settle here by exempting from taxation such part of their capital as is used strictly in manufacturing. That this has been a wise and beneficent policy, the pre-eminence of Pennsylvania as a manufacturing State and its great increase in wealth and population fully demonstrate.

The State is a gainer by reason of the fact that the encouragement heretofore given manufacturing corporations has enabled them to establish themselves and this encouragement should be extended so that the manufacturers will feel free to grow and expand. It is equally true that a burdensome State tax would greatly hinder their expansion and growth.

The direct benefit of the State from exemption of capital employed in manufacturing arises by reason of the fact that prosperous manufacturing conditions not only give rise to the demand for additional corporations or firms to carry on the business of the individuals associated with manufacturing concerns which will pay taxes to the State, but, also, increase the prosperity and standing of other business institutions within the limits of the State.

The examination of the accounts and analysis of the sources of the revenue will show, we believe, that the State received seventy-five (75) per centum of its total revenue from corporations and that of the total received less than twenty (20) per centum is required to keep in motion the machinery of the Commonwealth; the remainder as existing at present should be more than ample for the requirements of appropriations, provided, they are administered in a business-like manner. However, the burden of taxation to manufacturing corporations is shown by the fact that certain municipalities are willing to exempt corporations who will locate within their boundaries from the payment of taxes for a number of years. Local taxes are a great burden to manufacturing corporations, especially those that are located within city limits; the tendency to constantly increase taxes on land and improvements will be in time to force the removal of plants.

The present system of taxation provides and should be limited to sufficient revenue for the needs of the Commonwealth of the standing of ours economically and efficiently administered, and, in our judgment, that part thereof, relating to manufacturing corporations should not be changed.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is a Commission to consider and report upon a revision of the revenue laws of Pennsylvania, it seems to us the greater question is not whether more taxes should be provided or whether there should be a distribution of the payment of the present or a greater amount of taxes between manufacturing and non-manufacturing corporations, but, rather, the question is how to subserve the best interest of the State in general and this, we claim, will be fully met by the constant encouragement of manufacturing institutions within its borders."

JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL CO.

Now, gentlemen, as to why you didn't place a tax on manufacuring corporations, your sufficient reason will be that you didn't because you thought it was for the best interest of the State not to do so.

MR. T. J. GILLESPIE, Secty. and Treas., Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I would like, as preliminary to what I want to say and what I want to read, to say that as a manufacturer here today, I don't think Mr. Weil represented the views of by any means all of us as to the policy of the State towards the charitable institutions and towards its schools. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I want to say personally I think that the policy of the State toward its charitable institutions and towards its public schools has been admirable. I do not mean to say it cannot be improved. I think it can. There are methods that may improve it. It is shown that we manufacturers of this district have contributed very largely and are contributing very largely to the support of these institutions which are also receiving State aid; and the policy of asking the local people to contribute largely to the support of the institutions that receive State aid, I think, is an admirable one, and should be continued. But I am submitting this for myself. Therefore, I want to say further that the manufacturers of this district,—and I have no doubt, of all districts in the State of Pennsylvania,—have contributed largely, either by their individuals or from their corporate funds towards the building and support of these institutions.

Our own corporation has contributed to the support of the local institution which could not be in existence if it were not for the aid rendered by the State, and it would not be in existence if it had not been for the contributions made by the local interests; and so that you may understand that Mr. Weil's statement is not the statement of all the manufacturers represented here today, I want to put myself on record.

Representing the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, we desire to enter our emphatic protest against any change in the policy exempting manufacturing corporations from State taxation, for the following reasons:

First. Under the present policy covering the last twenty-five years, the growth of the manufacturing industries of the State has been exceedingly rapid. This growth has been encouraged by the State policy of exemption from State taxation, and any change in this policy would be unfair to those who have been induced to invest their capital with the expectation that it would be permanent.

Second. No industries contribute so largely to the growth of our State in population, increased value of property subject to local taxation, the development of the diversified interests which go to make up a manufacturing community and the extension of public service corporations, which are largely subject to State tax, and it is, therefore, unwise by a change of the present policy, to discourage the increase of such manufacturing corporations.

Third. These corporations receive no special value from the State other than the right to organize, and this is sufficiently taxed now in the provisions for bonus on capital stock.

Fourth. There is now no State tax on real estate in Pennsylvania. Therefore, the claim that is made that "real estate bears an undue burden of taxation," is unwarranted as respects manufacturing corporations. They pay their full share of local taxation on real estate, the same as all other property owners.

Fifth. The national government now taxes the profits of corporations, and the proposed workmen's compensation Act will impose additional obligations upon manufacturers, the extent of which is at present problematical. Any additional burden placed upon them is, therefore, unwise and unwarranted. We believe the present policy has proven itself to be eminently fair and wise, and we, therefore, respectfully urge upon you that you recommend its continuance so far as applies to the exemption of manufacturing corporations from State tax.

You will note, I don't say it will drive out manufacturing corporations. A corporation that has invested its money in this State, that has its buildings and real estate, cannot go out; it would require a great amount of unjust taxation to drive corporations that are already in existence out of the State, but you will stop the encouragement given to manufacturing corporations to come into the State, especially where they can get special inducements in the way of bonuses and exemption from taxation.

Reference has been made to the exemption in the City of Pittsburgh and in some other cities of machinery; and instead of this being an argument in favor of the additional tax, I submit it is an argument against it. If the City of Pittsburgh and the City of Philadelphia, and other cities in the State find it so advisable to encourage manufacturing corporations as to exempt them from taxation on machinery, why isn't it a good policy for the State to continue this exemption from the State taxation? The argument is in favor of the position we take.

Now, in regard to this workmen's compensation law. So far as I know, there is a general concensus of opinion in favor of such compensation laws. The manufacturers are willing; they recognize the fact, as they have done in the past, that they must bear a large part of this additional burden; but this is an additional burden that is going to be placed on the manufacturers, that we all expect is certain to come, and the amount of the burden is somewhat problematical. The large manufacturing interests can easily take care of themselves, because their burden will be scattered over fifteen thousand men; but the small manufacturer, —I refer more particularly to a manuacturer that is employing 10, or 15, or 25 to 100 men; these men are going to find the burden too great. This burden is going to put a large increase upon the expenses of the manufacturers of this State, and any additional burden is unwise and unwarranted.

Mr. Johnson, Union Switch and Signal Co., called and did not respond.

MR. HAYES, of the Iron City Tube Works.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: As it has been truly stated, there are very many small manufacturing corporations in our great Commonwealth which will suffer very greatly from any change in our system of taxation; and doubtless many of these, through competition of corporations in their lines in other States where they are still highly favored as to their costs, will finally be driven out of business. I know two or three companies, within the last six months,—manufacturers in small lines of product, probably employing a hundred to two hundred men, declining to locate in this State, simply because of the advantages in taxation in other States. The manufacturers of Pittsburgh have this question greatly at heart,—that the great means of building up our Commonwealth is to encourage manufacturers to come into this locality; and a change in the taxation system of the State will certainly be a serious damper. I don't know of anything that would discourage manufacturers more than a change in that system of taxation; and I heartily enter my protest against any change.

FRANK J. LANAHAN, Fort Pitt Malleable Iron Works.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: You have heard from all the rather large companies, and now they are getting down to the little fellows. I only represent a couple of small companies, but I wish to speak from personal experience in connection with the companies I am identified with. I may say that during the past year unfortunately the times were such that our companies did not pay any dividend and did not earn any dividend. During that time wages were not reduced a penny. In some instances, due to competition from other States where skilled mechanics were required, it was necessary for us to increase the wages of some of our men in order to keep them. Our plants are located in McKee's Rocks, and not alone do we pay a county tax and a borough tax, but a tax on machinery; in addition to that we pay a large proportion of school taxes. Being a small corporation, we feel that it would be a further burden upon us to place this suggested tax. This tax on a large company would not probably amount to so much, but to a small company it is a considerable burden. In the companies I speak of, there is more or less call for investors, and this question of taxation seems to be an important one to these people in making investments; and you cannot have a company unless you have the people to place their money in the corporation. Our business comes in competition with such States as West Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey and New York. There is no special reason why we should be located in Pennsylvania, but we have remained in Pennsylvania and have paid the required taxes, but we feel that any additional tax will be a considerable burden upon us. With conditions such as they are, I feel that this Committee will, in its wisdom, decide to continue the policy we have at the present time, and not place any further burden upon manufacturing corporations.

F. C. HODKINSON, Secty., Safety-Armorite Conduit Company, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I wish to enter a protest in behalf of our Company and to file it with your Committee.

Representing a Pennsylvania corporation, the Safety-Armorite Conduit Company, of Pittsburgh, I enter a protest against taxing Pennsylvania manufacturing corporations, this protest being entered primarily because such taxation will unquestionably prevent location within the boundaries of the State of those corporations which do not require the natural resources of Pennsylvania. And in those cases where the natural resources of this portion of the United States are required, what more likely than that the corporation should pass by the State that taxes its manufacturers and locate in that State, say West Virginia for example, where the same natural resources are had as in Pennsylvania, and where, in addition, is the material advantage of comparative or entire freedom from State taxation.

It is a socialistic principle that improvement to realty and investment in machinery and equipment be relieved from the burden of taxation at the expense of the property unimproved or the capital uninvested, and while the socialistic doctrines have no place in our government, yet in this particular doctrine is something sound, and something, which, if applied to corporations, creatures of government, will tend to up-build the commercial strength of the State, increase the number of citizens of the State by reason of bringing labor to it, and in consequence, up-build the per capita investment of the State's citizens by reason of the laboring man's home ownership.

The collection of moneys for State expenses is, of course, necessary, but far better get such moneys from sources that cannot affect the general basic prosperity of our great manufacturing State than by taxing corporations, and thus drive from our State's borders manufacturers who see greater benefits under other State laws, and keep from locating in our midst a host of manufacturers who shortly will be moving westward from the New England States.

A substantial tax is now paid by corporations under the Government Corporation Tax Law, and it is positively inequitable to burden the corporate manufacturer with a second similar tax payable to the State. Corporate existence is had by virtue of law, and, consequently, the law assumes the right to tax; but even the law must observe the responsibility for equitable treatment to those living under it. Because a corporation is a corporation, the Government imposes a tax; because a corporation is a corporation, the State is considering the matter of imposing a further burden by levying a like tax.

Corporations are desirable things, both to the individual and to the State, but the placing of burdensome taxation will push some corporations toward dissolution so business can be done under some other form not so burdensome. Such tax is not right, is not just; it is not a square deal to the manufacturer who has made our State great. I, therefore, protest against the imposition of any tax whatever on manufacturing corporations; and sincerely trust that your Committee will not advocate change in existing laws in respect to revenue from manufacturing corporations.

COUNSELLOR HOOVILLER:

You must have capital before you can possibly have any interest, and if you are doing anything to scare capital away, you are doing the State an injury.

COUNSELLOR OVERLY:

I think that is an important point. The reason I think it is an important point is about two o'clock this morning, I thought I discovered a substitute for rubber. That is absolutely true. I have been working on it for nine years. I concluded that I would have to have capital to develop it, but I don't see how I could make up a good circular telling of my discovery and inviting investors, when the prospects are that the State of Pennsylvania is going to increase taxation.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 19, 1912.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3.30.

Full Commission present.

Mr. Brown: We shall be pleased to hear from Mr. William Frew Long, President of the Pennsylvania State Laundrymen's Association.

MR. WILLIAM FREW LONG.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: As president of the Pennsylvania State Launderers' Association, an organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, I wish to draw your attention to what corporations engaged in the laundry business have long considered to be a grave injustice.

You already have in your files a letter from me on this subject, and you have kindly listened during the past few days to other arguments in behalf of our claims, nevertheless, with your permission, I wish to go into the matter at some length, in order, if possible, to remove all doubt, if any exists, concerning our right to be classed as manufacturers.

The injustice that we suffer, under the corporation tax laws as they now stand, is immediately apparent when you consider that our industry, in spite of the fact that we, in our work, are in a position similar to that of other manufacturing concerns, in spite of the fact that we employ all our labor in the localities in which our various shops are situated, in spite of the fact,—and I ask you to mark this well, for I doubt if there is any other industry that devotes such a large proportion of its earnings to the payment of labor;—in spite of the fact, I say, that 50 to 60 per cent. of our earnings go to our employes, in spite of the fact, in other words, that the same identical reasons exist for our

exemption as exist for the exemption of other manufacturing companies, we are compelled to pay a corporation tax while other manufacturers go scot free. Moreover, we are amenable to the "Factory Act," and our plants subject to the factory inspection, while at the same time we are denied factory exemption from taxation.

I might say, at this point, that the justness of the claims of our industry, in this respect, has been recognized, for instance, by the State of New York, whose legislature in 1897 passed an act, a copy of which is attached hereto, specifically exempting laundry corporations from the payment of the tax complained of.

I wish also to draw your attention to the fact that the United States Census Bureau, without any solicitation on our part and without our knowledge, classified us as manufacturers. Hence we find ourselves called manufacturers for purposes of enumeration and something else for purposes of taxation. Either the government or the State must be wrong, and we hope, gentlemen, to convince you that the classification in which we have been placed by the government is the only natural, fair and proper one, the only classification, in fact, in which we can logically be placed.

But, gentlemen, we are not asking you to do something simply because another State and the government has done it, we appeal only and entirely to your good judgment and your spirit of fairness.

In addition to the above practical and, we believe conclusive, reasons why we should be designated as manufacturers, let me draw your attention to the more technical and legal aspect of the matter.

First, then, are we manufacturers?

Turning to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, we find numerous decisions in which the term "manufacture" is defined and most of them would not serve our purpose better if they had been written for our special benefit.

In Norris vs. Com., 27 Pa. 496, the Supreme Court said:

"But what is manufacturing? It is making. To make in the mechanical sense does not signify to create out of nothing; for that surpasses all human power. It does not often mean the production of a new article out of materials entirely raw. It generally consists in giving new shapes, new qualities or new combinations to matter which has already gone through some other artificial process."

Could anything more aptly describe the work done by a laundry? If we do not take a soiled, rumpled up shirt or collar and give it "new shape and new qualities," what do we do? If we had started out to tell you what a launderer seeks to accomplish, we could not have found more appropriate terms in which to express ourselves than those used by the Supreme Court in defining "manufacturers" in this case.

In another case, Com. vs. Campbell, 33 Pa. 383, the Court besides quoting the above definition, added:

"The tanner is none the less a manufacturer of leather because he does not breed and raise the bullock from which the raw hides were taken."

The tanner does not even give the hide a new shape, he simply treats it and changes its condition, yet the Court calls him a manufacturer. The analogy between the work of the tanner and the work of the launderer is readily apparent. The tanner takes the filthy hide as it comes to him and makes of it a thing that can be worn, after it is shaped. The launderer takes the dirty shirt, if you will excuse the term, and changes its condition so that it can be worn; aye, more than that, he also shapes it. So if a tanner is a manufacturer, how much more so is a launderer.

In Com. vs. Light and Power Co., 145 Pa. St. 109, the Court recites, in its opinion, the definition of "Manufacture" as given in "Brands' Encyclopedia," as follows:

"The term employed to designate the changes or modifications made by art or industry in the form or substance of material articles, in the view of rendering them capable of satisfying some want or desire of man; and the manufacturing industry consists in the application of art, science or labor to bring about certain changes or modifications of already existing materials."

There certainly can be no doubt but that a launderer takes the soiled linen of the household, already existing materials, and by the use of machinery and other appliances, renders it, to quote from the decision, "capable of satisfying some want or desire of man."

The courts recognize the fact that the time has past when the word "manufacture" can apply only to things made with hammer and tongs, and so our Supreme Court says in Com. vs. Keystone Bridge Co., 156 Pa. 503:

"The meaning of the word 'manufacture' has expanded with the advance of the arts and sciences."

And the Maryland Supreme Court in Corlin vs. Wester Ass. Co., 57 Md. 526, says:

"The primary meaning of the word 'manufacture' is making with the hand, this definition is too narrow for its present use. Its meaning has expanded as workmanship and art have advanced so that now nearly all artificial products of human industry nearly all such materials as have acquired, changed condition or new specific combinations, whether from the direct action of the human hand, from chemical processes devised and directed by human skill, or by the employment of machinery, which after all is but a higher form of the simple implements with which the human hand fashioned its creations in ruder ages, are now commonly designated as 'manufacture.'"

In Com. vs. Quaker City Dye Works Co., 5 Pa. C. C., page 94, the Court, when it described how the goods handled by this company are passed through various processes which cleanse and dry them, compact and arrange their fibres and give them varying appearances and consistency, dressing their surfaces and fully preparing them for use, came very near describing the operation of a laundry, and as a matter of fact, as the record of the case recites, three-fourths of this company's work is that of laundering, only one-fourth of the company's business being that of dyeing.

In another case, People vs. Robert, 20 N. Y. App. Div. 514, it was held that a man who bundled pieces of wood together and sold some for kindling purposes was a manufacturer. Why? The wood was not changed in its character. It was the same wood after the man bundled it as it was before, but the Court held that it was new in form, and simply because of this the man in question was a manufacturer. The piece of goods the launderer handles is the same piece of goods after he has laundered it as it was before, but he has given it a new form, and is surely just as much entitled to be called a manufacturer as the man in the above mentioned case.

In Com. vs. Clark and Snorer, 1 Dauphin Co. Rep. 95; 18 June T. 1893, it was held that stripping tobacco leaves from the stem and turning the remainder of the leaf out as "cut and dry," or a chewing tobacco, was manufacturing. Why? Because the tobacco was given a new form. The dried leaf straight from the field can not be used by the man who wants a chew or a smoke, unless it is properly cleaned and treated by men engaged in that business, any more than a soiled shirt or collar can be used by the man who wants a change of linen, until it is given a new shape and new qualities by the launderer. It seems to me that the analogy is perfectly plain here, and if there should be a shade of doubt, should we not be given the benefit of it. If an industry which prepares for the public something, for instance chewing tobacco, which, even its users declare, is conducive to public filthiness, is to go untaxed, is it right, is it proper, is it just, that an industry which prepares for the public something that is conducive to public cleanliness, should be taxed? I can not believe that you gentlemen, when you consider this matter, will fail to recommend an amendment to a law which will thus encourage an industry engaged in a business that is often said to be prejudicial to public health and morals, and at the same time discourage an industry which is so conducive to public cleanliness, public health, and, if we believe the old adage, public morals, that, that I believe I am safe in saying, it is quasi-public in its very nature. We believe, gentlemen, that the laundry industry should receive at least equally as good treatment as the tobacco industry.

In Com. vs. Ritter Conserve Co., 387 Aug. T. 1886, 1 Dauphin Co. Rep. 95, it was held that the process of preserving fruit, by simply boiling same, adding sugar and placing same in sealed jars, is manufacturing. It is the same fruit, all the time, but by reason of the treatment to which it is subjected it is made fit for future use. So, in our case, among other things, we take a shirt, boil it, add starch to it, press it, and place it in a sanitary carton. It is the same shirt all the time, but by reason of the treatment to which it has been subjected, it like the fruit, is made fit for future use.

In Com. vs. William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co., 1 Dauphin Co. Rep. 95, 263 Sept. T., 1893, the Court held that simply shaping, trimming, dressing, cleaning and rubbing blocks of marble was manufacturing. It is the same marble, just as in our case, it is the same shirt, that is being cleaned and shaped, in order to (giving the Supreme Court's definition of "manufacture") give it new shape and qualities, so that it will be capable of filling some want or desire of man.

So, gentlemen, we contend that our business is manufacturing in the full, broad, and complete definition of that word as the courts have applied it from time to time in classifying various concerns as manufacturers.

A great many of the articles laundered by laundries are laundered for the market and have never been worn, and surely it will be admitted that the laundering of these goods which we receive from the manufacturer to be cleaned, bleached, colored, starched, smoothed, and given a new appearance, a new form, a new shape, a new condition, and a new color and quality, according to the requirements of the article, is a complete or successive manufacture. This process is a part of the original manufacture. When the collar, cuff, or shirt is cut from the web and sewn together, they are not yet a manufactured article; they are not ready for the trade or use, in fact could not be marketed or used. They have no commercial appearance, form, shape, condition or color. The manufacture is not complete until they receive the requisite quality, appearance, shape, form, condition and color. Removing the odor of the newly woven fabric changes its condition; giving it the requisite color, either by dyeing, bleeching or coloring, changes the substance of the material; rendering it capable of recieving and retaining form and shape by starching and giving it form and shape by ironing, certainly are sufficient to bring the work into the manufacturers' class. These give "new forms," "new shapes," "new qualities," "new conditions"; are the result of art and industry, and "render the articles capable of satisfying some want of man." We do not have to sew the shirt together in order to be called manufacturers, the Court in the case of Norris vs. Com., 27 Pa. 496, said:

"A worker in metals is a maker of the wares he fashions, though he did not dig the ore from the earth, nor carry it through every stage of refinement."

Remember, gentlemen, in the consideration of our request, that the removing of dirt from linen is but a small and preparatory part of our work, just as washing the earth from fruit is but a small part of the work of preserv-

ing same, or as washing the clay or earth from a piece of marble preparatory to polishing it, is but a small part of the work in that case. The process of bleaching, dyeing, coloring, starching and ironing, are not processes for the purpose of the liberation of soiled particles. The purposes of these processes are to change the fabric or garment, by changing the condition, giving the requisite color, either by dyeing, bleaching or coloring, and for giving the requisite form, shape, appearance and condition as above stated. Washing the goods is the smallest part of our work and the labor used therein constitutes but a small fraction of our pay roll. Washing is but a stage in the preparation of the article for the main and principal part of the work. The object of the washing, as is at once comprehended, is to cleanse the garment, so as to put it in a sanitary condition, so that it can be bleached regularly; otherwise the bleaching would not give a perfect and uniform color, so that the dyeing will be evenly distributed, affecting every particle of the garment alike, or so the coloring will be uniform in every part of the fabric. The application of these artilces requires the greatest skill. A single error in judgment as to the quality of the goods, or in the application of the process at times, would cost the laundry company hundreds of dollars, as can be readily seen.

Again, the starching of the goods is a much greater and more delicate part of the company's work than the washing as is also the drying and ironing departments. The garments are shaped in the ironing departments, where the greatest skill is required in order that the garment when finished will have the proper form and shape. These departments of the work of a laundry are the ones which give the goods or fabrics their changed condition, give them new features, new colors and new forms, and are the departments of the work which classify us as manufacturers. If we did nothing but wash the goods sent to us, it would be, we grant you, manifestly absurd for us to ask to be classed as manufacturers.

The fact that the shirt, collar or cuff, or other articles of cotton or woolen goods that has once been laundered may be again returned to be relaundered in no way changes the work or destroys its character as being that of a manufacturer. The relaundering is but a successive manufacture. The fact that this work may be, and is from time to time repeated, does not change the business of the laundry more than would the receiving by a manufacturer of steam engines of a steam engine which he had originally manufactured, and which had been in use for a certain period of time, which use had worn or damaged the engine to such an extent that it required to be in some part or parts renewed, reformed or restraightened and which work required or could be best done by a manufacturer. The doing of this work by the manufacturer when it consisted in the performance of the same work, or work and material, required in the original construction of the engine, would not destroy or change the work of the manufacturer. Our claim here is that where the same work, or the same work and material is again furnished and performed on an engine in order to renew it and make it capable of continuing the work for which it was designed and constructed, that this is the work of manufacturing the same as the original.

The part of the work performed by one laundry company upon goods returned to it, which have been before laundered by this one or some other company, is the same work that was originally performed on the goods as a part of their original manufacture, and like the work done on the used engine, is done so that it may be capable of continuing the work for which they were designed and constructed. The only difference between this and the instance cited of an engine, is that everyone uses the articles operated upon by a laundry, while but a few of the great number of our people use a steam engine.

It is true that the owner might either by his own labor, or the labor of a person other than the manufacturer, renew an engine, but this does not destroy the work of the manufacturer when he does it, if it was the same kind of work or material originally performed and used in the construction of the engine: likewise because the owner of material or garments may by himself or by others, by a process inferior to that of a steam laundry again render capable of use, the garment or fabric, does not change the work of the laundry. Again, the relaundried part of the work of a laundry could not be done, if it did not use therein a new soap solution, coloring solution, scouring solution and starch which it prepares and produces; many laundries in fact manufacturing their own soap, using tallow, caustic soda, etc., in the process. All these materials are new, never having been used before. All the skilled labor as applied in this relaundrying is new. It gives the same, new appearance, new form, new shape, new quality and new color.

The fact that one, or more uses of the material, fabric or garment, does not destroy them, as in the case of kindling wood, canned or preserved fruit, chewing or smoking tobacco, and most other manufactured articles, but leaves them in such condition that they are capable of being subjected to successive manufacture, in no way destroys the successive manufacture, when the same work is done in the successive manufacture as was done in the original. It is a matter of common knowledge that the material in printed newspapers is from time to time returned and passed through the various processes which remove the ink solution from the paper, after which the product is again made into paper for reprinting. It would be useless to claim that this reprinting is not a manufacture as well, and in as clear and defined a sense as was the first. Again, it is also well known, that various articles of iron, are again returned to the manufacturer and are remodeled and remoulded into new articles of the same kind as the original, having nothing added to it except the necessary ingredients and labor required for the successive or remanufacture, and this remanufacture, is as fully a manufacture in every sense as was the original, and we submit that the relaundried article is an article having a new form and shape with new substance, a new quality, a new combination, and a new appearance; it, when relaundried, has little or no resemblance to the fabric, material or garment before relaundried; in its relaundried condition with all these new qualities, it is capable of a use by the customer which before being relaundried, it did not possess; this relaundrying gives it a new name and fits it for a new use by the customer, and is, we contend, manufacture.

Again the business of a laundry comes clearly within the reason and motive of the exemption, which was to encourage enterprises that furnish employment to home labor in changing or modifying by art in industry the form or substance of material articles in view of rendering them capable of meeting the wants, desires and needs of our people. Surely the employment by our industry of over 11,000 persons, most of them skilled laborers, to whom it pays annually in wages over $4,000,000.00 shows that our industry is within the reason and motive above mentioned.

We further submit that our judiciary in defining and construing this exemption, as is shown by the foregoing cases, applies the term manufacturing in the expanded meaning of the term as it has been and should be applied.

The work of a laundry in all its branches, we submit is the work of manufacturing within the meaning of this term, as used in this exemption. Its work is application of art and skilled labor to bring about the required changes and modifications of already existing materials, in order that they will meet the demand of trade, commerce, and the wants and needs of man.

And, gentlemen, with your permission I would like for just a moment to draw your attention to a very serious situation which confronts our industry, which situation we believe you should take into consideration.

Perusal of the reports of the Census Bureau on our industry discloses the fact that in the laundry business, less profit is made than in almost any other industry, and this, principally because of the fact that such a large proportion of our cost of production is wages paid to labor. This is true to such an extent that I can frankly say to you that it would be more profitable for men engaged in the laundry business to invest their money in government bonds. By this I mean that our margin of profit is so small that we get absolutely nothing for the risks of doing business, something every industry is entitled to.

On top of this present bad condition, we find ourselves confronted with the possibility of the passage of a Workmen's Compensation Act, a bill further reducing the hours of labor for women, etc., all of which is going to make a bad situation worse. I do not wish to be understood as even intimating that we wish to oppose any laws that may be introduced for the purpose of uplifting the condition of the working people. We believe in workmen's compensation, and inspection of our modern plants with their rest-rooms, and other welfare departments, will demonstrate that we are ahead of any proposed legislation in caring for the females in our employ. As for the hours of labor for women, we have for a long time, of our own volition, fixed the hours of labor for our employes at a point much below that allowed by the law. In other words, there is nothing along this line in which it cannot be said that we are progressives.

But all these things mean an added expense to an already too heavy cost of production. The advocates of these measures are very frank to admit that their enforcement means a considerable addition to the expense of doing business, but they say, "Pass the extra cost on to the consumer. These measures are for the benefit of society generally, and the cost should be borne by society generally," but how are we, in our busines, to pass this extra cost on to the consumer. We cannot advance the price of laundry work, because of a competitor which you gentlemen have probably never thought of.—a competitor who knows nothing of a overhead expense, nothing of insurance on buildings and machinery, nothing of Employes' Liability Insurance, and who seldom will even admit that the cost of material, such as gas, soap, starch, blueing, etc., are worth talking about,—I refer to the housewife and her wash-tub. So that I believe you can readily see that there is a very well defined limit, past which we dare not go in the matter of charges for what we produce. It is all very well to say, "Pass the extra cost on to the consumer." We cannot pass on to the consumer the extra cost of doing work, because if we do this we do not get the work. The housewife says, "If you increase your price, I will do the work myself." It is purely a matter of dollars and cents with her, and our argument that the extra cost is for the benefit of, and will go to, our employes, will avail us absolutely nothing, and so the advice of the advocates of these measures "to pass it on to the consumer" will avail us nothing.

Consider these facts carefully, gentlemen, and we believe you will finally accept our view, that because of same, in addition to the other facts hereinbefore set forth, such as our service to the cause of public health, sanitation, etc., the State should give us, through the Legislature, the benefit of being classed as manufacturers, a classification which we hope we have convinced you is right and proper under the definition of the word "manufacturer," as defined by the lexicographers and authorities which I have quoted.

In conclusion I want to say that we are going to ask to have our industry specifically mentioned by name (as is done in the New York Act) whenever the term "manufacturing corporation" is mentioned in whatever legislation you may recommend. We ask this because we recognize the fact that we are perhaps somewhat handicapped by the name which our industry bears. The word "laundry" is

still, to some extent, especially among the older members of the community, inseparably connected with a woman bending over a wash tub, a conception of our industry which is as far from the truth as day is from night, so we ask you in your consideration of our claim for the recognition as manufacturers to which we hope we have convinced you we are entitled, to let the dead past bury its dead, and to realize that in the lifetime of you gentlemen a comparatively great industry has grown up in this State, until today I can stand before you representing a business, which according to the United States Census Bureau has an investment in this Commonwealth of over $9,000,000.00, employs over 11,000 persons, and pays out annually in wages over $4,168,000.00.

The duties of the old-fashioned "wash-day" are fast being assumed by the modern steam laundry, just as many other of the old-fashioned household duties are being transferred from the shoulders of the housewife to great establishments outside of the home. And the day is not far distant, if we are not forced by legislation to make our charges prohibitive in amount, when the back-breaking, women-killing laundry in the cellar will be as scarce as the bake-oven in the back yard, and when the wash tub and the washing board will be classed with the spinning wheels as relics of a bygone age. A consummation that the women, at least, will agree, is devoutly to be wished.

In this connection it might be well to remind you, too, that inasmuch as the work of the laundries is really the performance of a part of the labor of the households of the community in which they are located, a tax on that labor is one that tends to increase the already too high cost of living, for even today a large part of the work done by a laundry cannot be performed in the individual homes of the people, except at the cost of the health of the housewives, thus making the steam laundry, to that extent, an absolute necessity in the community.

We ask, therefore, in view of all these facts, and in order that we may justly enjoy the exemption from taxation accorded other manufacturers or share with them whatever tax you may deem it wise to impose on manufacturing concerns, that laundry corporations be specifically classed with the other manufacturing corporations mentioned in whatever act, acts, or amendments which your Committee, in its wisdom, may see fit to recommend at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

DR. JOHN THOM HOLDSWORTH, University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I have asked permission to be wedged in out of order here this afternoon, because if I do not say what little I have to say now, right away quick, I may not be able to say anything at all. I was attacked last night by grippe, and it has gotten into my throat and nasal passages, and I know tomorrow I shall be in bed, unless I can get a Christian Scientist to work on me.

I have been asked to come before your Committee in the interest of a better adjustment, not so much of local taxation as State taxation. I am going to submit a digest which I prepared hurriedly, in lieu of what I would like to say, if I dared take your time and my time for the illustration of the several problems in that connection.

First of all, there is no need, in my judgment, for any new sources of revenue in the State of Pennsylvania, but what we need in Pennsylvania is an efficient, up-to-date, economical administration of the machinery for collecting the revenue already provided. I have in that connection, pointed out a half dozen different places where, in my humble judgment, enormous saving can be effected. Will you allow me to say, at the outset, that the Department of the Auditor General, from its own reports, has demonstrated to the people of Pennsylvania that the tasks imposed upon it are altogether too large, altogether too varied for it to do any single one of them efficiently and economically. The report of Mr. Young, three years ago, and the report of Mr. Sisson, two years ago, in themselves are sufficient evidence of the inadequacy of the machinery provided under present conditions. (Reads paper.)

THE REVENUE SYSTEM OF THE STATE.

Dr. John Thom Holdsworth.

General tendency in State taxation is toward greater simplicity rather than complexity, especially as regards the sources of taxation.

Pennsylvania has long been cited as one of the States that have led in the movement to separate the sources of State and local revenues. Our cities especially derive their revenue mainly from the tax on real estate, while the income of the State comes mostly from corporation taxes. In 1910, the total revenue of the State was $28,946,424, of which $17,210,422 was derived from corporations,—nearly 60 per cent.

From time to time fears have been expressed that with the inventiable increase in the disbursements of the State, the present system of taxation would prove inadequate to furnish the revenues needed, and that new sources of taxation must be sought. Though fiscal systems in common with all other social agencies must be sufficiently elastic to meet changing conditions, the tax system of a State which works as smoothly and satisfactorily as does that of this State should not be lightly or wantonly disturbed. Any drastic revision of the revenue laws would tend to upset well-established and well-understood court decisions, and to create confusion and dissatisfaction among the tax-payers. Such revision or radical change should not be considered until it is demonstrated that the existing system, under efficient and economical administration, is inadequate.

What is wanted in this State is not so much new sources of revenue as more efficient and economical administration of the existing system. In this connection reference may be made to some special features connected with the assessment, collection and appropriation of State revenues.

1. NEED FOR A STATE TAX COMMISSION.

In view of the fact that over 60 per cent of the State's revenues are derived from corporations, a total of over $17,000,000 annually; that these revenues come from over 20,000 corporations; that all of the facts upon which the corporation taxes are based come to the Auditor-General's Department through reports made by the corporations themselves, the department not having authority to examine the tangible property of those corporations; that the department alone assesses all these taxes and has a large discretionary power in relation to these assessments, resulting in much inequality in the assessment of corporations; and that the department of the Auditor General has a great many other duties, some of which must necessarily be slighted if full efficiency be developed in the matter of corporation tax assessments; the question of devising new, adequate and efficient State taxation machinery should receive.

The Auditor General is ex-officio a member of the Board of Public Accounts and Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Board of Revenue Commissioners, the Military Board, and other boards discharging important State functions. In his annual report dated December 28, 1909, Auditor General Young said: "Taken in the aggregate, the duties of the various boards on which the Auditor General sits are quite as arduous and responsible as those of the office for which he is elected. The Growth of the State Government and the multiplying of its activities has made the function of many of these boards impossible of performance in some matters except in a purely perfunctory way."

In his last annual report, dated June 28, 1911, Auditor General Sisson writing of the inadequacy of clerical assistance in his department says: "The Act of 1874, above referred to, provides for one corporation clerk, whereas the Commonwealth collects over $17,000,000 annually from over 20,000 corporations, and the amount each shall pay is determined by the corporation clerk and his assistants from reports of its affairs made to this department by the corporation, and in the absence of reports the department estimates and settles a tax against a corporation, which on account of insufficient information is often inadequate. The judgment, integrity and discretion necessary to be exercised in the settlement of the prodigious amount of taxes the corporations are required to pay to the Commonwealth, and deciding how much shall be paid by each one, is such that high-grade men are required for the service, and a much better provision should be made in regard to their number and compensation than now exists. The one corporation clerk of the Department now receives a salary of $3,000 per annum, and the assistant corporation clerk gets $1,800 per annum,—nobody else connected with this work is getting over $1,500 per annum, excepting the chief clerk, who sometimes assists, and he receives $3,000 per annum. They come in contact with attorneys in making these settlements who receive salaries or make in the practice of their profession before the Department and the courts all of the way from $10,000 to $100,000 and upwards per annum. The bill in question provided for three corporation clerks at $5,000 per year each, and one chief corporations clerk at $5,500 per annum. One case, properly adjusted often brings to the Commonwealth an increase in taxes sufficient in one year to pay these salaries for several years. It is not only a question of the amount of taxes received, but it is a question of having this important work done correctly and the proper amount of taxes assessed against each of this class of over 20,000 tax payers—it is important alike to the tax payer and to the Commonwealth. There is no official position in the State requiring a higher degree of integrity and ability than this—and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should not seek cheap men for this practically unwatchable service. That bill also provided for two special agents at a salary of $2,000 per annum each, whose duties were to be to examine and report to the Auditor-General as to the condition, property and liability to the Commonwealth of corporations, companies, associations, joint stock associations, limited partnerships and persons for the payment of State taxes, etc. This is a very important service and this Department should have the power to make such inquiry and investigation, and to appoint agents for that purpose—it is important.

The lack of efficiency in assessments and collections is not confiend to corporation taxes. In the report quoted from above Auditor General Young said: "I feel constrained to call attention again to the imperfect administration of the laws intended to reach and tax personal property in the form of trust funds held by banks, trust companies and saving institutions, that is escaping taxation altogether, and to the further fact, patent to all citizens who have given a moment's reflection to the subject, that great sums of personal property, other than those suggested, are escaping taxation, contrary to law. I think it is safe to assert that the aggregate amount of personal property escaping taxation contrary to law is greater than the total sum now being taxed."

The leaks and losses, the waste and inefficiency, the inequalities and inequities in taxation continue down through the counties and cities of the State. Nearly three-fourths of the total revenue of Allegheny County comes from the City of Pittsburgh, most of it from the tax on real estate, assessed

by a separate set of officials usually less experienced than the city assessors. In the interest of efficiency and economy the separate assessment of city real estate for county purposes should be eliminated. Considerable savings could be effected by the consolidation and centralization of the various local tax-levying and tax-collecting agencies.

Many of the evils of our present tax situation spring from the lack of standards in the local assessment of property subject to taxation. This is due partly to the inherent difficulties in valueing or even uncovering certain classes of property that are taxable under the present laws, but it is also due in no small measure to the fact that this important work, calling for skill and training, and often for technical knowledge, is entrusted to untrained assessors. The experience of other States demonstrates that to secure efficiency and economy in all matters relating to taxation a permanent commission of experts,—a State Tax Commission—is essential.

One of the functions which would naturally be attached to the State Tax Commission here proposed would be that of keeping abreast of the best thought and the best practice in taxation matters, of studying the taxation experience of other States and other countries, of analyzing the operation and effect of our own State system, of submitting reports embodying their findings and of making recommendations based upon such findings. Some of the most valuable investigations and discussions of American tax problems are to be found in the reports of permanent State tax commissions. (A copy of the law creating the Wisconsin Tax Commission is appended hereto.)

DUTIES OF THE WISCONSIN TAX COMMISSION.

(Excerpts from the law creating the commission.)

(1). To have and exercise general supervision over the administration of the assessment and tax laws of the State, over assessors, board of review and supervisors of assessment, and over county boards in the performance of their duties as county boards of assessment, to the end that all assessments of property be made relatively just and equal at true value in substantial compliance with law.

(2). To confer with, advise and direct assessors, boards of review, county boards of assessment and supervisors of assessment as to their duties under the statutes of the State.

(3). To direct proceedings, actions and prosecutions to be instituted to enforce the laws relating to the penalties, liabilities and punishment of public officers persons, and officers or agents of corporations for failure to neglect to comply with the provisions of the statutes governing the return, assessment and taxation of property; and to cause complaints to be made against assessors, members of boards of review, supervisors of assessment, and members of county boards, or other assessing or taxing officers, to the proper circuit judge for their removal from office for official miconduct or neglect of duty.

(4). To require district attroneys to assist in the commencement and prosecution of actions and proceedings for penalties, forfeitures, removals and punishment for violations of the laws of the State in respect to the assessment and taxation of property, in their respective counties.

(5). To require town, city, village, county and other public officers to rejort information as to the assessment of property, collection of taxes, receipts from licenses and other sources, the expenditure of public funds for all purposes, and such other information as may be needful in the work of the commission, in such form and upon such blanks as the commission may prescribe.

(6). To require individuals, partnerships, companies, associations and corporations to furnish information concerning their capital, funded or other debt, current assets or liabilities, value of property, earnings, operating and other expenses, taxes and all other facts which may be needful to enable the commission to ascertain the value and the relative burdens borne by all kinds of property in the State.

(7). To summon witnesses to appear and give testimony, and to produce records, books, papers and documents relating to any matter which the commission shall have authority to investigate or determine.

(8). To cause the deposition of witnesses residing within or without the State or absent therefrom, to be taken, upon notice to the interested party, if any, in like manner that deposition of witnesses are taken in civil actions pending in the circuit court, in any matter which the commission shall have authority to investigate or determine.

(9). To visit the counties in the State, unless prevented by other necessary official duties, for the investigation of the work and the methods adopted by local assessors, boards of review, supervisors of assessment and county boards, in the assessment, equalization and taxation of real and personal property.

(10). To carefully examine into all cases where evasion or violation of the laws for assessment and taxation of property is alleged, complained of or discovered, and to ascertain wherein existing laws are defective or are improperly or negligently administered.

(11). To investigate the tax systems of other States and countries and to formulate and recommend such legislation as may be deemed expedient to prevent evasion of assessment and tax laws and to secure just and equal taxation and improvement in the system of taxation in the State.

(12). To inquire into the system of accounting of public funds in use in towns, cities, villages and counties, and to devise and subscribe a uniform system of accounting of the receipts and disbursements of public funds in the municipalities of the State.

(13). To consult and confer with the Governor of the State upon the subject of taxation, the administration of the laws in relation thereto and the progress of the work of the commission, and to furnish the Governor from time to time such assistance and information as he may require.

(14). To transmit to the Governor and to each member of the Legislature, thirty days before the meeting of the Legislature, the report of the commission showing all the taxable property in the State and the value of the same in tabulated form with recommendations for improvement in the system of taxation in the State, together with such measures as may be formulated for the consideration of the Legislature.

(15). To exercise and perform such further powers and duties as may be granted to or imposed upon the commission by law.

INTRODUCTORY.

ACT CREATING THE TAX COMMISSION.

No. 754, A. Published June 15, 1905.

CHAPTER 380.

An Act to create a permanent tax commission and transferring to such commission the powers and duties of the present commissioner and assistant commissioners of taxation as a State board of assessment or otherwise, and making an appropriation therefor.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby created a State board to be designated and known as the tax commission, which board shall succeed and take the place of the present commissioner and assistant commissioners of taxation and the present State boards of assessment composed of said commissioner and assistant commissioner as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Said tax commission shall be composed of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The three persons first to compose said board shall be appointed within ten days after the passage and publication of this act and before the adjournment of the present Legislature if practicable. Of such three persons one shall be appointed and designated to serve for a term ending on the first Monday in May, 1909, one for a term ending on the first Monday in May 1911, and one for a term ending on the first Monday in May 1913, each of said terms to begin upon the qualification of the person appointed therefor. Upon the expiration of the terms of the three commissioners first to be appointed as aforesaid, each succeeding commissioner shall be appointed and shall hold his office for the term of eight years, except in the case of a vacancy as hereinafter provided, and each commissioner shall hold his office until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

Section 3. After the appointment of said first three commissioners and except when apointed to fill a vacancy, each commissioner shall be appointed on or before the last Monday in February during the biennnial session of the Legislature next preceding the commencement of the term for which he shall be appointed. In case of a vacancy, it shall be filled by the appointment by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term in which such vacancy shall occur, subject to confirmation by the Senate. If such appointment be made when the Legislature is not in regular session, the appointee shall hold his office until the first Monday of February in the next biennial session of the Legislature, when, if such appointment is not confirmed by the Senate, the office shall become vacant, and, on or before the last Monday in the same month, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of such term.

Section 4. The persons to be appointed as members of such commission shall be such as are known to possess knowledge of the subject of taxation and skill in matters pertaining thereto. So far as practicable they shall be so selected that the board will not be composed wholly of persons who are members of or affiliated with some political party or organization. No person appointed as such commissioner shall hold any other office under the laws of this State nor any office under the government of the United States or of any other State. Each such commissioner shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office and shall not hold any position of trust or profit, engage in any occupation or business interferring with or inconsistent with his duties, or serve on or under any committee of any political party.

Section 5. Each commissioner, within thirty days after notice of his appointment and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take, subscribe and file with the Secretary of State the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of this State. Each of said commissioners

shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, payable in the same manner that salaries of other State officers are paid.

Section 6. The commissioners first appointed under this Act, after duly qualified, shall without delay meet at the capitol in Madison, and shall thereupon organize and elect one of its number as chairman. A majority of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business and the performance of the duties of the commission. The said commission shall be in continuous session and open for the transaction of business every day except Sundays and legal holidays; and the sessions of such commission shall stand and be deemed to be adjourned from day to day without formal entry thereof upon its records. The commission may hold sessions or conduct investigations at any place other than the capitol when deemed necessary to facilitate the performance of its duties.

Section 7. Said commission may appoint a secretary at a salary of not more than two thousand dollars per annum, one clerk at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars, one clerk at a salary of not more than twelve hundred dollars and one at a salary of not more than one thousand dollars, one of which clerks shall be a stenographer. The commission may employ such other persons as experts and assistants as may be necessary to perform the duties that may be required of the commission and fix their compensation. The secretary shall keep full and correct minutes of all hearings, transactions, and proceedings of said commission and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the commission. The commission shall have power to make all needful rules, not inconsistent with law, for the orderly and methodical performance of its duties as a board of assessment or otherwise, and for conducting hearings and other proceedings before it.

Section 8. The commission shall keep its office at the capitol and shall be provided with suitable rooms, necessary office furniture, supplies, stationery, books, periodicals and maps; and all necessary expenses shall be audited and paid as other State expenses are audited and paid. The commissioners, secretary and clerks, and such experts and assistants as may be employed by the commission shall be entitled to receive from the State their actual necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the commission; such expenditures to be sworn to by the party who incurred the expense and approved by the chairman of the commission or a majority of the members of such commission.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the commission, and it shall have power and authority:

(1). To have and exercise general supervision over the administration of the assessment and tax laws of the State, over assessors, boards of review and supervisors of assessment, and over county boards in the performance of their duties as county boards of assessment, to the end that all assessments of property be made relatively just and equal at true value in substantial compliance with law.

(2). To confer with, advise and direct assessors, boards of review, county boards of assessment and supervisors of assessment as to their duties under the statutes of the State.

(3). To direct proceedings, actions and prosecutions to be instituted to enforce the laws relating to the penalties, liabilities, and punishment of public officers, persons, and officers or agents of corporations for failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of the statutes governing the return, assessment and taxation of property: and to cause complaints to be made against assessors, members of boards of review, supervisors of assessment, and member of county boards, or other assessing or taxing officers, to the proper circuit judge for their removal from office for official misconduct or neglect of duty.

(4). To require district attorneys to assist in the commencement and prosecution of actions and proceedings for penalties, forfeitures, removals and punishment for violations of the laws of the State in respect to the assessment and taxation of property, in their respective counties.

(5). To require town, city, village, county and other public officers to report information as to the assessment of property, collection of taxes, receipts from licenses and other sources, the expenditure of public funds for all purposes, and such other information as may be needful in the work of the commission, in such form and upon such blanks as the commission may prescribe.

(6). To require individuals, partnerships, companies, associations and corporations to furnish information concerning their capital, funded or other debt, current assets and liabilities, value of property, earnings, operating and other expenses, taxes and all other facts which may be needful to enable the commission to ascertain the value and relative burdens borne by all kinds of property in the State.

(7). To summon witnesses to appear and give testimony and to produce records, books, papers and documents relating to any matter which the commission shall have authority to investigate or determine.

(8). To cause the deposition of witnesses residing within or without the State or absent therefrom, to be taken, upon notice to the interested party, if any, in like manner that depositions of witnesses are taken in civil actions pending in the circuit court, in any manner which the commission shall have authority to investigate or determine.

(9). To visit the counties in the State, unless prevented by other necessary official duties, for the investigation of the work and the methods adopted by local assessors, boards of review, supervisors of assesment and county boards, in the assessment, equalization and taxation of real and personal property.

(10). To carefully examine into all cases where evasion or violation of the laws for assessment and taxation of property is alleged, complained of or discovered, and to ascertain wherein existing laws are defective or are improperly or negligently administered.

(11). To investigate the tax systems of other states and countries and to formulate and recommend such legislation as may be deemed expedient to prevent evasion of assessment and tax laws and to secure just and equal taxation and improvement in the system of taxation in the State.

(12). To inquire in to the system of accounting of public funds in use in town, cities, villages and counties, and to devise and prescribe a uniform system of accounting of the receipts and disbursements of public funds in the municipalities of the State.

(13). To consult and confer with the Governor of the State upon the subject of taxation, the administration of the laws in relation thereto and the progress of the work of the commission, and to furnish the Governor from time to time such assistance and information as he may require.

(14). To transmit to the Governor and to each member of the Legislature, thirty days before the meeting of the Legislature, the report of the commission showing all the taxable property in the State and the value of the same in tabulated form with recommendations for improvement in the system of taxation in the State, together with such measures as may be formulated for the consideration of the Legislature.

(15). To exercise and perform such further powers and duties as may be granted to or imposed upon the commission by law.

Section 10. Oaths to witnesses in any matter under the investigation or consideration of the commission or by any member thereof. In case any witness shall fail to obey any summon to appear before said commission or shall refuse to testify or answer any material question or to produce records, books, papers or documents when required so to do, such failure or refusal shall be reported to the Attorney General, who shall thereupon institute proceedings in the proper circuit court to compel obedience to any summons or order of the commission or to punish witnesses for any such neglect or refusal. Any person who shall testify falsely in any material matter under the consideration of the commission shall be guilty of and punished for perjury. In the discretion of the commission, officers who serve summons or subpoenas, and witnesses attending, shall receive like compensation as officers and witnesses in the circuit court.

Section 11. The said commission, upon the qualification of its members and the organization thereof as hereinbefore provided, shall become successors in office to the present commissioner and assistant commissioner of taxation, and thereupon all the power and authority vested in or conferred upon said last named officers or any of them, and all duties imposed upon them or any of them, by any act or statute then in force or by any act thereafter taking effect, passed at this legislative session, shall devolve upon and thenceforth be exercised and performed by said commission, and the office of commissioner of txation and of the first and second assistant commissioners of taxation shall cease and terminate.

Section 12. The power and authority and the duties which shall devolve upon and be exercised and performed by said Commission as provided in the preceding section, shall extend to and include all those conferred or imposed upon said commissioner and assistant commissioners of taxation as a state board of assessment or taxing board for any purpose by any act or statute which shall be in force at the time of the organization of said commission and termination of said offices of commissioner and assistant commissioners of taxation, or by any act thereafter taking effect passed at this legislative session, and shall include the power and authority of said commissioner and assistant commissioners as a state board for the assessment and taxation of the property of railroad companies under the provisions of chapter 315 of the laws of 1903 and acts amendatory thereof. All proceedings, hearings, or other matters then pending before said commissioner and assistant commissioners, as a State board of assessment or otherwise, and all investigations or other official work undertaken by them or any of them and then remaining uncompleted, shall be continued, carried on and completed by and before said commission. All records, books, papers, documents and memoranda and all office equipment, materials and supplies in the official custody or possession of said commissioner and assistant commissioners of taxation or of any of them, as a State board of assessment or otherwise, upon the termination of their offices as above provided shall be transferred to said commission as their successors in office for all purposes, and said commission shall thereupon and thenceforth have official possession and custody of the same.

Section 13. There is hereby annually appropriated out of the general fund in the State treasury a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 15, 1905.

LAWS IMPOSING OTHER DUTIES ON THE TAX COMMISSION.

Further duties are imposed and additional authority is conferred upon the tax commission in respect to the special subjects embraced in the following legislative acts:

Chapters 111, 112, 113 and 114, laws of 1899, chapter 35, laws of 1903, and chapter 477, laws of 1905, relating to the assessment and taxation of express, sleeping car, freight line and equipment companies by the tax commission.

Chapter 237, laws of 1901, making the commission a State board of assessment to assess the general property of the State for the levying of state taxes.

Chapter 445, laws of 1901, chapter 316, laws of 1903, and chapter 523, laws of 1905, providing for the appointment of county supervisors of assessment and placing such officers under the direction and supervision of the tax commission.

Chapter 315, laws of 1903, and chapter 216, laws of 1905, relating to the assessment and taxation of railroads by the commission.

Chapter 259, laws of 1905, authorizing the commission to order a reassessment in assessment districts.

Chapter 474, laws of 1905, authorizing the tax commission to review the assessments made by county boards.

Chapter 493, laws of 1905, for the assessment and taxation of street railway companies by the tax commission.

Chapter 494, laws of 1905, for the assessment and taxation of the property of telegraph companies by the commission.

Chapter 340, laws of 1897, authorized the appointment of the first tax commission, o hold office until December 31, 1898. The commission appointed under this act prepared and submitted the report of 1898 to the Legislature of 1899.

Chapter 206 of the laws of 1899 created the offices of commissioner of taxation and first and second commissioners of taxation to hold office for the period of ten years.

This commission issued the first biennial report to the Legislature of 1901 and the second biennial report to the Legislature of 1903. No report was made in 1905.

The last named commission was succeeded by the permanent tax commission appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 380, laws of 1905, supra. The members of the former commission were appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate as members of the permanent tax commission.

CHAPTER I.

ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES OF THE TAX COMMISSION.

Under the many acts mentioned on preceding pages the administrative duties of the commission have been so enlarged as to seriously interfere with that study and investigations of the general subject of taxation which was the main purpose in the original creation of a tax commission. These duties have imposed on the commission much labor in unbroken fields. It has taken much time to lay out the work and organize new methods of investigation. This has resulted in expenditures during the first years of the work which it is reasonable to expect will be reduced in the future without loss to good service and equitable assessments.

Railroad assessments are discussed in another chapter.

Sleeping cars, express companies and other companies engaged in transportation were, by acts of 1903, made assessable and taxable by the tax commission.

Street railways (urban and interurban) and telegraph companies are likewise brought under the jurisdiction of the commission, but the first assessment of street railways according to the terms of the law is not due till 1908; that of telegraph companies in 1907.

APPEALS FROM COUNTY BOARDS.

Chapter 474, laws of 1905, authorizes the tax commission to review upon appeal from the determination of any county board the assessment of the relative value of the taxable property in the several assessment districts of the county.

During the year 1906 hearings were had under this act on appeal from the action of the county boards of Iowa, La Crosse and Milwaukee counties, but in none of them did the commission, after a full consideration of all the facts, become satisfied that "substantial injustice" had been done to the assessment district complaining, and dismissed the appeal.

In Prince county two appeals were taken. A stipulation entered into by the different parties in interest was in that county made the basis of an order by the commission readjusting the valuations placed upon the different districts by the county board.

The fact that such power of review is vested in the commission makes the matter of appeal less cumbersome than the former proceeding in circuit court. It is also reasonable to presume that with the information in regard to values in possession of the commission, or readily obtainable by it, it is better able to conduct an investigation than appointees of the court not accustomed to work of this character.

REASSESSMENTS.

Chapter 259, laws of 1905, authorizes the commission, upon complaint and hearing, to order a reassessment of all the taxable property in an assessment district when it is satisfied that the assessment made is not in substantial compliance with law and that the interests of the public will be promoted by such reassessment.

Reassessments were, in 1906, ordered and made in the town of Washington, Shawano county; village of Schleisingerville, Washington county; town of Cleveland, Marathon county; village of Viola, in Richland and Vernon counties; City of Richland Center, Richland county, and village of Weyerhaeuser, Rusk county.

These reassessments have resulted in the following changes from the aggregate valuations of the assessors:

	Real Estate	Personal Property.	Total.
Cleveland—			
Original assessment	$364,785	$94,861	$459,646
Reassessment	728,530	190,525.50	919,055.50
Richland Center—			
Original assessment	1,187,950	287,905	1,475,855
Reassessment	1,433,565	445,183	1,878,748
Schleisingerville—			
Original assessment	202,270	70,475	272,745
Reassessment	296,735	107,853	404,588
Viola—			
Original assessment	123,052	63,436	185,488
Reassessment	132,383	86,325	218,707
Washington—			
Original assessment	416,857	69,354	486,211
Reassessment	813,615	106,098	919,713
Weyerhauser—			
Original assessment	34,670	12,576	47,246
Reassessment	41,264	25,128	66,392

The question of undervaluation should not be considered the only important one in studying these figures.

In almost every case where reassessment was ordered the action of the assessor had been in direct violation or disregard of plain and unequivocal law without any excuse, except that the sentiment of the community would not support him in following the law.

The power vested in the commission to order reassessments has been exercised conservatively, and only when it clearly appeared that great injustice had been done some taxpayers by the omission of the property of others or by very unequal valuations. Wherever the controversies could be reasonably attributed to honest differences of judgment reassessments were refused.

The cost of these reassessments is charged back to the community whose assessor and board of review have shown themselves derelict in official duty. It is to be hoped that this penalty for disregarding the law may have a wholesome effect on assessing officers generally, and on assessment districts in the choice of such officers.

2. A STATE BUDGET.

In the appropriating, expending and accounting functions of the State there is equal need for the application of standards of efficiency and economy. In the matter of financial control the budget is now recognized as having a place of first importance. Most up-to-date and progressive cities now seek to present an annual budget presenting in a clear, concise way the financial status of the municipality, a detailed accounting of its expenditures for the past year and an analytical summary of financial needs for the ensuing year. As a result of the findings and recommendations of the Efficiency Commission. President Taft has recommended, and probably will present to the next session of Congress, a scientific Federal budget. In few, if indeed any, of the States is there presented to the Legislature anything approaching a scientific summary and analysis of those fundamental factors and elements which are essential to a proper understanding of the fiscal affairs of the State on the part of the Governors, the legislators and the taxpaying public. New York State has made a beginning in this all-important matter. The great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should not lag behind.

A clean-cut, scientific State budget would not permit the perpetuation just to take one single instance of budgetary control—of the policy of appropriating vast sums of public money to scores of private charitable and eleemosynary institutions which for years have lived from the public purse.

3. UNIFORM ACCOUNTING AND SUPERVISION.

In this connection, attention is called to the need for a more efficient system of public accounting, auditing and reporting of all State offices, including every State educational, benevolent, penal and reformatory institution, public institution, and the offices of each taxing district or public institution in the State.

Ohio was one of the first States to pass a uniform accounting law for counties and municipalities and at once some seventy cities in that State adopted a uniform system of accounting and published an annual descriptive schedule of their financial operations.

In 1906, Massachusetts passed a uniform accounting law for municipalities and established a State department for the compilation, analysis and publication of municipal statistics. Other States have fallen into line. Pennsylvania sorely needs such a system.

The rapid spread of the idea of uniform accounting is due to the insistence of many public officials, business associations, and public-spirited citizens who wanted to see public affairs placed on the same high standard and economic basis as those of a successful business enterprise; the introduction of more efficient methods of purchasing supplies, supported by evidence of delivery; the possibility of analytical and comparable statements at given periods; an examination of public records, obtaining for the official a report of approval of his acts when duly discharged; and to assist in eradicating public graft existing in some localities by the falsification of records and alteration of figures as disclosed through examinations made by private auditors.

Indiana is generally conceded to have the best uniform accounting law in the country. (A copy of the Indiana accounting law is herewith submitted.)

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

State revenues and taxation do not present as great difficulties and problems as in the case of rapidly developing municipalities, where the gap between revenue and necessary expenditure to meet growing needs steadily widens.

The application of the same principles of efficient assessment collection and expenditure, which I have urged in State administration will do much toward bridging this gap. New sources of revenue are not needed, probably, in either State or municipality. What is needed is a more efficient and economical administration of the existing fiscal system. There are two or three matters, however, involving the sources of local municipal revenue that should be considered.

1. MERCANTILE LICENSE TAX.

The legislative committee appointed in 1909 to consider a revision of the corporation and revenue laws of the Commonwealth reported that the largest number of protests against existing taxes were directed against the mercantile license tax. This tax has existed in Pennsylvania in various forms since 1821. It is not particularly oppressive being only one mill on retail dealers, one-half mill on wholesale dealers, and one-quarter mill on dealers at exchange.

The Committee seeks to justify this tax on the ground that "business of all kinds has become so accustomed to the tax as to have adjusted itself thereto, and it seems only fair that the private business man should bear part of the burdens of the Government by which he benefits, when corporations are called upon to bear so much heavier burdens in the way of capital stock tax, and public service corporations bear in addition a gross receipts tax of eight mills upon the business which they conduct, which is also a tax upon privilege and is laid in the same way. It is proposed hereafter to impose a tax on manufacturing corporations also, as some of the merchants have suggested, so that this privilege will not escape. Money which is active in business and is thus being repeatedly turned over is specially fitted for taxation, and in all States is a special object of such taxation. If the money of the merchant is not taxed, a large amount will escape its share of the public burden. This is opposed to the principles of equalizing taxes on property of the same class so far as it is practical to subject it to successful taxation."

The cost of collecting this tax in 1908 was 10.5 per cent. One of the items in this cost is the advertising of the mercantile tax lists. The Committee thinks that if the published lists should include "not merely the names and classification but also the amount of business on which the tax is laid (which could be done at slight expense) the lists would be of great value in securing equalization." The Committee concludes that the mercantile license tax should be continued as now laid.

This conclusion may fairly be challenged as opposed both to sound principles of taxation and to expediency. It is now generally recognized that while certain business may properly be licensed for purposes of police regulation, ordinary business licenses should not be imposed for revenue. These licenses cannot be made to produce enough revenue to justify the annoyance and expense of collection. They are unequal in their incidence and harmful in their economic effects. If high business taxes be imposed, manufacturers and wholesalers will find it difficult to meet the terms of competitors in more favorable localities. Retail merchants can more readily shift the tax to the consumer, but this increases the cost of living, makes the city less desirable as a place of residence, and accordingly depreciates real estate.

If business taxes are imposed at all the proceeds should be retained by the city which protects the property and renders the business profitable.

LOCAL TAXATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

The proper method of taxing public service corporations is beset with many difficulties and there is as yet no concensus of opinion even as to the best theoretical method. Much weight has to be given both to the state of public opinion in a given locality, and to the general tax system prevailing in the particular State concerned.

In his outline of A Model System of State and Local Taxation submitted to the first national conference on taxation held at Columbus, Ohio, in 1907, Mr. Lawson Purdy, president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of New York, laid down the following principles in the taxation of public service corporations:

"The real estate of public service corporations not used in the operation of the service should be taxable locally for local purposes. Any tax in addition to the local tax should be assessed by a State authority by mathematical rules so that the necessity for judgment on the part of assessors shall be eliminated.

"Public service corporations should be so dealt with as to secure the best service at the lowest cost to users, and the plan of taxation should be so devised that it may be easy to reduce taxes as the charges for service are reduced. When the accounts of public service corporations are kept as public accounts, and their net earnings are limited by the reduction of charges to a reasonable return upon the actual capital invested, any tax will be a tax upon the users of the service. So long as the earnings are greatly in excess of the cost of rendering the service, the power of taxation may properly be used to recover for the public part of the monopoly value due to the liberality of the franchise."

It has generally been held that the chief advantage of the Pennsylvania system of taxing public utilities is the method of treating the operating property of a corporation as a unit. Connecticut, also has followed this plan for several years, and two years ago it was adopted in California. Before California made the change from the local taxation of public service corporation property, a survey was made to determine what burden each class of corporations bore under the ad valorem system. Then a gross earnings tax was imposed sufficient to produce approximately the same revenue, and the proceeds were taken by the State. The California rate on railroads, street railways, and gas and electric companies is 4 per cent. of gross earnings. In Pennsylvania these corporations pay eight-tenths of 1 per cent. on gross earnings and the 5 mill tax on capital stock.

Under existing laws in Pennsylvania, the real estate of public service corporations, which is necessary to their operation, is not subject to taxation for local purposes in the absence of legislative authority imposing such taxes. Under the special Act of 1859 the City of Pittsburgh taxes the real estate, except right-of-way, of railroads and street railways in the old city, but all other public utilities are exempt from local taxation. In the case of the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railroad Company vs. City of Pittsburgh (226 Pa. 419), the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ruled that no railroad or street railway not included within the boundaries of the city at the time of the consolidation is subject to taxation by the city authorities. The general rule exempting the real estate of railroad companies has been held to apply to street railways, gas, light and power companies, telephone companies, and other public service corporations. As a consequence, Pittsburgh derives no revenue from such property as the car barns of street railway companies, power houses of electric light companies, gas plants of gas companies, reservoirs of water companies, etc., and, of course, rights of way, poles, wires, pipes, conduits, tracks, etc., are exempt.

A careful estimate shows that public service corporations having a total capital of approximately $70,000,000, of which $50,000,000 may conservatively be estimated as representing that portion of their business within the city, are exempt from local taxation on over $21,000,000 of real estate. It has been proposed to ask for special legislation to permit the city to tax this exempt property for local purposes.

The exemption from local taxation of that part of the real estate of railroads indispensable or reasonably necessary to its business and constituting a part of its corporate machinery was based upon the assumption that such property entered into the value of its franchise as a whole and was taxable as such to the State. It must be recognized, however, that while the real estate owned by public service corporations is, or at least should be, included in the valuation of their capital stock, yet the rate is much lower than that borne by other real estate. It is often difficult to determine to what extent the capital stock valuation of such corporations includes all the value upon which they should pay taxes. To the extent that bonded or other indebtedness is deducted, they escape taxation on a kind of value which if owned by others would pay taxes. In other words, the tax on real estate does not take any account of a divided ownership between the holder of an equity and the owner of a mortgage on the property, but the tax is collected upon the value as a whole.

The "Special Franchise" law of New York was enacted for the purpose of securing the full valuation of the privileges enjoyed by the public service corporations in the highways without any deduction for debt. These privileges are taxed in New York in the same way as ordinary real estate without deduction, while if they were assessed as personal property, the bonded debt would be deducted, and there would be very little taxable value left. On the other hand, the valuation of these special franchises has brought about many complications and much litigation. New York is at the opposite extreme from California and Connecticut in that it imposes many different kinds of taxes, assessed by varying sets of officials without any particular coherence or rule. The resulting chaos is unfair to those corporations, unduly expensive in assessment, and collection, and, also, prevents proper comparison of the tax burden on these corporations as compared with that on other forms of property.

The New Jersey plan of taxing steam railroads presents what seems to be a fair compromise between the State taxation and local exemption of California and the local assessment plan of some other States. In New Jersey, stations, freight yards and buildings, and similar railroad property outside of the main right of way is called "second class," and, while valued by a State board, is placed upon local

rolls and pays the local tax rate. The "main stem," together with the value of the franchise, is assessed as a whole and the tax paid into the State treasury.

The policy of exempting from local taxation the actual right of way of a railroad is quite generally held by students of taxation to be sound. The right of way of a steam railroad has a value much in excess of the value of ordinary abutting property, owing to its use as a connecting strip. It is part of an integral system traversing many tax jurisdictions, (perhaps), and the valuation of a small section of it is not only beyond the capacity of the local assessor, but it is unscientific and bound to result in inequality and injustice in the conflict between various localities. Other States, where local taxation of railroads obtains, have State boards of equalizations, which Pennsylvania does not have, for adjusting the valuation among the several communities concerned. The inevitable inequality which attends this system causes much friction and litigation.

As a general principle, then, it seems wise for the State to take "a large part of the taxes on such public service corporations as railroads which own their own right of way and to leave to localities in which the public service is performed the taxes on these corporations which use the streets and public places. Street-using corporations owe the value of their property to the extent and character of the population and government of the communities in which the service is rendered. The cost of their protection is mainly a local charge. The distribution of the taxes paid by such corporations is a comparatively simple matter, because they frequently own property in no more than one taxing district."

Applying this principle to the local situation, it would seem unwise to urge local taxation of the rights of way of steam railroads, but legislation should be sought empowering the city to tax the real estate of such public service corporations as gas, light, power and street railway corporations, including not only buildings, plants and power houses, but also street railway tracks, and the poles, wires, pipes and conduits of electric and gas companies.

Some of the questions raised in the foregoing discussion of local taxation and finance are intimately bound up with the proposition to establish in this State a Public Utilities Commission. The fact that over two-thirds of the total revenues of the State of Pennsylvania are derived from corporations, which are subject to loose fiscal and administrative regulation, emphasizes the importance of such a commission. Many other States have taken steps toward the substitution of efficient administrative supervision for control by legal definition. Administration is being recognized as more important than legislation. More and more such administrative bodies as public service and tax commissions composed of experts must be relied upon in the solution of the complex problems of efficient service and equitable distribution of taxation.

One of the most serious obstacles to reform in matters pertaining to municipal taxation and administration is the constitutional limitations placed upon local autonomy. To overcome the constitutional prohibition against special legislation, which undoubtedly was a source of abuse in an earlier day, provision was made for the division of cities in this State into three classes. Under this classification Pittsburgh ranks with Scranton as a second class city and the municipal functions of one must be made to conform to those of the other, though the economic, social and fiscal conditions and problems of the two cities are widely different.

The physical, social and economic conditions of large cities differ not only from those of rural towns but also among themselves. The recent rapid growth of cities, the great diversity in their population, and the increase in the number and variety of functions which municipalities have had to assume, has made the system of general legislation or of classification fully as ineffective as the earlier system of special charters.

Only by the adoption of the principle of municipal home rule, under which cities shall have the right to frame their own charters and to legislate of themselves in local matters, can effective reforms and steady progress under constantly changing conditions be assured. Municipal home rule does not involve, as has sometimes been argued, the creation of numerous centers of population independent of State control. Every advocate of home rule for cities recognizes that the very nature of our government necessitates certain well-defined limitations upon the power of municipal corporations. Municipal home rule means rather that the people of a local community, those who are likely to be best informed as to local problems and needs, shall have the power to frame charters and ordinances for the conduct of those matters which are exclusively local in character.

European cities have forged far ahead of us in this important matter. There the local authorities who propose the exercise of some new function or the adoption of some new policy for the advancement of their city do not inquire whether the power has been granted, but rather has it been denied. There the presumption is always in favor of the right to exercise new functions; with us the presumption is against such a right.

Nine of our American States have adopted the principle of giving to cities the right to frame their own charters and to legislate for themselves in matters which are strictly local, and in no instance has there been any disposition to return to the old system of State dependence and control. One State, California, has recently extended the home rule principle to the counties of the State.

Pennsylvania has long held advanced ground in the separation of the sources of State and local taxation. The next forward step lies in the direction of a large measure of municipal home rule in strictly local matters. Only by securing the right to control its own local policies will Pittsburgh be able so to direct its fiscal affairs as to promote the projects necessary to true and lasting municipal progress.

Mr. Brown: The situation you mention regarding the Auditor General's Department was before this Committee and was given careful consideration. We drew Acts of Assembly covering it,—the very subject you are treating of. This Committee drafted Acts of Assembly giving the Auditor General additional clerks and providing for a change in the methods of valuation. There was hardly a corporation in Pennsylvania that didn't protest against any change in the method of assessment and taxation; they overwhelmed the legislature and it was impossible for the bills to pass.

Dr. Holdsworth: May I submit that the method of taking care of these much needed reforms was, in my judgment, wrong? This State doesn't want any more investigations of that kind. What it wants is an efficient Tax Commission whose business it is to be on the job all the time to advise the government, the legislature, the finance committees, and all others concerned in all matters in connection with taxation and assessment in this State, in other States and in other countries. Pennsylvania is big enough and not too big to pay for the highest grade of service that it is possible for any State to get in this respect.

Mr. Brown: Are you in favor of the collection of the taxes by a central authority in Harrisburg?

Dr. Holdsworth: No, sir.

Mr. Brown: Don't you think it would simplify it to have a central authority to have full control of collecting all the taxes?

Dr. Holdsworth: Yes, if it would actually collect these taxes.

Mr. Brown: We have heard objection from all parts of the State against the local assessors,—against their methods of assessment; that they are depending upon the people for their re-election, and their methods are, they say, largely governed by that fact. I take it that the best thing to do is to have the taxes collected by some central authority.

Dr. Holdsworth: The essential thing is to take the local assessor out of politics.

Mr. Alter: What is your thought on the Federal Income Tax?

Dr. Holdsworth: I don't think it matters what Pennsylvania does with that Income Tax; it is going to pass anyhow. I am sure I cannot do justice to that subject by just expressing an opinion. The income tax is not a tax that can be satisfactorily administered by the State. Our experience has demonstrated that the income tax is not successful as a State measure. It is eminently successful in Europe. Wisconsin has recently passed an Income Tax and it is now in existence two years and is working pretty smoothly. I happen to know one of the members of the Tax Commission, with whom I am in constant correspondence; and his judgment is that the income tax is going to work in Wisconsin. I don't believe that the Federal income tax is eventually going to become a constant source of revenue in the States. I do believe that the inheritance tax is going to become more and more a dependable tax for the extension of State revenues. In this State we have a collateral inheritance tax, and we will have a direct inheritance tax. This is a tax that the State can in a most effective way administer. While I am entirely convinced that the Federal income tax is going to become effective, I am not convinced that the Federal Government will ever attempt to use it.

Mr. Brown: Are you in favor of a graded and progressive tax?

Dr. Holdsworth: Yes.

F. R. SCHOONAKER, City Solicitor, Bradford, Pa.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I come before you here today from a little city in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, to place before you the matter, for your consideration, of giving increased revenue to our locality for local purposes. As it is today, we are required to carry larger burdens than we carried years ago, and we haven't the revenue with which to do it. We are under orders from the Health Department to construct expensive sewage disposal plants. In many cases the limit of our borrowing capacity has been reached. The orders from the Health Department are imperative, and we haven't the money to build these plants. The people of today are crying for more electric lights, they are crying for more highways, and they are crying for public playgrounds, and our revenues are so limited, that only in a small degree are we able to meet these public demands today. As suggested by the speaker who just finished, a considerable portion of local property is exempted from local taxation. The public Utility Corporations pay no local taxes in the locality in which their business is conducted, and, of course, we get no benefit from the taxation on railroad property,—and so we are coming before you, while you are considering this question of taxation, to get some relief from this situation.

In speaking before you today, I speak to you not alone as City Solicitor of Bradford. I have attended the convention of the League of Cities of the Third Class, and am a member of the Law Committee of that League; and by unanimous vote, that convention went on record that the needs of our cities of the third class were such that the Legislature should, in fairness, provide us with additional sources of revenue with which to carry on the functions that you have placed at our doors. Now, how best you can do this is a difficult proposition. We advocated, and at one time there was passed by the House, a

bill which enabled us to tax the real estate of local utility corporations, and the real estate of railroad corporations, except the right of way. That measure failed of passage through the Senate. For some years past we have been knocking at the doors of the legislature for some remedy, and it now seems that in the wisdom of the Legislature, they have taken this matter up in the way of reasonably and fairly determining what should be done. They have appointed this Commission and you are going about and taking the concensus of opinion, and let us hope you will settle upon a system that will work to the desired end.

I am of the opinion that possibly the return to the local government of a portion of the State tax collected would be as easy a way to accomplish the desired result as anything. I cannot say what there is collected in the assessment and valuation of the real estate of railroad corporations, but if the State were to return a portion of that tax collected from the railroads and a portion of the tax collected from public utility corporations, equivalent to what we might ordinarily expect from the taxation of these corporations for local purposes, it would be a step in the right direction. This might also be accomplished by the imposition of a direct inheritance tax, which is not now in effect in Pennsylvania.

In laying before you gentlemen our extreme necessities in this regard, I trust you will work out something that will relieve us along these lines.

Mr. Brown: What is your assessed value in Bradford?

Mr. Schoonmaker: Five millions.

Mr. Brown: And your tax rate?

Mr. Schoonmaker: Fourteen mills.

JAS. A. GARDNER, of New Castle, Penna.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I will be as brief as I can. I was much pleased with the address delivered by Dr. Holdsworth, which was somewhat along the lines of what I had to say.

It is well known that there is about forty per cent of the population of the United States now in cities, and the proper government of cities is one of the problems of the times,—the increased responsibility for providing increased taxation. I don't need to elaborate on that to you gentlemen; you know how it is,—that every city in the Commonwealth has its debt: Philadelphia has its millions and Pittsburgh is pretty near thereto,—I don't know how they are doing just now. Our debt runs pretty nearly five hundred thousand. Why? Simply because of the increased amount of building and construction and laying of sewers, and numerous things we have had to do on account of the increased population. Now, we have to pay for them. What have we to pay for them out of? We haven't any assets out of which to pay,—simply nothing but real estate.

I am here in the interest of the State to speak on the lines you have heard here today,—that there be something done towards levying a tax upon public service corporations. I understand the public service corporations pay five mills on their capital stock and they say that includes their real estate. They pay their four mills on bonds, and so do we,—the eight mills on their gross receipts. Five mills on the real estate. What do we pay? About twenty mills. They have fifteen mills the better of all the rest of us. They have a car barn, electric light works, water works, and now their telephone and telegraph buildings they are withdrawing these from us. It amounts possibly to about six to ten thousand dollars. I think the whole value would amount to five hundred thousand dollars. I remember we went over this a few years ago and in Harrisburg it was nearly two million and in McKeesport two millions. When you take that from the people then the people have to make it up from the land. I don't say you should put the local tax upon them in addition to what they pay; but they should pay local taxation, because I say they have fifteen mills the better of all the rest of us.

Mr. Brown: You forget the gross receipts?

Mr. Gardner: I understand,—that will make up a unit of it. They should pay something to the State,—with the right of eminent domain that is all they pay; they aren't a bit better than we are. We borrow money to make public improvements, and we make them for the State in a certain sense, because the streets are public highways; they belong to the State. We have incurred a great big debt. We took in just recently a bond debt of $83,000 simply to put in sewers to carry the water off the streets. We have to pay four mills on that. Why do we do it? I say they aren't any better than we are; they pay four mills, and we pay the same. It is unjust. They don't pay anything more than we do except the eight mills on their gross earnings, but that is for the revenue of the State, because they have the right of eminent domain and the public gives it to them.

There are two ways of working it out. One way is to return to the city a portion of the tax. That would be hard to work out. The most logical way should be to assess them locally. If they could get credit on their State tax for the amount of tax they paid locally, you could work it out easily.

Mr. Brown: How would you get the revenue?

Mr. Gardner: That would be a question. If they would pay a local tax on their real estate,—I mean the amount they pay to the State, which would be about the basis of what their real estate would amount to,—that could be taken off and then they would be just like we are.

Mr. Brown: Then the State would have to stop giving the local districts any small portion of the tax.

Mr. Gardner: No; they don't get that all from public utilities; that comes from all sources. It may lessen it some. I am simply asking now, why should you take from these cities the amount of real estate tax which these corporations which are now exempted from taxation would pay? Figure it over. It would be wrong to place this additional burden upon them and have them still pay the five mills tax on the amount of their capital stock that would be represented in their real estate. Eliminate that much out of it, and then let us tax them. This all goes to the State, and yet we have to make up our streets and keep them up.

As a matter of fairness, I ask you to take up this subject and see if there is some way in which you can be fair to us and fair to the railroads and to the public service corporations.

MR. J. T. AILMAN, (Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange):

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Committee, I have the honor to speak for some 70,000 organized farmers and in a wider sense for the more than 200,000 farmers of the State. I am sory that I am not supported by a room full of my fellow farmers as was my friend who spoke for the manufacturers this morning. This is not because our people are not interested in the subject, but because they are at home working so hard to make money enough to pay the taxes that they have neither time nor money to come here.

The principle that personal and corporate property should produce the State revenues and that real estate alone should bear the burden of local taxes is nowhere else so rigidly adhered to as it is in this State. The consequence is that our farms and homes are more heavily burdened than any others in the Union. Nor is this without disastrous effects on our business. The manufacturers warn you that if you tax them you will drive them from the State. Just where they will locate I do not know for wherever else they go they will make the acquaintance of the tax collector. We do not want to lose them and should be sorry to see them go but, if from their hordes of wealth, they are unwilling to pay their share for being protected, we will bid them a sad farewell. Because we are paying our taxes and theirs too our farmers are being driven from the State. In the last decade nineteen rural counties lost in population. Others were saved from net loss only because they had large towns within them. More than one hnudred thousand people left the farms of the State with no one to take their places.

Farm values have increased here nothing like they have in all States west of the Alleghenies. There they have more than doubled in value in the last twenty years. Here they have little more than held their own. Yet here we raise more to the acre than they can do and have better markets at our door.

Yet you men of the town complain of the high cost of living and blame the farmer for getting the lion's share. The fact is that the farmer is more the victim than the beneficiary of present conditions. Not only does the tax gatherer rob him but the staples of the farm are not now and have not been for years been bringing high prices while farm machinery and almost all other farm supplies have advanced at least fifty per cent, and farm labor has doubled in cost.

In discussing taxes the city man and the city papers usually speak of the State revenues as if they were the only burden.

The fact is that it takes fully three times as much money to support the local governments as it does the State and the additional fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that personal and corporate property from which the State derives its revenue is worth fully twice as much as real estate, the only source of local revenues. Thus the farm and the home pay fully six times as much tax on the dollar as does the corporation. No wonder that farms are not a particularly attractive investment here.

Our friend this morning asked "why tax manufacturers or otherwise increase the State revenues?" The State is now getting more money than it needs, hence the rush for jobs and the raid of all kinds of charities on the State Treasury. He even seemed to think that the money given to the public schools was an unjust burden on the corporations. We are rather startled at such a position, and while emphatically denying its correctness we demand that one man's dollar shall bear the same share of the burdens of government as the dollar of another, no matter where invested. We farmers are driven to take this stand that either the corporations must pay more money into the State Treasury to be appropriated to the local communities, or they must submit to local taxes. Some six thousand farmers are coming into the Granges of the State each year and it will not be long until we will be in a position to demand justice.

Instead of debating the question whether the present school appropriation is right, we now demand that the State pay the entire cost of the public schools, or at least, the minimum salaries of the teachers for the minimum term and relieve local taxation to that extent. Not only this but we demand more money for public roads.

As a member of the last legislature I had the honor to introduce a bill providing that the minimum salaries of teachers should be paid by the State for the minimum term. The appropriations committee refused to report the bill because the revenues would not warrant it. Gentlemen of the Committee, do you have the courage to recommend to the legislature to increase the taxes on the corporations to produce the money, and if you do, do you have any idea that the legislature would have the courage to pass it?

My friend, Senator Sproul, has immortalized himself by securing the passage of a bill providing for a splendid system of State roads but instead of favoring the putting of a tax of a single mill on the corporations which would provide all

of the money needed to build the roads in a reasonable time it is proposed to amend the constitution so that the money can be borrowed and the evil day of payment postponed. Would it not be good business to pay as you go, when you can do so without seriously burdening any one? My thought is that your committee should recommend one additional mill on personal and corporate property for schools, and another for roads. Even then this class of property would be paying less than one-third of what real estate now pays. Do you have the courage to do it? No one will deny that it is just.

We farmers ask for no exemptions or special privileges. We demand only what the constitution promises, equality.

Mr. Brown: How is the farmer provided by what the people call high cost of living?

Mr. Ailman: He isn't provided at all.

Mr. Brown: How are prices now?

Mr. Ailman: The prices on staples are just about the same as they were fifteen years ago. I will admit corn has been a little bit higher until this year, but they have a bumper crop all over the country. If you think fifty cents for corn is a very big price, try to raise it.

Mr. Brown: How are the wages?

Mr. Ailman: Farm Wages are double.

Mr. Brown: Now the result isn't as satisfactory as it was two years ago.

Mr. Ailman: No, sir, I say double, but this was in our neighborhood.

Mr. Brown: You have no market for truck.

Mr. Ailman: No, sir, no market for truck, and so forth.

A. M. SCOTT, Pittsburgh Wholesale Merchants' Asso.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I will only have a few words to say. I represent several wholesale interests, which have prepared a brief for the consideration of this Committee, namely, Wholesale Grocers, Wholesale Dry Goods Men, Wholesale Produce, Shoes, Drugs, etc. I am not going to make a speech, but I will ask permission to read their brief and leave it with you.

"At the 1911 session of our State Legislature, your honorable Committee recommended that the Mercantile License tax be continued as now laid.

"We, the undersigned wholesale merchants of Pittsburgh, doing business as individuals and firms, as well as those which are incorporated, respectfully protest against its continuance and petition your Committee to reconsider your position with regard to same.

"It is a tax levied directly on enterprise, incentive and effect, and is based on the false assumption that sales are synonymous with profits. Quite as often the sales thus taxed represent an actual loss during the period.

"The effect of this tax is to place our merchants residing, doing business, and paying taxes within this Commonwealth at a disadvantage in other markets with competitors situated outside our borders, thus operating against the commercial prosperity of the State. By way of illustration on this point, we would sugest that there is no such tax in the State of Ohio, and Pittsburgh merchants are thereby placed at a disadvantage when competing with the City of Cleveland in common territory.

"Moreover, the tax of five mills on the stock value of Mercantile Corporations, makes merchants who do business under corporate form, subject to double taxation, and as the corporation form has become common among merchants, many of them are thereby subject to the double tax, and, when we add the federal tax, it makes a triple tax or assessment.

"We regard it is a special tax levied on a class of people already bearing their full share of taxation. Merchants both wholesale and retail occupy comparatively high priced locations on which they pay large city and county taxes, whereas, other classes as a rule, are able to avail themselves of cheaper properties on which the taxes are merely nominal.

"This tax is levied against the merchants who are citizens and tax payers of our own State, whereas, dealers and manufacturers from other States doing business in the Commonwealth are exempt, or at most pay but a small broker's license.

"We believe that if you will consider the unfair features of this present Mercantile Tax as herein outlined, you will recommend the discontinuance of same."

J. S. ROCKWELL, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad Co.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I didn't come here today to make any extended argument. In fact, our main object is to seek information. We would like to know just what you want to know. As far as the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., is concerned, we would be glad to produce any facts and figures which your committee may need in your study of the questions before you. We are only interested in the subject of local taxation of our railroad from the various local tax districts. We think, with all due respect to the gentlemen who have spoken today, that we are paying our share of the taxes in the two States where our road runs, and we would be glad to show you, by facts and figures, in regard to that, that we are paying our share of the taxes.

In regard to this matter of local taxation, it seems to me that any attempt along that line is a step backward in the science of taxation.

In New York State, where I live, we have the two systems combined there. In every tax district, city, township or village through which we run, the local assessors make an assessment upon all our real estate in the tax district. In addition to that we pay taxes to the State on our capital stock and gross earnings, the same as we do here, though at a much less rate. I had a tax bill for the year ending June 30, 1912, to see how that worked out in the two States, and there is only a few dollars difference. When you take the taxes we pay to the State of New York and to the municipalities and local authorities and add them all together, and do the same with Pennsylvania, you get practically the same result. I have a good right to conjecture that there is some force in the argument that the local people, the townships and cities, should have some greater benefit from the taxes of these corporations, but I don't think it is a scientific way to go back and allow the local assessor to assess the real estate occupied by a railroad operating through their tax district. I don't think it is a scientific or reasonable way. If there is to be any plan by which the local municipality, townships, etc., are to have any greater help from the corporations,—railroad corporations,—I think it should be by some division of the taxes that are paid to the State, between the State and the local people. We have that in New York. Take our tax on mortgages, as applied to corporations. When we take a mortgage or increase our bond issue in the State of New York, we have to pay a certain tax to the State. That tax is divided and paid to the tax districts through which we run. We have, in the State of New York, as you know, a State Board of Tax Commissioners, and they fix the value of the property of public service corporations, as far as railroads are concerned, and the only valuation that is fixed by the State Board is the value of the special franchise. This is the case with all public utility corporations. The State Board, as far as street railways are concerned, fixes the value of the special franchise of the corporation for running its road in the streets. These valuations are certified to the local city or village, and they are taxed on that valuation the same as any other valuation.

The difficulty in my mind, where the local assessor would apply the valuation, would be to determine the value of real estate occupied by a railroad. It is a practical impossibility for the average man to say what a railroad running through a town is worth. It is a practical impossibility for any man, no matter how scientific he is, to say what the value of the real estate is, because the value of that real estate of a railroad running through a township of a county depends entirely upon the earning value of the railroad. It is a practical impossibility for any body to say what the real estate occupied by a railroad is worth.

I think any attempt to have the local assessor fix the value upon the real estate of railroads is a step backward.

If the Committee will indicate any information they would like to have, we would be very glad to furnish it. We will remain here until tomorrow, at least our attorney will. I understand other railroad companies will be represented here tomorrow. If you can think of anything you would like to have us furnish, we will be glad to do so.

Adjourned until November 20, 1912, 10 A. M.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 20, 1912.

Public meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce, Chairman James P. McNichol, presiding, all other members of the Commission, and counsel, present. Meeting called to order by the Chairman at 11 A. M.

MR. HARRY COHEN, of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I just desire to read the following resolution:

"At the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, held November 18th, 1912, the action taken by this organization on March 10th, 1910, was reaffirmed, copy of said action ordered sent to your honorable body, the same being as follows:

"Whereas, the direct State Tax now levied on the business of wholesale and retail merchants commonly known as "the Mercantile License tax" has been found to be unjust and inequitable, and the cost of advertising and maintenance of the office necessary to enforce the collection thereof is excessive and burdensome to the people, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we recommend the repeal of all acts of Assembly relating to the Mercantile License Tax in so far as the same applies to wholesale and retail vendors of and dealers in ordinary goods, wares, and merchandise."

Respectfully submitted,

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE,

J. R. PARK, Secretary.

J. R. PARK, Secretary, Pittsburgh Board of Trade:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

This matter has been before your Committee. We simply wish to present the action of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade as being in favor of the abolishment of this Mercantile License Tax.

JOHN M. ROBERTS, President, Penna. Retail Jewelers' Association.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

We have had this matter up for a number of years, all over the country with Retail Dealers' Associations. We are very much opposed to this tax because we consider it unjust. I don't believe that question has been taken up. This tax is levied on the parties who are the least able to pay it. The profit of the average retail merchant is less than they are in other lines, particularly so in the small towns,—not so much in Pittsburgh,—the merchandise business is all drawn to the larger cities through the department stores or the Mail order houses. For this reason the small merchant of all kinds cannot afford to pay this tax, be it ever so small. We will file a brief upon this subject later.

Mr. Brown: You consider this tax interfers with business?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, and levied upon parties who are the least able to pay it. The parties who make the least profit are the retail merchants, particularly in the case of the small merchants. Another point we shall take up at some length is a tax on department stores. We feel that the department stores should be taken under a separate class, as they are trying to do in Germany. For instance, we don't feel the effect in one large establishment, but in the small stores; all business has been turned to the larger stores to such an extent that the small merchants are virtually kicked out of existence.

Mr. Brown: What has been the diminution in the last five years in the small houses?

Mr. Roberts: They are gradually decreasing all the time, in proportion to the population.

Mr. Brown: Do you consider that due to the mercantile tax?

Mr, Roberts: No, not the mercantile tax entirely, but through department stores and mail order houses.

Mr. Brown: Isn't that because these mail order houses and department stores furnish better facilities?

Mr. Roberts: No, it is not. That depends on what you mean by facilities.

Mr. Brown: I mean they send out goods for inspection and give their customers the right to return the goods without being under obligation to purchase, and so on.

Mr. Roberts: It isn't that so much, as that all these commodities can be bought under one roof.

Mr. Brown: How do you come to the conclusion that the mercantile tax causes it?

Mr. Roberts: I am speaking of this as a question of taxation. That the mercantile tax affects all the small dealers all over the country. I can possibly demonstrate it better when I say that it affects the small merchants in these small twons, and some of them can hardly pay their ordinary dues in the association, amounting to from three to five dollars a year; and frequently some of the other dealers have gone down into their pockets and paid the dues for the smaller merchant. I think this question of taxing the department stores should be taken up at this time, because if there is nothing done, in twenty years time you will not have any small stores.

MR. SAVAGE, MR. SCOTT, MR. HOWE.

Penna. Retail Hardware Asso., Called. Did not respond.

MR. SCARBOROUGH, of the Ookland Board of Trade:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I could also represent the Pennsylvania Retail Hardware Dealers' Association. These gentlemen whom you have called have not been able to get here today.

I was president of the Pennsylvania Retail Hardware Dealers' Association last year, and I know they have always gone upon record as being opposed to this mercantile tax. They are composed of over nine hundred merchants throughout the cities of Pennsylvania in which hardware is sold.

I might say that the Pennsylvania Retail Hardware Dealers' Association is opposed to the mercantile tax, and that the Oakland Board of Trade, as a body, are opposed to the mercantile tax. We will file a brief later on as to that.

Mr. Brown: Do you think the imposition of this tax has any effect on your business?

Mr. Scarborough: As a general thing it has, if you take the small merchant; every little thing which adds to the cost of doing business, helps to add to the high cost of living. It helps to add uniformly to everything that the consumer buys from him; you have to add that to the cost.

Mr. Brown: Have you determined how far the small dealer contributes to the State?

Mr. Scorborough: We have gone this far, in proportion to the amount of capital he has invested, he contributes a larger amount than the larger dealer; the small man pays the most, comparatively. It is really a tax on the man that is unable to pay it. It is much harder for the small dealer to pay five dollars than for the large dealer to pay a hundred dollars. That is where the burden comes. We have been opposed to this mercantile tax ever since we have had our organization.

DR. MOYER, Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I have no objection and have no kick coming, so far as the State care of the hospitals is concerned. That is not my object in appearing here today.

I understood that a statement was made that the hospitals had a large number of beds unoccupied. Of course, I cannot speak for all the hospitals in the county,—only for the hospital with which I am connected. I have a few figures here. The total number of patients treated in the two years, 1910 and 1911, was 11,000; number of free patients was 3,511; number of part pay patients amounted to 4,000; number of full pay patients, 2,900; in the two years we also took care of the dispensary patients. The State makes no appropriation for dispensary patients. The total number of days treatment in the hospital, multiplying the number of patients by the number of days, is 238,000; the number of free patients, multiplied by the number of days, is 106,106; the percentage of free treatment is 98 per cent. for the two years; divide by two and you have the average for one year; based on 200 per cent., that is for two years, about 44 per cent. of the number of free patients for one year. The average cost per day per patient in the hospital, is $1.63. The amount of the appropriation for the two years was $98,000; divide by the number of patients and number of days and you have an average of 93 cents per day. The cost of maintaining a patient is, $1.63; so it appears that the State has not lost anything on that part of the deal. The point I wish to make is that the State is paying 93 cents per day per patient, while it costs the hospital $1.63.

Another item, the total capacity of the hospital is 360 beds; the average occupancy of the beds in the hospital in 327, for these two years. This was recently furnished for another purpose, but it is so nearly along these same lines, that it will give you all the figures. The number of free patients in the hospitals in Allegheny County is 40 per cent. In our hospital it is 44 per cent; part pay somewhere between 28 and 30 per cent, and full pay probably about 32 per cent. The general average, taking it all over the county, is 44 per cent. What the appropriation was in the entire county, I don't know.

Mr. Brown: You have in your hospital 360 beds, and your number occupied for the two years is 326 beds?

Dr. Moyer: Yes.

Mr. Brown: Criticism has been made that there were many, too many, unoccupied beds in the hospitals in Pennsylvania. What is the need of the 34 extra beds in your hospital?

Dr. Moyer: Just because they aren't at all times unoccupied.

Mr. Brown: They weren't occupied last year and the year before.

Dr. Moyer: But there will be another time when the hospital is filled up to the full capacity.

Mr. Brown: Sometimes you are filled up and need more room?

Dr. Moyer: Yes.

Mr. Brown: I notice the cost per diem in your hospital is $1.64, and in the Allegheny General Hospital it is $2.16. Where can be the difference in this cost per diem?

Dr. Moyer: Simply a little difference in the management. The average cost per day per patient in the hospitals in Allegheny County is $2.01; some run under that and some over it.

ALLEN BURNS, representing the Allied Boards of Trade:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

It has been said that the law of supply and demand regulated the values of real estate the same as everything else. It may apply in other cities, but it certainly does not in Pittsburgh. At least, the prices at which land is being held in Pittsburgh, and the manner in which a great portion of it is being used, does not conform to the law of supply and demand. While it is true that the topography of the city, and the menace of the absentee landlord, aid in a great measure the causation of high land values, yet the ill use of the greater part of our land by the numerous owners, tends to help the natural defects. That we have less accessible land, in proportion to our area, than any city in the United States is unquestionable, and it would only be reasonable to follow that such land as is available would be converted to the best possible use. That it is not the case can readily be seen on investigation.

The leading authorities on city land values in this country and Europe say that the proportion in value of land and buildings should be equal in a business district; in other words, the typical successful property, land and building, appears to earn double interest on cost of building one-half of which, capitalized as economic rent, gives value to the land equal to the cost of the building. Such a condition will not be found in 20 per cent. of our business properties today. The first and second wards comprise the entire high grade retail, wholesale and financial section of Pittsburgh, including a valuable section devoted to manufacturing. The proportion of land to building in this section cannot be found anywhere.

Manhattan Island, considered the highest priced section of land to be found anywhere, does not equal the condition found here in the relative proportion of land to building. The ratio in the two wards mentioned in 80 per cent. land, 20 per cent. improvement. The most valuable section of Manhattan Island lies between 40th street and the Battery, and the East river and the Hudson river, comprising all the high grade

financial, retail and wholesale section of New York. The ratio of land to improvement is 61 per cent land, 39 per cent improvement. Notwithstanding this district contains two blocks, the value of which is almost inconceivable, the highest valued block is that bound by Broadway on the west, Nassau street on the east, Pine and Wall streets on the North and South, containing 1.3 acres, valued at $12,905,000, almost $10,000,000 per acre. The other block is in the high grade retail district bounded by Broadway and Fifth Avenue, 33d and 34th streets, containing 3 1-2 acres, valued at $20,758,000, almost $6,000,000 per acre. While the values are unparalleled, yet it can readily be seen that even with the enormous values existing in Manhattan, there is a better use made of the land in Pittsburgh.

Another general comparison that can be made is that of average acre prices of Manhattan to those of the first and second wards of Pittsburgh:

Manhattan assessed value, $206,500 per acre; buildings, $105,000; Pittsburgh, first and second wards, $285,000 per acre, buildings, $68,000.

The specacle of dilapidated two and three-story buildings on land every inch of which has its appreciable value, is all too common in that portion of Pittsburgh dedicated to trade and commerce. In all such instances, the natural relations are reversed. The company is not served, but serves, the owner merely waits and profits by waiting. The owners, assuming the "dog in the manger" attitude, will not improve and will sell only at prohibitive prices to the possible purchasers who would improve. This practice, should, as far as possible, be discouraged by law. The owners should be compelled to maintain some minimum value between their land and the buildings erected upon it, in the interest not only of justice, but of social progress. While the subject is one that is difficult to adjust, conditions are becoming so acute that some form of relief is required.

There is not a tenant in the city doing business in out-of-date buildings that would not welcome modern, up-to-date structures. Rents for business houses are much higher in Pittsburgh than elsewhere, and the cause is readily seen where the landlords endeavor to squeeze out returns on fictitious land values and buildings that have outlived their usefulness.

It is not necessary for land within the business zone to be crowded with skyscrapers, in fact, many of them are harmful. A limit should be placed on high buildings such as in Cleveland, Chicago and Boston have done. Berlin, Germany, limits buildings to five stories; Chicago's limit is twenty stories. A safe limit and a reasonable one for Pittsburgh would be fifteen stories. With a major portion of the land in the business section occupied with modern, five to eight-story buildings, and the inflated land values punctured, the result would be beneficial for the landlord, tenant, and community at large. Land suitable for manufacturing purposes is rated higher proportionately for its use than the land used for trade and commerce, and has reached such a condition in our city that some drastic measures must be taken to right the matter. The most suitable land for such purposes is that lying along our rivers, which also means our railroads. While the entire district is overrated, none stands out so glaring, so unreasonable, and so prohibitive in price as the district between 12th street and 33rd street and Liberty avenue and the Allegheny river, the most suitable district for all purposes in the metal lines, yet the exorbitant prices demanded for it strangles the unfortunates now located there and drives the newcomer to distant places where sane views are held of land values. Within the district bounded the assessed land value is slightly over twenty million dollars; of this 30 per cent is owned by families whose attitude on leases and exorbitant sale prices have done more to drive out small industries than all other causes combined. Land having the same advantage, in any city east of the Mississippi river can be purchased for not more than 50 per cent of the prices being asked here. A district such as this is ideal for bee-hive building, generally known as power building, where light manufacturing can be conducted in fire-proof structures of six to eight stories, where floor space could be had from 20 cents to 30 cents per square foot. The prices at present, in the few that are here, range from 60 cents to $1.00. It is not a question of crowded conditions that is causing the high prices for the land it poorly utilized as a tour of the city will show acres of land lying idle while not one-tenth is put to the most economic use. Ramshackle buildings and dilapidated dwellings, unfit for habitation, are numerous, while one-story manufacturing plants are trying to meet the expenses of four-story lots, and added to this is the high charges for railroads. When the railroads make a purchase of land for siding purposes, to meet the requirements of manufacturing, they pay an exorbitant price, which in turn is capitalized, and this again must be met by a higher traffic rate to insure returns on the money invested.

While the land in the business zone is poorly utilized and conditions undersirable, land suitable for factory sites is in still more deplorable conditions. It is not bringing returns as it should, and the short sighted policy of the owners is responsible. Real estate brokers say that land for factory sites is held at from two dollars to five dollars per square foot, location and railroad facilities determining the price. Can a manufacturing concern be expected to pay those prices when just as suitable land, with probably better shipping rates, can be had in other cities from twenty-five cents to one dollar per square foot? Whatever value lies in this property is owed to the community. A great portion of it is owned by those who have displayed no intellectual or moral quality in acquiring it and no form of service was rendered. The only talent displayed was in handing it from one generation to another.

Meanwhile, the growth of population, the ever swelling tides of travel and trade, the expenditure of public money on payments, sidewalks, lights, fire and police protection, filtered water, in a word, all the manifold activities of the community at large increased and enhanced the value of these estates. Of the huge unearned increment of value the owners returned each year a small pittance in the way of taxes. The inadequacy of this return does not require any special argument. Since ordinary processes of taxation fail in such cases, the question arises whether some method should not be devised for returning to the public which creates it a larger fraction of increase of value. Under the present system individuals are virtually permitted to tax the people and, too often, such individuals continue on reaping the benefits created by the community without any fulfillment and, perhaps, without any recognition of their social obligation.

Whatever may be said of the undersirable conditions in the business and manufacturing districts, the fault is partially attributable to the community that failed to enact preventative legislation. On the other hand, the cause of prohibitive prices for residence land is chargeably solely to the people of Pittsburgh.

If conditions were not so pitiful it would be supremely ridiculous that Pittsburgh, a city having within its confines some of the ablest business men, the brightest professional men, and the most learned scholars and students of governmental affairs, should tolerate the abominable laws that were in force for years, classifying real estate, laws that have placed Pittsburgh today as a city having the highest priced residence land of any city in the United States, Manhattan Island excepted. There can surely be nothing to boast of in saying that the wage-earners, who are the bone and sinew of any community, and more especially of "the workshop of the world" should have to pay twice the price for a small lot that he would pay in any other manufacturing city.

For years Pittsburgh has been penalizing people for erecting homes and doubly rewarding those who were holding land out of use, the community creating values higher and higher as the city enlarged and its needs for land became greater, while the owner of idle land was permitted to raise a few cabbage and pasture his cow and pay one-half the tax rate, the mill man paid for his four-room habitation, called a "residence," the agriculturalist, meanwhile getting rich at the community's expense. The situation was becoming intolerable when the civic bodies finally awoke and had the classification act annulled. That the annulling of the classification act will have some beneficial effect there is no doubt, but the damage done can only be partially repaired until further legislation be enacted, making it no longer possible to have individual aggrandizements reaped from activities of the community.

Residence values in any community are social only, the locations selected by the wealthy being those which pleases them. The price is seldom the determining factor, they paying exclusive prices for exclusiveness, the main consideration being to live among their friends and social equals. In this respect, Pittsburgh differs little from other cities, particularly in land values, the price being set to hold off undersirables. As the scale of wealth descends the corresponding values of other cities goes up until the level of the poorest working man is reached where is found a price that is almost double to that found elsewhere. Land prices of forty dollars per foot front here are no exception on improved streets, yet the average price for the wage-earner's cottage is twenty-five dollars per foot front in almost every inland city. The skilled mechanics pay thirty to thirty-five dollars per foot on streets with all city improvements, elsewhere, while like conditions cannot be had under sixty dollars per foot front in Pittsburgh. If there were no vacant land within the city limits, the opinion may be held that the supply did not equal the demand, but such is not the case. There are hundreds of acres of vacant land unplotted, held in acreage by those who wish to reap a harvest from that which they do not sow.

This acreage is not confined to one ward or section of the city, but will be found in the east end wards, Squirrel Hill, having millions of dollars' worth of unoccupied land and the South Hills and North Side, having an abundance to provide comfortable home sites for thousands. Idle land is useless and the more that is held out of use the higher will the charge be for that which is in use both for prospective home builder and the tenant in the overcrowded district in which he is compelled to have his home.

Allen Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests of New York, on this subject, said:

"I hold no brief for the man who owns land he will not improve, worse than the miser who hords gold and thus keeps it from circulation, more culpable than the capitalist who spends his wealth for his own pleasure, is the land owner who, for distant profit, withholds from use land that the exigencies of the community require. The corroding cares, ill health, stunted growth, and inequality of opportunity which haunt the habitations of the poor in our cities may well be laid at his door, and I shall make no effort to relieve him of responsibilities which his ownership has entailed upon him, and which he has been unwilling to assume. Ownership of land carries with it corresponding burdens. The welfare of the race may be jeopardized through the selfish policy of land owners. The voters of the future are the children of today." Take from them what they need now for normal growth and development and when they reach man's estate they will take from you or your children all that land which you are now holding from them."

There are quantities of unimproved land the price of which can be maintained on a reasonable level, a question that our Planning Commission could take care of. They ought not to wait until the land speculator fastens his talons upon it. There is sufficient land available that could be made desirable home districts for the wage-earner. The problem has been

handled successfully in Berlin, where the city not only provided suitable quarters for the workman, but made a profit in so doing. If the Planning Commission has not the power to do this, that authority should be granted them. That individualistic dogma that property rights must not be interfered with must be overcome for the benefit of the community. Property rights are not so sacred that personal rights and private property must defer when the needs of the community demand it. Cheap land is essential to the proper housing of the workingman whereon he can build a low cost four or five-room house with sanitary conditions, plenty of air and light. If built in rows having short depth lots of sixty to seventy feet, the twenty foot alley, so numerous in our city and entirely useless, could be eliminated, substituting therefor a three foot alley between each tier of lots, for rear entrance. This will not only economize the use of land where it is costly, but will prove a saving in cost of construction as well.

There is not a district in the older sections of the city in which there is not plenty of lots that could be used to better advantage both for the owner and for the tenant. There can be found plots of ground that could contain eight or more houses that have one building, generally in the center of the plot, it one time filling its mission stately and properly, but long since outlived its day and use, while the heirs abide their time hoping to avail themselves of the pressing demand for more land, and the neighboring tenantry giving to an exact landlord their hard earned wages for the privilege of occupying a few rooms in unsuitable surroundings.

That Pittsburgh has been neglecting the workmen's homes can easily be seen in the number of building permits for new dwellings in the past five years. The total number of four and five room dwellings were 1494, while the seven rooms and upwards were 4089. If the ratio were reversed, it would be more in keeping with the demands of the community. In the Lawrenceville section alone, there are hundreds of tenants looking for modern four room houses at reasonable rents, but none are available, while vacant lots abound, innumerable lots are occupied by ramshackle buildings, old sheds and dilapidated, unsanitary stables.

There is no use in closing our eyes to the facts that exist. They must be coped with and corrected.

That the city is hampered by its topography is unfortunate. That the city is hampered by its land owners is deplorable. That the city should continue to be hampered and injured by the latter in inexcusable and unnecessary.

The remedy is at hand; the application has been tried on other patients having a similar ailment and has been found to be a quick and permanent cure. The only disagreeable sounds heard were, not from the patient, but from the army of those who reaped but did not sow.

Stop penalizing industry. Stop making production bear the burden of taxation. Make it unprofitable to hold land out of use and it will prove profitable both to capital and labor.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This will require the city to have needed legislation. A law should be enacted permitting the city of Pittsburgh to place on improvements a rate of taxation 50 per cent. of that placed on land, the same to become effective on a 10 per cent. reduction covering a period of five years. A law should be enacted to provide a proper method of valuation and assessment of all easements or franchises enjoyed by any public serivece corporations for the use of any highways in the city of Pittsburgh. A law should be enacted granting the city of Pittsburgh the right to assess and tax all real estate owned by railroads, street railways, light, heat and power companies, telegraph and telephone companies, or any and all public utilities companies now except, including rights of way of the same.

The department of assessors should be held to a strict accounting for the performance of the duties devolving upon it. It should be given the protection of the civil service. Men appointed to office for a brief term cannot accomplish the best results as assessors when uncertain of their tenure.

Assess all real estate annually, adopt the latest devices to accomplish the greatest efficiency. The roll of real estate assessments should be published annually, according to wards or districts as deemed advisable, and a small fee charged to cover the cost of publication. This would let the public know that each one is paying their proper proportion.

A new order is at hand; we are to have new laws, new ideals. Change is always dreaded by some, but as long as it meets with the approval of the majority, it need cause no fear. There is no need of revolution, but a little evolution will not be out of place. Pittsburgh's future is bright; there is a shining goal ahead; urge on towards it. Cast off pessimism; cheer up. Pittsburgh is still the "workshop of the world."

In explanation of the "system," Mr. Burns said:

The tax rate on all buildings should be fixed at only 50 per cent. of the rate on land. To raise all present city revenues an average rate of 15 mills has been assessed in Pittsburgh. A tax of 18 mills on land and 9 mills on buildings would raise the present revenues, at the present assessed value of the land which is practically twice that of the buildings. An increase of 3 mills on land would raise the same amount as has been raised by the six mills by which it is proposed to decrease the rate on buildings. In order to allow adjustment of investments and prevent hardships, this change of rate should spread over five years. The first year the rate on buildings should be reduced to 90 per cent. of that on land; the second year, 80 per cent. and so on by reductions of 10 per cent. a year until 50 per cent. is reached in five years.

Those benefited by having the tax on buildings would be:

All renters—for the reduction in taxes on buildings will decrease rents to the same extent.

Manufacturers—they can secure cheaper land, and after building, taxes will be far less than in other cities.

Every property owner—if he has built an improvement worth more than half the value of his land.

Every real estate broker—real estate transactions would be stimulated.

The laboring man—building and industry would be increased and work be more plentiful.

The city—Pittsburgh will replace slums with homes and factories.

Mr. Brown: Have you folks considered the subject of rental in your tabulation? What is a fair rental for a man who has improved his property by the construction of buildings?

Mr. Burns: At the present time, we feel that the rentals are not high, considering the price he has to pay for land. We have gone into a very thorough investigation as to what land can be bought for and for what buildings can be put up, and we find that the rents charged in Pittsburgh are not exhorbitant. But we also found that the land, as compared with other cities is excessively high priced.

Mr. Brown: What net income should an owner of real estate in Pittsburgh receive?

Mr. Burns: I should think that a fair return upon an investment would be about six per cent.

Mr. Brown: Take the Frick lot, for a concrete case, what would Mr. Frick do with that lot today?

Mr. Burns: He should improve the lot.

Mr. Brown: Improve it how?

Mr. Burns: You mean what sort of a building?

Mr. Brown: How would he improve that lot?

Mr. Burns: If I owned that lot I should try to enter into some arrangement with the railroad to put a nice terminal for suburban service there.

Mr. Brown: That happens to be that particular lot. Take the lots of these three-story houses, now. What would you do with those?

Mr. Burns: I should put warehouse property on them.

Mr. Brown: What does warehouse property pay in Pittsburgh?

Mr. Burns: You mean as to rent?

Mr. Brown: What kind of warehouses?

Mr. Burns: I agree with you that we cannot get a price that will bring people here to use them.

Mr. Brown: Don't you get right down to the fact that you cannot build buildings that will bring a fair return?

Mr. Burns: You cannot get a fair return on buildings under the price at which land is held.

Mr. Brown: Is a man entitled to a fair return on the value of the land and building?

Mr. Burns: The price of land and the value of the land may be very different. Downtown really is almost stagnated in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Brown: The supply exceeds the demand? Take your office.

Mr. Burns: If we could get our land rates down—

Mr. Brown: Doesn't the law of supply and demand govern the value of the land? You couldn't expect people to come and buy land in the heart of Pittsburgh the same as they would in Newark.

Mr. Burns: Take Cleveland and Baltimore which are not small places. Should we not expect to have people come here and buy land somewhere near the same?

Mr. Brown: You may have better facilities than those other cities. It is impracticable to compare one city with another. Take Market street in Philadelphia for instance, the square between Chestnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth, worth millions of dollars. We have four-story houses that now net us four per cent. To improve that square would cost us millions of dollars and we could only get two and a half per cent. What are we to do there?

Mr. Burns: I am not speaking of land in Philadelphia.

Mr. Brown: You have the same thing here.

Mr. Burns: It is a good deal worse. We have to pay twice as much for the land.

Mr. Brown: As I catch your thought, it is an elaboration of the Henry George idea.

Mr. Burns: The Henry George proposition is similar in that it would compel improvements and force land into use. But in addition, the Henry George theory would take all the value out of land for any private owner. This proposition would not take the value of the land off the private owner, but would help him to get a reasonable return on his land.

Mr. Brown: I am trying to get your thought. If you tear down the two and three story houses and build eight and ten story buildings, who is going to occupy them?

Mr. Burns: A man would have to pay less tax because he put some of his capital in buildings, instead of land.

Mr. Brown: Wherever there has been a demand for a large office building, a large office building has been built. Isn't that the best evidence of the fact that your large office buildings are paying?

Mr. Burns: As far as the large buildings are concerned, that may be true. I know it is impossible to rent at the figures they can in other cities.

Mr. Brown: I agree with you that the unearned increment is a serious matter. I don't see how you could compel a man to build a property unless there is a prospect of a fair return.

Mr. Burns: Take Baltimore, Cleveland—

Mr. Brown: These are special cities with special railroad facilities and a hundred other facilities that cannot be applied to Pittsburgh.

Mr. Burns: It is generally applied in German cities.

Mr. Brown: Yes, I know it is. A man cannot sweep the streets in Geramny unless he has served three years in the army. My experience has taught me that you cannot use Germany as a criterion. Where would you put the additional tax?

Mr. Burns: Put it on land.

Mr. Brown: The fellow who owns the land would have to pay the tax,—take it out of one pocket and put it in another?

Mr. Burns: Different authorities agree that the tax on buildings can be easily transferred, but you put the tax on the land it is not easily transferred. The man who owns the land would have to pay the tax. It is a very different proposition from taking it out of one pocket and putting it in another. Put it on the land that is getting the benefit out of the growth of the community. If you put it on the building, then you put it on the tenant.

MR. C. K. ROBINSON, City Solicitor, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: There are only two or three matters to which I desire to call your attention. The first is with reference to taxation of manufacturing companies.

It has always seemed to me that while it is proper to tax manufacturing companies because of the franchise right given to them as a corporation, it is not right to put them on a parity with all other classes of corporations in Pennsylvania. I want to call your attention to the fact that manufacturing companies are the basis of taxation of all State and county revenues, as they increase and multiply the sources of taxation. It has been a policy of the State of Pennsylvania to exempt those things from local taxation which are taxed by the State, and it is true in the case of manufacturing companies that all the respective corporate municipal bodies of the State have seen fit to tax them, and the State puts them on an equal parity with all other types of corporations in respect to taxation. It seems to me that while it might be fair and reasonable to tax them a mill or two mills because they have a charter and should pay for it, it is not fair to put them on the same basis as other corporations.

With reference to suggestions as to the incorporation of companies,—dispensing with the ten per cent. which is required to be paid in at the time the company is incorporated. At the present time, the suggestion is to require fifty per cent. of the amount of capital stock to be subscribed,—page 27.

Mr. Brown: That is before they commence building.

Mr. Robinson: Yes.

Mr. Brown: Not before they get a charter.

Mr. Robinson: Yes. As I understand it, the question here is to raise the whole question of whether they should be a change in respect to the law in this matter. My own opinion is that Pennsylvania has always stood well-known as one of the best incorporation States in the country, and if it is impossible to improve in this direction, so much the better. It seems to me personally that there should be no lessening of the requirement as to the payment of ten per cent. at the time of application for the charter, and as to imposing the additional requirement of fifty per cent. of the capital stock that is by way of subscription,—I understand before a company can actually transact business,—that also would seem to me to be a proper requirement. I simply want to suggest that it doesn't seem to me that the fifty per cent. of the amount of capital stock should stand alone and that the other should be repealed, because, as you are well aware, it is easy enough to get persons to subscribe, but to merely make the subscription, would be of no real value to the persons who loaned the money to the company on security of the subscription, as there would be no way of investigating the financial standing. I merely want to suggest that that should not stand alone. It might be well to add it to the ten per cent., or possibly an increased percentage.

Now, as to the requirements in connection with the issue of property which are found in section 21, on page 69 to 71, the suggestion is in line with what other States have considered,—some of the most advanced States,—and for that reason I think it deserves consideration. I doubt, however, the wisdom of applying a principle of that type by having two appraisers appraise the property of all types of corporations, as a general principle. In dealing with corporations in which the public at large are interested, such as public utilities, it seems to me it would be wise to have a provision providing for appraisers—

Mr. Brown: Appointed by whom?

Mr. Robinson: I don't suggest any change in that respect. I think it is entirely proper to have them appointed by the State officials. I don't believe it would be wise to apply a principle of that type universally to all types of corporations.

Mr. Brown: This is not intended to apply to all types, only corporations for porfit; utilities, building and loan and so on are exempted from the provisions of this Act.

Mr. Robinson: I think the principle could more fittingly be applied to some not included in the Act. It seems to me I wouldn't apply this as a universal principle. It would be better to have the directors of the corporation, at the time the stock is issued for property, to file an affidavit. They know better than an appraiser who might be appointed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth the history of the property and more of the reasons for inducing them to consider it as an element of value, and hold them personally responsible. I think there might be a suggestion that it was not wise to make even the appraisal of the Secretary of the Commonwealth final. Of course we all know that through the close association that sometimes exists between political bodies and large corporations, the element of personal interest might enter and have more or less effect upon the matter. The only suggestion I have to make in this connection is. that with this class of corporations which is specially covered here, it might be well to dispense with the necessity and expense, the delay and inconvenience and annoyance attendant upon the appointing of these appraisers and require that the directors themselves make affidavit to the fact that it was worth the amount of money, and if it was proven that the directors were not unanimous in the matter then provide that the appraisers be appointed. In other words, if, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, four voted for and three against, and that was manifest to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, then let it be made necessary to have an appraiser appointed by the Commonwealth.

MR. EDWARD SMITH:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: It seems to me a somewhat difficult matter to come here before you and make any suggestions in relation to this Act as a whole, and I am quite unprepared to make any verbal suggestions. I am willing to make some suggestions, however. I went over this Act very carefully and it seems to me the first suggestion I want to make is right in the second paragraph:

"Section 2. A corporation may be formed for any lawful business purpose (or purposes) except that of insurance, other than title insurance, building and loan, banking, or any other business intended to derive profits from the loan and use of money, public service, or any business which shall need to condemn lands or occupy highways."

I think I very strongly approve of the suggestion you make in the note, that the corporation should not be limited to one purpose. Now, section 2d, "A corporation may be formed for any lawful business purpose (or purposes)" * * * . I don't approve of that personally. I think there are many lawful purposes for which there should not be any incorporation. I think lawyers, real estate brokers, stock brokers, and so forth, men upon whose personal character and integrity the business should depend, should not be incorporated. I think that the provision is too broad.

Mr. Brown: Wouldn't that be within the discretion of the Governor? Couldn't he refuse such a charter on the ground of public policy?

Mr. Smith: How can he, when it is stated it is for a lawful purpose?

Mr. Brown: Governor Pennypacker did it on the decision of Mr. Carson, the Attorney General, because it was against public policy.

Mr. Smith: What class?

Mr. Brown: I don't recall now.

Mr. Smith: Neither do I, but it seems to me that while the Governor may refuse any special charter, I don't see how he could refuse a charter to all classes of people.

Mr. Brown: I drew that amendment because the State of Pennsylvania taxed distilling companies, before they came into Pennsylvania and enforced the incorporation of distilling companies. They couldn't incorporate by name, and it was put in that way to cover any lawful purpose.

Mr. Smith: Hadn't they better be gotten at by amendment to the laws in relation to taxation? I am assuming that this corporation Act for all businesses is a serious matter. I don't think we will ever reach any satisfaction in this corporation matter until we have uniform corporation law in every State. I think this is a step in advance, but I would not incorporate people for "any lawful purpose."

No, the next paragraph, "except that of insurance, other than title insurance, building and loan, banking, or any other business intended to derive profit from the loan and use of money, pubilc service, or any business which shall need to condemn lands or occupy highways."

It appeared in the newspapers, instigated by my friend, Mr. Irons, that my partner, Mr. Beal, and I would appear here as representing a Philadelphia Company and the Pittsburgh Railway Company. We didn't appear here for that purpose. We are merely here for the purpose of showing our interest in the general corporation Act.

I want to call your attention to the corporation Act as to what is meant by Public Service. I don't know that you have anything in the laws of this State or anything in this Act that enables us to define public service. The paragraph following, * * * which shall need to condemn lands or occupy highways." In the way we assume it, a public service corporation has the right of eminent domain, either to a limited or a greater extent; but still that does no thelp us to define public service. Over on the south side here, I happen to be connected with the Monongahela City Inclined Plane Company. I have always assumed that a public service company, and yet it has no right to eminent domain. Street car companies are public service corporations. Is a taxicab company? I don't know,—the taxicab hasn't the right of eminent domain,—and yet it is distinctly a public service. There is no business I know of that is any more for public service than a hotel company. Yet, is that a public

service corporation? I want to call your attention to the great necessity that where you do define you should define with accuracy.

John ———— said there was nothing more important for human convenience than legislation. He might have said this knowing the difficulty of drawing an Act of Assembly. Yet I know people who get up at five o'clock in the morning and draw one before breakfast.

Mr. Brown: It makes business for the lawyers, after all.

Mr. Smith: Mr. Brown, neither you or I approve of that sentiment.

Now, coming back to the paragraph, * * * "to derive profit from the loan and use of money." Now, of course, I know what the draughtsman meant. I suppose he meant that to apply to banks or trust companies; and yet, do you know of any business corporation in this country that does not make a profit out of the use of money? Is there any corporation that doesn't make a profit out of the use of money? Therefore, when you come to the matter of definition, isn't that to be considered?

Mr. Brown: The use of money as money.

Mr. Smith: That is what you mean.

Mr. Brown: Let me make a statement. For three years the Bar of this State was asked for suggestions for amendments to the corporation law. You and I know well that there has been a continuous complaint ever since the Act of 1874. I think this committee received about twenty some replies before this Act was drafted. I concluded that the only way to get the Bar interested was to give them a head they could hit at, so this Act was drafted, and the Bar was notified that it was simply a tentative Act and for the purpose of inviting criticism. I am not wedded to that Act. That committee may never report it.

Mr. Smith: If I am discussing matters that you have already considered, don't hesitate to stop me.

Mr. Brown: We are very glad to have your views.

Mr. Smith: I am willing to admit to you that I have had that Act on my desk for months, and I didn't look at it until Mr. Irons called me up on the 'phone the other day; and what called my attention to it was the fact that this Committee was going to hold their meeting in Pitsburgh. I don't believe I would have looked at it otherwise.

Now, there is another thing in that section, paragraph "E," the amount of capital stock. You didn't fix it, I suppose, merely as a matter of convenience, but you had better fix the par value there at $100.

Then, when you come to the purpose of the corporation, page 31, paragraph "G,"—"to carry on its corporate business, or so much thereof as is convenient, beyond the limits of this State, "I wouldn't put that in the corporation Act, I don't believe. In other words, I was told some years ago that the State of Kentucky passed a special Act incorporating a railroad company upon the condition that it should not build a railroad in the State of Kentucky. Now, that isn't this idea. I think we should leave that off. I think when we get uniform corporation acts, it will be a very simple matter to regulate the doing of business of a corporation in some other State. I would cut that out as to doing certain business outside of the State.

There is another thing I don't approve of,—putting the increase of capital stock and bonds in the amendments of the charater. I think our method set forth in this pamphlet is an extremely good one as far as the increase of indebtedness is concerned and of the capital stock. While, of course, the increase of the capital stock is an amendment to the charater, I don't believe the increase of indebtedness is, and I believe it would be better to leave those provisions as they are.

I want to call your attention to the meaning of this Act as I take it. If I don't state it right, let me know at once. Upon the question of the increase of indebtedness, in the first place it provides that there shall not be any increase of indebtedness beyond the assets of the corporation. If the assets are of a greater value than the par value of the capital stock, you can go beyond the amount of the capital stock, and if the assets are less, you are limited to the amount of your assets.

Mr. Brown: Isn't that a fair system?

Mr. Smith: Yes, but what is the effect of this? A corporation is organized with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. It buys a piece of real estate and wants to put up a manufactory to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. How is it going to do it? It can only borrow to the extent of ten thousand dollars. It cannot borrow to the extent of ninety thousand dollars, although when it gets done it will have a plant of a valuation of ten and ninety thousand, which will be a hundred thousand. But its borrowing capacity is limited to ten thousand dollars, because the assets it has are ten thousand in the bank. That isn't what you mean.

Mr. Brown: Wouldn't the building itself be an asset?

Mr. Smith: No, sir.

Mr. Brown: Wouldn't the building, together with the assets in the bank tend to make up the total assets?

Mr. Smith: I assume that is what you mean. It would be whatever the assets of the corporation were at the time. That is that proposition. You don't mean what you say.

Then another thing, you know that there has never been a more iniquitous thing, I mean in its results, than the relation of the increase of indebtedness to the capital stock. You know all over this State street car companies and all sorts of public utility companies increase their capital stock merely for the purpose of getting out sufficient bonds to build their roads. Now you are going right back to the vicious system, and making a relation between the capital stock and bonds. I don't think there is any more reason why a corporation should be held to the amount of its indebtedness than the individual. We know that when a bank or anybody else lends to the individual, they rarely look at the security. When they lend to the corporations they look at the basis of increase which is submitted to them in the shape of a bond. I think that when we begin to teach people that have money to loan that they be just as careful in their investigations of the securities of corporations, we have made a long step forward in solving this corporation problem. When you can get the people of a community to place their investments in the capital stock or bonds of a corporation you have helped a whole lot, and you will not have much water in their stocks or bonds. I feel very deeply upon this question of the relation of the bonds to the capital stock.

Mr. Brown: While you are turning leaves, you will note I said many of these paragraphs are merely for criticism. I am not wedded to this Act and we wish it understood that it is not our infant. The paragraphs in many of which are errors, are the result of suggestions by various people, and are only for the purpose of inviting criticism.

Mr. Smith: I would assume that in drafting an Act of this kind there are many difficulties to be overcome. I know the difficulty well and I appreciate it.

Mr. Brown: These are suggestions that have been made by different people. I thought this was the best way to bring them out in order to develop them in a systematic manner.

Mr. Smith: I am only going to speak of one more thing, and if you will allow me I will put all these suggestions in the form of a brief. I think all through this Act you put too great a liability upon the directors of a company. We all know that the directors of a company are not ordinarily criminal. We have all agreed,—public opinion has agreed,—that the methods of doing large business today, and even small business, is through a corporation. Some of us are interested in corporations and some sit on boards. We all know that the directors are pretty well-off wealthy men who are trying to do right; and yet, under that Act, I wouldn't sit on the board of any corporation in the State of Pennsylvania. You might be subjected to the pains and penalties of a criminal prosecution, or you might be likely to lose your reputation as men of honor. I am not going to take the trouble to call your attention to the paragraph, but I think it is too great, and I don't think you could get men to sit on boards of corporations unless they had absolute control and saw that they would not be interfered with by anybody and that there would never be anybody to raise a question as to the propriety of what they had done.

Another question I am going to call attention to is as to the limitations as to the ownership of stock in other corporations by corporations incorporated here. I think we all recognize the fault there is in corporations owning stock; but I don't believe we quite reach it here by limiting it to twenty per cent. I don't know what you are going to do or how you are going to do it, and I haven't any suggestions to make on the subject. We recognize the evil there is in permitting corporations to own stock of all sorts of corporations indefinitely, but I think you are making too drastic a limitation when you only permit them to own twenty per cent. of the capital stock of any other corporation.

Mr. Brown: Is there any real need for a change of our corporation laws. Wouldn't it be better to allow them to go along with the decisions as they are?

Mr. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Brown: That is your thought?

Mr. Smith: Yes. I think our corporation law has been rather hindered by legislation. I remember when I came to the Bar thirty or forty years ago that the capital stock of corporations was limited. I think it was a good thing. But now we have gone on,—and you know that when we came to the Bar, corporations could not be created for retail business. I believe if I had my way I would not permit today an incorporation of any retail business. I think the old Act of 1874 was an extremely good corporation Act, and we have only been forced into the present chaos of our corporation Act by the legislation in other States.

Mr. Brown: Do you think we can eliminate that chaos and improve this condition by any present legislation?

Mr. Smith: I don't know. I don't see any reason why it is not a good thing to modify the provisions of the Acts of Assembly.

Mr. Brown: Do you think we are wise in limiting it to private business corporations, or should we bring in general corporations?

Mr. Smith: I think you are wise in that way.

Mr. Brown: In looking over that Act, Mr. Smith, you will find there is quite a few mistakes in the repeat sections.

MR. J. H. BEAL:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission: I am glad to hear Mr. Brown say as he did that this act is entirely tentative, as it makes it much easier to make the observation I have in mind. There are two really important questions I would like to speak about and perhaps two or three more that are merely incidental.

I understand this act to contain a provision that ten per cent. is to be paid at the time of application for charter, and that provision as to the subscription of nfty per cent. of the capital stock at the time of doing business. Also a paragraph as to the creation of corporations for any lawful purpose. I believe that is the language of the Act of 1901,

with the addition here being that it may be a creation for more than one purpose.

I am in favor of allowing more than one lawful purpose to be included. The one result of not permitting that in is to require in enterprises, perhaps, to be carried on by two or three or more corporations, although all of these, perhaps, taken together, are required for the successful carrying on of the enterprise. I see no reason, therefore, why it should not be all included in one.

There is a paragraph here in regard to the preferred stock issued to the same extent as now, but it provides for an increase of preferred stock—page 79, Section 25.

My suggestion to you is this. That is, after the issue of preferred stock has been made, you are then to provide for a further increase, it seems that preferred stockholders as a body should have a vote on that. In other words the preferred shareholder should not have his preference diminished by the addition of more stock without a vote of the majority of the preferred stockholders. I think it is a good idea that the preferred stockholder should have a vote, and if you are going to increase the amount, you should give him a vote on the question.

Then you have a provision,—page 59, Section 15, lease by a corporation of its entire corporate property or part. I think the power to make a lease of the corporate property, —the real object, as I take it, is this,—to enable a corporation to make a lease of its business and turn it over accepting a fixed rental for a period of years, in lieu of the business being carried on at the risk and for the profit of the stockholders. I suggest that where that power is of so important a character, that it would be best to give the power to not less than two-thirds. In other words, if a corporation owns the majority of the stock of another company carrying on a like business, it may then come in and use that stock for the purpose of leasing another property, fixing the rental as the income of the minority of the stockholders and putting upon them the burden to show that there are actual fraud. I think that should be more than a majority.

I would also suggest that some provision similar to that contained in the Amendment of 1876 authorizing the sale of all of the property and franchises of a corporation be included in this present Act.

There is further provision here,—page 61, Section 16, authorizing corporations out of their surplus or net profits to grant allowances or pensions to employes for faithful services, and so forth, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to directors or officers of any such corporation.

I think the ignoring of the directors, of course, is entirely proper; but to say no officer shall be included, I think would be a mistake, because you will find in large corporations where this provision would be availed of, there are men who have spent perhaps their whole lives with the company, and are just the persons who should have the benefit of such a provision; and to generally prohibit it being done for any officer, would undoubtedly restrict the benefits of the provision. And that brings me to the discussion of one of the important matters, rather an important question that this act raises. This refers to the capital stock and bonds to be issued by the corporation and ownership of shares and stock of other corporations.

I will first speak of the ownership of the stock of other corporations.

It strikes me this way. Personally I believe it would be better if the ownership of shares of stock were not vested in corporations. But then, while true theoretically, would not work out practically. The first reason is that the corporations that do business here are subject not only to the government of their origin but they have to do business in perhaps ten or twenty, or maybe thirty or forty other States all having dissimilar laws and all having different taxation system applicable to corporations, and the larger the corporation gets the more impracticable is it to take up its capital stock and have its assets in each one of these places where it may do business and undertake to deal with it in all these different jurisdictions; and therefore in view of the way in which our country is split up into various different governments, it becomes directly necessary in the carrying on of large enterprises that a certain extension should be carried on in a separate State by a different corporation from that which may be carrying on the same business in some other State. A business that has been developed and carried on in this country has been built up on these lines, and I think it would be a mistake in dealing with it in such a way that would entirely destroy the plan upon which the corporation has been built up. In addition to that, Pennsylvania can only legislate for the shares of stock owned by its own corporation. If you make your laws so drastic and so limited that the corporation can not carry on its business, it will go elsewhere and organize. It may be possible to deal with the voting power of Pennsylvania corporations, that were owned by foreign corporations. That has been done to some extent in respect to corporations violating the State law, but it would be too big a deal to consider now. The point I want to make now is you have to consider the laws of other States and what other States permit corporations to do.

Down until 1901, there was no general power in Pennsylvania corporations to own shares of stock. The result was a very great loss of revenue to the Commonwealth by way of the bonus that would be paid on incorporations. For instance you take in the organization of a very large corporation here. There was no power in the Pennsylvania corporations to own shares of stock so as to enable them to carry on the business in the manner in which it was necessary, so they were forced to Jersey to incorporate there, and then that corporation couldn't own coal lands, and they had to come back to Pennsylvania and incorporate a coal company to own coal lands. The result was a loss to the State of Pennsylvania by way of the bonus. I think in all enterprises and business that is of a responsible character, that the desire of the citizens is to always use the Pennsylvania charter if they can. They will do it unless they are forced away for some substantial reason.

As a result, the Legislature of 1901 passed an Act which was a transcript of a similar provision in the laws of New Jersey giving general power to corporations to own shares of stock in other corporations and exercising power of the stock. We have gone on with that for ten years. I think it is a great mistake to reverse the policy of the State and go back to the situation we had prior to 1901, and drive the corporations to going outside of the State and organizing companies at Pennsylvania's expense.

There is one further suggestion in that direction. It permits ownership to the extent of twenty per cent. It makes a new provision,—that is, you provide at the end of the act, these sections 13 and 14, shall not be applicable to existing corporations. Then you repeal the Act of 1901 in which they have the right to hold and the right to vote.

Mr. Brown: That is a mistake I noted.

Mr. Beal: There is another question, and that is the issues of shares of stock and issues of bonds where it is issued for other than cash. The scheme as I gather it, is that where stock and bonds are to be issued for other than money, a report is to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Commonwealth appoints appraisers, and the appraisers determine the value of the property and the value of the assets of the corporation, and then bonds may be issued or stock may be issued in accordance with such appraisal.

I submit it is a great mistake to apply to private business corporations a plan of governmental control by men who shall supervise and determine the amount of bonds and the amount of stock they shall have and direct the assessment that shall be made. What I have said in regard to the right which corporations have in respect to issuing stock and bonds would apply equally here. I think you will have to view it with regard to the privileges in other States in framing your provisions here. I don't believe in the issues of water stock, nor I don't think they should be allowed to issue capital stock at random. I see no objection to requiring a corporation where it issues stock or bonds to prepare and file a statement setting forth the property which it is acquiring for which the stock is issued. Let that be a matter of public record. But when it comes to having a man appraise your assets, I think that is impracticable.

Let me submit it to you in this way. When a corporation needs to borrow money for which it issues bonds, it often happens that it needs it very badly; it has got to have it quickly. A system of having a valuation of the assets of a corporation made, will probably offer more delay. I have in mind an instance now, where the appraisal has been made of the assets of the corporation for the purpose of business negotiations. That appraisal has taken a large force of men since August,—about three months. In addition to that there would be great responsibility in this. Suppose it is a merchandise business,—here is a tremendous stock of goods to be valued. If it is an iron and steel business, its mines, its buildings, equipment, its merchandise of all classes and description,—there is no limitation to which such an appraisal might not be carried. And when you get down to the value of the assets of a corporation, it is a matter of opinion at least. No two men perhaps will be able to agree upon it. In the course of law, even so fixed a thing as real estate, is susceptible to very great variation; and haven't you found a high witness value it three times what a low witness put it at? In addition to that there is this thought. Very often a corporation has to issue bonds to raise money for the construction of another plant. It has got to make its arrangements to issue these bonds to secure that property before there is a particle of work done. For instance, there is a suggestion to build a railroad here in Allegheny county. It will cost perhaps two and a half million dollars. Before that can be started, the arrangements have to be made for the sale of these bonds. There is no property there you can value, and it is entirely impracticable to apply such an act as this to a situation of that kind. There has been no ———— in Pennsylvania, by reason of the issuance of bonds or stock under the laws as they exist today. Enterprises go wrong from various causes and fail. Stockholders and bondholders lose money. Of course that you cannot remedy by legislation. So I would suggest to you that it would be a mistake for the government to undertake to supervise and control the private business affairs of business corporations. There is one thing further in that same direction. This Act contains a provision for the filing of annual statements, provisions for the calling for special statements of corporations, and for the making of investigations by a governmental officer. I submit to you that if reports are to be required from private business corporations of their own affairs, they should be confidential. But there is no occasion at this time for the creation of a bureau which will supervise and investigate the affairs of corporations, such as those carrying on merchandise business, and all the private affairs that go to make up commerce.

There is one more suggestion I would like to make, and that has to do with the liability of a transferee of shares of stock under Section 29, Paragraph 3, and Section 39.

Section 39, page 105, makes a stockholder liable to creditors for the amount necessary to meet payment of the par value of the shares, and Section 29 (3), Page 89, makes the transferee a stockholder and also provides that the corpora-

tion may hold liable for calls and assessments a person registered on its books as the owner of shares.

I suggest there should be inserted in Section 39, an additional clause explicitly providing that where shares of stock are registered on the books of the company in the name of a pledgee or trustee as such, the pledgee or trustee shall not be personally liable in respect of such shares if the fact that he holds such shares as the pledgee or trustee, be indicated upon the face of the certificate.

I make this suggestion because it is a matter which has frequently arisen in connection with large corporate loans; and it is one of which every large trust company in the State and in other States, is greatly interested. The last statement of one of the Pittsburgh trust companies showed that it held as trustee under corporate mortgage securities, aggregating at par about one hundred and seventy million dollars. These securities are deposited under corporate mortgages under which bonds are issued and sold. In order that the right of such bondholders may be protected where the collateral consists of shares of stock, it is of course necessary that these shares be transferred on the books of the corporation into the name of the trustee, and I think the universal practice in recent years has been to transfer the shares upon the corporate books in the name of the trustee, adding some such clause as this, "As trustee and pledgee under an indenture made by"—then giving the name of the company, making the mortgage as the date of the instrument.

We have several times had serious questions arise in making connections with such issues as to whether they should be a liability upon the part of the trustee in the event that it turned out that the shares of stock which had been issued and fully paid, were, in point of fact, decided must be fully paid shares.

Under the present act as it stands, there would be some risk of the court ultimately deciding that there was a statutory liability upon the party registered as the owner, and I think it would be well in any event to put the matter beyond question as can very readily be done by inserting a clause to the effect I have suggested. This could result in no injury to the corporation or to creditors, for any one having knowledge of the registration is immediately advised of the company in whose name the shares are registered is, in point of fact, only trustee or pledgee, that the reference to the document creating such trust, points out necessarily the real owner.

MR. T. L. BOWN, representing the Westinghouse Machine Company.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I do not feel that I can make many practical suggestions as to the result of your labors here, after listening to the eminent gentlemen who have preceded me, but my experience has directed my view of the corporation question from a somewhat different angle from that which they occupy; I have thought about this question, of course, and such criticisms as I may make will be directed according to the theory which seems to underlie the Act, rather than practical suggestions.

The first matter which occurs to me is in Section 2, authorizing the formation of corporations for any lawful purpose or purposes.

I am rather inclined to agree with my friend, Mr. Smith, that there are some purposes which, perhaps, should be excepted. My opinion with respect to that section is that the present law is better, which limits a corporation to the right to incorporate for a particular purpose. It seems to me that the time is rapidly coming with this State,—not only this State, but other States,—must revise her public policy towards corporations. I don't think that a corporate form of organization is the proper one for many businesses, many small businesses. I know in my law practice I frequently discourage clients from forming corporations for carrying on a small business. It seems that the policy of the State should be toward discouraging that practice and limiting the formation of corporations to purposes of public service or for the carrying on of large businesses, which we all recognize, could not be conveniently carried on in any other way.

I might say that I recognize that we are dealing with a situation that hasn't sprung up in a day or over night; the community has been carrying on its business in this way for the greater part of a generation, or longer, and we cannot revise these things in our laws at a single instant. The changes in policy will have to be gradual.

Now as to the period of operation. Since 1874 we have allowed charters to be perpetual. That has always seemed to me to be a question for consideration. The State should retain in herself some power other than a mere by-laws power, which is frequently ineffectual; and it seems to me that some of the provisions they have in some of the western States, limiting charters to thirty years or fifty years, might be desirable. In the chartering of corporations, it gives the State some power which she otherwise could not have, and we must recognize that the State has got to acquire a right or power in dealing with corporations. The present doctrine practically prevents the State from exerting a power of regulation which she should have.

The provision on page 31, to take, hold and convey such real and personal property as the purposes of the corporation requires,—I think, under that provision that the present limitation should be retained in line with the views which I have just expressed.

Another question, as to the power of a corporation to hold stock in other corporations, which has been discussed here this morning. It seems to me that that power should be limited to the stock of corporations organized for the same purpose or a similar purpose. As it is at present, there is no limitation of that power. If you allow the incorporation of a corporation for "any lawful purpose" and allow it to acquire the stock of other corporations, you haven't got any limitation at all. Theoretically, and perhaps practically, also, it would be possible for a corporation to raise in the course of time that would own everything in the State.

The power of leasing property, also, it seems to me, is one in which there should be some regulation by the State, although that is perhaps not so necessary in the case of private business corporations as it is with public service corporations. We have in this State a class of street railways, where many of the corporations are leased to other corporations on long term leases, of nine hundred years or nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at a fixed rental, and in some cases the rental is guaranteed by other corporations; it becomes practically a guaranteed dividend on that stock for all time. It does not seem to me that any corporation should have the power to impose that charge on the future.

The provision as to the issuing of stock for property is a very vexed matter. I think your Commtitee has taken a step in the right direction by requiring an investigation by some officers of the Commonwealth. I think if we had had this provision before, it might have saved us a great deal of trouble that we have now. It has occurred to me, doubtless your counsel has considered the question, I am not sure whether or not that is throwing a judicial power upon an executive officer. I don't know whether that is the case or not. It simply occurred to me there might be a question there.

Mr. Brown: I think we would have the right to do it, but I very much doubt the propriety of it. I think it would consume a great amount of time and would be impracticable.

Mr. Bown: I know that if we had such a provision we would not have the condition such as exists in this State today. You will pardon me for mentioning this, but it is a matter with which I am familiar,—that is, taking what I think is perhaps the most glaring example,—the case of the Monongahela Street Railway Company, having a stock of $70,000,000 that is not represented by a dollar of cash, and a bond issue of $4,000,000 from which the road was built. If you had some provision requiring an investigation by the officers of the State, and if in addition to that you had a provision that the Commonwealth, or creditors or parties interested had the right of questioning that valuation, you would put a stop to that practice which I say is causing so much of our trouble today.

Mr. Brown: Suppose the directors were required to take an oath that the stock or bonds represented cash or its equivalent, don't you think that would prevent such a fault? Do you think any of the directors of the Monongahela road would take an oath that the stock and bonds represented cash, when it did not?

Mr. Brown: The President and Chief Engineer of the road did——

Mr. Brown: Did they append a statement of how it was made up?

Mr. Bown: No.

Mr. Brown: That is what they should be required to do.

Mr. Bown: If I am not mistaken, under the present law it is required, though it has not been enforced. It seems to me it is a good thing to take that out of the hands of the corporations and place it in the hands of the State officers, giving the State a measure of control over these matters. I wouldn't make that official valuation conclusive, but I would retain the right of questioning that valuation.

I might say, to bring my illustration to a conclusion, that the Monongahela Street Railway Company, organized ten or twelve years ago, never has earned much more than the interest on its bonds, but under the right of way which it exercises, it has paid between four and five per cent. on that seven million of stock ever since it was leased to the Consolidated Traction Company. It takes out at least a quarter of a million of dollars a year.

Mr. Brown: Which might be put in betterments?

Mr. Bown: Yes. There is probably a way of dealing with that in relation to public service corporations; of course this is to be dealt with by another bill; but I don't suppose your committee desires any discussion on these matters.

Section 50, of the proposed act, relating to reorganization,—it doesn't occur to me, Mr. Brown, that you have any limitation in that section. That is improved greatly, provided it don't exceed the combined capital stock of the old corporation. It might be very possible that they had a lot of watered stock. It doesn't seem to me that section covers this. I suppose it is an oversight.

I think that is all I have to suggest about this act. I haven't had a chance to go over it as carefully as I shall.

H. S. KIEHL, representing Jones and Loughlin Iron and Steel Company:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: I am a manufacturer. I want to give a concrete example, regarding the provision as to holding not more than twenty per cent. of the stock in other corporations, page 59, section 14.

There are incidental industries relating to the manufacture of steel that we are required to carry on, and they can best be carried on in the name of some other corporation, for the very good reason that the purpose for which a steel company was incorporated is that of manufacturing iron or steel, or both, but no other material or article of commerce. We are obliged to mine coal. We are obliged to "coke" the coal. We are obliged to quarry limestone for iron purposes. We don't

sell a spoonful of coal. We are not in the coal business. Should it become necessary in our business for the hiring of labor from a distant place to provide transportation facilities for the men, we are obliged to incorporate our own railway company; and all because of the limitation of the powers under our charter as a steel manufacturing company.

I presume it is necessary to regulate the holding of stocks, but where they are subsidiary companies required to carry on the business, I think there should be some exception. It is not fair to say to us, "You will have to buy your coal from a coal mining company." You have no more right to say that to us than you have to the farmer that he shall not haul his grain to market, but will have to give it to the tranportation company.

Mr. Brown: Are there many other industries in the same condition you are now?

Mr. Kiehl: I should think so, yes.

Another suggestion, that you don't drop the use of the word "company" for the incorporation. That is the old word, and everybody understands it.

As to the time of reports, I think all reports should be made at the same time.

Mr. Brown: You make your report to the Federal Government on December 31?

Mr. Kiehl: Yes.

Mr. Brown: That is your fiscal year?

Mr. Kiehl: Yes.

Mr. Brown: That is the way they should all be?

Mr. Kiehl: Yes.

Mr. Brown: We made that recommendation to the Legislature, but they didn't adopt it.

J. DENNY O'NEIL, Commissioner of Allegheny County:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear before your Committee, which has been appointed to consider and report upon the revision of the corporation and revenue laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as the representative of the Board for the assessment and revision of Taxes for the County of Allegheny and as a Commissioner of the County, and desire to submit the following suggestions relative to taxation and kindred subjects:

I respectfully recommend the passage of a law requiring the taxation of the real estate of public service or quasi-public corporations, as they are called, such as steam railroads, street railways, electric light and power companies, water, gas, telegraph, telephone bridge, express, incline and pipe line companies.

The law of this State today is that the real estate of such public corporations which is essential to the exercise of their corporate franchises, is not subject to local taxation because of the fact that the Legislature has not specifically imposed such taxation. This has been decided by our Supreme Court many times, and emphasized recently in Conoi Township Supervisors against the York Electric Power Plant Company, 222 Pa., 319. In that case the court seems to doubt the wisdom of the law which it states has existed for a period of over eighty years, but does not see how any distinction can be made between the case of this company and those of similar other public service corporations.

In the case of Pittsburgh vs. the Consolidated Gas Company, 34 Superior Court, 234, the Gas Company owned twelve acres of which the half was used for their gas plant, and the balance for dumping purposes, and it was decided that although this half was not in actual use, yet if the company contemplated using it in the future, it should be exempted from taxation. So we see that it is almost entirely within the power of the public service corporations, and not within the power of the taxing authority, to say what real estate of such corporations shall be taxed. That is all wrong. There is no reason why the real estate of hotel companies, market companies, printing companies, opera companies, grain elevator companies and many others of a similar nature should be taxed, and that of the public service corporations should escape. There is no real distinction between the two, except perhaps to say that there is more reason for subjecting the real estate of the public service corporation to taxation than that of the purely private corporation. And it is no answer to say that the public service corporation pays its real estate taxation by reason of the tax of the 8 mills on its gross receipts, as provided by the Act of June 1, 1889, for the taxation against real estate is 15 to 20 mills, depending on the locality of the land, and to that amount higher than the 8 mill tax.

In Pittsburgh, by the third section of the special law of January 4, 1859, the city is allowed to tax the real estate possessed by the railroad companies. This, of course, does not include water, gas, telephone and telegraph companies, and the many other public service corporations which have come into existence since that day. The county, however, has no power to levy a county tax on the real estate of such corporations, either within the city or outside the city limits in the boroughs and townships. Such a condition of affairs is ridiculous. If the real estate of some public corporations should be taxed, the real estate of all of them should be, and if all should be taxed the taxation should be by the county as well as by the city. The office buildings of the Philadelphia Company, on Sixth avenue, those of the Bell Telephone Company, on Seventh avenue, and of the Pennsylvania Lines, West, at the corner of Tenth and Penn avenue, and those of all water, light and power companies, and the emergency residences of employes of all water and light companies, are exempt. On the other hand the small property owner, with his four to eight room dwelling, is taxed from 80 to 100 per cent. on the full taxable value, and consequently, under present conditions, in the payment of his tax, he assumes a portion of the burden which these strong financial corporations escape. Certainly no public service corporation can justify the imposition of such a burden on the owners of real estate.

The Board of Tax Revision, after thoroughly considering the policy of the laws in other States, finds that this State has been practically alone in permitting such corporations to be relieved of the taxation on their real estate. The amount of exempt property in Allegheny county has grown to such an extent during the past decade as to work a positive hardship on the remaining taxable property. A reference to the report of Allegheny county to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for the year 1900 discloses an exempt valuation of real estate in the county of $67,303,255.00, and for 1912 of $186,304,380.00, or an increase of almost three hundred per cent. of exemptions in real estate. Of course, this amount includes other exempt property, such as churches, hospitals, schools, and municipal property, but there is no doubt that a careful analysis of the figures will show fully $100,000,000, of real estate owned by public service corporations, almost all of which yields a handsome return to their stockholders.

The present method of making triennial assessment has proved to be antiquated and inadequate, and I recommend it be abolished. It was supposed that this method was universal throughout the State, but it appears that it has not been in vogue in Philadelphia for the last fifty years. We should have a continuous system of assessment and re-assessment, based upon conditions as they exist from year to year, thus allowing adjustments from time to time as conditions seem to justify. I also recommend that the present Act, governing the tax revision board be amended so that it authorizes a small force of subordinate assessors who should be under civil service, and who should give all their time to the work. The work of these men will become more valuable each year, as their experience increases, and they will do with much greater efficiency the work now done by a large force of temporary assessors, which has proven very unsatisfactory. I also recommend a change in the present law which permits returns of assessors to be sworn to before either a subordinate assessor, justice of the peace, or notary public, and make it compulsory that all returns for State taxation be made direct to the Board of Taxation, or one of its subordinate assessors. Experience has proved that notaries and justices of the peace, as a rule, fail to make the necessary inquiries of the taxables, and in this manner large amounts are omitted from the State returns. Individuals who own any real estate, and who return bonds, mortgages or other evidences of indebtedness which are subject to taxation, and who do not see fit to pay their taxes, can escape payment because the law provides no proper penalties for a failure to pay, or proper methods for collection. This is true in a variety of cases, and the whole subject should be revised with the purpose in view of compelling a prompt payment of State taxes. With stringent laws governing the collection, probably 25 per cent. additional of the State tax could be collected in Allegheny county.

The subject of taxes is as difficult as it is important and vital to the prosperity of the community. From my experience as a public official, I am convinced that a just assessment of those properties now escaping taxation, which we have just considered, together with a more efficient administration of departments and offices, and the lopping off of many perquisites which now exist and which can only continue to exist because they are viewed in the light of political positions, and reward for party services, would result in a reduction of taxes instead of an increase. And I believe that if this Commission will recommend and secure laws for our State and its many counties, cities and boroughs, which will insure more efficient administration, it will not be necessary to increase taxation. Much of our system of government is very crude, and many of our laws were intended to meet conditions 100 years ago. Today, we are suffering from too many old laws which do not meet present day needs, and from many recent laws which give too much government. We have too many officials and too much dividend authority. I believe in a system which limits the number of elective officials, and thereby enables the adoption of the short ballot. This would enable the people to fix the responsibility upon the proper persons, and this would prove a strong inducement for them to administer their office in a fair, economical and honest manner. I submit the following examples as a few instances of the present unsatisfactory and expensive methods in municipal government: The office of the delinquent tax collector in Allegheny county has been in existece since 1861. It was perhaps suited for the county then, but it has outgrown its usefulness. In 1912, the sum of $729,425.60 county tax became delinquent and was sent to the delinquent tax office for collection. On this sum the collector receives ten per cent. of what is collected. This office could be abolished and the delinquent taxes collected by the treasurer, as under the present arrangement his regular force of employess could collect the delinquent tax, and the ten per cent. penalty would go to the county, and would, no doubt, amount to forty or fifty thousand dollars in additional revenue, annually.

Another saving would be the enactment of a law to create the "Bureau of Law" for the county. A comparatively small force could attend to the business of the county, and also to a large part of the business which the State has here, for which it now employs sounsel by the year, and pays a large amount in fees.

Anohter instance I can cite is the unnecessary expense incurred by the State in spending $15,000 annually to advertise the mercantile tax list in Allegheny county, and an additional $10,000 paid to attorneys for the collection of the mercantile tax in Allegheny county.

There are many other instances that could be named whereby thousands of dollars could be saved by the abolition of un-

necessary places. In Allegheny county alone two hundred to three hundred thousand dollars could be saved yearly, and the business of the county would not suffer.

Now, as President of the Retail Merchant's Association, I wish to say,—

At the 16th Annual Convention of the Retail Merchant's Association, held at Jonhstown, in August last, a resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote instructing the executive committee to do all in their power to secure the repeal of the mercantile tax at the next session of the Legislature.

The Retail Merchant's Association is the largest and the best State organization of merchants in the United States and consists of over 7,000 active members, and is in close touch and really represents the great majority of the 20,000 merchants of the State.

The Retail Merchant's Association of Pennsylvania is convinced that the mercantile tax is unfair and is opposed to the same for the following reasons:

First. It is a tax on the business of the retail or wholesale vendor of goods, wares or merchandise, irrespective of whether there is profit or not. In other words, it is not like most of our laws providing for taxes, a tax on property real or personal, or on property rights, but a tax on the right to do business. Most of the businesses covered by this law are ones which the average citizen deals with in his daily intercourse in life, and related most largely to those things which are directly or indirectly the necessities of life, and hence tends to the higher cost of living for the reason that the vendor will place the ultimate cost of the license upon the consumer. A tax upon actual profits, or a tax upon wealth in any form does not produce this result, because it is taking away from those who possess wealth of part of it to support the government. There would be some excuse for the law if it taxed a business which was of doubtful benefit to the State, such as the liquor business, but it taxes chiefly those which rise from necessity.

Second. The mercantile tax law is to a large extent class legislation. Foreign corporations which have no regular place of business within the State, but which sell within the State by agents, are not subject to the tax. These distinctions result in hardships in many cases, which amounts to unjust and unfair taxation. The injustice is further shown by the exemption of manufacturing concerns from taxation. I doubt if a valid reason can be advanced for the exemption of manufacturers, while retail and wholesale merchants are compelled to pay the tax.

Third. All retail stores that are chartered under the corporation laws of the State and own real estate are compelled to pay a city tax, school tax, county tax, State corporation tax, government corporation tax and in addition pay a mercantile tax.

Fourth. The revenues received by the State from the mercantile tax amounts to about $1,300,000.00 and is not sufficient to be essential in the administration of the State government.

For these reasons the Retail Merchant's Association of Pennsylvania requests your committee to recommend the repeal of the present mercantile tax act.

CHARLES H. STONE, Commissioner of Beaver County:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: I want to say in beginning, that I will only attempt to give you the view point of a county commissioner from a semi-rural county, and my reason for coming is that I have an impression that there is a great body of people in the State that are greatly interested in your deliberations and from whom you will not hear. I just about have time to give you this in a disconnected way. To start with, your Board wrote our Board of Commissioners for information, as to the real estate in our county which is exempt from all county or local taxation, because of the payment of State taxation. We found it impracticable from any records we had at hand to give you this information, so we took it upon the little County of Beaver to undergo an expense of what would probably cost fifteen hundred dollars to obtain this information for you. We wanted to make up the physical value of this property. We undertook to obtain this information from these corporations, and they politely refused that information. We have undertaken to make a physical valuation of the property you have asked for. Thus far, in about one-half the districts of the county there is an assessed valuation upon this property, which we consider fairly accurate, of $5,696,596. I would say that as near as we can possibly estimate this upon these figures (although we will give you accurate information within a short time) it will approximate $10,000,000. That is a very conservative estimate. This is about 60 to 75 per cent. of the actual valuation, and these figures are not along that line.

Now, we are in favor of diverting, if not a law permitting the county to tax the property, a portion of the proceeds to the county from this property.

As I say, we are a semi-rural county, but we have $557,000 of a bonded indebtedness that is entirely upon free bridges. These bridges are State highways, these are a part of the State highways, and yet our little county, with $43,000,000 assessed valuation, is taking over this $557,000.

Mr. Brown: And the State taxes the bonds?

Mr. Stone: Yes. As I understand it, State corporations pay to the State on their capital stock and on their total receipts.

Mr. Brown: The gross receipt tax applies to public service corporations.

Mr. Stone: Then I am not informed enough on that. But to come back to the argument. I find by your financial report of 1910 that there was a balance in the treasury of over two millions of dollars. With Beaver County paying its six mills, it would seem to me a fair business proposition, when there is a surplus accumulated, and there is an economic administration of our county, to divert a part of the tax that the State has accumulated to our county, that is bearing a very heavy burden. I came here to say that is our point of view.

Mr. Brown: I understand about one-quarter of your real estate is exempted.

Mr. Stone: Yes, sir.

Mr. Brown: You have $43,000,000 you tax and about 12 to $15,000,000 exempted?

Mr. Stone: Yes, practically one-quarter.

We are spending one hundred thousand a year to take care of our hospitals and insane asylums. We are spending for the county home, etc., over $150,000 a year. Out of 220 cases committed to the county home, a majority of two-thirds were brought here or came here for employment on the railroad. The policy has been to be as lenient as possible with these corporations, but Beaver county has developed a whole lot of doubting Thomases. We want to see and we want to know. We ask for figures on these things, but we don't obtain them; but we do know that two-thirds of these people we are supporting came here or were brought here for employment in these industries.

Now let me give you the assessed valuation of Jones and Laughlin's town, Woodlawn. Their assessed valuation is one million two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars. I don't want to tell you what their bonded indebtedness is, to say nothing of the capital stock. I live in the town of Beaver, a town of small homes. I don't suppose there is a half dozen houses in Beaver that cost over $5,000; but our assessed valuation in Beaver, with nothing like the population of the town of Woodlawn, is $2,975,000, the borough of Woodlawn, including Jones and Laughlin, is $2,419,000. The little borough of Beaver has $556,000 more assessed valuation than the town of Woodlawn. So, we think from our semi-rural point of view, in Beaver county, that it would be a very wise thing for this committee to do, if they would recommend a law which would either permit this property to be taxed for local purposes, or, if it is taxed by the State, have a part of it diverted to the county for county purposes.

H. J. THOMAS, Solicitor, Coraopolis.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: I only wish to call your attention to one single point. That is, this committee, as I understand it, is to consider whether or not certain revenues of the State should be returned to the counties. There is one duty the State has neglected that has placed an unfair burden upon the boroughs, and that is, I think if there are any surpluses of revenue, it should not be returned to the counties or boroughs, but should be appropriated for a single purpose and expended by the State, that is in the question of establishing sewage disposal plants. A number of years ago, the boroughs of the county, and all over the State, I presume, were compelled to install their sewage disposal plants, after the establishment of the State Board of Health. The borough of Oakmont, at that time, in order to get permission of the State Board of Health to extend its sewer system was compelled to sign a contract by which they were bound to put in a sewage disposal plant at the expiration of five years, when requested by the State Board of Health. That five years limit has expired, and now at any time that the State Board of Health so demands, the borough of Oakmont must install that plant. The borough of Coraopolis which I represent is in the same condition, and I think all the boroughs in the county, and perhaps all the boroughs in the State, are in the same condition. Now, the establishment of a sewage disposal plant in Oakmont isn't for the benefit of the people of Oakmont primarily, because the establishment of such a plant is to prevent contamination of the sewers below Oakmont, because Oakmont gets its supply from the river above. It seems to me if there is any funds of the State that could be returned to the municipalities, or to the counties, it should be returned in this way. There should be an appropriation made by which the State Board could get control of funds sufficient to assist the municipalities in establishing these sewage disposal plants, and so they would be in a position to begin at a certain portion of the State, say at the headwaters of the Allegheny and through all the municipalities in that section. If you will put in the sewage disposal plant, we will pay the larger portion of it. Now that would result in a fair and more equitable way of returning money if there is any to be returned, and not only that, but it would relieve the State authorities,—the State Board of Health,—from the impression that the people generally have, that they are exercising a tyrannical authority over them.

When this matter came up in Oakmont, the people were all up in arms. They said, "Why, here the State has compelled us to enter into contract to expend large sums of money, and we don't know where we are going to get this money from. It is spending money not for the benefit of the people of Oakmont, but for the benefit of the people down the river."

Mr. Brown: What would it cost you?

Mr. Thomas: I don't know, there was an estimate furnished, but I don't know the amount; when the estimate was furnished, we did not know where the money was going to come from. In addition to these features I have mentioned, there is this: After these municipalities entered into these contracts, they simply neglected the matter and they are drifting along. Information from all over the State shows they have neglected this expense that is hanging over them, and since the signing of these contracts, the development of good highways all over the State has been agitated, and I

know, as far as Coraopolis is concerned we have incurred a very large indebtedness in fixing up the streets and get the town into shape to comply with this general demand for good roads, and in fixing up these improvements, figuring what is hanging over us in the way of putting in this sewage disposal plant, we have pretty nearly reached it. There is no other source I know of for the boroughs to get the money from except by borrowing it. This is a matter of the State. The matter of taking care of the health of the inhabitants is clearly a matter of the State, which should bear the burden of it, because that expenditure by this municipality is not for their own good, but for the good of other inhabitants. Unless the State bears this burden, you will be taxing in one community for the benefit of the next community, and the next community will have to be taxed for the benefit of those further down; and when you get near the State line you will tax the people of this State for the benefit of the people in the adjoining State.

Mr. Brown: There is no Association of Boroughs in Pennsylvania, is there?

Mr. Thomas: Not that I know of.

Mr. Brown: Has there been any co-operation among the solicitors?

Mr. Thomas: Not that I know of.

MR. SIMPSON:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: About the only matter I feel interested in, with reference to the corporation act, is the Act of July 2, 1901. It seems to me that before the corporation act can be drawn up to the conclusion, that the Act of July 2, 1901, will have to be repealed. This is a sort of a joker. That act reads: "Hereafter, any corporation organized for profit, created by general or special laws, may purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of the shares of the capital stock of, or any bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness created by, any other corporation or corporations of this State or any other State, and while the owner of said stock may exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon." I maintain that as long as that Act of Assembly exists on the books of Pennsylvania, that the corporation Act is practically a failure.

Mr. Brown: You notice this Act proposes to change the law.

Mr. Simpson: Yes. I hope they will be able to get it through. I consider it one of the greatest deterrments we have in the State. Two or three things have come to my mind by reason of that act. One of them, a very large corporation holding stock, and there is no doubt was created for the purpose of holding the stock of one of the best institutions that there is in Allegheny county or in the State of Pennsylvania. That corporation was created by the owner of the original corporation, held and maintained by him, or practically by him, his share of stock transferred to that institution, and when it came to a show down, the institution holding this stock or presumed to be holding it neither had the stock or the assets necessary to create a corporation. I maintain that other corporation created should have certain amount of tangible assets. I maintain that where this is done, they should put a certain amount of tangible assets into that corporation for the purpose of protecting the people that are going to help that corporation along. It was at the time it became necessary to appoint receivers in this instance, that it was found that this institution holding this stock was without tangible assets, and we couldn't possibly collect. I was one of the fellows that tried to do it. So, I say, that as a matter of justice, no corporation should be allowed to hold the stock or acquire the stock. I don't mean hold it in the sense that it might be necessary to take the stock for a few days or a few months by reason of some obligation, but what I mean is to acquire the stock of any other corporation, and the reason is this,— by reason of it, you and I hold 51 per cent. of the stock of any corporation and we can control that corporation. We take the other 49 per cent. of that money contributed by some person, and by the stock of another corporation that you and I control, and that has been done in Allegheny county. I have an illustration of one institution in Allegheny county, and, by the way, a banking institution created by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, acquiring the stock of another bank created by reason of the laws of Pennsylvania, at $600 a share. They acquired that by reason of purchase. Inside of eighteen months from the time they acquired that stock it was necessary to apply to the Commissioner of Banking for a Receiver. That institution was wound up and the very same stock that was acquired for $600, par value $50, was sold back to practically the same people for $275 per share; so they took the 49 per cent. (and I know the fellows that acquired that stock held 51 per cent. of the institution that acquired it)—they took the 49 per cent. of the money contributed by you and me and paid themselves five hundred times what they had acquired their original stock for, while they took 51 per cent. of their own to pay themselves five hundred per cent. of it, they took the 49 per cent. of mine to pay themselves; and then, after they had used up all of mine, they took the stock back because they had their own money and mine too. I maintain that things of that kind are morally wrong and should be legally wrong. No institution should be allowed under the law to do that.

Erie, Penna., November 21, 1912.

Public meeting of the Joint Committee held in the Chamber of Commerce, Erie Penna., at 10.30 A. M.

Present: Milton W. Shreve, acting as Chairman; James F. Woodward, Secretary and Treasurer; George E. Alter, William H. Keyser, Senator Kline, of Pittsburgh, sat with the Committee; Francis Shunk Brown, Esq., Counsel; Harold M. Irons, Esq. Associate Counsel.

The Chairman: It is very gratifying to see this nice representation of business men here this morning. I know you all would like to give us all the assistance you can, and I want to say in the beginning that the ideas set forth in the proposed Act are simply tentative, for your consideration and for ours,—simply something from which we can start to draft an Act such as will conform to the conditions in Pennsylvania and be for the best interests of all concerned. Mr. Francis Shunk Brown, counsel of the Committee, will outline the work of the Committee, and we shall be pleased to hear from him now.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It might not be amiss, before we commence this public meeting, to say a word or two as to the past service of this Committee and its present purpose. You gentlemen, I presume, are familiar with the subject,—that this Committee was authorized by the Legislature of 1909 to consider and revise the corporation and revenue laws of the Commonwealth. At that session of the Legislature, a resolution was passed, authorizing the appointment of a committee consisting of three senators and three members of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of considering a revision of the corporation and revenue laws of this Commonwealth. In pursuance of its duties, this Committee held public meetings in the City of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie, Williamsport and Scranton, all of which meetings were largely attended. In addition to that letters were sent to all interests of the Commonwealth,—judges, lawyers, corporations, banks, trust companies, brokers, in fact all interests that could in any way be affected by a revision or change of our corporation laws. The purpose of this Committee was outlined in these communications and the various interests were requested to co-operate with it. After this, a report was made to the Legislature which contained many recommendations. Several of these (the most important ones) were adopted into laws. It was seen that the work that was started could not be finished and it was deemed advisable to continue the committee, which was done by resolution of May 23, 1911. This resolution was adopted and I will take the time to read it, so that you may judge just what its extent is.

(Reads resolution.)

"Resolved, That the concurrent resolution approved May 13, 1909, entitled 'A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives to consider and report upon a revision of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to corporations and to revenue; for the employment of counsel and other necessary officers and employes and giving it authority to compel attendance of persons and the production of books and papers,' be, and the same is hereby extended as follows: That the present President pro tempore of the Senate shall appoint three senators, and the present Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint three of its members, which shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty it shall be to consider the laws of this Commonwealth, relating to corporations and to revenue and the practical working thereof, and to report to the General Assembly in 1913, whatever changes may be deemed necessary therein, together with the draft of an Act or Acts of Assembly to accomplish said changes, and together with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary relative to the administration of existing laws or as to the apportionment of said suggested act or acts. Said Committee shall have power to elect its own chairman, to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature, to employ legal counsel and such other officers and employes as may be needed to enable it to properly perform its duties as aforesaid; but its expenditures shall be limited to the amount provided therefor in the general appropriation bill to be passed at this session of the Legislature and shall be paid out of the State Treasury upon vouchers signed by the chairman of said committee. Said committee shall also have power to issue subpoenas, signed by its chairman, requiring the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers, as in its judgment will assist in the performance of its duties as aforesaid."

That was a part of the letter, one of which, was received by probably every one present in this room. The letter to which I refer was as follows:

"The Committee is collecting data upon the formation, regulation and taxation of corporations and the appropriation of State revenues for all purposes, in this State, in all of the United States, by the Federal Government, and by other nations. These subjects are being specially discussed and legislated upon at the present time throughout the world.

"The committee desires the co-operation of all interested in these subjects and requests your opinion as to any defects in the present laws of the Commonwealth, relating to the formation, regulation and taxation of corporations, associations, partnerships or individuals, the exemption of them or any of them from taxation, the appropriation of the revenue of the State, and any changes therein which you may think necessary.

"You will notice that the resolution requires a report to be made to the Legislature in 1913 and we therefore request an early reply, as it is important that all suggestions be received for consideration prior to the public meetings which the Committee may hold. We should be glad to have from you the names and addresses of any persons whom you may know who are specially qualified to give to the Committee information or assistance in the consideration of these most important subjects.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JAMES F. WOODWARD,
Secretary.

A part of the services of this Committee, for your information, was to prepare a tentative draft of an Act, intended to codify and simplify, and avoid the confusion which now exists in the corporation laws of this Commonwealth. You gentlemen are familiar with the fact that since 1874, when the general corporation Act was passed, there have been numerous Acts of Assembly, resulting in considerable confusion, and to obviate this, it was thought advisable that some tentative Act should be drafted, so as to be sent throughout the State in the hope that we would receive suggestions, that some help might be given in the consideration of the present unsatisfactory condition. This draft is simply a tentative affair; we are not wedded to the Act, and it was drafted for the purpose of inviting criticism and suggestions.

HENRY L. FISH, representing the Erie Manufacturers' Association:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The law firm of which I am a member represents some of the manufacturing corporations of the City of Erie and the Manufacturers' Association of this city, an association which, I think, includes nearly all the manufacturing corporations in this locality. Erie is a manufacturing city. Its growth and prosperity in the past and in the present and future depend very largely upon these manufacturing interests, and therefore we are deeply interested in the results which will follow the work of this Committee. As a member of the Bar, we are also interested in this revision of the corporation laws to which Mr. Brown has referred. I think the Bar of this State, without exception, will concede the necessity for this revision, for compiling and revising our corporation laws, so they may be gathered into one body which will be consistent and all parts of which will be consistent with each other, and not contradictory, as many parts are at this time and which will form in itself a complete instrument for the guidance and government of these corporations. If I may be permitted, I wish to call attention to a particular few,—only three or four,—of the provisions of the suggested act, which, upon reading it through, occurred to us as possibly being provisions upon which the Committee would welcome suggestions which Mr. Brown has invited.

With the solid body of this Act, I think the members of the bar, as far as I know, will agree. That certainly reflects a large amount of work upon the part of the Committee, much diligence and much wisdom. But it is only to two or three parts of sections that struck us as possibly not being such as the Committee, upon full reflection, will advise the adoption of by the Legislature, that I wish to call to your attention.

I notice a suggestion is made regarding an amendment to the section of the Act which prescribes for the name of the corporation, by annexing the word "incorporated"—by adding the word "corporation," "incorporated," or the letters "inc." after the name of the corporation and as the last word of the corporation, so as to distingusih it from a partnership, etc. It strikes me that that addition is possibly inconvenient and that it may be unnecessary also. I think anyone dealing with corporations in these days has plenty of avenues of information and avails himself of them to ascertain whether he is dealing with a partnership or a corporation, and unless every corporation now in existence amend their names to conform to this Act, there would still be confusion as between existing corporations and corporations organized hereafter.

This suggestion as to the possible advisability of omitting the requirement for publication in obtaining a charter strikes me as being a good one. I don't see the wisdom or utility at this time of, requiring this notice by publication. This is only required in a few of the States, as I believe, outside of Pennsylvania. It consumes considerable time and is unnecessary. About the only good result that would seem to be obtained from it,—and that is about the only interest that any one outside of the State department or State officials could have in it,—is in seeing that a name isn't used similar to the name of some existing corporation, and the State officials themselves take care of that point; so I think the State Department, if necessary, will protect the public or any existing corporation from any trouble that might arise from lack of notice or lack of advertisement as to the name.

Then I notice that one section of the Act proposes to limit the amount of bonds and evidence of indebtedness that may be issued by a corporation to the amount of its capital stock actually paid up. The Act of 1901 got us away from that limitation that had before existed, and while it does probably add to the security of the corporation to have its bonded indebtedness limited to the amount of its capital stock actually paid up, still it don't seem to me that is much protection to the purchasers or holders of bonds and securities of that kind; they investigate the actual security any way before they purchase them; and as the corporation itself by simply increasing its capital stock,—if it had the assets,—justify the issue of bonds by increasing its capital stock to the amount of the bonds proposed to be issued, it could issue the same amount of bonds any way, and the only actual result would be that it would pay a bonus of one-third of one per cent. to the Commonwealth under the present law. I take it that the Act of 1901 was passed in the light of experience and was a well considered act in removing the relation and limitation that had theretofore existed between capital stock and bonds.

Another provision of the Act that strikes me as not being desirable, is section 21, page 69. This section provides that shares of stock may be issued in payment for property only after an appraisement of that property by the Secretary of the Commonwealth or appraisers appointed by him. It cites as a precedent, the present statute of the State of Iowa. None of the other States of the Union have ever made this requirement, and all of them, I think, have agreed with complete unanimity that the valuation fixed by the directors and in some instances by the stockholders shall be conclusive in the absence of actual fraud.

Mr. Brown: Shouldn't there be a certificate filed in Harrisburg signed by a majority of the directors, certifying in detail just what the property is for which the stock is issued?

Mr. Fish: I don't think that would be objectionable. I think that would be desirable. But I do think that the directors who have the affairs of the corporation in charge and represent its interests should have the fixing of this valuation; and it would add to the cumbersomeness of the machinery of incorporation to delegate this authority to the State, for it would not accomplish desirable results. If a corporation is purchasing property and issues stock for itself, it can be depended upon to pay no more than it is worth; if the corporations are issuing it to themselves, nobody else is interested at that time; and if any other person issues or purchases the stock afterward, they have the power to investigate as to assets, and perhaps the filing of a statement of the character Mr. Brown suggests might afford them additional opportunity; but I do think the fixing of this valuation should be left to the incorporators or directors or the managers of the corporation. I believe that experience has shown that. It is the law of every other State except Iowa.

There is one other section to which I wish to call your attention, and that is section 47, under the head of Reports and Official Investigation, on page 123. This proposed section would require, as I understand it, an additional report to be filed by the officers of the corporation, signed and sworn to by the officers or by a majority of the Board of Directors, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, where it would be public and accessible to everyone, and that would be additional to the reports now required to be filed with the Auditor General for the purpose of taxation. It does seem to me that this report required here would be obnoxious. In the first place, it applies to details in which the public is not particularly interested. They are in a different situation from public service corporations, except in so far as the shares of some of them may be listed on the stock exchange and dealt in by the public. There is not a single manufacturing corporation whose shares are dealt in by the public and in which the public is interested and which are listed on the stock exchange, as far as I know, except possibly a branch of the General Electric Company. To file this report would place these corporations, their affairs, their assets, liabilities, the names of their stockholders and the number of shares held by each individual stockholder, all open to examination by every individual or partnership and competitors, every corporation and competitor, unless that publicity was regulated by various stringent provisions; and it does not seem to me that for official purposes of the State that it is necessary that such a report should be required. The State has access to the reparts filed by the Auditor General which are in detail and show practically, except the names and addresses of the stockholders and the number of shares held by each, which I think is a requirement, as far as I know, which was never made of any corporation for any purpose or purposes. I can say here that no result which will be commensurate with the objections which can be raised against this provision can be obtained. Take the Federal Corporation Act, for instance. The Act of Congress provided regulations as to the accessibility to the reports, after they reached the office of the Commissioner of Internal Affairs. It had to protect them against publicity, and an almost universal protest went up against that publicity and Congress, in making the appropriation to carry the Act into effect, was so impressed by that protest that it made the appropriation only under stringent conditions, protecting the reports against publicity providing that nobody should have access to the reports except the stockholders of the corporation who came with credentials, and then only by permission of the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, except as to corporations whose shares were dealt in by the public and listed on regular stock exchanges.

I think these suggestions, which are lengthier than I intended to make, are all I have to suggest to the Committee in connection with this proposed corporation Act. I think all other sections, as far as I have examined them in a somewhat hasty reading, impressed me as being good.

I desire to file with the Commission a protest, or objection to this proposed, or possibly suggested, capital stock tax, upon the capital of manufacturing corporations actually employed in manufacturing. As I say, this is a matter of deep interest to our local concerns. Perhaps there is not a community in Pennsylvania, unless it is Pittsburgh, in which it would be of more interest than it is here. Since 1885 it has been the set policy of this State to extend this exemption as an incentive to manufacturers to locate and remain within the State, and that is really in line with similar inducements which other localities in every State, almost, I think, has found by experience to be advisable to offer for the same purpose. It seems to be founded upon reason. It has existed so long and has been so universally adopted. I notice, I think at the hearing had here two years ago before some of the members of this same Committee, that Mr. Brown suggested the possible injustice of imposing this corporation tax upon every business corporation not engaged in manufacturing; that is, mercantile corporations; and that perhaps would seem to be an unjust discrimination in looking at it from certain points of view. We feel here, and I believe it is a general feeling, that the mercantile corporation does not stand on exactly the same basis as a manufacturing corporation as far as the interests

of the community are concerned which might be formed and extended by an inducement of this kind. A manufacturing corporation goes ahead of the dealer in merchandise. That is, he has to get on the ground first. The manufacturer must produce the goods before the merchant can handle them, and while it might seem inconsistent that a mercantile establishment employing three or four hundred men should have its capital stock taxed, while the manufacturing corporation, employing the same number of men does not, I say that they are not on the same basis. The assets of the mercantile corporation are of a different character from the assets of a manufacturing corporation. There is more risk in the manufacturing business. When a manufacturing business is going ahead it is making money. As soon as it ceases, through changes in methods, to beget profit, then it simply becomes a deal which cannot be disposed of except at a great loss, whereas the risk of the mercantile concern is not so great. Its assets are more easily liquidated. It can get out when the time comes to quit. I don't know that it is entirely justifiable to impose as many taxes upon the mercantile establishment as are now imposed. For instance, a dry goods company incorporated in this State now is paying one-third of one per cent. to the State by way of a bonus when it gets its charter. Then it is subject to a local taxation on all its real estate, which in this city amounts to about 28 mills. Manufacturing establishments are subject to that same tax, all local taxes, land, building and machinery, etc. Then the mercantile corporation pays in addition to that a mercantile tax, and then a federal corporation tax; and it would seem as if the ingenuity of man had been pretty nearly exhausted in devising taxes upon mercantile concerns. But I do say that this should not be used as a reason why the capital stock of a manufacturing corporation should not be exempted.

Mr. Brown: Is there any activity in this Commonwealth that is more prosperous than the manufacturer? I don't intend to reflect my personal opinion, but I am asking that question in order to get your thought.

Mr. Fish: Perhaps if all the manufacturing establishments have their profits taken together they might show an aggregate of profits as great as that of any business in the Commonwealth; but I believe there are more failures in the manufacturing business than in any other business. They are perhaps shorter lived than any other business. As late as twenty years ago there were manufacturing establishments in this town making very large profits that have since been sold out by the sheriff. Changes in methods and so on tend to make them temporarily prosperous,—temporarily successful. We have very few manufacturing establishments in this town which have been successful or prosperous beyond the term of one generation. The public service corporations, on the other hand, are practically perpetual. They are based upon public franchises which continue to increase in value with the population. Nevertheless, these corporations pay no local taxes on their real estate.

Mr. Brown: Shouldn't they?

Mr. Fish: I see no reason why they shouldn't. If the manufacturing corporation is obliged to pay, I don't know why the public service corporation, which really gets something from the people, should not. They pay five mills to the State as a tax upon their capital stock, which is all the tax they pay except a little local taxes on some real estate they don't desire to use at this particular time. That is all the locality gets from them in the way of taxes.

Mr. Brown: Does that same criticism apply to the lighting companies, water companies and all the other companies,—other public utility companies in this community?

Mr. Fish: Yes. The point I make is that the fact that other business corporations than manufacturin corporations are obliged to pay this capital stock tax, is no better argument why the manufacturing corporation should be compelled to pay it than is the fact that the manufacturing corporations are compelled to pay these local taxes, amounting to 28 mills, in our own city, upon almost all their property, is no reason why the public service corporations should not be compelled to pay on theirs. That is, the inconsistency in one respect isn't a reason why it should be continued in respect to the manufacturing corporations.

Mr. Brown: You tax machinery in this county as real estate?

Mr. Fish: Yes, tax the buildings and machinery. Practically the whole plant.

Mr. Brown: This is exempted in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton.

Mr. Fish: It is not exempted here.

Mr. Brown: Do you consider that an unfair discrimination against other districts in this State?

Mr. Fish: If it be, this is a discrimination not under the law, but in the administration of the law by the assessor.

Mr. Brown: Machinery is exempted in Philadelphia and in Pittsburgh and Scranton. Is that a fair discrimination as respecting the other parts of the Commonwealth?

Mr. Fish: I didn't suppose machinery in Scranton or any one city of the State could be exempted by the Legislature.

Mr. Brown: Cities of the second class.

Mr. Fish: Oh, that certainly is a discrimination without reason.

Mr. Brown: You have the same industries here as they have in Pittsburgh, and necessarily in competition with each other?

Mr. Fish: Yes. The City of Erie at this time is in sore need of every revenue for public improvements. The city has been growing rapidly, but it has had difficulty in obtaining them. This question of the taxation of machinery in manufacturing plants was brought to the public attention this last spring, and the City Solicitor filed an opinion setting forth the duty of the assessors to assess that machinery and the assessments upon plants of manufacturing corporations has been very largely increased.

Mr. Brown: Do you think that an efficient effort is made in this county to produce results from returns,—personal property taxable,—I mean money at interest and mortgages?

Mr. Fish: This is a subject with which I am not very familiar. I think probably careful diligence and energetic work on the part of the assessor would discover things not now assessed. In this connection, I wish to present a resolution, which I will read. (Reads.)

Resolution adopted by the Manufacturers' Association at a general meeting held in Erie, Pennsylvania, on November 19th, 1912.

Resolved, That this Association file its protest with the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, against the imposition of a capital stock tax upon the capital actually employed in manufacturing within the State. We respectfully submit that it would be unwise to change the settled policy of the State, which has exempted manufacturing companies from this tax since 1885, during which period the State has attained pre-eminence in manufacturing. The land, buildings, machinery and plant of such companies, is subject to heavy local taxation, to which public service corporations are not subject. They pay a large bonus to the State Treasury upon incorporating, which is a reasonable consideration to the State for the privilege obtained by their charters, which give them no right of eminent domain or any public franchise of value. Most of them are practically partnerships which have incorporated for convenience and to avoid dissolution by death, etc., and such tax would place them at a disadvantage with individuals and partnerships engaged in the same business. Such exemption is only a special inducement extended by the State to encourage manufacturers to locate and remain within the State. Such inducements have been found desirable by cities and localities all over the world, for the reason that manufacturers develop and increase business and population, whereas mercantile companies do not. Furthermore, a manufacturing business is more hazardous than a mercantile business, in that its assets cannot be liquidated without great loss, in case the enterprise is unprofitable. For these and other reasons which might be suggested, we respectfully protest against any change in the present law in this respect.

I, Ray Himrod, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Erie, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the said Association, on the date above mentioned, and recorded upon its minutes.

(Signed) RAY HIMROD,
Secretary.

In that connection, I would suggest one more idea that I wanted to get before the Committee. I think the ordinary business corporation does not obtain as much from the State, as to what it pays for its charter, as does the public service corporation. Our expenses of incorporation in Pennsylvania are one-third of one per cent., which amount is required to be paid for the charter. This is high. It is our experience that when men are incorporating, the first thing they look at is these items of expense; and these expenses would be very seriously considered by meproposingto incorporate, that is, by partnerships and individuals who desired to incorporate to get the privileges such as charters afford. And I believe it would be doubtful whether, if this tax were imposed, the State, which is often looked at from a revenue standpoint, alone, would get any more than it does now. These concerns really are not obliged to incorporate. They don't have to have charters in order to do business. Now take one of our institutions here, an old established institution,—one of the oldest in the city, the Erie City Iron Works. If one-tenth of one per cent. were imposed on that company by the laying of a capital stock, it would be obliged to pay $2,500 to $3,000 a year. If it went up to five mills, they would pay $12,000 to $15,000, which I think that company would regard as a very heavy burden. They don't get it from their charters by way of privileges, except guarantee against dissolution in case of death, limitation of personal liability, etc. They don't get the right of eminent domain, which all these other corporations do, which only pay five mills and are exempted from local taxation. If a manufacturing company is prosperous and wishes to increase its plant and needs more room, it has to bargain with its neighbor. If he is unreasonable or if he stands upon his right to keep the land and not sell it at all, they are often obliged to move their whole business to some other locality. Companies have been up against that proposition more than once. Very rcently, there was a conspicuous example of that in this city. The Lake Shore Railroad owned a piece of land adjoining a manufacturing institution which had been growing rapidly and was in need of more room. The land wasn't used for their business, but it was good land to hold and they absolutely wouldn't put a price on it. The manufacturing company could do nothing but to buy a tract of land in another locality and build its plant in order to continue business. It seems to me that the business corporations are paying enough for the privileges they get. If they are going to be taxed more, they should get more privileges.

Mr. Brown: Do you think that piece of property to which you refer should be taxed locally and taxed at the value the manufacturing company would pay for it if they had induced them to sell?

Mr. Fish: That is taxed locally. But the tax would be all out of proportion to the rapid increase in value.

I will read the protest of the members of the Manufacturers' Association of Erie, against the repeal of the present exemption of capital stock employed in manufacturing within the State, from the payment of a capital stock tax. (Reads.)

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to consider and report upon a revision of the corporation and revenue laws of the Commonwealth.

We, the undersigned, corporations existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and engaged in manufacturing in the County of Erie, Pennsylvania, do respectfully protest against the imposition of a capital stock tax and against the repeal of the present law exempting capital employed in manufacturing within the State from such a tax.

We believe that a capital stock tax, if imposed, will discourage manufacturing companies from locating within the State. That the State will be less likely to retain all its present manufacturing interests. That the exemption is a desirable inducement to manufacturing corporations, in like with local inducements which cities everywhere have by experience found it advisable to offer such industries. That the bonus payable to the State upon incorporation in Pennsylvania is in itself a reasonable compensation to the State for the corporate privileges, without the addition of an annual tax. That the real estate, machinery and tangible assets of manufacturing corporations are all subject to local taxation, and an annual capital stock tax would be a double taxation, whereas railroads, electric light companies, and all public service corporations, are exempted from local taxation upon all property used in the exercise of their franchises. That the manufacturing business is more hazardous than a mercantile business, and that if double taxation of the latter be justifiable, it does not afford a sufficient reason for so taxing the former. That most manufacturing corporations are practically co-partnerships which have incorporated for convenience, and as a safeguard against dissolution by death, and which have obtained no public rights and franchises from the people, and such a tax will place them at a disadvantage with individuals and co-partnerships engaged in the same business.

For these and other reasons, we earnestly object to disturbing the present exemption.

This is signed by the various companies, members of the Association.

MAYOR STERN, of Erie, Penna.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Mr. Fish has covered everything very well, and I am in hearty accord with all he has said. We feel particularly honored that it has pleased your Committee to come to our city, and on behalf of the City of Erie, I bid you a cordial welcome.

I note from the letter I received that there has been a suggestion about the return of money to the community from which it is taken. As Mr. Fish said, our city is growing very fast, and the revenue is needed for the community; and if more revenue could be returned to Erie, it would help us very much. Mr. Fish speaks of the revenue received by the State from Public Service Corporations, which includes, of course, electric light companies, water companies, gas companies, etc., railroad companies. I wanted to get some idea of the exemption in the City of Erie, in these companies, and I am told that the valuation which would be taxed would probably be two and a-half millions of dollars, which, at our rate of taxation, would bring us considerable revenue. I cannot see why the State gets this revenue. The city government is burdened with the up-keep of the fire department, police department, and other expenses, and of course these public service corporations located here get the benefit of these departments and it seems to me we should get the revenue, or the major portion of it. I hope this Committee will recommend that all the revenue, or a large proportion of it, received by the State from public service corporations be returned to the city. I think it is fair to do that very thing. These corporations are growing all the time and they are asking for our protection. Of course, it is right that we should protect them, but we should get the revenue from them which we are not getting at the present time.

Another question is the mercantile tax. I cannot see why the State wants a mercantile tax. If that tax is just, why shouldn't it be returned to the city or township in which it is collected ? I called the treasurer's office to get information about the amount of tax paid by merchants in the City of Erie I find this year the county treasurer received from mercantile tax from the merchants in Erie, retailers, $9,720, and wholesalers, $2,295. This is collected and retained entirely by the State.

Mr. Brown: I think the bulk of that is returned here,—three-fourths of it.

Mr. Stern: Well, I have been told the State retains it.

Mr. Brown: The State retains one-quarter of it and the community from which it is collected gets three-fourths of it back.

Mr. Stern: Yes, that's right. I cannot see why the State levies that tax. Why does the State go to the merchants for a tax?

Mr. Brown: The State collects that with some other taxes to help support the government. If all this tax went back to the county, there would not be any money for the judges, or any money for the hospitals, or any money for the State institutions. In other words, all the State receives is put in one general account, and they return to you three-quarters of the money.

Mr. Stern: I mean the mercantile tax. It seems to merchants all throughout the State to be an imposition. I think if it is right to impose it, it is right the money should be kept in our own county, which gives the merchant an opportunity to do business.

Mr. Woodward: Would you favor each community taking care of its own public institutions, in case the State did that?

The several communities might be able to do that. It is possible if we could get the revenue we could very well take care of our local institutions. It is very possible.

Another thing is the question of the automobile tax. I believe I am right when I say that the entire revenue is retained by the State from automobile licenses.

Mr. Brown: Yes.

Mr. Stern: Now there is a point I want to dwell on. It is estimated that the City of Erie has at the present time at least 1,500 automobiles; I have heard it figured as high as 2,000. Since the advent of the automobile and on account of its increasing use, our streets have to be maintained in better condition. Years ago, people wouldn't notice holes here and there and repairs were not necessary. At the present time, even a small hole is noticed by automobile drivers, who complain. They want the streets kept in good condition, and the expense each year is higher for maintaining these pavements in good condition. These are maintained particularly to accommodate drivers of automobiles. We don't get a cent of the revenue. We have approximately 1,500 automobiles at an average of $7.50. I understand the license on automobiles is $5.00 for a machine up to 20; $10.00 up to 40, and $15.00 above 40. I averaged that this morning at $7.50, and fifteen hundred machines would make the revenue over $11,000. That would come in very handily to the City of Erie for repairing our pavements. I hope this Committee will recommend, when you are about to take up the question of the change of the laws, that the automobile tax be returned to the community, or the major portion of it at least, in which it is collected.

I want to supplement what Mr. Fish has said about the proposed tax upon manufacturing corporations. I agree with Mr. Fish that they should not be taxed. As Mayor of the City of Erie, I want to say that the city is growing principally on account of its many industries. Industries are coming here and those we have are growing very fast, and they are the bone and sinew of our town. They are the very foundation of everything we have. I sincerely hope you will not impose any tax upon manufacturing corporations.

E. H. LAMBERTON, Esq.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Looking over this act with some care, I notice a number of places where I think the act could be improved. I think I must say that whoever got this up deserves a great deal of credit. It shows a remarkable amount of industry, as well as wisdom.

As a member of the Bar of Erie county, I myself am glad that the Legislature has taken up the matter of the Act of 1874 and its supplements and proposes to codify them in this manner.

I don't want to take up the time of the Committee, and point out what I consider good and what I consider bad, but I have marked it and will submit it to Mr. Brown, so he can look it over.

That one section that Mr. Fish referred to on page 123, I consider as he does. I think it is especially bad to ask the Board of Directors, united with the treasurer and the president for an affidavit as to certain conditions which, of course, they may know, and yet they may not. It is asking a good deal to ask the board of directors to get into that affidavit. It seems to me that the president and treasurer would be amply sufficient.

There is one place on page 67, it seems to me that should have read "unless authorized by law." Otherwise that section would prevent any corporation in Pennsylvania, according to my idea, engaged in the business of discounting bills, notes, etc. There is certainly an omission there.

The other things I marked as good and bad I will submit.

The important thing I want to speak about here today is in regard to the revenue law of this State. I think, perhaps, what I may have to say may be unpopular with this audience. The men who are here are mostly manufacturers, and they have had an exemption for so many years in the State taxes that they naturally think they have a sort of a right to be exempted, but as the questions by Mr. Brown have indicated, today the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania are better able to pay the tax than any other corporations in existence. That being recognized, it seems to me that it is not good policy for the manufacturers to oppose the imposition of a small tax upon themselves. Therefore, from what I have to say, I don't wish the manufacturers to think I am opposed to manufacturing, because I am not; but I think in fairness to the community at large, and to themselves also, they should consent to have this tax the same as any other corporation; but I believe myself that the taxation on corporations, as indicated by Mr. Fish, is too great. It is asking too great a thing. The corporation tax of this Commonwealth should be reduced at least one-half. But this matter of charging one-third of one per cent. when becoming incorporated in my opinion is not only impolitic, but it is an infernal outrage. I will put what I have to say in writing, for the reason that I know

this Committee's time is very brief, and I wish to get right at what I have to say so as not to keep you here any longer than necessary. You will pardon me, therefore, for reading what I have to say.

The Act of June 8th, 1891, in my opinion, is a most striking example of vicious and ill advised legislation.

It is first of all, unnecessary, the State having no need of the taxes it raises ,and merely assesses and collects them in order to give them away to the respective counties. It puts a tax on money, not because it requires to raise a sum for any State purpose, but, apparently, because, like the Irishman at the fair, whose slogan was, "If you see a head, hit it." The State is required under the Act to return three-fourths of the amount collected, to the respective counties,—a sort of double county tax, as it were, but forced out of the people by State machinery, without any request or need on the part of the counties,—a nice, quiet way of having the funds go through the hands of the State officials, for the purpose of graft or some other such pernicious object.

Now, if the State only needs one-fourth, why not in common sense assess and collect only the amount wanted, that is, one-fourth? Why assess four mills, if one mill is all the State wants? Let the counties assess and collect their own taxes; they are better judges of what they themselves need. Why put taxes on people unnecessarily?

The Act is secondly unfair to the cities.

It is of common knowledge that farmers have no money to loan on judgments and mortgages. I venture confidently to assert that this State tax practically comes off the citizens of the cities alone, and yet, while thus collected off the city people, it is all but one-fourth made a present by the State to the people of the county. In other words, the Legislature by this Act of June 8th, 1891, is forcing funds out of the one class, in order to benefit another class, a species of legislation which in free America, where all are equal before the law, and rich and poor alike have equal rights, has been universally condemned.

It is thirdly impolitic. A law such as this is a kind of inquisition, and has all the faults of an income tax law in that respect, that it inquires into and probes the private business of its private citizens. There are few business men who care to reveal to the public how many shares of stock they own, or how many judgments, mortgages or bank deposits, and consequently, in order to avoid the making out of a sworn return to the assessor, will place their money anywhere else in the world than in mortgages or judgments. As a consequence, of which, men of large means send their money out of the State, putting it even into wild cat schemes, diamond mines, etc., rather than be forced to reveal their private affairs to the curious public and the omniverous newspaper reporter. The burden of this tax thus becomes so much the heavier upon those people who keep their money within the border of the State; and I have no doubt an examination of the records in the court house of any county in Pennsylvania will reveal that this tax bears most heavily and almost exclusively upon estates in the hands of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and in banks and other corporations which do not have to make a return. In other words, upon the helpless widows and orphans of the Commonwealth.

Under the Act of 1889, the tax was first put at three mills, but an experience of two years must have shown it a failure as an income-producer for, in 1891, the Act was passed raising it to four mills. If a person makes no return, a penalty of two mills more is added. This raising the tax was a move in the wrong direction, for it simply drove the capitalists farther afield. If the law was not so burdensome, if, instead of a penalty for not returning money for taxation, a bonus or reduction be offered to each one returning such money, much of the funds now invested outside of Pennsylvania, like birds to their windows, would fly back home again.

When the State takes nearly half of one per cent. out of the three per cent. paid bank depositors, it certainly discourages a long line of would-be depositors and relegates much money from circulation. It is to the advantage of every community to bring out of hinding places the wealth that is rusting in idleness and to encourage deposits in bank.

It is fourthly unjust because it imposes more than one tax upon the same subject. It puts an extraordinary burden upon a class of people already over-taxed and whom of all people should be relieved of such taxes as these as much as possible. I refer particularly to purchase money mortgagors. The man who buys his home on credit is immediately met with four kinds of taxes: first, the seventy-five cents State tax put on the record of his deed; second, the seventy-five cents State tax on recording his mortgage; third, the four mills State tax on the money he borrows (for **no man can doubt as to who really pays this item**) for a man who loans money at 4 per cent. will certainly not loan at 4 per cent. knowing that nearly half of one per cent. is at once taken out of the 4 per cent. for State tax; fourthly, the city, county, poor and school tax heaped on to him before he has fairly moved into his house. Then, a fifth tax may be calculated upon if he should buy upon an article of agreement.

All these taxes on local real estate are enhanced also by various assessments for sewers, sidewalks, street paving, and by the fact that, while such real estate purchaser is assessed with his full quota of taxes and some of the quota also of his country cousins, it is further enhanced by the enormous amount of property that is exempt from taxation. Manufacturers paying dividends of fifty per cent. to 100 per cent. annually exempt. Does it not seem absurd to exempt the bath tub trust and yet exact it from the poor laboring man who is striving to pay for his mortgaged home?

All city, county, school, religious and charitable institutions are exempt and their share heaped upon the real estate purchaser. He is forced to contribute this much to charity whether he wants to or not. Is it any wonder that real estate is the most difficult of all commodities to sell?

If the income tax law now likely to pass Congress becomes a law, taxation by the State and taxation by the United States upon a person's savings will be so unbearable that no sane being will keep his money in sight or spread it on the mortgage record, and I venure the prophecy that many more Astors will flee abroad to escape the avalanche of taxation.

Now, a word as to the taxation of manufacturing corporations. The origin of their exemption can easily be traced to the same source as that which put a high tariff to protect our infant manufacturers.

The recent election is conclusive evidence that people believe these infants have grown enough to take care of themselves. One half the fat and greedy trusts are manufacturing corporations and there is no more excuse to exempt them from taxation than there is in protecting them by a high tariff and probably not so much. Taxation laws of Pennsylvania should be amended so as to make all manufacturing corporations of five years old and upwards whose net income annually amounts to 8 per cent. or more on the value of its property to pay the same State tax as other corporations pay. The State tax of three mills of insurance companies is another instance of the inequality of the Pennsylvania Revenue Laws. If I believe the circulars received from promoters for the formation of a new insurance company, there is no investment which produces so large returns and if our other corporations pay five mills tax, certainly insurance companies should not get off with a payment of three mills.

The tax on recording deeds, mortgages and other legal papers is impolitic for the reason that it is for the benefit of the community to have all such papers put on record as there is nothing so productive of litigation and uncertainty of titles as unrecorded papers.

The law makers who put this tax on legal papers were either not far-sighted, or else very hard up for money; and certainly now, when the State does not need the money, should be repealed. A State which can contemplate squandering fifty million dollars on its roads alone, is certainly rich enough to abandon this tax and even pay a bonus on every legal paper recorded. The payment of such a bonus would be especially desirable upon the recording of every unrecorded deed of twenty-five years old or more.

I desire now to speak of the Pennsylvania law on incorporation of companies, as I am of the opinion our law is very impolitic in this matter. We have for years been driving our own people across the line into New Jersey to incorporate because we would permit incorporation of only business of a certain limited kind. As, for example, up to a few years ago, we could not incorporate a drug store or a dry goods store. This has now been changed, but our corporation law is still narrow, illiberal and far behind our competitors. If a rich company in Philadelphia wish to incorporate a two million dollar corporation, they simply incorporate in New Jersey and open their offices across the river in Camden and thus save about seven thousand dollars at the very start. In the meantime, Pennsylvania loses in the course of a few years an income from that company enough to have paid them the seven thousand dollars or even more as a bonus to induce them to incorporate in Pennsylvania.

INITIAL TAXES COMPARED.

Authorized capital	$1,000,000
Delaware	100
Maine	100
New Jersey	200
Pennsylvania	3,333.34

SUGGESTIONS.

First. Repeal the four mills tax on all mortgages, judgments and articles of agreement, or at least exempt purchase money mortgages, and contracts for the sale of real estate. If the total repeal be deemed inadvisable, then reduce it to a one mill tax and give a deduction of 50 per cent. on all money returned for taxation.

Second. Change the law so that no tax be imposed on bank deposits.

Third. Repeal the tax on recording of deeds and mortgages.

Fourth. Put the same tax on insurance companies as on other corporations.

Fifth. Put the same tax on manufacturing companies, five years old or over, which have a net revenue of 8 per cent. annually, but reduce the millage on all corporations to two mills.

Sixth. Put the bonus on all companies incorporating in Pennsylvania, the same as now charged in Delaware, viz., $10 on $10,000 up to $100,000; $50 on $500,000; $100 on $1,000,000 up to $2,000,000, and five cents per thousand on all above $2,000,000.

Seventh. Reduce and simplify the form of return of personal property so that the ordinary people can readily understand it, also make it more general, so that the business man may not resent its inquisitorial character, and may not be required to reveal private business, nor to figure out sums in partial payments.

MATTHEW GRISWOLD, representing the General Elec. Co.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I don't know as I can add anything to what has been said by Mr. Fish, as to this present law. I haven't had time to give it any personal attention; but I just want to speak a word in regard to the possible tax on corporations, and how it would affect our company. When our company located here, we had offered them every inducement to locate in the State. We looked over every possible location that would be advantageous, and of course investigated each point that would work to the advantage of this corporation. It was the favorable laws of Pennsylvania to corporations and the favorable attitude of the State toward corporations that caused them to locate in the State, and any change in these laws or in the policy of the State towards corporations, would work against the interest of the local plant here. I know it is hard work to get them to increase the plant. We started in a small way and are beginning to make quite a showing; but if we have to pay this increased tax that they don't have in New York (I understand the corporation in New York, where it employs 40 per cent. or over, in the State, is exempt from taxation)—if we have this tax to pay, it will be that much more burden upon us to get the plant to grow here, as against Schenectady. If we cannot show a chance to get ahead, we cannot have this department here. It is hard work for us to increase the plant here. They believe that when a corporation locates a branch outside of the State, they should have the most favorable laws where they locate.

Mr. Brown: Our laws are much more favorable to manufacturing corporations than the New York laws.

Mr. Griswold: That is possibly so; I haven't looked into the details of the laws of New York State.

Mr. Brown: I have made a comparison of the two States, and I find that Pennsylvania has gone far ahead on account of the liberality of her laws to manufacturing corporations.

E. P. SELDEN, Erie City Iron Works.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Commission and Friends of Erie: I am exceedingly glad that your visit here should happen on such a delightful day, and I hope that the bright sunshine may have an influence over your decisions.

I want to say a word for the manufacturing interests of Erie, first. As a manufacturer, I want to stick with them. I believe that one of the happiest employments that we can undertake, is engaging in some business that will provide an honest employment and a means of livelihood for men, and for workers; and we endeavor to do that.

There is one point which I have not noticed in the talks here this morning, in regard to a point in favor of the manufacturing interests of the State, and one with which I have been greatly impressed, as I have thought the matter over, and that is that the manufacturer,—and I am speaking now for my fellow manufacturers of the State,—that they bring in from abroad money which is distributed here among our workmen and used by our workmen for purchasing the necessities and the luxuries of life. I don't wish to say anything detrimental at all to our mercantile establishments, or other lines of business in the State; but the manufacturing establishment brings in from abroad that which enables us to carry on our local business. It seems to me it would be a mark of wisdom for our Commonwealth to afford the manufacturers all the means possible to continue prosperity in their business. For let me say to you, in face of the fact of the general opinion among us that our manufacturers sell their product abroad,—outside of our own State,—we go outside very largely for our markets and we bring into our State and city the money which would otherwise not come here; and I put it up to your as a question, "Is it not wise to foster these interests?" There is an old saw, or a story rather, about killing the goose that laid the golden eg~ This old saying has its foundation in good, common sense, and I believe it would be very unwise to tax beyond a very limited amount, those who are doing this to which I refer,—bringing money in from abroad and distributing it here, furnishing honest employment and a means of livelihood for our fellow citizens. We of course, as citizens of the State, have the right of life, liberty and pursuit of the honest dollar; and we are willing to pay a just and proper tax for that; but beyond that, we feel it is unjust.

JUDGE W. E. RICE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is not my purpose to attempt to make an argument upon the questions at issue before you.

I represent, along manufacturing lines, the Elk Tanning Company, which operates in some sixteen counties of the Commonwealth, and the ———— Company, which operates in ten counties of the Commonwealth; both companies own quite extenisve plants. I merely desire to put these companies upon record as being opposed to the repeal of the provision exempting from taxation so much of the capital stock of corporations as is actually engaged in manufacturing. I observe from the newspaper reports of the hearings heretofore had by your Committee, and especially of the one held in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, that the objection, the main objection to the repeal of that provision, seems to come from the agricultural interests, as represented by the secretary and master of the State Grange, in which I think that there is no particular complaint, no loud complaint, from any class of people that I know of except the agriculturist, who states he is being discriminated against when the capital stock of manufacturing corporations is exempted from taxation. The difficulty with our agricultural friends is that they overlook the fact that there are few States in the Union,—I know of none, though there may be some,—where the land is free from taxation for State purposes like Pennsylvania. We must recognize that many of them overlook that fact. The farmer will make his complaint to you and will make his complaint to the Legislature when it meets next year, his voice lifted loud against what he calls a discrimination in the exemption of the capital stock of corporations; but he should consider that the men who own a house and lot should consider that they stand exactly upon the same floor with the manufacturing corporations, and all these plants, those that have been spoken of here in the City of Erie, and the great steel plants in Pittsburgh, where you had your hearing yesterday, are taxed and pay their equal proportion for local purposes and if the farmer is to be exempted from taxation for State purposes, it seems to me for a stronger reason the manufacturing concern should be exempted from taxation for State purposes, because he is increasing all the time around his plant the field and the source of taxation for local purposes; and this is why this State, as has been explained to you, have gone to so much trouble to bring in the manufacturing interests here. If there is any controversy before this Committee between the State and anyone, naturally it should be between the State and the corporations, because we must recognize that the corporations are contributing the bulk of the money that carries on this State government; the main bulk is now provided by corporations; and they are not complaining especially that I know of. I haven't heard any particularly strong complaint before your Committee as to their taxation.

The fact is, the system of taxation in Pennsyvlania compares favorably in my judgment with the system of taxation that obtains in any other State in the Union. It has been sufficient to keep us out of debt, and that being the situation, it does not seem to me that there should be imposed upon this capital stock any undue burden. In other words, we should not return to the system that prevailed prior to 1885. Every item in the way of taxation adds to the cost of production and when you add to the cost of production you have to get it back from the consumer or else take it off the wage earner, and you don't want to do that. The better way is to pursue the policy thus far pursued and protect the manufacturer who protects everybody, reduce the cost of production and help the wage of the laborer.

Mr. Brown: What is your thought as to the local taxation of the real estate of public service corporations? Do you think that should be taxed locally?

Judge Rice: I cannot say that I could answer that question.

Mr. Brown: I would like your thought if you feel you could give it. Aren't they all prosperous? Take the lighting company—

Judge Rice: I don't know. I have heard that the gas company is not very prosperous. I don't think they could stand a great amount of local taxation. I would like to answer that question generally. I say you must recognize that we all should pay taxes, to give the State money sufficient to carry on its governmental affairs; the State needs it, and so do the local bodies. The taxation, of course, should be just, so it would bear equally upon all interests. If it is a fact that the public service corporations are not paying their just proportion of taxes, then they should be made to do so to the State directly, and let them return it, which I think is the better way. I would not care to say that I was in favor of local taxation of public service corporations. If the tax is to be on the capital stock (and that is the most logical way to get at it) I think greater equity and justice could be worked out by the State with the system we have now. Up to this time, the local estate has been relieved, and the State has taken care of this through its capital stock tax. If the State can take care of this and still consider the locality, that might be wise.

L. R. BLISS, Ajax Iron Works:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I am not prepared to speak upon this subject very learnedly, for I am not very familiar with it. I simply desire to enter a protest against any excess taxes on manufacturing concerns, which are now prosperous. I might say we have a plant at Corry, where we are very prosperous at the present time. In making a little money we endeavor to distribute it among the workmen in the way of taking care of them if they are injured in any way and giving them a half holiday occasionally; and we feel that any increase of taxes would be a little bit hard to us. Our taxes locally are very high. The only reason I am here is to enter a protest for our concern against any increase.

ROBERT DEVINE, Erie Forge Company:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

It seems to me, in view of the fact that our local representatives conflict, one with the other, that it is patent that we discuss these questions. If we have existed as a government for over a hundred years and are still debating this same simple or complex problem, it is entirely proper for us to gather here and discuss the questions and exchange ideas in the spirit of liberality and deliberation. I am a manufacturer, but I have nothing to say in behalf of maunfacturers. I believe I understand this is a hearing before a committee. I stated that if we had existed for over one hundred years and have still no settled policy by which to raise revenue, that it is altogether proper for us to gather on this day and advance our ideas concerning it; it is right and correct to do so, and I think you have the perfect privilege, whatever it may be.

I am not here to speak in behalf of the manufacturer nor in behalf of public corporations. I don't believe manufacturers should be taxed on account of what they have, on account of their increased earnings or profits, nor do I believe that

public service corporations should be taxed on any real worth of labor or capital or any capital they invest or any exertions they may put forth for labor. I am opposed to the taxation of labor or capital in any form. I think that it is a great mistake that we have made and I hope that we will not make the mistake to continue to burden manufacturers and thus discourage them, but to relieve manufacturers and all industries and all capital, and encourage and promote industry and develop manufacturing by removing every obstacle, by taking off all taxes from industries and capital and labor. Now, many people seem to think that because a manufacturing establishment is paying well, earning large profits, that it should be taxed more than another industry or manufacturer that makes small profits,—where they have raised themselves from the ranks, that man should be taxed, or the corporation should be taxed, because of what they are worth or because of what they earn. That is another way of saying that if one man is more industrious than another, and therefore accumulated more wealth than another, he should be taxed accordingly; and if a corporation has through efficiency, and from industry and from better management climbed from the very bottom, that it should be accordingly taxed. I think that is a great mistake, as well as unjust, presuming it is finally imposed on the manufacturer, but it is shifted as a factor of the cost of the labor and the consumer of that product, and we are not, in fact, imposing a tax on the rich man who takes this profit finally, but on the masses. The remedy for all this, in my judgment, is to abolish all of this tax on industry or manufacturers and even on public service corporations in so far as they have no real tangible wealth. I would tax public service corporations and all other corporations for any special privilege they enjoy and would take off the taxation from all that is legitimate and rightfully theirs. If a man produces wealth, my contention is that it is his as against the world. If a number of men produce wealth, it is theirs. If a corporation produces wealth, it is theirs. We have a great many men in this country who might bear a larger burden. We have several men worth a billion dollars and a great many worth several millions. Wouldn't it be better if we could discover some means to stop the enormous flow of wealth to these individuals or to these corporations? It certainly was not earned. They have enjoyed some special privilege which enables them to accumulate this wealth and make a large profit upon the privilege they enjoy as a manufacturer, or merchant or whatever their employment may be. I have no desire to take an undue amount of time in this committee, but I would recommend that we go in the other direction.

Mr. Brown: How are you going to tax?

Mr. Devine: I would tax land values only; not land, but land values. Not according to its use, not according to the improvements upon it, but the value exclusive and independent of the use——

Mr. Brown: Have you ever figured out where that would land you, if you had no other tax than on land values. What is the average rental of a building in the City of Erie used for business purposes,—four per cent. average net income?

Mr. Devine: I am not prepared to say——

Mr. Brown: Say it is four per cent. you have your free hospitals here, and there are a number of different items. Don't you realize that you would tax land out of existence?

Mr. Devine: It taxes it into existence and will enforce and encourage the use of land.

Mr. Brown: I mean by existence, practical use.

Mr. Devine: Our contention is it will tax land out of use; it will encourage the economic use of land and will discourage land out of use. It will discourage the extravagant use of land. If we have a vacant lot, we have to build streets and sewers by that vacant lot, and it costs just as much as to build them by the improvements. If you put a tax on that vacant lot or vacant block, and it is discouraged from being held out of use, as it would be under the system proposed, then that lot would be built upon and employ capital and labor, and the city would save the cost of unnecessarily legthening the streets and lengthening the other public service systems,—sewer systems, lighting systems, telegraph systems, telephone systems, etc., would be short as to the economic use of land.

Mr. Brown: You think if a man has a million dollars in land he should be taxed, and the man who has his million invested should be exempted.

Mr. Devine: If the man has a million dollars worth of land values.

Mr. Brown: If he has a million dollars worth of farms, do you think he should be taxed?

Mr. Devine: That is the way to get at him; that is the most effective way.

Mr. Brown: How do you reach the fellow with a million dollars in bonds invested?

Mr. Devine: His bonds usually represent privileges in land.

Mr. Brown: Suppose he has no privileges. Suppose he made an invention and got a million dollars from some company, would you exempt that from taxation?

Mr. Devine: All inventions are used on land——

Mr. Brown: Suppose he invented a new flying machine, would you exempt him?

Mr. Devine: You would have to land. You can't get away from it. You leave it and come back to it. There is no difference between its application to a flying machine and to a ship.

Mr. Brown: You don't think every dollar should bear its burden? The Pennsylvania State Grange has advanced as a general proposition that every dollar should bear its burden in the State government.

Mr. Devine: I don't think the dollar should bear any burden. I don't think it is the dollar, but the mistaken connection it has. We blame the dollar, but it is the companies that monopolize the privilege of getting the dollar that we should seek the remedy in. There is the source from which the dollar orginated. Money is the creation of law that represents things. We should go to the things and then see what the source is of these things and the worth that money represents things. We should go to the things and then see in a way, but it is a great movement that is undoubtedly entitled to the consideration of this committee and of the people.

JOHN DIX, Phoenix Iron Works:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I merely came up here today to listen and not to make a speech. There are two or three of us here. I represent the Phoenix Iron Works. Mr. Campbell represents the W. H. Page Boiler Company, and Mr. Kohler the Malleable Iron Company, all in Meadville. We wish to enter our protest in behalf of the manufacturers against any tax on corporations. We believe it is unjust and we believe it is poor business policy. There are a great many corporations in Pennsylvania which are practically nothing more than partnerships. Of course, it is easily understood why it is considered desirable to incorporate. There are a great many concerns that during the last five years have not paid any dividends and haven't made any money and a good many have really gotten out of business during the period of depression. Mr. Sullivan made a good point and I agree with him,—there is a large class of manufacturing corporations such as I represent and such as a great many of the Erie concerns here, that probably dispose of 90 per cent of our produce outside the State of Pennsylvania. That money is brought directly into the State of Pennsylvania and it is one of the great sources of wealth in Pennsylvania. It will be a very easy matter if a tax is put on these smaller corporations for us to withdraw as corporations. The State then will get nothing. Mr. Campbell represents the W. H. Page Boiler Company. They are located at Meadville. It was a question of going into this State or the State of Ohio. Amongst other reasons that induced them to come here was the liberality of the laws of our State in regard to corporations. They are figuring today on another proposition and it is a question whether the corporation I speak of will locate in Pennsylvania or Ohio. I am very certain that if it were stated today that the law was going to be changed in this State and a tax was going to be placed on manufacturers, that we will lose them altogether. As a business proposition, I think it would be unwise, because the manufacturers are now paying a big bulk of the taxes of this city indirectly. They increase the value of the real estate. The work that has been done by our Chamber of Commerce of Meadville in the way of inducing and establishing manufacturers there has increased the taxable valuation of Meadville more than double in the last ten years, and the State certainly gets an advantage from that. Take these manufacturers out of the city and where will the value of real estate go to? To manufacturer today is the fountain head of all prosperity we have here. I therefore hope that your committee will recommend that there be no tax placed upon the manufacturer.

MR. W. W. KINCAID, of the Spirella Co., Meadville:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I came here to listen and not to make any address, but we are talking about a subject in which we are all interested. I served with Mr. Dick as a member of the Chamber of Commerce for ten or twelve years, and through our local Chamber of Commerce we have endeavored to bring industires into our town, the same as the Chamber of Commerce has here in Erie; and when we are bringing in industries like the Page Boiler Company, referred to, we are bringing in industries that add to the prosperity of the State of Pennsylvania. I have also had experience in endeavoring to start new industires in manufacturing entreprises. I was just figuring over in my mind these industries that we have endeavored to start in our endeavor to help our town, and I think I could say I have stock in at least six new industries that have started in the past ten years, and of these industries, I have drawn a dividend on just two. Now that is just the state of affairs. I don't think our town is any exception. I think you will find it the same all over the State. Men who have the optimism or men who have the nerve to start industries in communities, who employ labor and build up a county and increase the value of the real estate and take a chance on getting something back from their good money are not reaping a benefit from that money and further burdening the corporations of the State in the way of taxation, I think is an unwise step. I quite agree with the gentleman who spoke on my right, that if we are going to tax corporations, you should not tax them for the first ten years of their existence. Not that we want to shift any burden which should be placed upon us, any just burden of taxation. I think the corporations of the State and the men behind them aren't cowards. It is this situation that I have just laid before you. I think a man must have more than ordinary courage to start out in the manufacturing line facing the difficulties he has to face and meeting the objections he has to meet in the establishment of new industries. The wealth of this city and of any other city is centered in the manufacturing corporations. You take the manufacturing corporations out of Erie and one-half of your business blocks would be empty and you would lose half of them possibly inside of ten years; and I think that same point would hold throughout the State. If there is any one fellow or individual that should be encouraged in the whole State, it is the manufacturer, because the laborer, and not only the laborer, but the manager and the officers of the institution, depend for a livelihood upon that corporation. The people who are renting property depend upon that corporation. Ministers of the community and all the professional people of the community,

lawyers, doctors and men of every profession in the community are benefitted by the standing in the community of the manufacturer. And while as I stated, he don't want to shift any just and equitable burden that should be placed upon him, I think you should investigate this matter very carefully before you decide to put a further tax on manufacturers. Now, I have had a little experience in starting these new corporations. Of course I am only an average man in an average town. Our town is only 15,000 population. I have had this experience that when a new corporation wanted to start up, to take out its charter, of course New Jersey has always looked very pleasant, so as to invite people to come and take out a charter. I am identified with a corporation that has a charter there; the firm I am most intimately connected with, though, has a Pennsylvania charter. This tax of one-third of one per cent. upon the capital stock in taking out the charter I think is exorbitant. I think it drives corporations, many of them who do business in Pennsylvania, out of the field. That is a thing to be considered in your new law. There are many other States. The first I ever had experience with was West Virginia,—went to West Virginia from Pennsylvania, a few others going to Delaware, simply because this tax is put on them in starting.

I don't know that I have anything further to say. We want to build up our community, and if you put a tax on corporations, I tell you gentlemen it is a serious matter. Three quarters of the corporations doing business, three quarters is perhaps too large,—I will say one-half,—can be located in some other State just as well as Pennsylvania, and if you make conditions harder for them, you will drive them to the other States. If you want to preserve the wealth of the State and increase the wealth of the State and increase the wealth of real estate, you want to keep the laws of the State liberal, so far as manufacturing corporations are concerned.

CONGRESSMAN PETER M. SPEER, Venango County:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I did not come with any intention of saying anything. I simply came in as a spectator, but I agree with what has been said in reference to taxing manufacturing corporations. We must realize this, that the taxes only apply in this State, and don't apply in other States. These manufacturing corporations have built up the State. A bank does not build up a community. You couldn't build a bank on a street corner where there is no houses. If you build a big store there, it will never make a dollar. If you put a manufacturing plant there and bring in a thousand people, that is a different proposition. That is why the State has made these liberal laws as to manufacturing corporations, so as to induce them to come here; they bring other business; that is what builds up a town. If you had a tax on manufacturing corporations, the City of Erie wouldn't have its big electric plant here. It wouldn't have come had it known it was going to be taxed. It came here because it was given a better advantage that some other States did not give. If we are to have legislation of that kind that would prevent manufacturing corporations from coming here and drive out those that are here, it would be against the interests of the Commonwealth.

Something has been said about public service corporations. I really don't like to say anything. I haven't considered the matter. I don't know what you contemplate. But on that subject, I don't think the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can be said to be tender toward corporations in the matter of taxation, except manufacturing corporations. I think all of our corporations are taxed high here. The bonus you have to pay is away beyond other States. The public service corporations, while they don't have to pay local taxes on their real estate, I think pay a State tax upon the entire value of their property. Not only their real estate, but their earnings. They have to pay a tax on that, and their taxes are more than they would have to pay if they were allowed simply to be locally taxed. A great deal of the property is not real estate, and the value would be less. If they were assessed locally also, I think it would make a great deal of trouble in this matter. These localities would have different ideas as to their property, valuing those in one locality as paying more tax than some place else. You take some public service corporations, they pay not only so much on their capital stock, but a per centage on their gross recepits or gross earnings. If you will look into the matter, you will find that they are taxed very high. You take our telephone company, They pay five mills on their capital stock. We haven't property that would amount to very much in the community for assessment; it don't amount to much, but we have to pay a stock valuation which is based wholly on our earnings,—they base that on so much of the gross earnings. Then in addition to that we have to pay on our poles; that is about all the property we have that could be taxed. We pay in the district where I am, 50 cents a pole. If these poles were assessed for taxation they wouldn't be assessed for more than two or three dollars,—for local assessment about ten or twelve cents; instead of that we are paying a license tax of 50 cents per pole. The State is getting a great deal more than it would if the property was assessed locally. If the assessors did this, you couldn't get as much out of it. I think if you will look into the matter you will find our corporations pay more taxes than any other interest in the State,—our manufacturing corporations (which I think should not be taxed) and our corporations in general pay more taxes than they do in any other State in the Union.

Mr. Brown: Do you think it would create a better feeling if the State were to collect the tax on real estate and return it to the counties.

Mr. Speer: I don't favor that, except in some cases where it might be necessary. Where we can assess it locally, we should assess it. In the case of corporations, as long as they are to be taxed as they are it should be done by the State.

Mr. Brown: The reason I ask you is that this Committee is in receipt of letters from solicitors and commissioners from every county in the State resenting the exemption of the local property of these public service corporations. My thought has been that if the State collected this tax and returned it to the county, wouldn't it create a better feeling.

Mr. Speer: If that property is going to be assessed locally, I don't see how you can do it any way than to have it assessed locally. At present it is assessed by the State. We have to make a return that shows the physical property, earnings and dividend and upon that the stock is valued for taxation, and it makes a great deal more than if the physical property was valued, because the physical property doesn't begin to have the value that the capital stock would on account of its earning power and the value of its franchises. If you will allow it to be assessed locally, you will have to take off some of your State taxes.

Mr. Brown: Wouldn't the cost of assessment and collection be much less?

Mr. Speer: Yes, but it would result in a great inequality, because of the value you put on the right of way is somewhat indefinite. How are you going to value it? One county would value it at so much a mile and some other county would make it three or four times as much. I don't suppose the corporations would object to it if you took off these other State taxes. You are assessing now untangible things. They are paying on the value of their capital stock which is a great deal more than the value of the physical property in a great many cases. If you make them pay more, the people will have to pay more. The public service corporations are controlled in the prices they charge by the law. If they charge too much we can compel them to charge less. The railroads have been prevented from raising their rates in certain instances because it was not necessary. They could make sufficient money without it; but if you put a lot more taxes on them, you will have to let them raise their rates. They are entitled to make a fair dividend for their stockholders. If you put additional taxes upon them they will make additional charges, and you will be back just where you are. So I don't think you gain anything by it. I don't think the local community gains anything by it.

L. W. OLDS, Climax Mfg. Co.:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I think the ground has been pretty well covered by the speakers who have preceded me. I represent a small factory in the City of Corry, where we employ a few men, and as has been said before, we bring quite a good deal of money into the State. We don't wish in any way to get away from our share of the burden of taxation, but in many items our men are looking for something special. They are looking at the present time for a liability act, which I believe I haven't heard come up here, although I believe it has been before you, and every tax that is put on the manufacturer will have to go back in some manner or other to the consumer, and while we are not in the same position to immediately secure that additional burden from the consumer, it makes it all the harder when in competition with other manufacturers in other States.

MR. ANDREWS, Struthers-Wells Co., Warren:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I did not come prepared to make any remarks in reference to the Act, but some thoughts have occured to me since I have heard the remarks of the gentlemen who have preceded me; I didn't read the acts and didn't go into the matter to any extent personally, but in connection with the proposed tax on the capital stock of manufacturing corporations, I agree with some of those who have preceded me, that that tax, while it is aimed primarily at corporations, that it will eventually have to be paid by the consumer, and while these consumers will not all be Pennsylvania consumers, a great many of them will be. Under the present, up-to-date methods of accounting (and I think nearly all the large manufacturing concerns have adopted systematic methods of accounting, so as to know what their costs are or as accurately as possible determine them) the manufacturers are now on a more intelligent basis than in the past; that is, the buyer does not benefit by the manufacturers' mistakes, as he did in the past, and while competition may be to some extent regulate the selling price, all the manufacturers are practically on the same basis with reference to the cost, and they will figure every burden such as this as a part of their cost, in addition to the labor used and the material that goes into an order; and thus, in quoting their prices, the prices are bound to be higher than they would be if this tax were not imposed. This tax would be considered as a part of the expenses, and I don't think it would affect our profits at all, for the reason that we would add a certain per centage of profit over and above our costs. Our costs on every order are based on material, labor and work; each item carries a portion of the burden. Every cent spent is a part of the burden, and it is covered by our selling price; it is included in our cost and the consumer will eventually pay it. While I don't think it will affect the manufacturers that are established here at all, whether this tax is imposed or not, I do think it will have a tendency to deter manufacturers from locating here. They would probably consider this fact more seriously than it would really be; and for that reason, I don't think it would be wise to tax the capital stock engaged in manufacture in the State.

Mr. Brown: You would put it on the cost of getting the orders out?

Mr. Andrews: Yes, it would only add to the cost. It would raise the prices to a certain extent. Nearly all manufacturers figure their costs on the same basis, and all have adopted systems of accounting, so that they can account for this item of expense just as much as they do for labor and material; and it would be paid by the consumer.

W. S. SMITH, Esq., of Meadville, Pa.:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I did not come here to talk, but a few words might not be amiss, in summing up that which has been stated here by gentlemen who have appeared before you, in relation to the burdens which the several corporations have to bear. I might give you a concrete example. A concern has just filed into articles in New York; the initial cost was $700. Had they filed their articles of incorporation in the State of Pennsylvania, it would have cost $4,660. I doubt very much if there is any State in the Union where the initial cost is as great as in Pennsylvania. If there is any I am ignorant of it. The statement has been made that all other corporations, not manufacturing, bear the burden of a tax upon their capital stock of five mills, and therefore manufacturing companies should bear a small tax. Did you ever stop to consider that the manufacturing interests in a community are its bone and sinew? They are the foundation of the prosperity of a community. They get the money from every section and dump it into the coffers of your home town. They carry the money from every corner where their products are sold and pay it out in the community for labor and material and in local taxation, and, possibly, in dividends. What about the mercantile corporation? It gathers from these same sources, from the money turned in by the manufacturers, in the shape of money for merchandise, dry goods, etc. Instead of leaving it in the community, it ships it off to the wholesale markets. Mr. Speer well illustrated that problem. He said you might build a bank on a street corner, or start a store on the country cross roads. What is the result? There they die. If you build a factory there, it brings in families that become consumers. It seems to me there is no comparison between the mercantile corporation and the manufacturing corporation, as regards taxation each company should bear. I couldn't help but make a few notes of different subjects that were brought up, and it seems to me that most of the argument that I have read in the newspapers have been touched upon more or less by the gentlemen wno have discussed the matter here. In conversation with one of your committee, Mr. Woodward, he advised me that he has been chairman of the appropriation committee; that the legislature appropriated last year something like $59,000,000; that the income from the corporations of the State was in the neighborhood of 58,000,000 to 59,000,000 dollars; in other words they got this very source of revenue for making the appropriations. Did you ever stop to consider how much of this money you get back into your local communities. You are not the losers by any means. Your hospitals and other works of charity are taken care of, and this money comes to your community and you get value received.

HENRY HENDRUS, Keystone Fish Company:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I have listened very attentively to the arguments here by those interested in manufacturing corporations, and I have failed to see at all or to discover where they are any different from what we are. I don't believe they employ any more men to the thousand dollars invested than we do in the fish business. I don't believe they send to foreign cities any more of their goods than we do, and, therefore, I contend that a house like ours is on a par, on the same basis, and should be treated as a manufacturing concern. About one-third of our investment is represented by boats and fishing paraphernalia that enable us to produce the raw articles,—the fish? Now we have to pay a capital stock on that part of our money that is invested the same as the other part of our capital. We should not pay any more than anybody else that is no greater benefit to the Commonwealth than we are. I contend that if the many factories are exempted from taxation, at least concerns like ours that have money invested in the producing end, should be exempted from taxation. There is another thought occurred to me. We pay seven kinds of taxes to seven different people. Couldn't that be improved to the extent of us paying all to one man? We pay our mercantile tax to the county, county tax to the collector appointed by the County Commissioners, State tax to the State Treasurer, if we pay it before it is due; the school board is a separate collector; then we have to send money to Harrisburg, then the Federal tax,—and for fish license we have to pay to the Department of Fisheries. It seems to me it keeps us busy to know to whom to pay the taxes. There are some States in the Union where you get your tax notes from one official and you don't have to bother about any other taxes; he takes care of all taxes, all the taxes that you have, school, road, State and county and all taxes; and it is a very simple method.

Mr. Brown: Don't you think you could pay a few more taxes?

Mr. Hendrus: Yes; we are going to pay a liability tax, and an income tax and some other tax. But it does seem to me, gentlemen, that a concern like ours is on the same basis as a manufacturing concern. We take the raw material and we have to make that fish right for the consumer,—store it away for winter so it will be fit for use in the winter time. We have to put it through several processes through which fish go in order to make it right for the consumer. We don't think we are any better than the manufacturer, but we feel that we should not be burdened by any greater amount of taxation than a manufacturer. We employ just as many men per thousand dollars invested as any manufacturer, ship as great a per centage out of the State, and bring money into the State, and bring the community money by distributing it among the laboring men, and I believe the Chairman of the Committee will bear me out, that we pay a greater amount of wage for labor than any other concern.

Mr. Brown: Do you have many accidents among your men?

Mr. Hendrus: For that we have to carry a liability insurance policy.

Mr. Brown: Do you have costs for hospital service?

Mr. Hendrus: Yes; we are quite liberal in our contribution to local charities, also.

H. G. BERKHOUSE:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I came here from Kane, in behalf of the Kane Business Men's Association. My purpose is to put this organization upon record as being in favor of the repeal of the Mercantile Tax Law of 1899.

It is very evident, after listening to the arguments that have been produced here today, that if this Committee is going to attempt to do what the various gentlemen have asked for, it is almost self-evident that the State of Pennsylvania will soon be bankrupt and have no revenue or money. I don't believe in attacking any sort of a system, unless a remedy of some kind is suggested. I wish to attack this mercantile license law on two grounds, but I will suggest a remedy.

To start with, this law was passed by you in 1899, and the merchants have been paying the mercantile tax since that time. That tax is based on the volume of business done annually by the merchant, not the net profit on the gross volume of business, but the gross volume of business. We contend that that act is unjust and unfair for this reason. The profits in all lines of mercantile business, as you know, are not the same. For instance, a grocer may do forty, or fifty, or sixty thousand dollars annual business, and yet his profits are small. He wouldn't make as much money as a jeweler, and is just paying more, possibly twice as much tax as a jeweler. That is one objection to it. Another is the word "Business,"—gross volume of business. "Business" is a very liberal term. It is a question what designates the business of one man and the business of another man. For example, a merchant does so much gross volume of business in a year. A lawyer, doctor, dentist, insurance agent,—they do a certain gross volume of business. I can understand this tax based on personal property that the merchant have and I am in favor of it. I see no reason why personal property should not be subject to the same tax as real estate. For instance, you take a prominent lawyer or physician,—he may have in his office a library, or an instrument, valued at five, ten or fifteen thousand dollars. He is not selling it. He is doing business and yet he pays no tax. It seems to me that it is unfair that the merchant pays that tax while there are other men who are doing business and paying no tax. There is one other thing that is unfair and unjust, and that is this: The greatest competitor today with the retail merchant is the mail order house, and yet they pay nothing. The average retail merchant is engaged in the sale of necessities. As a general rule, the ordinary merchant is selling the necessities of life; and if you impose a tax on him you are taxing the necessaries of life and increasing the high cost of living, and adding it to the consumer, and the consumer has to pay it. The merchant figures that in the cost of doing business. Here in another thing. A great deal of the money the merchants pay for mercantile tax doesn't go to the State. Part of it goes to the cost of collection, part to the county treasurer and part of it to the newspapers throughout the State for advertising the lists, and the newspapers would undoubtedly fight the repeal of this Act of Assembly for the reason that it would mean considerable loss to them. Although I am a lawyer, I haven't studied this thing. I don't know whether it is possible to frame a law whereby a distributing station of some character could be located in this State for the mail order houses. I would suggest a tax on them and I would suggest that the automobile tax be raised. Raise the tax on automobiles and impose a tax on mail order houses, and that will wipe out the mercantile tax. Throw off the mercantile tax; remove that burden from the back of the poor merchant; he has carried it too long.

Mr. Brown: Just shift it from them?

MR. AUSTIN, Potter County:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I seem to be the only one here representing the farmer. I only want to take up a little of your time. I want to call your attention to the fact that there are probably fifty per cent. of the counties in this State that are just as ours is. We have to levy on the farmers and other businesses thirty mills and we would have to still levy about forty. Our county is going down. The State has one-quarter of our land as a forestry reserve and they don't pay anything at all. We have to fight the fires, keep the roads, keep the schools——

Mr. Brown: The State pays you some money for the schools.

Mr. Austin: Yes, a little for the schools.

Mr. Brown: Don't they pay two per cent.——

Mr. Austin: It is proportioned by eacn acre.

Mr. Brown: They pay two per cent.

Mr. Austin: The county gets nothing.

Mr. Brown: The State invests it in the county. The State pays it to the county for this purpose.

Mr. Austin: To the districts; to the road districts and to the school districts.

Mr. Brown: The majority of the land is non-productive land?

Mr. Austin: Yes; a good deal of it could be productive land.

Mr. Brown: They paid in 1910, $18,000 for road purposes and seventeen thousand for school purposes; then they paid for the extinguishing of fires $31,000, in 1910; and in addition to that, the two per cent. on roads, and two per cent. on schools.

Mr. Austin: That is what they paid for these purposes. Then they charge us one-quarter of the fighting fires, and I want to protest against it. It is too bad that we have to pay it,—that the people that live there have to raise the money to fight the fires.

Mr. Brown: How much of your per centage does that represent? The forty mills, you say, is represented by the cost of fighting the fires?

Mr. Austin: It would depend on what the fires are.

Mr. Brown: How much do you raise altogether in the county?

Mr. Austin: For county purposes we raise about $65,000.

Mr. Brown: What is your county millage?

Mr. Austin: Eight mills.

Mr. Brown: Are there many districts in your county that run as high as thirty mills?

Mr. Austin: A good many go forty and one of two sixty. You understand there are some districts in the county that haven't fifteen or twenty thousand in them; the State has bought it over; there are some townships that have only that—that is all that is left.

Mr. Brown: It hardly pays a man to live there?

Mr. Austin: That is right.

Mr. Brown: That is a peculiar condition. How do you value what you have? Do you put the full valuation on it?

Mr. Austin: Full valuation, but we don't get the full valuation. It is assessed more than they could sell it for.

Mr. Woodward: What is the average rate per acre?

Mr. Austin: Anywhere,—it is assessed one or two,—but where there is a strip of some hardwood timber about,—farm land cleared is assessed at twelve to twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Woodward: What is it worth? What could you buy the same land for?

Mr. Austin: Some of it you could buy for what it is assessed at, and some of it you couldn't. I believe the average assessment amounts to sixty per cent.

Mr. Brown: What business do you follow?

Mr. Austin: County Commissioner.

Mr. Brown: Are you affected by the sewer order of the Department of Health? I guess you are not interested in sewage disposal plants?

Mr. Austin: No. We want to protest against that fact that one dollar pays more than another, and a good deal more than another in our county. We have a railroad running through us, thirty-eight miles long, fairly well equipped, and they pay about $2,000 to the State. We have a hotel there that you would call a fourth-class hotel, and three of them would pay as much as that railroad pays. It would take about ten of our average farmers to pay as much as the railroad pays. It seems to us that is very unjust, and the other railroads and corporations are in the same shape.

Mr. Brown: That is the Coudersport & Lackawanna Railway you are speaking of?

Mr. Austin: Yes. We just want to enter a protest.

Mr. Brown: The State Grange brought to our attention the conditions in your county and they emphasized the conditions in your county as needing special relief.

Mr. Austin: I will give you an instance. We live right on the line of New York. I have a relative that lives in Potter county; he owns 100 acres of land and another man on the other side of the line owns 100 acres; the land is just the same as to worth or value. The Pennsylvania man pays $46, and the other man pays $17.

Mr. Shreve: If no other gentleman wishes to speak, the meeting will stand adjoured. We appreciate very much the kind assistance rendered our committee by the citizens of Erie, and we have no doubt we shall be influenced by the suggestions made here today.

Scranton, Pa., November 22, 1913.

Meeting of the Joint Committee held in the Lackawanna County Court House.

Present: William H. Keyser, Acting Chairman; James F. Woodward, George E. Alter, Francis Shunk Brown, Esq., counsel for the Commission, to outline the purposes of the Kline, of Pittsburgh, sat with the Committee.

Senator Keyser: The Chair will call upon Mr. Brown, counsel for the Commission, to outline the purpose of the meeting and also to read the resolution creating the Commission.

Mr. Brown: In 1909, the Legislature of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to be composed of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of considering a revision of the revenue and corporation laws of this Commonwealth. Pursuant to their appointment, every interest in this Commonwealth was communicated with by letter, requesting their co-operation. Thousands of letters were sent to bankers, brokers, judges, lawyers, manufacturers, in fact, every interest that could in any way possibly be affected by the corporation and revenue laws, in order that they might be given an opportunity to make suggestions and to co-operate with this Committee. As you gentlemen recall, public meetings were held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Erie and Scranton,—in this city. That Committee reported to the Legislature and many of their recommendations were adopted in the framing of legislation. Some of their recommendations it was deemed advisable to have go back to the public for further consideration and thought and to obtain further the sentiment of the people. For this purpose the Legislature of 1911 adopted this resolution. (Reads resolution.) This resolution was incorporated in a letter which I will read. (Reads letter.)

This Committee has received hundreds of replies to this communication. The Committee caused several thousand of these letters to be printed and sent out to the various interests of the Commonwealth which might be affected. The Committee has also caused to be printed a tentative Act, relating to private corporations. Since the Act of 1874 there have been many submitted and many passed, which has resulted in considerable confusion in the law relating to private corporations. Pursuant to the general thought that we should pay some attention to this, the Committee has had prepared this act in tentative form for the purpose of inviting suggestions and criticism to the end of securing something a little better than the law in its present shape. I want to inform you gentlemen that this Act, therefore, is not the baby of this Committee, nor the baby of its counsel. Although hundreds of letters have been written to lawyers, prior to the preparation of this Act, very few suggestions have been made. But since the Act has been prepared, I have received volumes of criticism throughout the State. We are here today to receive from you folks such suggestions as you may deem proper.

MR. J. H. TORREY:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission: I don't think I have anything to say. I came here ratner to hear than to speak. I received through the courtesy of this Commission two or three letters suggesting that I give them some information. I have gone over this corporation act. I didn't realize that it was to come up today. I made some notes upon it which I shall be very glad to communicate to the counsel of the Committee very soon. I presume they are in the line of other suggestions that have come to this Committee from other sources, but if there is any information I can give upon any subject before them, I will be glad to offer them any assistance I can.

Mr. Brown: The Committee has received numerous letters from this section of the State on the subject of anthracite coal, suggesting that there should be a tax put upon anthracite coal at the mines. You will recall that such a tax was recommended in the previous report of this Committee,—a tax of five cents per ton. We would like to have the thought of you gentlemen as to whether the tax would be advisable.

Mr. Torrey: The letter of the Committee relating to that matter, if I may venture to say so, was somewhat indefinite. The letter stated, which I received, signed by you, that it had been suggested that anthracite coal companies be taxed directly by the State and the tax distributed to the counties instead of the present system of local taxation, and also that a tonnage tax be levied.

I don't know whether the Committee seriously considered doing both of these things. Of course it would be recognized at once,—and I presume is recognized by the Commission,—that to tax coal lands directly would probably involve a constitutional amendment on the ground that it would be an inequality of taxation on real estate. I don't think the owners of coal lands would themselves seriously object to a tax upon coal lands being made directly by the State, provided it was not any greater than the tax they are already paying. I don't remember whether you were present at the meeting of the Committee of the House when the bill which was recommended by this Committee was before that committee.

Mr. Brown: No, I was not.

Mr. Torrey: I appeared in opposition to the tonnage tax, on the ground that it was discriminatory and it was excessive, and that the coal lands were already bearing an amount of taxation which was quite out of proportion to the amount that they should pay both the tax directly upon their coal lands (and many of them likely to be unproductive for a great many years to come), and also indirectly the coal companies were paying a tax upon their capital stock, which made a very large amount. Before that hearing of the Committee there were some figures given which were rather suggestive as to the proportion of the local taxes which are now paid by the coal in place. Some of it, as I said before will not be mined for many years to come. Take the whole county of Lackawanna outside of two cities, the proportion paid by the coal companies is 61.37 per cent. of all taxation. In the county of Luzerne it is 68 per cent. In certain municipalities which have a very large population they are paying anywhere from 66 to 84 per cent. of the taxation. So it would seem that any proposition which looks to increasing the amount of taxation which they are now paying would be inequitable.

Mr. Brown: Do you think a tax of 5 cents a ton would result in a very serious burden?

Mr. Torrey: Not if it took the place of the tax that is now assessed. The bill presented to the Legislature was that hereafter every ton of anthracite coal of the weight of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds avordupois mined in this Commonwealth shall be subject to a tax of two and one-half per centum of the value thereof at the mouth of the mine—

Mr. Brown: The value was about two ten according to the report.

Mr. Torrey: It was perhaps five cents per ton. And this as the Committee suggests that tax was to be gotten from the consumer (I think the Committee said one of the purposes of the act was to make the people who used up our natural resources,—people in other States,—pay the tax,) that tax would really have to be upon prepared sizes. So if that tax were to be collected from the consumer it would really be a tax of somewhere from eight to nine cents per ton.

Mr. Brown: Eighty per cent. to be paid by those who are non-residents?

Mr. Torrey: Yes.

Mr. Brown: Upon a commodity on which Pennsylvania has no competition.

Mr. Torrey: Yes, if they could raise the price to that extent.

Mr. Brown: Do you know of any reason why that can not be done? Any question I may ask does not indicate my personal opionion. Is there any reason why there can not be a slight raise in the price of any commodity on which Pennsylvania has no competition?

Mr. Torrey: Any answer I make commits nobody but myself. I don't know. I know every time there is any sort of an increase in the price of coal, there is a good deal of disturbance made about it. There is this to be said in reference to that also; particularly in this region. I do not know that it is so in all regions. The mining of coal is constantly increasing in cost,—very rapidly increasing, because of getting to the lower vein, thinner vein, less pure vein. In its annual report for the year 1910, just before this bill was up, the report shows a net profit of 14 cents per ton on their coal and if it had to pay this tonnage tax, it would be nearly half of their profit today. It would be nearly half their profit.

Mr. Brown: Unless they added it to the commodity and collected it from the consumer.

Mr. Torrey: Yes.

Mr. Brown: That additional cost is added to the price of the article, isn't it?

Mr. Torrey: The tax is usually collected from the producer.

Mr. Brown: Is any additional cost generally added to the article?

Mr. Torrey: Not as such. I think you will find that a great many of these mines are mined at a loss. A great many of their reports show it. They have a good deal of extra expense in every mine that is never added to the price. The price is uniform throughout the year and I don't know way it can not be so with the taxes. I don't know that they could add that to the price of coal and collect it.

Mr. Brown: Do you think it would be more satisfactory if the State collected the taxes and distributed it throughout the counties?

Mr. Torrey: It is a very conflicting matter. It would require the consent of co-operation of the local authorities. It would be a question as to how it would be distributed. Some of it would have to go to the counties, some to the school boards, some to the boroughs and cities, some to the poor board and in proportion to their taxes, and unless properly distributed, I think you would find the local authorities opposed it.

Mr. Brown: Some of the people of this State have suggested that condition. That is the reason I asked your thought.

Mr. Torrey: I should say it is almost impossible to get up any device that would be satisfactory to most of the municipalities so they would not be opposed to such a scheme.

Mr. Brown: Don't the mining interest of this section receive hospital benefits that would somewhat even up this proportion of which you speak in the amount of taxes?

Mr. Torrey: I never compared the amount of hospital benefits received as compared with those received by other sections of the State. I don't know what the proportion is. I don't suppose we receive an excessive proportion of hospital benefits.

Mr. Brown: The percentage extending over coal mining, especially anthracite, is much larger than any other activity in the State.

Mr. Torrey: That may be true.

Mr. Brown: I wish you would give me the benefit of your thought on that Act.

Mr. Torrey: I will then.

EVERETT WARREN, Esq.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I want to say, gentlemen, that it is a great pleasure to me to see you here today; and I am glad I must say to see the members of the joint committee of the Senate and House headed by so able a gentleman as Mr. Brown.

I observe that your proposition as voiced by Mr. Brown is practically to pull us out and look at us. If you gentlemen were here after having several years of occupation as a joint committee, to submit to those who are vitally concerned in this question of taxation of coal, which you all know is real estate, and were to sumbit to those of us who represent these interests, these property owners, a tentative draft of an act, that would be one thing. But as near as I can gather, you are here, as you express it, to get our views. You don't commit yourselves to anything. You don't say "We are in favor of anything"; you don't say "We have a certain idea"; all that you say is, inferentially and in the greatest courtesy, "We want to cross-examine you gentlemen here, and if your views are interesting they are going to be embraced in our report and recommendation;" and then you smilingly bow out of the room. And I hope I will have the pleasure of greeting at least some of you at lunch today.

I would say, assuming that I am right, that I think I am justified in another assumption, that the personnel of this Commission (some of the members I know personally, and others by reputation) that because of the personnel of this Commission, I think I have the right to assume that it is their desire and the mode of underlying everything that they are doing, to recommend when they come to their recommendation, only that which is really for the best interest of the Commonwealth who are affected. Relying upon that assumption, I am here in a sort of four-fold capacity. That is, I am interested in this subject in four different ways. First, as a citizen of Scranton, born and brought up here; I am interested in the way of being associated with banks and trust companies; and perhaps a fair reason for my appearing, is because I naturally take pride in the development of this section of Pennsylvania. I am here, as I happen to be an executor and trustee of two estates who are lessors; that is to say, they owned these coal lands and years ago they leased them to individuals or to companies which were mining companies, and under these leases the lessors, the dead men, whose estates I am charged with, have to pay the tax on coal. Then I am here because I happen to represent the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, perhaps the largest producer of coal, at least in this particular section of the region. (The Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside are perhaps the two largest producers); and therefore you see I have several view points in considering it. I would like to say that in common with you, I take great pride in the prospect of the State of Pennsylvania is today without debt. That is a remarkable statement. You down in the southeast corner of the State, and those in the northeast and all over the great Commonwealth are very proud, and have a right to be proud, of the fact that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is somewhat different from the other States, I think, in that she is free from debt. Now, I assume that there is no occasion whatever for her to increase her taxation. There is nothing that is as unpopular, whether it rests upon an individual or individuals joined together in corporate form to do business, as taxation. You all of course realize that. The theory of taxation, as I understand it, is to raise revenues to support the government. That Pennsylvania is so prosperous a State is due very largely, I think, to the taxation sources of our corporations, domestic and foreign, transacting business within our border; among them are companies producers of anthracite coal. And that being true, I think this Committee (you will pardon me for suggesting it), should hesitate sometime before they commit themselves to anything that is going to result, either by direction or indirection, in increasing the taxation upon an industry which employs hundreds of thousands of people and which secures to the Commonwealth, in the broader view, so much of prosperity in so many different directions. And when you come to talk about taxing anthracite coal, which has come in as real estate, under the decision of the Supreme Court, differently than you are going to tax other similar lines, I take issue with you. You have not told us what is in your minds.

Mr. Brown: We are open minded.

Mr. Warren: That being so, as a fair and broad proposition, why did you, two years ago, recommend the discriminatory tax,—a tax upon anthracite coal and not upon bituminous coal, and not upon slate and iron and cement lines,—and not upon other lines?

Mr. Brown: You will find that further on in the report,—bituminous coal and other products are in competition.

Mr. Warren: I am coming to that. To my mind it is not sound and equitable. I grant you the fact may be true,—I grant you that West Virginia soft coal and some little in Maryland and very little in other Eastern States,—I grant you that bituminous coal, that is Pennsylvania bituminous coal comes in competition with coal from other States. But forty per cent. of the anthracite coal is in the fiercest competition with the bituminous coal; this is particularly so in steam sizes and everybody knows that in the Western States all sizes are in the fiercest competition and in some of these sections it is necessary for the dealers to purchase and sell bituminous and anthracite coal in the same yard in order to do business. But whether they be or not, what I can't get into my head is this idea that because we have a mineral product here, a mineral acreage in Pennsylvania, the product of which is or is not in competition with coal from other States, we in Pennsylvania shall tax ourselves because we have this mineral product. One answer that is suggested by many is this: Eighty per cent. it is said (that isn't the fact), eighty per cent. goes outside of the State of Pennsylvania, and what Pennsylvania wants to do it to make her sister States pay to Pennsylvania certain sums of money because she is furnishing her sister States to their advantage, although she is of course destroying her natural resources as the product increases and distributed to the several States. But does that justify the legislature in imposing a tax upon the citizens of Pennsylvania who are supporting the government of Pennsylvania,—adding this burden that is to come from the outside States? I would like to answer a question asked Mr. Torrey. I don't believe you can add that tax to the price of coal. Don't you understand that there is a belief throughout the Eastern cities of Pennsylvania that the price of anthracite coal is too high? Have you not read within a month what they did in New York? Mr. R————Manager of the———— Iron & Coal Company up in————because of the raise in price within a year, after a raise in wages to the miners, and other additional expenses, the people of New York said, "You can't do it." They protested and they are now protesting and the government is protesting through its Inter-State Commerce Commission, and is today, of its own initiative, issuing notice to

the antharctite mining interest to appear before them, and are about to introduce proceedings and take testimony and it is all because, they say, of that exhorbitant price. Don't you know the decision pending in the Supreme Court of the United States? One of the grounds of the alleged attack upon this interest is because of the high price. I may say further. I might ask you to ask any retail dealer anywhere in the East or West in which men handle coal. Take the sales agents of these large companies,—I could name many of them in New York and Boston, and you will find you are mistaken in the idea that these companies have no competition as to prepared sizes in which you say there is no competition; but assuming that there is none, then you must bear in mind that this is a problem that is not so readily disposed of, and can not be considered by adding the cost to the consumer in other States and twenty per cent. of it from the people in Pennsylvania who burn anthracite coal. I am paying twice as much as I paid fifteen years ago at my home and we are right here on top of the coal deposits now. This increase is due to the actual cost of mining the coal and I therefore think if you make an investigation which I am quite sure you will make you will find you can not do it.

Now, let us get back. Here I have a proposition as outlined in your letter,—a tax discriminatory as between anthracite and bituminous coal,—a tax that shall be imposed by the Commonwealth plus the tonnage tax. I beg of you gentlemen not to add any more burden to the producers of anthracite coal. Five cents per ton will be about fifty per cent. of what is made by the producers. Five cents is a little tax on a dollar bill. Five cents is a large tax if you don't make your dollar bill. I beg of you to bear in mind that five cents or four cents or three cents, though a small sum of money (I want you to appreciate it) is enormous in proportion to the net earnings made. If at the pit's-mouths you get two ten,—and that is not true of the companies I represent; if it be true, five cents of course is not much of a tax on two ten. But what does this two ten mean? That means what you call at the pit's-mouth, not the railway scale where it is weighed.

Mr. Brown: How do the operators sell it?

Mr. Warren: They may sell it on the 65 per cent. contract, or they may sell it, as some do for the market generally, like our friend Mr. Thorn of Minersville. Some sell one way, and some another. There are companies in this section that sell both ways. But I want to get in your mind another thought. Suppose you owned a ten-story building, which was built in a substantial way that it would be a substantial thing for a century, and you figured you would get a fair rental out of it. You had figured a certain per cent. so it would net you five, six or seven per cent., after the taxes and so forth were paid. Now, suppose every year one of your stories came off of that ten-story building and in ten years you had no building, what would you figure you should get in order to get out of that building a fair margin on your investment? Wouldn't it have to be larger than an ordinary investment?

Mr. Brown: We would do the same as we do with the Girard Estate; establish a sinking fund. We do it with the Girard Estate. We establish a sinking fund, and capitalize the money and use the interest, and have the money when the building was gone.

Mr. Warren: If that were applied to the producers of anthracite coal,—if the estate were to establish a sinking fund, how much do you think it would be up in this country? I want to submit that to some of you gentlemen down here who are familiar with the industry. The Girard Estate may do it with large property rate in Philadelphia and approved lands in Philadelphia, they may do it; but they are most favorably situated. I want to submit this proposition to this Committee, representing lessors, that today we have to pay in taxes, as lessors of our coal lands, real estate, so large a proportion of the royalty we receive from the lessee, as to make it split in two that royalty, and a low royalty at that; so that if there be any additional taxation, the burden of carrying which devolves upon us, we are going to be in as bad a position as the fellow who had hold of the tail of the bull, who couldn't let go, and didn't dare hang on. That fact I desire this Committee to consider, because it doesn't seem to me you are considering that fact at all. You are considering that the tax could be obtained from the consumer outside of Pennsylvania. That isn't true.

Mr. Brown: Four-fifths from outside of the State, one-fifth from people inside of Pennsylvania, and that one-fifth would be handed back to you for hospital service and public welfare.

Mr. Warren: I would be very glad to discuss that. I don't think any more comes back to us than goes to the other sections of the Commonwealth. I don't believe there is any discrimination against Philadelphia hospitals in favor of Lackawanna County hospitals.

Mr. Brown: But the other sections would pay this one-fifth, that is all over the State where anthracite coal is used, and the State would get the benefit of it.

Mr. Warren: I don't known of any companies that contribute as much to help employees injured. When you come to speak of the hospitals,—the State hospitals,—I think they are a great credit to the State; yet I want to say that the State of Pennsylvania gives to the hospitals in the northeast section of Pennsylvania no more than she gives in proportion to the character of the people and the construction of the people in any other section of the State. You know that in the final analysis this tax is paid by the lessor. How is he going to get it back? I tell you I represent dead men who are lessors, who are now paying a tax that has quadrupled what it was at the beginning. You tell me it can be added to the commission for the sales of coal; but that will never come back to the lease-holding companies I represent. There are many such leases. They never can get it back. You are taking their purchase money and dividing it into two parts. What is the need of it?

Mr. Brown: You represent practically every interest in this Commonwealth that is available for taxation for revenue. Assuming the State needs money for public roads, how would you raise it? Which one of your interests would you tax?

Mr. Warren: Personally, I am a great believer in the improvement of public roads, and I rejoice in the information that has come to me as the steps now being taken by Pennsylvania to improve her roads, whether in the construction of the proposed highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh or whether in the new State roads, and personally I am mighty glad, for I believe it is an advantage to the Commonwealth. I think there should be a constitutional amendment that would enable you to issue a bond to provide for the expenditure of such sums as may be needed to carry out the program in the construction of our roads and provide a sinking fund.

Mr. Brown: What would you levy the tax on?

Mr. Warren: You have doubled and nearly trebled the State tax on the companies I represent now.

Mr. Brown: You don't think it is fair to add any more burden to you?

Mr. Warren: No. I say we should build these roads. I say money should be provided for it. If the revenue of the Commonwealth won't do it, I think provision should be made by which sums could be obtained to do it. What are they doing in New York? How are they constructing the hundred million dollar Erie canal today? I can answer you. I can tell you how it should be done, but rationally and reasonably, as any business man would construct his business. If you were president of a corporation and had occasion to expend a large sum of money, you would issue bonds and provide a sinking fund. I am a believer in the development of the proposition in Pennsylvania as to roads. I believe we can all be benefited by it.

Mr. Brown: Propositions have been presented to us that under direction of the Department of Health and Charities, boroughs and the Commonwealth have been compelled to make provision for the construction of sewage disposal systems, and they haven't the money to do it. This is the case with many places in the Commonwealth. They say it is necessary for the general health and they say the State should build them. Why Philadelphia isn't herself able today to construct the sewage disposal plant such as Dr. Dixon suggests. Where are these revenues to come from?

Mr. Warren: You gentlemen were in the legislature some years, and are familiar with such matters. I am a little beyond my depth. But I will attempt to answer by saying that I don't think the State should do the work of the boroughs. I would assume the great City of Philadelphia would not be standing at the steps of the State Capitol asking the Commonwealth to give her any money, and I assume the boroughs here about wouldn't do it either. Of course, you know the limit of our legislature as fixed by the Constitution, but do you know because of the increased taxation upon coal as real estate for local purposes in the boroughs in this section of the State; that is, the anthracite region, there are assuming so large and such an exhorbitant figures as to put them in funds if they will use it for the purpose of putting up a good sewage system? I can look up here to the Borough of Dunmore, twenty thousand people. They are starting upon a sewage disposal system, and I assume they are going to carry it out properly and sanely. I am not very much concerned about that,—that the boroughs want certain kinds of sewage systems, and the State should be responsible for their construction. I don't think this Commission will ever recommend that.

Mr. Brown: I only mentioned it.

Mr. Warren: One more thought. I assume you understand you can not impose a tonnage tax upon anthracite coal in lieu of the present tax now in the laws of Pennsylvania, or to be passed without violating our present Constitution.

Mr. Brown: I think that tax of five cents per ton is constitutional.

Mr. Warren: You surprise me; because it has been so thoroughly discussed by those who have given it some consideration, and I thought you yourself had been confronted by the constitutional objection as to hold it very doubtful whether you will be able to do it.

You understand the mine car when it comes out contains refuse, slate and coal,—to the pit's-mouth. You understand that is three thousand pounds of material. It is not marketable coal, and when I come to talk about that, you are taxing the slate and refuse and stone that is absolutely waste, beyond the question of doubt. If you want to get anything definite at all, you certainly will have to tax it upon the waste which will be coal to start with, just after it comes from the breaker; and that is not at the pit's-mouth; when it comes from the breaker and from the rolls and from the screens into the sheds and railroad scales, then you have to——

Mr. Brown: You mean wait until it becomes marketable?

Mr. Warren: Wait until it becomes ready for the market; wait until it becomes coal. Then you understand anthracite coal is not like bituminous coal,—a run of mine product. It is a manufactured proposition. The raw material is that which comes out in the mine car, and in manufacturing in the breaker and rolling and screening, the impurities are taken from it, which are the result of the blast of the mine, and it goes through the various processes until it is finally gotten into the product that comes out in the railroad car and is marketed. This is as to all sizes. I don't know why you gentlemen have the idea that you are doing any service to the Commonwealth by imposing a tax upon anthracite coal. In the first place, I beg of you not to discriminate against anthracite coal. But if so, put it on coal alone. I beg of you not to put it on at all. Not that I am against the raising of

revenue to do the thing that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would do, but because I believe that tax as defined now you should consider other conditions before you determine what you call a small tax of five cents per ton on this coal, and that is about the increased tax on the capital stock of the various coal companies. I just read the other day that the tax had been raised on coal companies. It has been doubled and trebled, and in some instances it has been quadrupled. That is one thing. The other end of the line is the legislative department represented by you gentlemen who are about to recommend, (and I assume there will be an act embracing your recommendation) to add what you call a small tax. If I was making only ten cents on the dollar, and you came along and asked me if I could pay a small tax of five cents, I would say, "You can take half of what I have." Five cents is an enormous tax on the industry. Ten cents is the royalty rate per ton under the leases I represent—and you are talking about taking one-half of it for State purposes. You talk about the profit made by coal companies. The last report of the Delaware & Hudson Company shows their net profit was 14 cents. Take five off of fourteen,—is that a small proportion? We talk about four mills. That is a reasonable tax, but four mills on what? That is the proposition. Compare it with what you call small tax. I tell you you haven't begun to grasp what five cents tax means on coal, on anthracite coal. If the tax could be gotten from the foreigners, if you can arrange to relieve us of this, and make the other fellow pay, it would be a great thing and I agree with you. The State of Pennsylvania is giving a rich mineral deposit to those outside the Commonwealth and are not even saying thank you for it. But the trouble is that you can not make them pay it,—no legislation of yours can make them pay it. What is this investigation in your own Quaker city today? What do you suppose was the cause that started this investigation by the Railroad Commission? I will tell you,—the price of coal in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brown: It is seven and a half.

Mr. Warren: Don't tell me, Mr. Brown, that you can add today, with the present temper of the people, to the price of coal which they regard now (though unwisely and unfairly) too high. They don't appreciate it. We strike a thin vein of coal and we are compelled to take out the rock and slate and transfer it one-eighth of a mile to get it to a point where they can mix that coal with coal of a better vein. The mining of that coal costs more to the company. I can give you the figures if you are interested in them. The consequence is that the average cost is far and away in excess of what it was ten years ago. When the anthracite strike commission sat here, they said the anthracite production would probably be sixty million. The maximum production today is over seventy million.

Mr. Brown: Seventy-five million, in 1910.

Mr. Warren: How much do you suppose has been added to the cost of production in that time? How many raises in wages? I know last summer there was in six weeks a raise of ten per cent. I know the wage scale also has been very substantially increased. I know, on the other hand, there has been one raise in the price to the consumer in the ten years since the anthracite commission sat here, and within six years the consumer of anthracite has only paid the same as he paid, I mean the larger companies,—there has not been one mill added to it except this summer when they added twenty-five cents to the cost of the prepared sizes, I believe; this was only for part of the year. You gentlemen are familiar with the talk about the high cost of living. You are familiar with what it costs today compared with ten years ago. Do you realize the cost of absolutely everything that enters into the producing of antharcite coal, has increased,—everything that enters into it? Take everything that enters into it,—mining conditions, material, everything. The tax is equitable for local purposes, but it has been made a sort of a matter of politics in this section.

Mr. Brown: Why shouldn't coal interest in this section prepare some plan or scheme,—why shouldn't some scheme be adopted by the coal interest to prevent that?

Mr. Warren: If you adopt a scheme where the tax can be added to the consumer outside of the Commonwealth, I will adopt a scheme to tax coal lands out of politics; and I will expect to make good when you do. I couldn't make good. Neither could you. Neither could you under conditions today. Here you cannot interfere with the personal equasion. These people favor the individual, probably because their thought apparently is that the corporation is richer than the individual. They have equal rights and I think they should be treated equitably and fairly.

Mr. Brown: How would it do to have all the property assessed by the State and do away with the election of these assessors every two or three years?

Mr. Warren: That is worth considering. It would serve us here with good effect.

Now I trust you will understand that all I have said is backed by a desire not to embarrass this Commission, nor is anything I may have said, intended to restrain your effort to secure a uniform and equitable body of laws in connection with matters of revenue and our corporation laws generally. I am very glad that gentlemen of your character and experience are undertaking this task, and I trust your laborers will result in much satisfaction to you and also result in advantage to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

MR. CHARLES H. WELLES:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

As the representative of a large number of manufacturing corporations, I appear before your Committee and desire to record our protest against the change of the laws by which it is proposed to impose tax upon the stock of manufacturing corporations in Pennsylvania.

First. To tax manufacturing corporations would be a very wide departure from the treatment of such corporations by the State in the past. Under the law as it at present stands Pennsylvania has taken the lead of all the States in manufacturing corporations and probably more is invested in Pennsylvania today than in any State, and, again, greater than that in the combination of a dozen States. This has been brought about by the fact that the State has fostered and encouraged manufacturing within its borders. This has been wisely done and has added very materially to the growth of the State in population and wealth. I will not endeavor to enter into the statistics bearing upon this branch of the case as I do not doubt that this has been brought to the attention of your Committee. Not only has the State encouraged the location of manufacturing enterprises within its borders by permitting them to go on with their business without taxing their capital stock, yet in addition to that the Boards of Trade of the cities and towns of the State have held it out as an inducement to individuals to form corporations in this State because they can do business here without being taxed out of existence. Under this fostering care there has been tremendous growth in manufacturing in the State. Cities and boroughs have gone so far as to exempt from taxation the real estate of manufacturing corporations for a number of years, to encourage them to locate in the municipalities. These municipalities have profited by it by the large number of people that these manufacturing concerns have brought within their territory and the monies which it has acquired out of the taxation of the real estate of the manufacturing companies and of the individual employes.

As a further encouragement of the manufacturing corporations, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania on the 12th day of May, 1911, placed on the statute books an Act entitled, "An Act amending paragraphs one and two of Section three of article nineteen of an act entitled, 'An Act for the government of cities of the second class,' approved the 7th day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, amended respectively by Sections thirteen and fourteen of an act approved the twentieth day of June, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one, defining the method of taxation and providing for certain exemptions." This act exempts from taxation machinery of all kinds. The only purpose the Legislature could have had in view was to encourage manufacturing in the State.

The State of Pennsylvania stands in an enviable position before most all the other States in the Union in that its encouragement of manufacturing corporations has been so successful. This is all owing to the liberal treatment that has been accorded such manufacturing companies by the State in exempting its capital stock from taxation.

It must be borne in mind, however that manufacturing corporations do not escape all taxation, for there is hardly a manufacturing enterprise in the State but what has a bonded indebtedness in most instances equal to its capital stock. On this the State collects from the bondholders within its borders, through the corporation itself, a tax on these bonds.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania stands in a position unlike that of any other State in the Union. There is no tax upon its inhabitants, upon real estate or personal property other than stocks, bonds and monies at interest, except such as it collects out of corporations.

Practically the whole revenue of the State is gathered from corporations within its borders or foreign corporations doing business within the State, so that the burden of taxation does not fall upon the individual in any instance. It has been said that the State Grange and its subordinate granges are urging the imposition of a tax upon the capital stock of manufacturing corporations. It would be a short-sighted policy for them to insist upon this, for the reason that the more people that are brought within the territory of the State who devote all their time and attention to manufacturing and are not producers of wealth from the soil, the more there are to consume the products that are produced by the farmers and grangers of the State. Take the territory about the City of Scranton. Where would be the market of its farmers if Scranton did not exist, and what has created Scranton but its coal and manufacturing enterprises,—so they are interdependent upon each other. The men who are employed in the factories seek their produce from those who bring it within the bounds of the city. If there were no manufacturing enterprises here, the farmers would be without a nearby market that is profitable to them; and what is true of Scranton, applies to other municipalities in the State where manufacturing is carried on. There is within my own knowledge a number of manufacturing corporations who would have been out of existence long before this had they been obliged to pay a tax upon their capital stock. Let me illustrate:

There is one corporation with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars or more, with a bonded indebtedness of two hundred thousand dollars. Its officers are endeavoring to save this corporation to the city of Scranton by backing its credit where the corporation itself has no credit. They are receiving nothing on their stock and in all probability will not for some years to come, yet out of personal pride they are sustaining the corporation, and the State is getting an income from the tax on the bonds.

This is only one of a number of cases that I could cite where the imposition of a tax on the capital stock would result in bankruptcy of the corporation. The stockholders would not continue the corporation if they found that a tax was to be paid every year with little prospect of their getting any return from their capital.

It is generally expected that an Employers' Liability Act will eventually be passed. When this is done there will be no escape on the part of the manufacturers to respond in damages to those of its employes who are killed or injured. This also will impose an additional burden on manufacturing companies which cannot be shifted. Will not the ef-

fect be, in case of the change in policy on the part of the Commonwealth to tax manufacturing corporations, be to drive them out of the State or prevent others from organizing and locating here? Other States are holding out strong inducements to have capital invested in their States and are relieving them from the burden of taxation and doing everything within their power to turn them in the direction of those States. Pennsylvania has porfited very largely in its manufacturing enterprises by its encouragement, and it would be suicidal to change that policy at this time.

The proposed act providing for the incorporation, regulation and dissolution of certain business corporations prepared by your Committee and submitted for criticism and suggestion, was sent to me. I have gone over the proposed act and would like to make certain suggestions that may be of no importance and yet may have some bearing upon the efficiency of the proposed act.

First. Page 11, Paragraph E. "The amount of its capital stock (which shall not be less than $5,000), and the number and par value of the shares in which it is to be divided." There is so much uncertainty in this State as to the par value of shares of stock that I think it would be wise for all shares to be made iniformly of the value of one hundred dollars. It would save confusion. As the law now stands it may be any amount they see fit and you have no means at hand to determine what the par value of the stock is. For that reason I think it would be well to have it established at one hundred dollars.

Second. Page 21, Section 7. "At the time of filing of articles of incorporation the incorporators shall pay to the State Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth, a fee or bonus of one-third of one per centum upon the amount of capital stock specified in the articles of incorporation."

A bonus of one-third of one per cent. is in excess of that charged by most of the States in the Union and has a tendency to have individuals incorporate under the laws of other States, when it should be the policy of the government to have corporations doing business in this State to be incorporated by the State and under its supervision. This section provides for the payment of the bonus "at the time of filing." It is frequently the case that after the filing of an application for a charter something comes up that leads the parties to withdraw it. If the bonus is paid to the State Treasurer under the law there is no power by which he can return it and we meet with a great many special acts authorizing the return from the treasury of money that had been improperly paid. For this reason I feel that the payment of the bonus at the time of the filing of proofs of publication when the charter is to be granted ought to meet every requirement of the State.

Third. Page 29, Paragraph D. "A report signed and sworn to by a majority of the directors, stating that the aforesaid conditions have been complied with, shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

This is imposing a condition upon directors which it seems to me is wholly unnecessary. The affidavit requires of the incorporators ought to be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the law. For this reason I think this Section D should be dropped out.

Fourth. Page 53, Section 13 provides that corporations shall not purchase or otherwise acquire directly or indirectly shares of its own capital stock except under certain conditions.

It has been frequently the case in the past, and in my judgment is a very wise provision, to permit the issuing of preferred stock with power on the part of the corporation to retire that stock at any time. In these cases it has been treated practically as a loan and instead of the corporation issuing a series of bonds and encumbering its property with a mortgage, they have had no encumbrances and out of the surplus earnings have purchased and retired the preferred stock and the act ought to be elastic enough to permit that to be done under the proposed new charter act.

Page 59, Section 15. This is intended to take the place of Clause 12, Section 39 of the Act of April 29, 1874. Under the Act of 1874 this clause prevents the selling of real estate by a manufacturing corporation without the cumbersome process of having a meeting of the stockholders called, advertising the meeting for a certain length of time and then evidencing the power of sale by a paper signed by a majority of all the stockholders. A great many titles in Pennsylvania are defective in that this has not been complied with. Many of these conveyances were for property that was no longer used by the corporation and an act ought to be passed confirming these titles that are defective. This Section 15 does not provide for the sale of portions of real estate that such corporation may hold. It may be that your Committee considers that that power is lodged in the corporation without the necessity of a clause permitting them to sell. It would look, however, as if you consider that such corporations had no power to sell when they are required to obtain the consent of a majority of the stockholders before a lease can be made. The power of sale of course would carry the power to lease. I think this section might be made a little more definite on this point.

Sixth. Page 69, Part 4, capital stock and bonds. Section 21, where it treats of the issuing of shares and bonds in consideration of the property to be purchased. This is a very wide departure from the law as it now stands and makes a rather burdensome requirement and imposes upon anyone purchasing the bonds or stock the necessity of a search at Harrisburg of the right of the corporation to issue such stock and bonds and yet if such search is not made the bonds and stock in the hands of a bona fide purchaser for value received are declared to be null and void. It may be that there have been cases in which large value has been placed upon property purchased but the proposed correction of this evil, if evil does exist, is cumbersome and drastic and does not seem to be followed by any State except Iowa. Good may come out of Nazareth but I hardly think a great State like Pennsylvania should follow in the wake of an agricultural State like Iowa.

Seventh. Page 105, Section 39. (1) "If the assets of any corporation shall be insufficient to satisfy the claims of its creditors, each stockholder shall be liable to pay on each share held by him the sum, if any, necessary to complete the par value of such share or such proportion of that sum as shall be required to satisfy the said claims."

There is no such requirement in the Act of April 29, 1874, and it goes without saying that the holders of stock are liable for any unpaid portion of their subscription because it is a trust fund for the benefit of the creditors.

Eighth. Page 109, Section 40. "(1) The stockholders of every corporation shall be personally liable for all sums of money due to laborers, clerks and operatives for services rendered within six months before demand made upon the corporation, and its neglect or refusal to make payment, which liability should be enforced as herein provided." I think that a limit should be placed upon the amount that any stockholder is liable for as the section as it stands makes any stockholder liable for any amount whether it is in excess of his holding of stock or not. The passage of this Act with such a provision would cause people to hesitate before going into any corporation as a stockholder might be the holder of one share of stock and yet be liable for thousands of dollars owing to employes.

Ninth. Page 123, Part 7. Reports. Official investigation. The status of most corporations in the State of Pennsylvania with reference to making reports is made very burdensome as we have the United States requirement for a report to be made as of December 31st, in each year. The revenue law of the State of Pennsylvania requires a report to be made as of the first Monday of November in each year. The corporation has a fiscal year of its own. Now the suggested act provides that "every corporation shall annually in September file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a report of its condition as of the first day of August next preceding the date of such report, which report should be made in the form prescribed." With these multifarious reports the corporation will have to keep a clerical force to look after reports alone. Would it not be a great deal better to make all reports as of December 31 in each year and bring all the laws in harmony, thereby saving an immense amount of labor? I know of corporations that find it impossible to take an inventory more than once a year and that is usually done the first of January, yet this provision requires a statement of the assets and liabilities of the corporation and without an inventory how can it be properly done?

Page 147, Section 61. The section provides that "the charter of any corporation shall be forfeited and the Attorney General shall take the proper legal steps to have such corporation dissolved and its charter forfeited if it * * * files with the Secretary of the Commonwealth any certificate, articles or report which shall be false in any material representation and known to be false or with reasonable care could have been known to be false." I suppose that this would be determined by an action brought by the Attorney General in the name of the Commonwealth but will it be by jury trial or otherwise?

Page 153, Section 64. "(1) Upon the dissolution in any manner of any corporation, a court of equity or in vacation any judge thereof, shall have power to appoint a receiver to take charge of and wind up the affairs of such corporation who shall be held to supercede the directors of such corporation or any assignee in Pennsylvania." Do I understand this that the court of its own motion may appoint a receiver and take out of the hands or liquidating trustees the property of such corporation and impose upon it a burden of a receivership? I have known of cases in courts of other States where great hardships have been accomplished by this process. It seems to me this clause ought to be hedged about with safeguards so that no appointment of a receiver can be made without there had been a proceeding brought in the court and a hearing had in the case.

These are only a few things that have suggested themselves to my mind. There are others that undoubtedly have received the attention of those more skilled in such matters and will be considered by this Committee.

MR. J. E. BURR:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I have heard what has already been said with reference to the subject matter, by Major Warren and Mr. Torrey, and I wish to call your attention to the initial cost of developing coal land, simply in addition, however, to what has been said adready. This initial cost is very great, as you perhaps have learned from different investigations on this subject heretofore. The cost of building breakers, installing machinery, making openings, etc., must be considered in arriving at the profit of a coal operation. The Delaware and Hudson Company makes but fourteen cents a ton on its coal, and there is no allowance made for the large work done in making the openings to produce the coal,—no allowance is made for this enormous expense, and if you add five cents a ton, or two, or three cents a ton, you are taking away that much of our profit and they certainly have very little left in the way of legitimate profit to recoup them for the enormous expenditure due to the initial cost of developing the coal operation. I simply wish to call this to your attention, because in view of the many things said, it has been overlooked. I simply ask you to bear this in mind. It is also true that not many of the colleries or companies mining the coal are making any profit. A great deal of criticism has been made of the coal mining companies for the reason that it is assumed that these companies make enormous profits, and yet, as I said before, many of them do not make profits of any account, and those that do make a profit, the profit made in coal is not what any manufacturing company would consider sufficient.

Once the coal operation is finished and abandoned, there is nothing left of value.

Mr. Brown: The coal companies are subsidiary to the railroad company, and where they don't make any money on the coal, they make thousands of dollars for hauling the product?

Mr. Burr: That is true, where the company is subsidiary to the railroad company. Here is another thing. Where that condition obtains, it would not pay an individual to develop that plant, and therefore the employment given to miners, and railroad men, and citizens of the Commonwealth in some way or measure compensates the State. What we are talking about is the conditions in Pennsylvania,—why burden should be borne in Pennsylvania. A great many of the stockholders of these companies are in Pennsylvania. Suppose it is a railroad company,—the Reading Company, the Pennsylvania Company and the D. L. and W. Company,—largely interested in the mining of anthracite and bituminous coal. They are stockholders. Of the purchasers of their stock, a great many of them live in Pennsylvania, and the burden would come upon them as well as the people who are not residents of Pennsylvania. It is quite a problem, and I appreciate all that has been said in the matter; but when you single out any single class of industry or any single class of property to bear the main burden of taxation, I think you are creating an injustice to the State at large.

Mr. Brown: Assuming that the element of taxation should be according to ability to pay,—I think it is generally said that ability to pay should be considered in the levy of all taxation. Assuming that, do you think that the manufacturer or miner of coal is any less able to pay than the farmer?

Mr. Burr: I do know many cases.

Mr. Brown: I mean taking them as an average. Assuming there is a burden to put on somebody's shoulders that is better able to bear it,—I mean from the view point of ability to pay; the average farmer and the average coal operator?

Mr. Burr: In the assumption that the corporations can shoulder heavier burdens, I suppose you are right in your assumption.

Mr. Brown: I am not making any assumption. I want to get your thought.

Mr. Burr: I only say this,—that question has suggested this: That the trouble with the farmer who complains that he cannot bear any heavier burden of taxation, and that his farm is in the same condition as it was thirty years ago, is that it is all due to his non-progressive methods. There are lots of farmers making a great deal of money by the adoption of progressive methods, and scientific methods,—a great deal more than a great many coal companies or manufacturing companies. It depends upon the individual, as to whether his business is productive. The same thing obtains regarding manufacturing. I want to say a word or two in regard to that, because I represent some manufacturers and am interested in some manufacturers. The manufacturer, it is true, makes, in some cases, a good deal of money; but there are a lot of them that don't make any money. There are a lot of failures amongst manufacturers; and yet they have had their exemption. There are a lot not making a net profit of five or six per cent. I maintain our manufacturing industries should be exempted from taxation, because while a few may be making a good deal of money because of the nature of their product or their location, taken generally, the manufacturer don't make enormous profits, and there are more failures among manufacturers as a class than there are among the business men of any other class. So that in regard to taxing the manufacturing industries, I am decidedly opposed to that, both from the viewpoint of my clients, who are manufacturers, and the fact that I am interested in manufacuring myself. But this no doubt has been before you,—it has been discussed before you and you have listened to it. It is a very important subject to this State and I believe that some readjustment of the tax laws is imperative. I think you should go into the whole tax system in some way, to devise some scheme so that there can be one assessment and that the various municipalities of the State may be bound by that one assessment, and that assessment must be made equitably and fairly by the proper person and the tax paid in one office. That is what I have in mind. Let the individuals of the State stand more tax. As it is now it is impossible to arrive at or get the benefit of the full tax on personal property or moneys held at interest. It is impossible. You know that. Every method or device is used to escape that tax and a great many people don't make any returns, and a great many people make returns that are questionable.

Mr. Brown: Would the manufacturing corporations be willing to pay a tax on all their bonds independent of whether held in the State or outside?

Mr. Burr: I think they would rather do that than have a tax on their capital stock. That possibly might be done, but of course it would work largely to the advantage of large corporations that didn't have any bonds. It would be unequal in that regard. There are a good many such. A company whose bonded indebtedness was relatively slight, would get a benefit that would not be shared by those companies that were heavily bonded.

Mr. Brown: You suggest paying the taxes in one place?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Mr. Brown: We had a man in Erie who said he paid taxes in seven different places.

Mr. Burr: I do know we have had trouble here.

Mr. Brown: It would be a good saving.

Mr. Burr: It is what I hope to see in the State of Pennsylvania some day,—some system adopted, some method devised, whereby the matter of the collection and payment of taxes can be very greatly simplified.

H. J. HAYTOCK, Secretary, Northampton Silk Company:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I won't be able to give you a talk that will be very intelligent. I don't pose as a lawyer or anything else; but when I recieved the notice from Mr. S————that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania anticipated putting a tax upon corporations, a tax on merchandise produced by the manufacturers, I took the trouble to come over to give you my views on the question, not as an orator, but simply to give you the views as I have them in our business.

I represent a business that has come largely into Pennsylvania in the last fifteen or twenty years; that is the silk business. You have considerable around Scranton, and we have a number of plants in Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, and the majority of these plants are incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania and came to Pennsylvania from other States on account of the corporation law that existed here which gave us an equal chance to make money in the State without undue taxation.

The one I represent, the Northampton Silk Company, has an enormous capital, but we do have some bonds and we pay the State tax on those bonds. We have some real estate, and we pay a tax on that real estate. We pay our county tax, State tax and tax on our bonds, and if we make a little money, we also have to pay a corporation tax to the government of United States of America, where we make over $5,000, which in many cases, we don't do. In the first place, in an industry like ours, this tax would be a decided hardship, as our profits are precarious, some years large and some years small. In other words, we depend upon the whims of woman, as to how much she will wear and how she will wear it; and I may say that, at the present time, she is wearing very little. She used to take ten yards for a dress, and now she takes only five; she has cut it down at the neck and off at the bottom, so you see there is little left. We have to pay a tax on our capital stock and if there is a tax on our product, it would be out of all proportion to any other industry. Our raw material is very expensive. A pound of silk might cost $3.50, $5.00 or $6.00; that would be the cost of our raw product. Before the factory can turn it out in the finished product it means something in dollars and cents. And there is not much money in it today. If we have to pay more taxes on our capital stock and if there should be such a thing as a tax on the production, we would be out of business.

(Mr. Haytock was asked to furnish the Committee with just what his interests represented in Pennsylvania).

MR. H. D. CAREY, (Representing cut glass industries):

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Commission:

I haven't anything prepared upon this subject. I have had some communication with the chairman. I will confine myself particularly to the question of taxation on manufacturing plants, being a manufacturer, I know something about the condition existing in our particular line. I may say I am President of an Association of Manufacturers, composed of the cut glass businesses, which is largely composed of the small manufacturers of this State, a good part of them are in New York and scattered throughout the country. I want to speak particularly for the small manufacturer. I am not so fortunate in representing the big manufacturers, but I think it is true that in all lines, competition is extremely keen; and there are few people, unless they are connected with the manufacturing business, that realize the keenness of competition; and we have to figure prices with a pretty sharp pointed pencil. If your sales are confined to a small territory, you may be able to fix your price according to your costs, and take from or add to, as you see fit; but when you have the whole country as a market, you have to meet competition where you have to compete with the field, not only here, but the fellow in Germany, or Austria or Belgium. You would be surprised if you could go over the lists and ascertain the number of firms that have discontinued business,—I dare say 100 per cent. inside of 15 years. It has not been because of taxes, but it has been because of competition. Now, when you meet that competition under these conditions, how are such industries going to stand further taxation which will cause an increase of their selling price? When you get down to the price of your production,—to the total amount of your production, that means a small amount; but it means an enormous tax because all of the manufacturing plants have to make enormous production and figure on very close profits, in order to pay any dividends. I have never gone over the different companies that have been chartered, but from my own observation as an attorney, I know there are a very small percentage of them that ever exist. Charters are often times gotten out by people of a certain locality; they are anxious to do something for that place and as a result they decide to start a manufacturing plant, manufacturing this and manufacturing that; they employ someone and they invest a little money. The first thing they know they invest more; and they keep investing more; and instead of paying dividends they are continually investing money, and they do that in order to enlarge their plant or their business; and it is a great benefit to the community, but too often a very losing proposition to the parties who invest. If the concerns were larger, if they were consolidations of different businesses, then it might be they could add so much for taxation, according to requirements; but with the numerous little concerns, many of them what might be called close corporations,—for instance, there may be three individuals, maybe members of particular families that have their money invested, they could just as well surrender their charters as add anything. But they had seen fit to get the charter in order to get that business separated from their other businesses. In other States,—I remember my attention was called to the State of New York. If I am wrong, you gentlemen will be able to correct me; but if my recollection serves me right, the State of New York charged a tax on

manufacturing plants up until a few years ago,—ten or fifteen years ago,—when it was decided it was wiser to exempt the manufacturing company that would anchor in their State and use their money in the manufacturing in the State,—I think something like forty per cent. they had to invest there,—but at any rate, they don't tax them for the money actually invested in that State. It seems to me it would be a step in the wrong direction for our State, after encouraging small industries for so many years, to place a tax upon them which they were not able to stand. They are taxed in other ways. They are taxed locally. They aren't exempted from taxation, as many people would imagine. If their net income is over five per cent., they have to pay to the government. Then they have to bear local taxation, taxes on real estate. Oftimes they are doubly taxed. I cannot see anything to be gained, but I can see a great injustice to be done, especially to the small manufacturing plant; and I would ask that this Committee take into consideration the thousands of small manufacturing plants in this State, and so many of them are made up of workmen and people that have very little means. They have started out in an endeavor to manufacture that which they are particularly interested in, and in all of these cases competition is so keen, that I am satisfied they can hardly bear anything in the way of taxation. It is a much wiser policy for this State to deal liberally with the manufacturing plants.

MR. MARK K. EDGAR:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: By far the most important problem that confronts this community is that of securing some adequate financial return for the coal which is being taken from under our surface at the rate of millions of tons annually.

The question is one of tremendous importance, not only from the viewpoint of obtaining a just compensation in return for the loss of this body of our natural wealth, but, what is more directly to the point, as offering the most rational and convenient method or raising the large sums of money which will be required to safeguard the surface against settlement. We cannot lose sight of the fact that the whole question of an adequate tax on coal is intimately associated with the preservation of valuable property lying over the mine workings.

After all is said and done the whole problem of mine cave prevention is going to resolve itself into a question of money, large sums of money, and the raising of these funds will become at once the real issue. This is by no means the sole objective of a readjustment of our local tax system, for, with the receipt of a just revenue from coal, unfold the possibilities of parks, driveways, playgrounds, bridges, public buildings, baths, conveniences, museums and the thousand and one other things which the up-to-date, progressive American municipality is presumed to possess, and to which we, here in the coal regions, could in the future point to as the monuments left us by the coal which we once had. Nor are the paramount improvements the only thing at stake in this coal tax question. The receipt by this city and county of a fair return from this source would not only give us these things in a few years, but would so relieve the burden of taxation each year that we could probably claim the lowest tax rate of any city in the United States. What greater advantage would we need to advance rapidly to the front rank of cities in wealth and population?

The present system of taxing coal in Pennsylvania is probably the most faulty and unjust scheme of taxation in vogue anywhere in the civilized world. It is predicated upon a sight unseen assessment of a form of property, the value and quantity of which is unknown and unknowable. On this assessment is then levied a tax each year, which continues even unto the millions, as long as this property remains in the ground, where it is valueless and absolutely unproductive.

In this enlightened age we all profess to be conservationists, and yet the law of Pennsylvania with regard to the taxation of its mineral wealth is a direct attack upon the principle of conservation. If the owner of a piece of coal land were to attempt to hold it for the use of those who succeeded him, and so in a larger sense contribute to the Commonwealth of future generations, he would be taxed, and the longer he held the coal intact the greater the aggregate tax he would pay. Naturally, in the face of such a archaic system he mines his coal as quickly as possible, thereby attaining at once the twofold object of taking an immediate profit and terminating a countinuous tax on unproductive property.

If there is virtue in the argument, commonly advanced as a conservation meausre, against the imposition of any tax upon standing timber, then is there a hundred fold greater reason why all taxes upon sub-surface minerals should be abolished. Coal once mined can never be replaced, but land which has been denuded of its timber will, if protected from fire, produce another cutting in a generation or two, and so on indefinitely every thirty to sixty years contribute its quota to the national wealth. The wisdom of a policy of conservation with respect to anthracite coal, the quantity of which is, relatively, very limited, is too obvious to call for argument.

Examine for a moment the present method of taxing coal. At stated intervals the city assessors and the county commissioners appraise all property within their respective jurisdiction which is under the law of the State subject to taxation. These assessments form the basis for all of our local taxes, that of the county commissioners for the county and poor taxes, and that of the city assessors for city and school purposes. The law of Pennsylvania contemplates all real property as existing in one or the other of two estates; that which is found on the surface and that which lies under the surface. The appraisement of surface property, which is subject to view and examination, is, or can be made, a fairly accurate procedure, but to determine the quantity value and character of coal underlying hundreds of acres of surface, occurring in from one to a dozen veins, and found at depths varying from fifty feet to fifteen hundred feet, is a task wholly beyond merely human minds. The coal assessment is made in about this manner. At the triennial assessment the assessors notify the owner of a certain piece of coal land or, for example one hundred acres, that they find the land underlaid with twenty-five feet of coal. The owner being decidedly human, and knowing that the valuation then placed will be the determining factor in his tax for the next three years at least, promptly denies that there is any such quantity and suggests in rebuttal that there is only eight feet, the rest being bone, slate, etc. The burden of proof is on the assessors, who have no funds available to make the exhaustive surveys necessary to support their claim, and the result is a compromise. All hands will probably agree to let it go at ten feet. At the next triennial they may agree upon nine feet, or leaving the foot thickness remain unchanged at ten feet, shrink the acreage on the books to ninety. A most charming system, and in any event a safe assumption that the municipality is not receiving the amount of revenue from this source to which it is entitled even under this wretched method.

The recent attempt upon the part of our authorities to raise the valuation per foot acre, commendable as the motive may be, is no corrective for the bad system, but only a move which if made effective might tend to temporarily allay discontent and postpone the final solution of this problem.

All public officials who have had to do with the assessment of coal lands in Pennsylvania, all citizens who have given the subject any consideration whatever, and even the majority of coal owners themselves, agree that the only wise and fair method of taxing coal is by levying a tonnage tax. There is a wide range of opinion as to the amount that should be levied, the method of collection, and the beneficaries of the tax. With the principle, however, there is a general unanimity of agreement.

The opinion is held by many lawyers that an act to tax coal by the ton would have to be preceded by an amendment to the Constitution of the State specifically authorizing this form of taxation. Assuming this to be true, it would be necessary first to have a bill passed by the legislature submitting the question to a vote of the people. This move would have to be accompanied by an education of public opinion to a correct understanding of all the questions involved, including the proposition of the justice to be accorded to the people living in the coal producing areas of the State. It is reasonable to suppose that such an amendment would be seriously opposed at the beginning by members representing non-coal producing districts, who would argue that it would mean an increased price for coal for their constituents without adequate return benefits.

It might be stated here parenthetically, that the plan suggested for the accomplishment of a tonnage tax on coal is only tentative and the figures used are only approximated, and employed only for the purpose of illustration and argument.

Assuming that this change can only be obtained by a constitutional amendment it should be kept in mind that, formidable as this program appears it possesses this great advantage, that, being a provision in the organic law of the State it admits of any orginality or detail that may be deemed wise, and, when once embodied in the Constitution, may be applied forthwith, free from the consideration and embarrassments of any other possibly conflicting legal provisions.

An amendment to the Constitution might then be drafted in this manner:

First—Providing that the present method of taxing coal should be abolished.

Second—Providing that the Legislature should enact a law fixing a tonnage tax on all coal mined and shipped from the shaft without regard to the sizes or quality of the coal so shipped, of not more than five cents (5c) per ton on bituminous coal and not more than ten cents (10c) per ton on anthracite coal. That this tax should be collected as a State tax. That two-fifths (2-5) of the tax so collected should be retained by the State and that three-fifths (3-5) should be returned to the county where is originated. That of that portion of the tax retained by the State one-quarter (1-4) should be turned into a fund, to be created by law, for the payment of relief and benefits to workers in coal mines and their dependents. That the remaining three-fourths (3-4) of the tax retained by the State should be expended in the construction and maintenance of highways in all of the counties of the State.

That of the three-fifths (3-5) of the said tax returned to the counties wherein it originated, on-third (1-3) should go to the support of the county government and the remainder apportioned among the several municipal sub-divisions, such as cities, boroughs and townships, equally according to their respective populations.

Third—Provide that the price of coal shall not be increased, because of the imposition of the State tax, more than the tonnage tax levied by the State.

It is caculated that more than eighty per cent. (80) of the coal mined in Pennsylvania is sold outside of the State. Therefore, assuming that the tonnage tax would be passed along to the consumer in the form of an increased price on coal, limited, however, so far as the Pennsylvania consumer goes, to the small amount of the tax itself, it would be the people of other States who would be required to contribute most of the tax, and in this way make some adequate return to the State of Pennsylvania and more particularly to the coal producing sections of the State, for the deprivation we suffer in the permanent loss of our greatest natural wealth.

Pennsylvania's output of coal mined and shipped annually is in round figures, 140,000,000 tons of bituminous and 70,000,000 of anthracite. The tonnage tax applied to these figures would have the following significance: The State would receive annually a sum amounting to $1,400,000 to distribute among the injured and distressed of its children who earn their daily bread in the pursuit of one of the most hazardous occupations known. It would be in receipt of not

less than $4,200,000 each year for the construction and upkeep of a system of magnificent State roads. There would be no need to amend the Constitution so that fifty million dollars worth of State bonds might be issued for that purpose. We could still have our roads and the people living outside of the State would bear four-fifths of the cost.

Lackawanna County produces on an average 20,000,000 tons of anthracite per year. This is probably the top crest, the figures possibly remaining at about this point for a while but in the near future showing a decline. On a two million dollar tax the State would profit $800,000 per year from us, while we would receive $1,200,000 for local uses. Of this amount the county would get $400,000, which would not only supplant entirely the sum now raised by taxation for county purposes, so doing away wtih the necessity of levying a county tax, but would provide on the basis of the present county expenditures, a surplus of $100,000. The City of Scranton, which is approximately half of the population of the county would receive another $400,000 per year and this sum could either be wholly devoted to safeguarding the surface against mine caves if it was required, or used in part for that purpose, and for the reduction of the city taxes.

The remaining $400,000 would be distributed between Carbondale City and the borough and township divisions of the county.

It would be futile to suggest any scheme for a tonnage tax upon coal which could not be made acceptable and advantageous to the people living in those sections of the State which did not produce coal. Fair and just as the plan might appear to us it would be impossible of adoption unless the support of this element could be secured.

Two particular features of the plan should appeal to the people residing in the non-coal producing areas:

First—The State is indirectly levying a tax upon the consumers of our coal living outsde of the State, and who are taking the bulk of our output.

Second—The State would have available each year a large sum of money to devote to the construction and maintenance of State highways, in all of the counties of the State. Divided among the sixty-seven counties the average allotment would be $63,000 per county, a sum greater in many instances than the total revenue of the county available for all purposes.

Assuming that the Legislature would enact a tonnage tax upon anthracite of ten cents per ton, the limit permitted under the proposed constitutional amendment, the increase in the price of coal due to this measure, also limited by the constitutional provisions, would be only ten cents per ton, and in the case of the average rural dweller, where wood is largely used, it is doubtful if his fuel bill would be increased more than one dollar a year. On the other hand he would enjoy the inestimable benefits of a system of highways, far better than his county government could afford to provide, to be built and maintained by the State.

In the case of Philadelphia, where the county line is indentical with that of the municipality, and where possibly the people would prefer to look after their own roads and highways, this share of the coal tax could be applied to other uses.

At a time when the State is seriously considering the suggestion of issuing a large amount of bonds (reported at $50,000,000) for the express purpose of constructing a system of State highways in each county, the possibility of securing this great sum of money without the assumption of a bond debt (which so far as the State has fortunately escaped, thanks to constitutional provisions), and which, as stated, would come largely from non-residents of the State, should be seriously considered.

The only argument that could be advanced in the coal regions against this measure is the apparent loss which would accrue to the cities, boroughs and townships, as well as the county governments through abolition of the present system of taxing coal in the ground.

Let us examine for a moment the figures for Lackawanna County, as they are probably typical of the conditions which obtain in the other coal counties.

The revenues now derived from the tax on coal in the ground are considerable, especially in the cases of the boroughs and townships where frequently a high millage is levied and where the county assessment is the basis. Our receipts are approximately as follows:

City tax	$35,000
School tax (Scranton School District)	80,000
County tax (assuming that the present high valuation on coal recently fixed by the County Commissioners is sustained)	110,000
Poor tax (Scranton Poor District), also based on the maintenance of the county assessment,	38,000
Carbondale City and all of the boroughs and townships which also depend on the maintenance of the county assessment, and which includes all of the kinds of tax levied in the boroughs and townships	300,000
	$563,000

This represents approximately the total amount of taxes which will be paid in one year in Lackawanna county if the present high valuation on coal is finally sustained by the courts.

A ten cent tax on coal would return to Lackawanna county as its share under this plan, $1,200,000, or considerably more than twice the amount to be received under the new valuation but the old way. The boroughs and townships would make a substantial gain in receipts while the income of the City of Scranton the sum available for the purposes of county administration would be greatly increased.

In addition to this we would also receive our share of the State allotment for road construction and maintenance, which, presuming it to be apportioned on the doubly computed basis of area and population, would probably amount to $90,000 or $100,000 more each year.

It is reasonable to suppose that under this system of taxation the people of Lackawanna County would be nearly $800,000 per year better off than we are now.

The question is a large one. To the people living in the coal regions it is one of supreme importance. Year by year our coal is leaving us in enormous quantities and the time is already in sight when, in some sections of the anthracite fields, it will be entirely exhausted.

The people living outside of the coal regions would probably not be opposed to such a measure if they could once understand the benefits to come to their localities by the imposition of such a tax, which, as already stated, would fall largely upon people living outside of the State. The position of Pennsylvania in the coal trade is so commanding that it can afford to take the inititative in such a movement.

Reform in our coal taxing system means so much not only to the inhabitants of the coal areas, but to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, that an early effort should be made to start the move, and properly such a beginning mught be made in Scranton, the largest municipality in the anthracite coal fields.

W. J. HAND, Pres., American Chair Company:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I didn't appear here as a lawyer; I am not retained to represent any one; but I do appear as a manufacturer to say a few words about the proposed change of policy in regard to the taxation of manufacturing corporations. I represent, as President, the American Chair Company, which has a plant in Susquehanna county, several miles from here. Of course, we all realize that this is a change of policy, but it seems to me that before such a change is made, the question should be carefully considered from every standpoint. We know that the policy that we have heretofore adopted in Pennsylvania of exempting manufacturing corporations has borne splendid fruit. That the statistics show. You may say some of this increase is due to the fact that we have superior natural resources here. I don't know whether it has been brought out before you, but our superiority in natural resources is dwindling. Take it right here in Scranton,—twenty years ago we were able to get a great many manufacturing industries here of the kind and shape that will run, but as has been said, things have advanced so that we have lost them, and further, perhaps, that the veins that are easier to mine have been largely mined out; that the mining is getting more expensive, and that brings into the market coal in other States; and we have to face the fact that Pennsylvania, as far as her natural resources are concerned,—owing to the fact that material and natural resources of other States are being exploited,—has lost some of these natural advantages in our manufacturing operations. If you change the policy of the State and do not exempt manufacturing corporations, you are going to do an injustice to those manufacturers who are already located here and also you are taking a step which will probably deter other manufacturing corporations that might propose to locate in this State. You might say this is a small tax, a one mill tax; but you forget that the minute you put in an entering wedge, you don't know where it is going to stop. In other words, if you let it go through now, saying one mill is a small tax, the next legislature will say two mills is a small tax; and you have staring you in the face that any manufacturer who proposes to locate his plant in Pennsylvania, knows she has changed her policy. It is these little things that will influence him in bringing his plant into Pennsylvania. You may say that may be true, but you may be magnifying the effect of it. Let me throw out this thought. I hope Pennsylvania wont change her policy with regard to manufacturing corporations, until the neighboring States do. If this Legislature appointed a committee to co-operate with committees of the legislatures of adjoining States, we could all determine upon a uniform policy, this policy would not lose any advantages. I don't think that Pennsylvania, in competition with New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Maryland, should be put at a disadvantage as far as this tax is concerned. I know it takes very little sometimes to turn the preference as far as the location of a factory in one State or another is concerned. We all know the benefit of bringing manufacturers into a community is generally recognized. Take in our own business. We have had from other States propositions to move our factory, making us offers to relieve us from taxation. It seems to me that it would be a great mistake for Pennsylvania to give up some of her advantages in this respect, by commencing a different policy from that she has observed in the years gone by and that has certainly borne very great fruit, because there is no question that the mere fact that they have not been taxed and the liberal policy of this State toward corporations is what brought a great many of them here. I don't know that the legislature will pass a bill taxing manufacturing corporations; but if any such proposition should come up, I hope it will go through on a fair basis. You recall under our old scheme of taxing corporations, you would tax them according to production. You heard what the gentleman from Easton said, the gentleman in the silk business, that in the silk industry they didn't make any money for some years. We know that the principle of taxation is well recognized, that you try to put the tax upon people which can stand it. Take our income tax, the whole principle of that is that it is a tax upon those most able to bear it. You take the corporation government tax, and they again recognize that principle by exempting $5,000 profits of the corporations. If they have to adopt such a policy in Pennsylvania, change this whole policy with regard to manufacturing corporations; why shouldn't they have a fair show with some such proposition as that. If you could

work out some scheme like that, so that the corporation would not be taxed only when it made money, it would be a great deal fairer.

The particular point I wish to make is that here is a complete reversal of policy. We don't know where it is going to stop. If you once change it, it is simply an invitation to the legislature to keep on changing, until you finally drive out a great many corporations and keep out a great many that would otherwise come in. So I think you should carefully consider this question from all standpoints,—particularly whether it is wise to change a policy which has proved itself very beneficial.

CHARLES P. O'MALLEY, Esq.:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I wish to speak on a subject somewhat outside of what have been brought before you for consideration. I have two thoughts. My first proposition is that an exemption should be made in favor of real estate companies where 90 per cent. of the capital stock is owned by fraternal and beneficial societies. In other words, that there should be the same exemption from taxation as to those companies as is recognized in the Act of Congress taxing corporations. The reasons for this are as follows: The organization of corporations of the first class are unsatisfactory; they are unwieldly and the method of management and control is antiquated and out of date. As a rule, most of the persons who are officers of companies such as I have in mind, give their services free and it is unjust to place upon them any hardship and burdens that complying with a first class corporation requires.

The real estate of a fraternal or beneficial society to be of use to the members should be centrally located. The societies, as a rule, are unable to own and hold property centrally located, unless the ground floor of the same can be used for business purposes and provide a revenue sufficient to maintain the property. It is a very much doubted question whether or not corporations of the first class have the right to hold real estate and rent the same. Inasmuch as real estate companies wherein 90 per cent., or even a higher per centage of the capital stock is owned by beneficial societies, would be practically corporations not for profit, and the members constituting the societies would, individually, be paying their fair share of the cost and expenses of government, for this reason the stock of such companies should be exempt from taxation.

My second proposition is in the matter of facilitating small business corporations and enabling young men to get started in business. Corporations whose property is worth less than $10,000 should be exempt. The object of this is that many young men about to start in business have the ability, but lack the capital. One of the things that keeps them from organizing is State taxes. As individuals, or as partnerships, they have unlimited liability and people dislike to loan to them. If they could form a small corporation, there are men in the community who would be inclined to help them along in the way of speculation; that is, they would advance them money and take stock for the same, with the idea that if the company became successful their stock would be worth something; if the company failed they would simply lose their investment. There is a dread among business men of assuming any situation that might involve them as partners and they are not inclined to loan money on such hazardous propositions without there is a chance to do better than the usual rates of interest in some instances. I figure out that about one in four of the advances would be successful and that the men who would advance the money to young men starting in business would lose in about three out of four instances; that to encourage young men to go into business, this exemption should be made; and that for the further reason the State would derive a great deal of profit from it in this way,—that starting as a corporation and going along successfully, they would, in a short time, get over the $10,000 in assets, when, of course, they would pay the same rate as anybody else; but until they got to that point, they should be encouraged. I think it is a sort of protection to infant industries, declared for in the principles of the Republican Party and in force by them for many years in their tariff platforms. My only interest in these things is my desire to help along worthy causes, and from my observation and experience in business, I believe those two propositions are for the public welfare and would redound to the public good.

Mr. A. B. Warman, of the Lackawanna Laundry Co., appeared to represent the laundry interests. Mr. Brown explained that the Commission was in possession of a long brief upon the laundry question, which covered fully the situation at hand.

REPORTS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK. 1911.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
338-344 Fourth Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 30, 1912.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, treasurer of The Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, Penna., in compliance with Section 10 of the charter of said bank, begs leave to submit the reports hereto attached, showing its condition on the first days of June and December, 1911. The amount of dividend credited to depositors June 1, 1911, $531,338.41 and December 1, 1911, $539,846.92, amounting to $1,071,185.33 for the year ending December 1, 1911 at the rate of 4 per cent. Also a list of all depositors as come within the meaning of Section 10 of the charter, with the amount due each, having been published as required; the Pittsburgh Daily post of January 29th, 1912.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, JUNE 1, 1911, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, June 1, 1911	$27,565,670 40
Amount due Dividend	531,338 41
Amount due Contingent Fund	776,172 77
Amount due Surplus	268,712 80
Total Liabilities	$29,141,894 38

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$9,097,607 68
U. S. Government Bonds	2,400,000 00
Philadelphia City Bonds	1,400,000 00
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	3,143,400 00
City of Allegheny Bonds	303,500 00
City of Reading Bond	100,000 00
Allegheny County Bonds	1,030,979 50
Washington County Bonds	352,000 00
Sub-District School Bonds	367,100 00
District School Bonds	798,400 00
Borough Improvement Bonds	1,212,850 00
Railroad Bonds	3,204,565 00
Street Railway Bonds	514,000 00
Miscellaneous Bonds	760,281 50
Loans on Collateral	2,110,755 00
Real Estate	145,852 13
Real Estate Bank Property	300,000 00
Interest due	17,804 52
Cash in Banks and on hand	1,882,799 05
Total Assets	$29,141,894 38

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1911.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

CHAS. D. ARMSTRONG,
R. H. BINNS,
A. V. HOLMES,
FRANK B. NIMICK,
J. W. LLOYD,
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1911.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending May 31, 1911, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from June 1, 1911.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, DECEMBER 1, 1911, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, December 1, 1911	$27,987,437 74
Amount due Dividend	539,846 86
Amount due Contingent Fund	776 172 77
Amount due Surplus	277,048 47
Total Liabilities	$29,580,505 84

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$9,390,311 61
U. S. Government Bonds	2,400,000 00
Philadelphia City Bonds	1,400,000 00
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	3,143,400 00
City of Allegheny Bonds	303,500 00
City of Reading Bond	100,000 00
Allegheny County Bonds	1,030,979 50
Washington County Bonds	336,000 00
Sub-District School Bonds	358,100 00
District School Bands	825,500 00
Borough Improvement Bonds	1,377,950 00
Railroad Bonds	3,241,565 00
Street Railway Bonds	514,000 00
Miscellaneous Bonds	722,051 50
Loans on Collateral	1,838,430 00
Real Estate	145,479 13
Real Estate Bank Property	300,000 00
Interest due	22,176 60
Cash in Banks and on hand	2,131,062 50
Total Assets	$29,580,505 84

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1911.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

FRANK B. NIMICK,
A. V. HOLMES,
JAS. McAFEE,
J. W. LLOYD,
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1911.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending November 30, 1911, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1, 1911.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS, OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOK, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS. THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED ANNUALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER.

A.

175817	Archer, Sarah	$948 01
177082	Anderson, Mary	18 09
178908	Atkins, Frank E.	29 60
222952	Anderson, John W.	139 17
226570	Allen, Alice	345 42
240746	Anzolut, Giuseppina, trustee	21 50
288383	Allen, James G.	555 60
311454	Amsler, Marie	529 77
119030	Austin, Mary A.	1,151 92
119629	Alexander, Wm. E.	42 57
139573	Ardary, Alice S., trustee	258 01
140560	Arp, Lemuel B.	4,464 14
148602	Allen, Martha	10 42
148043	Allen Amy	80 90
181803	Allison, Lula	210 24
182318	Arter, Winfield S., trustee	44 16
182319	Arter, Winfield S., trustee	43 88
191740	Andrews, Harry L., trustee	27 34
217843	Aston, Annie C., trustee	62 95
256468	Adams, Maggie	22 06
260143	Arrott, Lyde R., trustee	21 57
198615	Allison, John R., trustee	40 57
208926	Adams, Augusta	1,095 77
291549	Aikins, Jos. K., trustee	61 98
294542	Abel, Lizzie M., trustee	691 83
300636	Atlee, Nellie	214 04
310116	Alford, Lillian M.	234 28
325029	Arnold, Jennie, trustee	107 85
325030	Arnold, Jennie, trustee	107 85
325031	Arnold, Jennie, trustee	107 85
325032	Arnold, Jennie, trustee	107 85
25647	Aul, John	24 88
25792	Anderson, David M., estate	217 59
44697	Algeo, Samuel S.	29 03
58838	Aha, Jonas J.	903 48
61072	Anderson, Rebecca	951 47
89370	Arnold, Maggie F., trustee	346 24
96651	Allison, John R.	81 04
107702	Aufhammer, John N.	3,205 48
247761	Acton, George H., trustee	37 91
304425	Adams, Cathrin	126 48
151333	Albright, Louisa	127 71
158158	Alles, Christian	377 34
272359	Algeo, Minnie J.	110 40
276070	Anderson, Margaret A.	47 85
279565	Alter, Willard E., trustee	76 54

B.

151914	Buchanan, Eliza	645 10
157084	Barrett, Al.	20 43
157388	Bright, Jane	21 66
161902	Burns, Jennie	431 27
162104	Booth, Ida C.	171 71
162809	Boyd, Retta I.	58 78
163681	Beachley, Frank T.	936 52
165638	Burk, Peter	269 70
165767	Bollman, Harry L.	21 64
262600	Burke, John	537 07
263563	Battles, John, trustee	43 14
264073	Barelli, Martino	71 84
265583	Bachrach, Henry	57 02
266099	Bakan, Jeromina	717 73
267482	Bernhardt, Susanna	505 14
268482	Blake, Annie	135 60
269289	Bean, Mary	180 98
269639	Brannan, Bridget	317 86
272185	Brooks, Lizzie N.	866 78
272981	Boyle, Frank	38 34
273124	Brukner, Mari	165 63
276081	Buckner, Thornton	266 04
277609	Blice, Anthony	550 75
168902	Beck, Henry, trustee	19 35
169788	Baur, Margaretha	89 51
171907	Bode, Friedrieke	444 85
172232	Brown, Effie	362 73
172388	Buka, Daniel	342 84
172648	Brown, Annie B.	2,252 38
176627	Bowser, Cora E., trustee	73 90
179177	Broadberry, Gilden R., trustee	189 96
179894	Bittner, Mary, admx., C. T. A.	33 95
221274	Bannon, Edward	145 22
221510	Brown, Chris.	183 47
222921	Boles, McClelland T.	577 44
223381	Broderick, Catherine	73 06
224077	Boyle, Bridget	90 99
229234	Brown, Edward, trustee	93 42
232848	Bennett, Ellen	1,393 88
233483	Bauman, William	2,306 53
235136	Bender, Nana B., trustee	63 24
236001	Bell, Thomas H., trustee	39 12
236002	Bell, Thomas H., trustee	39 12
237082	Beards, Mary	249 89
237111	Brown, Katie, trustee	67 57
238501	Bollens, Constantinus	780 73
239372	Brahm, Albert L., trustee	76 87
239926	Birmingham, James	72 08
240234	Boner, Maggie	682 38
240674	Balderston, Henry	148 69
282595	Butz, Annie	343 87
283889	Bozykorska, Anastarja	149 07
283899	Browne, Janette	277 65
284261	Bracolin, Katie	46 05
284472	Burke, Katie	95 12
285283	Bauman, Catherine	275 85
290190	Brend, Edith Miriam	282 29
290659	Burgy, Emil	692 19
290990	Brown, Mame B.	120 52
290999	Bickel, Annie, trustee	63 14
314574	Birch, Samuel B.	229 63
314895	Boadenhamer, Sarah A.	704 95
315517	Brown, Ellah	61 42
175964	Bedient, Maggie, trustee	131 30
233044	Beighel, Beula, trustee	15 38
285588	Brooks, Anna M.	54 99
198414	Bennett, Elizabeth	17 88

199343	Brahm, Albert L., trustee	203 85
201853	Brennan, Mat.	26 65
291499	Bruce, Sadie	205 84
292637	Black, Jessie N.	1,109 76
292826	Bollitski, John	574 21
293137	Burkhart, Julia	159 12
293633	Blackburn, Nellie	938 32
296037	Bateman, Henry G.	206 85
296557	Balderston, Hannah, trustee	35 04
298469	Bayne, Celia	2,523 63
299405	Bould, Kate	61 51
300022	Besker, Henry	1,155 84
300756	Burkhart, Emma	248 02
306279	Budris, Tony	233 20
308738	Byrne, Helen M.	94 89
321127	Babylon, Johanna	66 02
321368	Best, Mary E.	55 20
307011	Buckley, Jeremiah D.	84 88
111216	Burton, Nellie F.	12 02
113250	Bradley, Julia A.	8,329 28
120376	Beals, Richard	69 93
122367	Bright, William	22 95
124825	Bennett, Margaretta D.	51 67
126723	Boltieri, Francenzo	51 36
130875	Barnes, Maria W.	1,691 12
131050	Bryan, William J.	10 93
133248	Bieser, Anna W.	30 44
136891	Bauer, Amelia W.	174 82
137168	Bygate, Thomas A.	2,260 70
137581	Bretch, Bridget G.	1,550 03
139070	Benham, Margaret L., trustee	40 56
141890	Bartberger, Cornelia A.	406 04
142531	Boardman, Thomas	110 55
145328	Brackney, J. E., administrator	135 40
145529	Brown, Mary A.	372 92
148976	Baldwin, Sarah J., trustee	248 72
149647	Baker, Clara B.	340 09
184148	Burns, Timothy J.	1,864 44
184149	Burns, Timothy J., trustee	1,864 44
187990	Bigley, Ursula, trustee	56 50
188579	Brickley, Edward, trustee	32 11
191522	Blackmore, Matilda W.	255 96
194338	Bray, Rose	399 78
194415	Brown, Mary	16 61
211857	Berninger, Rose	155 04
212333	Bowman, Thomas F.	106 38
212642	Blum, Christian P., trustee	32 68
213262	Brahm, Albert L., trustee	159 72
214585	Boehmer, Rosa	1,201 10
215063	Blanchard, Chas. A.	332 99
219349	Baltensperger, Casper, trustee	225 44
251213	Blockinger, Adam	958 12
252262	Brennan, Annie	38 71
253257	Butterweck, George	364 89
254129	Beadling, Celia	56 67
254856	Bedient, Maggie, trustee	82 77
260066	Buka, Simean	67 57
260338	Bradley, Ada May, trustee	84 08
260339	Bradley, Ada May, trustee	100 52
316995	Blum, Jenny	90 63
317626	Bright, William C., administrator	207 81
318270	Brooks, Belinda A.	101 29
318846	Buchanan, H. A.	663 17
219348	Baltensperger, Casper, trustee	348 13
1438	Barth, Elizabeth	218 20
3891	Bailey, William	2,830 43
13770	Butler, Henry S.	23 68
14429	Barr, Elizabeth J.	41 13
16255	Burns, Hillery R.	18 79
17087	Bruce, Mary J.	28 23
31783	Barr, Nancy	396 96
41138	Bennett, Richard	17 92
51616	Browne, Hannah E.	90 40
56286	Butterwerck, Hannah	2,668 74
59414	Beavan, John	49 21
62060	Brand, George H.	148 43
63654	Beck, John	1,224 54
71183	Becker, Charles	36 68
71879	Brewer, Ella	125 34
72646	Breeze, Mollie P.	193 97
74179	Blair, Margaret	1,754 05
75930	Brickell, William D.	1,554 43
77188	Bray, Ellen	12 27
80862	Butler, Elizabeth	643 70
82036	Birch, Matthew	302 90
86096	Bird, Sannie G.	49 06
90672	Burns, Ann	883 22
95660	Biggs, Lewis V.	64 30
95742	Barker, Mary	1,754 86
104414	Boyd, Jennie E.	9 59
110775	Barton, J. Ella	897 16
110781	Barton, John M.	70 54
241669	Bonsall, Adoniram J., trustee	48 60
242965	Boyd, David S., executor trustee	147 03
242966	Boyd, David S., executor trustee	147 03
242967	Boyd, David S., executor trustee	147 03
242968	Boyd, David S., executor trustee	147 03
243343	Bauer, Catherine M.	758 60
244071	Brunson, Carrie, trustee	87 72
244172	Balzer, Anna E.	71 23
244574	Bath, Katie	142 49
244984	Boggs, Ninian, trustee	76 73
248088	Buckley, Minnie H., trustee	30 06
250242	Boardman, John	75 66
246443	Bosworth, Anna M., trustee	51 74

C.

21327	Cooper, Charles A.	67 56
23678	Clarke, Joseph	14 39
33155	Campbell, Wm.	13 78
38386	Cochran, Sarah	24 11
45307	Cooper, Sidney	3,442 19
46640	Cochran, Alex. G., trustee	446 17
53840	Charlton, Maggie J.	57 00
57288	Cameron, Mary	379 86
59289	Carter, Henry	14 28
62208	Cunningham Carrie M,.	385 03
62661	Cooper, Henry	116 75
65920	Carrigen, William	10 91
68534	Cooper, Margaret J.	210 35
71164	Church, Henry C., trustee	14 88
72937	Collins, Bridget	484 64
76261	Cooper, Fred M.	85 77
78261	Condon, Sarah	44 00
83293	Carse, Kate	2,461 44
84912	Clair, Jessie	22 34
91937	Connelly, Mary	178 82
93391	Carr, Mary L.	95 80
97047	Cooney, Mary C.	2,060 30
98933	Crawford, John S., trustee	12 59
105025	Cameron, Lucy	83 82
106392	Carse, Lizzie H.	1,603 85
110049	Clever, Elizabeth A.	676 59
246371	Carter, John A., trustee	32 54
246372	Carter, John A., trustee	32 54
249862	Connell, Julia, trustee	35 29
302734	Chapman, Minerva T.	48 91
302995	Cadwallader, Mary L.	147 15
197151	Coulter, Richard D.	40 64
197755	Collins, Rosalind P., trustee	156 57
204367	Connell, Eva M., trustee	81 36
208022	Colling, Elizabeth	511 04
292421	Collins, Daniel J.	264 33
293461	Calahan, Thomas	262 55
294340	Carr, Katie	40 74
296334	Cannelly, Wm.	201 96
296500	Crummie, Mary Jane	119 78
297944	Carter, Mary Susie	171 95
300688	Caughey, George	33 13
300998	Cleary, Edward F.	229 50
310139	Cochrane, Minnie	211 60
322828	Cuneo, Frank	127 41
324087	Cooper, Blanche	184 57
324402	Cochran, Catherine	216 31
203333	Campbell, John M., executor	154 29
299615	Colins, Mary, trustee	30 05
114251	Cain, Annie	28 97
118567	Colvin, Mary A.	1,139 48
121027	Callaghan, Mary	57 40
121649	Codman, Eva V.	80 16
122841	Connolly, Martin	729 93
128774	Clay, Alice	260 89
130069	Conway, Mary	123 93
147961	Carroll, Chas. A., trustee	10 30
149112	Carnahan, Thomas D., trustee	256 75
149113	Carnahan, Thomas D., trustee	256 75

149772 Cowan, Sadie A., trustee 14 45
184794 Clifford, Frank D., trustee 112 74
186102 Cassidy, Annie 73 67
186837 Croca, Annie, trustee 100 92
191914 Cavanaugh, Annie 317 42
214888 Cassidy, Jane 162 79
214928 Cassity, Fidelia 36 26
215458 Cluley, Frank J., trustee 85 49
217228 Conally, Maggie 216 67
218133 Cleer, Nicolas 60 48
218794 Clarke, William J. 488 47
220660 Curtis, Raymond, trustee 351 03
251896 Curtis, Frank H., trustee 21 95
253199 Concannon, Delia 37 36
255034 Clarke, William A., trustee 41 70
258117 Cunningham, Mary 233 16
258962 Clarke, Mary S. 287 09
259791 Caffrey, Margaret 3,772 02
260542 Craven, Maria, trustee 36 80
319378 Coates, Edna 55 87
169722 Crawford, Matilda 1,898 66
166299 Clark, Lizzie J. 588 98
167136 Coakley, Daniel 186 55
171539 Coyle, Margaret 43 81
178010 Culhane, Annie 1,263 67
178307 Clawson, Albert H. 548 71
178689 Couch, Henry H., trustee 17 36
179859 Cooper, Sidney 1,382 90
221287 Curry, Charles H. 166 63
223161 Childs, W. St. Clair 88 80
224924 Carey, Mary 54 79
225606 Clancey, Nancy 1,761 19
225771 Clarke, William 110 86
227130 Cromie, Maggie 117 12
227635 Chew, Mary 1,155 71
228678 Colwell, Maggie 506 28
230230 Cox, Owen James 1,414 07
230893 Caplan, Fanny 776 91
231050 Coll, Mary 258 69
231927 Cavett, Emma 67 82
232606 Cohen, Annie E., trustee 18 81
232660 Cook, May F., trustee 55 21
232661 Cook, May F., trustee 61 21
233827 Costello, Nellie 816 38
233894 Cramer, Mary 279 30
234676 Cogan, M. Jessie 315 83
234917 Croco, Isaac W., trustee 45 62
236376 Cunningham, Sallie, trustee 40 45
240699 Carylile Mary 286 37
240724 Colaneri, Simone 228 67
281609 Cole, Amy G., trustee 31 57
282582 Cookes, Lizzie 1,175 45
282857 Chiocca, Olinto 139 16
283057 Cunningham, Martha C. 109 07
281609 Coleman, Lizzie E. 312 71
288460 Cawley, Catherine 43 74
289538 Callman, Kate 114 12
290411 Corcoran, Della 42 91
314464 Caufield, Aleck C. 65 83
314933 Campbell, Thos., executor 73 55
315574 Conway, Annie 51 45
152495 Carr, Mary A. 82 64
153268 Clark, Jean 1,090 40
154019 Cook, Robert M. 14 35
156269 Cook, Kate 42 96
160189 Cleary, Grace 115 80
161676 Cochrane, George A., Jr. 16 46
162058 Connelly, Mary C. 1,607 60
163253 Craig, Charles L. 69 25
165916 Conley, Maggie 578 25
261053 Clifford, Frank D. 26 93
261811 Croft, John W., trustee 18 21
265906 Courtney, Annie G. 921 00
267736 Crowley, Patrick 97 27
269747 Conolly, Annie 717 62
273557 Call, Margaret 53 66
273799 Cadwallader, William, trustee 34 47
277486 Callaghan, Winnie 293 68
270507 Carr, Mary, trustee 36 48

D.

8680 Dougherty, Edward 681 72
17515 Devan, Mary 30 63
21407 Deniston, Letitia 94 93
33858 Deveraux, Thomas 22 01
34844 Doak, Margaret 4,586 64
42317 Damon, Isaac T. 4,839 82
43571 Dinker, William A., trustee 23 93
51898 Donnelly, Patrick 256 78
53882 Dickson, Samuel 261 32
58122 Dickson, George 16 14
63699 Danford, Homer A. 12 25
66378 Doran, Bridget 64 80
72899 Dougherty, James 1,826 71
75260 Dailey, John S. 22 54
76586 Davis, Anna V. 229 95
77151 Dickson, Edward 1,078 52
86606 Davis, Charles J. 13 73
91847 Doak, Elizabeth 292 13
93997 Dilworth, William B. 15 62
95527 Dilworth, Mary E. 13 20
99325 Dougherty, Ann J. 1,194 64
101668 Dowling, John 2,714 32
106295 Dwire, Margaret 329 42
107113 Davis, Lilla W. 58 20
108670 Dean, Anthony 401 76
109624 Daly, Kate 147 19
241659 Denk, John 776 34
242651 Dale, William Denny 158 42
242940 Dalby, Anna 264 34
243311 Donovan, Michael 276 02
246105 Doris, Emma T. 611 05
249468 Downing, Nellie 32 46
250555 Donnelly, Mary 417 82
241571 Dravo, Edward W. 892 75
197284 Davidson, Jane 18 79
201292 Davis, John T., trustee 29 93
291143 Doyle, Bridget 408 40
292875 Davis, Margaret J. 303 07
293154 Dauback, Mary 381 62
207234 Dwarrosnec, Steve 312 45
300669 Denniston, Radcliffe, trustee 52 69
300992 Dreistadt, Genevieve 73 00
321643 Delaney, Mary 1,104 06
323516 Dearden, Nellie 108 91
325221 Dorick, Tony 215 75
111488 Dolan, John P. 11 91
112435 Dougherty, Mary 215 38
112813 Drenner, Sadie, trustee 56 62
115939 Dugan, Peter 16 13
118499 Dippel, Kattie T. 84 04
124509 Dougherty, Annie 1,568 55
128514 Dewar, Margaret, J. B. 375 58
128791 Dennerlein, Sophia 710 71
128867 Darr, George W. 84 99
147051 Dempsey, Katie 885 92
181400 Dougherty, Sarah Lou 839 96
181699 Dick, Elizabeth D. 301 36
184069 Donahue, Edward J., trustee 21 11
186408 Doak, Robert 885 04
191744 Davis, Lizzie A. 32 55
214215 De Vinney, William M. 87 11
214357 Davies, John H. 60 61
218965 Davies, Ann 92 25
251310 Davis, Lizzie 196 54
252649 Doake, Mary Ann 1,674 21
256218 Dickinson, Anne 1,553 40
258095 Depp, Thomas J. 569 64
317811 DeRoy, Joseph I., trustee 464 68
319065 Dubrensky, Jany 69 37
185912 Davis, Maggie 146 91
169285 Dunn, Bella A. 37 91
169732 Davis, Frances R. 106 94
171073 Davis, Charles W. 58 21
172199 Dalhamer, Samuel 1,056 09
172879 Dewalt, William 708 02
173295 Dugan, Jane 18 94
173850 Dietz, Mary 55 37
175502 Dickson, Annie C. 427 72
175951 Davies, John C., trustee 18 41
176630 Duncan, Charles E. 4,714 77
178943 Davis, Charles, trustee 900 05
180655 Donohue, Maggie 229 37
180911 Daugherty, Janet L. 256 19
225374 Davis, Clarissa H. 73 87
226730 Deering, Albion G. 35 78
227797 Dugan, James 166 82
228952 Dickson, Maggie 225 20

229380 Donahie, Thomas 694 36
230855 Dunlevy, Rachel J., trustee 63 39
233172 Deflin, Frank Karl, trustee 18 23
233301 Dougherty, Sarah J. 2,255 50
234851 Diehl, Anna Mae 238 20
283584 Dzunda, Anna 498 81
312743 Dattelkamer, Anna 158 34
312846 Dugan, Julia C. 113 97
315992 Darvas, Berta 183 21
155374 Diehl, William J., trustee 39 53
159363 Durkin, Lizzie M. 145 78
159412 Devlin, Marie A. 35 08
163269 Dewar, Margaret J., trustee 30 11
164555 Dunn, Agnes 407 59
165228 Dickson, Burd B. E. 181 74
165899 Donahue, Kate 61 72
261312 Donohue, Annie 103 50
271100 Davis, David 695 97
272706 Dougherty, Patrick J. 1,312 32
272744 Dennerlin, Annie 380 80
273440 Duncan, James C. 1,453 89
273726 Durkin, Michael 730 02
274300 Dobil, John 412 61
276269 Daum, Elizabeth 35 78
278032 Deuerlein, Elizabeth, trustee 20 45
278408 Doerch, Adam 273 22
280912 Dinkel, Margaret 543 60

E.

197577 Elmore, James 1,702 03
202093 Eble, Rosela 1,338 38
205070 Ellermeyer, Mary, trustee 115 93
210640 Eckfeld, Ernie, trustee 661 58
210739 Evans, Harry D. 156 76
210906 Evans, Thos. 1,404 18
293813 Eberle, Elmer P. 124 37
296418 Ewing, Cora E. 230 03
296824 Elkey, Grace 62 62
310334 Emmett, Robert F. 351 41
321909 Erwin, Anna M. 328 71
131906 Edgar, Ida M. 352 85
134464 Edmondson, Phebe 1,545 93
136145 Earley, Katie 122 60
138077 Ellison, Ellen 33 57
141154 Ehrler, John B. 10 55
194649 Enscoe, Isabella G. 35 12
212125 Evans, Henry S. 79 53
212986 Erisman, James F., trustee 120 09
216813 Eckfeld, Ernie 1,478 08
260119 Ebken, Minnie 447 48
316135 Elvove, Etta 171 14
254742 Erhart, Josef 29 61
317100 English, Katie J. 685 83
173234 Einstein, Jacob R. 991 30
229539 Enlow, Amos W., trustee 41 07
230150 Eagon, Patrick F., trustee 166 83
230384 Evans, Cadwallader, trustee 53 72
236150 Elford, Ellen 237 86
237101 Ellis, Allen T. 109 37
237878 English, Henry, trustee 31 09
286565 Elliott, John D. 347 16
288925 Ellis, Julia 50 01
312748 Eastley, Carrie 231 57
314578 Elsmann, Mary 172 80
224653 Edwards, Mary Ann, trustee 43 97
162966 Elliott, James M. 4,028 94
261428 Eckert, Margaret 219 41
269113 Eakin, Frank J., trustee 56 37
31664 Evans, David W. 51 35
36238 Ellis, Eugene 27 93
81547 Ewing, Mary J. 261 92
91931 Edwards, Geo. B., trustee 43 49
100650 Emery, George T., trustee 41 74
103123 Edwards, Richard 390 19
110765 Evans, Owen A. 3,149 72
241007 Elterich, Elsie L. 410 84
302539 Eberle, Clara B. 273 42

F.

32014 Foster, Thomas 33 24
32133 Fitler, Lizzie C. 22 12
33466 Fitzgerald, John 49 88
47934 Fox, John W. 260 58
53850 Foster, Charles F. 26 92
69470 Foster, Rachel G. 58 93
90506 Feeney, Bridget 67 36
95659 Frankhouser, John J. 969 45
104565 Finkelstein, Samuel 12 26
110336 Fanning, John A. 643 23
242002 Finncane, Catherine 75 98
245499 Fraser, Ella M., trustee 24 96
245889 Fallon, Mary, trustee 66 15
246750 Finley, Margaret 39 80
197925 Frick, William 3,784 64
199118 Fralich, Edward C., trustee 252 74
201823 Falk, Kathe 891 51
202321 Fleming, Mary C. 34 29
205807 Fehl, Elisabeth 31 95
207174 Fornof, Margaret D. 1,220 86
209354 Frey, Robert H., trustee 32 34
209930 Fritz, Blanche E. 713 04
293095 Fignor, Wasco 607 04
293096 Fignor, Mary 364 79
293737 Flagg, Lucius C. S. 81 76
295689 Fitter, Rosa 251 87
295965 Finnegan, Winnie 552 02
297572 Fassinger, Louis 81 67
298106 Forquer, Clara M. 86 92
299329 Fezell, Wm. H. 617 51
299644 Frey, Carl H. 458 39
299740 Fornof, Herbert J. 331 39
299840 Fee, Lawrence 876 38
300519 Flagg ,Lucius C. S., trustee 169 17
300551 Finn, Dave 195 68
300779 Friedburg, Max L., administrator 358 20
310141 Frazier, Reuben E. 368 52
321074 Fant, John 276 89
322547 Fay, Wm. J., trustee 2,569 92
323784 Frank, Meri 1,089 61
324048 Frank, Frederick 651 60
324266 Folpe, Simon 108 57
112040 Forsythe, Margaret W. 125 07
112605 Fug, David 29 95
115216 Fleming, Michael 1,669 74
119316 Fetzer, Eli R. 17 08
122936 Feerick, Julia 853 51
128415 Flaherty, Josie 23 71
137614 Fry, Catherine B. 803 95
144103 Frazier, Fannie 539 63
144416 Fitzgerald, Mary 3,514 94
146856 Ford, William W. 68 92
148007 Fleming, Phoebe A. 1,941 46
149743 Fox, James 31 79
181549 Friend, Pauline B. 952 75
188309 Ferree, Robert B., trustee 197 09
189935 Fischer, Wm., trustee 32 66
213655 Ford, John 126 20
214512 Foley, John 91 26
215210 Ferry, Ella M., trustee 55 85
220949 Ferrell, Pauline E., trustee 33 30
255109 Fiedler, Albert B., trustee 48 89
255193 Fierst, Jennie 46 02
194769 Ferry, Bertha G. 16 77
260497 Flynn, Joseph 42 88
166476 Finnety, Effie 165 17
168815 Felix, Otto F., trustee 149 37
171470 Fleming, Martin A. X. 97 43
173280 Faulk, Elizabeth B. 56 71
173379 Fraser, Irene V. 793 40
174752 Finley, Eliza 221 30
174789 Frazier, Elizabeth R. 74 06
221072 Fraser, Ella M. 22 89
225922 Felix, Otto F., trustee 212 34
226689 Franklin, Kate 698 78
226883 Finegan, Owen 1,078 25
227803 Fiore, Nicolino, trustee 39 83
227804 Fiore, Nicolino, trustee 27 61
228690 Fields, Paige S. 108 67
231510 Freebing, Fred L. 743 16
235973 Flanigan, Kate G. 36 98
237138 Ferguson, Samuel E. 27 20
281790 Fox, Thomas H. 54 03
283744 Faulds, Margaret Cuthbert 75 08
284862 Ferguson, Georgina 1,104 06
313735 Fenton, Margaret 162 94
238063 Frey, Robert H., trustee 15 35

155276 Frankenstein, Abraham 328 54
155358 Fenton, Sarah 829 03
157702 Flaherty, John 41 12
163089 Fleischer, Edward 3,767 56
268952 Flaherty, Ellen 702 94
275502 Fox, Maria 173 71
277218 Fitzpatrick, Edward 482 58
277775 Fleck, Mary, trustee 64 56

G.

10648 Gregory, James B. 93 43
15719 Gaffney, John 5,271 10
19769 Grove, Mary 30 72
36202 Gibson, Anna 359 27
42435 Gilmore, Mary J. 88 31
45486 Gray, Rachel H. 140 31
46749 Griffith, Mary 293 22
60831 Graff, Harriet M. 17 37
61193 Glenn, William, Jr. 41 75
64687 Gardner, Mary J. 89 02
69032 Glass, Jennie B., trustee 95 23
75303 Geiser, Christian 20 65
80276 Gatens, Edward T. 17 31
95928 Gibson, William J. 94 32
97493 Graham, Harry A. 9 93
98128 Gramwell, Roland G. 221 31
102552 Gibson, Lizzie 72 06
102664 Glenn, Frank D. 34 04
103393 Gibson, Mattie A. 50 14
245823 Griner, Kate 701 11
301794 Goldsmit, Edgar E. 461 85
196652 Gallagher, Mary 40 17
197420 Griffith, Samuel A. 177 73
197788 Graeser, Albert 73 83
200335 Graeser, Alice, trustee 65 07
200612 Gannestad, Thor 341 91
202259 Gibbons, John 55 26
202742 Geiss, Sophia 247 17
202759 Garver, Milton, trustee 26 45
203004 Goodman, Benjamin, trustee 142 01
203401 Gusky, Mark J. 173 61
204781 Geyer, Katie, trustee 64 74
205523 Gillespie, Ann, trustee 35 79
207285 Gallagher, Martha M., trustee 42 60
208443 Grass, Otto H., trustee 74 50
210210 Garland, Alice B., trustee 73 10
292734 Graham, Margaret B. 839 75
294160 Garey, Gartrude 273 71
295084 Gaughan, Mary 103 44
295132 Glatz, John 190 01
295714 Grounds, Lydia H. 58 36
296914 Grill, Anni 136 58
297045 Guest, Clara 71 94
299852 Geer, Maude DeForest 236 03
308157 Grayson, Mary Ann 189 24
309096 Griebel, Annie 53 06
321272 Graham, Clarence 221 49
322659 Goode, Retta B. 1,091 06
325236 Gelb, Frances 107 85
325263 Gedimin, Marie 107 85
115300 Gardner, Pawhattan 242 60
122391 Garland, Alice B., trustee 348 57
128172 Greenbaum, Abe, trustee 185 59
129825 Gregg, Agnes L. 115 90
132482 Geegan, James G. 906 88
134072 Gamvisch, Rachel 1,012 70
143451 Gray, George E. F., trustee 409 76
148401 Geim, Filamena 1,792 03
149432 Grier, Robert J., trustee 93 38
185553 Gollo, Emilia 170 65
194559 Gold, Albert L. 13 27
211797 Gardner, Annie 75 76
213993 Griffith, Elizabeth A. 15 54
215275 Gray, Samuel A. 1,082 07
218116 Guswaska, Mary 432 14
218330 Gessner, Frank F. 44 01
219059 Gibson, Ellen 212 05
255110 Genge, Arthur W. 1,141 80
256564 George, George W. 355 39
257043 Graves, William 63 85
260610 Gangwisch, Rachel, trustee 157 75
317823 Grange, Walter F. 730 51
317967 Gibbons, Nellie B. 225 59
167615 Gray, Margaret 81 21
171408 Graham, Jane J. 275 56
175583 Grella, Louis 22 04
178243 Gromley, James C. 1,901 71
180446 Gromley, Elizabeth, trustee 196 07
226377 Gusky, Mark J., trustee 160 98
227447 Gleason, Julia A. 94 16
229381 Goff, Bertha N. 75 12
229447 Geyer, Katie, trustee 53 65
234180 Goddard, Bertha A. 158 26
234785 Gillander, Jean 31 78
235812 Goldstrom, John 493 75
236478 Geisler, Joseph 169 54
236800 Gamble, Samuel, trustee 15 42
238144 Ganley, Lizzie M. 15 35
282618 Giolitto, Lina, trustee 36 80
286080 Googins, Margaret E. 75 61
311068 Garvey, James 555 69
314968 Gaffey, Bridget 200 98
314990 Griffin, Jeremiah 496 16
315292 Giblin, Kate G. 286 19
287832 Grabioffsky, Joe 1,130 57
153968 Graves, Alice 21 46
156740 Groetzinger, Harry E. 108 67
156741 Groetzinger, Willie D. 67 68
164203 Greene, Ellen C., trustee 59 89
164204 Greene, Ellen C., trustee 59 92
261725 Gardner, James, trustee 101 14
264765 Gallagher, John 1,163 00
266564 Grounds, M. Esther 116 64
267253 Gillespie, William A., trustee 56 66
269227 Gurczewski, Jan 230 37
274365 Groetzinger, Robert C. 125 06
275256 Greb, Charles, Sr., trustee 37 81
275257 Greb, Charles, Sr., trustee 37 86
276536 Graham, Daniel E. 46 16
277747 Glaski, Jno. 380 26
278292 Gosser, Margaret C. 1,570 67
280091 Glass, Mamie McM., trustee 20 07

H.

10214 Hartung, Jacob 21 38
11128 Hamilton, John D., executor 5,520 40
13281 Heilman, Henry 78 47
23738 Hasson, Samuel L. C. 61 43
24651 Hartman, Sarah E. 54 68
24837 Hutchinson, Aggie S. 2,983 47
23680 Hearn, Eliza O. 19 12
34986 Henning, Matthew F. 19 28
35464 Horsley, Wm. 272 87
49096 Howard, A. Chambers 146 30
50010 Huttelmeier, Tillie 17 13
50679 Herleby, Maggie 2,556 05
50689 Herron, Margaret 25 59
52833 Hussey, Clara E. 242 36
53829 Hunter, Marton, trustee 42 31
56284 Hamilton, Samuel 15 86
61580 Hemingray, Sarah 12 50
62444 Hall, John D. 15 68
63249 Hays, Kate C. 250 31
63431 Hartigan, John 121 84
67411 Hurst, Alfred C., trustee 97 69
70940 Hanigan, John 2,276 23
71288 Hurst, Teresa 250 44
71460 Hosack, Geo. Z. 149 91
77917 Hardiman, Ellen 15 79
78132 Herron, Richard G., Jr. 14 28
78553 Holiedt, Matilda 1,467 24
79936 Herrmann, John E. 114 65
86879 Haley, Nellie 1,472 74
89155 Hussey, Harriet A., trustee 65 71
92476 Hatch, Bessie F. 98 52
95041 Hall, Fannie S. H. 785 74
99713 Heard, Bradley T. J. 233 08
102603 Hosack, George Z., trustee 70 15
103266 Hahn, Simon 531 18
104383 Helbig, Johann A. 5,435 44
196232 Hamilton, Margaret 2,274 61
196263 Harkey, Minnie, trustee 19 26
196795 Hunt, Cora F., trustee 71 57
198253 Hirsch, Max 506 57
201389 Hoge, Wm. A. 27 65

206263	Hirsch, Rose, trustee	445 06
205195	Henry, Mary R., trustee	133 13
207893	Hunter, Wallace R., guardian	403 60
208663	Horn, Karoline	1,448 74
208812	Hartman, Katie A., trustee	225 87
210188	Hogg, Frank T., trustee	285 21
291643	Hogg, Wm. A.	170 38
295460	Horne, Mark W.	482 08
297562	Hudak, Petro	176 88
299559	Hermerath, Louise	188 37
300554	Heginbotham, John	251 84
307931	Hosack, Steve	110 40
308114	Hurve, John	124 12
309124	Higgins, Mary	282 99
310528	Hughes, Anthony H.	670 34
321203	Howell, Elizabeth	55 37
322090	Heinz, Michael	440 18
324803	Hildebrand, Cecelia A.	86 56
324939	Hahn, Elizabeth	162 36
324978	Hazlett, Minnie	215 75
111073	Hagerty, Jerry	4,820 10
114232	Hamilton, Louis H.	64 43
123002	Hansmann, Conrad	3,134 31
125126	Haggerty, Nellie	751 70
130955	Hess, Ada W., trustee	11 81
131696	Helmick, Fredericka	55 40
132929	Hirsch, Carrie	100 33
133134	Hosack, Geo. Z., trustee	75 81
135164	Humphreys, Wm. G.	76 41
139579	Haines, Anna C., trustee	244 36
147095	Heinz, Amelia	1,076 30
147479	Hirsch, Mary	567 04
148830	Haseltine, Elizabeth W., trustee	29 74
183935	Huggins, Curtis G., trustee	21 72
185104	Hemar, Conrad, trustee	40 68
186136	Hodgson, Elizabeth	167 82
186487	Heimann, Bertha	16 79
190039	Humphries, Mary A.	13 90
191307	Horne, Bernard, trustee	98 46
193620	Hamilton, Henrietta, trustee	193 12
194767	Hamilton, Henrietta	121 44
213044	Henderson, John F.	70 56
214089	Heginbotham, Ida V.	383 61
216069	Heckman, Maria S.	86 10
218097	Hunter, Sarah F., trustee	275 04
219339	Haley, Henry D.	96 16
220480	Herrchen, Teresia, trustee	202 45
220481	Herrchen, Teresia, trustee	202 45
220482	Herrchen, Teresia, trustee	200 94
220662	Holland, Maggie	210 60
220991	Hartman, Katie A., trustee	178 96
252001	Hughes, Jennie, trustee	306 94
252002	Hughes, Jennie, trustee	170 77
252560	Howe, George E., trustee	39 85
254738	Hansmann, Lizzie	301 23
257278	Hall, Sadie	802 41
258204	Hughes, Thomas	1,398 37
258883	Hershberger, Alice, trustee	49 48
259098	Hough, Bert R.	2,277 09
260224	Hunter, James S.	25 56
260271	Hand, Elizabeth M., trustee	23 37
316059	Hanis, Andi	570 53
316320	Horner, Anna R.	226 58
213293	Harper, Alice S., trustee	19 87
166638	Hanlon, William W.	46 85
167787	Hartz, Peter	86 03
167828	Hoffstot, Ada	506 90
167988	Hunziker, Ida	13 46
168218	Hutchison, Katherine	17 92
171913	Hunt, Cora F.	28 37
172113	Hamilton, Robert H.	1,033 91
173696	Haslett, Walter N., trustee	82 26
174295	Harris, Herbert A., trustee	20 58
175426	Haworth, John F.	191 68
175806	Hay, Caroline	2,252 03
178258	Hazlett, Blanche L.	44 29
221951	Haines, Rebecca	148 22
225336	Harr, Rachel M., administratrix	1,557 47
225763	Humbert, A. Clara, trustee	184 09
225764	Humbert, A. Clara, trustee	217 41
226604	Heckman, Clara B., trustee	32 69
230382	Hunter, Mary, trustee	151 28
230827	Hughes, Jennie	1,630 09
231856	Horn, Alice	15 57
233057	Haney, Lizzie	85 56
235043	Hill, Margaret T.	324 19
236452	Holmes, Margaret	93 72
236882	Hunter, Mary	204 17
237712	Hermon, Katherine	17 37
238006	Haworth, J. Fred, trustee	15 35
238341	Haney, Michael E.	2,130 86
239338	Harris, Helene D.	114 15
240318	Holmes, Carson	175 70
282735	Halloran, Pat	186 79
285556	Hunter, Cornelia C.	57 24
287690	Haratman, Lillian	33 09
311230	Haller, Mary H.	116 33
312183	Haller, Winifred	80 47
312185	Haller, Edwin N.	82 84
315478	Hillo, Faries A.	343 44
315709	Haggstrom, August L.	1,141 11
156968	Hays, Clara	560 55
157178	Hays, Thomas	624 70
160788	Henry, Sidney S.	55 83
161301	Honickel, Theresia	119 46
161947	Harlan, Sarah	1,354 16
164055	Huffman, Ada M.	2,261 43
165366	Huffman, Jas. C.	19 73
165598	Hanbeck, Mary J.	2,114 01
262780	Hutchinson, H. Lavinia	77 28
264828	Heh, Edward John	153 19
265554	Hendler, Veronica, trustee	42 44
265746	Hunziker, Henry, trustee	91 74
268302	Hundertmark, Frederick P.	430 75
270287	Hartman, Katie A., trustee	84 10
270288	Hartman, Katie A., trustee	61 63
270820	Hart, Mary	922 46
274547	Hicks, Joe	281 09
271581	Hundermark, Katie	493 23
271597	Hampsen ,Alexander, trustee	39 07
275762	Hancock, Emma P., trustee	20 30
277321	Herron, Sarah A.	572 29
277491	Heckler, Geo. W., trustee	33 43
280491	Harris, Sarah F.	68 68
264418	Hanselman, Jennie	36 75
108693	Horton, James, trustee	35 19
242200	Hepplewhite, Ida J.	1,507 57
242603	Hill, Orah B.	309 43
242835	Harmon, Edwin L., trustee	398 58
247925	Hartman, Katie A., trustee	114 54
248539	Hughes, Albert C., trustee	36 10
249810	Hazlett, Wm. C.	945 58
249876	Hudspeth, William L.	119 87
250691	Hallam, Chas.	64 78
250996	Hannah, Maud S.	67 55
301413	Heinemann, A. Curtis	169 78

I.

74287	Irvine, Amelia G.	46 41
113685	Irwin, Alexander	75 50
122242	Irvin, William J.	462 33
199683	Isherwood, Bridget	152 62
208902	Ingham, George R., trustee	48 83
299257	Ingold, Maggie	881 56
323182	Ingram, Jane D.	874 58
323183	Ingram, William H., trustee	874 58
223391	Ingham, George R., trustee	31 76
223557	Irwin, Sarah	101 26
283192	Irons, E. Grace, trustee	22 05

J.

6130	Johntson, Robert	431 18
6438	Jordan, John	571 52
17696	Jones, Willie H.	20 44
38493	Joyce, Kate	374 12
40948	Jones, Herman	20 59
45098	Johnson, John	71 89
60280	Johnston, Hanna E.	41 25
60281	Johnston, Sarah N.	355 33
77162	Johnston, Robert	5,104 49
77178	Jones, John G.	83 40
83769	Jones, Robert L.	53 39
96467	Jackson, Annie	2,052 29
108151	Jackson, Lydia P.	4,620 22
301196	Johnston, Louise G.	1,026 36

199915	Joyce, Maria	73 46
204686	Jones, Rachel S.	518 21
295634	Johnston, Lynn	69 26
296965	Josberger, Cora, trustee	43 69
297394	Jaba, George	1,227 86
297582	Joyce, Annie C.	178 75
298635	Jones, Philip K.	1,269 66
323362	Jacobs, Annie	65 56
324796	Jenks, Gertrude C.	108 24
115573	Johnston, Zabina B.	206 09
120664	Jones, Eliza J.	159 73
122160	Joseph, Mary A.	137 65
125702	Jenkins, James	383 72
132210	Jones, George	287 42
133811	Joyce, Rose	157 78
140972	Jones, M. Lizzie	15 00
144879	Joyce, Bridget	24 18
150945	Jackson, Clara	20 90
189785	Johnston, Alma	142 94
213784	Joyce, Patrick	1,222 18
219032	Jacob, Mary A.	1,042 25
219736	Jung, Philip	1,341 73
254030	Johnson, Carl	55 55
149413	Johnston, Mary Bell	1,494 13
260348	Jackson, Mary Ann	58 65
151012	Judd, Charles B., trustee	10 15
156456	Johnston, Daisy M.	930 74
156883	Jacob, Wm. H., trustee	467 65
262917	Johnston, Diana	259 04
264691	Jones, Francis	1,080 73
265696	Jackson, Janet	55 20
270834	Jacobs, Henry E.	898 28
274957	Johnson, James	30 40
166571	Jansen, Carrie	146 15
137707	Junker, Burnhardt L., trustee	79 39
173781	Johnston, Thomas, administrator	105 32
178685	Jones, Ephraim W.	132 07
224012	Jackson, Raphael, trustee	339 46
228155	Jackson, Lily	31 86
228876	Joseph, Milton C.	120 32
232440	Jones, Martha, trustee	55 25
233527	Jones, William M.	1,171 62
233897	Jones, Amas	2,722 82
234738	Jones, Charles L., trustee	315 83
234739	Jones, Charles L., trustee	157 75
237622	Johnston, Michael B.	1,510 42
283400	Jones, Carrie M.	42 79

K.

11598	Kerr, James M.	37 90
17483	Kaiser, Jacob	138 95
17198	Kirby, Araminta	18 62
17548	Kirkland, Joseph	444 55
29598	Kohler, Karl	76 76
40173	—eppert, Annie	21 28
47224	Koeberer, John	14 56
51202	Knox, Rebecca	28 77
58999	Kenney, Teresa M.	15 98
89683	Kennedy, Lizzie	1,575 69
91908	Keating, Hugh W.	146 43
95735	Kircher, Gottlieb	4,731 95
101424	Kuhn, Nancy	269 02
101707	Kim, Lizzie	225 20
104571	Kenna, Bernard P.	581 29
241139	Kirker, Joseph	57 37
241701	Kaufman, Barbara	56 33
243266	Kent, John F.	28 94
247875	Kindall, Isaac H.	623 49
301518	Kline, Clara B.	103 46
303572	Keisling, Emma O.	36 24
305017	Kooby, August	842 03
196759	Kuhn, Mary M.	880 00
196760	Kuhn, Kate A.	964 49
197703	Kavanaugh, Delie	980 08
201304	Kelly, Henry, trustee	71 53
203442	King, Thomas M., trustee	81 08
203443	King, Thomas N., trustee	165 75
204747	Kirkland, Martin L., trustee	56 49
210115	Keenan, Mary P.	34 21
295828	Kelsky, Annie	126 23
297057	Kirchner, Frank S.	223 62
297630	Kent, Annie E.	105 36
298514	Kilgallon, Thomas	69 21
300255	Killen, Mary A.	77 34
306051	Kirby, Patrick	246 43
307685	Kavesak, Eva	666 18
308831	Kimety, John	118 97
309738	Kirk, Kathryn G.	112 60
324476	Kolski, Helen	541 20
210392	King, Mary F.	419 80
112252	Knauss, Mattie, trustee	83 85
112253	Knauss, Mattie, trustee	56 15
112965	Kirk, Mabel	399 38
119988	Kissick, Joseph C.	5,063 96
123077	Kelly, Flody	328 16
124787	Kuntz, Christina	26 47
130879	Kieley, Abbie	150 50
136684	Kidd, Emma	454 06
147565	Kelly, Hiram	10 83
182176	Kdeuter, Maggie	1,488 90
193220	Kelly, Annie M.	861 46
211158	King, Annie	23 41
219685	Kinsley, Sarah	108 24
220224	Klipp, L.	822 15
22649	Kaye, Sarah S.	120 56
259589	Kent, Mollie E. T.	39 07
260322	Kepple, Amanda A.	58 19
318591	Kinney, Nettie B.	106 22
319685	Kachnsciz, Antonas	279 65
219756	Kohout, Kate	267 87
158473	Keenan, Margaret	1,077 56
163020	Kenney, Jane	701 29
164296	Keenan, Susan	89 61
261047	Kifer, Charles E., trustee	99 48
265351	Kerin, John	123 86
275306	Kifer, Charles E., trustee	98 23
276178	Kinczus, Apolinary	34 75
276259	Kelly, Mary Ann	611 48
276697	Klein, Louise	138 52
277193	Kyle, Josephine	87 52
278467	Kampel, Mary J.	1,372 66
169643	Krugh, Albertina E., trustee	68 83
169080	Kusler, Geo. A.	14 63
169817	Kidd, Edwin, trustee	20 19
172995	King, Bessie A., trustee	31 95
176496	Kimble, Jubie	2,234 02
176861	King, James F., trustee	35 72
222166	Kaylor, Francis	838 67
222461	Kline, George	138 48
226608	Kunkle, Emma	75 35
228427	Kennedy, Florence B.	483 92
230302	Kerr, Margaret	569 89
233620	Kern, Moritz	39 31
234281	Kilgore, John	78 99
237197	King, Ellen	254 12
240329	Kifer, Charles E.	763 25
240330	Kifer, Charles E., trustee	114 54
240586	Kalafud, Mary	86 73
281674	Koceski, Lieon	1,110 20
281854	Kennedy, John M., trustee	2,815 40
281855	Kennedy, John M., trustee	2,815 40
289141	Knight, Robert E.	389 24
290862	Kifer, Charles E., trustee	98 23
312261	Koch, Frederich	1,206 81
312369	Kramer, Anthony E., trustee	56 84
312370	Kramer, Anthony E., trustee	43 44
312371	Kramer, Anthony E., trustee	40 57
312372	Kramer, Anthony E., trustee	40 57
312373	Kramer, Anthony E., trustee	49 26
312374	Kramer, Anthony E., trustee	40 57
314240	Konietz, Hattie C.	221 80
314569	Kundik, Sawasiei	596 05

L.

7398	Leech, Annie	26 59
26602	Little, Mary	26 07
42180	Lister, Sarah	2,612 26
59162	Love, Rebecca R.	9,316 65
66310	Liesch, Maria	84 47
77254	Laughlin, Robert	33 78
77991	Laufestey, Geo.	926 27
80962	Laughlin, Mary	465 72
87776	Lyons, Joanna	21 68
87786	Lupperth, Frederike	2,838 21
92131	Leonard, Rebecca	44 74
197283	Lindberg, Adam W. T.	32 71

109101	Lobinger, Jason J.	106 74
110878	Lenaghan, Ann	2,870 60
241467	Liston, Alice I., executrix	506 59
242217	Logan, Austin Clark	120 29
242322	Latimore, Wm. J.	220 61
242637	Lydon, Bridget	20 74
242893	Lewis, Claude G.	37 76
302030	Litch, Thomas K.	501 68
303620	La Rue, Elmer	624 29
305208	Lee, Joseph A.	144 26
305673	Lunney, Mary	689 35
112188	Lindsay, Alexander B.	226 91
113802	Love, Mary H.	65 93
119413	Letsche, Ella, M., trustee	56 37
125581	Lindley, Mary A., trustee	110 40
145034	Lietz, Huldah	1,549 80
148356	Lietz, Joseph, trustee	108 86
181100	Lambert, George	74 14
181257	Lewis, James	117 36
185240	Long, T. Walter	650 09
187403	Leffler, Margaret	3,226 82
212257	Le Comte, Ralph M.	286 31
213853	Laird, Margaret G.	25 28
216200	Lorenzetti, Charles	43 53
259111	Lyons, Mary H.	119 80
318984	Loos, Mathilda	66 41
153051	Logan, Lizzie M., trustee	24 45
154803	Lynne, Mary S.	322 81
157461	Logue, Charles M.	12 72
160134	Laughlin, Annie I.	639 25
161111	Leacy, Margaret	165 80
161437	Logan, Jennie F.	213 36
165447	Lloyd, Jane	1,295 89
262392	Logue, Ellen, trustee	517 86
265001	Lynn, Hugh	101 22
277925	Long, Elizabeth	476 01
197113	Loeser, Annie S.	373 21
199346	Lyon, John S., trustee	12 01
202157	Landy, Thomas	85 17
204242	Lamb, August J., Jr.	92 45
292973	Leslie, Helen M.	1,272 29
294376	Little, Annie C.	46 00
295249	Loeffler, Katharine M.	49 93
299923	Lavezzoli, Batista	112 30
307199	Leszopetrik, Paul	248 08
308169	Lennig, Emma	927 34
310678	Larson, Martin	1,100 18
170891	Lydick, Virginia B.	704 40
174783	Lutz, Sadie	11 02
177078	Loeser, Elizabeth H.	332 41
178939	Lamerton, Jessie	610 42
179062	Lowe, Wm. E., trustee	38 04
223702	Lash, Eliza E.	325 46
224988	Little, Albert L.	56 46
225186	Loop, Rachael	23 78
229648	Leight, Elsie	451 86
229988	Lee, Ida M.	56 43
234671	Levitan, Rachel	232 26
237212	Logue, Charles M., trustee	32 69
239798	Longmore, Mary	24 61
282042	Lynn, James	54 72
282899	Lewis, Thos. T.	134 46
283472	Lincoln, Annie G. M.	1,015 72
283860	Long, Martha J.	350 64
290600	Langkamp, Herman H.	2,208 12
314763	Lasdowsky, William	281 17
315181	Leftwich, William D.	143 29
228885	Lindow, Bertha, trustee	15 64

M.

3263	Morris, Wilmar W.	999 69
17326	Mitchell, William	10 30
20486	Miller, Mary L.	19 21
30517	Murphy, Mary E.	17 92
37681	Marshall, Sarah E.	3,893 49
49450	Miller, Sue G.	121 38
52657	Meier, Adam	318 68
53052	Marshall, Frederika E.	147 97
56147	Maltby, Albert	19 52
56392	Moore, Mary E.	15 81
56435	Miller, Grafton	28 42
57252	Maloney, Mary	2,008 62
57475	Mischbaugh, Wm.	2,035 78
57749	May Celia	166 22
58082	Middendorf, John E.	780 80
68902	Mansfield, Martha	105 63
70354	Marshall, Mary A.	47 81
74090	Miller, Emma W.	452 76
74390	Myler, Mary B., trustee	118 67
80102	Mechling, Herman C., trustee	41 21
81330	Miller, Nancy J.	56 30
82849	Maguire, Annie S.	24 31
84602	Miller, Geo. P.	217 77
89178	Moeller, Peter A.	12 48
92818	Marshall, Margaret J.	61 73
93750	Miller, Jennie	15 85
95892	Maginn, John H.	85 21
100064	Myler, William A., trustee	133 64
101997	Martin, Thomas, trustee	54 54
109434	MacGonigle, Robert G., trustee	14 56
109753	Mason, Sarah	12 00
110310	Muzio, Guiseppe	104 89
241028	Manzo, Antonio	981 78
243715	Mitchell, Gertrude E.	138 53
250038	Martin, Maggie	262 91
301534	Manning, Mabel	72 51
301814	Murtin, Annie	113 61
302934	Manghan, Mary E., trustee	103 76
197367	Meyer, Edward C.	83 01
198123	Metcalf, Agnes M., trustee	66 63
199284	Mentzer, Rosa M.	362 79
201410	Mulligan, James	1,702 30
201769	Monoghan, Mary	219 48
202830	Monaghan, Bridget	80 18
205102	Morrison, Etta	197 50
206201	Mellon, Angie R.	1,864 08
209233	Mannion, Rose	165 39
209291	Mozee, Annie	28 47
293873	Muller, Joseph	109 19
296351	Machen, Henry, Jr.	90 07
299809	Murray, Mary	1,163 93
300001	Matthews, Ethel F.	254 33
307375	Martin, Anton	243 52
310151	Myers, Alonzo P.	1,082 42
321603	MacConnell, S. Eva	57 40
321842	Morrison, Anne	1,100 41
322732	Muntz, Virginia	755 51
325079	Morgenstern, Ralph M.	78 14
325408	Mellon, Anna B.	1,078 85
199798	Morris, Lizzie M.	1,381 03
113851	Minor, Samuel D.	11 76
118732	Miller, Samuel	43 94
119300	Murdock, Florence S.	26 68
119724	Mertz, Anton	33 34
122513	Martin, John	119 59
123582	Madden, James, administrator	1,819 46
124071	Marshall, Robt.	1,427 84
128600	Monroe, William L.	20 70
129785	Myer, Peter	47 95
130741	Meade, Mary A.	1,160 14
132575	Marley, Margaret	454 59
133491	Mitchell, Margaret M. M.	74 16
138403	Main, Robert	74 16
148569	Moeller, John	455 63
148746	Mennig, D. Louis, trustee	10 22
148747	Mennig, D. Louis, trustee	10 22
148910	Mathias, Geo.	1,971 42
184417	Morris, Wm.	467 62
188321	Meyer, Marie, trustee	49 93
190343	Merriman, Bella	115 87
191518	Manning, Mary C., trustee	46 96
194290	Morris, Sarah M.	174 70
194313	Munn, Mary, trustee	2,566 54
212250	Meiss, Gustav	90 79
214258	Milligan, Grace	90 78
214293	MacDonald, Florence R.	75 28
215065	Malick, Herbert P.	42 36
215315	Matthews, Mary A.	334 68
216379	Militzer, Mary S.	19 61
216742	Marzo, George	140 81
218161	Marks, Mary Ann	687 71
218361	Messenger, Hazel H.	30 03
218753	Monteville, Sarah A.	61 75
251895	Merkel, George	47 51
252651	Munhall, Anna J.	77 69
252920	Murphy, Mary	152 63

253340	Magrini, Angelo	701 70
256855	Merritt, Norene	161 53
256981	Meagher, Eliza	149 68
267367	Miller, Bessie C.	56 30
257696	Meyer, Elizabeth C.	560 40
257868	Mahon, Della	43 80
259796	Moore, Andrew P.	488 08
318507	Mays, Sarah J.	112 60
319903	Meehan, Anna C.	722 92
320227	Murphy, James	1,115 08
113861	Mallinee, Earl G.	81 38
220656	Mathias, Elizabeth	81 38
166513	Moreland, Andrew M.	196 07
166703	Moore, Lewis M., trustee	39 38
169955	Maeder, Willie	109 69
170767	Moore, Mary M.	171 99
172222	Maude, De Ette	217 92
178371	Mitinger, Wm. L., trustee	81 42
178456	Mohr, George	675 67
180085	Muller, Maria	730 42
180144	Munn, Mary	844 33
222541	Moyer, Edward T., trustee	75 83
225215	Moran, Michael	44 25
225587	Meikel, Wilhelmina	226 83
225879	Muldoon, Annie	168 05
230296	Mink, Lewis A., trustee	502 61
236234	Murray, Mary	316 96
237387	Milliken, George V., trustee	61 61
238070	Mulert, Justus, trustee	50 27
238936	Miller, Wm. Lemon	746 69
240762	Micklas, John	691 20
282848	Musgrave, Joseph, admr.	117 42
283208	Mahan, Hattie	622 97
286834	Meyer, Jean M. D.	131 84
287259	Madill, Maria E.	108 24
288216	Maloney, Susie	825 20
288440	Moyer, Adah E.	51 97
289035	Matthews, John C.	1,499 23
289204	Martinkosto, Frances	341 44
289784	Miller, Sarah R.	52 28
290071	Morgan, Sidney	940 58
238107	Murray, Thomas, trustee	46 69
152939	MacWatters, Mildred	5,124 53
154110	Morrow, George B.	60 20
154905	Martin, Anna P.	240 27
155194	Mellon, Angie R., trustee	90 59
157697	Miller, Wm. H.	111 74
165880	Miller, Alma C.	550 45
261356	Menges, Chas. J., trustee	177 99
261357	Menges, Chas. J., trustee	181 18
262656	Morris, David B.	28 99
263700	Martinko, Steve	44 29
272298	Molk, Anton	2,622 04
272330	MacIntyre, Annie McL.	789 69
275069	Micheli, Eugenio	97 85
276497	Maxson, James R.	2,627 12
280262	Miklas, Stif	839 90
273444	Morrow, Martha, trustee	26 05
279621	Main, Elizabeth G.	46 50

Mc.

15439	McKim, Alexander	744 46
28130	McNally, Bridget	109 36
31537	McWilliams, Maggie, trustee	17 30
33404	McCarthy, Annie	10 56
43164	McNulty, Patrick	22 88
49188	McCormick, Catharine	373 58
51660	McCracken, Ada	451 59
55123	McCormick, Sophia G.	1,148 05
60683	McKee, Annie	23 33
61587	McGovern, Kate	1,071 19
77001	McDermott, Patrick	20 17
77810	McKee, Nancy A.	7,141 08
82274	McGonigle, Robert G.	10 14
83204	McElevey, Louisa C.	117 15
88479	McGaw, John B.	74 17
91287	McIntyre, John	1,334 45
94007	McLaughlin, John	13 92
107550	McGovern, Annie	447 08
242001	McLean, Kate	585 80
242543	McConnell, Susannah, trustee	122 09
243734	McGraw, James	740 61
245076	McKeever, Blanche	2,060 96
249209	McConnell, George M., trustee	56 65
301875	McChesney, Sarah E., trustee	122 19
302422	McElwee, Mary	209 21
302775	McNeal, Alice	129 74
304453	McColgin, Ann Maria	59 56
304768	McCoy, Thos. J.	131 18
206269	McCaffrey, Alicia	40 02
202026	McKee, Anna M. V.	34 27
202932	McAfee, James I., trustee	1,098 80
208402	McCaffrey, John	117 48
205462	McEwen, Margaret A.	67 62
208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	84 88
208803	McLean, Janet	1,104 17
209011	McKelvy, Mary, trustee	127 86
209012	McKelvy, Mary, trustee	95 05
209585	McCulloch, John A., trustee	375 45
209905	McCartan, James E.	142 81
293788	McKaig, Jane	307 44
296329	McKay, James, trustee	73 39
300428	McCready, John	116 81
300557	McCloskey, Agnes M.	141 87
300822	McAuley, Blanche	42 90
112671	McDonald, Annie	323 28
307294	McKelvey, Sophia	59 45
323791	McCague, Alice M.	1,747 35
294611	McCredie, James, trustee	30 79
111226	McQuade, Annie M.	1,638 27
112325	McElroy, Annie G.	16 78
114485	McKelvy, John	97 03
115010	McDonald, Mary A.	90 54
115714	McConnell, Lou	20 28
119935	McKenna, Nellie	430 50
124595	McNeise, Howard	23 09
138965	McCracken, Elizabeth E.	1,242 04
142010	McDonald, Hannah	114 84
142224	McGerrity, Joseph	43 79
145368	McDonald, Maggie J.	176 35
145945	McElroy, Roberta C.	10 83
149779	McNulty, Edward	18 87
189659	McMahon, Susan	727 96
189904	McCarthey, Bridget	125 88
190587	McGrath, Mary	72 75
192582	McGinley, Chas.	180 65
193117	McClure, Harry A., trustee	49 77
212331	McBride, Wm. Wilson, trustee	188 19
213270	McChesney, Sarah E., trustee	64 96
217151	McCrumb, Sarah A., trustee	24 60
218319	McConnell, Julia H.	1,300 74
252679	McNulty, Edward T., trustee	51 14
252681	McDonald, Mary F. W., trustee	181 90
255630	McIntyre, Peter J.	75 21
257224	McMeekin, Robert F.	82 79
257617	McDonald, Mary R.	411 94
257803	McLaughlin, Mary A.	741 27
258720	McClory, Lizzie	542 45
259201	McCarthy, Mary	71 16
260618	McCain, Grace A., trustee	40 42
318983	McCafferty, Margaret	56 03
320998	McCracken, Elizabeth D.	53 16
169821	McCord, Maud	181 21
170011	McDonagh, Philip P.	4,034 46
176294	McDowell, Jean W.	154 03
176305	McCluwene, Mary Ann	58 09
176320	McCombs, Kate	209 18
179049	McGinnis, William C.	471 87
179449	McCarnish, Mary B.	202 39
180412	McAuley, Elizabeth	79 84
221261	McCaffrey, Mary	109 61
224090	McAnallen, Ellen	837 06
225071	McGrath, Hannah	444 99
226619	McLaughlin, Agnes C.	483 45
229444	McNulty, Carrie Marie	46 58
232987	McCarthy, Robert E.	30 68
234901	McClelland, Jos. A.	789 94
235074	McKee, Kate S.	379 27
235744	McClane, Martha, trustee	33 41
238898	McLaughlin, Ellen	336 22
240104	McKee, Harriet B.	61 87
240449	McDonough, Annie	580 79
240825	McNaught, Joseph Young, trustee	155 51
281208	McElwan, Ella J.	461 65
282897	McDonough, Barbara	141 89
283191	McAllister, Mary, trustee	58 79
283289	McDonald, Liza	127 92
285264	McClelland, Anna J.	158 85

286510	McCarthy, Mary	101 65
287177	McBride, Wm. Wilson, trustee	81 73
289209	McDade, Isabel	38 80
313681	McConnon, Annie	462 45
286731	McCully, Dean	32 74
152751	McNally, Sarah	298 50
153333	McCarthy, Edward	157 39
157653	McAllister, Mary	193 13
159953	McComb, Viola	90 43
261392	McCurdy, Mary J., trustee	36 53
262477	McMahon, Lizzie	144 95
268612	McCall, Samuel	717 77
273461	McMahon, James	45 90
273775	McCoy, Margaret I.	393 87
277313	McDonald, Jos.	228 38
277870	McClymitt, Mary Ann, trustee	137 55

N.

54118	Neff, Elizabeth	334 04
76309	Neale, James B., Jr.	68 07
96142	Noon, John	335 43
245580	Naumer, Rachel	110 28
246906	Nisbet, Robert	148 33
303030	Niggel, Irene	66 26
198731	Niggel, Max	367 71
205091	Noble, Margaret A., trustee	40 27
291496	Nagle, Mary	195 80
292864	Nelson, Jas. R.	763 36
296809	Nolan, Margaret	331 21
297744	Nolte, Nellie	507 31
300607	Nash, Jennie E.	30 24
300921	Newbert, Selma Maria	3,039 24
308682	Neilson, Mary A.	56 63
134215	Nelson, Simpson	22 89
139511	Nelson, Ruth	14 94
147890	Nee, Daniel	20 20
182533	Newland, Maggie	737 04
190513	Nealon, Annie C.	246 70
211022	Neely, Ella H., trustee	70 75
212949	Nickel, Emma C.	44 38
214374	Nichols, Belle	238 72
214472	Nonemaker, Louise	1,124 62
218098	Norris, Mary M.	43 65
252248	Neal, S. Forrester	727 35
253741	Newby, Elizabeth	648 76
258319	Nilsson, Nils A. E.	311 23
258599	Neeson, Titus	1,082 53
316003	Nimik, Steve	121 85
317609	Nichnis, Adam	282 21
320216	Nagle, Nellie M.	265 50
221641	Norfolk, Lizzie L.	182 98
234323	Neuhowzer, Mary	379 50
235077	Niesen, Oscar P.	102 17
239009	Noe, Lawrence	1,267 72
160761	Neeson, Annie J.	27 78
268833	North, Clem	108 09
278704	Newmann, Frederick	245 26

O.

46699	O'Reilly, Jeremiah	27 79
51871	O'Donnell, Kate	1,650 23
59929	O'Connors, Mary	471 15
89149	O'Malley, Kate	1,435 14
97301	O'Neil, Sarah	2,224 47
100449	O'Neill, Lawrence	12 00
245183	O'Connors, Mary	280 70
245191	Onel, Johann	224 31
248422	O'Neill, George J.	1,642 50
25052	Owen, Mary J.	409 51
294616	O'Connor, Mary E., administratrix	142 66
296059	O'Hanlon, Annie	241 10
298540	O'Malley, John T.	255 30
300120	O'Callaghan, Felix J.	494 28
300658	O'Hare, Margaret	117 04
308280	O'Neill, Margaret J.	236 27
309254	O'Toole, Mary	358 46
325084	O'Hara, Joseph	215 75
114835	Oakford, Jennie E.	21 38
145576	O'Malley, Sadie	669 43
183863	O'Rourke, Martha	18 94
212546	Otte, Fred G.	96 33
218147	O'Toole, Katie	215 12
260352	O'Brien, Jos. A.	144 26
318625	O'Neill, Patrick J.	112 17
179612	O'Brien, Lizzie	637 17
221265	Oesterle, Rosa A.	146 06
227034	Otto, Johannes F., trustee	40 34
231929	O'Connor, Katie	159 13
232173	O'Neil, Jennie	1,194 25
281586	O'Connor, Jennie S.	1,647 35
290476	O'Malla, Patrick	58 50
315234	O'Shea, Annie	57 15
157598	Ott, Lizzie	337 35
272647	Oertre, Carrie	125 58
279812	O'Reilly, Alice	118 69
157270	O'Brien, James W.	15 16

P.

538	Porter, Mary B.	2,298 84
29362	Peace, Samuel	53 84
30883	Pritchard, Daniel C.	5,052 24
41056	Parsons, Alfred J., trustee	19 14
55058	Pfister, Martin	16 47
73524	Pope, Catharine	4,373 46
74966	Price, James	1,106 39
89109	Poindexter, Harriet A.	27 49
90896	Pudan, Lucy	130 46
104273	Powers, Hannah	1,134 75
109779	Packer, Maria E.	9 40
242900	Putzki Bertha	417 93
243605	Paerson, Charlie, trustee	18 24
243606	Paerson, Charley, trustee	15 17
248180	Parks, Isaac Woodward, trustee	127 02
248861	Perrin, Frank	125 30
302040	Pavlukanis, Tony	234 28
305882	Popp, Louisa K.	135 33
196005	Patterson, John H., trustee	13 95
198661	Pearson, Wm. N.	513 87
294024	Petrone, Nicola	81 37
294140	Parker, Joseph S., trustee	26 13
297193	Phillips, Hannah	202 00
298008	Paletzki, Nikodem	591 90
223921	Pearson, Elizabeth	217 73
324374	Patterson, Catharine	228 02
114303	Proctor, Ella	67 68
126444	Pearl, Martha E.	604 12
130140	Patterson, Sadie	19 16
135951	Proctor, Jennie M.	1,520 56
139410	Pickering, Thomas, Jr.	32 93
140809	Peterson, Marcus M.	50 74
143171	Proudfit, Melzie K.	17 02
144526	Pollitt, Wm., trustee	21 38
189992	Peters, Ida C.	51 03
216896	Patterson, Effie F., trustee	16 23
253836	Phillips, Griffith	59 06
254565	Powell, George E.	92 91
316147	Polowski, Mary	456 41
319715	Pearlstein, Max	150 21
175971	Patterson, Wm. C., trustee	27 67
176722	Porter, Margaret A.	238 85
180470	Patten, Jennie	697 51
225382	Pearsall, Samuel E.	56 31
227223	Peiffer, Grace E.	181 98
228458	Pickersgill, Frederick, trustee	78 84
229466	Phillips, Mary A., trustee	30 43
230221	Penrose, Nannie D.	79 68
231330	Paernson, Charley, trustee	27 97
234854	Patton, Elizabeth	194 90
283502	Pfeifer, Susi	57 73
284407	Patterson, Lizzie B.	388 66
311780	Patterson, Caroline A.	188 92
315542	Paul, Wilkelmine	327 54
315905	Poulouski, Steni	342 32
315951	Potts, Theodore A.	228 22
265276	Pfeifer, George	1,021 53
267471	Prokopesak, Joe	345 80
276324	Pompena, Angelmoria	257 71
276718	Pittlack, Virchek	21 54
276794	Price, William L.	220 80
262301	Parke, John S.	45 23

Q.

52854	Quilter, Bridget	105 75
300110	Quinn, Marie U.	96 50
134022	Quigg, Edward, M. D.	13 49
220834	Queen, Daniel, trustee	98 66
270129	Queenan, Patrick	328 30

R.

8825	Reager, Carrie	67 32
8847	Richardson, Fannie	36 42
12786	Reiff, John	27 42
31541	Rhodes, Margaret V.	89 18
39221	Richardson, Emmeli	777 38
52164	Russell, Charles A.	15 83
56873	Rodebeck, Eliza	15 95
69246	Roll, Lizzie	897 02
76338	Robb, John M.	15 47
80364	Ross, Martha J.	824 12
83311	Robinson, Alpheus	146 38
92776	Robinson, Mary	26 86
96566	Rutledge, Theresa	1,963 68
97114	Rattigan, Nicholas	9 62
97618	Riordan, Thomas	33 02
98401	Reno, Maggie	20 66
246289	Robb, Josephine S., trustee	71 29
246289	Robb, Josephine S., trustee	71 29
248194	Robertson, Katie, trustee	20 89
249555	Reed, Alice B.	115 55
250041	Roller, Mollie	151 29
250210	Rhall, Wm.	606 40
301632	Reinhard, Jessie M.	36 18
303729	Rigdon, Lemuel A.	66 32
304667	Ravey, John	549 32
305253	Ross, Edward, trustee	96 15
305254	Ross, Louise	102 11
69781	Ramsey, Henry	162 36
197267	Robertson, John L.	37 90
198097	Rutherford, John F., trustee	76 64
199385	Roberts, Emma R.	17 23
202739	Rigby, Cora B.	269 99
203510	Rigby, John N.	267 15
203946	Rogers, Nora	152 40
204794	Roose, Oella C., trustee	215 85
208673	Rusha, George E.	31 69
209304	Roycroft, Roberta S., trustee	17 43
210860	Rafferty, Mary	20 10
293267	Roeper, Alice M., trustee	26 21
294364	Rudolf, Rowland C.	107 12
295501	Russo, Ferunata	240 33
296959	Rice, Annie	49 23
309084	Rattigan, Annie	118 66
310323	Ritter, Jos. D., trustee	82 47
321131	Rayburn, Annie Dain	258 55
321654	Randall, Eliza	55 20
324785	Rednak, Valentine	216 48
324874	Rupert, Jane	324 72
112114	Robertson, Hugh B.	3,281 52
115736	Robb, Bridget	74 41
121226	Rose, Elizabeth M., administratrix	108 94
121287	Rodgers, Elizabeth B. C., trustee	200 84
135206	Reed, Jennie L.	353 80
136569	Ramsey, Harry, trustee	141 18
144249	Rees, Elizabeth E.	589 68
181500	Ross, Charles	94 20
184287	Reese John H., trustee	184 25
185012	Ragan, Annie	140 96
194273	Rouser, Rachel	134 96
194874	Rainer, Eliza S.	111 26
213947	Rund, Edwin	65 71
218603	Reardon, Ellen, executrix	272 82
218624	Robb, Esther E., trustee	20 09
219837	Robson, Marcella L.	178 77
259737	Ross, Hattie C., trustee	115 98
259738	Ross, Hattie C., trustee	67 45
260015	Rosenthal, Sadie	220 04
260933	Ross, Charles, trustee	68 42
318243	Rylands, Annie E.	56 30
166765	Roberts, Mary	781 24
175065	Reynolds, Mary E.	865 92
175771	Rust, Charles H.	18 80
175973	Riddle, Geo. W., trustee	1,619 15
178569	Robb, John M., trustee	511 18
179448	Ritts, John V., trustee	189 15
180793	Ramsey, Erskine	4,350 62
222045	Rhodes, Telford O.	223 05
226232	Robinson, Annie	237 54
226895	Richards, Maggie M.	71 52
230298	Ritter, Joseph D., trustee	90 61
240357	Ramsey, Daniel S.	34 50
281317	Reichold, Wm. trustee	64 46
281490	Rudesill, Grace A.	63 85
282244	Rudaitis, Veronica	411 66
282477	Roeper, Minnie C.	89 86
282583	Rimmel, John B., executor	87 74
285938	Rothaus, Fannie	331 02
289251	Rimkeice, Adam	1,420 86
312433	Rieseck, Melissa A.	123 36
315304	Reynolds, Daisy	200 21
175092	Renier, Mollie	112 71
155196	Robinson, Richard	15 73
157028	Reiss, Margaretha	679 04
160298	Roak, James G., trustee	660 86
160838	Roberts, Eliza, trustee	53 20
162205	Robinson, Mary	384 51
164726	Richmond, Fannie	13 82
165852	Ross, J. Victor	1,249 87
262116	Reeves, Franklyn C.	674 25
263389	Richardson, Ida	51 09
263487	Ross, Frances E.	64 93
264517	Repta, Lizi	945 32
265801	Rankin, Harry C.	41 42
271939	Rodgers, John	519 36
276221	Randall, Ada	120 75
277929	Rumbaugh, Geo. W.	1,461 14
279881	Ramsey, Robert	410 75

S.

3447	Shedden, Anna	6,918 99
7962	Seiler, Philippina	38 69
22205	Smith, Louis	707 03
22863	Sillman, Richard	22 12
29980	Simpson, Benjamin L.	19 28
41160	Stroup, Estella M., trustee	13 68
42886	Snyder, Mary E.	23 28
44304	Stroup, Estella M., trustee	23 68
45164	Stuck, Gillin C.	27 80
49123	Smyser, Helen P.	59 89
49665	Shine, Patrick	606 83
50028	Steenson, Thomas K.	78 89
50940	Smith, John K., trustee	15 25
50941	Smith, John K., trustee	14 85
57780	Smith, Horace P., trustee	35 65
58699	Shriver, Wm. R.	708 05
61178	Smith, Cathren T., trustee	10 08
63239	Sands, William M.	45 19
66278	Swaney, Jane	413 59
68989	Sloane, Maggie, trustee	62 22
69293	Scott, Maggie E.	2,102 80
70693	Smith, Beckie J.	14 18
75562	Smith, John K., trustee	11 45
82110	Sands, Jean S., trustee	213 67
82111	Sands, Jean S.	28 78
83807	Shields, Maggie	234 42
85870	Swaney, Ella S.	2,690 82
86110	Stucks, Agnes	126 51
88766	Scheeller, Daniel	11 30
88893	Sexton, John	176 62
90037	Scott, Elizabeth	78 56
91884	Smith, Theresia	662 76
91926	Schilpp, Karoline	377 61
106989	Swisshelm, Wm.	402 41
108564	Shanahan, Margaret	11 03
110872	Sullivan, Michael A.	24 51
241930	Sanborn, Gertrude D.	280 50
241966	Smith, Dealia, trustee	22 38
242042	Starr, Irene W., trustee	68 86
242597	Stoehr, Mary	162 40
243577	Struble, Margaret B., trustee	57 91
243914	Stuck, Betsy	1,846 14
250023	Stewart, Wm.	39 31
250265	Settlemire, Florentine A., trustee	204 56
250782	Sager, Lena, trustee	81 45
250815	Smith, Sidnie D.	141 65
301180	Schenck, Harry D.	228 20
301492	Smith, Robert S.	368 04
302019	Sanonis, Stan	238 21
303176	Smith, Rachel C.	288 21
303521	Stanick, Alice	127 06
305454	Sproul, Harriet W.	238 44
305627	Stucky, Pauline Lemmer	64 43
196101	Stroup, Jennie	128 93
197418	Schuetz, Elizabeth, trustee	126 29
199627	Sawyer, George H.	2,693 17

200223	Smith, Jennie	257 97
200726	Schwartz, Carrie M.	1,061 30
201316	Sautter, George J.	30 61
203332	Slack, David, trustee	13 06
203827	Sullivan, Bridget	208 36
291078	Swan, Kate M.	628 73
291570	Schiavone, Vinczenzo	94 66
293826	Stewart, Jessie	239 22
294051	Shinn, Herbert O.	114 26
295932	Smith, Anna Amelia	787 89
296364	Slaney, Mary J.	36 33
296609	Spryer, Samuel G.	499 97
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	588 60
297204	Smit, Agnes	249 58
298659	Siedenschneider, Isadore	168 64
298950	Spohn, Flora	55 16
299379	Staiger, Klara	577 93
300580	Stiers, Clara	136 00
300839	Smith, Laura	61 25
300925	Smith, Wm. A.	122 59
306228	Schafer, Elizabeth Gillespie	460 24
309785	Slagle, James F.	6,342 04
321730	Stephens, Jennie E.	110 40
323100	Satnik, Mike	240 18
323400	Snowden, Delia M.	108 91
324380	Spitkowski, Helena	635 49
324792	Seel, Mary E.	82 24
325130	Sprague, James B.	91 98
300611	Smith, Mary	279 97
321049	Sullivan, James A.	71 29
114721	Schulz, Frederick	1,467 81
119605	Smith, Chas. W., trustee	279 96
122615	Sweeney, Louis	2,686 12
131980	Singer, William H., Jr.	8 02
132879	Spect, Wm. T., executor	57 55
133572	Spratt, Martha J.	148 51
135520	Simes, Abram	13 12
136800	Sullivan, Katie	18 91
139615	Sleeth, Jennie F.	71 78
140324	Smith, Joseph	47 24
140326	Stritmater, Carrie	97 32
141262	Shireman, Margaret A.	346 88
142637	Stafford, Cora	172 79
143066	Stembrink, Sophie M.	145 16
143575	Sullivan, Katie	1,625 28
146105	Schack, Mary, trustee	43 59
146112	Seip, Adela	34 74
146283	Scott, Emma J.	741 37
146651	Shidle, James W.	124 16
148642	Stanley, Samantha	79 24
150760	Stofiel, Lillian McC., trustee	36 84
181029	Spinks, Alex. R.	350 65
181882	Stewart, Jean M., trustee	62 65
185286	Scherf, Martin, executor	24 29
186472	Salmon, Maggie	836 86
187065	Smith, Clara P., trustee	304 30
187898	Schuster, John	1,131 11
193186	Scott, Lizzie F.	112 66
213206	Schafer, Mathilda	983 00
214269	Schmitz, Charles E., trustee	24 77
214548	Schwartz, Jennie, trustee	81 77
216486	Smith, Philip W.	985 32
216645	Sykes, Mary H., trustee	116 18
217055	Shrader, Eliza J.	1,275 18
217576	Spring, Caroline	274 76
218586	Smith, M. Harry	82 15
220928	Swartwood, Annie, trustee	114 06
220929	Swartwood, Annie, trustee	114 06
251332	Schimmel, Maria	804 02
256460	Simpson, Bessie R.	327 31
256480	Sargent, Harry	21 63
256563	Smith, Emma D.	24 66
257357	Sullivan, Margaret	117 27
257387	Scheel, Pauline	362 97
318603	Scott, Ada M.	1,140 83
260324	Simpson, John G.	257 08
166857	Stakeley, Wm. H.	80 18
167369	Speer, John D., trustee	67 73
171953	Sterling, Jannie	1,448 84
172323	Stroud, Alberta L.	96 60
172806	Simmons, William S.	96 83
174393	Stuckeman, Sophie	43 81
174411	Spechhalz, Josephina	410 14
174702	Stumme, Theodor	1,101 91
174850	Schott, Arthur C. U., trustee	28 42
175985	Shoup, Elvira	58 04
177717	Schmidt, Frederick	429 44
179214	Schafer, Chas. A.	150 06
222527	Sweeney, Maggie T.	427 93
223893	Sautter, Louis	184 78
225180	Speer, William W., Jr.	374 25
226927	Smith, Charles E., trustee	96 26
227088	Staub, Hannah C.	246 12
227579	Smith, Geo. B., trustee	48 00
228501	Sword, Alexander, trustee	28 73
228884	Staple, Augusta	165 36
229410	Showalter, Walton E.	176 51
231054	Spellman, Henry J.	645 42
235002	Shapiro, Isadore	25 85
236280	Shearer, Louisa H.	48 33
237911	Schwab, Elizabeth, trustee	116 05
240071	Silverblatt, Max	688 25
282215	Stewart, Sophia	73 60
282994	Smalko, Mary	203 81
283509	Stroszeneuther, Barbara	87 98
283733	Scoullar, Marian	91 71
284665	Smith, James	66 37
286382	Sheen, Birdie	85 12
286621	Sedlecky, Antoni	1,732 98
288964	Siletto, Maria	96 70
289051	Shovlin, Mike, trustee	62 19
289052	Shovlin, Mike, trustee	62 19
289053	Shovlin, Mike, trustee	62 19
289054	Shovlin, Mike, trustee	62 18
290196	Sherer, Clyde C.	29 31
311120	Seigfried, Joseph	472 93
311882	Schwartz, Nickolaus, Jr.	1,315 82
312855	Scott, Jane	115 98
314337	Stemm, Mike	560 55
315160	Strattis, Manuel H.	112 60
171367	Shook, Addison A.	213 90
290986	Smith, Loella B., trustee	36 16
151011	Scott, Gilmore	3,180 99
151667	Sprague, John S.	1,156 97
152399	Siedel, Wm. R., trustee	92 06
154161	Sunstein, Nora, trustee	43 95
154976	Saltz, Mary	18 21
155421	Steck, Martha D., trustee	91 72
158512	Schulte, Charlie	427 30
161053	Scaife, Annie H., trustee	663 69
164259	Stewart, Aggie	1,194 18
165091	Smith, Mary E.	368 89
263911	Stewart, Agnes	133 21
264591	Sappo, Sam, trustee	20 91
264894	Shaw, Elizabeth B., trustee	43 72
265307	Saylor, Elizabeth	60 14
266966	Steinrok, Adelaide G.	29 98
266967	Steinrok, Adelaide G., trustee	85 36
266969	Sutch, Minnie R., trustee	104 07
269850	Schaeffer, Charles M., trustee	55 77
271716	Schwab, Elizabeth, trustee	86 44
274296	Sippel, Franziska	42 75
275166	Steel, John F., trustee	1,151 21
275686	Solsberg, Eli	74 75
275743	Schollaert, Matilda	232 13
276967	Shand, Ida M.	1,233 05
277231	Stark, Charles	26 83
277398	Stanelis, Dominiks	84 47
278462	Stein, Adam	7,219 03
279907	Seifert, Erhardt H.	113 32
280283	Schwartz, Maggie M.	696 73

T.

21122	Thomas, William H.	15 64
22696	Taylor, Mary L.	2,502 94
30028	Todd, Wm. J.	74 54
46228	Theis, Matilda	43 88
63033	Thomas, Richard L.	13 23
75470	Thompson, Elizabeth	49 52
89151	Turner, George	35 86
102786	Tetley, Frances J.	31 45
249007	Tilton, Laura	43 14
250485	Tyler, Hattie A.	755 00
304172	Tracy, Nancy Dickey	257 14
304229	Troy, Lulu M.	30 17
305255	Tluschak, John	182 44

305393 Trapp, Edmund 90 50
197019 Taylor, John M., trustee 260 89
199629 Tener, George E., trustee 29 54
200883 Todd, Mary 344 18
201921 Theiss, Anna 846 61
291519 Tibbs, Maria E. 270 40
291968 Tinney, Minta trustee 25 39
300692 Tracy, Barbara C. 63 86
307173 Tomih, Ali 574 32
310769 Treanor, Nellie 76 08
117751 Teece, Geo., administrator 59 22
123280 Thompson, Annie 2,094 07
128288 Tieman, Samuel S. 819 54
148416 Thomas, Jane 213 69
181271 Thompson, Rosa 20 71
181309 Thompson, Agnes 487 48
213060 Taylor, Thomas 41 62
218074 Thornton, Catharine 218 37
218825 Turner, Rebecca J. 16 66
254336 Truikes, Frank 588 48
256121 Thomas, David 300 39
319046 Thoma, William 45 53
149052 Titzell, George G., trustee 56 90
167431 Totten, Robert D., trustee 270 53
170040 Tucci, C. Dominick 21 31
174026 Tandler, Tillie 878 81
175492 Thomas, Sallie 301 80
175880 Templeton, Annie 34 60
177500 Taylor, John M., trustee 255 85
222498 Trunzer, William 1,538 81
223418 Thompson, Maria, trustee 39 47
224710 Taylor, John M., trustee 251 42
227374 Thompson, Newton H. 172 26
234110 Thompson, Mary 45 76
236872 Taylor, John M., trustee 206 23
236885 Thompson, Sarah 74 46
239138 Traut, Mary 351 97
240669 Thornburg, Mary E. 719 29
281508 Tattnall, Sarah A. 330 20
286270 Tinna, Mary L. 164 48
311720 Turner, Jane O. P., trustee 154 67
312386 Taylor, George J. 349 16
162349 Turney, Jacob M. 1,490 93
164523 Thompson, Isadore E. 128 45
262885 Tobin, Markle 757 70
265916 Totten, Robert D., trustee 128 25
265917 Totten, Robert D., trustee 128 25
276734 Thomas, Lizzie 81 32
280327 Thomas, Albert J. 1,363 63

U.

228179 Underwood, Sarah Jane 324 30
299545 Urbach, Mary F. 176 21

V.

22271 Verner, Morris S. 59 37
76521 Voellger, Josephine, trustee 161 34
82178 Vogt, John 47 14
102776 Voellger, Josephine, trustee 66 11
205301 Van Winkle, Martha 187 95
293736 Vadoez, Mitro 952 31
299668 Velte, Lawrence H. 52 32
176749 Very, Frank W., trustee 18 74
223014 Van Hofen, Chas. 70 87
237397 Vladislovi, Antony 22 79
240454 Valentine, Mamie 33 82
284989 Verner, Nannie S. 2,541 62
154194 Vandergrift, Elizabeth, trustee 66 11
154195 Vandergrift, Elizabeth, trustee 60 44
279112 Vandersaal, Carolyn E. 69 02
280112 Vaughan, Margareth 517 29
114726 Verner, Sarah N. 55 20
252935 Viducci, Giuseppe 413 75

W.

14735 Wachob, Thompson, trustee 26 07
15184 Whitehead, Mary 19 26
17723 Walthour, Anna M. 6,657 58
21001 Wylie, D. Newton, trustee 16 60
22946 Williams, Chas. H. 22 05
24820 Watkins, Thomas 121 53
25769 Weisley, Harry, trustee 27 09
29025 Wilson, Henry 64 78
35115 Welply, Jane 23 42
45603 Wilson, Agnes 490 80
55313 Wines, Thomas 16 57
58949 White, Wm. 2,111 89
63701 Wilson, Isabella 82 11
71741 Williams, Annie E. 566 55
71814 Wilson, Ada I. 32 03
72441 Williams, Mary J. 209 67
74392 Wilson, Laura A. 28 98
74940 Wilson, Anna M. 685 74
79266 Williams, Delia B. 608 73
84383 Whiting, Mary A. 23 93
84579 Wagner, Harry Boyd, exe. 246 48
86023 Wall, James B. 36 96
87395 Whiteley, Alfred 15 18
88723 Wilson, Lizzie J. 138 14
88902 Ward, Lizzie B., trustee 49 42
88903 Ward, Lizzie B., trustee 49 42
88905 Ward, Lizzie B., trustee 77 00
88906 Ward, Lizzie B., trustee 82 00
89313 Winfield, Fannie K. McKee 69 40
90421 Williams, Samuel D. 15 94
98879 Wolff, Gottfried 17 13
98967 Wachsmith, Emma 453 18
101040 Winter, William 964 85
103395 Wright, Mary A. 106 92
104675 Williams, W. Harry, trustee 35 01
107120 Walther, Caroline 560 09
109598 Waldburger, John A. 68 79
241219 White, Leita 186 07
243962 Walker, Emma G. 308 59
244488 Wilson, John F. 367 82
245158 Whitehill, Samuel M. 841 85
305807 Wilson, Catherine M. 38 29
196244 Winter, Margaret K. 1,055 71
197597 Worden, Charlotte 470 61
197636 Wood, Katherine S. 842 60
199191 Wilson, Geo. A., trustee 50 36
201178 Wick, Horace D. 276 76
205212 Williams, Thos. J., trustee 40 07
206608 Wood, Washington, Jr. 865 25
208026 Wakefield, Jas. A., trustee 108 42
210126 Wooton, John 422 51
291146 Wilson, Hannah 318 30
292420 Waiczis, August 379 50
293403 White, Susie A. 63 34
293549 White, Margaret D. 77 63
293776 Wunderlie, Karl 3,461 59
294242 Weisser, Edward A. 1,082 42
295669 Weinman, Chas. R., trustee 61 63
296318 Wolf, Elizabeth 1,127 87
296851 Wise, Ann 332 01
297657 Windle, Mary 971 16
298960 Ward, Lizzie 112 60
299945 Walker, Jane 50 79
300250 Ward, Frank 77 06
306019 Woessner, Gottlob 1,140 63
309169 Wagner, Mary Jane 123 37
310859 Wiggins, Mary J. 388 18
299858 Wallace, James M., exr. 34 53
114102 Wilson, Anna M. 190 15
121273 Wheeler, Louisa 21 78
122930 Williams, Alma 269 19
123884 Ward, Michael H. 26 02
125284 Ward, Lizzie B., trustee 49 42
129578 Wilson, Chas. A., trustee 11 03
131995 Willetts, Emma I. 40 61
139902 Woernli, Anna M. 10 93
140110 Woodman, Cornelia McC. 6,208 96
141799 Whitehouse, Frank H. 316 60
146345 Walker, Margaret A. 1,196 72
1.9095 Walton, M. Agnes 130 71
149405 Wandless, Eleanor, trustee 44 79
150462 Wohlgemuth, Charles 22 99
150808 Williams, W. Harry, trustee 97 60
184886 Williams, Edmond 33 96
187151 Watters, Octavina L. 91 91
187381 Worthington, Carrie A. 296 59
190051 Walls, John 53 30
192172 Whitehill, Catherine, trustee 104 67
211841 White, Robert E. 232 41
212124 Warren, Olivia G., trustee 16 52
113337 Wainwright, Samuel J., trustee 167 47

213338	Wainwright, Samuel J., trustee	167 47
216458	Wallace, Lizzie, trustee	28 81
251996	Williams, Jenny H.	19 89
255978	Wild, Julius G., trustee	102 47
259339	Walters, Laura D.	624 92
317034	Werner, Fred	113 29
317058	Werner, John	113 29
318563	Washington, Arthur	306 13
167149	Whitehouse, William	1,949 52
168451	Walsh, James F., trustee	115 20
173820	Welsh, Jennie	30 10
176447	Worthington, Anna M.	307 80
180523	White, Roland T., Roland T., Jr., trustee	27 67
221212	Wolfram, Pauline, trustee	45 33
221922	Wilson, Alonzo L.	107 98
223121	Weber, Dare F., trustee	66 93
223924	Wickham, Walter M.	802 99
225114	White, Annie	924 49
224718	Wayland, Mary L.	45 67
224966	Weiler, Lucy	70 06
229220	Ward, Annie	140 12
229695	White, Margaret	44 14
231425	Williams, Mary A.	297 86
235757	Wurthmer, Annie	30 64
237107	Walters, Mary Agnes, trustee	124 25
28[illegible]712	Wesley, Frank	27 95
284394	Wallace, Elizabeth R.	148 71
285520	Walsh, Margaret, trustee	134 46
285521	Walsh, Margaret, trustee	134 46
285484	Winters, Charley	131 84
286035	Washington, John A.	116 73
287486	White, Margaret Cour, tr.	1,277 97
287568	Wineland, Agnes M.	116 78
288136	Wilson, James	175 37
288617	Wasko, Paul	238 64
289957	Woods, Cora M.	220 80
314241	Walsh, Mary	806 69
315076	Werner, Mary	256 51
155243	Winniski, Chas.	28 25
159742	Wortman, Lida J., trustee	23 68
160118	Winterberger, Nicholas J., trustee	67 37
160580	West, Fannie C.	11 12
162697	Williams, Wm. S., trustee	57 07
164722	Woods, Agnes I.	315 78
262243	Wortley, William, trustee	422 44
264319	Walker, James W., trustee	47 43
264809	Wagner, Elizabeth, trustee	42 74
265[illegible]25	Whitehouse, Rachel	231 00
269809	Wilson, Mary	153 07
272399	Wimmer, Fannie	34 04
273538	Werner, Justus H.	688 45
274149	Wassum, Annie	136 94
275365	Walls, Mary	599 13
275932	Warren, Sarah E.	495 56
277125	Weinkranz, Annie	84 46

Y.

293579	Yagle, Elizabeth M.	175 53
2[illegible]3488	Yagle, Mary Louise	196 02
2[illegible]7097	Yagle, Flora Lillian	178 43
160121	Young, Samuel M., trustee	82 02
26[illegible]873	Yatowski, Wiktor	142 45
1[illegible]86	Young, Miriam T.	32 55
1[illegible]873	Young, Betsy M.	712 62
18[illegible]351	Young, Lizzie A.	939 0[illegible]
2[illegible]024	Young, Kathe	1,209 89
2[illegible]812	Yonik, Peter	1,073 5[illegible]
281804	Yuzkin, Mikodin	69 80
287351	Young, Jonathan J.	2,347 47

Z.

190104	Zwick, Margaret	63 52
320.89	Zawistaskei, Wilim	166 7[illegible]
2[illegible]031	Zeman, David, trustee	161 97
28[illegible]06	Zi[illegible]anity, Kazimir	233 7[illegible]
283308	Zehnacker, Barbara	1,826 7[illegible]
294575	Ziegler, Lena	301 20
299259	Zmuda, Frank	1,216 66
324101	Zapora, Antoni	119 4[illegible]

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1912.

REPORTS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.
1912.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

338-344 Fourth Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 30, 1913.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, treasurer of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, Penna., in compliance with charter, Section 10, begs leave to submit the reports hereto attached, showing its condition on the first days of June and December, 1912. The amount of dividends credited to depositors June 1, 1912, $551,827.58 and December 1, 1912, $562,-104.82 amounting to $1,113,932.40, for the year ending December 1, 1912, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Also a list of all such depositors as come within the meaning of Section 10 of the charter, with the amount due each having been published as required: The Pittsburgh Daily Post of January 30, 1913.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, JUNE 1, 1912, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, June 1, 1912	$28,597,204.85
Amount due Dividend	551,827.58
Amount due Contingent Fund	776,172.77
Amount due Surplus	286,554.08
Total Liabilities	$30,211,759.28

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$9,586,160.39
U. S. Government Bonds	2,400,000.00
Philadelphia City Bonds	1,400,000.00
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	3,443,400.00
City of Allegheny Bonds	303,500.00
City of Reading Bands	100,000.00
Allegheny County Bonds	1,477,479.50
Washington County Bonds	336,000.00
Sub-District School Bonds	358,100.00
District School Bonds	876,000.00
Borough Improvement Bonds	1,373,450.00
Railroad Bonds	3,207,565.00
Street Railway Bonds	544,000.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	739,351.50
Loans on Collateral	1,739,650.10
Real Estate	186,321.99
Real Estate Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	17,597.14
Cash in Banks and on hand	1,823,183.66
Total Assets	$30,211,759.28

S. C.McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1912.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

J. W. LLOYD,
ROBERT W. FLENNIKEN,
FRANK B. NIMICK,
F. S. GUTHRIE,
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1912.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the six months ending May 31, 1912, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from June 1, 1912.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, 338-344 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA., ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT, DECEMBER FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, December 1, 1912	$29,219,166.43
Amount due Dividend	562,104 82
Amount due Contingent Fund	776,172.77
Amount due Surplus	296,350.74
Total Liabilities	$30,853,794.76

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$9,474,372.51
U. S. Government Bonds	2,400,000.00
Philadelphia City Bonds	1,362,000.00
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	3,570,400.00
City of Allegheny Bonds	303,500.00
City of Reading Bonds	100,000.00
Allegheny County Bonds	1,509,854.50
Washington County Bonds	320,000.00
Sub-District School Bonds	349,750.00
District School Bonds	953,100.00
Borough Improvement Bonds	1,514,630.00
Railroad Bonds	3,308,525.00
Street Railway Bonds	544,000.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	712,151.50
Loans on Collateral	1,426,895.10
Real Estate	235,404.22
Real Estate Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	20,704.20
Cash in Banks and on hand	2,448,507.73
Total Assets	$30,853,794.76

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1912.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

A. S. BISHOP,
F. S. GUTHRIE,
ROBERT W. FLENNIKEN,
G. HARTON SINGER.
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, December 17, 1912.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending November 30, 1912, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1, 1912.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS, OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOK, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS. THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED ANNUALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER.

A

170370	Affelder, William L.	$141 24
175817	Archer, Sarah	986 29
177032	Anderson, Mary	18 81
256468	Adams, Maggie	22 94
260143	Arrott, Ldye R., trustee	22 41
272359	Algeo, Mannie J.	114 84
276070	Anderson, M. H., Jr.	15 47
311454	Amsler, Marie	551 15
311496	Arkin, Alex	406 48
312456	Arnold, Kate A.	605 41
25647	Aul, John	25 86
44967	Algeo, Samuel S.	30 19
54754	Allerton, Orrville H., Jr	15 47
61072	Anderson, Rebecca	989 89
89370	Arnold, Maggie F., trustee	360 22
96651	Allison, John R.	84 30
107702	Aufhammer, John N.	3,334 96
182319	Arter, Winfield S., trustee	45 94
182319	Arter, Winfield S., trustee	45 62
195518	Adolph, Rosalie	82 81
331804	Andrew, Gertrude M.	215 75
232277	Auron, Annie	541 31
242820	Abel, Clara E.	96 32
244756	Alker, Charles F.	3,097 01
247761	Acton, George H., trustee	39 41
293931	Anderson, Gertrude	174 67
294425	Arnfeld, Carrie J.	131 35
304425	Adams, Cathrin	131 58
119030	Austin Mary A.	1,198 42
119629	Alexander, William E.	44 27
143602	Allen, Martha	10 82
148043	Allen, Amy	84 14
51333	Albright, Louisa	132 85
158158	Alles, Christian	392 56
197161	Aalborg, Minnie A.	1,027 01
198615	Allison, John R., trustee	42 19
199577	Allen, Wm. K.	299 21
226174	Anservitz, Edith	563 06

B

166467	Belles, Victor V., trustee	137 36
166659	Beauer, Ben. S., trustee	20 35
167366	Brennerman, Geo. H.	216 50
167518	Brumage, Alice M.	168 00
168746	Bredin, Etta, trustee	40 83
168902	Beck, Henry, trustee	20 11
169788	Baur, Margaretha	93 11
171907	Bode, Friedrieke	462 29
172232	Brown, Effie	377 35
172388	Buka, Daniel	356 66
172542	Boylan, Mary, trustee	34 13
172648	Brown, Annie B.	2,343 26
175964	Bedient, Maggie, trustee	136 58
176215	Buchanan, Ella K.	111 08
176627	Bowser, Cora E., trustee	76 86
178469	Bender, Margaret W.	2,565 52
179177	Broadberry, Gilden R., trustee	197 60
179894	Bittner, Mary, adm'r c t. a.	35 29
223041	Beigel, Beula, trustee	15 98
223381	Broderick, Catherine	76 00
229715	Bender, Jessie L. E.	85 76
281475	Burke, John M.	222 39
281758	Barry, Edward J.	69 82
283987	Bandi, Elvira	973 53
287300	Becker, Blanche T.	1,363 63
287557	Burns, Laura J., trustee	42 99
288903	Beck, Lena M.	142 45
290218	Bell, Miriam	57 85
290659	Burgy, Emil	720 15
290190	Brend, Edith Miriam	293 67
211545	Binns, Edward H., trustee	156 69
211546	Binns, Edward, H., trustee	156 69
211857	Berniger, Rose	161 30
212333	Bowman, Thomas F.	110 66
212642	Blum, Christian P., trustee	33 98
214777	Beam, Hulda J.	793 93
215063	Blanchard, Chas. A.	346 41
216580	Binns, Edward H., trustee	51 47
252262	Brennan, Annie	40 25
254856	Bedient, Maggie, trustee	86 09
260066	Buka, Simean	70 27
260836	Byrne, Mary	600 74
272185	Brooks, Lizzie N.	901 78
272981	Boyle, Frank	39 88
273124	Brukner, Mari	172 29
274157	Bardsley, Elizabeth H., trustee	405 59
275150	Benzen, S. Hammer	471 37
276081	Buckner, Thornton	235 16
311284	Bonistalli, Wm.	814 11
314333	Binder, Anna	814 11
317543	Burbacher, Elizabeth	176 24
318514	Beger, Caroline A.	687 53
274990	Baskin, Mm. T., trustee	22 95
182	Bennett, John F., trustee	78 88
1438	Barth, Elizabeth	227 00
3567	Barnes, Jane	303 34
3891	Bailey, William	2,944 77
13770	Butler, Henry S.	24 62
14429	Barr, Elizabeth J.	42 77

16255	Burns, Hillery R.	19 53
17087	Bruce, Mary J.	29 35
31783	Barr, Nancy	412 96
41138	Bennett, Richard	18 62
51616	Browne, Hannah E.	94 04
59414	Beavan, John	51 19
71863	Barclay, David	660 23
71879	Brewer, Ella	130 38
74041	Betts, Martha	135 30
74179	Blair, Margaret	1,824 91
77188	Bray, Ellen	12 75
82036	Birch, Matthew	314 30
85371	Bevington, John	940 17
86096	Bird, Sannie G.	51 06
86723	Boyd, Lizzie L.	1,071 30
86789	Boettger, Pauline, adm'x	1,552 32
90672	Burns, Ann	918 88
95660	Biggs, Lewis V.	66 88
95742	Barker, Mary	1,825 52
96603	Brown, Lida T.	10 28
181703	Borland, Kate, trustee	27 10
184506	Beechey, Thos. A.	19 19
184740	Booker, Mollie	38 90
186757	Beverstock, Elizabeth M.	1,579 40
187998	Bender, Elmer W.	9 99
192692	Beck, Katie	1,055 18
194388	Bray, Rose	415 90
194415	Brown, Mary	17 25
195644	Bayne, William S.	1,576 63
262225	Barrett, Ellen	434 08
262552	Baird, Wm., administrator	115 99
262988	Benninger, Lillian	212 91
263563	Battles, John, trustee	44 88
364073	Barelli, Martini	74 22
264442	Burns, Howard	67 26
265583	Bachrach, Henry	59 32
267424	Bargerstock, Jennie F.	81 19
267482	Bernhardt, Susanna	525 54
268482	Blake, Annie	141 06
269289	Bean, Mary	188 26
269291	Broudy, Louis	338 68
270035	Bailey, Cordelia	1,287 79
232943	Brown, Daniel	49 55
233483	Bauman, William	2,399 69
235136	Bender, Nanna B., trustee	65 78
235433	Bonini, Frank	59 44
237111	Brown, Katie, trustee	70 27
239926	Birmingham, James	74 98
240674	Balderston, Henry	154 67
241032	Brooks, Josephine	14 91
241995	Brooks, Priscilla	231 39
242381	Burke, Annie	35 21
242866	Boyle, Chas. F.	1,126 19
242922	Baxter, Bertie	1,989 85
243343	Bauer, Catherine M.	789 22
244172	Balzer, Anna E.	74 09
244574	Barth, Katie	148 23
244984	Boggs, Ninian, trustee	79 81
248088	Buckley, Minnie H., trustee	31 26
250242	Boardman, John	78 69
292264	Brown, Robt.	432 96
293137	Burkhart, Julia	165 54
294102	Bender, Elizabeth D. W.	2,419 85
296998	Burns, Henry	486 91
300022	Besker, Henry	1,202 50
321207	Barnhart, Annie	196 72
324959	Barnhardt, Ida M.	84 08
325055	Balsiger, Ernest	505 25
245943	Bateman, Thos. W., trustee	15 42
249808	Brinner, Thos. W., trustee	16 99
292128	Boyd, Belle L., trustee	22 22
302371	Bovard, Wm. John	94 94
111216	Burton, Nellie F.	12 50
120376	Beals, Richard	72 73
120755	Brehm, Albert L.	43 13
122367	Bright, William	23 85
123101	Barry, Mollie	521 10
124825	Bennett, Margaretta D.	53 73
126723	Boltieri, Francenzo	53 42
128728	Barbush, Anna	439 55
128855	Bonawitz, Carrie	108 50
130875	Barnes, Maria W.	1,759 42
133248	Bieser, Anna W.	31 06
136891	Bauer, Amalie W.	181 86
138593	Brodia, Zusman	507 38
142531	Boardman, Thomas	114 99
145210	Burtoft, Daniel	282 09
148960	Beadling, John W.	89 13
145529	Brown, Mary A.	387 96
148976	Baldwin, Sarah J., trustee	258 74
150075	Bowman, Charles W.	296 56
151914	Buchanan, Eliza	671 16
155490	Bedilion, Emma L.	12 60
157084	Barrett, Al.	21 23
157388	Bright, Jane	22 52
157610	Brennen, Hubert	1,306 93
159880	Broderick, Patrick	1,363 63
162104	Booth, Ida C.	178 63
162809	Boyd, Retta I	61 12
164026	Bracelin, Ella	413 98
165098	Budke, Mary H.	847 39
198376	Brown, Geo. L., trustee	899 53
198414	Bennett, Elizabeth	18 06
199024	Burk, Amelia C.	124 19
200203	Blair, Ella M.	1,669 67
201853	Brennan, Mat	21 47
210642	Brown, Annie C.	881 17
307011	Buckley, Jeremiah D.	88 28
628013	Bak, Petro	772 82
115411	Brenner, W. J., executor	218 20
210166	Bruce, Susie H.	124 68

C

166122	Cartwright, Wm. A.	241 62
167136	Coakley, Daniel	194 07
168290	Coblentz, George W., trustee	750 33
168291	Coblentz, George W., trustee	523 53
169722	Crawford, Matilda	1,975 34
174061	Church, Nelson E.	152 02
178689	Couch, Henry H., trustee	18 04
224924	Carey, Mary	56 97
227130	Cromie, Maggie	121 84
227772	Craig, Fay E., trustee	105 68
230893	Caplan, Fanny	808 27
281118	Christy, John D.	494 84
282783	Choinski, Mary F.	312 07
284609	Coleman, Lizzie E.	325 31
285086	Currie, Patrick	41 64
286765	Carver, Ida Julia	135 06
287553	Cooper, Fannie	248 18
288460	Cawley, Catherine	45 48
289377	Cook, John A.	459 60
290411	Corcoran, Della	44 61
214883	Cassidy, Jane	169 35
215458	Chiley, Frank J., trustee	88 93
217228	Connolly, Maggie	255 39
217534	Cubbage, Sadie, trustee	39 09
218133	Cleer, Nicholas	62 90
218794	Clarke, William J.	508 19
220660	Curtis, Raymond, trustee	265 21
252341	Creighton, Jas.	15 42
253199	Concannon, Delia	38 86
253935	Clarke, Wm. F., trustee	15 33
253940	Clark, Lizzie	2,772 45
254951	Clark, Jeddia	70 99
258962	Clarke, Mary S.	299 29
271825	Cross, Catharine	199 88
273799	Cadwallader, Wm., trustee	35 85
277486	Callagahan, Winnie	305 52
278537	Callaghan, Peter	68 91
312513	Collins, Rose E.	2,329 76
313685	Campbell, Bert W., trustee	41 40
313686	Campbell, Bert W., trustee	41 40
314213	Crowe, Harriet M.	56 30
315007	Cessna, Percy S.	172 35
21327	Cooper, Charles A.	70 26
23678	Clark, Joseph	14 95
33155	Campbell, Wm.	14 32
38386	Cochran, Sarah	25 07
41716	Clark, B. M., administrator	1,225 50
45307	Cooper, Sidney, administrator	3,581 25
53804	Charlton, Maggie J.	59 30
57288	Cameron, Mary	395 18
59724	Colfer, Maggie	13 23
62208	Cunningham, Carrie M.	400 57
62661	Cooper, Henry	121 45

63356	Clark, Amelia	1,495 57
65920	Carrigen, William	11 33
69992	Clark, Mary	445 84
70245	Crow, Catharine	216 48
71018	Cook, Horace C.	7,333 41
76261	Cooper, Fred M.	89 21
78261	Condon, Sarah	45 76
78364	Clapp, Geo. H.	315 25
83293	Carse, Kate	2,560 86
84912	Clair, Jessie	23 22
93391	Carr, Mary L.	99 64
93489	Cochran, Mary S.	46 57
97047	Cooney, Mary C.	2,143 52
97798	Caldwell, Lizzie	112 71
106392	Carse, Lizzie H.	1,668 61
110049	Clever, Elizabeth A.	703 91
110153	Clark, Mamie B.	1,069 41
110682	Croco, Annie	16 57
183009	Clowes, Joseph	1,353 24
186102	Cassidy, Annie	76 63
191914	Cavanaugh, Annie	330 22
263145	Caufield, Annie, trustee	36 13
267736	Crowley, Patrick	101 19
268402	Cummings, Patrick	719 42
269208	Cain, Robert E., guardian-trustee	76 06
270506	Carr, Mary, trustee	36 18
270507	Carr, Mary, trustee	37 94
270514	Chapman, Samuel H., trustee	102 21
331308	Carey, Bridget	108 24
98933	Crawford, John S., trustee	13 07
231927	Cavett, Emma	70 54
233827	Costello, Nellie	849 34
234676	Cogan, M. Jessie	328 57
236157	Curren, Bridget, trustee	425 06
236376	Cunningham, Sallie, trustee	42 07
238038	Champion, Amos	1,507 04
239673	Curran, Peter A., trustee	19 20
240699	Carylile, Mary	297 93
240724	Colaneri, Simone	237 89
242889	Coley, Edward	340 99
246371	Carter, John A., trustee	33 84
246372	Carter, John A., trustee	33 84
248216	Conner, Annie	386 45
249862	Connell, Julia, trustee	36 69
250329	Crane, Joseph, Jr.	128 56
292421	Collins, Daniel J.	274 99
295051	Campbell, Mabel H.	2,955 29
297089	Cusick, James J.	294 38
297944	Carter, Mary Susie	178 87
299068	Cusick, Francis, trustee	41 52
299615	Collins, Mary, trustee	31 25
305402	Cunningham, Francis A.	436 76
321683	Camp, Sarah	125 37
322828	Cuneo, Frank	132 53
298728	Connelly, John, trustee	25 65
237205	Craig, Robt. S., trustee	32 61
237206	Craig, Robt. S., trustee	32 61
114251	Cain, Annie	30 11
118567	Colvin, Mary A.	1,185 50
119698	Calhoun, Margaret	271 49
121649	Codman, Eva Virginia	83 38
128774	Clay, Alice	271 41
130069	Conway, Mary	127 87
132574	Connelly, Katie	1,393 45
143902	Craig, Nellie Gertrude	45 14
145282	Conroy, Mary A.	1,549 52
146032	Coyle, Patrick A.	3,275 16
147961	Carroll, Chas. A., trustee	10 70
148019	Chaplin, Ellen M.	555 45
149772	Cowan, Sadie A., trustee	15 01
149998	Carbett, Jennie	1,370 46
152495	Carr, Mary A.	85 96
154019	Cook, Robert M.	14 51
156269	Cook, Kate	44 66
158657	Cowan, Frances	1,675 10
160667	Charles, John B.	287 61
161676	Cochrane, Geo. A., Jr.	17 10
162058	Connelley, Mary C.	1,672 52
162554	Call, Wm. N. H.	2,542 87
163253	Craig, Chas. L	72 08
164400	Craig, Jas. E.	37 12
165706	Craig, Elizabeth W.	266 83
165916	Conley, Maggie	601 5[illegible]
197151	Coulter, Richard D.	42 26
197755	Collins, Rosalind Parkman trustee	162 87
200793	Clarke, Herbert B.	1,571 03
204367	Connell, Eva M., trustee	84 62
206785	Chambers, Margaret A.	780 50
208873	Carlin, Harriet A.	631 19
306641	Csereoka, Fedor	494 26
308348	Carter, Mary	851 53
310139	Cochrane, Minnie	220 12
328695	Coyle, Elizabeth T.	804 42

D.

169285	Dunn, Bella	39 41
169413	Doell, Albert	717 77
169490	Donahue, Rose	828 48
169732	Davis, Frances R.	111 24
172879	Dewalt, William	736 62
172894	Doyle, Hugh	4,114 69
173295	Duggan, Jane	19 68
173850	Dietz, Mary	57 59
175502	Dickson, Annie C.	444 98
175951	Davies, John C., trustee	19 13
177648	Donaldson, Captola G.	90 59
178804	Davies, David J.	5,492 27
178849	Dorris, Kate L.	69 50
178943	Davis, Chas., trustee	936 41
180655	Donohue, Maggie	238 61
221937	Dorn, Margaretha	208 08
222948	Doran, Margaret	156 28
225903	Doyle, Bridget	328 39
226681	Donaldson, Jos. Telford	30 10
226730	Deering, Albion G.	37 20
227797	Dugan, James	173 54
228952	Dickson, Maggie	234 28
229012	Downs, Hugh, trustee	45 82
229380	Donahue, Thomas	722 40
230775	Dix, Frank B., trustee	15 82
230855	Dunlevy, Rachel J., trustee	65 93
281664	Duffy, Darby	209 02
282906	Dicola, Pietro	352 51
283551	Denny, Kate	351 44
214357	Davies, John H.	63 03
218965	Davies, Ann	95 97
251310	Davis, Lizzie	204 46
252708	Daum, Katherine	699 40
252717	Duffy, Bridget	325 91
255330	Donahue, John	44 79
271100	Davis, David	724 05
273821	Downard, Anna W., trustee	204 23
276269	Daum, Elizabeth	37 20
278032	Deuerlein, Elizabeth, trustee	21 25
278526	Dales, Arabella	438 28
279547	Darrall, George Thomas	237 43
312743	Dattelkramer, Anna	164 72
313007	Dixon, Harry M.	156 68
313155	Devaney, Joseph	221 25
319065	Dubrensky, Jany	72 15
319301	Denham, Obed A.	261 82
320948	Dreyfus, Marcel	46 72
8680	Dougherty, Edward	709 24
17515	Devan, Mary	31 85
21407	Deniston, Letitia	98 73
33858	Devreaux, Thomas	22 89
34844	Doak, Margaret	4,771 92
38080	Dury, John H.	86 48
43571	Dinker, Wm. A., trustee	24 87
45871	Daily, Wm. S.	907 34
50000	Deane, Kate H.	42 38
51898	Donnelly, Patrick	267 12
53882	Dickson, Samuel	271 86
55657	Dean, Nathaniel C., trustee	52 98
58122	Dickson, George	16 78
59145	Doyle, Alice	1,265 06
62699	Danford, Homer A.	12 73
66378	Doran, Bridget	67 40
75260	Dailey, John S.	23 42
76586	Davis, Anna V.	239 21
77151	Dickson, Edward	1,122 08
80035	Dobold, Mary	599 60
83026	Dury, John H., trustee	188 18
86606	Davis, Charles J.	14 25
91847	Doak, Elizabeth	303 91
93490	Davis, Elmira	3,052 69

93997	Dilworth, Wm. B.	16 22
95527	Dilworth, Mary E.	13 72
103257	Daugherty, Charles T.	53 69
106131	Dugan, William W.	89 72
106295	Devire, Margaret	342 72
107113	Davis, Lilla W.	60 54
108670	Dean, Anthony	417 96
109624	Daly, Kate	153 13
181400	Dougherty, Sarah Lou	873 86
184069	Donahue, Edward J., trustee	21 95
191744	Davis, Lizzie A.	33 85
192175	Doyle, Maria	2,124 32
265188	Durr, Katharina	352 24
270346	Diehl, Mary	1,320 60
233172	Delfin, Frank Karl, trustee	18 95
235585	Dolan, Mary A.	81 72
235795	Durkin, Nora	178 43
249468	Downing, Nellie	33 76
250555	Donnelly, Mary	434 68
291143	Doyle, Bridget	424 88
294496	Duff, James E.	227 70
294725	Downie, Adda N.	98 49
300992	Dreistadt, Genevieve	75 94
321702	Dougherty, Alice	59 35
321877	Devine, Della K.	220 32
323516	Dearden, Nellie	113 29
325067	Dolde, Estelle H.	64 09
111488	Dolan, John P.	12 37
112435	Dougherty, Mary	224 06
114103	Davis, Annie W.	4,150 53
115939	Dugan, Peter	16 77
124047	Davidson, Ellen A.	616 85
124509	Dougherty, Annie	1,631 89
128514	Dewar, Margaret J. B.	390 74
132568	Doty, John	1,555 33
134478	Dormaier, John N.	35 19
147051	Dempsey, Katie	921 68
159412	Devlin, Marie A.	36 48
163269	Dewar, Margaret J., trustee	31 31
165228	Dickson, Burd B. E.	189 06
165899	Donahue, Kate	64 18
197284	Davidson, Jane	19 53
201292	Davis, John T., trustee	31 11
208200	Davis, Maria S., trustee	164 17
330511	Davine, Patrick R.	1,122 29
196927	Donehue, Michael	527 16

E

224653	Edwards, Mary Ann, trustee	45 71
229538	Enlow, Amos W., trustee	33 30
229539	Enlow, Amos W., trustee	42 71
212125	Evans, Henry S.	82 73
216813	Eckfield, Ernie	1,537 78
254232	Esler, James	224 12
254742	Erhart, Josef	30 19
312748	Eastley, Carrie	240 91
314198	Eickley, Lulu	102 34
31664	Evans, David W.	53 41
36238	Ellis, Eugene	29 03
58189	Earle, Carrie	13 06
81547	Ewing, Mary J.	274 48
91931	Edwards, Geo. B., trustee	45 23
103123	Edwards, Richard	405 93
188952	Evans, William J.	18 62
265607	Eberle, Rosa, trustee	108 7[illegible]
268070	Edwards, Ada	410 3[illegible]
269113	Eakin, Frank J., trustee	58 63
232384	Evans, Cadwallader, trustee	55 8[illegible]
237101	Ellis, Allen T.	133 7[illegible]
241776	Evans, Walter, Jr.	30 11
294061	English, Simpson	1,268 3[illegible]
297497	Elliott, Annette	36 12
299346	Ehrlinger, Frederick	129 2[illegible]
300671	Eizenkowitz, Louis	391 2[illegible]
302539	Eberle, Clara B.	284 4[illegible]
324156	Eiler, Minnie	202 2[illegible]
123803	Ellis, Elva V.	381 5[illegible]
133343	Edwards, Sam'l C., trustee	25 2[illegible]
134464	Edmundson, Phebe	1,608 3[illegible]
136145	Earley, Katie	117 12
141154	Ehrler, John B.	10 9[illegible]
142393	English, Alma F.	1,935 53
155284	Eggers, John, trustee	21 31
161161	Elliott, Tillie	52 11
164681	Edelman, John	140 92
197577	Elmore, James	1,770 79
198650	Ellis, Margaret	337 96
199692	Eberhardt, Wilhelmina C., trustee	117 65
202093	Eble, Rosela	1,392 44
202242	Ehrenfeld, Katie	33 08
208762	Eckert, Mary E.	848 25
210640	Eckfeld, Ernie, trustee	688 28
210906	Evans, Thos.	1,460 90
326209	Eberline, Elizabeth	84 44
138077	Ellison, Ellen	34 91

F

166810	Fulton, James Ernest	46 96
168815	Felix, Otto F., trustee	155 39
171470	Fleming, Martin J.	101 35
173379	Fraser, Irene V.	825 44
174752	Finlay, Eliza	230 22
174789	Frazier, Elizabeth R.	77 04
221072	Fraser, Ella M.	23 79
225922	Felix, Otto F., trustee	220 90
226689	Franklin, Kate	726 98
283744	Faulds, Margaret C.	78 10
287031	Fry, Samuel	776 02
213655	Ford, John	131 28
215210	Ferry, Ella M., trustee	58 07
216955	Fountain, Elizabeth Caldwell	3,619 48
255109	Fiedler, Albert B., trustee	50 83
258551	Faubel, Mary	54 87
260497	Flynn, Joseph	44 58
271835	Farrar, William, trustee	17 44
274377	Finegold, Mollie	430 54
275502	Fox, Maria H.	180 71
278013	Fry, Ida M.	431 97
279756	Fiedler, Albert B., trustee	37 25
32014	Foster, Thomas	34 56
32133	Fitler, Lizzie C.	23 00
33466	Fitzgerald, John	51 86
51542	Frissel, John A.	383 35
53850	Foster, Chas. F.	27 98
69470	Foster, Rachel G.	61 29
90506	Feeney, Bridget	70 06
104323	Flood, Francis R.	16 20
110336	Fanning, John A.	669 21
194082	Eyffe, Lizzie A.	146 10
194769	Ferry, Bertha G.	17 43
265138	Frank, Emilie	60 20
268952	Flaherty, Ellen	731 30
9116	Fulton, Jennie	35 36
331101	Flaherty, Margaret, trustee	347 57
104565	Flakelstein, Samuel	12 74
231510	Freebing, Fred L.	773 18
233097	Fife, Carrie E., trustee	20 06
238063	Frey, Robert H., trustee	15 95
239316	Fogg, Rebecca Barclay, trustee	80 48
244459	Forsyth, Wm. Alex.	497 10
245499	Fraser, Ella M., trustee	25 94
245772	Fanfield, Louise, trustee	51 22
291106	Faust, Margaret	84 83
293095	Fignor, Wasco	631 56
293096	Fignor, Mary	379 51
299840	Fee, Lawrence	911 76
303232	Frederick, J. Ellsworth	863 53
324048	Frank, Frederick	677 90
324266	Foloe, Simon	112 93
112040	Forsythe, Margaret W.	130 11
112605	Fug, David	31 13
115216	Fleming, Michael	1,737 18
119316	Fetzer, Eli R.	17 76
122936	Freerick, Julia	887 97
128415	Flaherty, Josie	24 65
137305	Findley, Kate O.	77 29
143573	Fogg, Rebecca B., tr	133 35
148007	Fleming, Phoebe A.	2,019 88
149743	Fox, James	33 05
154740	Ford, Elizabeth	422 96
155276	Frankenstein, Abraham	341 80
157702	Flaherty, John	42 76
201823	Falk, Kathe.	927 51
202321	Fleming, Mary C.	35 65
205807	Fehl, Elizabeth	33 21

209354 Frey, Robt. H., tr 33 62
308486 Flaherty, Coleman 1,055 76
326448 Foley, Margaret 446 02
327918 Flockerzee, Luzi 1,612 90

G

171408 Graham, Jane A. 286 68
172957 Giesey, Clara O. 40 38
176984 Gearing, Margaret E. 614 52
180446 Gormley, Elizabeth, trustee 203 97
226377 Gusky, Mark J., trustee 167 46
228441 Gebhardt, Annie 552 15
229381 Goff, Bertha N. 78 14
229447 Geyer, Katie, trustee 55 79
230060 Guthrie, James C., trustee 25 65
282618 Giolitto, Lina, trustee 38 26
285840 Gibson, Lorena C. 51 05
211797 Gardner, Annie 78 80
213985 Goodale, Josephine 774 33
213993 Griffin, Elizabeth A. 16 14
218116 Guswaska, Mary 449 58
218330 Gessner, Frank F. 45 77
219059 Gibson, Ellen 220 61
255236 Graham, Nora 82 54
257043 Graves, Wm. 66 41
259038 Gij, Emma 153 52
260570 Greeney, Louis F. 1,149 06
260571 Greeney, Emma 1,149 06
273135 Gunn, Zero 202 21
274365 Groetzinger, Robert C. 130 10
277747 Glaski, Jno. 395 60
280091 Glass, Mannie McMath, trustee 20 87
317823 Grange, Walter Taber 760 01
318853 Gleason, Michael H., trustee 116 69
318899 Gleason, Michael H., trustee 124 62
10648 Gregory, James B. 97 19
15719 Gaffney, John 5,484 04
19769 Grove, Mary 31 94
36202 Gibson, Anna 373 77
42435 Gilmore, Mary J. 91 87
51396 Guearin, John 896 46
60831 Graff, Harriet M. 18 05
61193 Glenn, William, Jr. 43 41
64687 Gardner, Mary J. 92 60
69032 Glass, Jennie B., trustee 99 07
75303 Geiser, Christian 21 47
80276 Gatens, Edward T. 17 99
95664 Graham, Nettie McKee, trustee 147 35
95928 Gibson, Wm. J. 98 12
97493 Graham, Harry A. 10 31
98128 Gamwell, Roland G. 230 23
102552 Gibson, Lizzie 74 96
103393 Gibson, Mattie A. 52 16
184474 Gilliland, Josephine 522 78
185553 Gollo, Emilia 177 53
194559 Gold, Albert L. 13 79
261725 Gardner, James, trustee 105 22
262350 Gandel, Sara 157 10
269227 Gurczewski, Jan 239 65
234734 Grumbling, Eva Ellen, trustee 63 97
236478 Geisler, Joseph 176 36
236800 Gamble, Samuel, trustee 16 02
238144 Ganley, Lizzie M. 15 95
243162 Grump, Katherine, trustee 72 05
245823 Griner, Kate 729 43
292734 Graham, Margaret B. 873 65
209841 Griffith, Samuel A., trustee 31 99
115480 Gallagher, Kate 3,270 51
115865 Griffiths, Mary J. 413 19
117807 Goehring, Nancy L. 261 73
118994 Gutfield, Richard 729 09
128172 Greenbaum, Abe, trustee 193 07
129339 Glass, Mary A. 96 71
132482 Geegan, Jas. G. 943 50
136128 Guthrie, Edward J. 1,346 32
146313 Goe, Lorinda 932 62
153592 Gogarty, Terence 754 42
153968 Graves, Alice 22 30
154570 Griesbaum, Kate 466 58
156740 Groetzinger, Harry E. ..... 113 [illegible]
156741 Groetzinger, Willie D. 70 40
159850 Gaudet, Sara, trustee 111 33
196652 Gallagher, Mary 41 77
197420 Griffith, Sam'l A. 184 89
200335 Greaser, Alice, trustee 67 69
201401 Gaudet, Sara, trustee 69 73
202759 Garver, Milton, trustee 27 49
203004 Goodman, Benjamin, trustee 143 73
203401 Gusky, Mark J., trustee 180 61
204781 Geyer, Katie, trustee ..... 67 [illegible]
207285 Gallagher, Martha M., trustee 44 30
210210 Garland, Alice B., trustee 76 04
307323 Gusher, Jacob 114 20
309538 Garrity, Catherine 441 60
329608 Goldschlag, Bernard 332 07
330314 Gross, Kathie 221 85
207756 Gibbs, Harry R., trustee 82 94

H.

166638 Hanlon, Wm. W. 48 71
167787 Hartz, Peter 89 49
167828 Hoffstot, Ada 527 36
167988 Hunziker, Ida 13 98
168218 Hutchison, Katherine 18 62
171913 Hunt, Cora F. 29 49
172113 Hamilton, Robert H. 1,075 65
173696 Haslett, Walter N., trustee 85 56
174295 Harris, Herbert A., trustee 21 38
175426 Haworth, John Fred 199 40
176558 Hughes, Anne 1,766 48
221951 Haines, Rebecca 154 20
225907 Herbert, Lucy 20 02
226265 Healy, Con. 31 43
226604 Heckman, Clara B., trustee 33 99
230827 Huges, Jennie 1,695 93
282153 Hibbs, David 422 36
282735 Halloran, I at 194 31
285556 Hunter, Cornelia C. 59 54
286572 Hanlon, Susan A. 218 40
288366 Harkness, Jennie K. 299 29
290407 Harris, Eleanor M., trustee 26 67
170927 Hershberger, Edith K. 119 96
221217 Hendler, Veronika, trustee 20 73
213044 Henderson, John F. 73 38
216069 Heckman, Maria S. 89 56
219299 Howell, Sarah A. 221 63
219339 Haley, Henry D. 100 01
220175 Hamilton, James M. 571 87
220349 Henvey, Eliza 20 02
251707 Hillman, John Sr. 470 61
251934 Hamilton, Ellen M. 46 83
252001 Hughes, Jennie, trustee 319 32
252002 Hughes, Jennie, trustee 177 65
252560 Howe, George E., trustee 41 43
254048 Hoffman, John H. 290 16
257458 Hughes, William, trustee 15 03
258883 Hershberger, Alice, trustee 51 46
260224 Hunter, James Stanton, trustee 26 58
260271 Hand, Elizabeth M., trustee 24 29
273805 Hogg, Balbina, executrix 246 99
276362 Hogen, Delia, trustee 41 41
277466 Humphreys, Carrie Eva 143 56
277491 Hecker, Geo. W., trustee 34 77
280491 Harris, Sarah F. 71 44
314200 Hytovitz, Charles 576 24
315478 Hillo, Faries A. 357 30
315709 Haggstrom, August L. 1,187 19
316413 Hickman, J. Park, trustee 108 30
10214 Hartung, Jacob 22 22
13281 Heilman, Henry 81 63
23738 Hasson, Samuel L. C. 63 89
24651 Hartman, Sarah E. 56 86
32680 Hearn, Eliza O. 19 88
34986 Henning, Matthew F. 20 04
35464 Horsley, William 283 87
39622 Hogan, Bridget 185 70
49096 Howard, A. Chambers 152 20
50010 Huttelmeier, Tillie 17 81
50689 Herron, Margaret 26 61
50728 Hazlett, James B. 16 09
52720 Houston, Sadie M. 317 71
52833 Hussey, Clara E. 252 14
[illegible]0038 Holland, Ellen 2,034 12
61580 Hemingray, Sarah 12 98

62030	Hinds, Jane	3,253 34
62444	Hall, John D.	16 28
63249	Hays, Kate C.	260 41
63431	Hartigan, John	126 74
66436	Houston, Sadie M., trustee	77 83
71288	Hurst, Teresa	260 54
71460	Hosack, Geo. Z.	155 93
78132	Herron, Richard G., Jr.	14 84
78553	Holliedt, Matilda	1,526,50
79936	Herrmann, John E.	119 25
89155	Hussey, Harriet A., trustee	68 35
92476	Hatch, Bessie F.	102 48
94705	Harrison, Annetta J.	578 48
95041	Hall, Fanny S. H.	817 46
102603	Hosack, George Z., trustee	72 97
103266	Hahn, Simon	552 62
104383	Helbig, Johann A.	5,655 02
108693	Horton, James, trustee	36 59
183906	Hares, James	757 68
183935	Huggins, Curtis G., trustee	22 58
184249	Hermansdorf, Mary	538 14
184266	Hoffman, Annie	1,385,73
184389	Hackett, Maggie A.	1,080 53
186487	Heimann, Bertha	17 45
190039	Humphries, Mary A.	14 44
191307	Horne, Bernard S., trustee	102 42
262354	Hoar, Nora	225 20
264877	Hild, Louise	1,082 32
265554	Hendler, Veronica, trustee	44 14
265593	Howarth, Bertha E.	563 66
270893	Hamilton, Eva J., trustee	234 90
270922	Hultz, Amelia	61 04
331001	Herrmann, Margaret	81 41
189226	Howells, Gertrude	191 61
231856	Horn, Alice	16 17
233057	Haney, Lizzie	89 00
235043	Hill, Margaret T.	337 27
237712	Hermon, Katherine	18 05
238006	Haworth, J. Fred, trustee	15 95
239338	Harris, Helena D.	118 75
242200	Hepplewhite, Ida J.	1,568 45
243132	Hill, H. Odgen, trustee	48 20
243304	Haymaker, Anna C., trustee	23 65
274052	Heist, Edith May	89 01
250691	Hallam, Chas.	67 38
294452	Haas, Christina	306 52
296415	Heyl, Bertha	51 92
297562	Hudak, Petro	184 00
298856	Hyland, Martin	353 28
299434	Holtz, Mary A.	240 56
322090	Heinz, Michael	457 91
325509	Henkel, Jennie Shaw, trustee	114 52
302010	Hepting, Minta	264 29
301414	Hughes, William G.	48 79
114232	Hamilton, Louis H.	67 01
123002	Hausmann, Conrad	3,260 91
125126	Haggerty, Nellie	782 10
130955	Hess, Ada W., trustee	12 27
133134	Hosack, Geo. Z., trustee	78 85
133241	Haag, Annie M.	316 22
133541	Horrocks, Isabella L.	3,514 72
143543	Hayes, Wm. H., trustee	288 66
147479	Hirsch, Mary	589 94
150165	Hoffman, Agnes	184 77
156554	Hagan, Ellen	10 31
156968	Hays, Clara	583 17
157896	Haney, Kate S.	622 82
160788	Henry, Sidney S.	58 05
164055	Huffman, Ada M.	2,352 77
165366	Huffman, Jas. C.	20 51
196795	Hunt, Cora F., trustee	74 43
197482	Halm, Sophia	250 39
196232	Hamilton, Margaret	2,366 49
198073	Hamilton, Anna B.	368 81
201389	Hoge, Wm. A.	28 75
204204	Hamilton, Sara P.	89 02
208663	Horn, Karoline	1,507 24
306821	Hayes, Margaret Mary	78 90
308644	Helper, Esther A. W., trustee	30 67
309193	Horovitz, Anna	61 25
327185	Harris, Isabella	88 87
327964	Hylinska, Florentyne	886 15
330737	Hennessy, Patrick J.	65 34

I

317995	Inman, Kate	190 75
74287	Irvine, Amelia G.	48 27
265166	Irwin, Anna B.	60 98
270692	Irvine, Sarah	442 75
223391	Ingham, George R., trustee	33 02
283192	Irons, E. Grace, trustee	22 93
122242	Irwin, William J.	480 99
208902	Ingham, Geo. R., trustee	50 77

J

166571	Jansen, Carrie	152 05
175039	Joyce, Nellie	112 60
224012	Jackson, Raphael, trustee	353 16
228115	Jackson, Lily	33 12
228491	Jenkins, Mariam	908 97
216791	Jones, Ben L.	745 77
255685	Johnston, Mary Bell	1,554 49
260348	Jackson, Mary Ann	60 99
272146	Jarboe, Agnes A.	32 24
274957	Johnson, James	31 62
6438	Jordan, John	594 58
8796	Jarvis, Washington	83 49
17698	Jones, Willie H.	21 24
34766	Jeffery, Emma M.	88 79
38493	Joyce, Annie, executrix	389 22
40948	Jones, Herman	21 39
45098	Johnson, John	74 77
47770	Jeffery, Lizzie V.	288 37
58912	Johnston, Margaret J.	2,297 99
60280	Johnston, Hannah E.	42 91
77178	Jones, John G.	86 76
100091	Johnston, George O.	138 58
108645	Jackson, John	1,803 66
189785	Johnson, Alma	148 68
262917	Johnston, Diana	269 50
232440	Jones, Martha, trustee	57 47
233434	Jost, Catherine	824 11
233527	Jones, William M.	1,218 94
233760	Johnston, Agnes C.	65 30
234738	Jones, Charles L., trustee	328 57
234739	Jones, Charles L., trustee	164 09
244506	Jennings, Louis H., trustee	47 67
296015	Jones, William R.	208 38
296338	Junda, Adi	772 07
111796	Jepson, Hannah	36 69
125702	Jenkins, James	399 20
132210	Jones, George	299 02
133811	Joyce, Rose	164 12
140972	Jones, M. Lizzie	15 60
144879	Joyce, Bridget	25 14
147137	Jacobs, Geo. D., trustee	85 32
150945	Jackson, Clara	21 72
151012	Judd, Chas. B., trustee	10 55
204686	Jones, Rachel S.	539 13
308440	Jenkins, Rebecca	163 38

K

169080	Kusher, Geo. A.	15 19
169643	Krugh, Albertina E., trustee	71 59
169817	Kidd, Edwin, trustee	20 99
172138	Keim, Jennie	1,374 77
172995	King, Bessie A., trustee	33 21
176496	Kimble, Dubie	2,324 26
179527	King, Arthur	429 16
223875	Koll, Mary	103 57
226608	Kunkle, Emma	78 37
228826	Kennedy, Robert, trustee	169 04
229164	Kuder, Elisabeth	823 62
229835	Keenan, Katie C.	119 39
230302	Kerr, Margaret	592 89
281674	Koceski, Lieon	1,155 04
282146	Kreiter, John A., trustee	114 75
282404	Knoche, Albert	518 79
282733	King, Thomas K.	559 92
286904	Kovat, Johann	702 82
287360	Kannegieser, Louis	227 73
290064	Kaine, John H.	112 17
166415	King, Kate	64 94
211158	King, Annie	24 33
251351	Krebs, Wm. B.	1,321 23
252018	Keehen, Lizzie	15 42

260906 Keane, Bridget 106 80
273825 Kroll, Peter 1,784 18
276178 Kinczus, Apolinary 36 13
277193 Kyle, Josephine 91 04
279192 Krieger, Lillian, trustee 125 20
312685 Kahina, Fred 80 67
314039 Kamin, Herman 72 08
314569 Kundik, Sawasier 592 03
319009 Kaltenhauser, Nellie 116 69
11598 Kerr, James M. 39 40
17483 Kaiser, Jacob 144 53
17498 Kirby, Araminta 19 34
17548 Kirkland, Joseph 462 49
28953 Keife, Anna M. 1,054 06
29598 Kohler, Karl 79 84
40173 Keppert, Annie 22 12
47224 Koeberet, John 15 12
51202 Knox, Rebecca 29 91
58999 Kenny, Teresa M. 16 60
62704 Krebs, Annie J. 2,723 97
88257 Kunkel, Joseph 78 50
91468 Kelley, Lillian H. 5 06
101707 Kim, Lizzie 234 28
104571 Kenna, Bernard P. 604 75
264337 Klein, Hanna 661 85
270347 Kearins, Matthew 338 65
261723 Kauffman, Fred 1,034 37
233085 Kaylor, Dorothea E. 68 09
233276 Kaylor, Cecelia T. 144 69
233620 Kern, Moritz 40 89
240586 Kalafud, Mary 90 21
241701 Kaufmann, Barbara 58 59
243266 Kent, John F. 30 08
250232 Kimble, Doubie, trustee 62 27
292009 Kerr, Sarah J. 252 24
295828 Kelsky, Annie 131 31
304990 Kelly, Jane 413 56
296962 Kreiger, Lillie, trustee 30 77
112965 Kirk, Mabel 415 50
121677 Kyle, Anne 165 15
123077 Kelly, Flody 341 40
124787 Kuntz, Christina 27 51
125190 Kerr, Wm. H., trustee 20 32
130879 Kiely, Abbie 156 50
136684 Kidd, Emma 472 40
147565 Kelly, Hiram 11 25
158473 Keenan, Margaret 1,121 08
159231 Kramer, Wm. M. 3,073 27
163020 Kenney, Jane 729 61
164296 Keenan, Susan 93 21
164892 Kiskadden, Elizabeth 157 52
200002 Kochendoerfer, Minnie C. 331 20
204079 Kochendoerfer, Anna M., trustee 157 40
210115 Keenan, Mary P. 35 57
309235 Keefe, Lena 264 33
309738 Kirk, Kathryn G. 117 12
326542 Kish, Gabor 458 00
330688 Krajski, Adam 244 23

L

170891 Lydich, Virginia B. 732 84
172387 LeMoyne, Magdeline 70 28
174783 Lutz, Sadie 11 46
177078 Loeser, Elizabeth H. 345 83
223702 Lash, Eliza E. 338 58
224988 Little, Albert L. 58 72
225186 Loop, Rachel 24 72
228885 Lindow, Bertha, trustee 16 24
229648 Leight, Elsie 470 08
282042 Lynn, James 56 90
282899 Lewis, Thos. T. 139 88
285522 Lucas, Bertie 172 79
290368 Lyons, Julia 349 97
213853 Laird, Margaret G. 26 28
216200 Lorenzetti, Chas. 45 27
259111 Lyons, Mary Helen 124 62
277340 Leone, Nicola 453 34
277925 Long, Elizabeth 495 23
279340 Levine, Rebecca 382 26
280805 Lough, Frank 640 49
313554 Levine, Gussie 250 36
314763 Lasdowsle, William 292 51
7398 Leech, Annie 27 65
26602 Little, Mary 27 11
42180 Lister, Sarah 2,717 78
54259 Leitch, Emma H. 185 65
54437 Leslie, Jennie 132 97
66310 Liesch, Maria 87 87
72524 Laughlin, Robert 35 12
77991 Lefestey, Geo. 984 49
80962 Laughran, Mary 484 52
81197 Lighthill, Mary A. 355 82
87776 Lyons, Joanna 22 54
92131 Leonard, Rebecca 46 52
104302 Lanahan, Frank J. 161 94
107286 Lindberg, Adam W. T. 34 01
109101 Lobinger, Jason J. 111 02
181100 Lambert, George 77 12
185026 Lee, Thomas J. 30 43
185240 Long, T. Walter 676 35
187403 Leffler, Margaret 3,357 16
262757 Littlehales, Henry 57 42
270227 Levy, Sarah, trustee 39 31
334671 Levitan, Rachel 241 62
235926 Lucchesi, Luigi 1,842 00
240026 Levy, Sarah, trustee 45 60
240258 Lea, Emma F., trustee 151 95
241467 Liston, Jacob 527 03
242637 Lydon, Bridget 21 56
242893 Lewis, Claud G. 39 26
249918 Liddell, Pearl, trustee 167 89
292973 Leslie, Helen M. 1,323 67
294376 Little, Anne C. 47 84
297663 Leyman, Mollie B. 131 29
299782 Levin, David 107 12
302030 Litch, Thomas K. 521 92
303590 Lavinshka, Agnes 450 42
303620 LaRue, Elmer 649 49
325008 Le Moyne, Frank, trustee 121 94
325009 Le Moyne, Frank, trustee 121 94
325230 Le Moyne, Frank, trustee 121 94
325231 Le Moyne, Frank, trustee 116 33
237990 Lindsay, Amelia H. 96 37
113802 Love, Mary H. 68 57
114510 Leidecker, Jacob, Jr., trustee 144 42
119413 Letsche, Ella M., trustee 58 63
125581 Lindsey, Mary A., trustee 114 84
136383 Leonard, Alvin G., trustee 31 98
136643 Lippert, Frederick 2,396 69
139981 Lusk, James 545 93
158184 Lawall, Mary A. 315 91
161111 Leacy, Margaret 172 48
161437 Logan, Jennie F. 221 96
197113 Loeser, Annie S. 388 27
198141 Lyle, Edith R. 67 79
202157 Landy, Thomas 88 59
203937 Levinson, Joseph 110 40
204242 Lamb, August J., Jr. 96 17
204800 Lang, Gertrude L. 694 26
310741 Lee, Sally S. 788 51
328839 Luchik, John 328 65
329837 Landuik, Pete 634 04
330248 Lawrence, Mary 65 22

M.

166064 Miller, John H. 5,520 40
166513 Moreland, Andred M. 203 97
166703 Moore, Lewis M., trustee 40 96
166868 Moore, Rebecca C. 305 22
173251 Merjot, Mary 1,056 62
175725 Madden, Catherine 312 57
178456 Mohr, George 702 95
222541 Moyer, Edward T., trustee 78 87
224025 Marshall, Harry B. 307 72
225587 Meikel, Wilhelmina 235 97
225686 Mikus, Henry 270 03
228399 Mackey, Elizabeth, trustee 56 05
229542 Miller, Sadie 184 69
282848 Musgrave, Joseph, admr. 121 84
283208 Mahan, Hattie 648 11
284937 Munroe, Mary 117 12
287259 Madill, Maria E. 112 60
288440 Moyer, Adah E. 54 03
289010 Miller, Elizabeth 1,941 32

289035	Matthews, John C.	1,559 79
289534	Moore, James F.	275 12
290671	Morgan, Sidney	978 56
290207	Mannion, Elizabeth A.	124 86
290322	Miller, Mary J.	672 82
213798	Moeck, Ella	1,108 30
214283	MacDonald, Florence R.	78 30
213379	Militzer, Mary S.	20 37
215742	Marzo, George	146 47
217248	Murphy, Mary J., trustee	76 04
218753	Montreville, Sarah A.	64 21
219192	Mateer, Elizabeth	31 95
220056	Mathias, Elizabeth	84 66
252920	Murphy, Mary	158 77
253698	Malmberg, Chas. J.	16 28
257696	Meyer, Elizabeth C.	583 02
257868	Manon, Della	45 54
259796	Moore, Andrew P.	507 78
275013	Marker, Birdie A.	62 17
276497	Maxson, James R.	2,733 24
312480	Mohapp, Charles	451 48
312983	Miller, Anna	840 68
313606	Miltar, Fanny	482 76
315787	Martucci, Felix	332 39
317600	Miller, Coursen H.	508 50
3263	Morris, Wilmar W.	1,040 05
10008	Meharry, Margaret	227 04
14306	Malone, Rebecca J.	63 06
17324	Mitchell, William	10 70
20486	Miller, Mary L.	19 97
25496	Molamphy, James	750 23
30517	Murphy, Mary E.	18 62
37681	Marshall, Sarah E.	4,050 77
49450	Miller, Sue G.	126 26
52657	Meier, Adam	331 54
53052	Marshall, Frederika E.	153 91
56177	Maltby, Albert	20 28
56392	Moore, Mary E.	16 43
57475	Mischbaugh, Wm.	2,118 00
57749	May, Celia	172 92
58082	Middledorf, John E.	812 32
68902	Mansfield, Martha	109 87
70354	Marshall, Mary A.	49 71
75151	Marshall, Mary M.	120 42
75647	Maeder, Fred	779 40
81330	Miller, Nancy J.	58 56
82849	Maguire, Annie S.	25 27
84602	Miller, Geo. P.	226 55
89178	Moeller, Peter A.	12 93
90089	Marks, Robert	33 16
92818	Marshall, Margaret J.	64 19
93750	Miller Jennie	16 47
93887	Morris, Alvin R.	2,066 09
109434	MacGonigle, Robert G., trustee	15 12
109753	Mason, Sarah	12 48
110210	Muzio, Guiseppe	105 07
18 417	Morris, Wm.	486 48
185678	May, Lizzie	161 40
189755	Maxwell, Robert	1,377 00
190343	Merriman, Bella	120 53
191518	Manning, Mary C., trustee	48 80
191282	Murdoch, James M., committee	2,726 82
262656	Morris, David B.	30 13
263700	Martinko, Steve	46 07
263750	Martin, Bridget A.	1,164 20
266599	Muir, William	1,361 33
266706	Morrison, Mary	462 21
270397	Moorhead, Ida	255 44
331181	Martin, Jennie M., trustee	293 18
238107	Murray, Thomas, trustee	48 55
238936	Miller, Wm. Lemon	776 87
240541	Merrick, G. Roswell	322 15
241028	Manzo, Antonio	1,021 47
243347	Murray, Wm. J.	6,480 19
243715	Mitchell, Gertrude E.	144 17
247585	Moser, August ....)..)..)...)..)	541 27
291516	Moneghan, Bridget	1,276 89
293873	Muller, Joseph	113 59
294172	Munson, Lou	68 56
299809	Murray, Mary	1,210 90
301113	Mihalyik, Katherine, admx.	93 70
325735	Miliecka, Antana	165 38
244424	Morrison, Mary T.	16 15
113851	Minor, Samuel D.	12 20
114628	MacQueen, Eliza	1,895 11
118732	Miller, Samuel	45 68
119300	Murdock, Florence S.	27 74
122513	Martin, John	124 39
124696	Murray, Johanna	490 81
128600	Monro, Wm. L.	21 52
129785	Myer, Peter	49 85
129821	Martin, Mary A.	39 96
130741	Meade, Mary A.	1,207 00
133491	Mitchell, Margaret M. M.	77 14
138403	Main, Robert	77 14
141428	Moyer, Laura, trustee	139 14
146752	Mason, Robert D., trustee	44 31
148569	Moeller, John	474 01
148746	Mennig, Dr. Louis, trustee	10 62
148747	Mennig, Dr. Louis, trustee	10 62
153791	Means, Mary P.	610 18
157697	Miller, Wm. H.	116 22
162310	Miller, Amelia	167 87
162341	Matthews, Mollie	50 29
197864	Moore, Lizzie A. McK.	141 24
198123	Metcalf, Agnes M., trustee	69 29
198765	Murphy, Nancy J.	453 47
199284	Mentzer, Rosa M.	377 43
200952	Merk, Lawrence A.	51 86
201769	Monaghan, Mary	288 32
202077	Mahoney, Catherine	85 86
202384	Murray, Winifred	719 28
202830	Monaghan, Bridget	83 40
203707	Miller, Mary	993 08
209291	Mozee, Annie	29 61
306631	Mills, Wm. Henry	43 76
326665	Makoski, Pete	167 80
327546	Martucci, Guiseppe	110 57
330521	Metzier,, Christina	217 89
199798	Morris, Lizzie M.	1,436 81

Mc.

166497	McKelvey, Mary C.	55 25
167869	McKnight, Sadie J.	156 67
169304	McCutcheon, Elizabeth F.	406 01
169821	McCord, Maud	188 51
170704	McCutcheon, Sadie M.	406 28
176294	McDowell, Jean W.	160 25
176305	McCluwene, Mary Ann	60 43
177198	McGinley, Margaret	67 20
177247	McHenry, Peter	910 76
221176	McVay, Willis A.	456 57
222164	McConnell, Mary	43 78
222719	McCain, Clarence R., trustee	86 18
224090	McAnallen, Ellen	870 86
224991	McKinstry, Jas.	30 84
225071	McGrath, Hannah	462 93
225525	McIlree, Mary	57 02
226347	McLean, Ella L.	323 62
282897	McDonough, Barbara	147 59
283298	McDonald, Liza	133 06
285264	McClelland, Anna J.	165 25
286675	McCloskey, Kate	125 24
286731	McCulley, Dean	34 04
287864	McAmblay, Joseph G.	198 75
289182	McPherson, Samuel H., Sr.	1,350 13
284428	McCleary, Emma M.	76 05
211016	McCabe, Margaret	1,677 97
212145	McMinn, John W.	166 51
213270	McChesney, Sarah E., trustee	67 56
214580	McDonnell, Bridget	887 18
217151	McCrumb, Sarah A., trustee	25 64
219595	McClay, Ellen, trustee	15 85
252679	McNulty, Edward T.	53 20
257803	McLaughlin, Mary A.	771 21
258720	McClovy, Lizzie	564 35
259201	McCarthy, Mary	74 02
274096	McDevitt, Mary Jane	52 70
277313	McDonald, Jos.	237 58
278756	McLaughlin, Sam F.	19 59
311255	McKay, Anna E., trustee	30 28
313681	McConnon, Annie	481 11
318983	McCafferty, Margaret	58 29
320997	McCracken, Clarissa N.	58 58
320998	McCracken, Elizabeth D.	55 30
15439	McKim, Alexander	774 52

28130 McNally, Bridget 113 76
31537 McWilliams, Maggie, trustee 17 98
33404 McCarthy, Annie 10 96
43164 McNulty, Patrick 23 78
49188 McCormick, Catharine 388 66
51660 McCracken, Ada 469 81
63827 McCune, Mary A. 9 99
67043 McCabe, Lizzie 17 11
77001 McDermott, Patrick 20 97
82274 McGonigle, Robert G. 10 54
83024 McMichael, Lizzie 199 64
94007 McLaughlin, John 14 46
101272 McLay, John 1,994 00
108964 McMahon, Thomas 112 59
182203 McCaw, Athalia 90 61
182401 McCracken, Julia 168 99
186632 McNeil, Mollie A., trustee 39 64
188068 McCarthy, Wm. 9 15
189659 McMahon, Susan 757 34
192582 McGinley, Chas. 187 93
262477 McMahon, Lizzie 150 77
267732 McCarron, Maggie 44 14
232987 McCarthy, Robert E. 31 90
235744 McClane, Martha, trustee 34 75
240042 McElhenny, Ella P. 134 28
240104 McKee, Harriet B. 64 35
243119 McCaffrey, Mary 128 74
247550 McFarland, Gertrude 78 20
292631 McWilliams, Homer I. 387 82
293067 McLaughlin, Bridget C. 234 04
300428 McCready, John 121 51
300822 McAnley, Blanche 44 69
301875 McChesney, Sarah E., trustee 127 11
304453 McColgin, Ann Maria 61 94
304766 McCoy, Jr., Geo. L. 58 82
305699 McKay, Esther 883 22
112062 McLaughlin, James 254 17
113418 McCallen, Cora 39 42
114485 McKelvy, John 100 93
115508 McKee, Frank W. 18 58
115714 McConnell, Lou 21 08
119935 McKenna, Nellie 447 88
124595 McNeise, Howard 24 61
129025 McKibben, Wm. J. 323 23
131214 McManus, Mary 1,502 09
142224 McGerrity, Joseph 45 53
145945 McElroy, Roberta C. 11 25
149380 McCabe, Mary 900 75
149779 McNulty, Edward 19 61
150409 McGuire, Catharine 319 55
152751 McNally, Sarah 310 54
153333 McCarthy, Edward 163 73
153910 McDonald, John 629 55
160217 McKay, Annie E., trustee 10 17
162961 McLaughlin, Annie 181 92
163232 McDonough, John 600 55
196154 McCall, Clinton W. 1,213 10
197854 McCoy, Mary Jane 272 42
200269 McCaffrey, Alicia 41 62
202026 McKee, Anna M. V. 35 63
203402 McCafferty, John 122 20
208708 McCulloch, Mary D. 88 28
209585 McCulloch, Jno. A., trustee 390 59
209905 McCartan, Jas. E. 148 55

N.

213794 New, Edward J. 422 79
214374 Nicholls Belle 248 34
251899 Newell, Wm. R. 23 62
252248 Neal, S. Forrester 756 71
253741 Newby, Elizabeth 712 40
278704 Neumann, Frederick 255 16
314792 Nickolich, Susan 134 90
316003 Nimik, Steve 126 75
320216 Nagle, Nellie M. 276 20
34075 Newlin, Edward P., admr. 95 45
49851 Nickle, Matilda J. 651 14
76309 Neale, James B., Jr. 70 81
96829 Nickel, Elizabeth W. 157 27
91979 Nicholson, Robert 1,766 48
96142 Noon, John 348 97
182533 Newland, Maggie 766 80
189381 Noonan, Frank 1,232 57
190513 Nealon, Annie C. 256 64
269419 Nicholls, Wm. L. 103 76
243729 Noonan, Carrie 543 37
245580 Naumer, Rachel 111 72
291469 Nagle, Mary 202 68
300607 Nash, Jennie E. 31 41
303930 Niggel, Irene 83 92
134215 Nelson, Simpson 23 79
139511 Nelson, Ruth. 15 52
160761 Neeson, Annie J. 28 88
198731 Niggel, Max 582 55
205091 Noble, Margaret A., trustee 41 89
305538 Nuzum, Mary J., trustee 36 29
330149 Naughton, Annie 327 96
330162 Nardini, Victoria 327 96

O.

170392 Ohl, Kate B. 14 66
179612 O'Brien, Lizzie 662 89
227034 Otto, Johannes F., trustee 41 96
229804 O'Shea, Henry 68 39
281586 O'Connor, Jennie S. 1,713 89
288387 Overdorf, Mary C. 1,690 82
290476 O'Malia, Patrick 60 90
212540 Orr, Mary 607 45
212546 Otte, Fred G. 100 21
217977 O'Toole, Mary 345 74
218147 O'Toole, Katie 223 80
260063 Osterried, Margaret 766 72
275832 Ondercsamin, Ond- 243 61
279812 O'Reilly, Alice 123 47
318625 O'Neill, Patrick J. 116 69
46699 O'Reilly, Jeremiah 28 89
51871 O'Donnell, Kate 1,716 89
59929 O'Connors, Mary 490 17
97301 O'Neil, Sarah 2,314 31
100449 O'Neil, Laurence 12 48
183863 O'Rourke, Martha 19 68
331150 Ott, Mollie 434 34
231969 O'Connor, Kate 165 55
232173 O'Neil, Jennie 1,242 49
245191 Opel, Johann 223 35
294504 O'Brien, Ellen 733 22
304696 O'Kelly, Helen 29 66
114835 Oakford, Jennie D. 22 22
128805 O'Neil, Kate 1,560 89
148735 O'Hara, Laurence 598 45
200146 Oliver, Louisa R. 399 97
309754 O'Toole, Mary 372 92
328080 O'Neill, Anne 549 86
329711 Omeis, Henry 65 56

P.

175971 Patterson, Wm. C., trustee 28 77
176844 Perkins, Lucy A. 471 91
180470 Patton, Jennie 725 67
180949 Powelson, Hetty A., guardian 63 95
281207 Patterson, Ellen C. 74 91
283502 Pfeifer, Susi 60 03
284096 Plunket, Joseph J. 71 14
288544 Paulin, Stella 1,238 23
216896 Patterson, Effie F., trustee 16 87
276324 Pompena, Angelomaria 268 09
276718 Pitlack, Virchek 22 38
276794 Price, William L. 229 10
315951 Potts, Theodore A. 237 42
319715 Pearlstein, Max 156 27
29362 Peace, Samuel 55 98
37439 Petrie, Lizzie C. 764 82
41056 Parsons, Alfred J., trustee 19 90
55058 Pfister Martin 17 11
69294 Parker, Wm. J. 417 10
74560 Plank, Hannah 226 48
74996 Price, James 1,151 07
89109 Poindexter, Harriet A. 28 59
104273 Powers, Hannah 1,180 57
109779 Packer, Maria E. 9 76
181310 Pye, Margaret Mary E. 198 95
265276 Pfeifer, George 1,062 77
331020 Porter, Minnie C., trustee 54 29
231330 Paerson, Charley, trustee 29 07

234854	Patton, Elizabeth	202 74
243605	Paerson, Charley, trustee	18 96
243606	Paerson, Charley, trustee	15 77
247881	Pambino, Antonio	1,479 05
248317	Pixley, Katie	68 66
248861	Perrin, Frank	130 34
291854	Papijak, Mike	463 19
292962	Pierce, Alice	284 15
294024	Petrone, Nicola	84 63
294060	Pugh, Hannah E.	554 39
296323	Polasceh, Veronica	625 90
299092	Pritchard, Anna B.	41 11
302040	Pavlukamis, Tony	243 72
325109	Provini, Frank	388 34
294140	Parker, Joseph S., trustee	27 17
234361	Powell, David, trustee	20 34
130140	Patterson, Sadie	19 92
139410	Pickering, Thos., Jr.	34 23
143171	Proudfit, Melzie K.	17 70
144526	Pollitt, Wm., trustee	22 22
145383	Patterson, Ella M.	679 53
154959	Porter, Richard C., trustee	841 59
196005	Patterson, Jno. H., trustee	14 49
198661	Pearson, Wm. N.	534 61
203969	Pietro, Mary	234 28
307441	Petrone, Josephine	184 20
329738	Polivko, Andy	218 64

Q.

270129	Queenan, Patrick	341 54

R.

166765	Roberts, Mary	812 78
168345	Riter, John A.	1,942 09
173697	Rogers, Sophia S.	36 78
175771	Rust, Charles H.	19 54
175973	Riddle, George W., trustee	1,684 55
176072	Reatchlous, George	599 50
179448	Ritts, John V., trustee	196 77
180592	Rankin, Wm.	1,617 95
222045	Rhodes, Telford O.	232 05
281490	Rudesill, Grace A.	66 41
281787	Reid, Robert	1,291 66
282244	Rudaitis, Veronica	428 26
282477	Roeper, Minnie C.	93 46
283019	Robertson, Rebecca J.	940 32
285698	Rouse, Ed. B.	486 69
286075	Rinehart, Mary	84 31
289251	Rimkeice, Adam	1,478 24
289917	Rice, Jeannette	1,116 90
213947	Rund, Edwin	68 35
218624	Robb, Esther E., trustee	20 89
219837	Robson, Marcella L.	185 97
254431	Rowan, Barbara	125 58
257410	Rothweiler, Grace Adell	44 67
259737	Ross, Hattie C., trustee	120 64
259738	Ross, Hattie C., trustee	70 15
260015	Rosenthal, Sadie	228 92
260150	Rockensus, Frank B.	162 63
260933	Ross, Charles, trustee	71 16
271939	Rodgers, John	540 32
276221	Randall, Ada	125 61
277929	Rumbaugh, Geo. W.	1,520 16
279881	Ramsey, Robert	427 31
280109	Remaley, John F.	49 10
312973	Ryen, Annie	87 09
318243	Rylands, Annie E.	58 56
8825	Reager, Carrie	70 02
8847	Richardson, Fannie	37 88
12786	Reiff, John	28 50
18155	Rieder, Ferdinand	12 58
31541	Rhodes, Margaret V.	92 76
39221	Richardson, Emmeli	808 76
41879	Robertson, Catharine L. A.	5,522 56 16 45
56873	Rodebeck, Eliza	16 57
73890	Rees, Daniel	4,165 87
76338	Robb, John M.	16 07
77136	Rees, Thomas M., trustee	43 9
83311	Robinson, Alpheus	152 28
92776	Robinson, Mary	27 90
93566	Rutledge, Theresa	2,042 98
97114	Rattigan, Nicholas	9 98
97618	Riordan, Thomas	34 34
98401	Reno, Maggie	21 48
107840	Reppert, Thomas F.	2,072 26
109474	Riddle, Mary A.	359 10
109646	Rowley, Mary A.	30 01
181500	Ross, Charles	98 00
184012	Ritchie, Maggie B.	70 07
184287	Reese, John H., trustee	191 67
185012	Ragan, Annie	116 62
189570	Reed, Ettie H.	206 04
191767	Russell, Rev. Robert M., trustee	156 73
193684	Roberts, Rosanna M.	1,764 34
194273	Rouser, Rachel	140 38
262116	Reeves, Franklyn C.	701 47
262742	Richards, Lutellas	113 26
363389	Richardson, Ida	53 15
268678	Ryan, Annie	39 70
270999	Rectanus, Sadie	153 54
331716	Roundtree, Mary	432 96
238869	Roberts, Emma J.	1,413 35
240357	Ramsey, Daniel S.	35 88
249555	Reed, Alice B.	120 19
250041	Roller, Mollie	157 39
293267	Roeper, Alice M., trustee	27 25
295501	Russo, Ferunata	250 03
296451	Ruzan, Peter	287 15
296959	Rice, Annie	51 21
303133	Ryan, Lizzie	386 63
322156	Rush, Matilda	57 15
323363	Ritz, Chester	90 94
325527	Robinson, Mary A.	1,146 16
111670	Rimen, Bertha, trustee	437 45
114705	Rectanus, Frank	54 44
115736	Robb, Bridget	77 39
130913	Richey, Agnes, trustee	32 29
141687	Roberts, John M., trustee	25 58
141732	Reid, David	1,302 55
146731	Rutter, Mary	1,633 12
149506	Reynolds, Wm.	48 98
155196	Robinson, Richard	16 35
156976	Rome, Anna B.	134 69
160298	Roak, James Greer, trustee	687 54
162205	Robinson, Mary	400 03
163868	Retberg, Lizzie M.	527 56
164726	Richmond, Fannie G.	20 66
196344	Rogers, Annie E., trustee	45 99
199385	Roberts, Emma R.	17 91
203946	Rogers, Nora	158 54
204725	Ruddy, John	182 63
204794	Roose, Oella C., trustee	224 55
206690	Ramsey, Robert, Jr., trustee	17 44
206691	Ramsey, Robert, Jr., trustee	17 44
208673	Rusha, George E.	32 95
209304	Roycroft, Roberta S., trustee	18 11
210860	Rafferty, Mary	20 90
203520	Reedy, Lizzie	194 14

S.

166941	Smith, Annie	326 65
167396	Speer, John D., trustee	70 45
171367	Shook, Addison A.	222 52
171953	Sterling, Fannie	1,507 34
172806	Simmons, William S.	100 71
173367	Sonn, Susannah	987 81
174393	Stuckeman, Sophia, trustee	45 55
174411	Spechhalz, Josephina	426 70
174850	Schott, Arthur C. V., trustee	29 54
176833	Siegwarth, Chas. F., trustee	40 33
176834	Siegwarth, Chas. F., trustee	40 33
221949	Scull, Sarah S.	1,360 53
222527	Sweeney, Maggie T.	445 19
223839	Scott, Mary A.	306 09
226927	Smith, Charles E., trustee	100 14
228501	Sword, Alexander, trustee	29 87
281613	Stephens, Annie	116 96
283055	Schenk, Matilda H.	90 39
283509	Stroszeneuther, Barbara	91 50
286185	Scott, Samuel S., trustee	38 45
286621	Sedlecky, Antoni	1,802 96
286894	Simpson, Martha B.	21 67
288964	Siletto, Maria	100 58
289051	Shoylin, Mike, trustee	64 69

289052	Shovlin, Mike, trustee	64 69
289053	Shovlin, Mike, trustee	64 69
289054	Shovlin, Mike, trustee	64 68
289499	Sullivan, Ellie	265 39
290196	Sherer, Clyde Crawford	30 47
290581	Snyder, Lizzie	134 09
173592	Skoines, Catharine	140 30
211384	Shultz, Harman	552 02
213206	Schafer, Mathilda	1,022 70
214269	Schmitz, Charles E., trustee	25 75
214548	Schwartz, Jennie, trustee	85 05
216254	Shillito, Jos. R.	54 93
216486	Smith, Philip W.	1,025 12
218838	Scott, Robert A.	1,682 66
219601	Smith, Caroline	413 89
219700	Schrock, Agatha	229 02
253517	Sweda, Mihal	63 32
255161	Scott, Lloyd F.	50 67
256480	Sargent, Harry	22 49
256484	Small, Ellie Mechling	97 16
256563	Smith, Emma D.	25 64
257357	Sullivan, Margaret	121 99
259270	Schacke, Rosalie, trustee	31 70
260009	Stewart, Dan	1,141 51
260892	Stauffer, Anne Reichert, tr.	89 82
275686	Solsberg, Eli	77 75
276003	Stewart, Etta M.	328 15
276391	Stauffer, Anne Reichert, tr.	56 05
276787	Schuck, Henry P.	114 78
277231	Stark, Charles	27 89
277398	Stanelis, Dominiks	87 87
311120	Seyfried, Joseph	192 01
313539	Smith, Vera M.	149 98
314337	Stemm, Mike	583 17
320700	Steiner, Ada	492 54
7962	Seiler, Philippina	40 23
22863	Sillman, Richard	23 00
29980	Simpson, Benjamin L.	20 04
32638	Smith, Bessie	7,050 56
37380	Schuppert, Clara	4,636 81
37584	Spinks, Mary	301 32
41160	Stroup, Estella M., trustee	14 16
42886	Snyder, Mary E.	24 20
44304	Stroup, Estella M., trustee	24 62
45164	Stuck, Gillim C.	28 90
47779	Schaleer, John A.	1,860 43
49665	Shine, Patrick	631 31
50028	Steenson, Thomas K.	82 05
50940	Smith, Jno. K., trustee	15 85
50941	Smith, Jno. K., trustee	15 43
53637	Schussler, Ludwika	998 27
57780	Smith, Horace P., trustee	37 07
58699	Shriver, Wm. R.	736 65
63239	Sands, William M.	47 01
66278	Swaney, Jane	430 27
68989	Stone, Maggie, trustee	64 72
70693	Smith, Beckie J.	14 74
75562	Smith, John K., trustee	11 89
82110	Sands, Jean S., trustee	222 27
82111	Sands, Jean S.	29 92
83807	Shields, Maggie	243 88
85590	Soisson, Charles	504 72
86110	Stucke, Agnes	131 61
88766	Schneller, Daniel	11 74
88893	Sexton, John	183 74
90037	Scott, Elizabeth	81 72
94793	Snyder, Julia A.	275 81
106989	Swisshelm, Wm.	418 65
108564	Shanahan, Margaret	11 47
110872	Sullivan, Michael A.	25 47
181019	Spinks, Alex. R.	364 79
181882	Stewart, Jean M., trustee	65 15
185286	Scherf, Martin, executor	25 25
187898	Schuster, John	1,176 79
189060	Stevenson, James B., trustee	115 17
193186	Scott, Lizzie F.	117 18
264591	Sapp, Sam, trustee	21 73
265307	Saylor, Elizabeth	62 56
266966	Steinrok, Adelaide G.	31 16
266967	Steinrok, Adelaide G., tr.	88 80
266969	Sutch, Minnie R., trustee	108 27
267665	Steiner, Harry E., trustee	20 28
267772	Soltis, Mike	18 20
270937	Smith, Dealia, trustee	21 15
331685	Stark, Fred M.	162 36
261992	Scott, Edith	266 25
231229	Scully, Bernard	661 83
233066	Steel, Margaret	333 84
233265	Small, Emily	25 06
236406	Schlanger, Harry	16 21
241966	Smith, Dealia, trustee	23 26
242087	Schilling, John	399 87
242946	Stanton, Lottie	566 67
243914	Stuck, Betsy	1,920 72
248071	Scott, Harry C.	38 00
291010	Sullivan, Jerry L.	434 08
291570	Schiavone, Vincenzo	98 46
293531	Smith, William J.	689 16
293826	Stewart, Jessie	248 88
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	612 36
297273	Stewart, Ida A., trustee	75 28
300482	Shuck, William C.	51 02
300972	Senko, Mike	564 41
301180	Schenck, Harry D.	237 40
301492	Smith, Robt. S., trustee	382 90
302019	Sanonis, Stan	247 81
303521	Staniek, Alice	132 18
305454	Sproul, Harriet W.	248 06
305562	Savage, Anna V.	221 57
305627	Stucky, Pauline Lemmer	67 01
305991	Sabol, Meri	1,065 57
325258	Szimenis, Justinas	780 76
3030176	Smith, Rachel C.	299 83
144471	Smith, Lizzie	72 86
114484	Shane, Catherine E.	661 99
114721	Schulz, Frederick	1,527 09
130064	Shaddle, Ida E.	210 62
131551	Shepherd, Lottie	134 49
131980	Singer, Wm. H., Jr.	8 34
133572	Spratt, Martha J.	154 49
135114	Schondelmeyer, John J.	1,814 55
135520	Simes, Abram	13 64
136800	Sullivan, Katie	19 65
141262	Shireman, Margaret A.	360 86
141365	Schreiner, Edward	18 87
149354	Stevenson, Lena	194 63
150760	Stofiel, Lillian McC., trustee	38 30
151011	Scott, Gilmore	3,309 47
152094	Snyder, John A.	56 95
154976	Saltz, Mary	18 93
157423	Salmon, Mary	3,181 15
161053	Scaife, Annie H., trustee	690 47
163684	Stevenson, James B., trustee	168 35
163685	Stevenson, James B., trustee	124 38
164259	Stewart, Aggie	1,242 42
164380	Sutton, Will L.	10 02
196214	Schultz, John	2,857 65
197016	Schier, Julius	25 35
198595	Soisson, John F., trustee	241 41
199583	Stamm, Wm. H.	246 71
200223	Smith, Jennie	268 37
200705	Snively, Maria E.	39 70
200720	Schwartz, Carrie M.	1,104 16
201316	Sautter, Geo. J.	31 83
203332	Slack, David, trustee	13 58
203827	Sullivan, Bridget	216 76
207960	Simpson, John C.	14 11
209082	Shilling, Ida H., trustee	41 74
210752	Smyers, Lizzie	66 63
326368	Sztahovik, Palin	345 08
327840	Sullivan, Thos. P.	114 03
329872	Stanley, Mary	192 50
132879	Spect, Wm. T., executor	59 85
198899	Steele, Andrew C., trustee	21 68

T.

170040	Tucci, C. Dominick	22 15
175492	Thomas, Sallie	314 02
175880	Templeton, Annie	35 98
180450	Taylor, Lester Wayne	19 92
223418	Thompson, Maria, trustee	103 47
227374	Thompson, Newton H.	179 20
281904	Tozer, Charles M.	143 26
286270	Tinna, Mary L.	171 10
213060	Taylor, Thomas	43 28
218825	Turner, Rebecca J.	17 30

220837	Tennie, Gottfried, trustee	45 46
52882	Troppman, Anna	113 31
254336	Truiks, Frank	612 21
256121	Thomas, David	312 51
272515	Townsend, Martha	144 52
277630	Timblin, Della M.	31 50
279145	Thomas, Franklin P., Jr., trustee	43 45
280327	Thomas, Albert J.	1,418 69
316623	Thompson, Annie	125 60
21122	Thomas, William H.	16 24
30028	Todd, Wm. J.	77 54
46228	Theis, Matilda	45 62
63033	Thomas, Richard L.	13 75
75470	Thomsen, Elizabeth	51 50
89151	Turgett, George	37 28
181271	Thompson, Rosa	21 53
181309	Thompson, Agnes	507 16
187373	Taggart, Jane B., trustee	56 78
190251	Thompson, Anna	2,894 53
195588	Tierney, Mary	123 82
262885	Tobin, Markle	788 28
269798	Toole, Mary	381 63
270715	Trimble, John G., trustee	59 90
236885	Thompson, Sarah	77 44
241807	Tyree, Frances	467 70
250485	Tyler, Hattie A.	785 56
291968	Tinney, Minta, trustee	26 39
294860	Tuttle, Florence C.	49 77
298340	Taylor, Matilda	30 00
298597	Taylor, Edward	165 49
299040	Tysinger, Anna	39 63
300692	Tracy, Barbara C.	66 42
325279	Tanney, Sarah J.	71 57
128288	Tieman, Samuel S.	852 62
148416	Thomas, Jane	222 29
151093	Thalimer, H. Edward	3,117 53
164523	Thompson, Isadore E.	133 63
198895	Tener, Francis J., trustee	36 40
307173	Tomik, Ali	597 50
310769	Treanor, Nellie	79 14
328124	Tedasz, Wilim	165 60
330399	Teliska, John	108 91
117751	Teece, George, administrator	61 60

U.

308979	Ubanas, Juzef	286 52
330763	Umstead, Sarah J. McG.	86 85
107105	Uptegraff, Alexander G.	71 87

V.

176749	Very, Frank W., trustee	19 48
252935	Vitucci, Guiseppe	439 45
279112	Vandersaal, Carolyn E.	71 80
280112	Vaughan, Margareth	583 17
82178	Vogt, John	49 04
184722	Vogel, Christina C.	137 21
192942	Van Leer, Rose	66 89
237397	Vladislovi, Antony	23 69
240454	Valentine, Minnie	35 16
293736	Vadocz, Mitro	990 77
116205	Velte, William	673 06
116531	Vogel, Frederick	562 52
154194	Vandergrift, Elizabeth, trustee	68 77
154195	Vandergrift, Elizabeth, trustee	62 86
328840	Valalik, Endi	437 28

W.

167149	Whitehouse, William	2,028 26
173820	Welsh, Jennie	31 30
180928	Williams, Maggie	310 71
221922	Wilson, Alonzo L.	112 32
223121	Weber, Dare F., trustee	69 61
223924	Wickham, Walter M.	835 41
224125	Wood, Maggie C.	110 50
225263	Weir, Anna E., trustee	196 37
226962	Weller, Mary Eva	642 22
227718	Wayland, Mary L.	47 49
227750	Ware, Mamie	39 29
227966	Weller, Lucy	72 88
228795	Wilsher, Wm., Jr., trustee	31 00
229220	Ward, Annie	145 76
229696	White, Margaret	45 92
282466	Wallace, Jennie	983 25
282712	Wesley, Frank	29 05
284349	Wallace, Elizabeth R.	154 69
285078	Wiley, Martha A.	541 20
285822	Welsh, Maurice	254 60
285858	Watson, Samantha	520 90
286635	Washington, John A.	121 43
288617	Wasko, Paul	248 26
290554	White, William R.	591 09
282543	White, Mary	3,364 74
211262	Watson, Martha B.	127 80
213337	Wainwright, Samuel J., Jr., trustee	174 21
213338	Wainwright, Samuel J., Jr., trustee	174 21
215229	Walter, William	693 29
272399	Wimmer, Fanie	35 40
273538	Werner, Justus H.	716 25
277125	Wemkranz, Annie	87 86
278116	Wheeler, Lizzie	1,325 32
314519	Williams, Thos. H.	33 15
314987	Williams, Catherine G.	116 49
316084	Wood, Katherine	55 20
317034	Werner, Fred	117 85
317058	Werner, John	117 85
317123	Wise, Mary	1,179 39
319110	Whelan, James	203 61
14735	Wachob, Thompson, trustee	27 11
15184	Whitehead, Mary	20 02
17723	Walthour, Anna M.	6,926 52
21384	Wilson, Clifford R.	103 80
22946	Williams, Charles H.	22 93
25769	Weisley, Harry, trustee	28 17
29025	Wilson, Henry	67 38
35115	Welphy, Jane	24 34
45603	Wilson, Agnes	510 60
46497	Wilson, Wm. P.	18 48
55313	Wines, Thomas	17 21
58949	White, Wm.	2,197 19
63701	Wilson, Isabella	85 41
71741	Williams, Annie E.	589 41
71814	Wilson, Ada I.	33 31
73643	Walter, Amelia	191 84
74392	Wilson, Laura A.	30 12
74940	Wilson, Anna M.	713 42
83152	Ward, Geo. W.	2,831 68
84383	Whiting, Mary A.	24 87
84579	Wagner, A. B., executor	256 42
86023	Wall, James B.	38 42
87395	Whiteley, Alfred	15 78
88723	Wilson, Lizzie J.	143 70
88815	Wallace, Camilla	200 49
89313	Winfield, Fannie K. McK.	72 24
90421	Williams, Samuel D.	16 56
97625	Weber, Charley	415 34
98879	Wolff, Gottfried	17 81
101040	Winter, William	1,003 81
103395	Wright, Mary A.	111 22
107947	Wheeler, Maggie	838 24
108107	Williams, Henry	11 10
109598	Waldburger, John A.	71 55
184886	Williams, Edmond	35 30
187151	Watters, Octavina L.	95 59
192172	Whitehill, Catherine, trustee	108 87
264044	Waiczis, George	381 59
264319	Walker, James Wood, trustee	49 33
264770	Ward, Jessie, trustee	81 00
264809	Wagner, Elizabeth, trustee	44 44
265701	Wick, John	649 56
266425	Whitehouse, Rachel	240 32
269809	Wilson, Mary	159 25
47946	Worthington, Albert	42 46
235757	Wurthner, Annie	31 86
240477	Wery, Alfred	416 80
241219	White, Leita	193 87
243962	Walker, Emma G.	321 03
247674	Walker, Emilie Grace	518 71
249049	White, David F., trustee	23 69
296836	Watt, Araballa, trustee	76 95
298960	Ward, Lizzie	117 12
300250	Ward, Frank	80 16
324054	Ward, Catherine, trustee	56 47
111493	Waldron, Reuben O.	3,202 81
114102	Wilson, Anna M.	197 81
121273	Wheeler, Louisa	22 64
122930	Williams, Alma	280 05
128553	Whitehead, Edward G., trustee	122 45
139902	Woernli, Anna Maria	11 35

141799	Whitehouse, Frank H.	329 36
142185	Wasseman, Rose	1,347 92
146345	Walker, Margaret A.	1,245 04
150462	Wohlgemuth, Charles	23 89
155243	Winniski, Charles	29 37
160118	Winterberger, Nicholas J., trustee	70 07
160589	West, Fannie C.	11 56
196244	Winter, Margaret K.	1,098 33
199984	Wilson, Grace, administratrix	26 92
205212	Williams, Thos. J., trustee	41 67
206259	Williams, Emma	69 67
206608	Wood, Washington, Jr.	900 19
307761	Walowska, Mary	61 47
309[illegible]	Wagner, Mary Jane	128 33

Y.

223227	Yuell, Anna L., trustee	44 84
227812	Yonik, Peter	1,116 92
281804	Yuszku, Mikoden	72 60
53509	Young, Sarah J.	703 74
100982	Yoest, Lorenz	2,037 00
269873	Yatowski, Wiktor	148 19
332258	Young, Isobel M.	198 20
295531	Yellig, May E.	115 53
322835	Youngst, Lena	56 80
132586	Young, Mariam T.	33 85
140837	Young, Betsy M.	741 38
164244	Young, Lou	10 02

Z.

282593	Zamenty, Kazimir	243 11
299245	Zawatska, Annie	517 42
304879	Zameitz, Alexander	41 52
325379	Zocatelli, William	114 66
329841	Zoalesak, Stif	436 53

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1913.

REPORT OF THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 5th, 1913.

Required by resolution adopted by the House of Representatives January 22nd, 1913.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Representatives, January 22nd, 1913.

Whereas, The State Highway Commissioner has filed no report of the conduct of the State Highway Department since last session of the General Assembly, and

Whereas, Large sums of public moneys have been appropriated to and expended by that Department since the last published report of said Department, and

Whereas, It is essential that this House should have full knowledge of the operations of this Department, in order that it may be enabled to consider intelligently legislative matters affecting said department;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby required to forthwith furnish to this House full, complete and detailed information as follows:

(a) An itemized statement of the expenditures of the appropriation made by Act of 1911.

(b) A complete statement of all contracts let by the said Department since the date of the last published report, giving the name of the contractor and setting forth the location of the roads or other improvement, the amount of work done and payments therefor.

(c) The number of miles of roads constructed, the amount paid therefor and the portion thereof, if any, paid by counties and townships, and also

(d) A full report of the work and operations of the said department, including a detailed statement of all moneys expended for salaries, expenses of all kinds and costs of maintaining said department, together with a list of the names of all officers and employes thereof and the compensation received by each.

STATE HIGHWAY FUND

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, JUNE 1, 1911 TO JAN. 1, 1913.

To The Honorable George E. Alter, Speaker,
And the Members of The House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1913.

Sirs:—In pursuance of your resolution of date January 22, 1913, I submit herewith a report as of date January 1, 1913. Inasmuch as the fiscal year of the Highway Department closes on May 31, of each year, and as the Annual Report is regularly made at that time, I have included in this report full details of the expenditures of the Department between the dates of June 1, 1911, and January 1, 1913.

This report is submitted to you herewith, and attached hereto are schedules showing detailed statements of expenditures and work done by the Department under all contracts, and divided so as to show the district and county in which the work was performed. The report also includes the administration, surveying, construction and maintenance, and the statements of all material, supplies, machinery and equipment purchased. In the fore part of these schedules is shown a summarized statement of each appropriation, showing the total appropriation, and the charges as at January 1, 1913, made against the same, as follows:—

SCHEDULE "A-1"—Covers the contracts in force between the above dates, and includes the maintenance contracts on which the work was done by the Department contractors, furnishing labor and equipment on a percentage basis, the material for which was purchased by the Department. It is itemized under the following heads: The county and township in which the work was done, the route number, the contractor's name, the date of the execution of the contract, the amount of the contract, the amount paid January 1, 1913, the cost of advertising, the length contracted for and the percentage of work completed.

SCHEDULE "A-2"—Is a report covering the expense of surveying and plotting the various Highway Routes designated in the Act of May 31, 1911, together with general engineering expense of the roads at present under construction. This schedule is in detail as to cost per mile for surveying and plotting for each route.

SCHEDULE "A-3"—Is a statement of maintenance expense, and shows the route number, the counties, the total mileage of the route, and the mileage worked by the Highway Department's maintenance forces in each county; the number of men and teams employed, the amount of money expended for labor and material, and a total maintenance cost of each route.

SCHEDULE "A-4"—Is a statement of the costs of surveying, plotting and printing the maps of the various counties of the State.

SCHEDULE "A-5"—Is a statement of the purchase of equipment, machinery and tools.

SCHEDULE "A-6"—Is a statement of Departmental Expenses.

SCHEDULE "A-7"—Is a statement of maintenance work done by the County Commissioners, in which the counties shared the costs.

SCHEDULE "B"—State-aid Fund, Act of 1911, shows the county, township and application number, the name of the contractor, the date of the contract, the amount paid as of January 1, 1913, the length contracted, and the percentage of work completed.

SCHEDULE "C"—Covers the State-aid Fund, Act of 1907 and 1909, and is in same detail as Schedule "B."

SCHEDULE "D"—Is a statement of the Cumberland Road Fund Appropriation, and is in detail as Schedule "B" and "C."

SCHEDULE "E"—Shows the expenditures under the appropriation for all Experiments and Tests.

SCHEDULE "F"—Is a detailed statement of Expenditures of the Traveling Expense Fund.

SCHEDULE "G"—Shows detailed statement of Expenditures of Contingent Fund appropriation.

SCHEDULE "H"—Shows detail expenditures of the Automobile Contingent Fund appropriation.

Attached herewith also find a list of the employes of this Department, which includes the permanent forces and the persons temporarily employed in the central offices and the various division offices.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD M. BIGELOW,
State Highway Commissioner.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION.

January 15, 1913,

Name.	Position.	Location.	County from Which Appointed.
Edward M. Bigelow,	Commissioner,	State Highway Dept.,	Allegheny.
Joseph W. Hunter,	First Deputy,	State Highway Dept.,	Montgomery.
E. A. Jones,	Second Deputy,	State Highway Dept.,	Lackawanna.
Wm. R. Main,	Auditor,	State Highway Dept.,	Allegheny.
Samuel D. Foster,	Chief Engineer,	State Highway Dept.,	Allegheny.
Willis Whited,	Bridge Engineer,	State Highway Dept.,	Allegheny.
G. A. Albright,	Supt. of Highways,	Middlesex,	Cumberland.
M. K. Burgner,	Supt. of Highways,	Chambersburg,	Franklin.
Robert Black,	Supt. of Highways,	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
Wm. Bodmer,	Supt. of Highways,	Wilkes-Barre,	Luzerne.
M. E. Brenner,	Supt. of Highways,	Witmer,	Lancaster.
N. O. Brownlee,	Supt. of Highways,	Taylorstown,	Washington.
E. Leo Coveny,	Supt. of Highways,	Everett,	Bedford.
R. D. Dietrich,	Supt. of Highways,	Allentown,	Lehigh.
G. F. Endsley,	Supt. of Highways,	Somerfield,	Somerset.
C. B. Ent,	Supt. of Highways,	Bloomsburg,	Columbia.
C. C. Ferguson,	Supt. of Highways,	Butler,	Butler.
T. C. Frame,	Supt. of Highways,	Warren,	Warren.
J. Henry Geer,	Supt. of Highways,	New Brighton,	Beaver.
Thomas Green,	Supt. of Highways,	York Haven,	York.
F. D. Gross,	Supt. of Highways,	Thompsontown,	Juniata.
Ernest Harvey,	Supt. of Highways,	Woodbourne,	Bucks.
W. H. Hatfield,	Supt. of Highways,	Mansfield,	Tioga.
W. L. Hite,	Supt. of Highways,	Sewickley,	Allegheny.
G. D. Jenkins,	Supt. of Highways,	Hickory,	Washington.
G. O. Lindley,	Supt. of Highways,	St. Marys,	Elk.
T. J. McCullough,	Supt. of Highways,	Towanda,	Bradford.
L. H. Marsh,	Supt. of Highways,	Wampum,	Lawrence.
C. E. Meals,	Supt. of Highways,	Kittanning,	Armstrong.
W. D. Meyers,	Supt. of Highways,	Bellefonte,	Centre.
E. R. Musser,	Supt. of Highways,	Tyrone,	Blair.
T. H. Myers,	Supt. of Highways,	Ashville,	Cambria.
J. M. Owens,	Supt. of Highways,	Strattonville,	Clarion.
W. H. Pascoe,	Supt. of Highways,	Allentown,	Lehigh.
J. R. Pechin,	Supt. of Highways,	West Chester,	Chester.
Willis K. Rees,	Supt. of Highways,	Rendham,	Lackawanna.
O. T. Rounds,	Supt. of Highways,	Uniondale,	Susquehanna.
T. A. Schoonmaker,	Supt. of Highways,	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
I. J. Seiler,	Supt. of Highways,	Selinsgrove,	Snyder.
A. A. Sellers,	Supt. of Highways,	Wayne,	Delaware.
L. H. Sherwood,	Supt. of Highways,	Meadville,	Crawford.
C. E. Sterner,	Supt. of Highways,	Pottsville,	Schuylkill.
H. B. Stevens,	Supt. of Highways,	Uniontown,	Fayette.
R. M. Sutton,	Supt. of Highways,	Franklin,	Venango.
C. F. Sweney,	Supt. of Highways,	Clearfield,	Clearfield.
C. P. Walter,	Supt. of Highways,	Harrisburg,	Dauphin.
H. L. Wilder,	Supt. of Highways,	Annville,	Lebanon.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION—Continued.

January 15, 1913.

Name.	Position.	Location.	County from Which Appointed.
A. E. Wilkinson,	Supt. of Highways,	Williamsport,	Lycoming.
W. R. Wolfinger,	Supt. of Highways,	Norristown,	Montgomery.
A. M. Wonder,	Supt. of Highways,	Indiana,	Indiana.
L. G. Youngs,	Supt. of Highways,	North East,	Erie.
G. H. Biles,	Assistant Engineer,	State Highway Dept.,	Philadelphia.
A. W. Burk,	Assistant Engineer,	Pittsburgh,	Allegheny.
A. S. Clay,	Assistant Engineer,	Bloomsburg,	Philadelphia.
H. W. Claybaugh,	Assistant Engineer,	Franklin,	Venango.
W. F. Cressman,	Assistant Engineer,	Philadelphia,	Bucks.
E. S. Frey,	Assistant Engineer,	York,	York.
J. T. Gephart, Jr.,	Assistant Engineer,	Clearfield,	Clearfield.
C. W. Hardt,	Assistant Engineer,	State Highway Dept.,	Cumberland.
S. W. Jackson,	Assistant Engineer,	Wellsboro,	Crawford.
G. C. Langenheim,	Assistant Engineer,	Allentown,	Allegheny.
C. S. Lemon,	Assistant Engineer,	Hollidaysburg,	Blair.
J. I. Riegel,	Assistant Engineer,	Scranton,	Lackawanna.
O. K. Taylor, Jr.,	Assistant Engineer,	Washington,	Washington.
W. A. Wynn,	Assistant Engineer,	Warren,	Warren.
G. H. Elsenhans,	Chief Draftsman,	State Highway Dept.,	Montgomery.
G. A. Fink,	Asst. Draftsman,	State Highway Dept.,	Dauphin.
G. M. Oves,	Asst. Draftsman,	State Highway Dept.,	Dauphin.
R. C. Benedict,	Asst. Draftsman,	State Highway Dept.,	Erie.
C. P. Strum,	Asst. Draftsman,	State Highway Dept.,	Allegheny.
L. F. Neefe,	Chief Clerk,	State Highway Dept.,	Potter.
A. C. Frankel,	Clerk,	State Highway Dept.,	Allegheny.
J. H. Smith,	Clerk,	State Highway Dept.,	Lancaster.
H. B. Halfpenny,	Clerk,	State Highway Dept.,	Dauphin.
W. T. Scheffer,	Clerk,	State Highway Dept.,	Dauphin.
B. I. McClure,	Stenographer,	State Highway Dept.,	Dauphin.
T. Glen Myer,	Stenographer,	State Highway Dept.,	Erie.
N. L. Keller,	Stenographer,	State Highway Dept.,	Dauphin.
A. J. Hoover,	Stenographer,	State Highway Dept.,	Cumberland.
G. J. Hellerman,	Bookkeeper,	State Highway Dept.,	Montgomery.
N. A. Kellow,	Bookkeeper,	State Highway Dept.,	Lackawanna.

STATEMENT.

Showing positions created by the Sproul Road Law, monthly compensation, moneys expended from June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913; also the amount required to June 1, 1913, together with an estimated balance of $32,590.09 to be returned to the State Treasury Department on June 1, 1913.

Position.	Monthly salary.	Expended from June 1, 1911, to Jan. 1, 1913.	Required for Period Jan. 1, 1913, to June 1, 1913.	Total Amount Expended and Required.	Appropriation June 1, 1911, to June 1, 1913.
Commissioner,	$666 2-3	$12,666 67	$3,333 33	$16,000 00	$288,800 00
First Deputy,	500	9,500 00	2,500 00	12,000 00	.....
Second Deputy,	500	8,500 00	2,500 00	11,000 00	.....
Auditor,	250	4,000 00	1,250 00	5,250 00	.....
Chief Engineer,	583 1-3	10,500 00	2,916 67	13,416 67	.....
Bridge Engineer,	300	4,500 00	1,500 00	6,000 00	.....
Superintendents,	125	44,109 89	31,250 00	75,359 89	.....
Assistant Engineers,	200	55,500 00	15,000 00	70,500 00	.....
Chief Draftsman,	200	2,600 00	1,000 00	3,600 00	.....
Assistant Draftsman,	150	11,100 00	3,000 00	14,100 00	.....
Chief Clerk,	200	3,800 00	1,000 00	4,800 00	.....
Clerks,	100	7,200 00	2,000 00	9,200 00	.....
Stenographers,	100	7,383 34	2,000 00	9,383 34	.....
Book-keepers,	133 1-3	4,266 68	1,333 33	5,600 01	.....
Total,	.....	$185,626 58	$70,583 33	$256,209 91	256,209 91
Estimated balance to be returned to State Treasury, June 1, 1913,	.....	.....	.....	.....	$32,590 09

MAIN OFFICE—EXTRA CLERKS TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
R. C. McQuate,	Stenographer,	$83 33	State Highway Dept.
H. F. Heisey,	Stenographer,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
C. M. Johnson,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
J. W. Snedden,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
Geo. H. Schmidt,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept
H. A. Douglas,	Blueprint Operator,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
G. A. Barclay,	Inspector of signs,	150 00	Pittsburgh office.
A. L. Millbach,	Clerk to G. A. B.,	75 00	Pittsburgh office.
James Rea,	Mechanician,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
John H. Baker,	Messenger,	83 33	State Highway Dept.

STATEMENT.

Showing the amount expended from State Highway Fund to January 1, 1913, for payment of salaries for clerks temporarily employed in the main office.

	Monthly salary.	Expended from June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.
Asphalt Superintendent,	$200 00	$1,000 00
Supt. of Signs,	150 00	2,400 00
Clerks,	100 00	2,500 00
Clerks,	83 1-3	321 40
Clerks,	75 00	337 50
Mechanicians,	100 00	2,000 00
		$11,458 90

AUTOMOBILE DIVISION.

(There are no specific positions provided for either in the Sproul Road Law or the Automobile Act. Salaries are paid from the appropriation made for contingent expenses of the Automobile Division.)

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
Thos. C. Boyd,	Registrar,	$150 00	State Highway Dept.
Wm. M. Patty,	Stenographer,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
S. R. Weaver,	Stenographer,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
H. H. McLees,	Clerk,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
G. C. McCahan,	Clerk,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
H. W. Miller,	Clerk,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
H. C. Holloway,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
N. L. Yarnall,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
H. A. Gunderman,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
Philip D. Jamison,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
J. S. Black,	Stenographer,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
A. S. Deeter,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
F. M. Gray,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
H. S. Harbaugh,	Messenger,	65 00	State Highway Dept.

TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED.

H. F. Buffington,	Clerk,	$83 33	State Highway Dept.
E. Donald Neefe,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
J. J. Hargest, Jr.,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
F. B. Boileau,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
W. H. Charters,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
F. A. Sales,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
J. C. McCarrell,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
Aug. Wildman,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.

STATEMENT.

Showing payments made to employes of the Automobile Division of the State Highway Department to January 1, 1913. These salaries are paid from the appropriation made for contingent expenses of the Automobile Division.

	Monthly salary.	Expended from June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.
Registrar,	$150 00	$2,850 00
Stenographers,	100 00	3,800 00
Stenographers,	83 1-3	883 34
Clerks,	100 00	4,600 00
Clerks,	83 1-3	13,186 48
Clerks,	65 00	910 00
Clerks,	50 00	250 00
		$26,479 82

MAIN OFFICE DRAUGHTING ROOM TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED.
GEORGE H. ELSENHANS, CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
C. W. Erisman,	Draftsman,	$100 00	State Highway Dept.
I. K. Norris,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
Mervin Slaybaugh,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
Geo. R. Logan,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
H. G. Wilson,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
C. K. Simmers,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
Thos. Reddington,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
A. S. Rambo,	Draftsman,	75 00	State Highway Dept.
C. S. Landis,	Draftsman,	75 00	State Highway Dept.
C. T. Fisher,	Draftsman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.
J. M. Stroup,	Draftsman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.

MAIN OFFICE—BRIDGE DIVISION TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED.
WILLIS WHITE, BRIDGE ENGINEER.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
G. C. Campbell,	Draftsman,	$100 00	State Highway Dept
H. D. Buckwalter,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
G. L. Sollenberger,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
W. P. Hartigan,	Transitman,	90 00	State Highway Dept.

DIVISION OFFICES.

The permanent employees in each Division Office comprise one clerk, two draftsmen and six members of construction corps; the balance of the employes here listed are temporarily employed on map work or as inspectors, as provided for in the Sproul Road Law.

JOHN T. GEPHART, JR., ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF CENTRE, CLEARFIELD, CLINTON AND INDIANA.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
H. R. Hershey,	Chief of Construction,	$125 00	Clearfield.
J. C. Shaw,	Draftsman,	100 00	Clearfield.
W. M. deBerard,	Draftsman,	100 00	Clearfield.
F. W. Dodge,	Draftsman,	00 00	Clearfield.
W. O. Bennett,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Clearfield.
G. C. Crawford,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Clearfield.
H. E. Jenks,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Clearfield.
R. G. Harnish,	Transitman,	90 00	Clearfield.
C. R. Crawford,	Transitman,	90 00	Clearfield.
C. D. McClure,	Transitman,	90 00	Clearfield.
C. H. Buckius,	Transitman,	90 00	Clearfield.
D. C. Lefevre,	Transitman,	90 00	Clearfield.
E. L. Hershey,	Levelman,	83 33	Clearfield.
J. B. Cardon,	Stenographer,	83 33	Clearfield.
C. H. Harrison,	Draftsman,	75 00	Clearfield.
W. F. Hoyt,	Draftsman,	75 00	Clearfield.
A. L. Myers,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
A. Z. Wolf,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
J. L. Stewart,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
H. M. Dorwart,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
T. P. Schelling,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
E. M. Herr,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
A. F. Stear,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
S. A. Bachman,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
P. H. McGarvey,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
W. N. Todd,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
Jas. C. Mullen,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
J. M. Chase,	Chainman,	65 00	Clearfield.
J. K. Heinitsh,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.
J. A. McLain,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.
Robt. M. Bruce,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.
G. M. Trainer,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.
G. M. Purvis,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.
Arthur Stitt,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.
T. M. Dunkle,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.
W. I. Leech,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.
Ralph Volpe,	Rodman,	55 00	Clearfield.
R. M. Hershey,	Rodman,	55 00	Clearfield.
W. K. McCullough,	Axeman,	55 00	Clearfield.

GEORGE H. BILES, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 2, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF DAUPHIN, JUNIATA, LEBANON, MIFFLIN AND PERRY.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
D. C. Stackpole,	Chief of Construction,	$125 00	State Highway Dept.
George S. Mish,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highawy Dept.
G. T. Loehner,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highawy Dept.
G. P. Samson,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
E. L. Clemmer,	Inspector,	150 00	State Highway Dept.
J. F. Patterson,	Inspector,	90 00	State Highway Dept.
Geo. W. Dunkle,	Inspector,	90 00	State Highway Dept.
E. M. Best,	Inspector,	90 00	State Highway Dept.
H. Biles,	Transitman,	90 00	State Highway Dept.
C. W. Wretman,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
C. R. Orndorff,	Levelman,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
W. H. Mann,	Chainman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.
J. K. Tomlinson,	Chainman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.
E. V. Keeler,	Rodman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.

ARTHUR S. CLAY, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF COLUMBIA, LUZERNE, MONTOUR, NORTHUMBERLAND, SNYDER AND UNION.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
W. L. Butler,	Chief of Construction,	$125 00	Bloomsburg.
R. A. McCachran,	Draftsman,	100 00	Bloomsburg.
F. E. Colony,	Inspector,	100 00	Bloomsburg.
R. Hand,	Inspector,	95 00	Bloomsburg.
James Bonner,	Inspector,	95 00	Bloomsburg.
R. H. Hammond,	Inspector,	95 00	Bloomsburg.
M. J. Flynn,	Inspector,	95 00	Bloomsburg.
B. F. McLaughlin,	Transitman,	90 00	Bloomsburg.
G. B. Spangler,	Transitman,	90 00	Bloomsburg.
J. D. Atkinson,	Transitman,	90 00	Bloomsburg.
F. Harper,	Transitman,	90 00	Bloomsburg.
W. R. Gordon,	Levelman,	83 33	Bloomsburg.
A. L. McCarthy,	Levelman,	83 33	Bloomsburg.
B. M. Africa,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
S. H. Diemer,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
M. F. Lavelle,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
John Goff,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
C. E. Johnson,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
R. G. Rinker,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
A. W. Longaker,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
R. C. Scott,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
P. Mather,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
A. W. Tait,	Chainman,	65 00	Bloomsburg.
E. M. Oman,	Clerk,	60 00	Bloomsburg.
Obed E. Pursel,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
G. A. McKelvey, Jr.,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
F. M. Adams,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
W. J. Shay,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
R. F. Caldwell,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
J. Cleary,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
L. Griffith,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
R. J. Hulehouser,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
P. G. Jefferis,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
G. Terhune,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.
F. R. Brobst,	Rodman,	55 00	Bloomsburg.

H. W. CLABAUGH, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF ARMSTRONG, BUTLER, CLARION, JEFFERSON, LAWRENCE, MERCER AND VENANGO.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
W. A. Van Duzer,	Chief of Construction,	$125 00	Franklin.
H. H. Snyder,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Franklin.
F. D. Sayer,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Franklin.
J. W. Frazier,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Franklin.
C. E. Eichelberger,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Franklin.
A. J. Fasenmyer,	Draftsman,	100 00	Franklin.
V. E. Loveland,	Draftsman,	100 00	Franklin.
D. S. Peters,	Draftsman,	90 00	Franklin.
M. R. Naftzger,	Draftsman,	90 00	Franklin.
J. M. Hastings,	Draftsman,	90 00	Franklin.
F. H. Hamilton,	Draftsman,	90 00	Franklin.
H. J. Ziegler,	Draftsman,	75 00	Franklin.
G. P. Clay,	Draftsman,	75 00	Franklin.
T. C. Barnfield,	Transitman,	90 00	Franklin.
Chas. Foltz,	Transitman,	90 00	Franklin.
W. E. Bailey,	Transitman,	90 00	Franklin.
M. J. McClellan,	Transitman,	90 00	Franklin.
W. C. Simpson,	Inspector,	90 00	Franklin.
C. J. Eggbeer,	Clerk,	75 00	Franklin.
Harry A. Graham,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
F. W. Officer,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
Harry P. Shields,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
R. W. Evans,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
A. H. McElrath,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
N. G. Eielblute,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
F. C. Stewart,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
G. W. Crider,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
G. A. Ball,	Chainman,	65 00	Franklin.
E. G. Sheldon,	Rodman,	55 00	Franklin.
Joseph Andrews, Jr.,	Rodman,	55 00	Franklin.
J. S. Miller,	Rodman,	55 00	Franklin.
H. G. Crawford,	Rodman,	55 00	Franklin.
J. W. McClellan,	Rodman,	55 00	Franklin.
Ira Kunselman,	Rodman,	55 00	Franklin.
C. F. Gummo,	Rodman,	55 00	Franklin.
R. F. Truman,	Rodman,	55 00	Franklin.

G. C. LANGENHEIM, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 5, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF BERKS, CARBON, LEHIGH, NORTHAMPTON AND SCHUYLKILL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
N. G. Finch,	Chief of Party,	$125 00	Allentown.
W. G. Thomas,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Allentown.
H. B. DeWald,	Draftsman,	100 00	Allentown.
R. Harlor,	Transitman,	90 00	Allentown.
H. D. Dietrich,	Levelman,	83 33	Allentown.
Karl Scheerer,	Draftsman,	83 33	Allentown.
Chas. L. Moyer,	Draftsman,	80 00	Allentown.
John M. Hale,	Inspector,	65 00	Allentown.
Wm. Groman,	Inspector,	65 00	Allentown.
Preston Montz,	Inspector,	55 00	Allentown.
C. E. Wilhelm,	Chainman,	65 00	Allentown.
L. E. Kelley,	Chainman,	65 00	Allentown.
H. H. Ferrebee,	Rodman,	55 00	Allentown.
Irwin F. Bellis,	Rodman,	55 00	Allentown.
H. K. Fenstermacher,	Rodman,	55 00	Allentown.
Chas. S. Ellis,	Rodman,	55 00	Allentown.
D. E. Moyer,	Rodman,	55 00	Allentown.
C. S. Getman,	Rodman,	55 00	Allentown.

EDW. S. FREY, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 6, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF ADAMS, LANCASTER AND YORK.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
C. E. Robison,	Supt. of Construction,	$125 00	York.
Geo. L. Bair,	Party Chief,	100 00	York.
C. E. Cole,	Draftsman,	100 00	York.
Geo. H. Hand,	Draftsman,	100 00	York.
H. B. Alexander,	Draftsman,	100 00	York.
J. M. Smyser,	Draftsman,	83 33	York.
I. K. Smith,	Draftsman,	75 00	York.
W. G. Rechel,	Transitman,	90 00	York.
K. S. Eisenhart,	Levelman,	83 33	York.
C. A. Griffith,	Clerk,	70 00	York.
S. M. Arnold,	Chainman,	65 00	York.
E. B. Collins,	Chainman,	65 00	York.
J. A. Hutchinson,	Chainman,	65 00	York.
F. E. Seachrist,	Chainman,	65 00	York.
E. A. Heckert,	Rodman,	55 00	York.
C. J. M. Kinsler,	Rodman,	55 00	York.

WARREN F. CRESSMAN, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 7, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF BUCKS, CHESTER, DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
H. T. McGaughnan,	Party Chief,	$125 00	Philadelphia.
S. B. Hurst, Jr.,	Draftsman,	100 00	Philadelphia.
W. O. Muench, Jr.,	Draftsman,	100 00	Philadelphia.
Ed. Pickering, Jr.,	Draftsman,	100 00	Philadelphia.
Benj. F. Slaw,	Inspector,	100 00	Philadelphia.
J. G. English,	Transitman,	90 00	Philadelphia.
S. D. Henderson,	Levelman,	83 33	Philadelphia.
John Maguigan,	Clerk,	83 33	Philadelphia.
W. K. Morris,	Inspector,	75 00	Philadelphia.
H. D. Russell,	Bookkeeper,	75 00	Philadelphia.
R. H. Gerker,	Chainman,	65 00	Philadelphia.
F. J. Hill, Jr.,	Chainman,	65 00	Philadelphia.
C. C. Sloan,	Chainman,	65 00	Philadelphia.
H. A. Thomson,	Rodman,	55 00	Philadelphia.

C. W. HARDT, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 9, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN AND FULTON.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
W. S. Hammaker,	Chief of Construction,	$125 00	State Highway Dept.
F. M. Taylor,	Chief of Party,	125 00	State Highway Dept.
R. B. Hamill,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
W. T. Janney,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
C. E. Myers,	Draftsman,	100 00	State Highway Dept.
G. S. Maiers,	Draftsman,	90 00	State Highway Dept.
J. Ross Hall,	Transitman,	90 00	State Highway Dept.
W. S. Hornbaker,	Draftsman,	90 00	State Highway Dept.
Earl Taylor,	Transitman,	90 00	State Highway Dept.
L. C. Eberly,	Levelman,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
Elmer I. George,	Clerk,	83 33	State Highway Dept.
George Morton,	Chainman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.
R. J. Neidig,	Chainman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.
W. B. Gough,	Chainman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.
W. E. Sands,	Chainman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.
H. L. McNulty,	Chainman,	65 00	State Highway Dept.

S. W. JACKSON, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 10, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF BRADFORD, CAMERON, LYCOMING, POTTER, SULLIVAN AND TIOGA.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
J. S. Ritchey,	Chief of Party,	$100 00	Wellsboro.
T. A. Jenkins,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Wellsboro.
G. A. Harrison,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Wellsboro.
J. A. White,	Inspector,	100 00	Wellsboro.
C. L. Lorah,	Chief Draftsman,	100 00	Wellsboro.
C. C. Foreman,	Draftsman,	100 00	Wellsboro.
Chas. Lose, Jr.,	Draftsman,	90 00	Wellsboro.
S. W. Hill,	Draftsman,	75 00	Wellsboro.
E. R. Hue,	Transitman,	90 00	Wellsboro.
W. T. Crowley,	Levelman,	83 33	Wellsboro.
A. E. Farrington,	Levelman,	83 33	Wellsboro.
C. H. Mendler,	Levelman,	83 33	Wellsboro.
W. R. Mason,	Chainman,	65 00	Wellsboro.
Robert Roy,	Chainman,	65 00	Wellsboro.
Roswell Canfield,	Chainman,	65 00	Wellsboro.
H. L. Dougherty,	Chainman,	65 00	Wellsboro.
J. V. Carson,	Chainman,	65 00	Wellsboro.
L. C. Burchfield,	Chainman,	65 00	Wellsboro.
Paul T. Green,	Chainman,	65 00	Wellsboro.
W. S. Woodhouse,	Clerk,	65 00	Wellsboro.
G. W. Whiton,	Rodman,	55 00	Wellsboro.
S. A. McClure,	Rodman,	55 00	Wellsboro.
W. E. Tuttle,	Rodman,	55 00	Wellsboro.
M. D. Ball,	Rodman,	55 00	Wellsboro.
W. F. Venrick,	Rodman,	55 00	Wellsboro.
T. M. Dort,	Rodman,	1 50 per day	Wellsboro.

C. S. LEMON, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 11, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF BEDFORD, BLAIR, CAMBRIA, HUNTINGDON AND SOMERSET.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
H. E. Wilhelm,	Chief of Party,	$125 00	Hollidaysburg.
H. R. Moffitt,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Hollidaysburg.
C. C. Hauth,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Hollidaysburg.
D. A. McCloskey,	Draftsman,	100 00	Hollidaysburg.
S. R. Sharpless,	Draftsman,	90 00	Hollidaysburg.
C. R. Hunter,	Draftsman,	90 00	Hollidaysburg.
R. C. Brennecke,	Inspector,	90 00	Hollidaysburg.
P. W. Mack,	Transitman,	90 00	Hollidaysburg.
E. S. Bowden,	Transitman,	90 00	Hollidaysburg.
Paul Brubaker,	Transitman,	90 00	Hollidaysburg.
R. L. Devereaux,	Levelman,	83 33	Hollidaysburg.
W. C. Bassler,	Clerk,	75 00	Hollidaysburg.
V. C. Baylor,	Chainman,	65 00	Hollidaysburg.

C. S. LEMON, ASSISTANT ENGINEER—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
F. C. Slep,	Chainman,	65 00	Hollidaysburg.
E. R. Onkst,	Chainman,	65 00	Hollidaysburg.
H. S. Richards,	Chainman,	65 00	Hollidaysburg.
C. A. Miller,	Chainman,	65 00	Hollidaysburg.
J. G. Hoffman,	Chainman,	65 00	Hollidaysburg.
C. B. Kagarise,	Rodman,	65 00	Hollidaysburg.
E. D. King,	Rodman,	55 00	Hollidaysburg.
H. H. Confer,	Rodman,	55 00	Hollidaysburg.
H. L. Lingafelt,	Rear Flag,	55 00	Hollidaysburg.
C. E. Belcher,	Rear Flag,	55 00	Hollidaysburg.
W. H. Dean	Rear Flag,	55 00	Hollidaysburg.

JOHN I. RIEGEL, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 12, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF LACKAWANNA, MONROE, PIKE, SUSQUEHANNA, WAYNE AND WYOMING.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
W. H. Bircher,	Supt. of Construction,	$125 00	Scranton.
P. A. Street,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Scranton.
Julius Freund,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Scranton.
H. L. Williams,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Scranton.
W. J. Devereaux,	Draftsman,	100 00	Scranton.
C. A. Krotzer,	Transitman,	90 00	Scranton.
G. M. MacFarlane,	Transitman,	90 00	Scranton.
W. G. Nicholls,	Transitman,	90 00	Scranton.
W. J. Richards,	Transitman,	90 00	Scranton.
C. D. Price,	Levelman,	83 33	Scranton.
L. F. Gross,	Levelman,	83 33	Scranton.
R. A. Smith, Jr.,	Levelman,	83 33	Scranton.
Ralph Williams,	Stenographer,	83 33	Scranton.
P. J. Hughes,	Clerk,	75 00	Scranton.
L. C. Parry,	Draftsman,	70 00	Scranton.
W. S. Bennett,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
H. T. Shadduck,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
W. L. Harris,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
D. W. Lewis,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
H. R. James,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
Evan Thomas,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
W. S. Watrous,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
Eugene McNichols,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
Vivian Struthers,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
W. S. Gensel,	Chainman,	65 00	Scranton.
G. F. Rosar,	Rodman,	55 00	Scranton.
Fay Cavell,	Rodman,	55 00	Scranton.
Carl Wittman,	Rodman,	55 00	Scranton.
Joseph Gibbs,	Rodman,	55 00	Scranton.
Ruel Mitchell,	Rodman,	55 00	Scranton.

L. L. ROBBINS, CIVIL ENGINEER, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 13, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF ALLEGHENY, BEAVER AND WESTMORELAND.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
Chas. Fitzsimmons,	Chief of Party,	$125 00	Pittsburgh.
T. McD. Caulk,	Chief of Party,	125 00	Pittsburgh.
L. W. Francis,	Chief of Party,	125 00	Pittsburgh.
F. J. Lobert,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Pittsburgh.
J. F White,	Inspector,	100 00	Pittsburgh.
S. H. Kistler,	Inspector,	90 00	Pittsburgh.
E. A. Foster,	Inspector,	90 00	Pittsburgh.
J. J. McCarthy,	Inspector,	90 00	Pittsburgh.
E. C. Brown,	Inspector,	85 00	Pittsburgh.
W. J. Hooper,	Inspector,	75 00	Pittsburgh.
W. H. Lynch,	Draftsman,	100 00	Pittsburgh.
L. W. Roessing,	Draftsman,	90 00	Pittsburgh.
John Herron,	Draftsman,	90 00	Pittsburgh.
W. W. Gill,	Transitman,	90 00	Pittsburgh.
L. H. Strock,	Transitman,	90 00	Pittsburgh.
Thos. Brand, Jr.,	Levelman,	83 33	Pittsburgh.
J. H. McGreevey,	Stenographer,	83 33	Pittsburgh.
J. D. Dickson,	Auto Division,	83 33	Pittsburgh.
Geo. C. Saulters,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
R. W. Bricker,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
A. C. Gies,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
F. E. Williams,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
Edw. B. McCrea,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
Alex. Chambers,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
J. G. Murray,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
G. Husler, Jr.,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
Michael Dunn,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
Henry C. Gross,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
W. L. Orr,	Chainman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.
H. Addison Lowry,	Rodman,	55 00	Pittsburgh.
Joseph Gallagher,	Rodman,	55 00	Pittsburgh.
B. C. McTighe,	Rodman,	55 00	Pittsburgh.
Wm. F. Graham,	Rodman,	55 00	Pittsburgh.
Edw. Bannon,	Rodman,	55 00	Pittsburgh.
H. L. Cleland,	Rodman,	55 00	Pittsburgh.
John C. Davis,	Rodman,	55 00	Pittsburgh.

O. K. TAYLOR, JR., ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 14, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF FAYETTE, GREENE AND WASHINGTON.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
R. D. Forsythe,	Chief of Construction,	$125 00	Washington.
W. L. Dunn,	Chief of Party,	100 00	Washington.
C. S. Flenniken,	Draftsman,	100 00	Washington.
E. C. McCollough,	Draftsman,	100 00	Washington.
Edgar Powell,	Draftsman,	100 00	Washington.
W. Salorio,	Draftsman,	100 00	Washington.
R. L. Smith,	Transitman,	90 00	Washington.
John S. Yard,	Transitman,	90 00	Washington.
T. F. Springer,	Transitman,	90 00	Washington.
D. W. Taylor,	Transitman,	90 00	Washington.
E. K. Fogg,	Transitman,	90 00	Washington.
H. D. McLean,	Inspector,	90 00	Washington.
C. A. Huston,	Inspector,	85 00	Washington.
John M. Denney,	Levelman,	83 33	Washington.
John D. Locke,	Levelman,	83 33	Washington.
C. T. Davies,	Clerk,	75 00	Washington.
E. R. Dietrichkeit,	Clerk,	65 00	Washington.
J. M. Beeson,	Supt. National Road,	66 67	Uniontown.
F. C. Rush,	Supt. National Road,	66 67	Uniontown.
A. L. Gantz,	Supt. National Road,	66 67	Washington.
John N. O'Neill,	Supt. National Road,	66 67	Washington.
J. F. Anderson,	Chainman,	65 00	Washington.
W. E. Robinson,	Chainman,	65 00	Washington.
Jacob Zelt, Jr.,	Chainman,	65 00	Washington.
H. W. Grimes,	Chainman,	65 00	Washington.
S. C. Courson,	Chainman,	65 00	Washington.
G. R. McMasters,	Chainman,	65 00	Washington.
A. C. Jones,	Chainman,	65 00	Uniontown.
Jas. Campbell,	Chainman,	65 00	Uniontown.
Jas. T. Crago,	Chainman,	65 00	Washington.
A. J. Stentz,	Chainman,	65 00	Uniontown.
J. W. Cleavenger,	Chainman,	65 00	Washington.
M. Thistlewaite,	Axeman,	55 00	Washington.
John Coldren,	Axeman,	55 00	Washington.
C. E. Clutter,	Axeman,	55 00	Washington.
S. R. Blythe,	Axeman,	55 00	Washington.
L. R. Quinn,	Axeman,	55 00	Washington.
H. M. Williams,	Axeman,	55 00	Uniontown.
Arthur Munk,	Axeman,	55 00	Uniontown.
Glen B. Morrison,	Axeman,	55 00	Washington.
Leo J. Lowney,	Rodman,	55 00	Uniontown.

W. A. WYNN, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 15, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE COUNTIES OF CRAWFORD, ERIE, ELK, FOREST, McKEAN, AND WARREN.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
H. S. Wood,	Chief of Party,	$100 00	Warren.
F. C. Fowler,	Inspector,	100 00	Warren.
F. E. Winter,	Draftsman,	100 00	Warren.
E. R. Brann,	Transitman,	90 00	Warren.
L. E. Van Vleck,	Clerk,	80 00	Warren.

A. W. BURK, ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA PIKE.

Name.	Position.	Monthly salary.	Location.
P. B. Kearns,	Inspector,	$100 00	Pittsburgh.
Wells Cariher,	Inspector,	100 00	Swissvale.
I. E. Bing,	Inspector,	100 00	Pittsburgh.
Edward B. Burk,	Rodman,	65 00	Pittsburgh.

STATE HIGHWAY FUND APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,		$3,000,000 00
January 1, 1913—Total Receipts Automobile Division, collected for use of Highway Department,		$1,845,780 31
Total Available Funds,		$4,845,780 31

CHARGES.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Payments on Contracts,		$1,117,076 44	
Advertising Expense,		6,253 45	
Route Surveys, Surveying and Plotting,		571,969 04	
Maintenance of Routes:			
Cost of Labor,	$709,109 81		
Cost of Material,	201,273 14		
Miscellaneous Charges,	725 91		
		$911,108 86	
Maintenance of State-aid Roads:			
Armstrong Co., Rayburn Twp.,	$240 14		
Armstrong Co., Gilpin Twp.,	59 55		
Armstrong Co., E. Franklin Twp.,	237 34		
Allegheny Co., Elizabeth Twp.,	254 66		
Elk Co., Benzinger Twp.,	360 98		
Elk Co., Fox Twp.,	393 25		
Allegheny Co., Penn Twp.,	277 23		
Tioga Co., Dehnar Twp.,	215 49		
Potter Co., Portage Twp.,	1,168 12		
Westmoreland Co., N. Huntingdon Twp.,	347 72		
Allegheny Co., N. Fayette Twp.,	159 05		
Lancaster Co., Eden Twp.,	119 20		
Westmoreland Co., Hempfield Twp.,	38 26		
Blair Co., Greenfield Twp.,	1,321 60		
Beaver Co., Big Beaver Twp.,	88 40		
Beaver Co., Hopewell Twp.,	376 57	$5,657 56*	
County Maps, Surveying and Plotting,		$152,406 80	
Machinery and Tools,		31,546 52	
General Expense—Department and District,		18,955 23	
Preparing Standards, Bridge Division,		304 84	
Miscellaneous Charges, Insurance, etc.,		2,147 19	
Expense Erecting Signs, Sign Posts, etc.,		2,421 99	
Cash and Un-vouched Pay Rolls,		124,134 30	
Total Charges, June 1, 1911, to Jan. 1, 1913,			$2,943,982 22
Balance State Highway Fund, Jan. 1, 1913,			$1,901,798 09
Balance composed of amount in Treasury,		$56,017 78	
And unappropriated receipts from automobile licenses,		1,845,780 31	
Balance Shown Above,		$1,901,798 09	

STATE-AID APPROPRIATION.

ACT 1911.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,	$1,000,000 00

CHARGES.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Construction Expenses:

Payments on Contracts,		$120,897 58	
Engineering and Inspection,		24,158 78	
Advertising,		6,506 21	
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to Jan. 1, 1913,			$151,562 57
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1913,			$848,437 43

* NOTE: Subject to 50 per cent. refund.

STATE-AID FUND APPROPRIATION BALANCE.

ACTS 1907, 1909.

June 1, 1911—Balance of Appropriation,	$660,642 28	
June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913—Amount Returned by Counties and Townships,	345,430 78	
Total Available Funds,		$1,006,081 06

CHARGES.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Construction Expenses:		
Payments on Contracts,	$861,757 21	
Engineering and Inspection,	43,804 55	
Re-advertising,	103 48	
Damages,	567 78	
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,		$906,233 02
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1913,		$99,848 04

NATIONAL OR CUMBERLAND ROAD APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,	$300,000 00

CHARGES.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Construction Expense:			
Payments on Contracts,	$146,510 90		
Engineering Expense,	13,389 41		
Advertising Expense,	334 18		
		$160,234 49	
Maintenance Expense:			
Salaries, Superintendents and Labor Charges,	$11,500 02		
Expenses,	1,957 96		
Tools,	55 75		
		$13,513 73	
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,			$173,748 22
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1913,			$126,251 78

EXPERIMENTS AND TESTS FUND APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,	$50,000 00
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,	$24,276 95
*Balance Experiments and Tests Funds, January 1, 1913,	$25,723 05

*NOTE. Balance shown above subject to accrued charges on estimates not yet filed, and cost of contemplated experimental work. When deducted balance will be practically exhausted.

TRAVELING EXPENSE FUND APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,	$88,000 00
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,	$83,797 62
Balance Traveling Expense Fund, January 1, 1913,	$4,202 38

CONTINGENT FUND APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,	$79,000 00
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,	$28,759 31
Balance Contingent Fund, January 1, 1913,	$50,240 69

AUTOMOBILE FUND APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,	$100,000 00
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,	$89,053 33
*Balance Auto Contingent Fund, January 1, 1913,	$10,946 67

*NOTE: This balance subject to charges for 1913 License Tags and current salaries to June 1, 1913, which will cause a deficiency of at least $35,000.00.

NOTE: A statement of receipts, automobile division, for years 1911 and 1912 is as follows:

Year.	Amount.
1911—Total Receipts,	$429,523 50
1912—Total Receipts,	597,723 19
Total Receipts years 1911 and 1912,	$1,027,246 69

SCHEDULE A-1.

STATE HIGHWAY FUND.

Construction and Maintenance Contracts. June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

County.	Township.	Route No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Amount.	Amount paid January 1, 1913.	Advertising expense.	Length contracted for.	Surface complete.	Grading complete.	Foundation complete.	Drainage complete.
								Feet.	%	%	%	%
Adams.*		126	John Dobbling,	Aug. 5, 1912,	$21,525 79	$17,666 38		14,256	100		100	
Allegheny,†	Frankstown R'd,		Allegheny Co. Comrs.,	July 2, 1912,	41,513 03	27,083 01		22,600	100		100	
Allegheny,†		72-246	Allegheny Co. Comrs.,	July 2, 1912,	3,028 67	1,087 53		15,250	100		100	
Allegheny,†	Westview Boro.,	246	M. O'Herron Company,	May 28, 1912,	36,691 27	28,860 93	$171 80	6,494	75	82	82	
Allegheny,†	Marshall,	246	Foley Contracting Co.,	Aug. 1, 1912,	38,146 92	12,100 00	166 60	9,524	47	60	47	50
Bedford,	E. St. Clair,	47	Saupp & Herr Contracting Company.	June 11, 1912,	12,852 32	10,230 93	180 38	4,217	100	100	100	100
Bedford,*		119	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Aug. 17, 1912,	130,671 53	129,960 58		84,480	100		100	
Bedford,*		39	J. M. Hutchison,	Sept. 12, 1912,	28,318 18	23,572 82		29,885	100		100	
Blair,	Logan,	221	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Aug. 17, 1912,	109,676 40	5,341 95	189 39	26,624		33		95
Bucks,		155	Union Paving Company.	July 17, 1912,	169,787 26	22,395 23	232 85	45,400	1	60	14	20
Cambria,†		52-222	Suppes Cont. Co.,	Aug. 5, 1912,	29,156 47	28,921 00		24,024	100		100	
Carbon,*		170	Carbon County Comrs.	Aug. 6, 1912,	5,658 45	5,198 30		5,280	100		100	
Chester,		143	McNichol Paving and Construction Co.	Aug. 30, 1912,	37,021 07	27,388 05		43,308	14	70	14	80
Clearfield,*	Decatur,	67	Baker-Owen Const. Co.	July 24, 1912,	40,791 08	21,419 19	220 12	10,756	56	88	58	100
Cumberland,		30	Stucker Brothers,	Aug. 5, 1912,	9,680 88	5,861 76		5,965	100		100	
Dauphin,	Susquehanna,	1	Chas. T. Eastburn Co.	June 4, 1912,	69,434 48	58,570 20	223 45	20,085	100	86	100	100
Delaware,	Upper Providence and Middlet'n.	131	Ralph G. March,	July 21, 1912,	67,032 00	21,781 17	203 26	18,843	40	86	70	100
Erie,*	Conneaut,	85	E. M. Love & Son,	Aug. 29, 1912,	29,977 05	17,673 28	188 11	8,077	69	75	68	100
Franklin,		44	Nelson-Merydith,	Aug. 30, 1912,	4,772 98	2,051 29		1,500	100		100	
Jefferson,	Young,	63	South Shore Const. Co.	July 16, 1912,	53,116 39	9,271 01	203 46	13,735		100		100
Juniata,*	Fermanagh,	32	J. E. Francis,	Oct. 3, 1911,	120,957 48	62,835 42	231 93	34,793	28	97	28	100
Lackawanna,		9	Gaynor Contract. Co.,	Aug. 5, 1912,	16,867 06	15,703 87		13,110	100		100	
Lancaster,	Salisbury,	142	Geo. C. Souder,	July 10, 1912,	31,354 08	10,279 10	218 60	10,334	40	85	42	100
Lehigh,*	North Whitehall,	163	Neff and Horn,	July 30, 1912,	54,993 74	12,882 42	199 03	16,300	65	68	65	100
Lehigh,*		153	Geo. H. Hardner,	Aug. 5, 1912,	5,557 03	2,190 76		5,910	100		100	
Lycoming,		20	Busch and Stewart,	Aug. 30, 1912,	2,836 29	1,509 91		2,460	100		100	
Lycoming,	Muncy Creek and Clinton.	240	Busch and Stewart,	Sept. 11, 1912,	17,523 50	2,376 00	194 40	5,013		63		70
Mercer,	Hickory,	238	Wm. McIntyre & Son,	May 28, 1912,	28,970 80	6,967 85	184 15	8,085	41	74	42	40
Mercer,	East Lackawannock and Jefferson.	74	South Shore Const. Co.	July 16, 1912,	50,139 50	9,512 56	204 65	14,807		90		90
Mifflin,	Derry,	32	United Ice and Coal Co.	Oct. 3, 1911,	99,048 51	75,965 53	231 94	22,560	77	95	77	100
Montgomery,	Moreland,	198	Field, Barker and Underwood.	Dec. 6, 1912,	50,718 62		529 80	14,317				
Northumberl'd,	Coal and Mt. Carmel.	161	Monroe Paving Co.,	July 15, 1912,	142,573 14	9,328 30	204 15	40,143		44	3	12
Somerset,*		119	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Aug. 17, 1912,	32,496 67	32,496 67		21,120	100		100	
Somerset,*		119	J. H. McQuade Co.,	Aug. 7, 1911,	131,333 01	124,488 04		67,584	100		100	
Susquehanna,	Lathrop,	9	T. S. Newman,	Sept. 14, 1912,	34,695 50	4,757 40	203 51	8,096		70		100
Susquehanna,	Oakland,	10	McNerney Const. Co.,	Nov. 20, 1912,	83,738 15		235 60	20,053		9		
Union,*	Buffalo,	26	Chas. T. Eastburn Co.,	June 4, 1912,	61,441 46	43,150 32	178 58	18,100	100	100	100	100

SCHEDULE A-1.—Continued.

County.	Township.	Route No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Amount.	Amount paid January 1, 1913.	Advertising expense.	Length contracted for.	Surface complete.	Grading complete.	Foundation complete.	Drainage complete.
								feet.	%	%	%	%
Warren,*		94-95	L. A. Coates & Co.,	Aug. 5, 1912,	4,327 53	4,327 53		3,400	100		100	
Washington,		113	Columbia Contr. Co.,	June 29, 1912,	23,491 84	18,964 80		12,079	100		100	
Washington,	Charleroi Boro.	118	Hastings and Piper,	July 30, 1912,	17,907 48	3,151 61	274 65	3,760	51	58	51	100
Washington,*	Claysville Boro.,	114	P. F. Rhoades & Son,	Oct. 28, 1912,	8,187 80		249 03	2,166				
Westmoreland,*		119	J. H. McQuade & Co.,	Aug. 7, 1911,	74,923 43	68,078 47		36,960	100		100	
Westmoreland,*		119	J. H. Hutchison,	Aug. 5, 1912,	85,771 58	61,725 96		59,136	100		100	
Westmoreland,		120	Duquesne Contr. Co.,	April 19, 1912,	77,950 99	65,491 61		55,968	100		100	
Luzerne, Lackawanna,		5	Advertised only,				229 52					
Allegheny,	Hampton & Shaler.	72	Advertised only,				85 94					
Elk,		90	Advertised only,				213 75					
York,	York,	216	Advertised only,				175 68					
Sign posts and Signs.			Calvin Gilbert,	Aug. 26, 1912,	9,350 00	4,431 65	170 27					
Machinery and Tools.							58 85					
Total,					$2,206,007 41	$1,117,075 44	$6,253 45	873,569				

SCHEDULE A-2.

STATE HIGHWAY FUND.

Cost Report—Surveying and Plotting Sproul Routes and General Engineering Expenses for Construction Work. June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Route No.	Total number miles surveyed.	Miles in alternate lines.	Number miles surveyed main route.	Cost per mile alternate lines.	Cost per mile main route.	Total cost main route.	Total cost alternate line.	District Engineers' Offices.			Harrisburg Office.			Cost engineering and inspection incidental to construction.	Total cost of route.
								No. miles plotted.	Cost per mile plotting.	Total cost plotting.	No. miles checked and traced.	Cost per mile checking and tracing.	Total cost checking and tracing.		
1,	54.932		54.932		$86 45	$4,748 86		19.82	$714 87	$294 66	2.26	$8 56	$19 35	$6,124 04	$7,186 91
2,	11.4		11.4		60 32	688 04		11.4	10 36	117 96	11.4	6 37	72 58		878 58
3,	9.32		9.32		49 60	462 23									462 23
4,	38.44		38.44		63 32	2,434 02		30.44	11 35	436 34				302 89	3,173 25
5,	14.9		14.9		57 76	860 66		14.9	11 47	170 86	14.9	8 65	138 93	113 17	1,273 62
6,	31.5		31.5		43 62	1,374 25		51.5	6 79	213 87				3 45	1,591 57
7,	45.2	3.1	42.1	$58 68	65 37	2,751 90	$181 92								2,933 82
8,	7.1	.3	6.8		45 82	311 59									311 59
9,	39.7	3.7	36.	37 00	43 77	1,576 32	136 90	39.7	8 99	356 95	8.75	9 59	83 98	1,612 55	3,766 70
10,	37.0	11.2	26.6	57 00	62 59	1,664 93	638 40	29.2	16 36	477 86	22.4	9 38	209 95	97 68	3,088 82
11,	28.42		28.42		61 19	1,739 02								559 38	2,298 40
12,	29.9	7.6	22.3	66 00	67 60	1,507 57	501 60								2,009 17
13,	47.6	8.6	39.	58 40	63 19	2,464 69	502 25	41.	7 72	316 25					3,285 19
14,	35.94		35.94		44 19	1,588 35		35.94	8 36	298 50					1,886 85

SCHEDULE A-2.—Continued.

Route No.	Total number miles surveyed.	Miles in alternate lines.	Number miles surveyed main route.	Cost per mile alternate lines.	Cost per mile main route.	Total cost main route.	Total cost alternate line.	District Engineers' Offices.			Harrisburg Office.			Cost engineering and inspection incidental to construction.	Total cost of route.
								No. miles plotted.	Cost per mile plotting.	Total cost plotting.	No. miles checked and traced.	Cost per mile checking and tracing.	Total cost checking and tracing.		
15,	21.69	.....	21.69	.....	40 66	882 06	.....	21.69	6 07	131 69	21.69	8 51	184 63	21 88	1,220 26
16,	41.19	.....	41.19	.....	56 42	2,324 28	.....	40.932	6 89	281 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,606 24
17,	34.72	.....	34.72	.....	35 78	1,242 40	.....	28.1	9 25	259 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,502 38
18,	46.25	2.	44.25	63 43	63 43	2,006 70	126 80	46.25	10 57	489 15	37.58	7 98	300 00	44 87	3,767 66
19,	26.77	.....	26.77	.....	39 29	1,051 90	.....	14.	7 84	100 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161 50
20,	71.7	.....	71.7	.....	36 24	1,757 32	.....	9.6	7 51	72 09	.....	.....	.....	218 57	2,047 98
21,	44.76	.....	44.76	.....	45 96	2,057 20	.....	44.76	8 93	399 62	.....	.....	.....	83 76	2,540 58
22,	24.77	.....	24.77	.....	46 15	1,143 03	.....	24.77	10 85	268 74	24.74	8 61	213 33	.....	1,625 10
23,	21.05	.....	21.05	.....	43 43	913 82	.....	21.05	8 07	169 94	21.05	7 92	166 67	82 88	1,333 31
24,	11.	.....	11.	.....	54 40	598 40	.....	11.	9 29	102 24	.....	.....	.....	125 79	826 43
25,	16.919	.....	16.919	.....	41 15	696 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696 16
26,	17.06	.....	17.06	.....	39 51	674 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,823 99	2,498 03
27,	57.65	.....	57.65	.....	49 30	2,942 14	.....	57.65	9 06	522 07	.....	.....	.....	640 72	4,004 93
28,	33.509	.....	33.509	.....	42 92	1,438 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,433 34
29,	21.36	.....	21.36	.....	45 44	970 65	.....	5.	18 31	91 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,062 22
30,	26.716	.....	26.716	.....	49 25	1,522 98	.....	26.716	10 79	288 41	10.80	7 11	77 42	682 62	2,371 43
31,	26.21	.....	26.21	.....	35 23	923 49	.....	26.21	7 49	196 33	26.08	4 44	115 92	.....	1,235 74
32,	12.077	.....	12.077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,432 09	14,432 09
33,	34.509	.....	34.509	.....	41 69	1,438 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438 70
34,	17.315	.....	17.315	.....	53 50	926 56	.....	17.315	8 45	146 03	17.4	7 70	133 96	141 06	1,347 61
35,	33.51	.....	33.51	.....	66 23	2,219 16	.....	33.51	7 65	256 44	.....	.....	.....	144 11	2,619 71
36,	14.798	.....	14.798	.....	46 64	690 21	.....	14.798	27 09	400 87	14.8	6 32	93 55	81 52	1,266 15
37,	21.427	.....	21.427	.....	42 05	900 87	.....	21.427	13 70	203 56	21.42	7 27	155 70	78 53	1,428 66
38,	25.877	.....	25.877	.....	102 38	2,546 97	.....	24.877	7 99	198 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,745 62
39,	34.192	.....	34.192	.....	45 87	1,568 27	.....	34.192	13 25	453 02	33.95	6 46	219 45	661 19	2,901 93
40,	16.392	.....	16.392	.....	72 60	1,190 05	.....	16.392	12 57	205 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,395 20
41,	28.304	.....	28.304	.....	61 48	1,740 23	.....	28,304	15 25	431 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,171 84
42,	12.17	.....	12.17	.....	76 35	929 19	.....	12.17	10 06	122 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,051 61
43,	24 66	.....	24.66	.....	51 54	1,271 18	.....	24.66	9 68	238 71	24.66	8 41	207 50	.....	1,717 39
44,	24.31	.....	24.31	.....	74 49	1,311 02	.....	24.31	15 42	374 99	.....	.....	.....	611 99	2,798 00
45,	58.628	.....	58.628	.....	70 19	4,114 91	.....	3.242	17 17	55 65	3.24	4 98	16 13	40 34	4,227 03
46,	46.66	.....	46.66	.....	38 89	1,814 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,814 76
47,	41.26	4.	37.26	29 80	29 74	1,108 12	119 20	41.26	11 65	480 71	.....	.....	.....	339 32	2,047 55
48,	25.93	.55	25.38	43 04	42 62	1,081 95	23 67	25.93	7 76	201 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,306 91
49,	39.86	.....	39.86	.....	30 58	1,218 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,218 96
50,	47.26	.....	47.26	.....	63 33	2,992 81	.....	14.3	16 38	234 36	.....	.....	.....	47 34	3,274 51
51,	22.35	1.3	21.05	34 12	33 05	695 70	44 36	22.35	8 47	189 34	.....	.....	.....	511 22	1,440 62
52,	59.96	3.3	56.66	34 12	40 93	2,318 84	112 60	19.14	14 10	269 92	.....	.....	.....	132 69	2,834 05
53,	27.56	1.05	26.51	33 80	33 63	891 53	35 48	27.56	12 66	348 88	9.92	10 79	107 10	499 87	1,882 86
54,	52,776	12.7	40.076	21 65	50 50	2,023 97	275 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,299 95
55,	54.82	11.7	43.12	60 16	38 45	1,657 91	703 90	54.82	8 49	465 49	21 31	6 15	131 07	.....	2,958 37
56,	44.71	4.85	39.86	29 37	29 42	1,172 68	142 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	682 47	1,997 58
57,	43.764	2.1	41.664	44 48	44 48	1,853 28	93 41	41.664	7 58	315 65	.....	.....	.....	849 51	3,111 85

SCHEDULE A-2.—Continued.

Route No.	Total number miles surveyed.	Miles in alternate lines.	Number miles surveyed main route.	Cost per mile alternate lines.	Cost per mile main route.	Total cost main route.	Total cost alternate line.	District Engineers' Offices.			Harrisburg Office.			Cost engineering and inspection incidental to construction.	Total cost of route.
								No. miles plotted.	Cost per mile plotting.	Total cost plotting.	No. miles checked and traced.	Cost per mile checking and tracing.	Total cost checking and tracing.		
58,	26.608	.....	26.608	.....	41 55	1,104 38	.....	26.608	11 06	294 19	.....	.....	.....	134 25	1,532 82
59,	65.298	6.2	59.098	48 47	47 29	2,794 54	300 51	4.03	46 78	201 17	6.48	5 89	38 14	529 78	3,864 14
60,	18.43	.....	18.43	.....	37 27	686 89	.....	5.49	14 10	77 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	764 32
61,	17.50	.....	17.5	.....	42 25	739 45	.....	12.25	7 12	87 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	826 68
62,	56.07	.....	56.07	.....	50 96	2,857 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377 47	3,234 93
63,	62.45	10.57	51.88	41 40	43 21	2,241 86	437 60	27.19	12 16	330 68	2.60	12 82	33 33	1,289 38	4,332 85
64,	17.23	.....	17.23	.....	65 94	1,136 07	.....	17.23	11 39	196 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,332 40
65,	27.83	.....	27.83	.....	40 40	1,124 37	.....	27.83	17 01	473 52	.....	.....	.....	159 05	1,756 94
66,	46.12	6.85	39.27	42 50	42 47	1,667 62	291 13	31.42	11 24	353 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,312 14
67,	27.51	.....	27.51	.....	40 03	1,101 19	.....	2.08	12 44	34 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,136 02
68,	35.36	.....	35.36	.....	50 61	1,791 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 73	2,036 46
69,	55.41	.....	55.41	.....	48 96	2,712 67	.....	52.48	15 42	809 47	.....	.....	.....	20 01	3,542 15
70*	18.84	.....	18.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71,	21.49	.....	21.49	.....	53 99	1,160 29	.....	4.27	12 50	53 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,213 91
72,	31.72	.....	31.72	.....	75 14	2,383 39	.....	31.72	5 60	177 57	7.83	7 90	61 86	667 73	3,280 55
73,	37.67	.....	37.67	.....	50 03	1,884 07	.....	13.18	10 47	137 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,022 62
74,	17.61	2.59	15.02	45 60	31 59	474 55	118 10	15.02	21 77	327 07	4.70	10 64	50 00	1,094 75	2,064 47
75,	42.56	.....	42.56	.....	45 00	1,915 36	.....	16.99	12 21	207 52	.....	.....	.....	394 36	2,517 24
76,	21.94	.....	21.94	.....	48 35	1,058 86	.....	21.94	4 09	89 64	.....	.....	.....	455 17	1,603 67
77,	22.53	.....	22.53	.....	44 55	1,003 67	.....	5.80	2 84	16 65	.....	.....	.....	127 94	1,148 26
78,	29.47	.....	29.47	.....	24 47	721 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505 26	1,226 35
79,	27.43	.....	27.43	.....	48 64	1,334 15	.....	27.43	9 37	257 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,591 15
80,	16.14	.....	16.14	.....	29 95	483 42	.....	16.14	11 28	181 98	16.20	9 06	146 76	96 83	903 99
81,	11.64	.....	11.64	.....	31 72	369 23	.....	4.07	11 80	48 01	.....	.....	.....	297 94	715 18
82,	39.66	.....	39.66	.....	42 78	1,696 79	.....	39.66	13 43	532 73	33.36	7 73	258 07	.....	2,487 59
83,	12.90	.....	12.9	.....	20 97	270 53	.....	12.9	6 15	79 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	349 76
84,	40.34	.....	40.34	.....	40 78	1,645 07	.....	40.34	13 21	533 15	.....	.....	.....	108 96	2,287 18
85,	37.87	.....	37.87	.....	36 85	1,395 05	.....	8.00	28 79	230 34	.....	.....	.....	877 89	2,503 28
86,	24.5	.....	24.5	.....	32 29	791 19	.....	24.5	4 90	120 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	911 30
87,	17.2	.....	17.2	.....	55 15	948 61	.....	17.2	6 72	115 69	17.19	5 81	100 00	.....	1,164 30
88,	68.29	.....	68.29	.....	36 09	2,463 38	.....	68.29	5 77	894 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,857 45
89,	49.88	.....	49.88	.....	45 16	2,252 42	.....	43.98	6 15	270 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,523 10
90,	16.37	.....	16.37	.....	40 00	654 69	.....	16.37	6 51	106 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	761 34
91,	37.	6.93	30.07	19 15	25 49	766 52	132 74	7.52	9 11	68 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	967 78
92,	23.1	.....	23.1	.....	47 28	1,092 14	.....	8.08	7 06	57 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,149 16
93,	29.09	.....	29.09	.....	39 07	1,162 82	.....	29.09	8 07	234 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397 45
94,	11.8	.....	11.8	.....	43 12	508 87	.....	11.80	5 44	64 25	11.08	14 83	175 06	320 08	1,068 26
95,	55.26	.....	55.26	.....	43 50	2,404 12	.....	55.26	8 87	490 05	57.13	10 52	600 95	.....	3,495 12
96,	18.75	.....	18.75	.....	37 17	697 00	.....	18.75	4 71	88 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	785 38
97,	45.61	.....	45.61	.....	46 27	2,110 32	.....	24.04	17 07	410 35	.....	.....	.....	119 09	2,639 76
98,	60.26	.....	60.26	.....	32 93	1,984 61	.....	60.26	3 90	234 95	6.40	9 07	58 06	104 58	2,382 20
99,	32.59	.....	32.59	.....	42 65	1,389 85	.....	21.46	17 03	365 59	.....	.....	.....	210 81	1,966 25
100,	37.30	.....	37.30	.....	36 49	1,364 94	.....	15.00	17 00	254 91	.....	.....	.....	222 42	1,842 27

SCHEDULE A-2.—Continued.

Route No.	Total number miles surveyed.	Miles in alternate lines.	Number miles surveyed main route.	Cost per mile alternate lines.	Cost per mile main route.	Total cost main route.	Total cost alternate line.	District Engineers' Offices.			Harrisburg Office.			Cost engineering and inspection if cidental to construction.	Total cost of route.
								No. miles plotted.	Cost per mile plotting.	Total cost plotting.	No. miles checked and traced.	Cost per mile checking and tracing.	Total cost checking and tracing.		
101,	27.3	.....	27.3	.....	31 69	865 12	.....	8.	19 67	157 40	.....	.....	.....	310 91	1,333 43
102,	45.55	.....	45.55	.....	43 52	1,982 59	.....	45.55	8 70	396 26	.....	.....	.....	31 11	2,409 96
103,	58.64	.....	58.64	.....	41 25	2,418 76	.....	58.64	7 20	422 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,841 02
104,	20.66	.....	20.66	.....	40 68	840 51	.....	20.66	7 36	152 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	992 55
105,	83.563	8.5	75.063	72 98	72 98	5,478 47	620 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,098 82
106,	63.77	.....	63.77	.....	32 70	2,085 60	.....	8.3	9 21	76 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,162 06
107,	33.315	.....	33.315	.....	41 61	1,386 24	.....	33.315	7 35	244 70	.....	.....	.....	182 77	1,813 71
108*	11.97	.....	11.97	.....	42 97	299 50	.....	6.97	3 35	23 31	6.96	7 18	50 00	486 97	859 78
109,	27.83	.....	27.83	.....	43 82	1,219 41	.....	27.83	20 03	557 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,776 89
110,	17.52	.....	17.52	.....	50 42	883 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883 34
111,	25.17	.....	25.17	.....	40 65	1,023 06	.....	6.67	7 03	168 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191 06
112,	34.58	5.78	28.8	68 16	66 79	1,923 46	393 96	17.9	15 32	274 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,591 60
113,	36.25	.....	36.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 75	186 75
114,	20.78	.....	20.78	.....	46 46	485 22	.....	10.45	16 18	169 04	.....	.....	.....	60 10	714 36
115,	49.94	.....	49.94	.....	35 49	1,772 53	.....	.....	.....	44 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,817 48
116,	18.4	.....	18.4	.....	53 78	989 50	.....	18.4	16 49	303 49	.....	.....	.....	243 21	1,536 20
117,	44.46	7.04	37.42	62 92	62 15	2,325 81	442 95	45.28	24 21	1,096 50	5.79	5 76	33 33	70 92	3,969 51
118,	48.62	1.81	46.81	75 94	74 93	3,507 63	137 45	40.81	9 61	449 97	.....	.....	.....	1,605 39	5,700 44
119*	60.34	.....	60.34	.....	20 59	1,622 80	.....	14.	8 10	113 40	.....	.....	.....	4,509 55	6,293 75
120,	22.42	.....	22.42	.....	55 94	784 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101 27	1,885 58
121,	25.933	.....	25.933	.....	41 05	1,064 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 95	1,081 46
122,	31.55	.....	31.55	.....	31 35	989 21	.....	18.305	6 88	126 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,115 38
123,	34.776	.....	34.776	.....	80 74	2,807 77	.....	34.776	33 89	1,178 56	34.79	10 48	364 52	183 97	4,534 82
124,	21.45	.....	21.45	.....	50 72	1,087 97	.....	21.45	16 31	350 00	.....	.....	.....	158 76	1,596 73
125,	11.011	.....	11.011	.....	76 83	846 01	.....	11.011	7 01	77 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	923 23
126,	27.65	.....	27.65	.....	64 55	1,784 70	.....	27.65	10 85	300 00	27.64	7 77	215 05	1,544 12	3,843 87
127,	17.11	.....	17.11	.....	23 81	407 27	.....	17.11	11 51	197 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	604 47
128,	21.32	.....	21.32	.....	51 32	1,094 26	.....	21.32	9 01	192 22	.....	.....	.....	436 74	1,723 22
129,	33.092	.....	33.092	.....	41 12	1,360 83	.....	33.092	26 56	878 87	33.09	10 92	361 29	127 84	2,728 83
130,	8.29	.....	8.29	.....	56 16	465 60	.....	8.29	13 13	108 90	8.29	12 06	100 00	.....	674 50
131,	40.82	.....	40.82	.....	57 06	2,329 23	.....	37.62	16 84	633 42	.....	.....	.....	2,039 01	5,001 66
132,	11.29	.....	11.29	.....	78 26	883 61	.....	11.29	14 75	166 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050 21
133,	19.78	.....	19.78	.....	49 02	969 59	.....	16.75	18 14	303 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,273 44
134,	11.48	.....	11.48	.....	59 87	687 38	.....	8.44	27 47	231 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	919 31
135,	11.19	.....	11.19	.....	44 09	493 43	.....	11.19	7 02	78 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	571 88
136,	28.758	.....	28.758	.....	63 80	1,835 18	.....	28.758	24 45	703 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,538 45
137,	55.903	.....	55.903	.....	51 27	2,866 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,716 00
138,	20.457	.....	20.457	.....	51 66	1,056 74	.....	.....	.....	162 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,218 93
139,	23.92	.....	23.92	.....	58 67	1,403 07	.....	23.92	36 29	868 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,272 05
140,	65.03	.....	65.03	.....	37 59	2,444 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 50	2,497 13
141,	53.529	.....	53.529	.....	42 95	2,298 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.08	9 55	58 06	499 41	2,856 32
142,	62.349	.....	62.349	.....	36 96	2,304 57	.....	44.469	16 94	753 44	29.13	9 56	278 62	1,773 22	5,109 85
143,	17.47	.....	17.47	.....	67 74	1,183 50	.....	17.47	10 52	183 90	8.84	3 88	34 34	1,836 87	3,238 61

SCHEDULE A-2.—Continued.

Route No.	Total number miles surveyed.	Miles in alternate lines.	Number miles surveyed main route.	Cost per mile alternate lines.	Cost per mile main route.	Total cost main route.	Total cost alternate line.	District Engineers' Offices.			Harrisburg Office.			Cost engineering and inspection incidental to construction.	Total cost of route.
								No. miles plotted.	Cost per mile plotting.	Total cost plotting.	No. miles checked and traced.	Cost per mile checking and tracing.	Total cost checking and tracing.		
144,	16.49	.....	16.49	.....	103 92	1,713 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238 75	1,952 53
145,	8.08	.....	8.08	.....	55 16	445 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445 73
146,	36.34	.....	36.34	.....	68 93	2,504 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,504 76
147,	40.51	.....	40.51	.....	66 30	2,685 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,685 98
148,	30.629	.....	30.629	.....	54 63	1,673 53	.....	30.629	16 97	519 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,193 37
149,	27.248	.....	27.248	.....	35 70	972 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972 64
150,	17.77	.....	17.77	.....	61 87	1,099 15	.....	11.86	5 15	61 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160 26
151,	18.17	.....	18.17	.....	55 06	1,000 47	.....	18.17	18 34	333 23	.....	.....	.....	302 74	1,636 44
152,	25.24	.....	25.24	.....	43 63	1,101 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101 33
153,	36.04	.....	36.04	.....	53 17	1,065 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876 77	1,942 35
154,	4.32	.....	4.32	.....	25 89	111 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 85
155,	19.95	.....	19.95	.....	39 63	790 77	.....	17.48	14 58	255 00	.....	.....	.....	2,013 25	3,059 02
156,	31.03	.....	31.03	.....	50 60	1,570 21	.....	31.03	9 15	283 90	.....	.....	.....	324 02	2,178 13
157,	31.	.....	31.	.....	71 46	2,215 24	.....	31.	16 27	504 42	.....	.....	.....	178 66	2,898 32
158,	33.75	.....	33.75	.....	42 51	1,434 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,434 78
159,	14.1	.....	14.1	.....	76 00	1,071 68	.....	14.1	16 45	232 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,303 74
160,	14.33	.....	14.33	.....	85 45	1,224 58	.....	14.33	6 57	94 27	7.96	7 68	61 30	66 40	1,446 55
161,	48.49	1.6	46.89	49 60	49 60	2,325 74	79 36	41.44	9 80	406 41	.....	.....	.....	894 01	3,705 52
162,	31.98	.....	31.98	.....	80 77	2,583 12	.....	31.98	8 44	260 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853 05
163,	29.58	.....	29.58	.....	85 93	2,541 92	.....	29.58	6 73	193 14	.....	.....	.....	2,361 32	5,096 38
164,	32.03	.....	32.03	.....	37 55	1,202 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,202 75
165,	36.51	4.4	32.11	51 95	68 49	2,199 39	228 59	32.11	8 50	273 16	.....	.....	.....	595 01	3,296 15
166,	29.6	.....	29.6	.....	50 70	1,500 77	.....	23.82	9 43	224 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,725 60
167,	35.	.8	34.2	46 25	47 96	1,640 30	37 00	35.	7 67	268 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945 88
168,	52.1	7.6	44.5	58 18	63 29	2,816 39	442 21	47.3	7 26	343 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,602 29
169,	57.93	5.8	52.13	45 74	58 59	3,054 30	265 27	2.	26 87	53 74	.....	.....	.....	385 68	3,758 99
170,	41.77	.....	41.77	.....	27 75	1,159 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,159 08
171,	53.7	1.1	52.6	50 46	51 47	2,707 12	55 50	38.90	7 36	286 46	.....	.....	.....	94 32	3,143 40
172,	9.9	.....	9.9	.....	49 76	492 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492 57
173,	33.8	.....	33.8	.....	58 52	1,977 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,977 92
174,	32.5	1.6	30.9	46 81	49 14	1,518 42	74 90	1.	8 09	8 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,601 41
175,	29.04	.....	29.04	.....	73 33	2,129 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328 22	2,457 82
176,	36.01	.....	36.01	.....	29 60	1,066 00	.....	36.01	7 83	281 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,347 76
177,	46.14	.....	46.14	.....	56 86	2,623 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,623 50
178,	19.75	.....	19.75	.....	51 42	1,015 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015 55
179,	9.59	.....	9.59	.....	69 17	663 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449 99	1,113 34
180,	17.7	.....	17.7	.....	55 36	979 91	.....	17.7	11 42	202 14	17.71	8 56	151 62	154 71	1,488 38
181,	42.	.....	42.	.....	40 20	1,673 30	.....	42.	8 22	345 30	.....	.....	.....	29 57	2,048 17
182,	11.58	.....	11.58	.....	64 48	760 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760 90
183,	30.39	.....	30.39	.....	67 12	2,039 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039 94
184,	31.28	13.6	17.68	65 78	65 78	1,163 20	894 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,057 86
185,	11.56	.....	11.56	.....	35 17	406 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406 59
186,	28.79	.....	28.79	.....	24 89	717 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	717 04

SCHEDULE A-2.—Continued.

Route No.	Total number miles surveyed.	Miles in alternate lines.	Number miles surveyed main route.	Cost per mile alternate lines.	Cost per mile main route.	Total cost main route.	Total cost alternate line.	District Engineers' Offices.			Harrisburg Office.			Cost engineering and inspection incidental to construction.	Total cost of route.
								No. miles plotted.	Cost per mile plotting.	Total cost plotting.	No. miles checked and traced.	Cost per mile checking and tracing.	Total cost checking and tracing.		
187*	27.72	.....	27.72	.....	31 14	573 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 49	784 19
188,	38.605	.....	38.605	.....	41 17	1,589 25	.....	21.576	12 15	262 25	.....	.....	.....	113 65	1,965 15
189,	61.89	10.95	50.94	40 60	41 48	2,112 90	444 57	50.94	16 84	857 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,415 10
190,	27.	.....	27.	.....	52 85	1,426 87	.....	27.	11 15	301 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,727 87
191,	45.55	.....	45.55	.....	35 18	1,601 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	547 71	2,149 60
192,	68.059	.....	68.059	.....	40 29	2,741 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264 75	3,006 59
193,	59.005	.....	59.005	.....	38 34	2.262 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 02	2,376 43
194,	34.978	.....	34.978	.....	66 56	2,328 35	.....	21.	14 00	294 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,622 43
195,	37.704	.....	37.704	.....	40 55	1,529 30	.....	22.42	12 38	277 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,806 78
196,	12.37	.....	12.37	.....	48 57	600 90	.....	12.37	7 65	94 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	695 36
197,	53.69	.....	53.69	.....	36 41	1,955 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955 00
198,	29.76	.....	29.76	.....	44 93	977 78	.....	2.8	48 95	137 08	.....	.....	.....	123 66	1,238 52
199,	44.81	.....	44.81	.....	35 00	1,568 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913 19	2,481 63
200,	44.82	.....	44.82	.....	26 60	1,182 61	.....	44.42	9 64	428 39	.....	.....	.....	367 55	1,978 55
201,	32.42	.....	32.42	.....	59 50	1,929 25	.....	11.77	8 49	100 00	.....	.....	.....	89 21	2,118 46
202,	19.61	.....	19.61	.....	46 02	902 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	902 41
203,	17.03	.....	17.03	.....	49 49	842 74	.....	15.88	12 91	205 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,047 76
204,	17.86	.....	17.86	.....	48 16	860 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 10	959 36
205,	36.32	22.07	14.15	28 04	28 32	400 73	618 84	1.4	8 29	11 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,091 19
206,	12.42	.....	12.42	.....	20 12	249 86	.....	12.42	10 16	126 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	376 09
207,	21.12	.....	21.12	.....	32 14	678 79	.....	21.12	13 17	278 27	.....	.....	.....	308 10	1,265 16
208,	28.96	.....	28.96	.....	49 57	1,435 30	.....	28.96	14 03	406 29	.....	.....	.....	265 83	2,107 62
209,	29.75	.....	29.75	.....	26 12	777 26	.....	13.	17 37	225 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003 08
210,	12.01	.....	12.01	.....	36 23	435 13	.....	12.01	5 39	64 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	499 86
211,	19.37	.....	19.37	.....	38 10	737 85	.....	19.37	5 18	100 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	838 32
212,	17.57	.....	17.57	.....	46 44	1,892 43	.....	40.75	7 88	321 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,213 49
213,	28.39	.....	28.39	.....	31 02	880 63	.....	28.39	11 06	314 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,194 71
214,	48.	1.49	46.51	72 00	45 60	2,120 94	107 28	16.28	18 40	299 61	.....	.....	.....	444 85	2,972 68
215,	37.034	.5	36.534	.....	44 51	1,626 05	.....	.....	.....	325 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,951 37
216,	30.92	.....	30.92	.....	53 68	1,659 70	.....	39.92	16 16	500 00	.....	.....	.....	65 36	2,225 06
217,	23.3	.....	23.3	.....	54 29	1,264 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264 85
218,	34.33	.....	34.33	.....	43 20	1,483 18	.....	12.72	16 10	204 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,687 94
219,	58.479	1.8	56.679	35 76	35 76	1,998 95	64 37	.....	.....	18 93	.....	.....	.....	173 76	2,256 01
220,	40.6	.4	40.2	45 00	46 94	1,887 01	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	1,923 01
221,	44.41	.....	44.41	.....	40 52	1,799 32	.....	44.41	12 03	534 42	13.26	11 68	154 84	1,323 15	3,811 73
222,	32.41	1.	31.41	40 25	40 03	1,257 34	40 25	30.23	9 92	299 67	.....	.....	.....	501 39	2,098 65
223,	26.09	.....	26.09	.....	41 14	1,073 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,073 45
224,	29.329	.....	29.329	.....	61 65	1,808 26	.....	29.329	10 92	320 40	11.36	6 45	73 34	74 56	2,276 56
225,	21.88	.....	21.88	.....	54 58	1,194 26	.....	21.88	14 98	327 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,521 91
226,	25.3	.....	25.3	.....	54 14	1,369 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,369 79
227,	53.3	17.7	35.6	70 55	64 69	2,096 40	1,248 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 43	3,375 54
228,	49.335	.....	49.335	.....	47 17	1,841 30	.....	21.428	7 34	157 31	.....	.....	.....	264 79	2,263 40
229,	10.866	.....	10.866	.....	35 48	385 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 98	553 57

SCHEDULE A-2.—Continued.

Route No.	Total number miles surveyed.	Miles in alternate lines.	Number miles surveyed main route.	Cost per mile alternate lines.	Cost per mile main route.	Total cost main route.	Total cost alternate line.	District Engineers' Offices.			Harrisburg Office.			Cost engineering and inspection incidental to construction.	Total cost of route.
								No. miles plotted.	Cost per mile plotting.	Total cost plotting.	No. miles checked and traced.	Cost per mile checking and tracing.	Total cost checking and tracing.		
230,	21.08	.....	21.08	.....	61 65	1,299 56	.....	21.08	12 46	262 61	.....	.....	.....	142 89	1,705 06
231,	13.82	.....	13.82	.....	62 78	867 66	.....	13.82	13 74	190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,057 66
232,	32.9	9.1	23.8	53 00	54 15	1,288 69	434 60	25.10	7 37	185 00	23.81	8 82	210 10	12 39	2,130 78
233,	30.77	.....	30.77	.....	31 87	980 65	.....	28.62	9 52	272 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,253 20
234,	38.85	1.40	37.45	41 06	41 05	1,537 32	57 49	15.67	11 41	178 83	.....	.....	.....	313 31	2,086 95
235,	17.85	.....	17.85	.....	72 12	1,287 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,287 41
236,	22.83	.....	22.83	.....	32 45	740 80	.....	.75	5 70	4 56	.....	.....	.....	71 62	817 07
237,	20.6	.....	20.6	.....	46 22	952 02	.....	20.6	8 69	179 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,131 12
238,	36.5	.....	36.5	.....	42 33	1,544 86	.....	36.5	12 48	455 45	.....	.....	.....	1,863 14	3,863 45
239,	33.22	.....	33.22	.....	48 65	1,616 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,616 22
240,	31.25	.....	31.25	.....	53 87	1,683 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402 13	2,085 57
241,	38.6	12.2	26.4	69 33	66 15	1,746 34	779 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 88	2,533 12
242,	21.07	5.42	15.65	39 34	40 61	635 60	213 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848 82
243,	13.27	.....	13.27	.....	38 91	516 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516 41
244,	27.877	.....	27.877	.....	58 80	1,639 33	.....	.....	.....	213 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,853 19
245,	8.659	.....	8.659	.....	41 47	359 10	.....	8.659	2 02	17 50	.....	.....	.....	2 75	379 35
246,	35.	.....	35.	.....	69 63	2,437 30	.....	35.	4 22	147 85	.....	.....	.....	4,783 86	7,369 01
247,	48.56	2.36	46.2	36 22	35 66	1,290 84	85 47	.....	.....	21 66	.....	.....	.....	555 85	1,953 82
248,	28.11	.....	28.11	.....	40 16	1,128 78	.....	8.4	10 68	89 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,218 49
249,	26.74	.....	26.74	.....	45 75	1,223 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,223 45
250,	29.57	.....	29.57	.....	73 33	2,168 28	.....	29.57	14 24	421 19	.....	.....	.....	55 92	2,645 39
251,	36.76	.....	36.76	.....	52 98	1,947 73	.....	12.87	11 95	153 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,101 53
252,	9.12	.....	9.12	.....	62 70	571 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571 81
253,	33.35	.....	33.35	.....	41 57	1,386 44	.....	33.35	8 24	274 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,661 21
254,	24.8	1.	23.8	55 50	60 44	1,438 51	55 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 50	1,510 51
255,	19.3	1.	18.3	55 00	55 71	1,019 47	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,074 47
256,	17.44	.....	17.44	.....	64 11	1,118 03	.....	17.44	9 45	165 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,283 06
257,	26.73	.....	26.73	.....	37 39	999 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	999 31
258,	22.08	.....	22.08	.....	20 73	457 88	.....	6.	17 09	102 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	560 40
259,	16.58	.....	16.58	.....	58 76	974 24	.....	16.58	10 69	177 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,151 41
260,	24.24	.95	23.29	37 24	37 24	867 32	35 38	12.98	9 85	127 55	.....	.....	.....	40 50	1,070 75
261,	32.4	.....	32.4	.....	39 90	1,292 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292 96
262,	18.87	.....	18.87	.....	47 38	893 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 39	902 38
263,	14.9	2.4	12.5	65 00	67 20	450 20	156 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606 20
264,	35.121	.....	35.121	.....	54 88	1,927 51	.....	35.121	8 41	295 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,222 89
265,	19.22	.....	19.22	.....	41 26	792 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348 44	1,141 34
266,	59.93	.....	59.93	.....	42 89	2,570 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,570 44
267,	24.192	.....	24.192	.....	67 76	1,639 24	.....	24.192	10 50	254 10	.....	.....	.....	7 33	1,900 67
268,	36.6	.....	36.6	.....	56 58	2,070 90	.....	36.6	9 29	339 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,410 73
269,	11.44	.....	11.44	.....	41 61	476 62	.....	11.44	8 44	96 58	.....	.....	.....	475 20	1,047 80
270,	49.26	.....	49.26	.....	60 39	2,974 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,974 97
271,	32.04	.....	32.04	.....	42 87	1,373 71	.....	6.53	6 70	43 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417 49
272,	34.71	.....	34.71	.....	47 42	1,645 90	.....	34.71	5 11	177 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,823 35

SCHEDULE A-2.—Continued.

Route No.	Total number miles surveyed.	Miles in alternate lines.	Number miles surveyed main route.	Cost per mile alternate lines.	Cost per mile main route.	Total cost main route.	Total cost alternate line.	District Engineers' Offices.			Harrisburg Office.			Cost engineering and inspection incidental to construction.	Total cost of route.
								No. miles plotted.	Cost per mile plotting.	Total cost plotting.	No. miles checked and traced.	Cost per mile checking and tracing.	Total cost checking and tracing.		
273,	14.71	.....	14.71	.....	64 33	946 23	.....	14.71	8 90	130 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077 06
274,	48.12	.....	48.12	.....	72 37	3,600 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401 18	4,002 04
275,	7.74	.....	7.74	.....	40 77	310 20	.....	7.74	14 49	112 23	.....	.....	.....	139 21	561 64
276,	54.63	3.	51.63	40 21	38 77	2,001 80	120 64	50.25	7 62	383 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,505 71
277,	25.46	.....	25.46	.....	51 20	1,303 66	.....	3.00	12 99	38 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,342 62
278,	28.21	.....	28.21	.....	48 05	1,355 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355 49
279,	14.64	.....	14.64	.....	49 76	728 53	.....	14.64	18 34	268 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	997 40
280,	40.421	.....	40.421	.....	51 70	2,089 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,089 65
281,	13.92	.....	13.92	.....	34 17	475 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 75
282,	6.81	.....	6.81	.....	46 32	315 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315 45
283,	23.9	.....	23.9	.....	41 48	99 27	.....	13.67	11 27	154 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,145 40
284,	17.24	.....	17.24	.....	33 29	573 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573 96
285,	19.71	.....	19.71	.....	67 99	1,340 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340 03
286,	62.01	5.58	56.43	47 97	38 85	2,192 30	267 70	44.50	8 55	380 25	.....	.....	.....	59 83	2,900 08
287,	17.4	.....	17.4	.....	52 49	913 49	.....	17.40	9 62	167 45	.....	.....	.....	184 51	1,265 45
288,	28.9	.....	28.9	.....	89 77	2,594 33	.....	28.90	17 30	490 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,094 35
289,	10.18	.....	10.18	.....	40 74	414 79	.....	10.18	8 98	91 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	506 09
290,	12.85	.....	12.85	.....	40 33	518 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518 20
291,	44.03	.....	44.03	.....	30 85	1,358 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,358 43
292,	20.12	.....	20.12	.....	33 13	666 73	.....	20.12	5 30	106 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	773 50
293,	10.867	.....	10.867	.....	35 82	389 22	.....	10.867	6 20	67 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	456 63
294,	20.56	.....	20.56	.....	36 15	743 33	.....	20.56	9 83	202 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	945 34
295,	20.6	.....	20.6	.....	34 91	719 23	.....	7.	4 11	28 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	747 99
296,	14.8	.....	14.8	.....	56 52	836 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	836 43
	9,098.965	271.14	8,827.825	$49 40*	$47 70	$419,142 09	$13,393 26	4,706.554	$11 44	$53,864 76	747.6	$8 44	$6,305 86	$79,263 07	$571,969 04

*Average cost.

*Route No. 70—18.84 miles, data obtained from notes of Allegheny county surveys.
*Route No. 108— 5 miles, data obtained from notes of Allegheny county surveys.
*Route No. 119— 7 miles, data obtained from notes of Allegheny county surveys.
*Route No. 187— 9.3 miles, data obtained from notes of Allegheny county surveys.

40.14

Average cost per mile for surveying main routes, ... $47 70
Average cost per mile for surveying alternate lines, ... 49 40
Average cost per mile for surveying plotting, ... 11 44
Average cost per mile for surveying checking and tracing, ... 8 44

SCHEDULE A-3.

STATE HIGHWAY FUND, STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENSE.

June 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
1	Dauphin,	.....	32.1	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland,	54.932	22.	$7,745 95	$955 09	$8,701 04
2	Northumberland,	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....
	Montour,	11.4	2.	1,306 40	.....	1,306 40
3	Montour,	.....	4.	.....	.....	.....
	Columbia,	9.32	4.	2,049 43	.....	2,049 43
4	Columbia,	.....	13.	.....	.....	.....
	Luzerne,	38.44	17.	2,402 93	14 83	2,417 76
5	Luzerne,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lackawanna,	14.9	1.	551 41	.....	551 41
6	Lackawanna,	.....	2.	.....	.....	.....
	Wayne,	31.5	4.5	1,743 89	114 31	1,858 20
7	Pike,	.....	14.	.....	.....	.....
	Wayne,	42.1	9.	4,130 01	.....	4,130 01
8	Pike,	6.8	5.	1,269 02	.....	1,269 02
9	Susquehanna,	.....	9.7	.....	.....	.....
	Lackawanna,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming,	36.	4.	4,200 62	17,788 42	21,989 04
10	Susquehanna,	26.6	15.	886 52	5 66	892 18
11	Luzerne,	.....	4.	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming,	28.42	14.	2,277 52	92 93	2,370 45
12	Susquehanna,	.....	14.	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming,	22.3	8.	1,306 48	190 96	1,497 44
13	Bradford,	.....	20.98	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming,	39.	18.	3,844 79	93 87	3,938 66
14	Bradford,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Susquehanna,	35.94	15.	3,479 24	30 84	3,510 08
15	Bradford,	21.69	16.19	5,098 98	.....	5,098 98
16	Columbia,	.....	24.	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan,	41.19	11.73	2,688 71	357 60	3,046 31
17	Bradford,	.....	16.27	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan,	34.72	13.34	1,567 36	22 55	1,589 91
18	Lycoming,	.....	9.33	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland,	44.25	25.	3,441 38	223 76	3,665 14
19	Lycoming,	.....	13.42	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan,	26.77	10.93	2,098 51	219 19	2,317 70
20	Bradford,	.....	29.55	.....	.....	.....
	Lycoming,	.....	21.55	.....	.....	.....
	Tioga,	71.70	4.67	8,228 45	2,556 08	10,784 53
21	Lycoming,	.....	14.71	.....	.....	.....
	Tioga,	44.76	20.14	4,508 37	896 91	5,405 28
22	Tioga,	24.77	22.	2,908 46	135 95	3,044 41

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
23	Clinton,	.....	7.5	.....	.....	.....
	Lycoming,	21.05	9.55	2,895 75	1,689 92	4,585 67
24	Snyder,	.....	3.	.....	.....	.....
	Union,	11.	6.	510 35	89 24	599 59
25	Snyder,	16.919	16.	737 07	297 89	1,034 96
26	Snyder,	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....
	Union,	17.06	3.	284 70	75 43	360 13
27	Centre,	.....	22.	.....	.....	.....
	Union,	57.65	22.	3,822 65	330 99	4,153 64
28	Mifflin,	.....	6.	.....	.....	.....
	Snyder,	33.509	17.	2,292 43	1,246 05	3,538 48
29	Centre,	.....	7.4	.....	.....	.....
	Mifflin,	21.36	4.	4,267 25	1,090 89	5,358 14
30	Perry,	.....	21.4	.....	.....	.....
	Cumberland,	26.716	3.	3,778 88	2,918 64	6,697 52
31	Juniata,	.....	12.	.....	.....	.....
	Perry,	26.21	11.	3,467 01	2,758 64	6,225 65
32	Juniata,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mifflin,	12.077	.....	20 60	127 75	148 35
33	Huntingdon,	.....	11.55	.....	.....	.....
	Mifflin,	34.509	22.96	3,527 01	1,089 76	4,616 77
34	Cumberland,	17.315	14.	5,216 39	1,844 65	7,061 04
35	Cumberland,	.....	16.	.....	.....	.....
	Franklin,	33.51	.....	9,433 80	2,077 83	11,511 63
36	Franklin,	14.8	8.5	13,868 39	2,787 55	16,655 94
37	Franklin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fulton,	21.427	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Fulton,	24.9	2.	1,302 67	388 09	1,690 76
39	Bedford,	.....	18.99	.....	.....	.....
	Fulton,	34,192	.....	7,728 97	2,524 77	10,253 74
40	Cumberland,	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....
	Perry,	16.4	4.	1,929 13	990 07	2,919 20
41	Adams,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Cumberland,	28.3	9.	6,156 17	91 54	6,247 71
42	Adams,	12.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Adams,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Franklin,	24.66	.....	.....	45	45
44	Adams,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Franklin,	24.31	9.	1,633 87	371 11	2,004 98
45	Franklin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Juniata,	58.62	28.	6,447 11	1,664 96	8,112 07
46	Bedford,	.....	12.	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon,	46.66	17.	1,717 10	83 94	1,801 04

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
47	Bedford,	.....	15.	.....	.....	.....
	Blair,	37.26	12.	3,853 87	1,878 40	5,732 27
48	Bedford,	25.38	9.	325 47	7 05	332 52
49	Bedford,	.....	14.	.....	.....	.....
	Somerset,	39.86	10.	3,271 86	865 43	4,137 29
50	Fayette,	.....	15.	.....	.....	.....
	Somerset,	47.26	.....	1,065 48	87 76	1,153 24
51	Somerset,	21.05	20.	850 24	58 10	908 40
52	Cambria,	.....	14.	.....	.....	.....
	Somerset,	56.66	24.	4,868 06	371 22	5,239 28
53	Blair,	.....	11.5	.....	.....	.....
	Cambria,	26.51	9.	4,303 93	1,418 42	5,722 35
54	Cambria,	.....	10.53	.....	.....	.....
	Indiana,	40.076	20.	4,706 81	279 96	4,986 77
55	Blair,	.....	21.	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon,	43.12	5.	4,973 88	1,372 41	6,346 29
56	Centre,	.....	16.	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon,	39.86	19.25	6,107 14	3,234 62	9,341 76
57	Clearfield,	.....	19.	.....	.....	.....
	Centre,	.....	9.5	.....	.....	.....
	Blair,	41.664	6.	8,461 74	456 92	8,918 66
58	Centre,	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....
	Clinton,	26.608	9.	11,066 97	9,822 94	20,889 91
59	Clearfield,	.....	23.	.....	.....	.....
	Elk,	.....	14.7	.....	.....	.....
	Jefferson,	59.098	10.73	6,904 39	516 50	7,420 95
60	Clearfield,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jefferson,	18.43	14.22	1,555 87	23 00	1,578 87
61	Jefferson,	17.50	16.17	922 40	.....	922 40
62	Cambria,	.....	18.	.....	.....	.....
	Clearfield,	56.07	27.5	5,472 49	406 09	5,878 58
63	Indiana,	.....	23.	.....	.....	.....
	Jefferson,	51.88	10.65	4,064 10	275 16	4,339 26
64	Clarion,	.....	7.69	.....	.....	.....
	Jefferson,	17.23	5.88	2,896 28	9 41	2,905 69
65	Clarion,	.....	12.61	.....	.....	.....
	Venango,	27.83	13.96	4,314 22	430 34	4,744 56
66	Armstrong,	.....	17.64	.....	.....	.....
	Clarion,	39.27	19.51	6,329 81	174 58	6,504 39
67	Armstrong,	.....	16.13	.....	.....	.....
	Indiana,	27.51	9.	7,029 83	411 10	7,440 93
68	Indiana,	.....	15.	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	35.36	18.	2,762 76	482 18	3,244 94

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
69	Armstrong,	.....	28.	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	55.41	18.	5,065 56	86 30	5,151 86
70	Allegheny,	18.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Armstrong,	.....	8.51	.....	.....	.....
	Butler,	21.49	11,21	3,654 83	340 47	3,995 30
72	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Butler,	31.72	.....	.....	14 42	14 42
73	Butler,	.....	22.46	.....	.....	.....
	Mercer,	37.67	10.2	3,238 50	94 66	3,335 16
74	Mercer,	37.67	10.2	3,238 50	94 66	3,333 16
75	Butler,	.....	25.94	.....	.....	.....
	Venango,	42.53	14.44	3,930 69	444 15	4,374 84
76	Allegheny,	.....	4.11	850 25	8 40	858 65
	Beaver,	21.94	14.5	.....	.....	.....
77	Beaver,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Lawrence,	22.55	10.	2,986 36	160 82	3,147 18
78	Beaver,	.....	10.27	.....	.....	.....
	Butler,	29.47	17.	2,969 36	197 38	3,166 74
79	Butler,	.....	15.21	.....	.....	.....
	Lawrence,	27.43	8.88	2,761 09	135 69	2,896 78
80	Lawrence,	.....	6.48	.....	.....	.....
	Mercer,	16.14	8.32	2,761 80	28 70	2,790 50
81	Lawrence,	11.64	11.64	1,074 19	322 26	1,396 45
82	Crawford,	.....	19.3	.....	.....	.....
	Mercer,	39.66	19.08	2,749 46	274 94	3,024 40
83	Crawford,	12.90	12.5	135 60	7 14	142 74
84	Crawford,	.....	14.5	.....	.....	.....
	Erie,	40.34	22.21	866 51	322 67	1,189 18
85	Crawford,	.....	21.	.....	.....	.....
	Erie,	37.87	13.7	951 90	520 10	1,472 00
86	Erie,	34.50	20.5	1,478 35	51 80	1,530 15
87	Erie,	17.20	16.2	1,428 65	253 73	1,682 38
88	Erie,	.....	38.3	.....	.....	.....
	Warren,	68.29	20.7	2,829 76	463 60	3,293 36
89	Crawford,	.....	21.1	.....	.....	.....
	Warren,	.....	19.9	.....	.....	.....
	Venango,	49.88	5.9	1,449 13	405 70	1,854 83
90	Crawford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Venango,	16.37	14.83	679 80	34 57	714 37
91	Forest,	.....	5.5	.....	.....	.....
	Venango,	30.07	24.57	2,016 38	239 32	2,255 70
92	Clarion,	.....	15.59	.....	.....	.....
	Forest,	23.10	7.20	849 09	212 79	1,061 88

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
93	Forest,	.....	10.2	.....	.....	.....
	Warren,	29.09	15.9	799 65	131 37	931 02
94	Warren,	11.80	11.2	205 92	3,005 47	3,211 39
95	McKean,	.....	29.1	.....	.....	.....
	Warren,	55.26	17.1	1,155 53	109 66	1,265 19
96	McKean,	18.75	17.8	1,016 25	17 95	1,034 20
97	Elk,	.....	16.6	.....	.....	.....
	McKean,	45.61	24.9	1,842 71	506 04	2,348 75
98	Elk,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Forest,	60.26	26.7	181 03	172 33	353 36
99	Cameron,	.....	10.32	.....	.....	.....
	Elk,	32.59	20.2	2,912 74	984 59	3,897 33
100	Cameron,	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....
	McKean,	.....	23.1	.....	.....	.....
	Potter,	37.30	3.9	795 33	435 85	1,231 18
101	McKean,	.....	14.1	.....	.....	.....
	Potter,	27.30	9.68	672 16	75 98	748 14
102	Potter,	.....	17.	.....	.....	.....
	Tioga,	45.55	15.	2,533 50	28 04	2,561 54
103	Potter,	.....	21.	.....	.....	.....
	Tioga,	58.64	14.	4,465 68	568 96	5,034 64
104	Potter,	20.66	17.	1,440 30	68 92	1,509 22
105	Cameron,	.....	20.	.....	.....	.....
	Clinton,	75.063	29.	5,194 12	422 02	5,616 14
106	Clinton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lycoming,	.....	11.	.....	.....	.....
	Tioga,	63.77	16.	1,102 14	180 23	1,282 37
107	Centre,	33.315	26.5	4,888 11	1,320 27	6,208 38
108	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Washington,	11.97	11.97	2,192 30	76 69	2,268 99
109	Greene,	.....	12.76	.....	.....	.....
	Washington,	27.83	15.07	1,994 48	93 72	2,088 20
110	Greene,	17.52	17.52	972 55	579 11	1,551 66
111	Greene,	25.17	25.17	2,129 86	13 10	2,142 96
112	Fayette,	.....	13.8	.....	.....	.....
	Greene,	28.80	18.	2,966 26	374 04	3,340 30
113	Fayette,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Washington,	36.25	.....	.....	242 66	242 66
114	Washington,	20.78	10.45	263 83	.....	263 83
115	Beaver,	.....	23.74	.....	.....	.....
	Washington,	49.94	26.2	1,942 61	98 58	2,041 19
116	Fayette,	18.40	18.4	1,212 88	33 18	1,246 06
117	Fayette,	.....	19.2	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	37.42	.....	1,371 99	141 05	1,513 04

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
118	Washington,	.....	24.8	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	46.81	5.	1,357 70	70 05	1,427 75
119	Bedford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Somerset,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	60.34	.....	683 43	26,730 52	27,473 95
120	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	22.42	.....	58 44	872 05	930 49
121	Franklin,	.....	1.	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon,	25.933	18.	1,212 16	52 51	1,264 67
122	Franklin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Perry,	31.55	29.79	2,486 14	4,610 61	7,096 75
123	Adams,	.....	15.	.....	.....	.....
	Cumberland,	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....
	York,	34.8	9.	9,583 36	796 45	10,379 81
124	York,	21.45	11.	1,026 74	367 39	1,394 13
125	Cumberland,	.....	9.5	.....	.....	.....
	York,	11.	1.5	3,554 07	162 61	3,716 68
126	Adams,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	York,	27.65	.....	18 59	9,907 00	9,925 59
127	York,	17.11	Toll.	.....	.....	.....
128	Lancaster,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	York,	21.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Dauphin,	.....	7.	.....	.....	.....
	Lancaster,	33.092	2.	1,459 77	789 97	2,249 74
130	Delaware,	8.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Chester,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Delaware,	40.82	4.	2,722 97	23 03	2,746 00
132	Delaware,	11.29	3.	494 52	.....	494 52
133	Chester,	.....	11.	.....	.....	.....
	Delaware,	19.78	2.5	2,278 20	44 14	2,322 34
134	Chester,	11.48	2.	889 28	.....	889 28
135	Chester,	.....	4.8	.....	.....	.....
	Delaware,	11.19	4.	645 46	6 50	651 96
136	Lancaster,	28.758	27.	1,228 30	1,628 54	2,856 84
137	Chester,	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....
	Lancaster,	.....	14.	.....	.....	.....
	Lebanon,	55.903	4.	2,538 14	395 70	2,933 84
138	Lancaster,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Lebanon,	20.457	5.	1,288 55	340 15	1,568 70
139	Dauphin,	.....	4.	.....	.....	.....
	Lebanon,	23.92	.....	9,211 50	4,861 23	14,072 73
140	Dauphin,	.....	15.90	.....	.....	.....
	Lebanon,	.....	26.92	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	64.95	18.	14,950 17	3,195 24	18,145 41

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
141	Lebanon,	.....	7.	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	.....	10.9	.....	.....	.....
	Berks,	53.529	12.	6,958 94	1,145 68	8,104 62
142	Chester,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Delaware,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lancaster,	.....	18.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	62.349	.....	3,778 69	1,205 01	4,983 70
143	Chester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	17.47	.....	9 50	7,180 33	7,189 83
144	Chester,	.....	84.	.....	.....	.....
	Delaware,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	16.49	.....	1,793 90	65 62	1,859 52
145	Montgomery,	8.08	6.6	680 92	386 12	1.067 04
146	Berks,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	36.34	4.77	1,095 15	.....	1,095 15
147	Berks,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Chester,	40.51	24.	1,948 20	37 47	1,985 67
148	Berks,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lancaster,	30.629	18.	287 66	1,136 28	1,423 94
149	Berks,	.....	6.	880 16	60 00	940 16
	Lebanon,	27.248	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Bucks,	17.77	17.77	2,420 73	.....	2,420 73
151	Bucks,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	18.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	Bucks,	25.24	9.	838 40	138 90	977 30
153	Bucks,	.....	7.	.....	.....	.....
	Lehigh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	36.04	3.82	1,594 65	1,049 69	2,644 34
154	Bucks,	4.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Bucks,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	19.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	Bucks,	.....	21.	.....	.....	.....
	Northampton,	31.03	.....	3,885 90	219 62	4,105 52
157	Berks,	.....	17.	.....	.....	.....
	Lehigh,	31.	13.2	3,650 27	763 23	4,413 50
158	Lehigh,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	33.75	10.3	2,790 85	465 79	3,256 64
159	Lehigh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Northampton,	14.1	9.	1,038 12	88 50	1,126 62
160	Berks,	14.33	13.	2,173 76	210 65	2,384 41
161	Columbia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland,	.....	17.	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	46.89	.....	2,867 01	211 10	3,078 11

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
162	Carbon,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	31.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Carbon,	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....
	Lehigh,	29.58	13.9	1,959 12	283 25	2,242 37
164	Carbon,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Monroe,	32.03	18.	2,624 98	222 90	2,847 88
165	Monroe,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Northampton,	32.11	8.7	2,062 65	16 68	2,079 23
166	Monroe,	.....	3.	.....	.....	.....
	Northampton,	29.60	18.6	3,960 35	118 52	4,078 87
167	Monroe,	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....
	Pike,	34.2	18.	3,216 97	105 89	3,322 86
168	Lackawanna,	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....
	Monroe,	.....	26.	.....	.....	.....
	Wayne,	44.5	.....	5,114 17	.....	5,114 17
169	Luzerne,	.....	12.5	.....	.....	.....
	Monroe,	52.13	16.5	5,879 65	3 06	5,882 71
170	Carbon,	.....	3.	.....	.....	.....
	Luzerne,	41.77	17.	1,624 08	17 27	1,641 35
171	Monroe,	.....	6.	.....	.....	.....
	Wayne,	.....	31.	.....	.....	.....
	Pike,	52.6	3.	5,897 91	15 00	5,912 91
172	Lackawanna,	.....	6.	.....	.....	.....
	Wayne,	9.9	3.8	3,020 18	127 64	3,147 82
173	Wayne,	33.8	30.	3,826 25	48 16	3,874 41
174	Lackawanna,	.....	5.7	.....	.....	.....
	Susquehanna,	30.9	22.	4,674 67	13 10	4,687 77
175	Northampton,	29.04	17.	549 69	2,759 67	3,309 36
176	Union,	.....	15.	.....	.....	.....
	Lycoming,	36.01	5.	1,304 36	221 80	1,526 16
177	Luzerne,	.....	29.	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan,	.....	2.	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming,	46.14	.....	1,600 37	.....	1,600 37
178	Bucks,	.....	7.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	19.75	5.66	2,169 98	468 61	2,638 59
179	Chester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Delaware,	9.59	1.	95 34	.....	95 34
180	Delaware,	17.70	7.	909 87	57 45	967 32
181	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Washington,	.....	19.3	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	42.	12.	6,082 81	269 97	6,352 78
182	Montour,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland,	11.52	11.	336 92	.....	336 92

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
183	Columbia,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	30.39	.....	2,093 84	3 93	2,097 77
184	Luzerne,	17.68	10.	671 04	.....	671 04
185	Luzerne,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	11.56	8.	998 57	4 55	1,003 12
186	Somerset,	.....	11.80	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	28.79	14.	2,649 32	578 05	3,227 37
187	Allegheny,	.....	7.	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	27.72	14.	3,406 72	289 56	3,696 28
188	Indiana,	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	38.605	15.	3,945 21	498 83	4,444 04
	Armstrong,	.....	11.	.....	.....	.....
189	Clearfield,	.....	4.	.....	.....	.....
	Indiana,	.....	13.	.....	.....	.....
	Jefferson,	.....	10.4	.....	.....	.....
	Armstrong,	50.94	10.8	2,480 84	48 90	2,529 74
190	Adams,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	York,	27.	10.	451 59	887 05	1,338 64
191	Cumberland,	.....	7.	.....	.....	.....
	Perry,	45.55	25.0	5,797 51	900 16	6,697 67
192	Fulton,	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon,	.....	19.	.....	.....	.....
	Mifflin,	68.06	.....	2,284 84	764 48	3,049 32
193	Fulton,	.....	4.	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Juniata,	59.	24.	4,743 39	1,139 66	5,883 05
194	Juniata,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Snyder,	34.978	16.	2,054 19	286 21	2,340 40
195	Juniata,	.....	1.68	.....	.....	.....
	Perry,	.....	18.908	.....	.....	.....
	Snyder,	.....	15.	.....	.....	.....
	Dauphin,	37.704	1.829	13,411 99	4,890 28	18,302 27
196	Tioga,	12.37	9.68	1,748 16	.....	1,748 16
197	Berks,	.....	14.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	53.69	23.43	3,407 88	1,182 96	4,590 84
198	Montgomery,	29.76	17.47	2,292 21	454 90	2,747 11
199	Dauphin,	.....	16.	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	44.81	.....	3,210 14	1,893 68	5,103 82
200	Crawford,	.....	29.8	.....	.....	.....
	Warren,	44.42	12.4	870 97	276 51	1,147 48
201	Chester,	.....	12.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	32.42	15.	3,406 32	360 84	3,767 16
202	Chester,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	19.61	4.	1,228 99	44 57	1,273 56

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
203	Armstrong,	17.03	11.77	3,749 07	116 09	3,865 16
204	Beaver,	17.86	17.86	1,433 22	293 67	1,733 80
205	Venango,	14.15	13.38	85 02	39 00	124 02
206	Crawford,		5.4			
	Mercer,	12.42	5.56	400 80	64 85	465 65
207	Crawford,		12.5			
	Venango,	21.12	6.51	775 77	67 94	843 71
208	Mercer,		14.2			
	Venango,	28.96	9.41	3,219 95	150 08	3,370 03
209	Warren,		13.6			
	McKean,	29.75	16.1	1,649 55	584 13	2,233 68
210	McKean,	12.01	10.	231 08	31 31	262 39
211	McKean,	19.37	14.7	689 76	122 27	812 03
212	Bradford,		4.5			
	Tioga,	17.57	10.61	1,941 83	211 76	2,153 59
213	Crawford,		10.7			
	Mercer,	28.39	17.21	3,208 23	394 42	3,602 65
214	Butler,		13.28			
	Clarion,		21.89			
	Armstrong,	46.51	5.78	6,462 71	182 84	6,645 55
215	Chester,		12.			
	Lancaster,	36.534	8.	2,642 93	832 06	3,474 99
216	York,	30.92	18.	2,938 92	1,711 86	4,650 78
217	Sullivan,		4.			
	Wyoming,	23.3	13.	1,202 90	40 52	1,243 42
218	Butler,		2.1			
	Clarion,		13.95			
	Venango,	34.33	14.81	2,618 57	409 78	3,028 35
219	Centre,		26.5			
	Clearfield,		9.			
	Clinton,	56.679	5.	10,722 65	1,282 32	12,004 97
220	Monroe,		10.			
	Pike,	40.2	10.	375 65		375 65
221	Blair,					
	Cambria,		14.			
	Clearfield,	44.41	15.5	2,269 95	108 59	2,378 54
222	Bedford,		12.72			
	Cambria,					
	Somerset,	31.41	8.	629 78	10,182 68	10,812 46
223	Cambria,					
	Indiana,	26.09	15.	2,772 71	110 43	2,883 14
224	Franklin,					
	Fulton,	29.3				

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
225	Delaware,	.....	12.	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	21.88	.....	2,395 80	96 05	2,491 94
226	Lehigh,	.....	11.	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	25.30	8.	541 33	32 79	574 12
227	Susquehanna,	.....	14.5	.....	.....	.....
	Wayne,	35.6	13.3	2,591 47	1 05	2,592 52
228	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indiana,	.....	14.5	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	49.335	7.	3,657 85	325 78	3,983 63
229	Snyder,	10.866	10.	2,422 20	721 92	3,144 12
230	Adams,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	York,	21.06	9.	902 33	344 50	1,246 91
231	Adams,	13.82	5.	921 38	270 35	1,191 73
232	Luzerne,	.....	6.	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming,	23.8	5.	2,325 53	33 29	2,358 82
233	Butler,	.....	3.71	.....	.....	.....
	Lawrence,	.....	10.54	.....	.....	.....
	Venango,	30.77	15.88	3,322 96	201 57	3,524 53
234	Cambria,	.....	14.27	.....	.....	.....
	Clearfield,	37.45	18.	5,929 86	80 82	6,010 68
235	Luzerne,	.....	13.	.....	.....	.....
	Columbia,	17.85	4.	560 96	17 85	578 79
236	McKean,	.....	4.2	.....	.....	.....
	Potter,	22.83	17.24	1,798 45	170 04	1,968 49
237	Clarion,	.....	8.99	.....	.....	.....
	Jefferson,	20.60	7.79	2,367 44	113 80	2,481 24
238	Crawford,	.....	5.9	.....	.....	.....
	Lawrence,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mercer,	36.50	23.13	3,128 07	410 89	3,538 96
239	Columbia,	.....	17.	.....	.....	.....
	Lycoming,	33.22	15.8	2,080 37	154 33	2,235 20
240	Lycoming,	.....	8.61	.....	.....	.....
	Montour,	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland,	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....
	Union,	31.25	3.	2,355 09	359 30	2,714 39
241	Bradford,	.....	4.64	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming,	26.4	18.	1,928 39	.....	1,928 39
242	Washington,	15.65	15.65	1,359 50	101 83	1,461 33
243	Beaver,	13.27	13.27	581 86	266 68	848 54
244	Berks,	.....	3.	.....	.....	.....
	Lancaster,	27.877	10.	576 61	224 10	800 71
245	Blair,	.....	2.	.....	.....	.....
	Centre,	8.659	5.7	437 35	48 05	485 40

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
246	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Butler,	35.	16.	1,619 52	581 00	2,200 52
247	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fayette,	.....	19.83	.....	.....	.....
	Washington,	46.20	18.07	2,257 35	2 50	2,259 85
248	Clarion,	.....	11.2	.....	.....	.....
	Jefferson,	28.11	16.09	2,653 82	17 54	2,671 36
249	Columbia,	.....	18.	.....	.....	.....
	Montour,	.....	6.	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland,	26.74	.....	476 41	.....	476 41
250	York,	29.57	17.	2,520 04	304 54	2,824 58
251	Armstrong,	.....	16.65	.....	.....	.....
	Butler,	.....	8.67	.....	.....	.....
	Clarion,	36.76	5.06	4,935 07	219 55	5,154 62
252	Bucks,	9.12	7.36	2,851 97	135 62	2,987 59
253	Forest,	.....	26.15	.....	.....	.....
	Warren,	33.35	7.2	1,054 95	131 44	1,186 39
254	Pike,	.....	4.	.....	.....	.....
	Wayne,	23.8	.5	501 83	34 85	536 68
255	Pike,	18.3	7.	291 47	.....	291 47
256	Greene,	17.44	17.44	1,479 87	13 50	1,493 37
257	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Washington,	26.73	13.7	347 45	.....	347 45
258	Crawford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Erie,	22.08	18.4	1,364 95	174 37	1,539 32
259	Montour,	.....	9.	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland,	16.58	6.	1,049 88	10 23	1,060 11
260	Blair,	.....	8.	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon,	23.29	.....	1,492 85	.....	1,492 85
261	Huntingdon,	.....	11.	.....	.....	.....
	Mifflin,	32.40	.....	330 85	5 86	336 71
262	Clearfield,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Indiana,	18.87	15.	1,150 95	70 09	1,221 04
263	Susquehanna,	12.5	12.5	1,108 51	35 14	1,143 65
264	Franklin,	35.1	13.	1,841 55	52 88	1,894 43
265	Beaver,	.....	4.91	.....	.....	.....
	Lawrence,	19.22	14.	1,093 59	35 53	1,129 12
266	Lycoming,	.....	15.	.....	.....	.....
	Potter,	59.93	5.	992 04	7 68	999 72
267	Bedford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fulton,	24.2	3.	495 79	44 38	540 17
268	Greene,	.....	12.30	3,242 52	113 78	3,356 30
	Washington,	36.60	24.3	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Maintenance Expense.		Total maintenance cost.
				Labor.	Material.	
269	Somerset,	11.44	8.45	2,262 15	41 24	2,303 39
270	Bucks,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chester,	.....	16.9	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	49.26	8.76	2,617 75	337 50	2,955 25
271	Crawford,	.....	15.3	.....	.....	.....
	Erie,	32.04	10.3	751 19	148 45	899 64
272	Crawford,	.....	10.1	.....	.....	.....
	Erie,	34.71	23.1	224 49	27 38	251 37
273	Chester,	14.71	11.7	1,834 71	.....	1,834 71
274	Berks,	.....	3.	.....	.....	.....
	Chester,	.....	3.	.....	.....	.....
	Lancaster,	48.12	.....	520 29	121 00	641 29
275	Juniata,	7.74	5.	656 60	561 08	1,227 68
276	Cambria,	.....	25.	.....	.....	.....
	Clearfield,	51.63	.....	2,730 02	258 25	2,988 27
277	Cameron,	.....	9.07	.....	.....	.....
	McKean,	25.46	15.06	540 07	40 40	538 07
278	Beaver,	28.21	28.21	1,643 52	74 00	1,717 52
279	Warren,	14.64	13.8	430 44	42 45	472 89
280	Lancaster,	.....	1.5	.....	.....	.....
	Lebanon,	40.421	12.	1,100 15	302 94	1,403 09
281	Bucks,	13.92	12.94	1,837 84	406 34	2,244 18
282	Chester,	.....	1.	.....	.....	.....
	Delaware,	6.81	1.	63 25	.....	63 25
283	Columbia,	.....	7.	.....	.....	.....
	Northumberland,	23.90	16.	356 89	.....	356 89
284	Berks,	.....	8.81	.....	.....	.....
	Montgomery,	17.24	2.94	1,476 61	657 11	2,133 72
285	Berks,	.....	.5	.....	.....	.....
	Lehigh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Schuylkill,	19.71	.....	.....	.....	.....
286	Bedford,	.....	22.	.....	.....	.....
	Blair,	56.43	5.	2,359 82	35 42	2,396 24
287	Bradford,	17.40	9.87	1,880 60	271 28	2,151 88
288	Allegheny,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fayette,	.....	19.4	.....	.....	.....
	Westmoreland,	28.90	3.	1,635 94	23 42	1,659 36
289	Lycoming,	10.18	8.85	506 46	63 20	569 66
290	Schuylkill,	12.85	6.	354 84	22 87	377 71
291	Lycoming,	.....	20.21	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan,	44.03	21.11	2,505 21	237 83	2,743 04
292	Tioga,	20.12	13.	1,157 53	315 08	1,412 61
293	Perry,	10.867	8.	1,505 03	725 91	2,230 94

SCHEDULE A-3—Continued.

Route Number.	County.	Total mileage in route.	Miles worked in each county.	Total maintenance cost. Labor.	Total maintenance cost. Material.	Maintenance Expense.
294	Crawford, ...	.....	9.6	.....	.....	.....
	Mercer, ...	20.56	7.83	1,010 21	32 55	1,042 76
295	Crawford, ...	.....	11.4	.....	.....	.....
	Erie, ...	20.60	6	364 00	36 30	400 30
296	Lackawanna, ...	.....	10.8	.....	.....	.....
	Susquehanna, ...	15.0	.....	983 77	.....	983 77
		8,827.825	5,964.617	$709,109 81	$201,273 14	$910,382 95
Incidentals, ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	323 63
Freight, ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	402 28
	Total, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	$911,108 86

SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE LABOR.

June 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913.

Showing average number of men and teams employed, total hours employed, rate per hour, and total amount paid.

Average Number Men.	Average Number Teams.	Total Hours Employed.	Rate per Hour.	Total Amount Paid.
2,244	.....	2,665,975	$0.1779	$709,109 81
.....	518	629,365	.4247	

SCHEDULE A-4.

STATEMENT OF ROAD MAP SURVEY.

Showing County, Mileage, Completed Maps, Engineering Expense and Cost of Printing Maps, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

	County.	Mileage in completed maps, printed or ready for printing.	Engineering and pilot-ing expense.	Cost of printing maps.	Total charges.
1	Adams,	.....	$8,472 67	.....	$8,472 67
2	Allegheny,	.....	3,726 77	.....	3,726 77
3	Armstrong,	.....	2,441 40	.....	2,441 40
4	Beaver,	.....	7,288 51	.....	7,288 51
5	Bedford,	.....	3,983 00	.....	3,983 00
6	Berks,	2,334.76	1,655 00	.....	3,980 00
7	Blair,	.....	1,638 45	.....	1,638 45
8	Bradford,	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Bucks,	1,817.07	.....	242 00	242 00
10	Butler,	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Cambria,	.....	6,590 98	.....	6,393 98
12	Cameron,	155.3	1,316 57	.....	1,346 57
13	Carbon,	.....	2,764 92	.....	2,764 92
14	Centre,	.....	35 23	.....	35 23
15	Chester,	2,307.84	600 00	227 00	887 00
16	Clarion,	1,295.35	.....	196 00	196 00
17	Clearfield,	.....	3,581 41	.....	3,581 41
18	Clinton,	.....	3,631 13	.....	3,691 13
19	Columbia,	1,242.984	164 18	.....	164 18
20	Crawford,	2,198.29	.....	208 00	208 00
21	Cumberland,	.....	14,354 11	.....	14,354 11
22	Dauphin,	993.25	.....	195 00	195 00
23	Delaware,	513.85	.....	138 00	138 00
24	Elk,	528.2	3,952 22	.....	3,952 22
25	Erie,	1,671.33	28 55	209 00	237 55
26	Fayette,	.....	285 20	.....	285 20
27	Forest,	365.2	2,597 86	.....	2,597 86
28	Franklin,	1,271.81	1,208 81	.....	1,208 81
29	Fulton,	714.45	.....	183 00	183 00
30	Greene,	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Huntingdon,	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Indiana,	.....	3,498 67	.....	3,498 67
33	Jefferson,	.....	3,603 40	.....	3,603 40
34	Juniata,	759.391	.....	155 00	155 00
35	Lackawanna,	.....	98 35	.....	98 35
36	Lancaster,	2,871.276	.....	280 00	280 00
37	Lawrence,	.....	1,128 18	.....	1,128 18
38	Lebanon,	799.394	6,115 58	.....	6,115 58
39	Lehigh,	.....	590 00	.....	590 00
40	Luzerne,	.....	1,781 77	.....	1,781 77

SCHEDULE A-4—Continued.

	County.	Mileage in completed maps, printed or ready for printing.	Engineering and piloting expense.	Cost of printing maps.	Total charges.
41	Lycoming,	.....	3,017 27	.....	3,017 27
42	McKean,	750.6	2,207 54	.....	2,207 54
43	Mercer,	.....	5,820 88	.....	5,820 88
44	Mifflin,	.....	4,673 96	.....	4,673 96
45	Monroe,	944.833	118 87	.....	118 87
46	Montgomery,	1,773.32	.....	190 00	190 00
47	Montour,	.....	720 41	.....	720 41
48	Northampton,	1,016.697	1,740 00	.....	1,740 00
49	Northumberland,	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Perry,	989.67	.....	185 00	185 00
51	Pike,	596.475	.....	161 00	161 00
52	Potter,	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Schuylkill,	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Snyder,	732.488	.....	.....	.....
55	Somerset,	.....	9,146 00	.....	9,146 00
56	Sullivan,	.....	2,406 35	.....	2,406 35
57	Susquehanna,	1,844.14	90 25	.....	90 25
58	Tioga,	.....	6,448 32	.....	6,448 32
59	Union,	.....	2,772 99	.....	2,772 99
60	Venango,	.....	4,534 89	.....	4,534 89
61	Warren,	1,098.414	.....	148 00	148 00
62	Washington,	.....	9,567 64	.....	9,567 64
63	Wayne,	.....	4,286 06	.....	4,286 06
64	Westmoreland,	.....	3,390 15	.....	3,390 15
65	Wyoming,	658.563	.....	117 00	117 00
66	York,*	.....	1,435 30	.....	1,435 30
	Total,	32,244.945	$149,572 80	$2,834 00	$152,406 80

*Note—Surveys complete, mileage not computed.

SCHEDULE A-5.

STATE HIGHWAY FUND.

Statement of Machinery and Tool Account.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Automobiles and Equipment,		$14,786 73
Tools Account—Austin Flood,		267 76
Miscellaneous Items,		214 19
Inventory—Maintenance Tools:		
Nature:	Number:	
Augers,	16	
Stencil stamps,	10	
Asphalt rakes,	16	
Axes,	294	
Bars,	393	
Brushes,	62	
Chisels,	34	
Files,	40	
Hammers,	963	
Handles,	3,608	
Hatchets,	113	
Lanterns,	128	
Lantern Globes,	39	
Levels,	17	
Mattocks,	755	
Oil cans,	14	
Padlocks,	56	
Picks,	2,899	
Pliers,	2	
Plows,	22	
Saws,	106	
Screw drivers,	2	
Scythes,	331	
Shovels,	3,481	
Sledges,	414	
Water buckets,	272	
Wheel barrows,	250	
Wrenches,	10	
Road drags,	370	
Tool boxes,	58	
Drills,	13	
Locks,	12	
Chains (lbs.),	118	
Forks,	112	
Tool steel (lbs.),	3,084½	
Rakes,	241	
Wedges,	118	
Cant hooks,	17	
Road roller,	1	
Bits,	6	
Adzes,	15	
Hoes,	42	
Whet stones,	101	
Plow shears,	5	
Snaths,	6	
Brush hooks,	100	
Road scrapers,	24	
Trowels,	1	
Surface heater,	3	
Iron (lbs.),	82	
Road sprinkler,	1	
Edge,	1	
		$16,277 84
Total,		$31,546 52

SCHEDULE A-6.

STATE HIGHWAY FUND.

Statement of General District and Departmental Expense.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

General Departmental Expense,	$7,951 39
Blue Print Room,	1,100 00
Store Room,	500 00
Signs and Sign Posts,	2,737 50
Clerical Work—District Offices,	6,666 34
Total General Expenses June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,	$18,955 23

SCHEDULE A-7.

Statement of Maintenance Work Carried on by County Commissioners,

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Route.	County.	Amount paid by county.
72-246,	Allegheny,	None.
Frankstown Road,	Allegheny,	$41,513 03
170,	Carbon,*	5,658 45
119-120,	Westmoreland,	39,655 48
Total proportion paid by counties, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,		$72,396 94

*Note.—Subject to adjustment for tools and materials purchased by county.

SCHEDULE B.

STATE AID FUND, ACT OF 1911.

Showing Contracts and Total Construction Expense. June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

County.	Township.	Application No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Amount.	Amt. paid Jan. 1, 1913.	Length contracted.	Surface complete.	Foundation complete.
							Feet.	%	%
Allegheny,	Versailles,	206	Bowman Bros. Co.,	Aug. 30, 1912,	$20,025 50	$9,017 33	3,510	24	57
Allegheny,		134-148	D. W. Challis & Son,	Sept. 5, 1912,	28,942 08	3,616 15	5,988	----	----
			D. W. Challis & Son,	Sept. 5, 1912,	8,910 02	4,012 71	1,790	----	7
Adams,	Straban,	129	Thos. Meehan & Sons,	Aug. 30, 1912,	32,692 12	10,556 15	12,104	----	71
Berks,	Hereford,	1	Neff and Horn,	July 30, 1912,	29,874 05	14,926 41	8,354	23	89
Blair,	Frankstown,	116	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	July 24, 1912,	34,472 05	16,910 10	49,394	57	57
Bradford,	Towanda Boro.,	135	Blaisdell & Sheldon,	Sept. 6, 1912,	28,636 80	----------	7,832	1	7
Bucks,	Bristol,	58	J. F. Shanley Co.,	July 24, 1912,	21,576 04	5,701 50	8,048	19	59
Bucks,	Falls,	59	J. F. Shanley Co.,	July 24, 1912,	27,331 37	2,047 68	10,115	----	----
Clinton,	Dunnstable,	183	H. Bennett & Sons,	Aug. 1, 1912,	2,113 88	1,789 46	740	100	100
Clinton,	Pine Creek,	98	H. Bennett & Sons,	Aug. 1, 1912,	30,649 86	10,455 32	10,996	37	49
Cumberland,	Upper Allen,	259	Thos. Meehan & Sons,	Oct. 15, 1912,	34,407 80	----------	11,100	----	----
Clearfield,	Osceola Boro.,	18	Baker-Owen Const. Co.,	Oct. 15, 1912,	17,037 60	----------	3,119	----	----
Columbia,	Catawissa Boro.,	247	J. S. Caldwell,	Sept. 9, 1912,	13,128 06	5,401 50	4,240	15	45
Erie,	Mill Creek,	14	Mayer Bros. Const. Co.,	Sept. 19, 1912,	40,250 30	----------	11,861	----	----
Erie,	Albion Boro.,	222	Putnam & Brown,	Aug. 6, 1912,	25,353 90	12,161 88	5,833	46	46
Fayette,	Lower Tyrone,	10	Wyoming Valley Construction Co.,	Sept. 6, 1912,	19,596 34	1,246 36	6,126	----	----
Indiana,	Indiana Boro.,	321	M. Bennett & Sons,	Oct. 15, 1912,	8,974 60	----------	2,854	----	----
Indiana,	White,	268	M. Bennett & Sons,	Oct. 15, 1912,	31,785 54	----------	8,894	----	----
Jefferson,	Punxsutawney Boro.,	308	Bennett & Shearer,	Oct. 15, 1912,	16,005 50	----------	4,271	----	----
Lebanon,	Bethel,	76	M. Bennett & Sons,	Aug. 1, 1912,	22,908 07	11,865 69	7,400	44	44
Luzerne,	Avoca Boro.,	304	Public Service Contracting Co.,	Nov. 18, 1912,	32,505 88	----------	5,841	----	----
Mercer,	E. Lackawannock,	173	Northwestern Const. Company,	July 18, 1912,	35,817 09	4,984 38	9,632	----	----
McKean,	Liberty,	162	John Ryan & Company,	Sept. 6, 1912,	17,805 75	2,414 97	8,181	----	----
Potter,	Pike,	185	E. Whalen,	Oct. 15, 1912,	13,932 33	----------	3,900	----	----
Potter,	Galeton Boro.,	184	E. Whalen,	Oct. 15, 1912,	21,564 37	----------	6,285	----	----
Washington,	South Strabane,	92	Samuel Gamble,	Sept. 6, 1912,	40,230 30	3,789 99	10,196	----	----
Allegheny,	Leet,	112	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Armstrong,	Rural Valley,	230	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	Eastvale Boro.,	122	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	North Sewickley,	123	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	North Sewickley,	124	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	North Sewickley,	125	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	Greene,	106	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	Greene,	44	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	Harmony,	45	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	Hopewell,	201	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	Independence,	202	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	Moon,	254	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Beaver,	Moon,	273	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----
Berks,	Amity,	61	Survey preparatory to estimate,					----	----

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

County.	Township.	Application No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Amount.	Amt. paid Jan. 1, 1913.	Length contracted.	Surface complete.	Foundation complete.
							Feet.	%	%
Berks,	Exeter,	62	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Blair,	Logan,	232	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Bradford,	Tuscarora,	24	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Bucks,	Middletown,	60	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Crawford,	Spring,	64	Bid received, contract not awarded,						
Cambria,	Barr,	3	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Cambria,	Spangler Boro.,	170	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Cambria,	East Conemaugh,	172	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Cambria,	East Taylor,	191	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Cambria,	Scalp Level Boro.,	317	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Centre,	Snow Shoe,	19	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Chester,	Kennett,	245	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Chester,	Penn,	150	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Clarion,	Beaver,	164	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Cumberland,	S. Middletown,	103	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Cumberland,	E. Pennsboro,	231	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Dauphin,	Upper Paxton,	15	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Delaware,	Haverford,	291	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Elk,		200	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Franklin,	Hamilton,	17	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Franklin,	Southampton,	263	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Fayette,	Redstone,	26	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Fayette,	Jefferson,	107	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Fayette,	Wharton,	160	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Fayette,	Connellsville,	219	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Fayette,	Dunbar,	220	Bid received, contract not awarded,						
Indiana,	W. Wheatfield,	145	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Jefferson,	Brockwayville Boro.,	228	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Lancaster,	Manheim,	50	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Lancaster,	Warwick,	83	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Luzerne,	Dallas,	199	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
McKean,	Port Allegany Boro.,	163	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Montgomery,	Limerick,	28	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Northumberland,	Watsontown Boro.,	196	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Susquehanna,	Great Bend,	255	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Susquehanna,	Great Bend Boro.,	256	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Susquehanna,	Great Bend,	257	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Susquehanna,	Great Bend.,	258	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Tioga,	Jackson,	31	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Warren,	Farmington,	154	Bid received, contract not awarded,						
Washington,	Union,	132	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Westmoreland,	Rostraver,	143	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Westmoreland,	Derry,	278	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Westmoreland,	New Alexandria Boro.,	313	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Westmoreland,	Allegheny,	82	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
York,	Monaghan,	314	Survey preparatory to estimate,						
Totals,					$656,527 20	$120,897 58	228,602		

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

County.	Township.	Application No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Grading complete. %	Drainage complete. %	Engineering and inspection.	Advertising.	Total Construction charges.
Allegheny,	Versailles,	206	Bowman Bros. Co.,	Aug. 30, 1912,	57	100	$1,396 98	$189 61	$10,603 92
Allegheny,		134-148	D. W. Challis & Son,	Sept. 5, 1912,	63	100	652 44	374 83	4,643 42
			D. W. Challis & Son,	Sept. 5, 1912,	100	100	375 79	361 72	4,750 22
Adams,	Straban,	129	Thos. Meehan & Sons,	Aug. 30, 1912,	77	100	944 74	196 29	11,697 18
Berks,	Hereford,	1	Neff and Horn,	July 24, 1912,	100	100	847 89	196 28	15,970 58
Blair,	Frankstown,	116	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	July 30, 1912,	83	40	844 94	198 61	17,963 65
Bradford,	Towanda Boro.,	135	Blaisdell & Sheldon,	Sept. 6, 1912,	6	----	319 28	215 62	534 90
Bucks,	Bristol,	58	J. F. Shanley Co.,	July 24, 1912,	90	100	483 46	195 31	6,380 27
Bucks,	Falls,	59	J. F. Shanley Co.,	July 24, 1912,	53	50	531 97	195 31	2,774 96
Clinton,	Dunnstable,	183	M. Bennett & Sons,	Aug. 1, 1912,	72	100	201 14	200 86	2,191 46
Clinton,	Pine Creek,	98	M. Bennett & Sons,	Aug. 1, 1912,	59	100	765 23	197 65	11,418 20
Cumberland,	Upper Allen,	259	Thos. Meehan & Sons,	Oct. 15, 1912,	----	----	143 04	189 08	332 12
Clearfield,	Osceola Boro.,	18	Baker-Owen Const. Co.,	Oct. 15, 1912,	----	----	47 92	190 86	238 78
Columbia,	Catawissa Boro.,	247	J. S. Caldwell,	Sept. 9, 1912,	44	----	743 12	185 12	6,334 74
Erie,	Mill Creek,	14	Mayer Bros. Const. Co.,	Sept. 19, 1912,	----	----	399 34	167 04	566 38
Erie,	Albion Boro.,	222	Putnam & Brown,	Aug. 6, 1912,	49	100	846 81	173 32	13,182 01
Fayette,	Lower Tyrone,	10	Wyoming Valley Construction Co.,	Sept. 6, 1912,	9	90	562 97	168 30	1,977 63
Indiana,	Indiana Boro.,	321	H. Bennett & Sons,	Oct. 15, 1912,	----	----	120 72	181 36	302 08
Indiana,	White,	268	H. Bennett & Sons,	Oct. 15, 1912,	----	----	190 44	184 18	374 62
Jefferson,	Punxsutawney Boro.	308	Bennett & Shearer,	Oct. 15, 1912,	----	----	198 18	199 21	307 39
Lebanon,	Bethel,	76	M. Bennett & Sons,	Aug. 1, 1912,	83	95	610 76	187 82	12,664 27
Luzerne,	Avoca Boro.,	304	Public Service Contracting Co.,	Nov. 13, 1912,	----	----	32 26	204 05	236 31
Mercer,	E. Lackawannock,	173	Northwestern Const. Company,	July 18, 1912,	56	100	611 84	206 72	5,802 94
McKean,	Liberty,	162	John Ryan & Company,	Sept. 6, 1912,	42	100	506 17	164 79	3,085 93
Potter,	Pike,	185	E. Whalen,	Oct. 15, 1912,	----	----	22 15	353 23	375 38
Potter,	Galeton Boro.,	184	E. Whalen,	Oct. 15, 1912,	----	----	15 49	383 07	598 56
Washington,	South Strabane,	92	Samuel Gamble,	Sept. 6, 1912,	47	60	649 20	157 11	4,596 30
Allegheny,	Leet,	112	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	9 69	----	9 69
Armstrong,	Rural Valley,	230	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	35 49	----	35 49
Beaver,	Eastvale Boro.,	122	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	95 58	----	95 58
Beaver,	North Sewickley,	123	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	266 43	----	266 45
Beaver,	North Sewickley,	124	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	235 32	----	235 32
Beaver,	North Sewickley,	125	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	153 33	----	153 33
Beaver,	Greene,	106	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	24 59	----	24 59
Beaver,	Greene,	44	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	96 26	----	96 26
Beaver,	Harmony,	45	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	303 18	----	303 18
Beaver,	Hopewell,	201	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	226 63	----	226 63
Beaver,	Independence,	202	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	94 61	----	94 61
Beaver,	Moon,	254	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	379 74	----	379 74
Beaver,	Moon,	273	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	139 48	----	139 48
Berks,	Amity,	61	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	83 23	----	83 23
Berks,	Exeter,	62	Survey preparatory to estimate,		----	----	86 57	----	86 57

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

County.	Township.	Application No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Grading complete.	Drainage complete.	Engineering and inspection.	Advertising.	Total Construction charges.
Blair,	Logan,	232	Survey preparatory to estimate,				104 13		104 13
Bradford,	Tuscarora,	24	Survey preparatory to estimate,				6 67		6 67
Bucks,	Middletown,	60	Survey preparatory to estimate,				100 71		100 71
Crawford,	Spring,	64	Bid received, contract not awarded,				171 81	$244 70	416 51
Cambria,	Barr,	3	Survey preparatory to estimate,				291 21		291 21
Cambria,	Spangler Boro.,	170	Survey preparatory to estimate,				130 10		130 10
Cambria,	East Conemaugh,	172	Survey preparatory to estimate,				104 98		104 98
Cambria,	East Taylor,	191	Survey preparatory to estimate,				328 76		328 76
Cambria,	Scalp Level Boro.,	317	Survey preparatory to estimate,				131 26		131 26
Centre,	Snow Shoe,	19	Survey preparatory to estimate,				208 33		208 33
Chester,	Kennett,	245	Survey preparatory to estimate,				482 38		482 38
Chester,	Penn,	150	Survey preparatory to estimate,				140 65		140 65
Clarion,	Beaver,	164	Survey preparatory to estimate,				580 34		580 34
Cumberland,	S. Middleton,	103	Survey preparatory to estimate,				150 33		150 33
Cumberland,	E. Pennsboro,	231	Survey preparatory to estimate,				310 30		310 30
Dauphin,	Upper Paxton,	15	Survey preparatory to estimate,				95 31		95 31
Delaware,	Haverford,	291	Survey preparatory to estimate,				204 73		204 73
Elk,		200	Survey preparatory to estimate,				185 32		185 32
Franklin,	Hamilton,	17	Survey preparatory to estimate,				236 01		236 01
Franklin,	Southampton,	263	Survey preparatory to estimate,				93 35		93 35
Fayette,	Redstone,	26	Survey preparatory to estimate,				111 34		111 34
Fayette,	Jefferson,	107	Survey preparatory to estimate,				326 59		326 59
Fayette,	Wharton,	160	Survey preparatory to estimate,				56 61		56 61
Fayette,	Connellsville,	219	Survey preparatory to estimate,				13 01		13 01
Fayette,	Dunbar,	220	Bid received, contract not awarded,				13 01	253 78	266 79
Indiana,	W. Wheatfield,	145	Survey preparatory to estimate,				652 47		652 47
Jefferson,	Brockwayville Boro.	228	Survey preparatory to estimate,				109 02		109 02
Lancaster,	Manheim,	50	Survey preparatory to estimate,				56 66		56 66
Lancaster,	Warwick,	83	Survey preparatory to estimate,				393 46		393 46
Luzerne,	Dallas,	199	Survey preparatory to estimate,				418 92		418 92
McKean,	Port Allegany Boro.	163	Survey preparatory to estimate,				102 24		102 24
Montgomery,	Limerick,	28	Survey preparatory to estimate,				368 91		368 91
Northumberland,	Watsontown Boro.,	196	Survey preparatory to estimate,				89 79		89 79
Susquehanna,	Great Bend,	255	Survey preparatory to estimate,				138 10		138 10
Susquehanna,	Great Bend Boro.,	256	Survey preparatory to estimate,				112 42		112 42
Susquehanna,	Great Bend,	257	Survey preparatory to estimate,				60 85		60 85
Susquehanna,	Great Bend,	258	Survey preparatory to estimate,				105 15		105 15
Tioga,	Jackson,	31	Survey preparatory to estimate,				117 91		117 91
Warren,	Farmington,	154	Bid received, contract not awarded,				49 17	190 38	239 55
Washington,	Union,	132	Survey preparatory to estimate,				58 74		58 74
Westmoreland,	Rostraver,	143	Survey preparatory to estimate,				668 26		668 26
Westmoreland,	Derry,	278	Survey preparatory to estimate,				394 48		394 48
Westmoreland,	New Alexandria Bor.	313	Survey preparatory to estimate,				52 70		52 70
Westmoreland,	Allegheny,	82	Survey preparatory to estimate,				287 89		287 89
York,	Monaghan,	314	Survey preparatory to estimate,				45 00		45 00
Totals,							$24,158 78	$6,506 21	$151,562 57

SCHEDULE C.

STATE-AID FUND, ACT 1907-1909.

Showing Contracts and Construction Expenses. June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

County.	Township.	Application No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Amount.	Payments previous to June 1, 1911.	Amount paid Jan. 1, 1913.	Length contracted.
								Feet.
Adams,	Union,	2037	W. B. Johnson,	Nov. 13, 1909,	$13,252 08	$9,300 00	$3,952 08	6,025
Armstrong,	South Buffalo,	1715	John Schaffner,	Oct. 27, 1910,	35,651 45	2,100 00	30,306 20	11,588
Bedford,	South Woodbury,	1169	H. C. Hinkle, Inc.,	Nov. 23, 1910,	8,833 43	6,700 00	2,133 43	Repair.
Bedford,	South Woodbury,	1169	H. C. Hinkle, Inc.,	Nov. 23, 1910,	3,940 71	2,700 00	1,240 71	Repair.
Bedford,	East Ct. Clair,	2449	Saupp & Herr Cont'ng Co.,	Aug. 12, 1911,	9,353 33		8,493 02	5,309
Berks,	Washington,	2053	Wm. McClellan,	Sept. 28, 1910,	16,410 19	3,900 00	12,510 19	7,310
Berks,	Tilden,	1444	Ambler-Davis Co.,	June 2, 1910,	60,187 19	34,100 00	26,087 19	23,977
Blair,	Blair,	724	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Aug. 18, 1911,	3,593 00		3,593 00	1,548
Centre,	Bellefonte Boro.,	1587	R. B. Taylor,	April 14, 1910,	10,742 28	5,500 00	5,242 28	6,962
Cambria,	Richland,	1590	Ridge Bros. Co.,	May 17, 1910,	13,777 02	11,400 00	2,377 02	4,917
Clarion,	Richland,	2144	Fred. Robinson,	Oct. 19, 1910,	49,265 49		37,269 66	14,742
Chester,	Penn,	150	F. W. Bornemann and Co.,	Dec. 31, 1911,	15,119 10		17,965 22	8,460
Clearfield,	Decatur,	1851	Baker-Owen Const. Co.,	June 11, 1912,	22,035 86		17,381 10	5,100
Chester,	Lower Oxford,	627	Wm. C. Evans,	June 13, 1912,	41,981 95		42,283 04	14,071
Chester,	East Nottingham,	2333	Wm. C. Evans,	Sept. 5, 1912,	18,394 55		12,291 35	6,731
Cumberland,	East Pennsboro,	2007	Stucker Bros. Const. Co.,	July 9, 1909,	16,072 55		15,872 55	7,840
Cumberland,	East Pennsboro,	2007	Stucker Bros. Const. Co.,	Aug. 18, 1909,	20,581 05	19,900 00	681 05	
Clearfield,	Decatur,	1414	Conestoga Cont. Co.,	June 15, 1909,	37,240 57	33,446 33	3,794 24	14,175
Delaware,	Thornbury,	259-981	Corcoran Const. Co.,	July 2, 1912,	10,336 87		4,600 22	4,511.4
Elk,	Ridgway,	2336	W. H. Lyons,	April 27, 1911,	6,870 27		6,870 27	2,963
Erie,	Conneaut,	59-168 2125	Vetter Const. Co.,	May 24, 1910,	22,087 52	7,000 00	11,002 42	10,557
Franklin,	Metal,	1597	R. B. Taylor,	Dec. 10, 1909,	12,004 00	8,700 00	3,304 00	7,900
Fulton,	Bethel,	108	Samuel S. Stouffer,	Aug. 16, 1909,	29,137 65	23,700 00	5,437 65	16,026
Fayette,	South Union,	819	James Nixon,	July 7, 1910,	16,216 96	14,500 00	1,716 96	6,638
Fayette,	South Union,	819	James Nixon,	Aug. 31, 1911,	7,758 89		7,029 29	
Franklin,	Montgomery,	1594	Stucker Bros. Const. Co.,	June 7, 1909,	20,108 39	19,808 39	300 00	12,100
Forest,	Tionesta,	586	Anderton & Putnam,	Sept. 22, 1909,	6,799 40	6,100 00	699 40	2,935
Fayette,	Wharton,	2406-2410	J. C. McSpadden,	Aug. 31, 1911,	24,496 39		20,487 37	9,364.2
Greene,	Franklin,	75	Fred Robinson,	Aug. 5, 1912,	45,915 34		9,062 96	14,335
Greene,	Whiteley Supplemental.		Fred Robinson,	Aug. 5, 1912,	3,347 85			1,100
Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Boro.,	2045	Juniata Paving Co.,	Sept. 1, 1909,	12,191 65	9,650 00	1,176 33	4,460
Indiana,	Indiana,	1126	H. Bennett & Sons,	Oct. 19, 1910,	20,661 73	2,800 00	17,861 73	8,888
Juniata,	Delaware,	1791	H. C. Hinkle, Inc.,	May 29, 1911,	8,594 95		7,728 30	4,457
Lycoming,	Mifflin,	814	Juniata Paving Co.,	Oct. 5, 1909,	29,193 80	15,650 00	13,543 80	10,884
Lancaster,	Salisbury,	1485	Juniata Paving Co.,	Nov. 10, 1910,	32,505 44	2,600 00	26,856 09	10,681
Lycoming,	Saladasburg Boro.,	815	Juniata Paving Co.,	Oct. 3, 1911,	12,897 69		11,575 15	5,048
Lebanon,	North Lebanon,	1366	Juniata Paving Co.,	May 14, 1913,	13,290 85		12,625 85	7,415
Lackawanna,	Dalton Boro.,	309	C. T. Eastburn,	Aug. 31, 1911,	14,289 55		12,865 25	5,452
Lehigh,	South Whitehall,	2301	Geo. H. Hardner,	Aug. 16, 1910,	16,275 25	6,600 00	9,675 25	6,550
Lehigh,	South Whitehall,	2301	Geo. H. Hardner,	Aug. 31, 1911,	9,607 73		8,744 71	4,515
Monroe,	E. Stroudsburg,	957	E. P. Arbogast,	Aug. 30, 1912,	4,168 00			2,635
Monroe,	Stroudsburg Boro.,	1298	E. P. Arbogast,	Aug. 30, 1912,	9,885 45		6,087 24	4,759
Montgomery,	Lower Pottsgrove,	701	Ambler-Davis Co.,	Aug. 15, 1911,	10,335 80		10,335 80	5,931
Montour,	Danville Boro.,	2352	W. H. Lyons,	Nov. 10, 1910,	3,365 00	900 00	2,104 85	1,800
Mercer,	Findley,	481	South Shore Const. Co.,	Oct. 2, 1908,	72,220 45	45,013 49	26,015 69	29,937
Northumberland,	Delaware,	784	Fiss & Christian,	May 21, 1912,	43,059 94		18,204 07	10,126
Potter,	Portage,	942	John Ryan & Co.,	Sept. 13, 1909,	25,219 72	22,100 00	3,119 72	13,797

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

County.	Township.	Application No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Amount.	Payments previous to June 1, 1911.	Amount paid Jan. 1, 1913.	Length contracted.
								Feet.
Pike,	Lebanon,	961	Herrick Const. Co.,	June 14, 1909,	11,853 68	10,629 68	1,224 00	7,700
Potter,	Austin Boro.,	1402-1436	W. H. Lyons,	Aug. 17, 1911,	16,867 40		14,253 70	5,004
Snyder,	Monroe,	603	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Aug. 11, 1910,	24,662 01	12,400 00	12,262 01	9,650
Somerset,	Somerset,	1685	J. C. McSpadden,	Sept. 17, 1909,	43,263 73	29,900 00	13,363 73	19,610
Somerset,	Somerset Boro.,	2261	J. C. McSpadden,	Sept. 17, 1909,	7,656 81	6,800 00	855 81	3,108
Susquehanna,	Brooklyn,	29	Wm. C. Evans,	June 28, 1910,	45,543 53	14,500 00	51,043 55	23,783
Snyder,	Selinsgrove Boro.,	2342	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Aug. 17, 1911,	17,889 84		16,098 74	6,244
Sullivan,	Colley,	1403	E. Whalen,	May 14, 1912,	24,332 30		22,012 09	10,380
Schuylkill,	Mt. Carbon Boro.,	2390	Juniata Paving Co.,	May 29, 1911,	7,029 05		6,362 98	1,381
Somerset,	Somerset,	737	J. E. Francis,	Sept. 25, 1907,	7,568 50	7,368 50	200 00	3,000
Tioga,	Wellsboro Boro.,	473-2215	E. Whalen,	Aug. 31, 1911,	36,322 44		32,835 54	9,137
Venango,	Sugarcreek,	291	Northwestern Const. Co.,	July 10, 1912,	62,386 43		31,571 27	19,915
Wyoming,	Braintrim,	1797	T. S. Newman,	May 29, 1912,	13,551 70		13,551 70	5,717
Westmoreland,	Hempfield,	1824	Chas. T. Eastburn,	Sept. 15, 1911,	22,374 90		20,338 86	8,800
Washington,	Carroll,	2154	Donald McNeil,	Jan. 4, 1911,	88,149 02	17,317 67	52,347 90	15,000
Washington,	Union,	2155	Donald McNeil,	Sept. 19, 1911,	6,726 75		2,029 95	1,369
York,	Springfield,	2337	Reilly & Fritz,	May 21, 1912,	40,921 41		24,646 14	12,881
York,	Delta Boro.,	2330	Thomas Meehan & Sons,	Sept. 8, 1910,	17,809 07	3,500 00	14,309 07	6,289
York,	Shrewsbury,	2338	Commonwealth Const. Co.,	June 28, 1910,	27,273 18	7,600 00	19,673 18	7,065
York,	Glen Rock Boro.,	2339	Continental Public Works,	Aug. 17, 1911,	17,423 24		17,423 24	3,708
York,	Fawn,	2450	Thomas Meehan & Sons,	May 17, 1912,	12,519 00		11,349 37	5,680
York,	Fawn,	343	Hammond & Sloane, Inc.,	May 6, 1909,	55,452 00	53,952 00	1,500 00	27,054
Jefferson,	Pinecreek,		Inspection charges only,	Completed prior				
Beaver,	Chippewa,		Inspection charges only,	to June 1, 1911,				
Montgomery,	Springfield,		Advertising charges only,	Completed prior				
Armstrong,	Buffalo,		Damages, Three-fourths paid	to June 1, 1911.				
Bradford,	Wysox,		by State.	Completed prior			352 23	
Allegheny,	Moon,		Damages, Three-fourths paid	to June 1, 1911,				
Adams,	Butler,	2404	by State.				215 55	
Bradford,	Towanda Boro.,	1801						
Butler,	Summit,	1508						
Crawford,	West Mead,	1216						
Cumberland,	Upper Allen,	1983						
Columbia,	Scott,	1036						
Elk,	St. Marys Boro.,	1249						
Erie,	Millcreek,	874						
Fayette,	Lower Tyrone,	743						
Forest,	Tionesta Boro.,	586						
Forest,	Tionesta Boro.,	579						
Jefferson,	Young,	1177						
Lancaster,	West Earl,	940						
Mifflin,	Armagh,	2057						
Northumberland,	Mt. Carmel,	2042						
Northumberland,	Coal,	1140						
Schuylkill,	West Brunswick,	2408						
Somerset,	Lincoln,	1748						
Warren,	Pine Grove,	2320						
Warren,	Pine Grove,	2241						
York,	Monaghan,	1769						
Totals,					$1,546,857 90	$478,136 06	$362,324 99	577,360.6

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

County.	Township.	Application No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Surface complete.	Grading complete.	Foundation complete.	Drainage complete.	Engineering and inspection.	Advertising.	Total construction charges.
					%	%	%	%			
Adams,	Union,	2037	W. B. Johnson,	Nov. 13, 1909,	*	*	*	*	$58 19		$4,010 27
Armstrong,	South Buffalo,	1715	John Schaffner,	Oct. 27, 1910,	*	*	*	*	1,692 94		31,999 14
Bedford,	South Woodbury,	1169	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Nov. 23, 1910,	*	*	*	*	50 00		2,183 43
Bedford,	South Woodbury,	1169	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Nov. 23, 1910,	*	*	*	*	71 51		1,312 22
Bedford,	East St. Clair,	2449	Saupp & Herr Cont. Co.,	Aug. 12, 1911,	*	*	*	*	483 99	$8 40	8,985 41
Berks,	Washington,	2053	Wm. McClellan,	Sept. 28, 1910,	*	*	*	*	653 62		13,163 81
Berks,	Tilden,	1444	Ambler-Davis Co.,	June 2, 1910,	*	*	*	*	502 67		26,589 86
Blair,	Blair,	724	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Aug. 18, 1911,	*	*	*	*	116 13		3,709 73
Centre,	Bellefonte Boro.,	1587	R. B. Taylor,	April 14, 1910,	*	*	*	*	285 52		5,527 80
Cambria,	Richland,	1590	Ridge Bros. Co.,	May 17, 1910,	*	*	*	*	63 27		2,440 29
Clarion,	Richland,	2144	Fred. Robinson,	Oct. 19, 1910,	----	----	----	----			
Chester,	Penn,	150	F. W. Bornemann and Co.,	Dec. 31, 1911,	36	96	24	60	3,083 36		40,353 02
Clearfield,	Decatur,	1851	Baker-Owen Const. Co.,	June 11, 1912,	77	100	100	100	504 75		18,469 97
Chester,	Lower Oxford,	627	Wm. C. Evans,	June 13, 1912,	*	*	*	*	785 50		18,166 60
Chester,	East Nottingham,	2333	Wm. C. Evans,	Sept. 5, 1912,	*	*	*	*	580 31		42,863 35
Cumberland,	East Pennsboro,	2007	Stucker Bros. Const. Co.,	July 9, 1909,	*	*	*	*	174 31		12,465 66
Cumberland,	East Pennsboro,	2007		Aug. 18, 1909,	*	*	*	*	1,165 35	18 85	
Clearfield,	Decatur,	1414	Conestoga Cont. Co.,	June 15, 1909,	*	*	*	*			17,737 80
Delaware,	Thornbury,	250–981	Corcoran Const. Co.,	July 2, 1912,	*	*	*	*			3,794 24
Elk,	Ridgway,	2336	W. H. Lyons,	April 27, 1911,	43	95	100	100	387 19		4,987 41
Erie,	Conneaut,	50–168	Vetter Const. Co.,	May 24, 1910,	*	*	*	*	402 94		7,273 21
		2125			*	*	*	*	1,437 64		12,440 06
Franklin,	Metal,	1597	R. B. Taylor,	Dec. 10, 1909,	*	*	*	*	318 57		3,622 57
Fulton,	Bethel,	108	Samuel S. Stouffer,	Aug. 16, 1909,	*	*	*	*	99 73		5,537 38
Fayette,	South Union,	819	James Nixon,	July 7, 1910,	*	*	*	*	559 08		2,276 04
Fayette,	South Union,	819	James Nixon,	Aug. 31, 1911,	*	*	*	*			7,029 29
Franklin,	Montgomery,	1594	Stucker Bros. Const. Co.,	June 7, 1909,	*	*	*	*			300 00
Forest,	Tionesta,	586	Anderton Putnam,	Sept. 22, 1909,	*	*	*	*			699 40
Fayette,	Wharton,	2406–2410	J. C. McSpadden,	Aug. 31, 1911,	81	91	83	27	1,474 70		21,962 07
Greene,	Franklin,	75	Fred. Robinson,	Aug. 5, 1912,	22	----	22	----	1,062 89		10,125 85
Greene,	Whiteley Supplemental.		Fred. Robinson,	Aug. 5, 1912,	----	----	----	----			
Huntingdon,	Huntingdon Boro.,	2045	Juniata Paving Co.,	Sept. 1, 1909,	81	100	95	100	382 66		1,558 99
Indiana,	Indiana Boro.,	1125	M. Bennett & Sons,	Oct. 19, 1910,	*	*	*	*	543 95		18,405 68
Juniata,	Delaware,	1791	H. C. Hinkle, Inc.,	May 29, 1911,	*	*	*	*	704 61	13 68	8,446 59
Lycoming,	Mifflin,	814	Juniata Paving Co.,	Oct. 5, 1909,	*	*	*	*	267 70		13,751 50
Lancaster,	Salisbury,	1485	Juniata Paving Co.,	Nov. 10, 1910,	*	*	*	*	1,415 29		28,271 38
Lycoming,	Salladasburg Boro.	815	Juniata Paving Co.,	Oct. 3, 1911,	*	*	*	*	440 34		12,015 49
Lebanon,	North Lebanon,	1366	Juniata Paving Co.,	May 14, 1912,	*	*	*	*	433 68		13,059 52
Lackawanna,	Dalton Boro.,	309	C. T. Eastburn,	Aug. 31, 1911,	*	*	*	*	328 83		13,194 08
Lehigh,	South Whitehall,	2301	Geo. H. Hardner,	Aug. 16, 1910,	*	*	*	*	1,166 90		
Lehigh,	South Whitehall,	2301	Geo. H. Hardner,	Aug. 31, 1911,	*	*	*	*			19,586 86
Monroe,	E. Stroudsburg,	957	E. P. Abrogast,	Aug. 30, 1912,	*	*	*	*	343 09		343 09
Monroe,	Stroudsburg Boro.,	1298	E. P. Abrogast,	Aug. 30, 1912,	55	75	56	100	312 08		6,399 32
Montgomery,	Lower Pottsgrove,	701	Ambler-Davis Co.,	Aug. 15, 1911,	*	*	*	*	466 01	4 90	19,806 71
Montour,	Danville Boro.,	2352	W. H. Lyons,	Nov. 10, 1910,	*	*	*	*	69 80		2,174 65
Mercer,	Findley,	491	South Shore Const. Co.,	Oct. 2, 1908,	*	*	*	*	743 45		26,769 14
Northumberland,	Delaware,	784	Piso & Christiano,	May 21, 1912,	42	88	88	30	1,206 16	7 40	19,217 63
Potter,	Portage,	942	John Ryan & Co.,	Sept. 13, 1909,	*	*	*	*			3,119 72
Pike,	Lebanon,	961	Herrick Const. Co.,	June 14, 1909,	*	*	*	*			1,224 00

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

County.	Township.	Application No.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Surface complete.	Grading complete.	Foundation complete.	Drainage complete.	Engineering and inspection.	Advertising.	Total construction charges.
					%	%	%	%			
Potter,	Austin Boro.,	1402-1436	W. H. Lyons,	Aug. 17, 1911,	92	100	100	50	851 20		15,104 90
Snyder,	Monroe,	603	H. G. Hinkle, Inc.,	Aug. 11, 1910,	*	*	*	*	471 50		12,733 51
Somerset,	Somerset,	1685	J. C. McSpadden,	Sept. 17, 1909,	*	*	*	*			13,363 73
Somerset,	Somerset Boro.,	2261	J. C. McSpadden,	Sept. 17, 1909,	*	*	*	*	335 11		1,240 92
Susquehanna,	Brooklyn,	29	Wm. C. Evans,	June 28, 1910,	*	*	*	*	873 60		31,917 13
Snyder,	Selinsgrove,	2342	H. G. Hinkle,	Aug. 17, 1911,	*	*	*	*	754 32	12 00	16,865 06
Sullivan,	Colley,	1405	E. Whalen,	May 14, 1912,	*	*	*	*	672 02		23,084 11
Schuylkill,	Mt. Carbon Boro.,	2390	Juniata Paving Co.,	May 29, 1911,	*	*	*	*	759 21	8 50	7,130 69
Somerset,	Somerset,	737	J. E. Francis,	Sept. 25, 1907,	*	*	*	*			200 00
Tioga,	Wellsboro,	473-2215	E. Whalen,	Aug. 31, 1911,	*	*	*	*	688 32		33,523 86
Venango,	Sugarcreek,	291	Northwestern Const. Co.,	July 10, 1912,	57	68	57	84	1,840 20		33,411 57
Wyoming,	Braintrim,	1797	T. S. Newman,	May 29, 1912,	*	*	*	*	425 45		13,977 15
Westmoreland,	Hempfield,	1824	Chas. T. Eastburn,	Sept. 15, 1911,	*	*	*	*	1,108 20		21,447 06
Washington,	Carroll,	2154	Donald McNeil,	Jan. 4, 1911,	31	98	52	50	4,767 84		57,115 74
Washington,	Union,	2155	Donald McNeil,	Sept. 19, 1911,		88		100	632 81		2,662 76
York,	Springfield,	2337	Reilly & Fritz,	May 21, 1912,	67	89	100	100	767 18		25,413 32
York,	Delta Boro.,	2330	Thomas Meehan and Sons,	Sept. 8, 1910,	*	*	*	*	776 13		15,085 20
York,	Shrewsbury,	2338	Commonwealth Const. Co.,	June 28, 1910,	*	*	*	*	769 70		20,442 88
York,	Glen Rock Boro.,	2339	Continental Public Works,	Aug. 17, 1911,	*	*	*	*	806 44		18,229 68
York,	Fawn,	2450	Thomas Meehan and Sons,	May 17, 1912,	*	*	*	*	244 47		11,593 84
York,	Fawn,	343	Hammond & Sloane, Inc.,	May, 6, 1909,	*	*	*	*			1,500 00
Jefferson,	Pinecreek,		Inpection charges only,	Completed prior					267 21		267 21
Beaver,	Chippewa,		Inspection charges only,	to June 1, 1911,					40 18		40 18
Montgomery,	Springfield,		Advertising charges only,	Completed prior						4 90	4 90
Armstrong,	Buffalo,		Damages; three-fourths paid by State.	to June 1, 1911, Completed prior							352 23
Bradford,	Wysox,		Damages; three-fourths paid by State.	to June 1, 1911,							215 55
Allegheny,	Moon,								239 80		239 80
Adams,	Butler,	2404							157 87		157 87
Bradford,	Towanda Boro.,	1801							14 58		14 58
Butler,	Summit,	1508							33 00		33 00
Crawford,	West Mead,	1216							3 01		3 01
Cumberland,	Upper Allen,	1983							96 40		96 40
Columbia,	Scott,	1036							51 70		51 70
Elk,	St. Marys Boro.,	1249							7 76		7 76
Erie,	Millcreek,	874							3 06		3 06
Fayette,	Lower Tyrone,	743							32 80		32 80
Forest,	Tionesta Boro.,	586							11 93		11 93
Forest,	Tionesta Boro.,	579							85 20		85 20
Jefferson,	Young,	1177							55 20		55 20
Lancaster,	West Earl,	940							230 55		230 55
Mifflin,	Armagh,	2057								7 25	7 25
Northumberland,	Mt. Carmel,	2042							148 47		148 47
Northumberland,	Coal,	1140							81 19		81 19
Schuylkill,	West Brunswick,	2408							42 31		42 31
Somerset,	Lincoln,	1748							4 61		4 61
Warren,	Pine Grove,	2320							4 61		4 61
Warren,	Pine Grove,	2241								17 60	17 60
York,	Monaghan,	1769							20 70		20 70
Totals,									$43,804 55	$103 48	$905,233 02

SCHEDULE D.

NATIONAL OR CUMBERLAND ROAD FUND APPROPRIATION.

Showing Contracts and Construction Cost. June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

County.	Section.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Amount of contract.	Amount paid Jan. 1, 1913.	Length contracted in feet.	Surfacing complete.
						Feet.	%
Washington,		Hallam Construction Co.,	July 5, 1911,	$1,384 50	$1,384 50	‡	------
Washington,		Hallam Construction Co.,	July 5, 1911,	1,445 00	1,445 00	‡	------
Washington,		Hallam Construction Co.,	July 5, 1911,	1,451 90	1,451 90	‡	------
Somerset,	8	Neelan and Daly,	Oct. 10, 1910,	*911 60	†911 60	5,900	------
Fayette,	7	Neelan and Daly,	Oct. 10, 1910,	*9,122 59	†9,122 59	5,500	------
Fayette,	6-A	W. C. McCormick,	Oct. 19, 1910,	*645 54	†645 54	1,076	------
Fayette,	‖	Charles T. Eastburn,	Oct. 10, 1910,	*21,616 73	†21,616 73	11,800	------
Fayette,	9	Charles T. Eastburn,	Oct. 5, 1911,	41,372 72	38,654 77	15,800	94
Fayette,	12	Road and Patton,	Nov. 13, 1911,	67,458 00	30,032 11	26,098	38
Somerset,	10	Road and Patton,	Nov. 13, 1911,	46,449 78	25,365 69	21,147	53
Washington,	17	R. B. Taylor,	June 11, 1912,	96,336 78	15,380 47	24,603.5	------
Fayette,	6	Engineering work,					------
Fayette,	9	Engineering work,					------
Fayette,	11	Engineering work,					------
Fayette,	13	Engineering work,					------
Fayette,	14	Engineering work,					------
Washington,	15	Engineering work,					------
	15-A	Engineering work,					------
	15-B	Engineering and inspection,					------
Washington,	16	Engineering and inspection,					------
Washington,	17	Engineering,					------
Washington,	18	Engineering,					------
Fayette,	19	Engineering,					------
Totals,				$290,195 14	$140.510 90	111,924.5	------

*Note.—Unpaid balance, June 1, 1911.

†Balance. ‡Bridge. ‖Mountain work.

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

County.	Section.	Contractor.	Date of contract.	Grading complete.	Foundation complete.	Drainage complete.	Engineering and inspection.	Advertising cost.	Total construction expense June 1, 1911 to January 1, 1913.
				%	%	%			
Washington,		Hallam Construction Co.,	July 5, 1911,	§[*]			$33 05		$1,417 55
Washington,		Hallam Construction Co.,	July 5, 1911,	§			33 05		1,478 05
Washington,		Hallam Construction Co.,	July 5, 1911,	§					1,451 90
Somerset,	8	Neelan and Daly,	Oct. 10, 1910,	§			9 10		920 70
Fayette,	7	Neelan and Daly,	Oct. 10, 1910,	§			562 83		9,685 42
Fayette,	6-A	W. C. McCormick,	Oct. 19, 1910,	§			14 90		660 44
Fayette,	‖	Charles T. Eastburn,	Oct. 10, 1910,	§			343 17		21,959 90
Fayette,	9	Charles T. Eastburn,	Oct. 5, 1911,	36	100	100	1,564 28	$24 12	40,243 17
Fayette,	12	Road and Patton,	Nov. 13, 1911,	58	69	100	2,410 21	61 15	32,503 47
Somerset,	10	Road and Patton,	Nov. 13, 1911,	59	86	100	1,895 55	24 13	27,285 37
Washington,	17	R. B. Taylor,	June 11, 1912,	50	4	100	1,771 76	224 78	17,877 01
Fayette,	6	Engineering work,					1 50		1 50
Fayette,	9	Engineering work,					150 20		150 20
Fayette,	11	Engineering work,					192 44		192 44
Fayette,	13	Engineering work,					424 34		424 34
Fayette,	14	Engineering work,					236 65		236 65
Washington,	15	Engineering work,					162 94		162 94
	15-A	Engineering work,					456 20		456 20
	15-B	Engineering and inspection,					1,052 74		1,052 74
Washington,	16	Engineering and inspection,					1,274 29		1,274 29
Washington,	17	Engineering,					541 64		541 64
Washington,	18	Engineering,					192 01		192 01
Fayette,	19	Engineering,					66 56		66 56
Totals,							$13,389 41	$334 18	$160,234 49

*Note.—Unpaid balance, June 1, 1911.

†Balance. ‡Bridge. §Complete. ‖Mountain work.

SCHEDULE E.

EXPERIMENTS AND TESTS FUND APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,		$50,000 00

CHARGES.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Asphalt for Experimental Work,	$8,598 56	
Testing Laboratories—Testing samples,	3,041 60	
Salaries—Inspectors:		
E. J. Lewis —7½ months at $150.00—$1,125		
T. J. Keane—4 months at 150.00— 600	1,725 00	
Traveling Expenses—Inspectors,	1,819 15	
Experimental Roads, Cost,	8,862 29	
Advertising Expense,	230 85	
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,		$24,276 95
*Balance, Experiments and Tests Fund, January 1, 1913,		$25,723 05

*Note.—Balance shown above subject to accrued charges on estimates not yet filed, and cost of contemplated experimental work. When deducted, balance will be practically exhausted.

SCHEDULE F.

TRAVELING EXPENSE FUND.

Showing Classification of all Expenses.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,		$88,000 00

CHARGES.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Expense—Commissioner, Deputies, Chief and Bridge Engineer,	$12,592 18	
Assistant Engineers,	24,285 35	
Superintendents,	14,703 51	
Purchase automobiles and equipment cost,	29,537 81	
Inventory automobile supplies,	2,678 77	
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,	$83,797 62	$83,797 62
Balance Traveling Expense Fund, January 1, 1913,		$4,202 38

SCHEDULE G.

CONTINGENT FUND APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,		$79,000 00

CHARGES.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Maintenance and Equipment—District Offices,	$11,849 19	
General Departmental Expense,	8,195 65	
Salary National Road Superintendents (Formerly paid out of Contingent),	800 02	
Removing Austin Flood Debris,	3,318 45	
Express and Freight Charges,	1,684 35	
Postage,	2,672 40	
Telegraph and Telephone Charges,	239 25	
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,		$28,759 31
*Balance, Contingent Fund, January 1, 1913,		$50,240 69

*Note.—Contingent balance is composed of balance in treasury, $40,000, and cash balance in Commonwealth Trust Company, $10,240.69.

SCHEDULE H.

AUTOMOBILE CONTINGENT FUND APPROPRIATION.

June 1, 1911—Total Appropriation,		$100,000 00

CHARGES.

June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.

Cost of License Number Plates,		$32,138 46	
Expressage on same,		23,877 41	
Postage,		5,900 00	
Salaries:			
Regular employes,	$21,463 27		
Extra help,	5,016 55	26,479 82	
General Expenses,		657 64	
Total charges, June 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913,			$89,053 33
*Balance Automobile Fund, January 1, 1913,			$10,946 67

*Note.—Automobile contingent balance is composed of balance in treasury, $8,536.73, and cash balance in Commercial Bank, $2,409.94.

†.—Balance shown above subject to charges for 1913 license tags and current salaries to June 1, 1913, which will cause a deficiency of at least $25,000.00.

*Note.—A statement of receipts, Automobile Division, for year 1911 and 1912, is as follows:

Year:	Amount:
1911—Total Receipts,	$429,523 50
1912—Total Receipts,	597,723 19
Total Receipts years 1911 and 1912,	$1,027,246 69

REPORT FROM THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER RELATIVE TO SHIPMENT OF AUTOMOBILE LICENSE TAGS BY PARCEL POST.

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 12, 1913.

Honorable George E. Alter,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In answer to your resolution of February 11th in relation to shipment of automobile license tags by parcel post, I beg leave to report that the Highway Department has been in communication with the Post Office Department in Washington (through the Postmaster in Harrisburg) beginning January first, with reference to the parcel post taking care of our license tags, as the accompanying letters will show. It is the intention of the Department, as soon as arrangements are completed, to use the parcel post for the delivery of tags in zones where the State will be benefited.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD M. BIGELOW,
State Highway Commissioner.

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

February 11th, 1913.

Hon. E. M. Bigelow, State Highway Commissioner,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Sir:—For your information I respectfully transmit herewith copies of two communications from Third Assistant Postmaster General in the matter of your inquiry about January 1, 1913, as to the shipment of automobile tags from your department by parcel post. Under date of January 3rd, I wrote tho Department explaining the large shipment of tags each year by your department and asking to be advised whether these tags could be shipped without postage stamps affixed under the provisions of Section 483 1-2, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Owing to the fact that the shipments would affect different zones in the parcel post and the postage would be different in each zone, while the weight would be the same, I submitted a recommendation as to the form to be used in mailing these tags which would expedite the shipments, and which I believe would come within the regulation in question.

There has been some question as to the delivery of the tags to the post-office, and I have been considering a plan for the handling of mail at the Capitol, which would solve the matter of delivery. This explains why I have delayed a definite reply on this subject. I had hoped to have the plan in contemplation worked out a week or more ago, and trust that arrangements may be completed in the near future.

You will observe from the letters of the Department submitted herewith that the automobile tags can be shipped in quantities without postage stamps affixed under the provisions of the Postal Laws and Regulations, but in order that a proper working arrangement may be made for the dispatch of this matter, I would suggest that you have a representative of the Department call upon the Assistant Postmaster, if you decide to use the parcel post, and he will give the necessary instructions.

Respectfully,
E. J. STACKPOLE,
Postmaster.

Following is a copy of a letter received from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, under date of January 18, 1913.

Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 3rd instant, in regard to the desire of the State Highway Department of Pennsylvania to mail automobile license tags, fourth class matter, without stamps affixed, under the provisions of section 483 1-2, P. L. & R. It appears that these tags would be addressed to different zones and, therefore, would require different amounts of postage.

In reply you are informed that the question of whether or not fourth class matter may be mailed without stamps affixed under the provisions of section 483 1-2, P. L. & R., is now being considered by the Department but as yet no decision has been reached. If it should be determined that fourth class matter may be so accepted, you will be so informed.

Your inquiry in regard to the promptitude with which claims for the loss of automobile tags, which may be sent through the mails, can be adjusted, will be answered in a separate communication.

Respectfully,
C. B. HURREY,
Acting Third Asst. P. M. General.

Copy of letter received from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, under date of January 30, 1912.

Postmaster, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Sir:—Referring to recent correspondence on the subject, your attention is invited to the inclosed circular of this office, dated January 24, 1913, to the effect that the parcel post law does not affect the privilege of mailing fourth class matter in quantities of not less than two thousand identical pieces without postage stamps affixed, under the provisions of section 483 1-2, P. L. & R. Please be governed accordingly.

Respectfully,
JAMES J. BRITT,
Third Assistant P. M. General.

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

February 11, 1913.

Hon. E. M. Bigelow, State Highway Commissioner,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Sir:—Referring further to the matter of sending automobile tags by parcel post, which was taken up with the representative of your Department about the 1st of January, I beg to say that the Department has recently adivsed us that these tags can be shipped in quantities without postage stamps affixed under the provisions of the Postal Laws and Regulations. It will be wise, perhaps, for the representative of the Department to call upon the Assistant Postmaster, who is familiar with the details, and arrange some plan agreeable to the Department for handling these tags expenditiously from time to time.

Respectfully,
E. J. STACKPOLE,
Postmaster.

THIRD AND FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY THE ELECTION LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Appointed under joint resolution of May 13, 1909, and continued under joint resolution of March 22, 1911. Made to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly at the Session of 1913.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly.

The Commission to Codify and Revise the Election Laws of Pennsylvania appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth in pursuance of a joint resolution approved the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1909, and continued by joint resolution approved the twenty-second day of March, 1911, herewith presents its third and final report:

The Commission began its work about January 1, 1910, almost immediately after its appointment. It was composed of two members of the Senate, two of the House of Representatives and three citizens who held no official position. It was non-partisan. Its members came from various parts of the Commonwealth and they served without compensation.

In pusuance of the power given to it by the General Assembly it appointed an attorney, Ralph B. Evans, Esq., of Philadelphia, and a Secretary, William H. Hay, Esq., of Philadelphia. It has maintained an office in the City of Philadelphia, has held public meetings, has invited and received suggestions from all classes of citizens and has collected and studied the election laws, not only of Pennsylvania but of other States and countries.

By the terms of the resolution creating it, the Commission was directed:

First—To report a codification of the existing election laws.

Second—To report separately any changes recommended.

CODIFICATION OF EXISTING LAWS.

The work of codification was one of no small difficulty. The existing election law was embodied in a very large number of statutes, many of them amendments of portions of prior laws. To have written an entirely new code would have been to invite much future uncertainty and litigation over the meaning of new words and phrases. On the other hand, to preserve the language of the existing statutes, with which the election officers were familiar, and yet to weave those statutes into one complete code convenient for reference, required much labor. For reasons stated in the first report of the Commission, the latter method

was adopted, and a complete code divided into sections, and very thoroughly indexed, was prepared by the Commission's counsel under the supervision of the Commission, and was presented to the General Assembly at its last session. In it the language of the existing statutes was preserved, except in those cases where slight changes were necessary to harmonize different provisions. It was arranged in numbered sections, with a reference under each section to the statute from which it was taken, and with an index and cross references so arranged that any provision of the law could be readily located and examined. One thousand copies of this codification were printed and furnished to the State. There has been a constantly increasing demand for copies, so that the supply is nearly exhausted. It is a convenient reference manual, not only for election officers, but for members of the General Assembly and others, in considering suggestions for changes in the law. After it had been presented, the General Assembly made a few changes in the Statute Law relating to elections, some of them embodying recommendations made by the Commission in its reports. These have been interleaved in the printed copies of the Commission's Codification and there have been added certain provisions of the law relating especially to elections in proceedings for the increase of municipal indebtedness which were not included in the codification as originally presented. The Commission in again presenting the Codification recommends that it be reprinted by the State for the use of the members of the General Assembly and other State officials, and that in such reprinting there should be printed under each heading in advance of the statutory law, and provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relating to the subject matter.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

In addition to the codification of the existing laws, the Commission had been directed to report any changes in those laws which it thought should be made, and in obedience to this direction it has pursued a thorough and systematic investigation.

For convenience it divided the subject into five divisions, viz:

Registration of Voters,
Methods of Nomination,
Form of Ballot,
Conduct of Elections,
Election Contests.

Through its Secretary and Counsel it obtained and arranged for convenient reference the election laws of other States and countries and compared their provisions. By public hearings and all other available sources it sought and obtained information as to practical operation of the existing laws and as to the desirability of changes therein. As a result of its work it presented to the General Assembly at its last session two successive reports covering every detail of the subject and it embodied its suggestions in sixteen carefully drafted statutes. Two of these statutes, however, were alternative statutes. The reason for separating the amendments into separate statutes, as stated in the reports of the Commission, was that the various amendments had no necessary relation to each other, and by embodying them in separate statutes they could be separately considered and adopted, rejected or amended by the General Assembly without interferring with the other statutory amendments and without that danger of complication and error which might arise from the attempt to enact one large omnibus statute.

The reports thus presented were the result of a consideration by the Commission of the entire subject submitted to it. The members of the Commission never divided on party lines and they endeaveored by thorough discusssion among themselves to reconcile or eliminate all differences or shades of opinion on the various subjects discussed, and where there was no substantial difference of opinion among the members, alternative acts were presented for the consideration of the General Assembly, the result being that the reports presented were unanimous and signed by all the members and fairly represented the consensus of opinion of the entire Commission. These prior reports the Commission desires shall be considered as preliminary to and part of its present and final report, and for a full understanding of the views of the Commission they should be read in connection therewith.

Before the second report was presented, but after it had been put into type, the General Assembly by joint resolution extended the term of the Commission to the next session, so as to allow opportunity for further study and discussion. Other important measures occupied the attention of the General Assembly and of the public, and the reports of the Commission did not receive any general discussion or criticism either in the General Assembly or in the public press.

RESUME OF PRECEDING REPORTS.

In view of that fact a brief resume of what is contained in the reports of the Commission presented at the last session of the General Assembly will be useful.

AS TO REGISTRATION.

The Commission reported that there was practical unanimity of opinion among citizens that the Regristration System in the cities of the first and second class had proved efficient, although it needed amendment in certain details. With regard to cities of the third class, the Commission found there was complaint from the smaller cities that it was an unnecessary and expensive burden. The Commission recommended the following changes in the existing law and annexed to its report carefully drafted statutes to accomplish these changes:

a. To give to cities of the third class a less onerous system or registration.

b. To abolish all assessments, registry returns, etc., which were made necessary only by the February election.

c. To establish uniform terms for registry assessors and provide a uniform method of filling vacancies.

d. To make a uniform system of returns by tax collectors in townships, boroughs and cities of the third class.

e. To change the dates of registration in cities of the first and second class to conform to the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing the February election.

f. To add to the register in cities of the first and second class a column for noting the date of payment of tax, and to number the lines of each page for convenience of reference.

g. To define the method of proving payment of tax in cities of the first and second class.

h. To require all petitions in cities of the first and second class to be under oath, and to empower the chief clerk of the Board of Regristration Commissioners to administer such oath.

These statutes, with the omission of such of the provisions as have since been adopted or substantially adopted by the legislature, are reprinted in Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F and G, appended to this report.

AS TO METHOD OF NOMINATION.

The Commission, after briefly reviewing the history of party nominations, the evils which, owing to various causes, had developed, and the efforts adopted to remedy these evils, discussed the system of Uniform Primaries and direct nominations which under various forms had been adopted in many of the States, including Pennsylvania.

It pointed out that the system had not to any very great extent remedied the evils it was designed to remedy, and had developed some serious evils of its own, and that there was great diversity of opinion among the citizens of the Commonwealth irrespective of party lines or partisan feeling, as to whether it should be retained. The Commission reviewed the arguments for and against the system, and reported that in its opinion the system itself was founded on a wrong theory; that the most salutary political condition of the community was not to have many parties nominating candidates at the expense of the State, but to have few well-organized partise which nominated under their own rules and competed with each other, and that the uniform primary with direct nominations tended "to weaken party organization and lessen party responsibility, to make the formation of new parties easy and to make candidates not so much the deliberate choice of well-organized party groups as the representatives of shifting groups of citizens acting together because of some sudden

wave of popular impulse, or the clever manipulation of some candidate.''

In view, however, of the wide diversity of opinion on this subject and the unanimity of opinion that if the uniform primary system was retained it should be amended so as to obviate, if possible, the most serious of its evils, the Commission reported two alternative bills, one of which amended the system in the following particulars:

1. By providing for one primary each year instead of two.

2. By providing that the written acceptance of the candidate shall accompany every petition to place his name upon the primary ballot.

3. By providing that no name shall be placed upon the ballot of more than one party without the consent of the party committees.

4. By providing for the withdrawal of candidates.

5. By changing the provisions of the present law regarding the opening of the ballot box and recounting the vote.

The first and fifth of these recommendations have since been incorporated into the law. With the omission of these provisions this statute is reprinted in Exhibit K, appended to this report.

The other alternative bill amended the existing law as follows:

1. By permitting the parties to hold their primaries on different dates.

2. By Leaving to each party to determine whether it shall adopt the direct or indirect method of nomination or a combination of both.

3. By providing for the holding of the primaries by officers chosen by the parties, but under the same duties and penalties as election officers under the present law.

4. By providing that the qualifications of voters at the primary shall be determined by the rules of the party holding it.

5. By providing for the payment by the party holding the primary of the cost of holding it.

This bill is reprinted in Exhibit L, appended to this report.

FORM OF BALLOT AND CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

The Commission in its report reviewed the history of the movement for the adoption in the various States of the so-called Australian Ballot and showed the various forms of this ballot in use in the different states and pointed out that the legislation of the various States on the subject had been largely experimental, and vacillating, no one form apparently having been found satisfactory. The Commission then pointed out that there seemed to be no unanimity of opinion among any of the members of any party or group of citizens as to the desirable changes, but that the suggestions which seemed to deserve most serious consideration were:

1. To abolish the party square and thus change the ballot to the original Australian Ballot.

2. To retain the party square, but in some way to simplify or shorten the ballot.

3. To make the assistance clause in the election law conform to the assistance clause in The Uniform Primary Law.

4. To return to what was popularly known as the Vest Pocket System, by which the voter could mark his ballot at home and bring it to the polls.

The Commission after reviewing the various arguments for and against these various suggestions made the following recommendations, which it embodied in three carefully drafted bills annexed to its report:

1. The simplification of the present ballot by providing that only one square should be placed opposite the name of each candidate.

2. A change in the method of determining the standing of a party, this change being necessary by reason of the above simplification of the ballot.

3. A change in the assistance law so as only to allow assistance to the voter at elections under the same safeguards and conditions as are provided in the Uniform Primary Act.

These bills with certain additional changes hereafter referred to, are reprinted in Exhibits O and P, appended to this report.

With regard to the return to the system of allowing ballots to be marked at home, the Commission recognizing the fact that this was urged by a very large number of voters without regard to the party, and in view also that it was favored by a number of the members of the Commission reported an alternative act which provides for a system by which the single official ballot is retained with safeguards against the fraudulent use of surplus ballots while allowing the ballot to be marked by the citizen at his home and taken with him to the booth.

This bill is reprinted in Exhibit Q, appended to this report.

The Commission further drafted and reported with its favorable recommendation, acts which accomplished the following reforms:

1. The simplification of the system of counting the ballots so that the legal system might conform to the system actually used in practice and which had been found sufficient.

2. Allowing a ballot to stand so far as possible for that portion that was properly marked, even though mistakes had been made in other portions.

3. Defining the rights of citizens as to opening of ballot boxes in case of alleged fraud, and providing the method of obtaining such opening.

These recommendations are included in Exhibits O and R, appended to this report.

The Commission also drafted and reported with its favorable recommendation acts on the following subjects:

1. Making it obligatory on the County Commissioners to apply to the Court to change boundaries of election districts where the number of voters exceeds the constitutional limits.

2. Providing a more efficient system of changing the location of polling places and making more efficient regulations as to the physical construction of the polling room.

These acts are reprinted in Exhibits S, T and U, appended to this report.

As has already been said, the General Assembly continued the Commission before its second report was actually presented, and the Commission has therefore continued its study and investigation of the subject. A large amount of experimental legislation on the subject of election machinery has been actually passed or is under consideration in the various States, but the frequency with which this legislation has been amended and the variety which exists in the details of the schemes adopted illustrate some of the dangers of such legislation. For the reasons pointed out by the Commission in its first report there is a widespread desire to remedy certain existing evils incident to social and political conditions. The tendency at present is to ascribe those evils to systems or forms, rather than to the long indifference of citizens to their political rights in times of prosperity and to their neglect of their political duties. Hence, a tendency to experiment with new systems. These experiments, even when failures, have not been wholly without benefit to the community, since they indicate a revival of interest by the average citizen in political institutions and many citizens who had become indifferent or discouraged under the old system became active and enthusiastic under experimental systems. There is, however, a danger in experimental legislation. Every new system has evils and disadvantages of its own. Mere change of election machinery may in the end defeat the very result it was intended to secure, since the expert political worker who makes politics his business can usually operate new machinery, especially if it be complicated, with more skill and with much greater effect than disinterested citizens or groups of citizens. In a State like Pennsylvania with its great cities and its diversified conditions no change should be adopted merely as an experiment and because it is new.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the Commission in its first two reports were mainly in the line of simplifying the existing system and removing as far as possible opportunities for complication or fraud. After two years' further investigation the Commission sees no reason to change its opinion

as expressed in those reports. It therefore renews the recommendations then made, but with certain additional recommendations hereinafter set forth.

PARTY ENROLLMENT.

The Uniform Primary Act has for its main object the holding of party primaries by the State. It was never intended to allow members of one party to vote in the primaries of the other. In practice, however, it has been found difficult to prevent the capture of a minority party by the members of another. To remedy this various schemes of party enrollment, none of them entirely satisfactory, have been adopted in other States, and since the filing of the first two reports of the Commission there has been a growing and insistent demand in this State for some efficient method of such enrollment. This has not come from any party or from extreme partisans. On the contrary, it seems to be the most insistent on the part of the intelligent independent citizens. It has its foundation in a real evil, and the Commission has given the subject most careful consideration. As a result it has drafted and recommends a statute which is annexed to this report, marked Exhibit J. Briefly stated, it provides that every voter wishing to vote at a primary shall be enrolled as a member of some party and shall be entitled to receive at the primary only the ballot of the party under which he is enrolled In cities where personal registration is in operation this enrollment shall be made by the registrars in connection with the personal registration, and in other districts by the registry assessors. Provision is made for the change of enrollment at any time up to ten days before the primary, and penalties are prescribed for a voter voting or attempting to vote the ticket of any party other than the party under which the voter is enrolled, and for an election officer willfully accepting such a vote.

PAYMENT OF TAXES AT REGISTRATION.

Another subject which merits consideration has been brought to the attention of the Commission. Payment of some tax is a necessary prerequisite to registration. The voter who is not a property owner pays a tax designated in some localities as a poll tax and in others as an occupation tax. It would be a great convenience to the average voter, and encourage registration, if the tax could be paid at the time and place of registration. A difficulty in providing for this arose from the fact that most schemes to accomplish the result required a change in the tax laws of the Commonwealth which the Commission did not think was within the scope of its appointment. It has, however, drafted a statute which is annexed hereto, marked Exhibit I, which directs the Receiver of Taxes to have a deputy at the place of registration and authorizes him to appoint one of the registrars as such deputy. The Commission believes this will to a large extent remedy the inconvenience complained of.

PREEMPTION OF PARTY NAMES.

Since the preparation of the first two reports the holding of an election for presidential electors has developed a defect of the existing law which should be remedied. It is possible for a few citizens to preempt a party name and for parties to be multiplied to an extent which complicates the ballot and embarrasses the voter. To remedy this the Commission has drafted and recommends the passage of a statute (Exhibit N) which it appends to this report. Briefly stated, this statute provides that any body of citizens desiring to preempt a new party name must present a petition, signed by voters to the number of not less than two per cent. of the vote cast in the political division for which it is desired to preempt such name, to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, upon which there shall be a public hearing after such notice as the Court may direct.

SEPARATE BALLOTS.

The printing of the names of candidates for presidential electors upon the same ballot with the names of candidates for all other offices not only adds considerably to the size of the ballot, but also complicates the process of voting in that it presents upon the same ballot two different methods of marking a straight vote. The printing of constitutional amendments and other questions submitted to vote at the foot of the ballot also adds to its size, and may account in part for the light vote usually polled upon such questions. The present form of blanket ballot also has a tendency to confuse national, State and local issues. The Commission believes that the process of voting would be simplified and a more representative vote obtained if the ballot were divided and separate ballots provided for presidential electors, State and Congressional offices, municipal and local offices and constitutional amendments or other questions submitted to the voters. This would never require more than three ballots at any election, and, except when a question was to be voted upon, not more than two ballots would ever be required. The Commission has drafted and recommends the passage of a statute amending the statute printed in Appendix A of the Second Report, embodying in that statute the changes above suggested and also an additional change in the form of the ballot confining to established parties the right to the use of a party square. This statute is appended to this report (Exhibit O). This amendment also provides that defectively marked ballots shall be enclosed in a separate envelope, with the number marked on the outside, and sent with the returns to the Prothonotary. The Commission believes that this will facilitate the computation of the returns and aid in the detection of fraud.

NOMINATION OF SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

The attention of the Commission has been called to the fact that under the Uniform Primary Act no method is provided for the nomination of candidates for Judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts when such judges are to be elected at a municipal election. Under the Constitution, such judges may be elected either at a general or municipal election. The Uniform Primary Act provides that candidates for all offices to be filled at the municipal election shall be nominated at the fall primary, but it also provides that candidates for offices to be voted for by the electors of the State at large, which, of course, includes Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, shall be nominated by State conventions. There is, therefore, an irreconcilable contradiction as to the method of nominating candidates for these offices when voted for at municipal elections. To remedy this condition the Commission has drafted and recommends the passage of a statute (Exhibit M) appended to this report, providing for the election at the fall primary of delegates to a State convention to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts when such office is to be filled at a municipal election.

HOURS OF REGISTRATION.

It has been suggested to the Commission that the hours of registration in cities of the first and second class should be lengthened. The Commission approves of the suggestion and has accordingly drafted and recommends the passage of an amendment of the Personal Registration Act making the hours for registration from seven a. m. to eleven a. m. and from two p. m. to nine p. m. This statute is pirnted in Exhibit H, appended to this report.

ALLOWANCE OF MILEAGE FOR RETURNING BALLOT BOX.

The present law allows no mileage to the inspector for returning the ballot box after the election. In country districts, where the distance is sometimes considerable, this is a hardship. It seems to the Commission only fair that the inspector should receive the same mileage for this service as is allowed the judges of election for delivering their returns. The Commission has accordingly drafted and submits herewith (Exhibit V) an amendment to the existing law designed to accomplish this purpose.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, RECALL, COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The foregoing report covers the changes or amendments to the election law recommended by the Commission. It has been suggested, however, that the Commission consider and report upon certain other matters now the subject of public discussion. These are popularly known as the Initiative,

the Referendum, the Recall, Woman Suffrage and the Commission Form of Government. A majority of the Commission are of opinion that all of these are entirely beyond the scope of the reference to the Commission. All of them except the Commission Form of Government involve not merely amendments to the existing election laws, but fundamental changes in the organic law of the Commonwealth, and there is nothing in the resolution appointing the Commission which, in the opinion of a majority of the Commission, would justify it in considering or reporting upon them. With regard to the Commission Form of Government, while it might be accomplished by statute without change in the organic law of the Commonwealth, it has, in the opinion of a majority of the Commission, no necessary relation to the election laws. With a change in municipal government it might ultimately be possible, with the aid of constitutional amendments, to adopt in municipalities a short ballot which could be made simple. As was pointed out by the Commission in its second report, the adoption of what is known as a short ballot in municipalities might render possible the abolition of the party square on the ballot, but a short ballot in municipalities is not possible even with a commission form of government, without amendments of the Constitution reducing the number of elective officers. While, therefore, it is true that the adoption of a commission form of government might make desirable certain changes in the election machinery, the question is nevertheless primarily one of municipal government and not one of election law, and in the opinion of a majority of the Commission the relation between the two did not justify the Commission in extending its recommendations beyond the scope of the matters referred to it.

At the close of the last session of the General Assembly, the Committee on Judiciary General of the Senate referred to this Commission for its consideration two bills which had been introduced relating to proposed amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania so as to allow women to vote at elections, and the Commission gave a public hearing, at which three societies, one advocating unrestricted woman suffrage, one advocating a limited suffrage for both men and women and one opposing woman suffrage, appeared and with force and ability advocated their respective views. A majority of the Commission are of opinion that this subject does not fall within the scope of their appointment, and that this scope cannot be enlarged by a committee of either house without a joint resolution of the General Assembly. As a matter of courtesy, however, both to the Senate Committee and to the women who most ably presented their views at the hearing, the Commission deems it proper to say that as the result of a careful consideration of the arguments a majority of the Commission are of opinion that irrespective of the question of jurisdiction, no recommendation of woman suffrage should be made by the Commission.

The question is not one to be decided merely upon the basis of woman's mental or physical equality with man or upon the injustice of refusing her a vote to protect her property rights. The real question is the benefit or disadvantage to the Commonwealth by making such a serious change in its organic law. It is apparent that if the effect of amending the Constitution so as to give votes to women would be to add to the electorate a large mass of indifferent citizens who did not desire the franchise and were unwilling to assume the responsibility of exercising it, the result would be a detriment to the State, even though a few active intelligent women would avail themselves of the privilege. The indifferent citizen who is careless of his political privileges is almost as much of a menace to the State as the corrupt one. The Commission does not think that sufficient evidence has been produced to show that a majority, or even a very large minority, of the women of the State care anything about the matter or desire to receive and assume the responsibility of the franchise. There are active and intelligent groups of women on both sides of the question—it may even be said on three sides of the question, since one group strongly opposes unlimited suffrage for women, and advocates a limited suffrage which shall include both men and women, but the Commission has seen no evidence of that unanimity and strength of desire for the suffrage on the part of the women of the Commonwealth which alone would make them desirable voters.

The Commission therefore makes no recommendation on the subject of woman suffrage.

First—Because it believes that the subject is outside the purpose of its appointment.

Second—Because it believes that until a very large proportion of the women of the Commonwealth desire it, the only effect of it would be to add to the already large mass of indifferent voters, and this would be a detriment to the Commonwealth.

The Commission gratefully acknowledges the numerous suggestions which it has received from citizens of the Commonwealth, from voluntary associations of such citizens, such for example as the Committee of Seventy in Philadelphia and from the Board of Registration Commissioners. As was said in its earlier reports many suggestions came from citizens who had considered the subject from the standpoint only of one locality, and the Commission had to disregard some suggestions otherwise meritorious because the Constitution requires the election laws to be uniform, and the suggested changes were not suitable to all local conditions. Other recommendations were disregarded because they were purely experimental and the Commission believed that it was wiser to attempt to simplify and improve existing machinery than to rashly experiment with new, to the confusion of the voter and possible injury to the State. Every suggestion has been considered, and every new law in any of the States has been obtained, if possible, and studied. The Commission annexes hereto a chart showing the course of the several States in regard to election laws and other matters which might affect their operation. The Commission has in its possession nearly a full collection of the existing election laws of the various States, which it will forward to the Legislative Reference Bureau for the use of the General Assembly.

For the convenience of the General Assembly the Commission reprints and annexes to this report the statutes originally recommended, except in so far as the recommendations therein contained have since been adopted or substantially adopted by the Legislature, together with the amendments above referred to and also the additional statutes not annexed to its original report, but now recommended as a result of the Commission's subsequent work.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

A brief summary of all of these statutes is as follows:

Exhibit A. Enlarging the term of Registry Assessors in Boroughs and Townships from two to four years and giving to the County Commissioners the power to fill vacancies.

Exhibit B. Extending to Cities of the third class the provisions of the Act of June 25, 1895, P. L. 296 (Codification, Secs. 4, 5), relating to returns by tax collectors.

Exhibit C. Enlarging the term of registry assessors in cities of the third class from two to four years.

Exhibit D. Abolishing the December Assessment.

Exhibit E. Abolishing the December Registry List.

Exhibit F. Abolishing Personal Registration in cities of the third class and providing a substitute system of registration.

Exhibit G. Changing the form of register in cities of the first and second class, and defining the method of proving the payment of tax at registration.

Exhibit H. Changing the hours of registration in cities of the first and second class.

Exhibit I. Providing for the payment of taxes at the time of registration.

Exhibit J. Providing a system of party enrollment.

Exhibit K. Amending the existing Uniform Primary Act so as to require the candidate's consent before his name is placed on the primary ballot and providing for the withdrawal of candidates, and preventing a candidate from running on the ballot of more than one party except by consent of the party committee.

Exhibit L. Providing for the holding of separate primaries by each party, conducted by party officers and under party rules, and at the expense of the party, but subject to certain legal restrictions and safeguards against fraud.

Exhibit M. Providing a method for the nomination of candidates for the office of Judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts, when such office is to be filled at a municipal election.

Exhibit N. Regulating the preemption of party names.

Exhibit O. Condensing and simplifying the ballot by providing for only one square opposite the name of each candidate and by dividing the ballot into separate sheets for presidential electors, State and Congressional offices, municipal offices and constitutional amendments, changing the method of obtaining assistance, and the method of counting and returning the vote.

Exhibit P. Prescribing the method of determining the status of a party.

Exhibit Q. The so-called "Envelope Ballot Law," providing a method whereby the voter may secure and mark his ballot before going to the polls and retaining all the safeguards of the present system against fraud.

Exhibit R. Facilitating the opening of the ballot box and recounting the vote where fraud is suspected.

Exhibit S. Requiring the County Commissioners to begin proceedings for the division of election districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants whenever more than two hundred and fifty votes have been polled in such district.

Exhibit T. Providing a comprehensive and exclusive method of changing polling places.

Exhibit U. Prescribing more definitely the requisite physical arrangements of polling places.

Exhibit V. Providing for the allowance of mileage for returning the ballot boxes after the election.

FRANK P. PRICHARD,
ERNEST L. TUSTIN,
GEORGE M. DIMELING,
JOHN M. FLYNN,
WILLIAM U. HENSEL,
DAVID H. LANE.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

REGISTRATION IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

Amendment to Act of June 16, 1891, P. L., 298.

Commission's Codification, page 4, Section 16.

Proposed Amendments: (1) Increase term of Registry Assessors from two to four years; for the sake of general uniformity, to secure more experienced officials, to render less frequent elections necessary and to make terms uniform with real estate assessors.

(2) Empower County Commissioners to fill vacancies instead of the Court, because commissioners fill vacancies in office of real estate assessors, and all duties of registry assessors are under direction of commissioners.

AN ACT.

To amend section one of an act approved the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1891, entitled "An Act to authorize the election of assistant assessors, for the purpose of registration of voters, in the townships and boroughs containing more than one election district wherein but one assessor for valuation resides," by enlarging the term of assistant assessors, providing for their election every four years, and changing the power of filling vacancies from the court of quarter sessions to the county commissioners.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That section one of an act approved the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1891, entitled, "An Act to authorize the election of assistant assessors, for the purpose or registration of voters, in the townships and boroughs containing more than one election district wherein but one assessor for valuation resides," which reads and provides as follows, to wit:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the qualified voters of every election district in boroughs and townships in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania wherein more than one election district is authorized and where but one assessor for valuation of taxable property resides in the borough or township having more than one election district, shall on the third Tuesday of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and annually thereafter, elect a properly-qualified person for assistant assessor in each of said election districts, who shall perform all the duties relating to elections now required to be performed by assessors in boroughs and townships having but one election district.

"In case of a vacancy in said office, the court of quarter sessions, or any judge of the said court of the same county, shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows, to wit:

Section 1. Be it enacteed, etc., that the qualified voters of every election district in boroughs and townships in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, wherein more than one election district is authorized, and where but one assessor for valuation of taxable property resides in the borough or township having more than one election district shall at the municipal election on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and quadrennially thereafter, elect a properly-qualified person for assistant assessor in each of said election districts to serve for four years, who shall perform all the duties relating to elections now required to be performed by assessors in boroughs and townships having but one election district. In case of a vacancy in said office, the county commissioners shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy.

EXHIBIT B.

REGISTRY ASSESSMENTS IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS AND IN CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Amendments to the Act of June 25, 1895, P. L., 296 (No. 212).

Commission's Codification, page 2, sections 4 and 5.

Proposed amendment: (1) To extend to the cities of the third class the operation of the Act now relating to townships and boroughs; because it is proposed to relieve the cities of the third class from the necessity of personal registration; there will then be no public record of what voters have qualified themselves by paying the necessary State or county tax within two years. This return by the tax collectors to the county commissioners will supply that record; and enable the registrars to complete their voting list for the election officers.

AN ACT.

To amend the title and sections one (1) and two (2) of an act approved June 25, A. D. 1895, entitled "An Act requiring tax collectors of townships and boroughs of the Commonwealth to give a numbered tax receipt from a book to be furnished by the county commissioners, containing a correspondingly numbered stub, and requiring a sheet setting forth name, amount of tax paid and number of receipt to be sent, twenty days before each election, to the county commissioners for public inspection, and to provide for punishment of tax collectors violating the provisions of this act."

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the title of an act approved June 25, A. D. 1895, which title is as follows: "An Act requiring tax collectors of townships and boroughs of the Commonwealth to give a numbered tax receipt from a book to be furnished by the county commissioners containing a correspondingly numbered stub, and requiring a sheet, setting forth name, amount of tax paid and number of receipt to be sent, twenty days before each election, to the county commissioners for public inspection, and to provide for punishment of tax collectors violating the provisions of this act," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"An Act requiring tax collectors of townships, boroughs and cities of the third class of the Commonwealth to give a numbered tax receipt from a book to be furnished by the county commissioners containing a correspondingly numbered stub, and requiring a sheet, setting forth name, amount of tax paid and number of receipt, to be sent, twenty-five days before each election, to the county commissioners for public inspection, and to provide for punishment of tax collectors violating the provisions of this act."

Section 2. That Section 1 of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That tax collectors of townships and boroughs of the Commonwealth furnish each person, on the payment of taxes, with a numbered receipt setting out date, name of tax-payer, amount of tax and district in which tax-payer is assessed, from a book to be furnished by the county commissioners containing a stub, that on the stub a memoranda shall be made in ink of the number of the receipt, the date, name of tax-payer, amount of tax and district in which tax-payer is assessed," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That tax collectors of townships, boroughs and cities of the third class of the Commonwealth furnish each person, on the payment of taxes, with a numbered receipt, setting out date, name of tax-payer, amount of tax and district in which tax-payer is assessed, from a book to be furnished by the county commissioners, containing a stub, that on the stub memoranda shall be made in ink of the number of the receipt, the date, name of tax-payer, amount of tax and district in which tax-payer is assessed."

Section 3. That Section 2 of said act, which reads as follows: "Section 2. That twenty days before each election the tax collector of townships and boroughs shall send a sheet to the office of the county commissioners containing the number of each receipt issued, date of payment, name of tax-payer, amount of tax and district in which tax-payer is assessed for the period since the last report. The first report shall be for taxes received on and after June first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five," and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. That twenty-five days before each election the tax collector of townships, boroughs and cities of the third class shall send a sheet to the office of the county commissioners containing the number of each receipt issued, date of payment, name of tax-payer, amount o ftax and district in which tax-payer is assessed for the period since the last report. The first report shall be for taxes received on and after June first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen."

EXHIBIT C.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

This act supplies parts of the fifteenth Section of the Act of 1874, P. L. 39, and Act of 1874, P. L. 44, Section 1. Commission's Codification, page 3, Sections 8 and 9.

Proposed change: To extend the term of registry assessor in cities of the third class from two to four years; because this is uniform with the term of the real estate assessor, who is frequently the same person as the registry assessor, in his election district; it makes the term uniform with registry assessors in boroughs and townships and with the terms of county commissioners, who revise and regulate the work of the registry assessors.

A complete new act is more desirable than to cite for amendment parts of two separate acts.

AN ACT.

Fixing the term of registry assessors or assessors to perform only duties incident to the holding of elections and registration of voters in cities of the third class at four years.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That at the municipal election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and quadrennially thereafter, at the November municipal election, there shall be elected in each election district or precinct in all cities of the third class in the Commonwealth, a properly qualified person for registry assessor, to perform only such duties as are now and as heretofore have been required by law of assessors, registry or assistant assessors, incident to the holding of elections and registration of voters.

Section 2. That the term of such assessors shall begin on the first Monday of December following their election and shall continue for four years.

Section 3. The compensation of such assessors shall be the same as now fixed by law.

Section 4. That all laws inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT D.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BY REGISTRY ASSESSORS IN ALL ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Amendment to Section 1 of the Act of May 29, 1891, P. L. 134. Commission's Codification, page 6, Section 20.

Purpose of Amendment: To dispense with registry in December—no longer necessary, because February elections are abolished.

AN ACT.

To amend an act approved May 29, 1891, amending an act approved January 30, 1874, the former being entitled "An Act to amend Sections one, two and three of an act, entitled 'A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth,' approved the thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, changing the time and manner of making the registry of voters and the duties of registry assessors," by abolishing the December registry.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That so much of Section 1 of an act, approved May 29, 1891, entitled "An Act to amend Sections one, two and three of an act entitled 'A further supplement to an act regulating elections in this Commonwealth,' approved the thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, changing the time and manner of making the registry of voters and the duties of registry assessors," which reads as follows:

"Section 1. That for the purpose of making the original anuual assessment and registration of voters in each of the election districts of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of each of the assessors, who are required to perform any of the duties incident to the holding of elections and the registration of voters in the different election districts of this Commonwealth, to visit in person each and every dwelling house in his district on the first Monday in May and on the first Monday in December of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be possible and practicable, when all of said dwelling houses cannot be personally visited by him on the said first Monday of May and on the first Monday in December," shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. That for the purpose of making the original annual assessment and registration of voters in each of the election districts of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of each of the assessors, who are required to perform any of the duties incident to the holding of elections and the registration of voters in the different election districts of this Commonwealth, to visit in person each and every dwelling house in his district on the first Monday in May, or as soon thereafter as may be possible and practicable, when all of said dwelling houses cannot be personally visited by him on the said first Monday of May.

EXHIBIT E.

ASSESSMENTS OF VOTERS BY REGISTRY ASSESSORS

See Act of May 16, 1895, P. L., 75, Sec. 3. Commission's Codification, page 9, Section 26.

Proposed Amendment: To strike out the December Registry—because of the abolition of the February Election.

AN ACT.

Amending an act approved May 16, 1895, entitled "An Act to amend Sections two and three of an act, entitled 'A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth,' approved the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one changing the time and manner of making the registry of voters and the duties of registry assessors."

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section 3 of an act approved May 16, 1895, entitled "An Act to amend Sections two and three of an act, entitled 'A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth,' approved the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, changing the time and manner of making the registry of voters and the duties of registry assessors," which reads as follows:

"Section 3. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-second day before the third Tuesday of February, and on the sixty-second day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the 'Original Registry List' thus revised and completed, and the county commissioners shall thereupon proceed to make out a complete list in alphabetical order of all persons so returned as taxables in said election district, and furnish the same together with the necessary election blanks to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock in the morning of the election, and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required. 'The Original Registry List,' as returned to the county commissioners preceding the November election, shall be returned by the county commissioners to the assessor before the first Monday of December, which shall be used by said assessor to make his original registry list for December, as heretofore provided," shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-second day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the "Original Registry List" thus revised and completed, and the county commissioners shall thereupon proceed to make out a complete list in alphabetical order of all persons so returned as taxables in all and every election district in the townships and boroughs of this Commonwealth, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district, on or before seven o'clock in the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required,

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EXHIBIT F.

REGISTRATION IN CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

This act contemplates that in cities of the third class the registry assessors shall make the original canvass and registry of voters after the usual Spring changes; the same as is provided for boroughs and townships in Sections 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the Code. Sections 24, 25 and 26 of the Code, relating to boroughs and townships, are superseded and supplied by this act, which prescribes more rigid regulations for registration in cities of the third class; but abolishes and obviates the necessity of personal attendance upon the registrars.

See Acts of 1906, P. L., 63, 1907, P. L., 251, and 1911, P. L., 1014. To be repealed and supplied by this law.

AN ACT.

To provide for the revision of the registration of voters in cities of the third class, by registrars appointed by the county commissioners; and prescribing penalties for their violation or neglect of duty and for other misconduct.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the county commissioners of each county in which are located cities or a city of the third class, shall not later than September 1, 1913, and thereafter not later than September 1st, every fourth year, appoint two registrars for each election precinct in such city or cities, to serve for a term of four years, and until their successors are duly qualified. The said registrars must be duly qualified electors of the precinct or ward for which they are appointed, and must have been residents of the city in which said precinct or ward is situated for a period of two years before their said appointment, and of the precinct or ward for one year immediately preceding the same. They must be sober and judicious persons, of good moral character, able to read intelligently and to write legibly. One of the said registrars shall be a member of the party polling the highest vote within the election precinct or ward at the last preceding Presidential election and the other shall be a member of the party polling the next highest vote. It is the intent of this act that at all times the Board of Registrars shall be, as nearly as may be, evenly divided in political faith, and, therefore, if it appear that at any time, by reason of a change in political affiliations or because of error in the appointment, the Board is not so evenly divided, any ten electors of the district may file a petition with the county commissioners, setting forth the facts, and praying that the changed or erroneous appointments may be revoked and another appointment made instead. The county commissioners shall grant a public hearing, and if they find the facts to be as represented, they shall give the relief asked for. No person who holds, or is a candidate for, a public office shall act as registrar.

Section 2. The county commissioners shall also be empowered to remove any of the said registrars for misconduct or malfeasance in office.

Section 3. The names of two suitable persons to be registrars shall be suggested to the county commissioners, by petitions duly filed for each precinct or ward, by the party representatives of the two leading parties of the precinct or ward. The petitions shall be signed by five electors of the district, and shall set forth the names, addresses, occupations, and political affiliations of the persons suggested. The signers of the petitions shall swear to the truth of the facts set forth therein. The petition shall remain on file, open to the public inspection, at least ten days before the persons named therein shall be appointed, except in cases where a vacancy occurs in the office of registrar within ten days of a registration day, when the appointment can be made without such delay. If no petitions are filed, the county commissioners may appoint. No appointment shall be made unless the person who desires to be appointed personally appears before the county commissioners and satisfies them of his qualifications. In case of reappointment, however, it shall not be necessary for him to appear before them.

Section 4. At least one week's notice of the time and place of the examination of the suggested registrars shall be given by the county commissioners, in the daily press; and any elector may apper, either in person or by counsel, and object to the qualification of any applicant. If the persons nominated are found not to be properly qualified, the county commissioners may decline to appoint them; and the party authorities of the precinct or ward may then suggest another name, or other names, for the said place or places, and failing to do so the commissioners shall appoint.

Section 5. The registrars shall receive a compensation of five dollars a day, for the time actually spent in the work of registration.

Section 6. The registrars of each election district shall meet at the polling places thereof, on the seventh Tuesday and third Saturday preceding every November election, and shall remain in open session, from eight ante meridian to one post meridian, two to six post meridian, and from seven post meridian to ten post meridian, of each registration day.

Section 7. They shall, at the first of such meetings herein provided for, viz.: on the seventh Tuesday before the November election, obtain and receive from the county commissioners, who shall deliver to them the "Original Registry List" provided for in the laws regulating the assessment of voters by the assistant or registry assessors. They shall proceed to make out two complete lists in alphabetical order of all persons returned thereon as legal voters; noting their reported place of residence, street and number.

Section 8. They shall, at each of said meetings, revise and purge said lists by adding thereto any names of qualified electors—proved by the written affidavits of two qualified electors—who have been omitted therefrom; and they shall strike from the list the names of such persons as shall be proved, to their satisfaction, by the affidavits of at least two qualified electors of the precinct or ward, to have died, or removed from the district, since the original registry.

Section 9. They shall obtain and receive from the county commissioners and the county commissioners shall deliver to them the originals or copies of the tax collectors' reports provided for by the laws of this Commonwealth to be made by the tax collectors for their election districts for the two preceding years; and therefrom they shall obtain the information and record opposite each voter's name the date of his last payment of a State or county tax.

Section 10. Parties or bodies of electors, who are now, or hereafter may be, entitled to have watchers at the general election, shall be allowed to appoint not more than three electors of the precinct or ward to act as watchers in each place of registry, without expense to the county, on each registration day. No more than one watcher from such party shall be allowed in the registry place at any one time. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name and the party or policy he represents. Watchers shall be entitled to be present during all of the public sessions herein provided for, and shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so. They shall have the power to challenge.

Section 11. At the end of each day's registration the registrars shall compare the two registers, so kept, and cause any errors in either of them to be corrected by aid of the entries in the others, so as to make the same agree, where there is any difference between them. The registrars shall then sign their initials on the line immediately under the last names registered, under each letter, in both books, together with the date. At the close of the registrations, the registrars shall sign a certificate, the form of which shall be printed on the last page of the registers, setting forth the number of persons added to the "original registry" on each day, and the number of names which have been stricken out, if any.

Section 12. If any citizen shall object to the action of the registrars in accepting or rejecting any claim for registration, or to any record or act or registration, he may file his petition with the county commissioners, setting forth the ground of his complaint, within five days. If the complaint is to the acceptance of a claim, notice to the claimant shall be given by leaving a written or printed notice at his place of residence, as given by him to the registrars and recorded on the registers. When such petitions are filed, the county commissioners shall fix a time and place for hearing them, sufficiently in advance of the election to enable the same to he heard and disposed of prior thereto, and to have a review thereof by the courts. Such hearing shall be public, before the county commissioners, and the registers of voters may be amended, either by the insertion of a new name or the cancellation of a name already on the registers, or otherwise, as the county commissioners may order. The county commissioners may enforce their orders as herein provided, or may make the amendments themselves or by their clerks.

Section 13. Any elector who is not satisfied with the decision of the county commissioners, may petition the court of common pleas, or any judge thereof at chambers, setting forth the reasons why he feels that injustice has been done, and thereupon the said court of common pleas or judge may, in its or his discretion, allow an appeal from the decision of the county commissioners. And the court, after a public hearing, may reverse, affirm, or alter the decision of the county commissioners, Said appeals must be made not later than five days preceding the election.

Section 14. The county commissioners shall supply to the registrars the blank books, forms and other supplies prepared for their use, before the first registartion day. On registration days, and during the time from one such day to another, until the close of the registration period, the said registrars shall have the custody and control, and shall be charged with the safe-keeping, of the registers in which they have made entries, together with all affidavits, forms, and so forth, and shall return them to the county commissioners on the Monday after the third Saturday before the November election.

Section 15. On or before seven o'clock on the morning of election day of the county commissioners shall furnish the two lists of the completed registry of voters to the officers of the election in their respective election districts.

Section 16. No person who appears on said lists to be a legally qualified voter shall be subject to challenge; and the vote of each person on said list shall be accepted by the election officers.

Section 17. No person who does not appear on said list to be a legally qualified elector shall be permitted to vote.

Section 18. After the election, the election officers shall deposit one of the registry lists with the voters' list in the ballot box; the other registry list shall be returned to the county commissioners, and the registrars shall deliver all affidavits, vouchers, unused forms and other papers to the county commissioners, who shall retain them for one year at least except in cases of contested elections, when they shall be under the control and abide the order of the court hearing the contest.

Section 19. The county commissioners of each county, upon proper vouchers, shall provide for the payment of the registrars provided by this act. They shall furnish proper rooms for the accommodation of themselves and their records. They shall also prepare and have printed, at the expense of the county, all the registers, affidavits, blanks, blank books, and stationery required by the provisions of this act, or which are reasonably necessary to carry out it provisions, and shall provide for their proper distribution to the registrars. It shall also be their duty to see that the polling places are open and in proper order for the use of the registrars.

Section 20. The two registers shall be used at elections by the election officers, in the place of the ballot check-list and the voting check-list. One of the said registers shall be marked "ballot check-list," and the other shall be marked "voting check-list." The ballot check-list shall be returned to the county commissioners and the voting check-list shall be deposited in the ballot box.

Section 21. Any registrar willfully violating any of the provisions of this act; or wilfully registering any false statement, or any elector as qualified whom he knows not to be qualified, or excluding from the registry any voter whom he knows to be qualified shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 30 days not more than a year,and a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) and not more than one thousand dollars ($1000) and in addition thereto he shall be deprived of the right of suffrage for a term of four years from the date of his sentence.

Section 22. Any elector who shall wilfully make any false affidavit or statement to any registrar, with intent to procure the registration of an elector not qualified or to exclude or prevent the registration of an elector who is qualified, shall be deemed to have committed perjury and shall be punishable as other perjury is punished, and in addition thereto he shall be deprived of the right of suffrage for a term of four years from the date of his sentence.

Section 23. All laws, acts of assemblies or parts of such acts inconsistent herewith or conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 24. The act of assembly approved March 6, 1906, P. L., 63, entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions," and all amendments thereto are hereby expressly repealed.

EXHIBIT G.

PERSONAL REGISTRATION IN CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

Amendments to Act of 1906, P. L., 49 and Act of 1911, P. L., 993.

Commission's Codification, Sections 37 to 40.

Purpose of Amendments: (1) To change the form of register. (2) To define the method of proving the payment of tax.

AN ACT.

To amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions," approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, by changing the form of the register; and by defining the method of proving the payment of tax.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section seven of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right

to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violations of its provisions," approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, as amended by section four of an act approved the sixteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and eleven, which reads as follows:

"Section 7. Every person claiming the right to vote must appear in person before the registrars, in the division in which he lives, on one of the days prescribed by law, and answer the questions put to him by them. These answers must be recorded, on a single line, in two registers, which shall have the following form.

Surname	Christian Name	Occupation	Present Residence		
			Street Number	Lodger, Lessee or Owner	Room or Floor Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6

Length of Residence		Place of Residence at time of Last Registration				Place of Birth	Naturalization Papers Produced, Yes or No	No. of Affidavit of Naturalization of Father, if Taken	Tax Receipts Produced, Yes or No
In State	In District	State	City	Street and Number					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

No. of Affidavit of loss, if taken. If under 22 years of age write "Age"	Personal Description				Signature at time of Registration or of Voting	If Challenged. No. of Challenge Affidavit
	Color	Approximate Age	Tall, Short or Medium	Approximate Weight		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

	VOTED			
	These columns are for use at election and are not to be filled in by Registrars			
	Fall Primary	November Election	Spring Primary	Special Election
	24	25	26	27

The size and character of the said register shall be determined by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the form thereof shall be furnished by the said Secretary to the respective commissioners.

Immediately above the form shall be printed the following instructions: The applicant must be sworn, or affirmed that the information given by him in reference to his right to be registered shall be the truth. Any wilfully false statement constitutes perjury, and is punishable as such.

Every register shall be indexed alphabetically from A to Z. The lines of each page shall be consecutively numbered in both margins, beginning with the number one at each alphabetical division of the register. The answers of the applicants shall be recorded, in their presence, in both registers, in the following manner: In the first column shall be entered the surname of the applicant, in the order of his appearance at the polling-place, on the page bearing the index letter of his surname; in the second column shall be entered his Christian name or names; in the third column, his occupation; in the fourth column, the street and number of his residence; in the fifth and sixth columns, whether he is a lodger, lessee, or owner, and, if he is a lodger or is lessee of a portion only of a house, the location or number of the room or floor which he occupies; in the seventh and eighth columns shall be entered the length of his residence in the State and district, respectively; in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth columns, the location of the house from which he last registered, giving State, city, street, and number, respectively, and the year in which he is so registered; in the thirteenth column, the State or territory of the United States, or the foreign country, where he was born; in the fourteenth column, whether, being foreign born, he produces his naturalization papers; in the fifteenth column, the number of the affidavit of naturalization of his father, if taken; in the sixteenth and seventeenth columns, the manner in which he complies with the law relating to the payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote, whether by the production of his receipt or by making affidavit; if the applicant is less than twenty-two years of age, the word "age" shall be recorded in said column; in the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first columns, his personal description, designating whether white or colored, his approximate age, height, and weight; in the twenty-second column, in the register marked "voting check-list," he shall be required to sign his name, if able to write; if he alleges inability to write, a record of the fact shall be made in the same column; and unless due to some apparent physical infirmity, he shall be required to make affidavit of his inability to write; in the twenty-second column in the register marked "ballot check-list," he shall, if challenged on election day, be required to sign his name; in the twenty-third column shall be entered the number of the challenge affidavit of every person who is required to take said affidavit; in the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh columns the election officers shall record, in one register, the obtaining of the ballot, and, in the other, the casting of the vote of the registered elector at the general, municipal, primary, or special elections, as hereinafter provided, or as may hereafter be provided by law," be amended to read as follows:

Section 7. Every person claiming the right to vote must appear in person before the registars, in the division in which he lives, one of the days prescribed by law, and answer the questions put to him by them. These answers must be recorded, on a single line, in two registers, which shall have the following form.

Surname	Christian Name	Occupation	Present Residence		
			Street Number	Lodger, Lessee or Owner	Room or Floor Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6

Length of Residence		Place of Residence at time of Last Registration				Place of Birth	Naturalization Papers Produced, Yes or No	No. of Affidavit of Naturalization of Father, if Taken	Tax Receipts Produced, Yes or No
In State	In District	State	City	Street and Number					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

No. of Affidavit of loss, if taken. If under 22 years of age write "Age"	Date of Payment of Tax	Personal Description				Signature at time of Registration or of Voting
		Color	Approximate Age	Tall, Short or Medium	Approximate Weight	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

	VOTED			
If Challenged, No. of Challenge Affidavit	These columns are for use at election and are not to be filled in by Registrars			
	November Election	Fall Primary	Spring Primary	Special Election
24	25	26	27	28

The size and character of the said register shall be determined by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the form thereof shall be furnished by the said Secretary to the respective commissioners.

Immediately above the form shall be printed the following instructons: The applicant must be sworn, or affirmed that the information given by him in reference to his right to be registered shall be the truth. Any willful false statement constitutes perjury, and is punishable as such.

Every register shall be indexed alphabetically from A to Z. The lines of each page shall be consecutively numbered in both margins, beginning with the number one at each alphabetical division of the register. The answers of the applicants shall be recorded, in their presence, in both registers, in the following manner: In the first column shall be entered the surname of the applicant, in the order of his appearance at the polling-place, on the page bearing the index letter of his surname; in the second column shall be entered his Christian name or names; in the third column, his occupation; in the fourth column, the street and number of his residence; in the fifth and sixth columns, whether he is a lodger, lessee, or owner, and, if he is a lodger or is lessee of a portion only of a house, the location or number of the room or floor which he occupies; in the seventh and eighth columns shall be entered the length of his residence in the State and district, respectively; in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth columns, the location of the house from which he last registered, giving State, city, street, and number, respectively and the year in which he is so registered; in the thirteenth column, the State or territory of the United States, or the foreign country, where he was born; in the fourteenth column, whether, being foreign born, he produces his naturalization papers; in the fifteenth column, the number of the affidavit of naturalization of his father, if taken; in the sixteenth and seventeenth cloumns, the manner in which he complies with the law relating to the payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote, whether by the production of his receipt or by making affidavit; if the applicant is less than twenty-two years of age, the word "age" shall be recorded in said column; in the eighteenth column, the date of payment of tax; in the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second columns, his personal description, designating whether white or colored, his approximate age, height, and weight; in the twenty-third column, in the register marked "voting check list," he shall be required to sign his name, if able to write; if he alleges inability to write, a record of the fact shall be made in the same column: and unless due to some apparent physical infirmity, he shall be required to make affidavit of his inability to write; in the twenty-third column in the register marked "ballot check-list," he shall, if challenegd on election day, be required to sign his name; in the twenty-fourth column shall be entered the number of the challenge affidavit of every person who is required to take said affidavit; in the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth columns the election officers shall record, in one register, the obtaining of the ballot, and, in the other, the casting of the vote of the registered elector at the general, municipal, primary, or special elections, as hereinafter provided, or as may hereafter be provided by law.

Section 2. That section eight of said act, as amended by section six of said Act of June 16, 1911, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. Every person who shall have paid his taxes on or before the last day for registration and who shall possess all the other qualifications of an elector, as provided in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, or who by continued residence in his election division will obtan such qualifications before the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to be registered; but no person shall be registered unless at least two of the registrars determine that he is so qualified," be amended to read as follows:

Section 8. Every person who shall have paid his taxes on or before the last day for registration and who shall possess all the other qualifications of an elector, as provided in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, or who by continued residence in his election division will obtain such qualifications before the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to be registered; but no person shall be registered unless at least two of the registrars determine that he is so qualified. When the person offering to register claims the right on payment of tax, the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be evidence thereof; if such person is unable to produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid, and that the receipt therefor has been lost, destroyed or is inaccessible.

EXHIBIT H.

HOURS OF REGISTRATION.

Amendment to Act of 1911, P. L., 999.

Codification, Section 36.

Purpose: To lengthen the hours of registration.

AN ACT

To amend section six of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violations of its provisions" approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six as amended by section four of an Act approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, by changing the hours of registration.

Be it enacted, etc., That Section six of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in Cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violations of its provisions," approved the Seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six as amended by section four of an Act approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, which reads as follows:

"Section 6. The registrars of each division shall meet at the polling place thereof, in even numbered years on the ninth Thursday, seventh Tuesday, and fifth Saturday preceding the November election, which shall be known as the Fall registration, and on the fifth Wednesday preceding the Spring primary, which shall be known as the Spring registration; and, in odd-numbered years, on the tenth Thursday, ninth Tuesday, and eighth Saturday preceding the November election, which shall be known as the Fall registration; and shall remain in open session from seven ante meridian to ten ante meridian, and from four post meridian to ten post meridian, of each registration day. They shall, on said days, receive personal applications from persons who claim that they are entitled to be registered. They shall have power to administer oaths, shall examine said applicants under oath and shall record on the register the names of those whom they shall determine to be qualified, as hereinafter provided. Two weeks' notice of the registration days shall be given by the commissioners, by publication in at least two daily newspapers in the city, and by posting notices at the polling places. Electors who did not register at fall registration may register at spring registration, and the list shall become of no validity at the beginning of the period of fall registration next succeeding that at which the registers were opened. The old registers shall be preserved by the commissioners for at least two years after the year in which they shall have been in use," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. The registrars of each division shall meet at the polling place thereof, in even numbered years on the ninth Thursday, seventh Tuesday, and fifth Saturday preceding the November election, which shall be known as the Fall registration, and on the fifth Wednesday preceding the Spring primary, which shall be known as the Spring registration; and, in odd-numbered years, on the tenth Thursday, ninth Tuesday, and eighth Saturday preceding the November election, which shall be known as the Fall registration; and shall remain in open session from seven ante meridian to eleven ante meridian, and from two post meridian to nine post meridian, of each registration day. They shall, on said days, receive personal applications from persons who claim that they are entitled to be registered. They shall have power to administer oaths, shall examine said applicants under oath and shall record on the register the names of those whom they shall determine to be qualified, as hereinafter provided. Two weeks' notice of the registration days shall be given by the commissioners, by publication in at least two daily newspapers in the city, and by posting notices at the polling places. Electors who did not register at fall registration may register at spring registration, and the list shall become of no validity at the beginning of the period of fall registration next succeeding that at which the registers were opened. The old registers shall be preserved by the commissioners for at least two years after the year in which they shall have been in use.

EXHIBIT I.

PAYMENT OF TAXES AT REGISTRATION.

Purpose: To provide for the payment of taxes at the time and place of registration.

AN ACT

Providing for the appointment of deputy tax collectors to sit at the polling places in cities of the first, second and third class upon the days provided for the personal registration of electors in said cities and for the appointment of registrars as such deputy tax collectors.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the receiver of taxes in cities of the first class and the city treasurer in cities of the second and third class shall appoint a deputy tax collector for each election district in said cities, whose duty it shall be to be present at the polling place upon each of the days provided by law for the personal registration of electors in said cities during the hours of registration and to receive payment of taxes from persons who have been duly assessed in said district and make proper receipt therefor. The said receiver of taxes or city treasurer may appoint one of the registrars as deputy tax collector for that purpose, and it shall be the duty of the board of registration commissioners in cities of the first and second class and of the county commissioners in cities of the third class within ten days after the appointment of any registrar to certify to the said receiver of taxes or city treasurer the name of the registrar so appointed.

Section 2. The said deputy tax collectors shall hold office for the same period and shall receive the same compensation and shall be subject to the same duties and penalties as are provided by law in the case of other deputy tax collectors in said cities.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT J.

PARTY ENROLLMENT.

Purpose: To prevent raiding at the primaries.

AN ACT

To provide for the registration and enrollment of the voters of the State according to their respective party preferences, and to prescribe penalties for false registration, and for voters voting, or attempting to vote, and for election officers permitting, or conspiring to permit, them to vote at a primary by or on any other than their own proper party ticket.

Section 1. Be it enacted, That at each and every registration of voters held under any of the election and registration laws of this State, whether it is a personal registration or otherwise, and in all cities, counties, boroughs, townships and all other districts, there shall be a registration and enrollment of the voters according to their respective party preferences and affiliations.

Section 2. In all election districts where personal registration is required, in addition to other questions to be asked and answered and record made of the answer, the voter shall be interrogated and his answer shall be recorded as to the political party with which he is affiliated and at whose next primary he desires to vote; and this party preference or affiliation shall be certified with and in the same manner as all other matters of which record is made. Provided, however, that if any voter does not desire to vote at a primary election he shall not be required to answer as to his party affiliation, and in such case his party affiliation shall not be recorded.

Section 3. In all election districts in which personal registration is not required, and in which the registry of voters is made by assessors, registers or registrars, the person making the registry shall ascertain, by inquiry of the voter when practicable, and by the best other means in his power, the party politics, preferences or affiliations of the voter and note and record the same with the residence and other particulars required in registration; and the same shall be returned and certified with the names of the voters.

Section 4. Any elector who is dissatisfied with the registration made of his party preferences or affiliations, or whose preferences and affiliations have not been ascertained, designated or recorded, may have the registry corrected, amended, altered or enlarged so as to secure a correct registration in the same manner and by the same processes as are provided by law for the correction and amendment of the registry in other particulars, provided that such amendments shall not be made later than ten days before any primary election at which the voter desires or intends to vote.

Section 5. No voter enrolled or registered as a member of any one particular party shall be allowed to receive or vote the ballot of any other political party, and no elector who is not enrolled or registered as a member of some political party shall be permitted to vote, at any primary election.

Section 6. Any assessor or registrar willfully violating any of the provisions of this act, or willfully registering any false statement of an elector, or registering as the member of a political party one whom he knows not to be such, or excluding from a party registry or enrollment any voter whom he knows to be entitled thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, and a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) and not more than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), and, in addition thereto, he shall be deprived of the right of suffrage for a term of four (4) years from the date of his conviction.

Section 7. Any elector who shall willfully make any false affidavit or statement to any assessor or registrar, with intent to procure the false party enrollment or registration of himself or of any other voter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, and a fine of not less than One Hunderd Dollars ($100) and not more than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), and, in addition thereto, he shall be deprived of the right of suffrage for a term of four (4) years from the date of his conviction.

Section 8. Any voter or elector of the Commonwealth willfully voting, or attempting to vote, at any primary election in violation of the provisions of this act, or any election officer willfully receiving or conspiring to receive the vote of any elector casting the ballot as a voter of any

political party not qualified as a member of said party under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, and a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) and not more than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), and, in addition thereto, he shall be deprived of the right of suffrage for a term of four (4) years from the date of his conviction.

Section 9. All laws or Acts of Assembly inconsistent or in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT K.

UNIFORM PRIMARIES.

Amendment to Act of 1906, P. L. 36.

Commission's Codification, sections 89 to 91.

Purpose of Amendment: (1) To require the candidate's consent to any petition to place his name on the ballot. (2) To prevent a candidate from running on more than one ballot. (3) To provide for the withdrawal of candidates.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act providing a uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates to State and National conventions and of making nominations for certain public offices; providing for the payment of the expenses of the same; making certain violations thereof misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties for the violation of its provisions," approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, by providing that the signed consent of the candidate shall accompany every petition to place his name upon a primary ballot; providing that no candidate's name shall be printed upon the ballot of more than one party except with the consent of every such party; and providing for the withdrawal of candidates.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That section five of an act entitled "An act providing a uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates to State and National Conventions and of making nominations for certain public offices; providing for the payment of the expenses of the same; making certain violations thereof misdemeanors and prescribing penalties for the violation of the provisions," approved February seventeenth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, which reads as follows:

"Section 5. The names of candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot of a designated party, upon the filing of petitions, signed by qualified electors of the political district division within which the nomination or election is to be made, setting forth that the signers thereof are members of the party designated.

The said petitions, in the case of candidates for Congress or for State offices, shall be filed, at least four weeks prior to the primary, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and in all other cases shall be filed, at least three weeks prior to the primary, with the county commissioners of the respective counties.

The number of signers shall be as follows:

1. Candidates for nomination for members of Congress, Judges of the various courts, and State Senator, two hundred qualified electors.

2. Candidates for nomination for members of the State House of Representatives, and for offices to be voted for by the entire county, fifty qualified electors.

3. Candidates for nomination for all other offices, for delegates to State and National conventions, and for party offices, ten qualified electors," be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. The names of candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot of a designated party upon the filing of petitions signed by qualified electors of the political district or division within which the nomination or election is to be made, setting forth that the signers thereof are members of the party designated and accompanied by the signed consent of the candidate, duly acknowledged in the manner provided for the acknowledgment of deeds: Provided, that after a petition has been filed to place the name of a candidate pupon the ballot of any party, no petition shall be filed to place his name upon the ballot of any other party, unless he shall first withdraw as a candidate of such first party, or unless such petition shall be accompanied by the written consent of every party whose nomination he seeks, signified by the certificate of the chairmen of the respective party committees for the political district for which such nomination is to be made, that such committee consents thereto.

The said petitions in the case of candidates for Congress, or for State offices, shall be filed at least four weeks prior to the primary with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in all other cases shall be filed at least three weeks prior to the primary with the county commissioners of the respective counties.

The number of signers shall be as follows:

1. Candidates for nomination for members of Congress, Judges of the various courts and State Senators, two hundred qualified electors.

2. Candidates for nomination for members of the State House of Representatives and for offices to be voted for by the entire county, fifty qualified electors.

3. Candidates for nomination for all other offices, for delegates to conventions and for party offices, ten qualified electors.

Any person for whom a petition has been filed as aforesaid may at any time up to ten days before the primary withdraw his name with the same effect as if such petition had never been filed, by filing in the office in which such petition was filed his written withdrawal, duly asknowledged in the manner provided for the acknowledgment of deeds.

EXHIBIT L.

SEPARATE PARTY PRIMARIES.

Amendment to Act of 1906, P. L. 36; Act of 1907, P. L. 199, and Act of 1911, P. L. 43.

Commission's Codification, Sections 78 to 115.

Purpose of Amendments: (1) To allow parties to hold their primaries on different dates. (2) To leave to the party to determine whether it shall nominate directly or indirectly. (3) To permit each party to select its own officers for the conduct of its primary, and to determine the qualifications of its members. (4) To place the cost of the primaries upon the parties.

AN ACT.

To amend an act entitled "An Act providing a uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates to State and National conventions and of making nominations for certain public offices; providing for the payment of the expenses of the same; making certain violations thereof misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties for the violation of its provisions," approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, by providing for separate primaries for each party, conducted by officers selected by the party; permitting parties to determine what candidates they shall nominate thereat; defining the method of ascertaining the vote cast by a party for the purpose of determining its right to nominate by primary; requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several parties; providing that the signed consent of the candidates shall accompany every petition to place his name upon a primary ballot; providing that no candidate's name shall be printed upon the ballot of more than one party except with the consent of every such party; and providing for the withdrawal of candidates.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section two of an act entitled "An Act providing a uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates to State and National conventions and of making nominations for certain public offices; providing for the payment of the expenses of the same; making certain violations thereof misdemeanors and prescribing penalties for the violation of its provisions," approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws, page 36), as amended by Section one of an act approved the sixth day of April, A. D. 1911, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. From and after the approval of this act one primary shall be held each year, in every election district of this Commonwealth in which nominations are to be made or delegates or party officers elected, as herein provided. The said primaries shall be held on the last Saturday of September in all odd numbered years, and on the second Saturday of April in all even numbered years. The primary held on the last Saturday of September shall be known as the Fall primary, and the primary held on the second Saturday of April shall be known as the Spring primary.

Delegates to State and National conventions, except delegates-at-large to National conventions, which shall be elected by the State convention, shall be elected at the Spring primary, throughout the Commonwealth, by any party or body of electors one of whose candidates, at either the general or municipal election preceding, polled two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the State for any candidate at the last general election. Candidates for all offices to be filled at the general election, with the exception of those nominated by National or State conventions, shall be nominated at the Spring primary. Candidates for all offices to be filled at the municipal election shall be nominated at the Fall primary, and such party officers as are provided for by the rules of the several political parties to be elected by vote of the party electors, shall be elected at the Spring primary, by any political party or body of electors one of whose candidates, at either the general or municipal election preceding such primary, polled two per centum of the largest entire vote cast, in the political district in which nominations are to be made or candidates elected, for any candidate at the last general election.

No delegates to State or National conventions, or officers of parties, shall be elected, or candidates for the public offices herein specified be nominated, in any other manner than as set forth in this act: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the nomination of candidates for borough or township offices, or other offices not herein specifically enumerated, in the manner provided by existing laws; or any association of electors, not constituting a party, from nominating candidates by nomination papers, as is provided by existing laws.

This act shall not apply to the nomination of candidates for Presidential electors, or to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at special elections to fill vacancies; but it shall not be construed to prevent the nomination of Presidential electors at primaries, if the rules of the respective parties so provide," be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. Nominations may be made by any political party which at the general or municipal election next preceding polled at least two per centum of the largest entire vote for any office cast in the State, or in the political district or division thereof for which said party desires to make nominations in such manner not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as such party may determine. The vote polled by any party shall be the largest vote polled by any candidate of such

party who was not the candidate of any other party, or in case of no such candidate, then the straight party vote.

A primary is any election held by a political party, as aforesaid, either for the election of delegates, or the nomination of candidates by direct vote of the party electors. Every such primary shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this act, except primaries held for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at special elections to fill vacancies.

Primaries shall be held at such times not later than the fourth Saturday in September, in each year as the party shall elect, Provided, That all of the primaries of one party throughout the State shall be held on the same day.

Section 2. That Section three of said act, as amended by Section two of said Act of April 6, 1911, which reads as follows:

"Section 3. On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the primary, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall send to the county commissioners in each county a written notice, setting forth the number of Congressmen and officers of the Commonwealth, not nominated by State conventions, to be elected or voted for therein at the next succeeding general election.

On or before the same date in even numbered years the chairman of the State committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners a written notice, setting forth the number of delegates to be elected in such county to the State and National conventions of such party.

On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the Spring primary, the chairman of the county committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners of such county a written notice, setting forth the names of all party offices to be filled by election at the ensuing primary.

On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the Fall primary, the chairman of the county committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners of such county a written notice setting forth the names of all county and city offices to be filled by the election at the ensuing primary.

Upon receipt of such notices, and beginning within one week thereafter, such county commissioners shall publish the number of delegates to be elected to the State and National conventions of each party, together with the names of all offices for which nominations are to be made or candidates for the party offices to be elected, within the county, at the ensuing primary, at least once each week for three successive weeks, in two newspapers of general circulation published within the county, wherever such course is possible. Such newspapers, so far as practicable, shall be representative of different political parties," be amended to read as follows:

Section 3. Any party desiring to hold a primary in any county or division thereof shall, through the chairman of its county committee, on or before the ninth Saturday preceding the date of such primary, send written notice to the county commissioners of the date upon which it is proposed to hold such primary, together with a list of delegates and party officers to be elected and candidates to be nominated thereat.

Upon receipt of such notices, and beginning within one week thereafter, the county commissioners shall give notice of the date of such primary and of the delegates and party officers to be elected and candidates to be nominated thereat by publication at least once a week for three successive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation published within the county, whenever such course is possible.

Section 3. That Section five of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 5. The names of candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot of a designated party, upon the filing of petitions, signed by qualified electors of the political district division within which the nomination or election is to be made, setting forth that the signers thereof are members of the party designated.

The said petitions, in the case of candidates for Congress or for State offices, shall be filed, at least four weeks prior to tht primary, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and in all other cases shall be filed, at least three weeks prior to the primary, with the county commissioners of the respective counties.

The number of signers shall be as follows:

1. Candidates for nomination for members of Congress, Judges of the various courts, and State Senators, two hundred qualified electors.

2. Candidates for nomination for members of the State House of Representatives, and for offices to be voted for by the entire county, fifty qualified electors.

3. Candidates for nomination for all other offices, for delegates to State and National conventions, and for party offices, ten qualified electors," be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. The names of candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot of a designated party upon the filing of petitions signed by qualified electors of the political district or division within which the nomination or election is to be made, setting forth that the signers thereof are members of the party designated and accompanied by the signed consent of the candidate duly acknowledged in the manner provided for the acknowledgment of deeds, Provided, That after a petition has been filed to place the name of a candidate upon the ballot of any party, no petition shall be filed to place his name upon the ballot of any other party, unless he shall first withdraw as a candidate of such first party, or unless such petition shall be accompanied by the written consent of every party whose nomination he seeks, signified by the certificate of the chairman of the respective party committees for the political district for which such nomination is to be made, that such committee consents thereto.

The said petitions in the case of candidates for Congress, or for State offices, shall be filed at least four weeks prior to the primary with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in all other cases shall be filed at least three weeks prior to the primary with the county commissioners of the respective counties.

The number of signers shall be as follows:

1. Candidates for nomination for offices to be filled by voters of the State at large, five hundred qualified electors.

2. Candidates for nomination for members of Congress, Judges of the various courts and State Senators two hundred qualified electors.

3. Candidates for nomination for members of the State House of Representatives and for offices to be voted for by the entire county, fifty qualified electors.

4. Candidates for nomination for all other offices, for delegates to conventions and for party offices, ten qualified electors.

Any person for whom a petition has been filed as aforesaid may at any time up to ten days before the primary withdraw his name with the same effect as if such petition had never been filed, by filing in the office in which such petition was filed his written withdrawal duly acknowledged in the manner provided for the acknowledgment of deeds.

Section 4. That Section seven of said act which reads as follows:

"Section 7. The county commissioners shall prepare, and furnish to the election officers for use at the primaries, as many official ballots of each party as are equal to double the total number of votes cast for any candidate of said party, within the election district, at the last general election: Provided, That the county commissioners shall furnish such additional number of ballots, in any election district, as may be requested in writing by the chairman of the county committee of any party; such requests must be filed with the county commissioners two weeks before the primary.

The county commissioners shall also furnish one-fourth as many specimen ballots as the whole number of official ballots, to be printed on colored paper, and to be of the same size and form as the official ballot, for the use of the electors at the polls.

The official ballots shall be bound, in books of one hundred each, in the same manner as ballots at elections; and shall be delivered to the officers of election in the same manner as ballots are or hereafter may be required by law to be delivered to officers of election, for use at elections.

The county commissioners shall prepare, and furnish to the election officers, at the primaries, such ballot-boxes, properly numbered for each election district, list of voters, forms, blanks, return sheets, blank books and other supplies as they are, or hereafter may be, required to furnish, by law, to said officers for use at elections, and shall deliver them in the same manner as at elections. The said supplies shall have printed upon them appropriate instructions, and shall be in appropriate form for use at the primaries. They shall also provide for the opening of the polling places, for the compensation of the owners thereof, shall see that they are in proper order, and provided with voting-booths, as at elections," be amended to read as follows:

Section 7. The county commissioners shall prepare and furnish to the election officers, for use at the primaries, as many official ballots as are equal to double the total number of votes cast for any candidate of the party holding the primary within the election district at the last general election, Provided, That the county commissioners shall furnish such additional number of ballots in any election district as may be requested in writing by the chairman of the county committee of such party; such requests must be filed with the county commissioners two weeks before the primary.

The county commissioners shall also furnish one-fourth as many specimen ballots as the whole number of official ballots, to be printed on colored paper and to be of the same size and form as the official ballot, for the use of the electors at the polls.

The official ballots shall be bound in books of one hundred each in the same manner as ballots at elections, and shall be delivered to the officers of election in the same manner as ballots are, or hereafter may be required by law to be delivered to officers of election for use at elections.

The county commissioners shall prepare and furnish to the election officers at the primaries such ballot boxes, properly numbered for each election district, lists of voters, forms, blanks, return sheets, blank books and other supplies as they are or hereafter may be required to furnish by law to said officers for use at elections, and shall deliver them in the same manner as at elections. The said supplies shall have printed upon them appropriate instructions, and shall be in appropriate form for use at the primaries. They shall also provide for the opening of the polling places, for the compensation of the owners thereof, and shall see that they are in proper order and provided with voting booths as at elections.

Section 5. That Section eight of said act which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The primaries shall be conducted by the regular election boards, duly elected under existing laws, who shall receive one-half the compensation for their services that they receive at elections. Inspectors of elections shall have the right to appoint clerks to assist them, as at elections, who shall receive one-half the compensation that clerks receive for such services at elections. Vacancies on election boards shall be filled in the manner now provided by law. Before entering upon their duties the election officers and clerks shall be sworn, as is now required by law.

The polls shall be open between the hours of two post meridian and eight post meridian: Provided, That all persons licensed to sell liquors, either at wholesale or retail, or as bottlers, shall be compelled to keep their places of business closed, on said days for holding said primary elections, only between the hours of one o'clock post meridian and nine o'clock post meridian.

Primaries shall be conducted in conformity with the laws governing the conduct of general elections, in so far as the same are not modified by the provisions of this act or are not inconsistent with its terms: But, provided, That no elector shall be permitted to receive any assistance in marking his ballot, unless he shall first make an affidavit that he cannot

read the names on the ballot, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot," be amended to read as follows:

Section 8. Primaries shall be conducted by election officers appointed or elected by the party holding the primary, in the manner provided by the rules of such party. Before entering upon their duties such officers shall be sworn in the manner now required by law in the case of election officers at elections.

The polls shall be open between the hours of two P. M. and eight P. M.

Primaries shall be conducted in conformity with the laws governing the conduct of general elections in so far as the same are not modified by the provisions of this act, or are not inconsistent with its terms, provided that no elector shall be permitted to receive any assistance in marking his ballot, unless he shall first make an affidavit that he cannot read the names on the ballot, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot.

Section 6. That Section nine of said act which reads as follows:

"Section 9. The county commissioners shall keep an accurate account of the entire expense of holding such primaries, including the preparation and delivery of supplies, voting materials, et cetra, and the total amount shall be paid, in the first instance, by the county treasurer, upon the order of the county commissioners. As soon as convenient thereafter, the county commissioners shall prepare an itemized statement of the amount so paid, verified by oath, and send the same, accompanied by the receipted vouchers, to the Auditor General, who, if he finds the same correct shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer, for the proper county, for the amount so approved, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated," be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. Upon receipt of notice from any party of its intention to hold a primary, the county commissioners shall furnish to the chairman of the county committee of such party an estimate of the approximate cost of conducting such primary, which sum shall be deposited by the party with the county treasurer not less than two weeks prior to the date of such primary. The county commissioners shall keep an accurate account of the entire cost of holding such primary, including the preparation and delivery of supplies, voting materials, etc., and the total amount shall be paid in the first instance by the county treasurer, upon the order of the county commissioners. Within one week after the primary, the county commissioners shall prepare and send to the chairman of the county committee an itemized statement of the cost of conducting the primary, verified by oath and accompanied by the receipted vouchers. If the amount deposited by the party shall exceed such cost, the county commissioners shall send with such statement a warrant upon the county treasurer for such excess, and if the cost shall exceed the amount of the deposit, the party shall pay such difference to the county commissioners. If any party shall fail to make such payment at least two weeks prior to the date of election, the county commissioners shall not print the names of the candidates of such party upon the ballot.

Section 7. That Section ten of said act as amended by Section three of said Act of April 6, 1911, which reads as follows:

"Section 10. The qualifications of electors entitled to vote at a primary shall be the same as the qualifications of electors entitled to vote at elections, within the election district where the primary is held. Each elector shall prove his qualifications and his identity in the same manner in which electors in the election district in which he offers to vote are, or hereafter may be, required by law to prove their qualifications or identity, on election day.

Each elector shall have the right to receive the ballot of the party for which he asks: Provided, That if he is challenged, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that, at the last preceding election at which he voted, he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party for whose ballot he asks.

Upon executing such affidavit the voter shall be entitled to receive the ballot for which he has called, and to cast his vote according to law," be amended to read as follows:

Section 10. The qualifications of electors at primaries shall be determined by the rules of the party holding the primary, and it shall be the duty of the chairman of the county committee of such party to furnish to the election officers before the opening of the polls a copy of the party rules, containing the qualifications of voters at primaries: Provided, That no person may vote at the primary of more than one party in the same year.

Section 8. That Section eleven of said act as amended by Section four of said Act of April 6, 1911, which reads as follows:

"Section 11. The ballot-boxes, lists of voters (a copy of which shall be posted outside of the polling place), and other records shall be delivered into the custody of the officers who now are, or hereafter may be, required by law to keep similar records of election.

Upon the closing of the polls at such primary election, the election officers shall forthwith proceed to open the ballot-boxes and take therefrom the ballots, and first count the number cast for each party, and make a record thereof; and then count the vote cast for the different persons named upon said party ballots; and, when said count is finally completed, they shall certify, in due and proper form, to the number of votes cast for each person upon the respective party tickets. They shall then replace the ballots, counted and canvassed, in the boxes, and lock the same. They shall then place the returns of votes and the register of voters, aforesaid, for each party, in separate envelopes, and seal the same; which said envelopes shall, on or before noon of the Tuesday following, be deposited by the judge of election in person, or by registered mail, with the county commissioners, who shall on the succeeding day, at noon, publicly commence the computation and canvassing of the returns, and continue the same from day to day until completed; and for that purpose to have the right to petition the court of common pleas for the use of its processes to enforce the provisions of this act in relation to the returns of the election officers.

Upon the sworn petition of ten qualified electors of any county setting forth any specific act of fraud which upon information they consider reliable they believe has been committed in any election district of said county, the court of common pleas of said county shall order the county commissioners to open the ballot-box of such district and decount the votes, such recount to be conducted in such manner and under such conditions as the court shall prescribe. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the county commissioners relative to the counting of the votes may appeal therefrom to the court of common pleas of the proper county, whose duty it shall be to hear said appeal, and to make such decree as right and justice shall require: Provided, however, That in case of a contest of delegates to a State convention, such contests shall be determined by the State convention, according to the rules of their respective parties. Contests of primaries shall be originated and conducted as in the case of elections.

The county commissioners shall make the proper certification of returns of votes cast for the candidates for nomination for members of Congress or for State offices to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall tabulate the same, and shall certify to the county commissioners the result of the computation of the vote for such offices, at least twenty (20) days prior to the election," be amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The ballot-boxes, lists of voters (a copy of which shall be posted outside of the polling place), and other records shall be delivered into the custody of the officers who now are, or hereafter may be required by law to keep similar records of election.

Upon the closing of the polls at such primary election, the election officers shall forthwith proceed to open the ballot-boxes and take therefrom the ballots and then count the vote cast for the different persons named upon said ballots, and when said count is finally completed, they shall certify in due and proper form to the number of votes cast for each person. They shall then replace the ballots counted and canvassed in the boxes and lock the same. They shall then place the returns of votes aforesaid in an envelope and seal the same, which said envelope shall, on or before noon of the day following be deposited by the judge of election in person, or by registered mail, with the county commissioners, who shall on the succeeding day, at noon, publicly commence the computation and canvassing of the returns, and continue the same from day to day until completed, and for that purpose shall have the right to petition the court of common pleas for the use of its processes to enforce the provisions of this act in relation to the returns of the election officers.

Upon the sworn petition of ten electors of any county setting forth any specific act of fraud which upon information which they consider reliable they believe has been committed in any election district of said county the court of common pleas of said county shall order the county commissioners to open the ballot-box of such district and recount the votes, such recount to be conducted in such manner and under such conditions as the court shall prescribe. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the county commissioners relative to the counting of the votes, may appeal therefrom to the court of common pleas of the proper county, whose duty it shall be to hear such appeal and make such decree as right and justice shall require; Provided, however, That in case of a contest of delegates to a convention, such contest shall be determined according to the rules of the party. Contests of primaries shall be originated and conducted as in the case of elections.

The county commissioners shall make the proper certification of returns of votes cast for the candidates for nomination for members of Congress, or for State offices to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall tabulate the same, and shall certify to the county commissioners the result of the computation of the vote for such offices at least fourteen days prior to the election.

Section 9. That Section twelve of said act as amended by Section one of an act approved the twenty-second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, page 199), which reads as follows:

"Section 12. Candidates for offices of the Commonwealth, to be voted for by electors of the State-at-large, shall be nominated by the State conventions, for which delegates are elected in accordance with the terms of tnis act. The delegates who receive a plurality of the vote of party electors at the Spring primary shall be the duly elected delegates to the respective State and National conventions.

Candidates for nomination, as provided herein, who receive a plurality of votes of any party at a primary meeting, shall be the candidates of that party, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers to print their names upon the official ballots, for use at the election, as is now or hereafter may be required by law.

Candidates for party offices, who receive a plurality of the votes cast for such candidates, shall be the party officers of such party.

In case of a tie, the candidates receiving the tie vote shall cast lots before the county commissioners or the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as the case may be, and the one to whom the lot shall fall shall be entitled to the nomination or election.

Vacancies happening or existing after the date of the primary may be filled in accordance with the party rules, as is now or hereafter may be provided by law," be amended to read as follows:

Section 12. Candidates for nomination who receive a plurality of votes of any party at a primary shall be the candidates of that party, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers to print their names upon the official ballots for use at the election as is now, or hereafter may be required by law. Nominations made otherwise than by primary shall be certified in the manner now provided by law.

Candidates for delegates who receive a plurality of the votes cast for such delegates shall be the duly elected delegates of such party.

Candidates for party offices who receive a plurality of the votes cast for such candidates shall be the party officers of such party.

In case of a tie, the candidates receiving the tie vote shall cast lots before the county commissioners or the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as the case may be, and the one to whom the lot shall fall shall be entitled to the nomination or election.

Vacancies happening or existing after the date of the primary may be filled in accordance with the party rules as is now, or hereafter may be provided by law.

Section 11. That section fourteen of said act which reads as follows:

"Section 13. Each candidate shall be entitled to have two watchers at the primaries, as at elections, only one of whom shall be entitled to be within the polling room at one time. Their rights, duties and methods of appointment shall be as at elections. Each party or candidate may, at any time before the primary, present a petition to the court of common pleas of the proper county, setting forth the fact that it or he has reason to believe that in a certain district or districts frauds or unfair methods may be attempted; and if, upon a consideration of the facts presented in said petition, the court shall be of the opinion that said application is made in good faith, the said court shall appoint an overseer for said petitioner or petitioners, who shall be entitled to remain within the polling-place during the casting and the counting of the ballots," be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. Each candidate shall be entitled to have two watchers at the primaries as at elections, only one of whom shall be entitled to be within the polling room at one time. Their rights, duties and methods of appointment shall be as at elections. Each candidate may at any time before the primary present a petition to the court of common pleas for the proper county, setting forth the fact that he has reason to believe that in a certain district or districts fraud or unfair methods may be attempted, and if upon a consideration of the facts presented in said petition the court shall be of the opinion that said application is made in good faith, the court shall appoint an overseer for said petitioner or petitioners, who shall be entitled to remain within the polling place during the casting and counting of the ballots.

Section 11. That section fourteen of said act which reads as follows:

"Section 14. Any person who votes or attempts to vote at a primary, knowing that he does not possess the qualifications of a voter at such primary, as indicated by this act, or who shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at a primary, or who shall have unlawfully in his possession an official ballot, outside the polling place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. No police officer in commission, whether in uniform or in citizen's clothes, shall be within one hundred feet of a polling place during the conduct of a primary election, unless in the exercise of his privilege of voting, or for the purpose of the serving of warrants or the preserving of the peace.

Any election officer who permits a person to vote at any primary, with the knowledge that such person is not so entitled to vote, or refuses to permit any lawfully entitled elector to vote at such primary, with the knowledge that such person is so entitled to vote, or who refuses to permit him to receive the party ballot for which he asks, after having executed the affidavit herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any election officer or clerk who shall be guilty of any willful fraud in the conduct of his duties at a primary, or who shall make a false return of the votes cast at such primary, or who shall deposit fraudulent ballots in the ballot-box which he knows to have been fraudulently deposited therein, or who shall write false names in the lists of voters for the purpose of concealing the deposit of such fraudulent ballots, or of aiding in the perpetration of such fraud, or who shall conspire with others to commit any of the offenses herein mentioned, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Except as modified by the terms of this act, election officers shall be subject to the same pains and penalties for violations or neglect of their duties at a primary as they are or hereafter may be subject to for violation or neglect of such duties at elections. In all other respects, officers officiating at primaries shall be subject to the pains and penalties provided by law for offenses committed at primaries. The existing laws relating to bribery at primaries shall continue in force, and shall apply to bribery at primaries as provided by this act," be amended to read as follows:

Section 14. Any person who votes, or attempts to vote at a primary, knowing that he does not possess the qualifications of a voter at such primary, as determined by the party rules, or who shall vote, or attempt to vote at the primary of more than one party in the same year, or who shall have unlawfully in his possession an official ballot outside the polling place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. No police officer in commission, whether in uniform or in citizen's clothes shall be within one hundred feet of a polling place during the conduct of a primary election, unless in the exercise of his privilege of voting, or for the purpose of the seving of warrants, or the preserving of the peace.

Any election officer who permits a person to vote at any primary, with the knowledge that such person is not so entitled to vote, or refuses to permit any lawfully entitled elector to vote at such primary, with the knowledge that such person is so entitled to vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any election officer or clerk who shall be guilty of any willful fraud in the conduct of his duties at a primary, or who shall make a false return of the votes cast at such primary, or who shall deposit fraudulent ballots in the ballot box, or who shall certify as correct a return of ballots in the ballot box which he knows to have been fraudulently deposited therein, or who shall write false names on the lists of voters, for the purpose of concealing the deposit of such fraudulent ballots, or of aiding in the perpetration of such fraud, or who shall conspire with others to commit any of the offenses herein mentioned, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Except as modified by the terms of this act, the election officers shall be subject to the same pains and penalties for violation or neglect of their duties at a primary, as they are, or hereafter may be subject to for violation or neglect of such duties at elections. In all other respects, officers officiating at primaries shall be subject to the pains and penalties provided by law for offenses committed at primaries. The existing laws relating to bribery at primaries shall continue in force, and shall apply to bribery at primaries as provided by this act.

EXHIBIT M.

NOMINATION OF JUDGES OF SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURT.

Purpose: To remedy an evident oversight in the Uniform Primary Law so as to provide a method for nomination of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts when voted for at municipal elections.

AN ACT

To provide for the election at Fall primaries of delegates to State conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts when such office is to be filled at a municipal election.

Whereas, It is provided by the Section two of the Act of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that all Judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election as circumstances may require, and

Whereas, It is provided by the Section two of the Act of February 17th, 1906 (P. L. 36), as amended by the Section one of the Act of April 6th, 1911 (P. L. 43), that candidates for all offices to be filled at the municipal election shall be nominated at the Fall primary, and

Whereas, It is provided by Section twelve of said Act of February 17th, 1906, as amended by Section one of the Act of May 22d, 1907 (P. L. 199), that candidates for offices of the Commonwealth to be voted for by electors of the State at large shall be nominated by State Conventions, and

Whereas, There is no provision under existing laws for the election of delegates to State Conventions for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled at municipal elections; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That whenever a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts is to be elected at a municipal election any party or body of electors one of whose candidates at either the general or municipal election preceding polled two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the State for any candidate at the last general election may at the Fall Primary preceding such municipal election elect delegates to a State Convention to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts to be voted for at said municipal election. The said election of delegates shall be conducted in accordance with existing laws regulating the election of delegates to other State Conventions except as herein modified.

Section 2. Conventions composed of delegates elected in accordance with the provisions of this Act may nominate candidates for the office of Judge of the Supreme and Superior Courts to be filled at the succeeding municipal election in the manner provided by existing laws for the nomination of candidates by State Conventions.

Section 3. Certificates of nomination by such conventions shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at least twenty-one days before the date of such election, and when so filed shall be deemed valid unless objections thereto are duly made as now provided by law at least eighteen days before the date of election.

Section 4. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT N.

PRE-EMPTION OF PARTY NAMES.

Amendment to Act of 1897, P. L. 223.

Codification, Section 117.

Purpose: To discourage the unreasonable multiplication of parties.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offenses in regard to such election," approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three by changing the method of pre-empting the use of party names.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That section three of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, as amended by Section one of an Act approved the ninth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, which reads as follows:

"Section 3. Nominations of candidates for any public office may also be made by Nomination Papers, signed by qualified electors of the State, or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made, and filed in the proper office as provided in section five of this act. Blank forms for making such nomination shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and no other form than the ones so prescribed shall be used for such purpose. Where the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the State-at-large, the number of qualified electors of the State signing such Nomination Paper, shall be at least one-half of one per centum of the largest vote for any officer elected in the State at the last preceding election at which a State officer was voted for. In the case of all other nominations the number of qualified electors of the electoral district or division, signing such Nomination Paper, shall be at least two per centum of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the said electoral district or division for which said Nomination Papers are designed to be made. Each elector signing a Nomination Paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signatures to each Nomination Paper and the qualification of the signers shall be vouched for by the affidavit of at least five of the signers thereof, which affidavit shall accompany the nomination paper: Provided, That if five of the electors composing any political body making a nomination by Nomination Papers shall file with the prothonotary of the county in which the Nomination Paper or papers are to be filed an affidavit setting forth that they have adopted a certain political appellation to designate their policy, subject to the limitations of this act regarding the selection of names, that thereafter such political body shall have the exclusive right to use the said name or appellation for the election for which such nomination or nominations are made, provided that a certificate from the prothonotary setting forth such a compliance with the act be filed with the Nomination Papers filed by such political body," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. Nominations of candidates for any public office other than candidates of political parties for offices for which nominations are regulated by the "Uniform Primaries Act" may also be made by nomination papers, signed by qualified electors of the State, or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made and filed in the proper office as provided in section five of this act. Blank forms for making such nomination shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and no other form than the ones so prescribed shall be used for such purpose. Where the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the State-at-large, the number of qualified electors of the State signing such nomination paper. shall be at least one-half of one per centum of the largest vote for any officer elected in the State at the last preceding election at which a State officer was voted for. In the case of all other nominations the number of qualified electors of the electoral district or division, signing such nomination paper, shall be at least two per centum of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the said electoral district or division for which said nomination papers are designed to be made. Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signature to each nomination paper and the qualification of the signers shall be vouched for by the affidavit of at least five of the signers thereof, which affidavit shall accompany the nomination paper: Provided, That if any body of electors making such nominations shall desire to adopt a certain political name or appellation to designate their policy they shall present a petititon to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County setting forth the name or appellation which they desire to adopt and the electoral district or division in which they desire to use said name. Said petition shall be signed by qualified electors of the electoral division or district in which it is desired to use said name to the number of not less than two per centum of the largest vote cast in such electoral division or district for any office at the last election at which an officer was voted for by the electors at large of said division or district, and shall be supported by an affidavit of not less than five of the signers that the averments of the petition are true and that the signers are all qualified electors of said district or division. Each elector signing such petition snall state after his signature his occupation and place of residence, and no elector shall sign more than one such petition for the same electoral district or division. The Court shall thereupon, after such notice by advertisement or otherwise as the Court may direct, hear said petition, and unless cause be shown to the contrary shall make an order granting to the said body of electors the exclusive right to use said name or appellation in such electoral district or division for the election for which such nomination or nominations are made, Provided that a certified copy of such order shall be filed with the nomination papers. No body of electors nominating by nomination papers shall be entitled to have any political name or appellation printed upon the official ballot unless it shall have complied with the provisions of this act.

EXHIBIT O.

SEPARATE BALLOT LAW.

Amendments to Act of 1893, P. L. 419, and Act of 1903, P. L. 340.

Codification, Sections 128 to 138 and 183 to 216.

Purposes: To shorten and simplify the ballot, and the method of counting and computing the returns.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, by changing the form of ballot, the method of obtaining assistance and the method of counting and returning the votes.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That section fourteen of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties; and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, as amended by section two of an act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 14. When Presidential electors are to be voted for, the names of candidates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomination and nomination papers, and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last Presidential election, by the parties nominating, beginning with the party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the order of arrangement shall be alphabetically.

At the head of each group of candidates shall be printed the appropriate party name or political appellation, together with the surnames of the candidates of such party for President and Vice President, underneath which shall be printed the names of the appropriate candidates for Presidential electors.

At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice President, and their party name or political appellation, there shall be a square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), and at the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector, there shall be a similar, but smaller square.

The names of candidates for all other offices, shall, in all cases, be arranged under the title of the office for which they are candidates, and be printed in the order of the votes obtained for the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, the name of the nominees of such parties shall be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. At the right of the name of each nominee, or candidate, shall be printed the name or appellation of the political party presenting or nominating him and at the right of such party name, or political appellation, there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross mark.

Whenever any candidate shall receive more than one nomination for the same office, his name shall be printed once, and the names of each political party, so nominating him, shall be printed to the right of the name of such candidate, arranged in the same order as candidates names are grouped, that is to say, in the order of the votes obtained by such party at the last preceding Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote. If such cadidate shall be nominated by any political party not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the name of such parties shall follow the other names, and be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or appellation. At the right of every party name, or political appellation, shall be a square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

There shall be left, at the end of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor), as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, for such office, in which space the voter may insert the name of any per-

son whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote, without the cross-mark as hereinafter mentioned.

Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question, is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballot in brief form, and followed by the words "yes" and "no," and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed after the list of candidates.

The ballot shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (X), in a square of sufficient size, at the right of the name of each candidate, and inside the line enclosing the column, and, in like manner, answers to questions submitted by similar marks, in squares at the right of the words "yes" and "no." And on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "mark one," "mark two," and the like.

Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross mark (X) in a large square, which shall be placed at the right of the names of the candidates for President and Vice President, at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group.

Provided further, That each voter may have the opportunity of designating his choice for all the candidates, as nominated by one political party, there shall be printed on the extreme left of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot by a space of at least one-half inch, a list of the names of all the political parties or groups of nominees, represented on such ballot and presenting candidates to be voted for at such election. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained, at the last Presidential election, by the candidate at the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating beginning with the party that received the highest vote cast. Following the names of such political parties, shall be the names of the parties or principles not presented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. A square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark, shall be placed at the right of each party name or appellation. Every mark within such square shall be equivalent to a mark against every name designated by that political appellation, or party name, including candidates nominated by more than one party, or group of citizens.

At the head of every ballot shall be printed the following instructions:

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the party of your choice, in the first column. A cross-mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate, indicates a vote for that candidate," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 14. When Presidential electors are to be voted for the names of the candidates for Presidential Electors shall be printed upon a separate ballot to be designated as the "Presidential Ballot." The names shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomination and nomination papers and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last Presidential election, by the parties nominating, beginning with the party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the order of arrangement shall be alphabetically.

At the head of each group of candidates shall be printed the appropriate party name or political appellation, together with the surnames of the candidates of such party for President and Vice President, underneath which shall be printed the names of the appropriate candidates, for Presidential electors, and at the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X).

At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice President, and their party name or political appellation, there shall be a similar but larger square. Every mark within such square shall be equivalent to a mark against each candidate for Presidential elector in the group.

At general elections the names of candidates for all offices to be voted for other than Presidential Electors shall be printed upon a single ballot to be designated as the "State Ballot." At Municipal Elections the names of all the candidates to be voted for shall be printed upon a single ballot to be designated as the "Municipal Ballot," except that when Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts are to be voted for at a Municipal Election a separate State Ballot shall be provided for that purpose. The names shall in every case be arranged under the title of the office in the order of the votes obtained for the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, the name of the nominees of such parties shall be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. At the right of the name of each nominee or candidate, and on the same line, shall be printed the initial letters of the name or appellation of each political party presenting or nominating him, arranged in the above order, and at the right of such party names or poliitcal appellations there shall be a single square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark. On the extreme left of the ballot and separated from the rest of the ballot by a space of at least one-half inch, there shall be printed a list of the names of all political parties represented on such ballot and presenting candidates to be voted for at such election which at the preceding election polled not less than two per centum of the highest vote for any office cast in the political district for which such ballot is to be used. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained, at the last Presidential election, by the candidates at the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party that received the highest vote cast. Provided that in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, the names shall be arranged alphabetically according to the party name. A square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark, shall be placed at the right of each party name. Every mark within such square shall be equivalent to a mark against every name designated by that party name, including candidates nominated by more than one party.

At the head of every ballot shall be printed the following instructions:

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the party of your choice. A cross-mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate, indicates a vote for that candidate. And on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "mark one," "mark two," and the like.

There shall be left at the end of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor) as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, for such office, in which space the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote, without a cross-mark.

Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment, or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon a separate ballot to be designated as the "Referendum Ballot." The question shall be stated in brief form followed by the words, "yes" and "no," and at the right of each of said words there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X).

Section 3. That section fifteen of said Act which reads as follows:

"Section 15. All the ballots used at the same voting place at any election shall be alike, and shall be at least six inches long and four inches wide. They shall be printed with the same kind or kinds of type (which shall not be smaller than the size known as "brevier" or "eight point body"), upon white paper without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another, and of sufficient thickness to prevent the printed matter from showing through. Each ballot shall be attached to a stub or counterfoil, and all the ballots for the same voting place shall be bound together in convenient numbers in books in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately.

A diagonal folding line shall be printed on the right hand upper corner of the back of each ballot, and the said corner shall be edged with adhesive paste so that the corner when folded at the folding line can be securely fastened down over the number now required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, so that the said number cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down. The top of each ballot shall have a margin of equal size on both back and face, and the said folding-line shall be upon this margin and the space between the folding-line and the paste shall be filled in with solid printing, and nothing else shall be printed on the margin except instructions how to mark: Provided, That if at any time the said Constitution shall cease to require ballots to be numbered, the foregoing requirements as to the folding-line, the margin and the adhesive paste shall be void.

On the back of each ballot, or on the right hand side of the back, if the ballot is printed in two columns, there shall be printed as a caption, "official ballot for," followed by the designation of the voting place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signatures of the county commissioners of the respective counties who have caused the ballots to be printed. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each voting place, shall be kept and preserved by the county commissioners of the several counties. When it is shown by affidavit that mistake or omission has occurred in the publication of names or description of candidates, or in the printing of the ballots, the court of common pleas of the district or county or any judge thereof, may upon the application of any qualified elector of the district or county require the county commissioners to correct the mistake or omission, or to show cause why they should not," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. Presidential and Municipal ballots shall be printed upon white paper, State ballots upon yellow paper and Referendum Ballots upon pink paper. All of the ballots of the same kind at the same voting place shall be alike and shall be at least six inches long and four inches wide. They shall be printed with the same kind or kinds of type, (which shall not be smaller than the size known as "brevier" or "eight point body"), without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another and upon paper of sufficient thickness to prevent the printed matter from showing through. Each ballot shall be attached to a stub or counterfoil and all the ballots of the same kind shall be bound together in convenient numbers in books in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately.

On the back of each ballot, or on the right-hand side of the back, if the ballot is printed in two columns, there shall be printed as a caption, the words Official Presidential, State, Municipal or Referendum Ballot, as the case may be, followed by the designation of the voting place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signatures of the county commissioners of the

respective counties who have caused the ballots to be printed. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each voting place shall be kept and preserved by the county commssiioners of the several counties. When it is shown by affidavit that mistake or omission has occurred in the publication of names or description of candidates, or in the printing of the ballots, the court of common pleas of the district or county, or any judge thereof, may upon the application of any qualified elector of the district or county require the county commissioiners to correct the mistake or omission, or to show cause why they should not.

Section 4. That section twenty-six of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 26. If any voter declares to the judge of election that by reason of any disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 26. If any voter shall make an affidavit that he cannot read the names upon the ballot, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to make his ballot, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment.

Section 5. That section twenty-seven of said act as amended by section four of said act, approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 27. If a voter has marked his ballot otherwise than as directed by this act, so that for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office; but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of election shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney, without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. If a voter has marked his ballot otherwise than as directed by this act, so that for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office; but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked: Provided, That if a voter shall make a cross (X) in a party square, and also in the square opposite the name of any candidate or candidates for any office, or shall also write the name of any such candidate in the blank spaces provided for that purpose, his ballot shall be counted as a vote for such candidate for that office, and as a straight party vote for all other offices.

No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not marked or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, and enclosed in a separate envelope, endorsed "defective ballots" together with the total number of such ballots, and returned by the Judge of election to the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of elections shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney, without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same.

Section 6. That section twenty-eight of said act as amended by section five of said act, approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 28. After the polls are closed, the election officers only shall remain in the voting-room within the guard rail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast; the officers in charge of the voting check-list shall, in the presence of the other officers and watchers, count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list, and announce the whole number thereof; and the list of voters, the stubs of ballots used, and all unused ballots, shall then be sealed up, as required by section twenty-five of this act. The ballot-box shall then be opened by the inspectors, the ballots taken therefrom, and audibly counted, one by one, by them, and when the count is completed the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced; and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. The judge in the presence of the inspectors, shall read aloud the name or names marked or inserted upon each ballot, together with the party name, or political appellation, under which each vote was cast, and the answers marked thereon to the questions submitted, if any, and the clerks shall each carefully enter each vote as read, and keep account of the same in tally-papers prepared for the purpose. It shall be unlawful for either judge or inspectors while counting the ballots or the votes thereon, to have in his hand any pen, pencil or stamp for marking ballots.

All ballots, after being removed from the box, shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting-room, so that they may be able to see all the marks on each ballot, but out of their reach, until they are placed in the ballot box as required by law. A full return shall be made in the manner now provided by law, of all votes cast; and such returns, as well as those made by the judges of the courts, shall state in every case the number of votes cast for each candidate by each political party or body of which such candidate is a nominee, as the same shall appear upon the ballots cast. The total vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly announced.

It shall be the duty of the police officers, constables, and deputy constables, now required by law to be present at the polls, to remain in the voting room, but outside of the guard-rail, while the votes are being counted, and preserve order therein. No person, except the said peace officers, when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority, shall enter into the space within the guard-rail or converse with any election officer in any way after the polls are closed and until the counting of the votes has been computed," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. After the polls are closed, the election officers only shall remain in the voting room, within the guard-rail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast. The officers in charge of the voting check list shall in the presence of the other officers and watchers count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list and announce the whole number thereof, and the list of voters, the stubs of ballots used and all unused ballots shall then be sealed up as required by section twenty-four of this act. The ballot box shall then be opened by the inspectors, and the ballots taken therefrom and the Presidential, State, Municipal and Referendum ballots separated, and audibly counted, one by one by them, and when the count is completed, the whole number of each kind of ballots cast shall be announced. The straight party ballots shall then be separated from the split ballots and the straight party ballots cast for each party shall be counted and a memorandum thereof made upon the tally sheet and the proper number of votes entered opposite the name of each candidate. The split ballots shall then be counted, one by one, and the proper entries of votes cast made upon the tally sheets. In case of any question submitted to vote, the judge, after the count of votes cast for candidates shall have been completed, shall go over the Referendum ballots one by one and read aloud the answers marked thereon to each of the questions submitted, and the clerks shall carefully enter each answer as read in the tally papers. It shall be unlawful for either judge or inspectors while counting the ballots or the votes thereon, to have in his hand any pen, pencil, or stamp for marking ballots.

All ballots after being removed from the box shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting room, so that they may be able to see all the marks on each ballot, but out of their reach until they are placed in the ballot box, as required by law. A full return shall be made in the manner now provided by law, of all votes cast.

It shall be the duty of the police officers, constables and deputy constables now required by law, to be present at the polls to remain in the voting room, but outside of the guard rail, while the votes are being counted, and preserve order therein, No person except the said peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority, shall enter into the space within the guard-rail or converse with any election officers in any way after the polls are closed, and until the counting of the votes has been completed.

EXHIBIT P.

DETERMINATION OF PARTY STATUS.

Purpose: This Act prescribes the method of determining the vote cast by any party. It is made necessary by the change in the ballot provided in Exhibit O.

AN ACT

Defining the method of determining the vote cast by any political party and prescribing the method of making the return of such vote.

Be it enacted, etc., That where under any existing or future law the status of a political party is made to depend for any purpose upon the vote polled by such party, such vote shall be taken as the highest vote polled for any candidate of such party who is not also a candidate of any other party; or in case of no such candidate, then as the vote polled in the party square of such party, and for this purpose the judges of election and the judges of the courts in making up their returns shall state separately the votes polled by each party in the party square.

EXHIBIT Q.

ENVELOPE BALLOT LAW.

Amendments of Act of 1893, P. L. 419 and Act of 1903, P. L. 340.

Codification, Sections 128 to 138 and 183 to 216.

Purpose: To provide a method whereby the voter may secure and mark his ballot before going to the polls; to simplify the ballot, and the method of counting.

AN ACT.

To amend an act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, by changing the form of the ballot, the method of distributing the ballots to the electors, the method of voting, and the method of counting the votes.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section one of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all ballots cast in elections for public officers within this Commonwealth shall be printed and distributed at public expense as hereafter provided. The printing of the ballots and of the cards of instruction for the elections in each county, and the delivery of the same to the election officers as hereinafter provided, and all other expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be a county charge, unless herein otherwise provided, the payment of which shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other election expenses. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary or advisable by this act, and to furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of each county who shall procure further copies of the same at the cost of the county and furnish them to the election officers or other persons by whom they are to be used, in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all ballots and envelopes cast in elections for public officers within this Commonwealth shall be printed and distributed at public expense, as hereinafter provided. The printing of the ballots, the envelopes and of the cards of instructions for the elections in each county, and the delivery of the same to the election officers, as hereinafter provided, and all other expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, shall be a county charge, unless herein otherwise provided, the payment of which shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other election expenses. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary or advisable by this act, and to furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of each county, who shall procure further copies of the same at the cost of the county, and furnish them to the election officers or other persons by whom they are to be used, in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 2. That Section thirteen of said act, which reads as follows.

"Section 13. The county commissioners of each county shall cause all the ballots to be used therein to be printed. The said commissioners shall ascertain the office to be filled and shall be responsible for the accurate printing of the ballots in accordance with this act, and for the safekeeping of the same while in their possession, or that of their subordinates or agents," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. The county commissioners of each county shall cause all the ballots and envelopes to be used therein to be printed. The said commissioners shall ascertain the offices to be filled, and shall be responsible for the accurate printing of the ballots, in accordance with this act, and for the safe keeping of the ballots and envelopes while in their possession, or that of their subordinates or agents.

Section 3. That Section fourteen of said act, as amended by Section two of an act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 14. When Presidential electors are to be voted for, the names of candidates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates or party nomination and nomination papers, and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last Presidential election, by the parties nominating, beginning with the party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the order of arrangement shall be alphabetically.

At the head of each group of candidates shall be printed the appropriate party name or political appellation, together with the surnames of the candidates of such party for President and Vice-President, underneath which shall be printed the names of the appropriate candidates for Presidential electors.

At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice-President, and their party name or political appellation, there shall be a square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), and at the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector, there shall be a similar, but smaller, square.

The names of candidates for all other offices shall, in all cases, be arranged under the title of the office for which they are candidates, and be printed in the order of the votes obtained for the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, the name of the nominees of such parties shall be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. At the right of the name of each nominee, or candidate, shall be printed the name or appellation of the political party presenting or nominating him, and at the right of such party name, or political appellation, there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

Whenever any candidate shall receive more than one nomination for the same office, his name shall be printed once, and the names of each political party, so nominating him, shall be printed to the right of the name of such candidate, arranged in the same order as candidates' names are grouped, that is to say, in the order of the votes obtained by such party at the last preceding Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote. If such candidate shall be nominated by any political party not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the name of such party shall follow the other names, and be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or appellation. At the right of every party name, or political appellation, shall be a square, of sufficent size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

There shall be left, at the end of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor), as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, for such office, in which space the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote, without the cross-mark as hereinafter mentioned.

Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment, or other question, is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballot in brief form, and followed by the words, "yes" and "no," and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed after the list of candidates.

The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (X), in a square of sufficient size at the right of the name of each candidate, and inside the line enclosing the column, and, in like manner, answers to questions submitted, by similar marks, in squares at the right of the words "yes" and "no," and on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "mark one," "mark two," and the like: Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross-mark (X), in a large square, which shall be placed at the right of the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President, to the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group: Provided further, That each voter may have the opportunity of designating his choice for all the candidates, as nominated by one political party, there shall be printed on the extreme left of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot by a space of at least one-half inch, a list of the names of all the political parties or groups of nominees, represented on such ballot and presenting candidates to be voted for at such election. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained, at the Presidential election, by the candidate at the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party that received the highest vote cast. Following the names of such political parties, shall be the names of the parties or principles not presented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. A square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark, shall be placed at the right of each party name or appellation. Every mark within such square shall be equivalent to a mark against every name designated by that political appellation, or party name, including candidates nominated by more than one party, or group of citizens.

At the head of every ballot shall be printed the following instructions:

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the party of your choice, in the first column. A cross-mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate, indicates a vote for that candidate," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. When Presidential electors are to be voted for, the names of candidates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomination and nomination papers, and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last Presidential election, by the parties nomiating, beginning with the party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not presented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the order of arrangement shall be alphabetically.

At the head of each group of candidates shall be printed the appropriate party name or political appellation, together with the surnames of the candidates of such party for President and Vice-President, underneath which shall be printed the names of the appropriate candidates for Presidential electors.

At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice-President, and their party name or political appellation, there shall be a square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), and at the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector, there shall be a similar, but smaller square.

The names of candidates for all other offices shall, in all cases, be arranged under the title of the office for which they are candidates, and be printed in the order of the votes obtained for the head of the respective tickests of the parties or bodies nominating at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, the name of the nominees of such parties shall be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. At the right of the name of each nominee, or candidate, and on the same line, shall be printed the initial letters of the name or appellation of each political

party presenting or nominating him, arrenged in the above order, and at the right of such party names or political appellations there shall be a single square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

There shall be left, at the end of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor), as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, for such office, in which space the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote, without the cross-mark as hereinafter mentioned.

Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment, or other question, is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballot in brief form, and followed by the words, "yes" and "no," and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed after the list of candidates.

The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (X), in a square of sufficient size at the right of the name of each candidate, and inside the line enclosing the column, and, in like manner, answers to questions submitted, by similar marks, in squares at the right of the words "yes" and "no," and on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "mark one," "mark two," and the like. Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross-mark (X), in a large square, which shall be placed at the right of the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President, at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group: Provided further, That each voter may have the opportunity of designating his choice for all the candidates, as nominated by one political party, there shall be printed on the extreme left of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot by a space of at least one-half inch, a list of the names of all the political parties or groups of nominees, represented on such ballot and presenting candidates to be voted for at such election. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained, at the last Presidential election, by the candidate at the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party that received the highest vote cost. Following the names of such political parties shall be the names of the parties or principles not presented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. A square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark, shall be placed at the right of each party name or appellation. Every mark within such square shall be equivalent to a mark against every name designated by that political appellation, or party name, including candidates nominated by more than one party, or group of citizens.

At the head of every ballot shall be printed the following suggestions:

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the party of your choice, in the first column. A cross-mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate, indicates a vote for that candidate.

Section 4. That Section fifteen of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 15. All the ballots used in the same voting place at any election shall be alike, and shall be at least six inches long and four inches wide. They shall be printed with the same kind or kinds of type, (which shall not be smaller than the size known as "brevier" or "eight-point body"), upon white paper without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another, and of sufficient thickness to prevent the printed matter from showing through. Each ballot shall be attached to a stub or counterfoil, and all the ballots for the same voting place shall be bound together in convenient numbers in books in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately.

On the back of each ballot, or on the right hand side of the back, if the ballot is printed in two columns, there shall be printed as a caption, "official ballot for," followed by the designation of the voting place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signatures of the county commissioners of the respective counties who have caused the ballots to be printed. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each voting place shall be kept and preserved by the county commissioners of the several counties. When it is shown by affidavit that mistake or ommission has occurred in the publication of names or description of candidates, or in the printing of the ballots, the court of common pleas of the district or county, or any judge thereof, may upon the application of any qualified elector of the district or county require the county commissioners to correct the mistake or omission, or to show cause why they should not," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. All the ballots used at the same voting place at any election shall be alike, and shall be at least six inches long and four inches wide. They shall be printed with the same kind or kinds of type (which shall not be smaller than the size known as "brevier" or "eight-point body"), upon white paper without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another, and of sufficient thickness to prevent the printed matter from showing through.

On the back of each ballot, or on the right hand side of the back, if the ballot is printed in two columns, there shall be printed as a caption, "official ballot for," followed by the designation of the voting place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signatures of the county commissioners of the respective counties who have caused the ballots to be printed. When it is shown by affidavit that mistake or omission has occurred in the publication of names or description of candidates, or in the printing of the ballots, the court of common pleas of the district or county, or any judge thereof, may upon the application of any qualified elector of the district or county require the county commissioners to correct the mistake or omission, or to show cause why they should not.

In addition to the official ballot, there shall be an official envelope large enough to conveniently receive a single ballot when folded. On the back of the envelope shall be printed the words "official envelope," followed by the date of the election, and a facsimile of the signatures of the county commissioners. The flap of the envelope shall be gummed. A record of the number of ballots and envelopes printed and furnished to each voting place shall be kept and preserved by the county commissioners of the several counties.

Section 5. That Section sixteen of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 16. The couny commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district in which an election is to be held, one set of such ballots of not less than seventy-five for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters therein, as contained upon the assessor's list. They shall also prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters, as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled; and they shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of sections thirty to thirty-five inclusive of this act, to be printed in large clear type on separate cards to be called Cards of Instruction. They shall also, in addition to the number of tickets required to be printed for general distribution, have printed five hundred official and one hundred sample ballots for every five thousand voters within the county, which tickets shall be kept at the office of the commissioners for the use of any district or districts, the tickets for which may be lost or destroyed. They shall also cause to be printed on tinted paper and without the facsimile endorsements, copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place at each election therein, which shall be called Specimen Ballots, and at each election they shall furnish to each voting place, together with the ballots to be used there, a sufficient number of cards of instruction and specimen ballots for use as required in Section twenty-one of this act. They shall also provide for each election district, at every election therein, two copies of the assessor's list of voters, and shall deliver the same as such lists are now delivered, one copy to be called the "ballot check-list," for the inspectors in charge of the ballots, and the other copy to be called the "voting check-list," to be used in marking the name of those who have voted and the number of their ballots as now required by law," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district in which an election is to be held one set of such ballots and envelopes of not less than seventy-five for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters therein, as contained upon the assessor's list. They shall also prepare full instruction for the guidance of voters, as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them, and as to obtaining new ballots and envelopes in place of those accidentally spoiled; and they shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of sections thirty to thirty-five inclusive of this act, to be printed in clear type on separate cards, to be called Cards of Instruction. They shall also, in addition to the number of tickets and envelopes required to be printed for distribution to the judges of election have printed five hundred official ballots and envelopes for every five thousand voters within the county, which tickets and envelopes shall be kept at the office of the commissioners, for the use of any district or districts the tickets or envelopes for which may be lost or destoryed. They shall also furnish to each voting place, together with the ballots and envelopes to be used there, a sufficient number of cards of instruction for use as required in Section twenty-one of this act. They shall also provide for each election district except in cities of the first, second and third class at every election therein two copies of the assessor's lists of voters, and shall deliver the same as such lists are now delivered, one copy to be called the Ballot Check List for the inspectors in chargt of the ballots, and the other copy to be called the Voting Check List, to be used in marking the names of those who have voted.

Section 6. That Section seventeen of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 17. The ballots, together with the specimen ballots and cards of instruction printed by the county commissioners as herein provided, shall be packed by them in separate sealed packages with marks on the outside clearly designating the election districts for which they are intended and the number of ballots of each kind enclosed.

They shall then be sent by the county commissioners of the respective counties to the judges of election at the several voting places so as to be received by them on the Saturday or Monday before the day of election. The respective judges of election shall on delivery to them of such packages, return receipts therefor to the commissioners, who shall keep a record of the time when and the manner in which the several packages are sent, and shall preserve for the period of one year, the receipts of the said judges of election.

The commissioners of any county may, if they prefer, instead of sending the packages to the judges or any number of them in the manner aforesaid, notify the judges of the election districts for which the said commissioners are required to provide ballots, to come to the said commissioners' office on the day before the election, at a time specified, and it shall be the duty of each of the said judges to come to the said office at that time, and there on presentation of his certificate of election as judge, to receive and receipt for one package of ballots, specimen ballots and cards of instruction, for use in

his election district. He shall keep the said package sealed and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping thereof until the ballots are used at the election. In case a judge of the election is prevented by illness from performing the duties aforesaid, he shall depute one of the inspectors to act in his place," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. The ballots, together with the envelopes and cards of instruction printed by the county commissioners, as herein provided, shall be packed by them in separate sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the election districts for which they are intended, and the number of ballots and envelopes enclosed.

They shall then be sent by the county commissioners of the respective counties to the judges of election at the several voting places, so as to be received by them on the Saturday or Monday before the day of election. The respective judges of election shall on delivery to them of such packages, return receipts therefor to the commissioners, who shall keep a record of the times when and the manner in which the several packages are sent, and shall preserve for the period of one year the receipts of the said judges of election.

The commissioners of any county may, if they prefer, instead of sending the packages to the judges, or any number of them in the manner aforesaid, notify the judges of the election districts for which the said commissioners are required to provide ballots, to come to the said commissioners' office on the day before the election, at a time specified, and it shall be the duty of each of the said judges to come to the said office at that time, and there on presentation of his certificate of election as judge, to receive and receipt for one package of ballots, envelopes and cards of instruction, for use in his election district. He shall keep the said package sealed and shall be responsible for the safe keeping thereof until the ballots and envelopes are used at the election. In case a judge of the election is prevented by illness from performing the duties aforesaid, he shall depute one of the inspectors to act in his place.

Any party, through the chairman of its county committee or any candidate whose name is printed on the ballot, may obtain from the county commissioners any number, not less than fifty, of the official ballots for any district, by presenting to the county commissioners, not less than seven days prior to the election, written application for the same, accompanied by the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover the costs of printing. Such ballots may be distributed in advance of the election, and may be voted in the same manner as ballots obtained at the polls.

Section 7. That Section twenty of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 20. At the opening of the polls in each voting place the seals of the packages shall be publicly broken and the said package shall be opened by the judge of elections. The cards of instruction shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act for the marking of the ballots, and not less than three such cards and not less than five specimen ballots shall be immediately posted in or about the voting room outside the guard-rail; and such cards and specimen ballots shall be given to any voter at his request," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 20. At the opening of the polls in each voting place the seals of the packages shall be publicly broken and the said package shall be opened by the judge of elections. The cards of instruction shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act for the marking of the ballots, and not less than three such cards shall be immediately posted in or about the voting room outside the guard-rail; and such cards shall be given to any voter at his request.

Section 8. That Section twenty-one of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 21. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is found upon the ballot check list by the inspector or clerks in charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard-rail, unless his right to vote be challenged. No person whose name is not on the said list, or whose right to vote shall be challenged by a qualified citizen, shall be admitted within said guard-rail until he has established his right to vote in the manner now provided by law, and his name, if not on the check lists, shall then be added to both lists. As soon as a voter is admitted within the rail the election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach a ballot from the stub and give it to the said voter, but shall first fold it so that the words printed on the back and outside, as provided is Section fifteen of this act, shall be the only wording visible and no ballot shall be voted unless folded in the same manner. Not more than one ballot shall be given to a voter except as provided in Section twenty-five of this act. As soon as a voter receives a ballot the letter "B" shall be marked against his name on the margin of the ballot check list; but no record of the number of the ballots shall be made on the said lists. Besides the election officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United Staees or overseers appointed by the courts of this Commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided, shall be allowed in said enclosed space at one time," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 21. Any person desiring to vote, shall give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct voice, and if such name is found upon the ballot check list by the inspector or clerks in charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard-rail, unless his right to vote be challenged. No person whose name is not on the said list, or whose right to vote shall be challenged by a qualified citizen, shall be admitted within said guard-rail until he has established his right to vote in the manner now provided by law, and his name if not on the check list shall then be added to both lists, except in cities of the first, second and third classes, where if his name is not on the registry list, he shall not be entitled to vote. As soon as a voter is admitted within the rail, the election officer having charge of the ballots shall give to the voter one of the official envelopes, and if the voter shall ask for a ballot, he shall give him also one of the official ballots. Not more than one envelope shall be given to each voter, except as provided in Section twenty-five of this act, and as soon as the voter receives an envelope, the letter "B" shall be marked against his name in the ballot check list. Besides the election officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United States or overseers appointed by the courts of this Commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided, shall be allowed in said enclosed space at one time.

Section 9. That Section twenty-two of said act as amended by Section three of said act, approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 22. On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by the guard-rail, retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments, and draw a curtin, or shut the screen or door, and shall then prepare his ballot as follows:

If he desires to vote for every candidate of a political party, he may make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, opposite the name of the party of his choice, in the straight party column on the left of the ballot, and every such cross-mark shall be equivalent to a vote for every candidate for the party so marked.

If he desires to vote for an entire group of Presidential electors, he may place a cross-mark in the appropriate square, at the right of the name of the party of his choice. If he desires to divide his vote among candidates from different groups of Presidential electors, he shall make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, to the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector for whom he desires to vote: Provided, That a mark in the straight party column, opposite the name of the party of his choice, shall also be counted as a mark for each Presidential elector nominated by such party.

He may vote, according to the above provisions, for the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office, or he may insert in the blank space provided therefor, in accordance with Section fourteen of this act, any name not already on the ballot. And in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, he may mark in the appropriate margin or space a cross (X), opposite the answers which he desires to give. In all cases where, by existing laws, a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate, he shall place in the appropriate square, instead of a cross (X), a number, which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked.

Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot, without displaying the markings thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded and deposit it in the ballot-box without undue delay, and shall quit the enclosed space immediately thereafter," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 22. On receipt of his envelope, the voter shall forthwith, without leaving the space enclosed by the guard-rail, retire alone to one of the voting shelves of compartments, and draw a curtin or shut the screen or door, and there remain until he shall have enclosed in his envelope the ballot which he desires to vote. The voter may use for the preparation of his ballot either a ballot which he has received from the election officers, or one of the official ballots which he shall have received elsewhere, but none but official ballots shall be voted.

If he desires to vote for every candidate of a political party he may make a cross-mark in the appropriate square opposite the name of the party of his choice in the straight party column on the left of the ballot, and every such cross-mark shall be equivalent to a vote for every candidate for the party so marked.

If he desires to vote for an entire group of Presidential electors, he may place a cross-mark in the appropriate square at the right of the name of the party of his choice. If he desires to divide his vote among candidates from different groups of Presidential electors, he shall make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, to the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector for whom he desires to vote: Provided, that a mark in the straight party column, opposite the name of the party of his choice, shall be counted as a mark for each Presidential elector nominated by such party.

He may vote according to the above provisions for each office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office, or he may insert in the blank space provided therefor, in accordance with Section fourteen of this act any name not already on the ballot. And in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, he may mark in the appropriate margin or space a cross (X), opposite the answer which he desires to give. In all cases where, by existing laws, a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate he shall place in the appropriate square, instead of a cross (X), a number, which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked.

After enclosing his ballot in the envelope, the voter shall seal the envelope and deposit it in the ballot-box without undue delay, and quit the enclosed space immediately thereafter.

Section 10. That Section twenty-three of said act as amended by Section one of an act approved April sixteenth, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 23. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed by Section twenty-six of this act, nor to remain within said compartment more than three minutes in case all of such compartments are in use, and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help as hereinafter described. Each voter's name shall be checked on the voting check-list by the officer having charge thereof, as soon as he has cast his vote in the manner provided by law. It shall be the duty of the judge of election to secure the observation of the provisions of this section, to keep order in the room in which the voting is held and to see that no more persons are admitted within the enclosed space than are allowed by this act. Each party which has by its primary meeting, caucus, convention or board, sent to the proper office a certificate of nomination, and each group of citizens which has sent to the proper office a nomination paper as provided in Sections two and three of this act shall be allowed to appoint three qualified electors, who must be three electors residents of the division in which they are authorized to act, to act as watchers in each voting place without expense to the county, one of whom shall be allowed to remain in the room outside of the enclosed space. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name, the names of the persons who have appointed him and the party or policy he represents; and no party or policy shall be represented by more than one watchers, voters not exceeding ten at any one time who are shall be required to show their certificates when required to do so. Until the polls are closed, no persons shall be allowed in the room outside of the said enclosed space except these watchers, voters not exceeding ten at any ont time who are waiting their turn to prepare their ballots, and peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace. No person when within the voting room shall electioneer or solicit votes for any party or candidate, nor shall any written or printed matter be posted up within said room except as required by law. When the hour for closing the polls shall arrive all persons within the enclosed space who have received ballots but have not yet deposited them, shall be required to mark and deposit their ballots forthwith, but no other person shall be allowed to vote," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 23. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, nor to remain within said compartment more than three minutes in case all of such compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter, not an election officer, shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it. Each voter's name shall be checked on the voting check list by the officer having charge thereof as soon as he has cast his vote. It shall be the duty of the judge of election to secure the observation of the provisions of this section, to keep order in the room in which the voting is held, and to see that no more persons are admitted within the enclosed space then are allowed by this act. Each party which has by its primary meeting, caucus, convention or board, sent to the proper office a certificate of nomination, and each group of citizens which has sent to the proper office a nomination paper shall be allowed to appoint three qualified electors, who must be three electors residents of the division in which they are authorized to act, to act as watchers in each voting place without expense to the county, one of whom shall be allowed to remain in the room outside of the enclosed space. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name, the names of the persons who have appointed him and the party or policy he represents; and no party or policy shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when required to do so. Until the polls are closed, no person shall be allowed in the room outside of the said enclosed space, except these watchers, voters not exceeding ten at any one time who are waiting their turn to prepare their ballots, and peace officers, when necessary for the preservation of the space. No person when within the voting room shall electioneer or solicit votes for any party or candidate, nor shall any written or printed matter be posted up within said room except as required by law. When the hour for closing the polls shall arrive all persons within the enclosed space who have received envelopes but have not yet deposited them, shall be required to deposit their ballots forthwith, but no other person shall be allowed to vote.

Section 11. That Section twenty-four of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 24. No list or memorandum of the names of voters, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law, shall be made within the voting-room by any person or officer, nor shall any list or memorandum of the numbers marked upon the ballots be made or kept except such lists as are expressly authorized by law; Provided, That any voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot and watchers may keep their poll-books and challenge lists.

After the closing of the polls and before the ballot-boxes are opened, all the lists of voters, upon which the numbers of the ballots are recorded as now required by law, shall be placed in separate sealed covers properly marked, and the stubs of all the ballots used, together with all unused ballots and the ballot check-list, shall also be enclosed in a sealed package properly designating the voting place, which package shall be sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots cast, and neither the said package, nor the said list of voters shall thereafter be opened except by the return judges, or in the case of a contest, or upon the order of a court of a competent jurisdiction," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 24. No lists or memorandum of the names of voters, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law, shall be made within the voting-room by any person or officer, but watchers may keep their poll-books and challenge lists.

After the closing of the polls and before the ballot-boxes are opened, all the lists of voters shall be placed in separate sealed covers properly marked, and all unused ballots and envelopes and the ballot check-list shall also be enclosed in a sealed package, properly designating the voting place, which package shall be sent to the proper office, as required by law in the case of ballots cast, and neither the said package, nor the said list of voters shall thereafter be opend, except by the return judges, or in the case of a contest or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 12. That Section twenty-five of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 25. No person other than the election officers shall take or remove any ballot from the voting place. If any voter inadvertently spoils a ballot he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately canceled, and at the close of the polls shall be secured in an envelope, sealed and sent to the proper office, as required by law in the case of the ballots cast," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 25. No person other than the election officers shall take or remove any envelope from the voting place. If any voter inadvertently spoils a ballot or envelope, he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one. The envelopes thus returned shall be immediately canceled, and at the close of the polls shall be secured in a sealed cover and sent to the proper office, as required by law in the case of ballots cast.

Section 13. That Section twenty-seven of said act, as amended by Section four of said act, approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 27. If a voter has marked his ballot otherwise than as directed by this act, so that for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office; but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of elections shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney, without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. If a voter has marked his ballot otherwise than as directed by this act, so that for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office; but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked; Provided, That if a voter shall make a cross (X) in a party square, and also in the square opposite the name of any candidate or candidates for any office, or shall also write the names of any such candidates in the blank space provided for that purpose, his ballot shall be counted as a vote for such candidates for that office and as a straight party vote for all other offices.

None but official ballots, contained in official envelopes shall be counted. If any envelope shall contain more than one ballot, such ballots shall not be counted. Ballots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be indorsed as defective, and enclosed with the envelopes in a separate sealed package indorsed "defective ballots" together with the total number of such ballots and returned by the judge of elections to the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. If any envelope appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of election shall transmit such envelope to the district attorney without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same.

Section 14. That Section twenty-eight of said act, as amended by Section five of said act approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 28. After the polls are closed, the election officers only shall remain in the voting-room within the guard-rail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast; the officers in charge of the voting check-list shall, in the presence of the other officers and watchers, count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list, and announce the whole number thereof; and the list of voters, the stubs of ballots used, and all unused ballots, shall then be sealed up, as required by Section twenty-five of this act. The ballot-box shall then be opened by the inspectors, the ballots taken therefrom, and audibly counted, one by one, by them, and when the count is completed, the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced, and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. The judge, in the presence of the inspectors, shall read aloud the name or names marked or inserted upon each ballot, together with the party name, or political appellation, under which each vote was cast, and the answers marked thereon to the questions submitted, if any; and the clerks shall each carefully enter each vote as read, and keep account of the same in tally-papers prepared for the purpose. It shall be unlawful for either judge or inspectors while counting the ballots or the votes thereon, to have in his hand any pen, pencil or stamp for marking ballots.

All ballots, after being removed from the box, shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting-room, so that they may be able to see all the marks on each

ballot, but out of their reach, until they are placed in the ballot-box as required by law. A full return shall be made in the manner now provided by law, of all votes cast; and such returns, as well as those made by the judges of the courts, shall state in every case the number of votes cast for each candidate by each political party or body of which such candidate is a nominee, as the same shall appear upon the ballots cast. The total vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly announced.

It shall be the duty of the police officers, constables and deputy constables, now required by law to be present at the polls, to remain in the voting room, but outside of the guard-rail while the votes are being counted, and preserve order therein. No person except the said peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority, shall enter into the space within the guard-rail, or converse with any election officer, in any way after the polls are closed and until the counting of the votes has been completed," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. After the polls are closed, the election officers only shall remain in the voting-room, within the guard-rail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. The officers in charge of the voting check list shall in the presence of the other officers and watchers count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list and announce the whole number thereof and the list of voters and all unused ballots and envelopes shall then be sealed up as required by Section twenty-four of this act. The ballot box shall then be opened by the inspectors, and the ballots taken therefrom, and audibly counted, one by one, by them, and when the count is completed, the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced. The ballots shall then be taken from the envelopes and the straight party ballots separated from the split ballots. The straight party ballots cast for each party shall be counted and a memorandum thereof made upon the tally sheet and the proper number of votes entered opposite the name of each candidate. The split ballots shall then be counted, one by one, and the proper entries of votes cast made upon the tally sheets. In case of any question submitted to vote, the judge, after the count of votes cast for candidates shall have been completed, shall go over the ballots one by one and read aloud the answers marked thereon to each of the questions submitted, and the clerks shall carefully enter each answer as read in the tally papers.

All ballots, after being removed from the box, shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting-room, so that they may be able to see all the marks on each ballot, but out of their reach, until they are placed in the ballot-box, as required by law.

It shall be the duty of the police officers, constables, and deputy constables now required by law, to be present at the polls, to remain in the voting-room, but outside of the guard-rail, while the votes are being counted, and preserve order therein. No person, except the said peace officers, when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority, shall enter into the space within the guard-rail, or converse with any election officers in any way after the polls are closed, and until the counting of the votes has been completed.

Section 15. That Section thirty of said act, as amended by Section six of said act approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 30. A voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person, with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other than the official ballot which has been given him by the proper election officer, or shall falsely declare to a judge of election that, by reason of any disability, he is unable to mark his ballot, and on that account desires assistance in marking it, or shall wilfully violate any other provision of this act; or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot; or any helper who shall attempt to influence the vote of the voter whom he is assisting, or who shall mark a ballot in any other way than that requested by the voter whom he is assisting, or who shall disclose to any one the contents of any ballot, which has been marked with his help, except when required so to do in any legal proceedings; shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 30. A voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person, with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote or shall cast or attempt to cast any other than the official ballot, or shall wilfully violate any other provision of this act; or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 16. That Section thirty-two of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 32. Any person who shall falsely make or wilfully deface or destroy any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or file any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or suppress any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or any part thereof, which has been duly filed, or forge, or falsely make the official endoresement on any ballot, or wilfully destroy or deface any ballot, or wilfully delay the delivery of any ballots, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 32. Any person who shall falsely make or wilfully deface or destory any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or file any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or suppress any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or any part thereof, which has been duly filed, or forge, or falsely make the official endorsement on any ballot or envelope, or wilfully destroy or deface any ballot or envelope, or wilfully delay the delivery of any ballots or envelopes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 17. That Section thirty-four of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 34. Any printer employed by the commissioners of any county to print any official ballot, or any person engaged in printing the same, who shall appropriate to himself, or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any other person than such commissioners, or their duly authorized agent, or shall wilfully print, or cause to be printed any official ballots in any other form than that prescribed by such commissioners, or with any other names thereon, or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by them, or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 34. Any printer employed by the commissioners of any county to print an official ballot or envelope, or any person engaged in printing the same, who shall appropriate to himself, or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots or envelopes by any other person than such commissioners, or their duly authorized agent, or shall wilfully print, or cause to be printed any official ballot in any other form than that prescribed by such commissioners, or with any other names thereon, or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by them, or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 18. That Section thirty-five of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 35. Any person other than an officer charged by law with the care of ballots, or a person entrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside the voting room any official ballot, or any person who shall make or have in possession any counterfeit of an official ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 35. Any person other than an officer charged by law with the care of envelopes, or a person entrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside the voting room any official envelope, or any person who shall make or have in possession any counterfeit of an official ballot or envelope, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 19. That Section twenty-six of said act be and the same is hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT R.

OPENING BALLOT BOXES.

Amendment to Act of 1909, P. L. 425.

Codification, Section 221.

Purposes: To facilitate the opening of ballot boxes and recounting of the vote in cases of fraud.

AN ACT.

To amend Section thirteen of an act, entitled "A further supplement to the Act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the thirtieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, as amended by Section one of an act approved April twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine as further amended by Section one of an act approved May sixth, one thousand nine hundred and nine, by providing for the opening of the ballot-boxes under certain circumstances.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section thirteen of an act entitled "A further supplement to the Act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, as amended by Section one of an act approved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, as further amended by Section one of an act approved May sixth, one thousand nine hundred and nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candiate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all or said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his of their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the widow to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return-sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return-sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return-sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the returns of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into the court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of elections of townships or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section; but all returns of the election of townships and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days after every such election, and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act, and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. The returns required by this act to be presented by the prothonotary of the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny, respectively, shall be presented to such two or more of the judges of the several courts of common pleas of said counties, respectively, as the judges of said courts, or a majority of them, may designate to perform the duty of receiving computing and certifiying said returns. When two or more counties, or parts of two or more counties, are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties, or parts of counties, comprising the district, shall each appoint a return judge, resident within such district, to meet within seven days after the day of the election of such officer, at such places is required by law, or if no place of meeting is designated by law, at such place within such district where the returns of the election of such officer shall, by law be directed to be filed, to compute and certify the vote of such district, and it shall be the duty of the return judges, in such case, to transmit to the person elected, as such officer's certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a plea has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe-keeping of ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes cast for each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all or said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return-sheet, given to the judge, which envelope shall contain also one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector, and the third of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots as now provided by law. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with their return-sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return-sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. It shall be the duty of the court upon the petition of ten qualified electors of any ward, township or borough containing more than two election districts to open two ballot-boxes selected by lot from such ward, township or borough, and to recount the votes. It shall likewise be the duty of the court upon the sworn petition of ten qualified electors of any county, setting forth any specific act of fraud which upon information which they consider reliable they believe has been committed in any election district of said county to open the ballot-box of such district and recount the votes; Provided, That in either case such petition shall be presented within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation. And in case the returns of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return the court may open the ballot-box of such district and count the votes. And if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into the court, with all election papers in their possession. And if mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as shall be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of elections of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section, but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county and shall by some one of the election officers, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such elections, and

in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. The returns required by this act to be presented by the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, respectively, shall be presented to such two or more of the judges of the several courts of common pleas of said counties, respectively, as the judges of said courts, or a majority of them, may designate to perform the duty of receiving, computing and certifying said returns. When two or more counties, or parts of two or more counties, are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties, or parts of counties comprising the district, shall each appoint a return judge, resident within such district, to meet within seven days after the day of the election of such officer, at such place as is required by law, or if no place of meeting is designated by law, at such place within such district where the returns of the election of such officer shall, by law, be directed to be filed, to compute and certify the vote of such district, and it shall be the duty of the return judges, in such cases, to transmit to the person elected, one of the returns as such officer's certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe-keeping of ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and prothonotary of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

EXHIBIT S.

DIVISION OF ELECTION DISTRICTS.

AN ACT.

Providing for the division of election districts in cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That whenever at any election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled in any district in a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of the county in which such city is located, within three months after such election, to commence appropriate proceedings in the court of quarter sessions of such county for the purpose of dividing such district.

EXHIBIT T.

CHANGE OF POLLING PLACES.

Codification, Sections 156 to 159.

Purpose: To provide a comprehensive and exclusive method of changing polling places.

AN ACT.

Providing the method of changing polling places.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the county commissioners of any county, at any time not less than three weeks prior to any election or registration day, for any reason that may seem proper to the county commissioners, upon a petition of at least ten qualified electors of any election district within the county, to change the polling place of said district. Upon presentation of any such petition, the county commissioners shall fix a time for a hearing thereon, which shall be not less than five, nor more than ten days after the filing of the petition, and notice of such hearing shall be posted for at least four days prior thereto on a public bulletin board in the office of the county commissioners, and also on the outside of the polling place. At such hearing, any qualified elector of the election district shall have the right to appear and to be heard, either in favor of or against such change; provided that the county commissioners may, in their discretion, direct that an election be held to determine the question where such polling place shall be located.

Section 2. It shall likewise be lawful for the county commissioners at any time within three weeks of any election or registration day, whenever the existing polling place for any reason has been rendered unvailable within four weeks of the date of such election or registration day, upon the petition of at least ten qualified electors of the district, to change the polling place of such district. Upon presentation of such petition, the county commissioners shall fix a time for a hearing thereon, of which at least one day's public notice shall be given in the manner provided in section one of this act, and at such hearing any qualified elector of the district may appear and be heard, either for or against the proposed change.

Section 3. It is intended by this act to furnish a complete, comprehensive and exclusive system for changing the location of the polling places within the Commonwealth, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

EXHIBIT U.

ARRANGEMENT OF VOTING ROOM.

Amendment to Act of 1893, P. L. 419.

Codification, Section 194.

Purpose: To improve the physical condition of polling places.

AN ACT.

To amend Section nineteen of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and three.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That Section nineteen of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, 1893, (P. L. 419), which reads as follows:

"Section 19. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district therein, at each election, a room large enough to be fitted up with voting shelves and a guard-rail as hereinafter provided. If in any district no such room can be rented or otherwise obtained, the said commissioners shall cause to be constructed for such district a temporary room of adequate size to be used as a voting room. They shall also cause all the said rooms to be suitably provided with heat and light, and with a sufficient number of voting shelves or compartments at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, with a curtin, screen or door at the upper part of the front of each compartment, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard-rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot-box and of such voting shelves or compartments.

The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot-box nor the voting booths shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guard-rail. The number of such voting shelves or compartments shall not be less than one for every seventy-five names on the assessor's lists; but shall not in any case be less than three for the voters qualified to vote at such voting place. No persons other than the election officers and voters admitted as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within the said rail, except by authority of the election officers for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each voting shelf or compartment shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots," be amended to read as follows:

Section 19. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district therein at each election a room large enough to be fitted up with voting shelves and a guard-rail as hereinafter provided. If in any district no such room can be rented or otherwise obtained, the said commissioners shall cause to be constructed within such district a temporary room of adequate size to be used as a voting room. Every room used as a voting room shall be on the ground floor, shall have at least one window looking out upon the highway at the front of the building in which the polling place may be located, and shall contain at least two hundred square feet of floor space. The said commissioners shall cause each of said rooms to be suitably provided with heat and light, and with at least the number of voting compartments hereinafter specified in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, with a curtin, screen or door at the upper part of the front of each compartment, so that in the marking of their ballots the voters may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard-rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot box and of such voting shelves or compartments. Such guard-rail shall not consist merely of a rope or chain, but shall be of rigid construction. The number of voting compartments shall not be less than one for every seventy-five names on the assessor's list, and shall not in any case be less than three. The polling place shall be so arranged that neither the ballot-box nor the front of the voting compartment shall be concealed from the view of those just outside the guard-rail. No persons other than the election officers and voters as hereinafter provided shall be permitted within the said rail, except police officers who may be admitted by authority of the election officers for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each voting shelf or compartment shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots.

EXHIBIT V.

Amendment of Act of 1903, P. L., 217.

Codification, Section 217.

Purpose: To provide for the payment of mileage for returning the ballot boxes after the election.

AN ACT.

To amend Section seventy-four of an act entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, by providing for the payment of mileage to inspectors of election for delivering the ballot boxes to the justice of the peace after the election.

Be it enacted, etc., That Section seventy-four of an act entitled "An Act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine as amended by Section one of an act approved the sixteenth day of April A. D. 1903, which reads as follows:

"Section 74. As soon as the election shall be finished, the tickets, list of taxables, one of the lists of voters, the tally-papers and one of the certificates of the oath or affirmation taken and subscribed by the inspectors, judges and clerks, shall all be carefully collected and deposited in one or more of the ballot-boxes; and such box or boxes, being closely bound round with tape, shall be sealed by the inspectors and judge of the election, and together with the remaining ballot-boxes, shall within one day thereafter be delivered by one of the inspectors to the nearest justice of the peace, who shall keep such boxes containing the tickets and other documents, (said justice of the peace to receive the sum of three dollars per year, for all services rendered in the care of the ballot-box or boxes placed in his custody, said sum to be paid by the county treasurer upon an order drawn by the county commissioners), to answer the call of any persons or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election and the other list of voters, tally-papers and certificates, shall be inclosed by the said inspectors and judge in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days thereatfer, where the same shall be filed," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 74. As soon as the count shall be finished, the tickets, list of taxables, one of the lists of voters, the tally-papers and one of the certificates of the oath or affirmation taken and subscribed by the inspectors, judges and clerks, and shall all be carefully collected and deposited in one or more of the ballot-boxes; and such box or boxes, being closely bound round with tape, shall be sealed by the inspectors and judge of the election, and together with the remaining ballot-boxes, shall within one day thereafter be delivered by one of the inspectors to the nearest justice of the peace, who shall keep such boxes containing the tickets and other documents, (said justice of the peace to receive the sum of three dollars per year, for all services rendered in the care of the ballot-box or boxes placed in his custody, said sum to be paid by the county treasurer upon an order drawn by the county commissioners), to answer the call of any persons or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election and the other list of voters, tall-papers and certificates, shall be inclosed by the said inspectors and judge in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days thereafter where the same shall be filed. For the distance necessarily traveled in delivering the ballot-boxes to the nearest justice of the peace as aforesaid such inspector shall be entitled to receive the same mileage as is allowed by law to judges of election for delivering the returns of township elections to the prothonotary.

Condensed Memorandum of the

DATA COLLECTED AND COLLATED BY

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 1, 1913. COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY

	State.	Registration (Method of).	Nomination (Method of).	Ballot (Form of). General Election.
1	Alabama	b Personal registration and party enrollment	a Party Primary	*New York
2	Arkansas	List of voters kept by "poll tax collectors"	a Party Primary Direct	**Massachusetts
3	Arizona	Personal registration and party enrollment	a Uniform Primary Direct	New York
4	California	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
5	Colarado	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
6	Connecticut	Personal registration and party enrollment	Party Primary	New York
7	Delaware	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
8	Florida	Personal registration	Party Primary Direct	Massachusetts
9	Georgia	Personal registration	Party Primary	No legal form
10	Idaho	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
11	Illinois	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
12	Indiana	By list kept by "poll takers"	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
13	Iowa	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	N. Y. without party squares
14	Kansas	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
15	Kentucky	Personal registration	Party Primary	N. Y. with party emblems
16	Louisiana	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
17	Maine	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
18	Maryland	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
19	Massachusetts	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
20	Michigan	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
21	Minnesota	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
22	Mississippi	Personal registration	Party Primary Direct	Names of candidates arranged without party column or designation
23	Missouri	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	Separate official ballot for each party
24	Montana	Personal registration	Party Primary	N. Y., but without party circle
25	Nebraska	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	Mass. with party square
26	Nevada	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
27	New Jersey	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
28	New Hampshire	List of voters kept by "supervisors"	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
29	New Mexico	Personal registration	Party Primary Direct	No legal form
30	New York	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
31	North Carolina	Personal registration	Party Primary	No legal form
32	North Dakota	List of voters kept by "assessors"	Uniform Primary Direct	N. Y., but candidate's name not in more than one column
33	Ohio	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
34	Oklahoma	List of voters kept by "precinct inspector"	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
35	Oregon	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	Massachusetts
36	Pennsylvania	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	Mass., but with party square.
37	Rhode Island	List of voters kept by "town clerk"	Party Primary	New York
38	South Carolina	Personal registration	Party Primary	No legal form

Election Laws of the Various States

WILLIAM H. HAY, SECRETARY OF THE

THE ELECTION LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Women Vote.	What Elections.	Woman Suffrage Adopted	Initiative.	Referendum.	Recall.	Int., Ref. and Rec. When Adopted.	Pres. Pref. Prim.	Senat'l Pref. Vote.	
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	cYes.	1
No.	.....		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1910	No.	cYes.	2
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1912	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1912	No.	Yes	3
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1911	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1911	Yes.	Yes	4
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1893	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Int. and Ref. 1910. Rec. 1912.	No.	No.	5
Yes.	School suffrage	1893	No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	6
Yes.	School suffrage for tax paying women	1898	No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	7
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	8
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	cYes.	9
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1896	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1912	No.	Yes.	10
Yes.	School suffrage	1891	Conducted under a law known as "public policy law"		No.	1903	Yes.	Yes.	11
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	12
Yes.	Bond suffrage	1894	Cities only.	Cities only.	No.	1907	No.	Yes.	13
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1912	No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	Yes.	14
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	cYes.	15
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	Yes.	16
No.	.....		Yes.	Yes.	No.	1909	No.	Yes.	17
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	Yes.	18
Yes.	School suffrage	1907	No.	No.	No.	.....	Yes.	No.	19
Yes.	Tax paying suffrage ..... Equal suffrage defeated	1908 1912	No.	No.	No.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	20
Yes.	School suffrage and right to vote for Library Trustees	1898	No.	No.	No.	.....	Yes.	No.	21
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	22
No.	.....		Yes.	Yes.	No.	1908	No.	Yes.	23
Yes.	Tax paying suffrage	1887	Yes.	Yes.	No.	1907	No.	No.	24
Yes.	School suffrage	1883	Yes.	Yes.	No.	1912	Yes.	Yes.	25
No.	.....		No.	Yes.	No.	1909	No.	Yes.	26
Yes.	School suffrage	1887	Cities	Cities	Cities	1911	Yes.	Yes.	27
Yes.	School suffrage	1878	No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	28
Yes.	School suffrage	1910	Yes.	Yes.	No.	1912	No.	No.	29
Yes.	School suffrage and tax paying suffrage in towns and villages	1901	No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	30
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	31
Yes.	School suffrage	1887	No.	No.	No.	.....	Yes.	No.	32
Yes.	School suffrage	1884	Yes.	Yes.	No.	1912	No.	Yes.	33
Yes.	School suffrage	1907	Yes.	Yes.	No.	1907	No.	Yes.	34
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1912	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1908	Yes.	Yes.	35
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	36
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	37
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	cYes.	38

Condensed Memorandum of the Election Laws of the Various States—Continued.

State.	Registration (Method of).	Nomination (Method of).	Ballot (Form of). General Election.
39 South Dakota	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	N. Y., but candidate's name not in more than one column...
40 Tennessee	Personal registration	Party Primary	No official ballot
41 Texas	Personal registration	Party Primary	N. Y. without party circle....
42 Utah	Personal registration	Party Primary	N. Y. with party emblems....
43 Vermont	List of voters kept by "selectmen"	Party Primary	New York
44 Virginia	Personal registration	Party Primary	Massachusetts without party designation
45 West Virginia	Personal registration	Party Primary	New York
46 Washington	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	New York
47 Wisconsin	Personal registration	Uniform Primary Direct	Separate ballots for State (N. Y. form), and municipal (Mass.) elections..
48 Wyoming	Personal registration and party enrollment	Uniform Primary Direct	N. Y. without party circle....

**Massachusetts Ballot.—For convenience in classification the form of ballot with columns arranged according to office, without party circle or square, is referred to as Massachusetts form.

*New York Ballot.—The form of ballot with party columns, and party circle or square, is referred to as the New York form.

a Unless otherwise specified "Uniform Primary Direct," means a primary conducted by the State in which some or all of the nominations are made directly, and not through conventions. "Party Primary Direct" means a similar primary not conducted by the State, but by the party. And "Party Primary" means a primary conducted by the party in which no nominations are made directly.

b The words "Personal Registration" do not mean that such registration is State wide. In most of the States it is confined to the larger cities.

c Preference primary provided for by party regulation only, others by statute.

Condensed Memorandum of the Election Laws of the Various States—Continued.

Women Vote.	What Elections.	Woman Suffrage Adopted.	Initiative.	Referendum.	Recall.	Int., Ref. and Rec. When Adopted.	Pres. Pref. Prim.	Senat'l Pref. Vote.	
Yes.	School suffrage ..... 1887 Equal suffrage defeated 1910		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Int and Ref. 1899 Rec. 1912.	No.	Yes.	39
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	40
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	41
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1896	No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	42
Yes.	School suffrage	1880	No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	43
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	cYes.	44
No.	.....		No.	No.	No.	.....	No.	No.	45
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1910	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1912	No.	Yes.	46
Yes.	School suffrage ..... 1900 Equal suffrage defeated 1912		No.	No.	No.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	47
Yes.	Equal suffrage	1869	Cities Defeated. State Wide Defeated.	Cities Defeated. State Wide Defeated.	Cities Defeated. State Wide Defeated.	1911 1912	Yes.	Yes.	48

RECAPITULATION.

Registration.

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Party Primary Direct	4 States
Party Primary	14 States

Ballot.

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Massachusetts Form	15 States
No Legal Form	4 States
Other	2 States

Woman Suffrage.

Equal suffrage	9 States
Limited suffrage	19 States

Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

Initiative	15 States
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Preference Primary.

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CODIFICATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 1, 1913.

Originally reported to the Legislature of 1911 and resubmitted, with the addition of the amendments of 1911, to the Legislature of 1913 by the Commission to Codify and Revise the Election Laws appointed by the Governor in pursuance of a joint resolution approved May 13, 1909, and continued by joint resolution approved March 22, 1911.

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A CODIFICATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA AS THEY NOW ARE, EXCEPT AS NECESSARILY MODIFIED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OF 1909.

1. QUALIFICATION OF ELECTIONS

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

PROOF OF NATURALIZATION AND PAYMENT OF TAX.

1. In all elections hereafter the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein; and where the person offering to vote claims the right on the payment of tax, the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof; if such person does not produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid. (Act 1874, Sec. 3, P. L. 45.)

COUNCILS TO FIX AMOUNT OF POLL TAX IN PHILADELPHIA.

2. It shall be the duty of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia to fix the amount of county tax to be assessed personally and annually on the qualified electors of the said city, at a rate sufficient to provide for the payment of all election expenses in the said city, and no part of said tax assessed and collected shall be applied to any other purpose; and the said Councils shall appropriate annually a sufficient sum for said purposes. And the city commissioners shall furnish all the books, blanks, stamps, stationery and materials necessary for the purpose of this Act, which shall be paid out of the appropriations to be made as aforesaid. (Act 1869, Sec. 41, P. L. 65.)

POLL TAX TO BE ASSESSED BY CANVASSERS.

3. The assessors of the City of Philadelphia shall not assess any poll or personal tax for election purposes, but all such tax shall be assessed, in the several election divisions in the said city, by the canvassers of said divisions, and shall be paid to the receiver of taxes of the said city, or to his agents specially appointed by him to receive the same: Provided, That owners of real estate or personal property, who shall have paid a State or county tax upon the same, within two years of any election, which shall have been assessed at least sixty days before such election, shall not be required to pay any additional tax to entitle them to the privilege of electors. (Act April, 1870, Sec. 4, P. L. 54.)

TAX RECEIPTS TO BE NUMBERED.

4. Tax collectors of townships and boroughs of the Commonwealth shall furnish each person, on the payment of taxes, with a numbered receipt setting out date, name of taxpayer, amount of tax and district in which taxpayer is assessed, from a book to be furnished by the county commissioners containing a stub. On the stub a memoranda shall be made in ink of the number of the receipt, the date, name of taxpayer, amount of tax and district in which taxpayer is assessed. (Act 1895, Sec. 1, P. L. 296.)

TAX COLLECTORS TO REPORT TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

5. Twenty days before each election the tax collector of townships and boroughs shall send a sheet to the office of the county commissioners containing the number of each receipt issued, date of payment, name of taxpayer, amount of tax and district in which taxpayer is assessed for the period since the last report. (Act 1895, Sec. 2, P. L. 296.)

REPORT TO BE KEPT FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

6. The commissioners are hereby directed to have such reports of taxpayers bound and kept for public inspection. (Act 1895, Sec. 3, P. L. 296.)

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO MAKE REPORT.

7. Any tax collector failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, to be fined not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1895, Sec. 4, P. L. 296.)

B. ASSESSORS.

ELECTION IN DISTRICTS OTHER THAN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

8. There shall be elected in each election district, except in boroughs and townships, a properly qualified person for assessor, who shall serve for two years. (Act 1874, Sec. 15, P. L. 39.)

TO PERFORM ONLY DUTIES INCIDENT TO ELECTIONS.

9. The assessors so elected shall be assessors only to perform such duties as are now required by law of assessors incident to the holding of elections and registration of voters, and the office of assessor for the purpose of valu-

ation with all the duties incident thereto shall continue and remain as now provided by law. (Act 1874, Sec. 1, P. L. 44.)

ELECTION IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

10. The qualified voters of every borough and township in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall vote for and elect a properly qualified person for assessor in each of said districts, who shall serve for four years. (Act 1889, Sec. 1, P. L. 7.)

WHEN BOROUGH IS DIVIDED INTO WARDS.

11. When any borough has been or shall be divided into wards, the qualified voters of each of such wards shall severally elect a properly qualified person as assessor for said ward, who shall likewise serve for four years. (Act 1889, Sec. 1, P. L. 133.)

DUTIES OF ASSESSORS IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

12. The assessors elected in townships and boroughs shall perform all the duties of assessors under the laws of this Commonwealth, as well as those relating to elections as to the valuation of property. (Act 1889, Sec. 2, P. L. 133.)

IN CASE OF VACANCY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO APPOINT.

13. If the electors of any district shall fail to choose an assessor at the time appointed by law, or if any person elected to such office shall neglect or refuse to serve therein, or if any vacancy shall happen therein, by death or otherwise, the commissioners of the county shall appoint a fit person to fill the office, who shall have the same powers, be subject to the same penalties, and receive the same compensation, as if he had been elected in manner aforesaid. (Act 1834, Sec. 87, P. L. 553.)

TERM OF APPOINTEES.

14. Whenever the commissioners of any county shall, under existing laws, appoint a person to fill the office of assessor, such person shall serve until the next election for assessors, as provided by this act. (Act 1889, Sec. 4, P. L. 7.)

COMPENSATION OF ASSESSORS.

15. The asessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases. (Act 1874, Sec. 18, P. L. 40.)

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

16. The qualified voters of every election district in boroughs and townships in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania wherein more than one election district is authorized and where but one assessor for valuation of taxable property resides in the borough or township having more than one election district shall elect a properly qualified person for assistant assessor in each of said election districts to serve for two years, who shall perform all the duties relating to elections now required to be performed by assessors in boroughs and townships having but one election district. In case of a vacancy in said office, the court of quarter sessions, or any judge of the said court of the same county shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy. (Act 1891, Sec. 1, P. L. 298.)

PROTHONOTARY TO CERTIFY NAMES OF PERSONS ELECTED TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

17. The prothonotary of the court of common pleas of every county within this Commonwealth shall, within fifteen days after the township elections, in each year, are returned into his office make out, certify and deliver, under his hand and seal of office, to the commissioners of his proper county, a list of the names of the persons elected to the offices of assessor and assistant assessors, and the names of the wards, townships, incorporated districts and boroughs, within their respective counties, for which they were respectively elected; and shall be allowed therefor the usual fees for equal or similar services, to be paid out of the county treasury. (Act 1840, Sec. 9, P. L. 686.)

ASSESSORS TO ATTEND ELECTIONS IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

18. It shall be the duty of said assessors respectively in boroughs and townships to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or judge, or either of them, shall from time to time require; for which attendance said assessor shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar per day, to be paid as officers of election are paid by law; and when the township is divided for which said assessor is elected, he shall attend at the election district in which he resides, and is entitled to vote. (Act 1839, Sec. 59, P. L. 531.)

POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

19. The assessors shall have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed, or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers, under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers, shall be perjury. (Act 1874, Sec. 17, P. L. 40.)

C. ASSESSORS' LIST, REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

HOW LISTS TO BE PREPARED.

20. For the purpose of making the original annual assessment and registration of voters in each of the election districts of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of each of the assessors, who are required to perform any of the duties incident to the holding of elections and registration of voters in the different election districts of this Commonwealth, to visit in person each and every dwelling house in his district on the first Monday in May and on the first Monday in December of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be possible and practicable, when all of said dwelling houses cannot be personally visited by him on the said first Monday of May and on the first Monday in December, and to make a list in a book prepared for that purpose by the county commissioners, of all the qualified electors that he shall find, upon careful and diligent inquiry, to be bona fide residents of his district, together with the date when such dwelling house was visited by the assessor, entering them in such book in the order in which such dwelling houses are visited; and the qualified electors in each dwelling house being grouped together, and if in a city or town, the names of the qualified electors shall be grouped together by streets, alleys or courts, and the persons so found to be legally qualified electors shall forthwith be assessed; the assessor shall, in all cases, personally ascertain by careful and diligent inquiry of the voter or of some known resident of the election district in which the voter claims the right to vote, upon what ground each person so assessed claims to be a legally qualified voter. (Act 1891, Sec. 1, P. L. 134.)

TO BE KNOWN AS ORIGINAL REGISTRY LIST. CONTENTS.

21. The list thus prepared shall be designated and known as the "Original Registry List." It shall be the duty of the said assessor to enter in said "Original Registry List" the names of the male citizens, twenty-one years of age and upwards, claiming to be qualified voters in the election district of which he is the assessor; and opposite each of said names state whether said citizens is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is, the number of his residence in cities or towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated, and if in a city or town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person at the date of such assessment, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom at the date of his assessment; and if working for another, the name of the employer; and write opposite each of said names the word "voter." (Act 1891, Sec. 1, P. L. 134.)

REGISTRATION OF NATURALIZED PERSONS AND PERSONS VOTING ON AGE.

22. Where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for two consecutive years next preceding, a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention and the name shall be marked "D. I.;" and where the person shall be entitled by existing laws to be naturalized without making a declaration of his intentions to be naturalized, and intends to be naturalized at least one month before the next general election, the name of such person shall be marked "I. N.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being of the age of twenty-one years and under twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered, and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. (Act 1891, Sec. 1, P. L. 134.)

COPY OF LIST TO BE PLACED ON DOOR OF VOTING PLACE. REGISTRATION ON PERSONAL APPLICATION.

23. It shall be the duty of the said assessor to forthwith make a copy of the said original list, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable. It shall be his duty on or prior to the fourth Monday of May and on or prior to the second Monday of December in each year, to place a copy on the door of, or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the original list in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to assess, from time to time, on the personal application of any claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him, noting as in all other cases his occupation, residence, the date of his assessment, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all cases opposite the name the letter "N.," "D." or "I. N.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed, be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention, if such previous declaration is required by the laws of the United States. (Act 1895, Sec. 1, P. L. 75.)

CORRECTION OF LISTS.

24. It shall be the duty of the said assessor to be present at the election house of the said election district, during the two secular days next preceding the day fixed by the 26th section of this Code for returning the list to the county commissioners, from ten ante meridian to three post meridian, and from six post meridian to nine post meridian, of each of said days, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon applications to be made under the provisions of this section, or relating to names upon said list, or that are sought to be placed thereon, or struck therefrom; and it shall be his duty to correct said original list by adding thereto upon personal application the names of persons entitled to vote not already thereon, and by striking therefrom fictitious names, or names of persons who may have died or removed from said district; and in all cases it shall be the duty of the said assessor to enter in his book, opposite the name of each voter, the name or names of the person or persons, together with the residence of the same, who shall furnish information as to the residence and qualifications of each voter who has been assessed, or as to the persons whose names shall be stricken from said original list; and the said original list shall be open for inspection by any qualified elector of the county or ward in which the election district is situated, as well as by the persons claiming to be registered; and the court of common pleas of the proper county, or any law judge thereof at chambers, on the application of any qualified elector of the ward or county under oath, which oath may be made at any time before the day of election, shall call the assessor and the complainant before it or him by citation or rule to show cause, and shall hear the parties and dispose of the subject in a summary manner, as to law and justice shall belong, and shall, if need be, order, the assessor to correct the registry accordingly, and the said court or judge may enforce such order by attachment as in proceedings for contempt. (Act 1895, Sec. 1, P. L. 75.)

ASSESSORS TO SIT AT THEIR RESIDENCE WHERE NO PERMANENT POLLING PLACE.

25. It shall be the duty of the assessor in all voting districts or precincts of this Commonwealth where temporary voting places are or may be established, to be present at his place of residence in said election district or precinct during the two secular days next preceding the day fixed by the 26th section of this Code for returning the list to the county commissioners, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. and from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. of each of said days, to perform all the duties as set forth in the 24th section of this Code. (Act 1893, Sec. 1, P. L. 455.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO MAKE UP LIST OF VOTERS.

26. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-second day before the third Tuesday of February, and on the sixty-second day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the "Original Registry List" thus revised and completed, and the county commissioners shall thereupon proceed to make out a complete list in alphabetical order of all persons so returned as taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district, on or before seven o'clock in the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required. "The Original Registry List," as returned to the county commissioners preceding the November election, shall be returned by the county commissioners to the assessor before the first Monday of December, which shall be used by said assessor to make his original registry list for December as heretofore provided. (Act 1895, Sec. 3, P. L. 78.)

QUALIFICATION OF UNREGISTERED VOTERS.

27. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided, therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of natu-

ralization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native-born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native-born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, (and) he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavit of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be inclosed with the list of voters, tally-list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith, in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age, the same word being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election. Provided, That in case any person is allowed to vote at an election, who is not registered, but makes an affidavit which by reason of the failure to fully observe the requirements of this section is insufficient, in any contest growing out of said election it shall be lawful to correct any mistakes or supply any deficiencies in such affidavit, so as to show that the said person was in fact a qualified voter; but this shall not apply to non-registered voters who make no affidavit, or one which makes no attempt to comply with the law. (Act 1899, Sec. 1, P. L. 254.)

QUALIFICATION OF CHALLENGED VOTER.

28. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage, as is now required by law, shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate, at the election, before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate excepting where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate. (Act 1874, Sec. 11, P. L. 36.)

The provisions of Sections 27 and 28 shall not apply in cities of the first, second and third class in so far as they conflict with the provisions of Sections 29 to 77 of this Code.

D. PERSONAL REGISTRATION IN CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES.

DEFINITIONS.

29. "Commissioners," as used herein, has reference to Registration Commissioners; "oath" includes affirmation, and "swear" includes affirm, wherever used. All references to public officers or municipal authorities, where not otherwise specified, shall be understood to refer to the authorities of the proper county or judicial district. "Party," as used herein, has reference to a political party which, at the last Presidential election, polled two per centum of the vote cast in any city or election district for the Presidential Elector receiving the largest vote therein. "Register" means the book containing, or to contain, the registry list of electors, prepared by the registrars. "General election" means the election held in even numbered years. "Municipal election" means the election held in odd numbered years. (Act 1911, Sec. 1, P. L. 993.)

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS.

30. The Governor of the Commonwealth shall, not later than June 15, in the year 1912, and in every fourth year thereafter, appoint a Board of Registration Commissioners for each of said cities (of the first and second classes), consisting of four duly qualified electors of said city, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same party. The commissioners shall hold office for a term of four years, or until their successors qualify. Any commissioner may be removed for cause, by the Governor. Any vacancy in a Board of Commissioners shall be filled by the Governor, within ten days after the vacancy occurs, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office during the remainder of the term of the commissioner in whose place he was appointed. All appointments shall be so made that at no time shall more than two commissioners belong to the same party. Commissioners in cities of the first class, shall receive a compensation at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; in cities of the second class, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; said compensation shall be paid by the treasurer of the proper county. (Act 1911, Sec. 2, P. L. 994.)

JURISDICTION OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS UPON CONSOLIDATION OF TWO OR MORE CITIES.

30½. In the case of consolidation of two or more cities, under the laws of the Commonwealth, the Boards of Registration Commissioners of said cities, provided for and appointed in accordance with an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for the violations of its provisions," approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, shall remain in office and continue their functions until the expiration of the term for which they were appointed, each Board of Registration Commissioners remaining in charge of the municipal territory for which it was appointed. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 394.)

ORGANIZATION.

31. As soon after their appointment as may be, the commissioners shall organize by selecting a chairman and a secretary, who shall not be members of the same party. The concurrence of three commissioners shall be necessary to any affirmative action, except as may be otherwise provided herein. The commissioners shall keep a record in permanent form, of all their proceedings. Their records shall be open to the public at all reasonable times; and they shall make an annual report to the Governor. They shall have power to administer oaths. (Act 1906, Sec. 4, P. L. 50.)

REGISTRARS.

32. The commissioners shall, not later than August fifteenth of each year, appoint three registrars for each election division, as herein provided. The registrars must be duly qualified electors of the said division, and shall have been residents of the city for a period of two years, and of the ward for one year, immediately preceding their appointment. They must be sober and judicious persons, of good moral character, able to read intelligently and to write legibly. Two of the registrars shall be members of the party polling the highest vote, in excess of two per centum, cast within the election division at the last preceding Presidential election for the Presidential elector receiving the

largest vote therein; and one shall be a member of the party polling the next highest number of votes, in excess of two per centum, cast within the election division at the last preceding Presidential election for the Presidential elector receiving the largest vote therein. The commissioners shall provide at all times a Board of Registrars, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political faith. If, therefore, it appears at any time that, by reason of a change in political affiliations or because of error in the appointment, a Board is not so divided, any ten electors of the ward may file a petition with the commissioners, setting forth the facts, and praying that one or more of the appointments may be revoked, and that other appointments may be made. The commissioners shall grant a public hearing, and, if they find the facts to be as represented, shall give the relief asked for. Two of the said registrars, one of which shall be of the majority party, shall be designated by the commissioners to have charge of the voting check-list, as hereinafter provided. No person who holds, or is a candidate for public office shall act as registrar. (Act 1911, Sec. 3, P. L. 995.)

PETITIONS FOR APPOINTMENT.

33. The names of three qualified persons shall be suggested to the commissioners, by petitions duly filed for each division,—two by the party polling the highest vote, in excess of two per centum, within the division at the last preceding Presidential election, for the Presidential elector receiving the largest vote therein; and one by the party polling the next highest number of votes, in excess of two per centum, within the election division, at the last preceding Presidential election, for the Presidential elector receiving the largest vote therein, by the district division committees, if such exist; and, if not, by the ward executive committees, if such exist; if not, by the city committees. These petitions shall be signed by five electors of the ward, and shall set forth the names, addresses, and occupations, and political affiliations of the persons suggested. Each candidate for registrar shall swear to the truth of the facts set forth in his petition. The petitions shall remain on file, open to public inspection, at least ten days before the person named therein shall be appointed, except in cases where a vacancy occurs in the office of registrar within ten days of a registration day. If no petitions are filed, the commissioners may appoint without regard to party; and, if the persons suggested by petition are unfit, shall have power to appoint others of whom they have knowledge. No appointment shall be made unless the person to be appointed has personally appeared before the commissioners, and has satisfied them of his qualifications; but, in case of a reappointment, it shall not be necessary for the person so reappointed to be summoned. At least one week's notice of the time and place of the examination, for each ward or election division, of those persons who have been suggested by petition, or are under consideration, for appointment as registrars in such ward or election division, shall be published by the commissioners in at least two daily newspapers in the city. Any elector may appear in person, and first being duly sworn, (and) show wherein any person, so under consideration, does not possess the qualifications of a registrar. If the persons nominated are found not to be properly qualified, the commissioners may decline to appoint them; and the division committee, ward executive committee, or city committee shall then suggest other names as aforesaid. (Act 1911, Sec. 3, P. L. 995.)

THREE COMMISSIONERS TO APPROVE APPOINTMENTS.

34. No person shall be appointed a registrar unless the appointment is approved by three commissioners; Provided, That if two commissioners have concurred in approving three persons, successively, to fill one position, and the other two commissioners have concurred in objecting to said persons, the commissioners first referred to may approve three other names; and from these six, all having been suggested by petition, the other two commissioners must select the registrar. (Act 1911, Sec. 3, P. L. 995.)

POWERS OF COMMISSIONERS. COMPENSATION OF REGISTRARS.

35. The commissioners shall have power to summon any person whom they desire to interrogate, and all persons testifying before said commissioners shall be first duly sworn by said commissioners. Any person so appointed a registrar must perform his duties as prescribed by this act, unless excused therefrom by the commissioners, for cause shown. The registrars shall receive a compensation of ten dollars per day, for the time actually spent in registration. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 395.)

REGISTRATION DAYS.

36. The registrars of each division (of cities of the first and second classes) shall meet at the polling-place thereof, in even-numbered years, on the ninth Thursday, seventh Tuesday, and fifth Saturday, preceding the November election, which shall be known at the Fall registration, and on the fifth Wednesday preceding the Spring primary, which shall be known as the Spring registration; and, in odd-numbered years, on the tenth Thursday, ninth Tuesday, and eighth Saturday preceding the November election, which shall be known as the Fall registration; and shall remain in open session from seven ante meridian to ten ante meridian, and from four post meridian to ten post meridian, of each registration day. They shall, on said days, receive personal applications from persons who claim that they are entitled to be registered. They shall have power to administer oaths, shall examine said applicants under oath, and shall record on the register the names of those whom they shall determine to be qualified, as hereinafter provided. Two week's notice of the registration days shall be given by the commissioners, by publication in at least two daily newspapers in the city, and by posting notices at the polling-places. Electors who did not register at Fall registration may register at Spring registration, and the list shall become of no validity at the beginning of the period of Fall registration next succeeding that at which the registers were opened. The old registers shall be preserved by the commissioners for at least two years after the year in which they shall have been in use. (Act 1911, Sec. 4, P. L. 999.)

FORM OF REGISTERS.

37. Every person claiming the right to vote must appear in person before the registrars in the division in which he lives, on one of the days prescribed by law, and answer the questions put to him by them. These answers must be recorded on a single line, in two registers, which shall have the following form. The size and character of the said register shall be determined by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the form thereof shall be furnished by the said Secretary to the respective commissioners. (Act 1911, Sec. 5, P. L. 1,000.)

Surname	Christian Name	Occupation	Present Residence		
			Street Number	Lodger, Lessee or Owner	Room or Floor Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6

Length of Residence		Place of Residence at time of Last Registration				Place of Birth	Naturalization Papers Produced, Yes or No	No. of Affidavit of Naturalization of Father, if Taken	Tax Receipts Produced, Yes or No
In State	In District	State	City	Street and Number					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

No. of Affidavit of loss, if taken. If under 22 years of age write "Age"	Personal Description				Signature at time of Registration or of Voting	
	Color	Approximate Age	Tall, Short or Medium	Approximate Weight		
17	18	19	20	21	22	

If Challenged. No. of Challenge Affidavit	VOTED These columns are for use at election and are not to be filled in by Registrars			
	Fall Primary	November Election	Spring Primary	Special Election
23	24	25	26	27

INSTRUCTIONS.

38. Immediately above the form shall be printed the following instructions: The applicant must be sworn, or affirmed that the information given by him in reference to his right to be registered shall be the truth. Any wilful false statement constitutes perjury, and is punishable as such. (Act 1907, Sec. 3, P. L. 399.)

MANNER OF RECORDING ANSWERS.

39. Every register shall be indexed alphabetically from A to Z. The lines of each page shall be consecutively numbered in both margins, beginning with the number one at each alphabetical division of the register. The answers of the applicants shall be recorded in their presence, in both registers, in the following manner: In the first column shall be entered the surname of the applicant, in the order of his appearance at the polling-place, on the page bearing the index letter of his surname; in the second column shall be entered his Christian name or names; in the third column, his occupation; in the fourth column, the street and number of his residence; in the fifth and sixth columns, whether he is a lodger, lessee, or owner, and, if he is a lodger or is lessee of a portion only of a house, the location or number of the room or floor which he occupies; in the seventh and eighth columns shall be entered the length of his residence in the State and division, respectively; in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth columns, the location of the house from which he last registered, giving State, city, street, and number, respectively, and the year in which he is so registered; in the thirteenth column, the State or territory of the United States, or the foreign country, where he was born; in the fourteenth column, whether, being foreign-born, he produces his naturalization papers; in the fifteenth column, the number of the affidavit of naturalization of his father, if taken; in the sixteenth and seventeenth columns, the manner in which he complies with the law relating to the payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote, whether by the production of his receipt or by making affidavit; if the applicant is less than twenty-two years of age, the word "age" shall be recorded in said column; in the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first columns, his personal description, designating whether white or colored, his approximate age, height, and weight; in the twenty-second column, in the register marked "voting check-list," he shall be required to sign his name, if able to write; if he alleges inability to write, a record of the fact shall be made in the same column; and unless due to some apparent physical infirmity, he shall be required to make affidavit of his inability to write; in the twenty-second column, in the register marked "ballot check-list," he shall, if challenged on election day, be required to sign his name; in the twenty-third column shall be entered the number of the challenge affidavit of every person who is required to take said affidavit; in the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh columns, the election officers shall record, in one register, the obtaining of the ballot, and, in the other, the casting of the vote of the registered elector at the Fall primary, November election, Spring primary, or special election, as hereinafter provided, or as may hereafter be provided by law. (Act 1911, Sec. 5, P. L. 1000.)

PERSONS ENTITLED TO REGISTER.

40. Every person who shall have paid his taxes on or before the last day for registration, and who shall possess all the other qualifications of an elector, as provided in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, or who by continued residence in his election division will obtain such qualifications before the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to be registered; but no person shall be registered unless at least two of the registrars determine that he is so qualified. (Act 1911, Sec. 6, P. L. 1005.)

CHALLENGES.

41. Any person claiming the right to register may be challenged by a registrar, or by any qualified elector of the election district. Any person so challenged shall answer the questions of the challenge affidavit, as herein specified; and after his answers have been recorded, he shall sign, if able to write, and swear to their truth. He shall also make affidavit, at the same time, to the truth of his answers as recorded in the register, if able to read, and which he shall be deemed to have examined or have had the same read to him. The affidavit of all persons so registered shall, at the close of each day of registration, be numbered and filed. The challenge affidavit shall be in the following form:

No. .....

.....Election Division, ...Ward.

City of .....
State of Pennsylvania, } ss:
County of .....

What is your full name? .....
Are you married or single? .....
If married, where does your family reside? .....
.....
If single, where do your parents reside? .....
.....
Where did you actually reside immediately prior to taking up your present residence? .....
.....
Give your residence for last four months, ...
.....
What is the name of your present employer? .....
.....
Where is his place of business? .....
.....
What is the name of your last employer? .....
.....
Where is, or was, his place of business? .....
.....
Have you read the information given by you as recorded in the register? .....

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have read the information recorded opposite my name in the register of the .....Division of the .....Ward, on page ....., and that said information, as well as that recorded in this affidavit, is the truth.

.... subscribed
this .....day of ..... 19.....

(Signature of Applicant.)

....
Registrar.

Registrar's Description of Applicant.

Distinguishing marks, ...
Other peculiarities, ...
Color of hair, ...
.....
.....
.....
.....

Registrars.

The challenged applicant shall produce such further proof as the law requires challenged persons to produce on election day, and it shall be the duty of the registrars to require it before permitting him to be registered. All persons claiming the right to vote by reason of naturalization shall be required to produce the proper naturalization papers, or a certified copy thereof, before they shall be registered, but no such person shall be required to produce his papers a second time in the same district, unless he is challenged; Provided, That any person claiming citizenship by reason of the naturalization of his father, may be registered either by the production of his father's papers or a certified copy thereof, or by making affidavit that his father was naturalized at a time when he, the applicant, was less than twenty-one years of age, and that he is unable to produce his father's papers. Whenever the applicant is rejected, after a portion of the record has been filled in, a line shall be drawn through the record already made, and the registrar shall note on said line the reason for the rejection, and shall add his initials thereto. All affidavits and vouchers shall be executed in duplicate, one being delivered into the custody of each registrar who has charge of the registers. (Act 1907, Sec. 4, P. L. 407.)

REVISION OF REGISTERS. REGISTRATION OF PERSONS REMOVING.

42. On the registration day preceding the Spring primary the registrars shall, in addition to the registration of electors, strike from the list the names of such persons as shall be proven to their satisfaction, by the affidavits of at least two qualified electors of the ward, to have died, or removed, from the division since the last registration. The registrars shall record, on blank forms provided for that purpose, the names and previous places of registration, giving wards and divisions, of all persons registered by them on said day, who give, as such place of previous registration, a place in the same city, and shall forward the same to the commissioners for their information. Thereafter, upon the return of the registers to the office of the commissioners, it shall be their duty to examine the same, and, wherever registered persons have given as their last place of registration another election division in the same city, to strike said name from the register of said district of prior residence, and to note thereon the reason for so removing the name. At any time between the November election and the tenth day prior to the Spring primary, any registered elector who has removed from one election division to another in the same city, two calendar months prior to the Spring primary, may apply at the office of the commissioners and have the registry of his name transferred from the division from which he has removed to the one in which he has taken up his new residence. It shall be the duty of the commissioners, upon satisfactory proof of the elector's identity, to strike his name from the register in the division from which he has removed, to examine him in the regular way as to his qualifications, and, if his answers are satisfactory, to register him in the division to which he has removed. (Act 1911, Sec. 7, P. L. 1005.)

WATCHERS.

43. Parties or bodies of electors, who now are, or hereafter may be, entitled to have watchers at the general election, shall be allowed to appoint not more than three electors of the ward to act as watchers in each place of registry, without expense to the county, on each registration day. No more than one watcher from such party shall be allowed in the registry place at any one time. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name and the party or policy he represents. Watchers shall be entitled to be present during all of the public sessions herein provided for, and shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so. They shall have the power to challenge. (Act 1906, Sec. 11, P. L. 58.)

NUMBER OF PERSONS ALLOWED IN ROOM.

44. No more than six electors, other than the registrars and the watchers herein provided for shall be allowed in the registry-room at any one time. (Act 1906, Sec. 12, P. L. 58.)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRARS.

45. At the end of each day's registration the registrars shall compare the two registers, so kept, and cause any errors in either of them to be corrected, by aid of the entries in the other, so as to make the same agree, where there is any difference between them. All of the registrars shall then sign their initials on the line immediately under the last names registered, under each letter, in both books, together with the date. At the close of both Fall and Spring registrations the registrars shall sign a certificate, the

form of which shall be printed on the last page of the register, setting forth the number of persons registered on each day, and the number of names which have been stricken out, if any. (Act 1911, Sec. 8, P. L. 1007.)

STREET LISTS.

46. The registrar who has not charge of either of the rgeisters shall prepare two "street lists" of all names registered. These lists shall contain the names of the electors and their addresses, in the order in which their residences appear upon the streets of the division. One of said street lists shall be hung outside of the polling-place, and shall remain in that position until the next election. The other shall be returned to the office of the commissioners, and at least one hundred exact copies of it shall be printed in pamphlet form, and shall be ready for distribution at least three weeks before election day. (Act 1911, Sec. 9, P. L. 1007.)

47. One of said street lists shall be hung outside of the polling-place, and shall remain in that position until the next election. The other shall be returned to the office of the commissioners, and at least one hundred exact copies of it shall be printed in pamphlet form and shall be ready for distribution at least three weeks before election day. (Act 1906, Sec. 14, P. L. 58.)

COMPLAINTS TO BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS.

48. If any citizen shall object to the action of the registrars in accepting or rejecting any claim for registration, he may file his petition, duly sworn to by said citizen, with the commissioners, setting forth the ground of his complaint. If the complaint is to the acceptance of a claim, notice to the claimant shall be given by leaving a written or printed notice at his place of residence, as given by him to the registrar and recorded in the register. When such petitions are filed the commissioners shall fix a time and place for hearing them, sufficiently in advance of the election to enable the same to be heard and disposed of prior thereto, and to have a review thereof by the courts. Such hearing shall be public, before the commissioners, and the register of voters may be amended, either by the insertion of a new name or the cancellation of a name already on the register, or otherwise, as the commissioners may order. The commissioners may enforce their orders as herein provided, or may make the amendments themselves or by their clerks. All such applications for correcting the register must be made not later than fifteen days prior to a general or municipal election. (Act 1911, Sec. 10, P. L. 1008.)

APPEALS.

49. The applicant, or any elector who is not satisfied with the decision of the commissioners, may petition the court of common pleas, setting forth the reason why he feels that injustice has been done, and thereupon the said court of common pleas may, in its descretion, allow an appeal to it from the decision of the commissioners. The said court may then fix a day for a public hearing, of which notice shall be served by the petitioner upon the commissioners and upon the person or his attorney who opposed his contention before the commissioners, together with a copy of the petition, at least five days before such public hearing may take place, proof of which must be exhibited to the court. The said court, after such public hearing, may reverse, affirm, or alter the decision of the commissioners. Said petitions for appeals must be filed not later than ten days preceding an election. (Act 1907, Sec. 6, P. L. 411.)

ILLNESS OR ABSENCE ON REGISTRATION DAYS.

50. Any qualified elector who has paid his taxes after the last day of the Fall registration, and on or before the final day for the payment of the same in odd numbered years, may, on the twentieth day preceding the election in odd numbered years, present his petition to the commissioners, setting forth the fact as to the payment of his taxes, and given in detail the information required to be recorded in the register, and praying that his name may be added to the register in the proper division. If the facts are proven to the satisfaction of the commissioners, subject to the same conditions as though the applicant for such registration had presented himself for registration before the board of registrars of his district, they shall order the name of the petitioner to be inserted in the register in the proper place. Any qualified elector who was too ill to appear at the polling-place on all of the registration days preceding such election or primary, or who was unavoidably absent from the city on all of said days, may at any time, up to two weeks before any election, present his petition to the commissioners, setting forth the facts as to his illness or unavoidable absence, and setting forth in detail the information required to be recorded in the register, and praying that his name may be added to the register in the proper division. After this petition shall have remained in the office of the commissioners, open to public inspection, for at least two days, a hearing shall be granted; the petitioner shall personally appear, and if the facts are proven, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, to be as reported, they shall order the name of the petitioner to be inserted on the register in the proper place. This hearing shall be public and any qualified elector shall have the right to challenge and to require proper proof of identity, as in the case of registry before the registrars. If any person is not satisfied with the decision of the commissioners, he may appeal to the court of common pleas, as in other cases. The commissioners shall also have power to investigate, on their own motion, any irregularities in registration, and shall have power to summon witnesses, to examine them under oath, and to require the production of the books and papers of the registrars. The commissioners shall have authority to summon such number of registrars as, in their judgment, may be necessary to assist them in carrying into effect the provisions of this section. Registrars when summoned by the commissioners, under this section, shall be entitled to and receive the same compensation as is received by registrars under the existing law for registration services. (Act 1911, Sec. 10, P. L. 1008.)

CUSTODY OF REGISTERS.

51. The two registrars designated to keep the two registrers shall obtain at the office of the commissioners the blank books, forms, and other supplies prepared for their use, before the first registration day in the fall, and before the Spring registration day, and shall have the same at the polling-place on said days. On registration days, and during the time from one such day to another until the close of the fall registration period, the said registrars shall have the custody and control, and shall be charged with the safekeeping of the registrers in which they have made entries, together with all affidavits, forms, et cetera, which have been taken in duplicate, as hereinbefore provided. During the same periods, the other registrar shall be charged with the safe-keeping of the street-lists which are in course of preparation by him. At the close of the registration, and before twelve o'clock noon on the following day, the two registrars who have been charged with the keeping of the registers shall deliver the same, together with one street-list, all affidavits, vouchers, unused forms, et cetera, to the registration commissioners at such place as may be designated by them. The said papers and books shall remain on file at a place designated by the commissioners, open to public inspection, under proper regulations for their safe-keeping, subject, however, to the further provisions of this act. The registration commissioners shall have power to appoint a recorder, and fix his compensation, at a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; a clerk, who shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a stenographer, who shall act as clerk, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; a custodian, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; a messenger, who shall receive a salary of eight hundred and forty dollars per annum; and not more than fifteen clerks, for such time as may be necessary, at a compensation not exceeding three dollars per diem, for the time actually employed; and an attorney, whose compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum. All petitions provided for by this act shall be sworn to by at least one of the petitioners, and the recorder shall have power to administer such oaths. (Act 1911, Sec. 11, P. L. 1011.)

DUTIES OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

52. The county commissioners of each county, upon proper vouchers, shall provide for the payment of the commissioners, counsel, registrars, and other officers or clerks

provided by this act. They shall furnish proper rooms for the accommodation of the commissioners and their records. They shall also, at the direction of the commissioners, prepare and have printed, at the expense of the county, all the registers, street-lists, affidavits, blanks, blank books, and stationery required by the provisions of this act, or which, in the judgment of the commissioners, are reasonably necessary to carry out its provisions, and shall provide for their proper distribution to the commissioners and their registrars. It shall also be their duty to see that the polling-places are open and in proper order for the use of the registrars. They shall also deliver the two registers to the election officers, in the manner in which they are or may be required to deliver other election materials for use on election day. (Act 1907, Sec. 7, P. L. 414.)

RIGHT TO VOTE.

53. Any person whose name is on the register shall be entitled to vote at any general, special, primary, or municipal election, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the election officers that he has become disqualified since registration. Provided, That if a special election shall intervene between registration day and the next general or municipal election, the presence of the name of an elector on the list shall only be prima facie evidence of his right to vote. If his name is not registered he shall not be entitled to vote at any election. Before receiving his ballot every voter shall satisfy the election officers of his identity, and, if challenged, by signing his name in the place provided for that purpose, if able to do so, and by the production of such other evidence as is or may be required by law. (Act 1907, Sec. 8, P. L. 416.)

BALLOT AND VOTING CHECK LISTS.

54. The two registers shall be used at elections, by the election officers, in the place of the ballot check-list and the voting check-list. One of the said registers shall be marked "Ballot check-list" and the other shall be marked "Voting check-list." After the polls are closed the names checked as having voted, in the said two registers, shall be immediately counted, and the result announced before the ballot-box is opened. The two registers shall be immediately sealed in an envelope, and shall be returned to the custody of the commissioners when the ballot-box and other election returns are delivered to the proper officers. (Act 1907, Sec. 8, P. L. 416.)

E. PERSONAL REGISTRATION IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS.

55. The county commissioners of each county in which is located cities or a city of the third class shall, not later than June fifteenth, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and every fourth year thereafter, appoint two registrars for each election precinct or ward, to serve for a term of four years, and until their successors are duly qualified. The said registrars must be duly qualified electors of the precinct or ward for which they are appointed, and must have been residents of the city in which said precinct or ward is situated for a period of two years before their said appointment, and of the precinct or ward for one year immediately preceding the same. They must be sober and judicious persons, of good moral character, able to read intelligently and to write legibly. One of the said registrars shall be a member of the party polling the highest vote, in excess of two per centum, within the election precinct or ward at the last preceding Presidential election for Presidential elector, and the other shall be a member of the party polling the next highest number of votes in excess of two per centum, cast within the election precinct or ward at the last preceding Presidential election for Presidential elector. It is the intent of this act that at all times the Board of Registrars shall be, as nearly as may be, evenly divided in political faith, and, therefore, if if it appears that at any time, by reason of a change in political affiliations or because of error in the appointment, the Board is not so evenly divided, any ten electors of the district may file a petition with the county commissioners, setting forth the facts and praying that the changed or erroneous appointments may be revoked and another appointment made instead. The county commissioners shall grant a public hearing, and, if they find the facts to be as represented, they shall give the relief asked for; but no registrar shall be revoked merely because his party, at an election following his appointment, has polled a less number of voters in the district than some other party. No person who holds or is a candidate for a public office shall act as registrar. (Act 1911, Sec. 1, P. L. 1014.)

REMOVAL.

56. The county commissioners shall also be empowered to remove any of the said registrars for misconduct or malfeasance in office. (Act 1906, Sec. 1, P. L. 63.)

PETITIONS FOR APPOINTMENT.

57. The names of two suitable persons to be registrars shall be suggested to the county commissioners, by petitions duly filed for each precinct or ward, by the party representatives of the two leading parties of the precinct or ward. The petitions shall be signed by five electors of the district, and shall set forth the names, addresses, occupations, and political affiliations of the persons suggested. The signers of the petitions shall swear to the truth of the facts set forth therein. The petition shall remain on file, open to the public inspection, at least ten days before the persons named therein shall be appointed, except in cases where a vacancy occurs in the office of registrar within ten days of a registration day, when the appointment can be made without such delay. If no petitions are filed, the county commissioners may appoint without regard to party. No appointment shall be made unless the person who desires to be appointed personally appears before the county commissioners and satisfies them of his qualifications. In case of reappointment, however, it shall not be necessary for him to appear before them. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 251.)

HEARING.

58. At least one week's notice of the time and place of the examination of the sugested registrars shall be given by the county commissioners, in the daily press; and any elector may appear, either in person or by counsel, and object to the qualification of any applicant. If the persons nominated are found not to be properly qualified, the county commissioners may decline to appoint them; and the party authorities of the precinct or ward may then suggest another name, or other names, for the said place or places. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 251.)

COMPENSATION.

59. The registrars shall receive a compensation of five dollars a day, for the time actually spent in the work of registration. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 251.)

REGISTRATION DAYS.

60. The registrars of each precinct or ward (in cities of the third class) shall meet at the polling-place thereof, in even-numbered years, on the ninth Thursday, seventh Tuesday, and fifth Saturday preceding the November election, which shall be known as the Fall registration, and on the third Wednesday preceding the Spring primary, which shall be known as the Spring registration; and in odd-numbered years, on the tenth Thursday, ninth Tuesday, and eighth Saturday preceding the November election, which shall be known as the Fall registration; and shall remain in open session from eight ante meridian to one post meridian, two to six post meridian, and from seven post meridian to ten post meridian, of each registration day. They shall on said days receive personal applications from persons who claim that they are entitled to be registered as voters. They shall have power to administer oaths, shall examine said applicants under oath, and shall record on the registers the names of such persons as are qualified to vote as herein provided. Two week's notice of the registration days shall be given, by the registrars posting notices at the polling-places. Electors who did not register at Fall registration may register at Spring registration, and the list shall become of no validity at the beginning of the period of Fall registration next succeeding that at which the registers were opened. The old registers shall be preserved by the county commissioners for at least two years after the year in which they shall have been in use. (Act 1911, Sec. 2, P. L. 1016.)

ILLNESS OR ABSENCE ON REGISTRATION DAYS.

61. Every person claiming the right to vote must appear in person before the registrars, in the precinct or ward in which he lives, on one of the days prescribed by law, prior to every November election; and if he has, subsequently to the said November election, moved into another precinct or ward, he must appear in person before the registrars, in the district to which he has thus removed, in order to enable him to vote at the ensuing Spring primary; unless, in either case, he is prevented by sickness or necessary absence from the city from appearing before the said registrars to be registered in person. In either of these cases, it shall be his right, at any time, to present his petition to the county commissioners; and in case they shall refuse to order his name placed on the registration list, the said petitioner may appeal to the court of common pleas of the district in which he resides, if the said court is in session, or, if not in session, to any judge thereof; whereupon the said court shall grant a rule upon the said county commissioners to show cause why the name of the said person should be placed upon the register; and the said court, or judge thereof, shall fix a day certain for the return of the said rule, at which time the parties can be heard; and upon the return of the said rule, upon a hearing duly had, if the said court or judge shall be satisfied that the facts set forth in the petition are true, and that the applicant was prevented by sickness or necessary absence from the city from appearing in person before the registrars and being registered, and is qualified to vote, the rule may be made absolute; and the registrars shall be directed to place the name of such person or persons upon the registers. (Act 1911, Sec. 3, P. L. 1017.)

FORM OF REGISTERS.

62. Every person appearing before the registrars, after being sworn, shall answer the questions put to him by them. These answers must be recorded on a single line, in two registers, which shall have the following form. The size and character of the registers shall be determined by the county commissioners.

Surname	Christian Name	Occupation	Present Residence		
			Street Number	Lodger, Lessee or Owner	Room or Floor Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6

Length of Residence		Place of Residence at time of Last Registration				Place of Birth	Naturalization Papers Produced, Yes or No	No. of Affidavit of Naturalization of Father, if Taken	Tax Receipts Produced, Yes or No
In State	In District	State	City	Street and Number	Year.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

	No. of Affidavit of loss, if taken. If under 22 years of age write "Age"	Personal Description				
		Color	Approximate Age	Tall, Short or Medium	Approximate Weight	
	17	18	19	20	21	

	If Challenged, No. of Challenge Affidavit	VOTED These columns are for use at election and are not to be filled in by Registrars			
		Fall Primary	November Election	Spring Primary	Special Election
	22	23	24	25	26

INSTRUCTIONS.

63. Immediately above the form shall be printed the following instructions: The applicant must be sworn or affirmed that the information given by him in reference to his right to be registered shall be the truth. Any wilful false statement constitutes perjury, and is punishable as such. (Act 1906, Sec. 4, P. L. 65.)

MANNER OF RECORDING ANSWERS.

64. Every register shall be indexed alphabetically from A to Z. The lines of each page shall be consecutively numbered in both margins, beginning with the number one at each alphabetical division of the register. The answers of the applicants shall be recorded in their presence, in both registers, in the following manner: In the first column shall be entered the surname of the applicant, in the order of his apperance at the polling-place, on the page bearing the index letter of his surname; in the second column shall be entered his Christian name or names; in the third column his occupation; in the fourth column, the street and number of his residence; in the fifth or sixth columns, whether he is a lodger, lessee or owner, and, if he is a lodger, or lessee of a portion only of a house, the location or number of the room or floor which he occupies; in the seventh and eighth codunms shall be entered the length of his residence in the State and district, respectively; in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth columns, the location of the house from which he last registered, giving State, city, street, and number, respectively, and the

year in which he so registered; in the thirteenth column, the State or territory of the United States, or the foreign country, where he was born; in the fourteenth column, whether, being foreign-born, he produces his naturalization papers; in the fifteenth column, the number of the affidavit of naturalization of his father, if taken; in the sixteenth and seventeenth columns, the manner in which he complies with the law relating to the payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote, whether by the production of his receipt or by making affidavit of payment of tax, if receipt is not produced; if the applicant is less than twenty-two years of age, the word "age" shall be recorded in said column; in the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first columns, his personal description, designating whether white or colored, his approximate age, height, and weight; in the twenty-second column shall be entered the number of the challenge affidavit of every person who is required to take said affidavit; in the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth columns the election officers shall record, in one register, the obtaining of ballot, and, in the other, the casting of the vote of the registered elector at the Fall primary, November election, Spring primary, or special election, as hereinafter provided, or as may hereafter be provided by law. (Act 1911, Sec. 3, P. L. 1017.)

PERSONS ENTITLED TO REGISTER.

65. Every person who shall have paid his taxes on or before the last day of registration, and who shall possess all the other qualifications of an elector as provided in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, or who by continued residence in his election district will obtain such qualifications before the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to be registered. Any qualified elector who has paid his taxes after the last day of the Fall registration, and on or before the final day for the payment of the same, in odd-numbered years, may, on the twentieth day preceding the election in odd-numbered years, present his petition to the county commissioners, setting forth the fact as to the payment of his taxes and giving in detail the information required to be recorded in the register, and praying that his name may be added to the register in the proper division. If the facts are proven to the satisfaction of the commissioners, subject to the same conditions as though the applicant for such registration had presented himself for registration before the board of registrars of his district, they shall order the name of the petitioner to be inserted in the register in the proper place. (Act 1911, Sec. 4, P. L. 1022.)

CHALLENGE.

66. Any person claiming the right to register may be challenged by a registrar or by any elector of the precinct or ward. Any person so challenged shall answer the questions of the challenge affidavit, as herein specified; and after his answers have been recorded, he shall sign and swear, or affirm, to their truth. He shall also make affidavit, at the same time, of the truth of his answers as recorded in the registers, and which he shall be deemed to have examined or had read to him. The affidavits of all persons so registered shall, at the close of each day of registration, be numbered and filed. The challenge affidavit shall be in the following form.

Number .....

.....Election precinct, ...Ward.

City of .....
State of Pennsylvania, } ss:
County of .....

What is your full name? .....
Are you married or single? .....
If married, where does your family reside? .....
If single, where do your parents reside? .....
Where did you actually reside immediately prior to taking up your present residence? .....
Give your residence for the last four months? .....
What is the name of your present employer? .....
Where is his place of business? .....
What is the name of your last employer? .....
Where is, or was, his place of business? .....
Have you read, or had read to you, the information given by you as recorded in the register? .....

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have read, or had read to me, the information recorded opposite my name in the register of the .....precinct of the .....ward, on page ....., and that said information, as well as that recorded in this affidavit, is the truth.

.....and subscribed,
this ..... day of .....190..
(Signature of applicant).

....
Registrar.

Registrars' Description of Applicant.

Distinguishing marks, ...
Other peculiarities, ...
Color of hair, ...
.....
.....
.....
.....
Registrars.

67. The challenged applicant shall produce such further proof as the law requires challenged persons to porduce on election day, and it shall be the duty of the registrars to require it before permitting him to be registered. All persons claiming the right to vote by reason of naturalization shall be required to produce the proper naturalization papers, or a certified copy thereof, before they shall be registered; but no such person shall be required to produce his papers a second time in the same precinct or ward, unless he is challenged. Whenever the applicant is rejected, after a portion of the record has been filled in, a line shall be drawn through the record already made, and the registrars shall note on said line the reason for the rejection, and shall add their initials thereto. (Act 1906, Sec. 6, P. L. 69.)

REVISION OF REGISTERS.

68. On the registration day preceding the Spring primary the registrars shall, in addition to the registration of electors, strike from the list the names of such persons as shall be proven, to their satisfaction, by the affidavits of at least two qualified electors of the precinct or ward, to have died, or removed from the district, since the last registration. The registrars shall record on blank forms provided for that purpose the names and previous places of registration, giving wards and precincts, of all persons registered by them on said day, who give as such place of previous registration a place in the same city, and shall froward the same to the commissioners for their information. Thereafter, upon the return of the registers to the office of the commissioners, it shall be their duty to examine the same, and, wherever registered persons have given as their last place of registration another election district in the same city, to strike said name from the register of said district of prior residence, and to note thereon the reason for so removing the name. Any registered elector who has removed, between the November election and the Spring primary, from one election district to another in the same city, two calendar months prior to the Spring primary, and who failed to apply to have his name transferred on the register on the registration day prior to the Spring primary, in the district to which he has removed, may apply on the eleventh or tenth day prior to the Spring primary, at the office of the county commissioners, and have the registry of his name transferred from the district from which he has removed to the one in which he has taken up his new residence. It shall be the duty of the commissioners, upon satisfactory proof of the elector's identity, to strike his name from the register in the district from which he has removed, to examine him in the regular way as to his qualifications, and, if his answers are satisfactory, to register him in the district to which he has removed. (Act 1911, Sec. 5, P. L. 1023.)

WATCHERS.

69. Parties or bodies of electors, who are now, or hereafter may be, entitled to have watchers at the general election, shall be allowed to appoint not more than three electors of the precinct or ward to act as watchers in each place of registry, without expense to the county, on each registration day. No more than one watcher from such party shall be allowed in the registry place at any one time. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name and the party or policy he represents. Watchers shall be entitled to be present during all of the public sessions herein provided for, and shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so. They shall have the power to challenge. (Act 1906, Sec. 8, P. L. 70.)

NUMBER OF PERSONS ALLOWED IN ROOM.

70. No more than six electors, other than the registrars and the watchers herein provided for, shall be allowed in the registry-room at any one time. (Act 1906, Sec. 9, P. L. 70.)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRARS.

71. At the end of each day's registration, the registrars shall compare the two registers, so kept, and cause any errors in either of them to be corrected by aid of the entries in the other, so as to make the same agree, where there is any difference between them. The registrars shall then sign their initials, on the line immediately under the last name registered, under each letter, in both books, together with the date. At the close of both Fall and Spring registrations, the registrars shall sign a certificate, the form of which shall be printed on the last page of the register, setting forth the number of persons registred on each day, and the number of names which have been stricken out, if any. (Act 1911, Sec. 6, P. L. 1024.)

COMPLAINTS TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

72. If any citizen shall object to the action of the registrars in accepting or rejecting any claim for registration, he may file his petition with the county commissioners, setting forth the ground of his complaint, within ten days. If the complaint is to the acceptance of a claim, notice to the claimant shall be given by leaving a written or printed notice at his place of residence, as given by him to the registrars and recorded on the registers. When such petitions are filed the county commissioners shall fix a time and place for hearing them, sufficiently in advance of the election to enable the same to be heard and disposed of prior thereto, and to have a review thereof by the courts. Such hearing shall be public, before the county commissioners, and the registers of voters may be amended, either by the insertion of a new name or the cancellation of a name already on the registers, or otherwise, as the county commissioners may order. The county commissioners may enforce their orders as herein provided, or may make the amendments themselves or by their clerks. All such applications for correcting the registers must be made not later than ten days prior to an election. (Act 1906, Sec. 11, P. L. 71.)

APPEALS.

73. The applicant, or any elector who is not satisfied with the decision of the county commissioners, may petition the court of common pleas, setting forth the reasons why he feels that injustice has been done, and thereupon the said court of common pleas may, in its descretion, allow an appeal to it from the decision of the county commissioners. And the said court, after a public hearing, may reverse, affirm, or alter the decision of the county commissioners. Said appeals must be made not later than five days preceding an election. (Act 1906, Sec. 11, P. L. 71.)

CUSTODY OF REGISTERS.

74. The registrars shall obtain, at the office of the county commissioners, the blank books, forms and other supplies prepared for their use, before the first Fall registration day, and shall have the same at the polling-place on the said day. On registration days, and during the time from one day to another, until the close of the registration period, the said registrars shall have the custody and control and shall be charged with the safe-keeping of the registers in which they have made entries, together with all affidavits, forms, and so forth, which have been taken in duplicate, as hereinbefore provided. At the close of the registration, and before twelve o'clock noon of the following day, the registrars shall deliver the registers, together with all affidavits, vouchers, unused forms, and so forth, to the office of the county commissioners; and the said papers shall remain there on file, open to public inspection, under proper regulations for their safe-keeping; subject, however, to further provisions of this act. On Monday or Tuesday prior to the third Wednesday preceding the Spring primary, the said registrars shall obtain from said office, each, the register kept by him, together with a sufficient number of blank forms and other supplies, and shall have the same at the polling-place, for use on said registration day; and, as before, shall be charged with the safe-keeping and return of said records before noon of the day following the registration day. (Act 1911, Sec. 7, P. L. 1025.)

DUTIES OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

75. The county commissioners of each county, upon proper vouchers, shall provide for the payment of the registrars provided by this act. They shall furnish proper rooms for the accommodation of themselves and their records. They shall also prepare and have printed, at the expense of the county, all the registers, affidavits, blanks, blank books, and stationery required by the provisions of this act, or which are reasonably necessary to carry out its provisions, and shall provide for their proper distribution to the registrars. It shall also be their duty to see that the polling-places are open and in proper order for the use of the registrars. They shall also deliver the two registers to the election officers, in the manner in which they are or may be required to deliver other materials for use on election day. (Act 1907, Sec. 4, P. L. 254.)

RIGHT TO VOTE.

76. Any person whose name is on the register shall be entitled to vote at any general, special, municipal, or primary election, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the election officers, that he is no longer a resident of the election district in which he is registered: Provided, That if a special election shall intervene between registration day and the next general or municipal election, the presence of the name of an elector on the list shall only be prima facie evidence of his right to vote. If his name is not registered he shall not be entitled to vote at any election. Before receiving his ballot every voter shall satisfy the election officers of his identity, and, if challenged, by signing his name in the place provided for that purpose, if able to do so, and by the production of such other evidence as is or may be required by law. (Act 1907, Sec. 5, P. L. 256.)

BALLOT AND VOTING CHECK LISTS.

77. The two registers shall be used at elections by the election officers, in the place of the ballot check-list and the voting check-list. One of the said registers shall be marked "ballot check-list," and the other shall be marked "voting check-list." After the polls are closed the names checked as having voted, in the said two registers, shall be immediately counted, and the result announced before the ballot-box is opened. The two registers shall then be immediately sealed up in an envelope, and shall be returned to the custody of the county commissioners when the ballot-box and other election returns are delivered to the proper officers. (Act 1906, Sec. 13, P. L. 72.)

II. METHODS OF NOMINATION.

A. UNIFORM PRIMARIES.

DATE OF PRIMARY. SCOPE OF ACT.

78. One primary shall be held each year, in every election district of this Commonwealth in which nominations are to be made or delegates or party officers elected as herein provided. The said primaries shall be held on the last Saturday of September in all odd-numbered years, and on the second Saturday of April in all even-numbered years. The

primary held on the last Saturday of September shall be known as the Fall primary, and the primary held on the second Saturday of April shall be known as the Spring primary. Delegates to State and National conventions, except delegates-at-large to National conventions, which shall be elected by the State convention, shall be elected at the Spring primary, throughout the Commonwealth, by any party or body of electors one of whose candidates, at either the general or municipal election preceding polled two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the State for any candidate at the last general election. Candidates for all offices to be filled at the general election, with the exception of those nominated by National or State conventions, shall be nominated at the Spring primary. Candidates for all offices to be filled at the municipal election shall be nominated at the Fall primary, and such party officers as are provided for by the rules of the several political parties, to be elected by vote of the party electors, shall be elected at the Spring primary, by any political party or body of electors one of whose candidates, at either the general or municipal election preceding such primary, polled two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the political district, in which nominations are to be made or candidates elected, for any candidate at the last general election. (Act 1911, Sec. 1, P. L. 43.)

PROVISIONS MANDATORY. EXCEPTIONS.

79. No delegates to State or National conventions, or officers of parties, shall be elected, or candidates for the public offices herein specified be nominated, in any other manner than as set forth in Sections 78 to 115 of this Code; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the nomination of candidates for borough or township offices, or other offices not herein specified enumerated, in the manner provided by Section 116 of this Code; or any association of electors, not constituting a party, from nominating candidates by nomination papers, as is provided by existing laws. (Act 1906, Sec. 2, P. L. 36.)

80. This act shall not apply to the nomination of candidates for Presidential electors, or to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at special elections to fill vacancies; but it shall not be construed to prevent the nomination of Presidential electors at primaries, if the rules of the respective parties so provide. (Act 1906, Sec. 2, P. L. 36.)

SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH TO FURNISH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS LIST OF OFFICES TO BE VOTED FOR.

81. On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the primary, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall send to the county commissioners in each county a written notice, setting forth the number of Congressmen and officers of the Commonwealth, not nominated by State conventions, to be elected or voted for therein at the next succeeding general election. (Act 1906, Sec. 3, P. L. 37.)

CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMITTEE TO FURNISH LIST OF DELEGATES TO BE ELECTED.

82. On or before the same date, in even-numbered years, the chairman of the State committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners a written notice, setting forth the number of delegates to be elected in such county to the State and National conventions of such party. (Act 1911, Sec. 2, P. L. 45.)

CHAIRMAN OF COUNTY COMMITTEE TO FURNISH LIST OF PARTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

83. On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the Spring primary, the chairman of the county committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners of such county a written notice, setting forth the names of all party offices to be filled by election at the ensuing primary. On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the Fall primary, the chairman of the county committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners of such county a written notice, setting forth the names of all county and city offices to be filled by the election at the ensuing primary. (Act 1911, Sec. 2, P. L. 45.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO PUBLISH LISTS.

84. Upon receipt of such notices, and beginning within one week thereafter, such county commissioners shall publish the number of delegates to be elected to the State and National conventions of each party, together with the names of all offices for which nominations are to be made or candidates for the party offices to be elected, within the county, at the ensuing primary, at least once each week for three successive weeks, in two newspapers of general circulation published within the county, wherever such course is possible. Such newspapers, so far as practicable, shall be representative of different political parties. (Act 1906, Sec. 3, P. L. 37.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO PREPARE BALLOTS.

85. Official primary ballots for each party shall be prepared by the county commissioners. These ballots shall be printed on white paper of uniform quality, and shall be uniform in size, style of printing and general appearance. (Act 1906, Sec. 4, P. L. 37.)

FORM OF BALLOT.

86. The ballot for each party shall be in the following form:

..... PRIMARY BALLOT.
(Name of Party.)

.....District, ... Ward, City of .....
County of .....State of Pennsylvania.
Primary held on the.....day of .....190.....

Make a cross (X) in the square to the right of each candidate for whom you wish to vote. If you desire to vote for a person whose name is not on the ballot, write or paste his name in the blank space provided for that purpose.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.
(Vote for .....)

John Doe (Favors Thomas Smith for Governor) ..... ☐
Richard Roe ..... ☐
John Stiles (Favors Henry Jones for Governor) ..... ☐

MEMBER OF CONGRESS,.....DISTRICT.
(Vote for one.)

John Doe, ... ☐
Richard Roe, ... ☐
John Stiles, ... ☐

STATE SENATOR,.....DISTRICT.
(Vote for one.)

John Doe, ... ☐
Richard Roe, ... ☐
John Stiles, ... ☐

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
(Vote for one.)

John Doe, ... ☐
Richard Roe, ... ☐
John Stiles, ... ☐

PARTY COMMITTEEMEN.
(Vote for .....)

John Doe, ... ☐
Richard Roe, ... ☐
John Stiles, ... ☐

[And on the back of such ballot shall also be printed in prominent type the name of the party.] (Act 1906, Sec. 4, P. L. 37.)

ARRANGEMENT OF NAMES.

87. The ballot shall vary in form only as the names of offices or candidates may require. The names of the candidates shall appear in alphabetical order under the respective offices. The voter may designate his choice, as is indicated by the instructions shown on the form of ballot above set forth. (Act 1906, Sec. 4, P. L. 37.)

DELEGATES MAY INDICATE CANDIDATES THEY WILL SUPPORT IN CONVENTION.

88. Each candidate for delegate shall have the right, by filing a request with the county commissioners, to have printed at the right of his name upon the official ballot, in the space provided for that purpose, the name of the candidate whom he will support in the convention. (Act 1906, Sec. 4, P. L. 37.)

PETITION TO PLACE NAME ON BALLOT.

89. The names of candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot of a designated party, upon the filing of petitions, signed by qualified electors of the political district division within which the nomination or election is to be made, setting forth that the signers thereof are members of the party designated. (Act 1906, Sec. 5, P. L. 39.)

FILING.

90. The said petitions, in the case of candidates for Congress or for State offices, shall be filed, at least four weeks prior to the primary, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and in all other cases shall be filed, at least three weeks prior to the primary, with the county commissioners of the respective counties. (Act 1906, Sec. 5, P. L. 39.)

NUMBER OF SIGNERS.

91. The number of signers shall be as follows:

1. Candidates for nomination for Members of Congress, Judges of the various court, and State Senator, two hundred qualified electors.

2. Candidates for nomination for Members of the State House of Representatives, and for offices to be voted for by the entire county, fifty qualified electors.

3. Candidates for nomination for all other offices, for delegates to State and National conventions, and for party offices, ten qualified electors. (Act 1906, Sec. 5, P. L. 39.)

SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH TO FORWARD LIST OF CANDIDATES TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

92. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, immediately after the filing of the said petitions with him, shall forward to the county commissioners of each county a correct list of the candidates of each party for the various offices, as contained in such petitions. (Act 1906, Sec. 6, P. L. 39.)

FORMS OF BALLOT TO BE ON FILE.

93. The county commissioners shall have on file in their office, at least one week preceding the primary, open to public inspection, forms of the ballots with the names printed thereon, which shall be used in each election district within such county. (Act 1906, Sec. 6, P. L. 39.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO PREPARE BALLOTS.

94. The county commissioners shall prepare, and furnish to the election officers for use at the primaries, as many official ballots of each party as are equal to double the total number of votes cast for any candidate of said party, within the election district, at the last general election: Provided, That the county commissioners shall furnish such additional number of ballots, in any election district, as may be requested in writing by the chairman of the county committee of any party; such requests must be filed with the county commissioners two weeks before the primary. (Act 1906, Sec. 7, P. L. 39.)

SAMPLE BALLOTS.

95. The county commissioners shall also furnish one-fourth as many specimen ballots as the whole number of official ballots, to be printed on colored paper, and to be of the same size and form as the official ballot, for the use of the electors at the polls. (Act 1906, Sec. 7, P. L. 39.)

DELIVERY OF BALLOTS.

96. The official ballots shall be bound, in books of one hundred each, in the same manner as ballots at elections; and shall be delivered to the officers of election in the same manner as ballots are or hereafter may be required by law to be delivered to officers of election, for use at elections. (Act 1906, Sec. 7, P. L. 39.)

BALLOT BOXES, SUPPLIES, ETC.

97. The county commissioners shall prepare, and furnish to the election officers, at the primaries, such ballot-boxes, properly numbered for each election district, lists of voters, forms, blanks, return sheets, blank books and other supplies as they are, or hereafter may be, required to furnish, by law, to said officers for use at elections, and shall deliver them in the same manner as at elections. The said supplies shall have printed upon them appropriate instructions, and shall be in appropriate form for use at the primaries. They shall also provide for the opening of the polling-places, for the compensation of the owners thereof, shall see that they are in proper order, and provided with voting-booths, as at elections. (Act 1906, Sec. 7, P. L. 39.)

ELECTION OFFICERS.

98. The primaries shall be conducted by the regular elections boards, duly elected under existing laws, who shall receive one-half the compensation for their services that they receive at elections. Inspectors of elections shall have the right to appoint clerks to assist them, as at elections, who shall receive one-half the compensation that clerks receive for such services at elections. Vacancies on election boards shall be filled in the manner now provided by law. Before entering upon their duties the election officers and clerks shall be sworn, as is now required by law. (Act 1906, Sec. 8, P. L. 40.)

POLLING HOURS. LIQUOR SELLING.

99. The polls shall be open between the hours of two post meridian and eight post meridian: Provided, That all persons licensed to sell liquors, either at wholesale or retail, or as bottlers, shall be compelled to keep their places of business closed, on said days for holding said primary elections, only between the hours of one o'clock post meridian and nine o'clock post meridian. (Act 1906, Sec. 8, P. L. 40.)

CONDUCT OF PRIMARY. ASSISTANCE.

100. Primaries shall be conducted in conformity with the laws governing the conduct of general elections, in so far as the same are not modified by the provisions of this act or are not inconsistent with its terms: But, provided, That no elector shall be permitted to receive any assistance in marking his ballot, unless he shall first make an affidavit that he cannot read the names on the ballot, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot. (Act 1906, Sec. 8, P. L. 40.)

EXPENSE OF PRIMARY.

101. The county commissioners shall keep an accurate account of the entire expense of holding such primaries, including the preparation and delivery of supplies, voting materials, et cetera, and the total amount shall be paid, in the first instance, by the county treasurer, upon the order of the county commissioners. As soon as convenient thereafter, the county commissioners shall prepare an itemized statement of the amount so paid, verified by oath, and send the same, accompanied by the receipted vouchers, to the Auditor General, who, if he finds the same correct, shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer, for the proper county, for the amount so approved, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated. (Act 1906, Sec. 9, P. L. 41.)

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

102. The qualifications of electors entitled to vote at a primary shall be the same as the qualifications of electors entitled to vote at elections, within the election district where the primary is held. Each elector shall prove his

qualifications and his identity in the same manner in which electors in the election district in which he offers to vote are, or hereafter may be, required by law to prove their qualifications or identity, on election day. (Act 1906, Sec. 10, P. L. 41.)

CHALLENGE.

103. Each elector shall have the right to receive the ballot of the party for which he asks: Provided, That if he is challenged, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that, at the last preceding election at which he voted, he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party for whose ballot he asks. (Act 1911, Sec. 3, P. L. 46.)

104. Upon executing such affidavit the voter shall be entitled to receive the ballot for which he has called, and to cast his vote according to law. (Act 1906, Sec. 10, P. L. 41.)

CUSTODY OF BALLOT BOXES, ETC.

105. The ballot-boxes, lists of voters (a copy of which shall be posted outside of the polling-place), and other records shall be delivered into the custody of the officers who now are, or hereafter may be, required by law to keep similar records of election. (Act 1906, Sec. 11, P. L. 41.)

CANVASSING THE VOTE.

106. Upon the closing of the polls at such primary election, the election officers shall forthwith proceed to open the ballot-boxes and take therefrom the ballots, and first count the number cast for each party, and make a record thereof; and then count the vote cast for the different persons named upon said party ballots; and, when said count is finally completed, they shall certify, in due and proper form, to the number of votes cast for each person upon the respective party tickets. They shall then replace the ballots, counted and canvassed, in the boxes, and lock the same. They shall then place the returns of votes and the register of voters, aforesaid, for each party, in separate envelopes, and seal the same; which said envelopes shall, on or before noon of the Tuesday following, be deposited by the judge of election in person, or by registered mail, with the county commissioners, who shall on the succeeding day, at noon, publicly commence the computation and canvassing of the returns, and continue the same from day to day until completed; and for that purpose to have the right to petition the court of common pleas for the use of its processes to enforce the provisions of this act in relation to the returns of the election officers. (Act 1906, Sec. 11, P. L. 41.)

RECOUNT.

107. Upon the sworn petition of five qualified electors of any election precinct, division, or district that any specific act of fraud, which, upon information which they consider reliable, they believe has been committed in any election precinct, division, or district of the county, the court of common pleas of said county shall order the county commissioners to open the ballot-box of such election precinct, division, or district, and recount the votes; such recount to be conducted in such manner and under such conditions as the court shall prescribe. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the county commissioners, relative to the counting of the votes, may appeal therefrom to the court of common pleas of the proper county, whose duty it shall be to hear said appeal, and to make such decree as right and justice shall require: Provided, however, That in case of a contest of delegates to a State convention, such contests shall be determined by the State convention, according to the rules of their respective parties. Contests of primaries shall be originated and conducted as in the case of elections. (Act 1911, Sec. 4, P. L. 47.)

CERTIFICATE OF PERSONS NOMINATED.

108. The county commissioners shall make the proper certification of returns of votes cast for the candidates for nomination for members of Congress or for State offices to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall tabulate the same, and shall certify to the county commissioners the result of the computation of the vote for such offices, at least twenty days prior to the election. (Act 1911, Sec. 4, P. L. 47.)

CANDIDATES NOMINATED BY CONVENTION.

109. Candidates for offices of the Commonwealth, to be voted for by electors of the State-at-large, shall be nominated by the State conventions, for which delegates are elected in accordance with the terms of this act. The delegates who receive a plurality of the vote of party electors at the Spring primary shall be the duly elected delegates to the respective State and National conventions. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 199.)

VOTE REQUIRED TO NOMINATE.

110. Candidates for nomination, as provided herein, who receive a plurality of votes of any party at a primary meeting, shall be the candidates of that party, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers to print their names upon the official ballots, for use at the election, as is now or hereafter may be requred by law. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 199.)

PARTY OFFICERS.

111. Candidates for party offices, who receive a plurality of the votes cast for such candidates, shall be the party officers of such party. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 199.)

TIE VOTE.

112. In case of a tie, the candidates receiving the tie vote shall cast lots before the county commissioners or the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as the case may be, and the one to whom the lot shall fall shall be entitled to the nomination or election. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 199.)

VACANCIES.

113. Vacancies happening or existing after the date of the primary may be filled in accordance with the party rules, as is now or hereafter may be provided by law. (Act 1907, Sec. 1, P. L. 199.)

WATCHERS. OVERSEERS.

114. Each candidate shall be entitled to have two watchers at the primaries, as at elections, only one of whom shall be entitled to be within the polling-room at one time. Their rights, duties and methods of appointment shall be as at elections. Each party or candidate may, at any time before the primary, present a petition to the court of common pleas of the proper county, setting forth the fact that it or he has reason to believe that in a certain district or districts fraud or unfair methods may be attempted; and if, upon a consideration of the facts presented in said petition, the court shall be of the opinion that said application is made in good faith, the said court shall appoint an overseer for said petitioner or petitioners, who shall be entitled to remain within the polling-place during the casting and the counting of the ballots. (Act 1906, Sec. 13, P. L. 43.)

POLICE OFFICERS NOT TO BE WITHIN 100 FEET OF POLLING PLACE.

115. No police officer in commission, whether in uniform or in citizen clothes, shall be within one hundred feet of a polling-place during the conduct of a primary election, unless in the exercise of his privilege of voting, or for the purpose of the serving of warrants or the preserving of the peace. (Act 1906, Sec. 14, P. L. 43.)

B. NOMINATIONS BY CONVENTIONS AND BY NOMINATION PAPERS.

NOMINATION BY CONVENTION.

116. Any convention of delegates, or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of a political party, or any board authorized to certify nominations representing a political party which, at the election next preceding, polled at least two per centum of the largest entire vote for any office cast in the State, or in the electorial district or division thereof for which such primary meeting, caucus, convention or board, desires to make or certify nominations, may nominate one candidate for each office other than offices for which nominations are regulated by Sections 78 to 155 of this Code, which is to be filled in the State, or in the said district or division, at the next ensuing election by causing a certificate of nomination to be drawn up and filed as hereinafter provided. Every such certificate of nomination shall

be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary or secretaries of the convention, or primary meeting, or caucus, or board, who shall add thereto their places of residence, and shall be sworn or affirmed to by them before an officer qualified to administer oaths, to be true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of the oath shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination: Provided, That if any political party has by its rules provided for a registration of candidates for nominations, and at the time limited for such registration, or at any subsequent time, by reason of withdrawal or other cause there shall be no more candidates for any office registered or remaining than are to be elected to such office, the person or persons so registered or remaining shall be deemed the nominee or nominees, with the same effect as if he or they had been nominated by a convention or primary meeting, or caucus, or board. And one or more or all the officers of the committee of such political party with which such registration shall be made, or the officer with whom it is made, shall make a certificate of such nomination in the same manner and with the same effects as if there had been a nomination by a convention or primary meeting or caucus or board. (Act 1897, Sec. 1, P. L. 179.)

BY NOMINATION PAPERS. ADOPTION OF PARTY NAME.

117. Nominations of candidates for any public office other than candidates of political parties for offices for which nominations are regulated by Sections 78 to 115 of this Code, may also be made by nomination papers, signed by qualified electors of the State, or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made, and filed in the proper office as provided in Section 119 of this Code. Blank forms for making such nomination shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and no other form than the ones so prescribed shall be used for such purpose. Where the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the State-at-large, the number of qualified electors of the State signing such nomination paper, shall be at least one-half of one per centum of the largest vote for any officer elected in the State at the last preceding election at which a State officer was voted for. In the case of all other nominations the number of qualified electors of the electoral district or division, signing such nomination paper, shall be at least two per centum of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the said electorial district or division for which said nomination papers are designed to be made. Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signature to each nomination paper and the qualification of the signers shall be vouched for by the affidavit of at least five of the signers thereof, which affidavit shall accompany the nomination paper: Provided, That if five of the electors composing any political body making a nomination by nomination papers shall file with the prothonotary of the county in which the nomination paper or papers are to be filed an affidavit setting forth that they have adopted a certain political appellation to designate their policy, subject to the limitations of this act regarding the selection of names, that thereafter such political body shall have the exclusive right to use the said name or appellation for the election for which such nomination or nominations are made, provided that a certificate from the prothonotary setting forth such a compliance with the act be filed with the nomination papers filed by such political body. (Act 1897, Sec. 1, P. L. 223.)

CONTENTS OF NOMINATION PAPERS. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF PARTY NAME.

118. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall specify: One (1). The party of policy which such candidate represents, expressed in not more than three words; in the case of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President shall be added to the party or political appellation. Two (2). The name of each candidate nominated therein, his profession, business or occupation, if any, and his place of residence, with the street and number thereon, if any. Three (3). The office for which such candidate is nominated: Provided, That no wards shall be used in any nomination papers, to describe or designate the party or policy, or political appellation, represented by the candidate named in such nomination papers as aforesaid, identical with the words used for the like purposes in certificates of nominations made by a convention of delegates, or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of a political party, or any board authorized to certify nominations, representing a political party which, at the last preceding election, polled two per centum of the largest vote cast: And provided further, That any objections filed to a nomination certificate or paper on account of the party or political appellation used therein, or involving the right as defined by Sections 116 and 117 of this Code, to file such certificate or paper, shall be decided by the court of common pleas on hearing as hereinafter provided. (Act 1897, Sec. 2, P. L. 224.)

FILING CERTIFICATES OF NOMINATION AND NOMINATION PAPERS.

119. Certificates of nomination for candidates for the offices of presidential electors and members of the House of Representatives of the United States and for State offices in cases where nominations to such offices may by law be made by certificate of nomination or nomination papers, including those of judges, Senators and Representatives, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at least forty-two days before the day of election for which the candidates are nominated, and nomination papers for candidates for the said offices shall be filed with the said Secretary at least thirty-five days before the day of such election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for all other offices in cases where nominations to such offices may by law be made by certificate of nomination or nomination papers, except township and borough offices, shall be filed with the county commissioners of the respective counties at least twenty-eight and twenty-one days, respectively, before the day of election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for township and borough offices, and election officers and school directors in the same, shall be filed with the county commissioners at least eighteen and fifteen days, respectively, before the day of election. In determining or reckoning any period of time mentioned in this act, the day upon which the act is done, paper filed or notice given, shall be excluded from, and the day of election shall be included in the calculation or reckoning. (Act 1897, Sec. 3, P. L. 225.)

OBJECTIONS. AMENDMENTS.

120. It shall be the duty of the officer or officers to whom any nomination certificate or paper is brought for the purpose of filing, to examine the said certificate or paper, and if it lack sufficient signatures or be otherwise manifestly defective, it shall not be filed, but the action of said officer or officers in refusing to receive a certificate or paper, may be reviewed by the court of common pleas of the county upon an application for a mandamus to compel its reception as of the date when it was brought to the office. All nominations, certificates and papers which have been filed shall be deemed valid, unless objections thereto are duly made, by writing filed in the court of common pleas of the county in which the certificate or paper objected has been filed, and with the officer or officers with whom such certificates have been filed, and within the following periods:

First. In the case of certificates and papers filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at least thirty-five days before the day of election, in the case of certificates of nomination, and at least twenty-eight days before the day of election, in the case of nomination papers.

Second. In case of other certificates and papers, except those designed for borough and township officers, at least eighteen days before the day of election.

Third. In the case of other certificates and papers, designed for borough and township officers, at least twelve days before the day of election. In case the court is in session, one or more judges thereof shall proceed to hear such objections, without unnecessary adjournment or delay, and shall give such hearing precedence over all other business before him or them. With respect to certificates and papers filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, such objections shall be heard, and finally determined, at least sixteen days before the day of election. In case the court is not in session, any judge thereof, on the presentation to him of the certificate of the prothonotary that such objections have been filed, as aforesaid, shall proceed to hear such objections as aforesaid. No objection, of any nature whatever, shall be

filed unless accompanied by proper proof of service of notice of the proposed objection upon at least one of the candidates named in the certificate or paper objected to, nor shall any objections be heard in the absence of any of the said candidates without proof of service or notice of the hearing upon them. If the court decide that the certificate or paper objected to was not filed by parties entitled, under this act, to file the same, it shall be wholly void; but if it be adjudged defective only, the court shall indicate the matters as to which it requires amendment, and the time within which such amendment must be made; and every certificate or paper, amended after the time when the names therein contained have been sent to the sheriff, shall be subject to the provisions of this act concerning substituted nominations. In case the objections filed to any nomination are not sustained by the court, the petitioner or petitioners shall be liable for and shall pay the whole of the costs of such proceedings, including all witness fees. The officers with whom nomination certificates and papers have been filed shall permit the political parties, or bodies, who have filed them, to amend them of their own motion, at any time prior to the printing of the ballot. (Act 1903, Sec. 1, P. L. 224.)

WITHDRAWAL.

121. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination, by request in writing signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgements of deeds, and filed in the office where his nomination certificate or paper is on file fifteen days, or in the case of township and borough elections twelve days, previous to the day of the election; and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots. (Act 1893, Sec. 7, P. L. 421.)

VACANCIES OCCURRING AFTER LAST DAY FOR NOMINATION.

122. Where any office not in court of record shall for any cause become vacant after the time for making nominations for such office shall have elapsed, or when a writ for a special election to supply a vacancy shall direct such election to be held at a date which would prevent the making of nominations in time to comply with Section 119 of this Code, nominations for the office to be filled may still be made in accordance with Sections 116 and 117 of this Code, but in other respects the provisions of Section 126 of this Code shall apply to such nominations. (Act 1893, Sec. 7, P. L. 421.)

PAPERS TO BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.

123. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when filed shall be open under proper regulations to public inspection, and shall be preserved not less than two years in the offices where they have been filed. (Act 1893, Sec. 8, P. L. 421.)

LIST OF NOMINEES TO BE CERTIFIED TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND SHERIFF.

124. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, fourteen days at least previous to the day of any election of United States or State officers, or for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, transmit to the county commissioners and the sheriff in each county, in which such election is to be held, duplicate official lists, stating the names and residences of, and parties or policies represented by, all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him as herein provided for such election, and have not been found and declared to be invalid as provided in Section six, and to be voted for at each voting place in each county, respectively, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein; duplicate copies of the text of all proposed constitutional amendments to be voted upon at such election. The county commissioners of each county shall also send to the sheriff of their county, at least ten days prior to the day of any general election, an official list, containing the names and party or political appellations of all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioners, as herein provided for such election, and to be voted for at each voting place in the county, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein. (Act 1903, Sec. 1, P. L. 338.)

NOMINATION IN CASE OF DEATH OR WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATE.

125. In case of the death or withdrawal of any candidate nominated as herein provided, the party convention, primary meeting, caucus, or board, or the citizens who nominated such candidate, may nominate a substitute in his place, by filing in the proper office at any time before the day of election, a nomination certificate or paper which shall conform to all the requirements of this act in regard to original certificates or papers: Provided, That if the said convention or citizen shall have authorized any committee, or if any executive committee of any political party be authorized by the rules of said party, to make nominations in the event of the death or withdrawal of candidates, the said convention shall not be required to reconvene nor the said citizens to sign a new nomination paper, but the said committee shall have power to file the requisite nomination certificate or paper, which shall recite the facts of the appointment and powers of the said committee, (naming all its members), of the death, or withdrawal of the candidate, and of the action of the committee thereon, and the truth of these facts shall be verified by the affidavit annexed to the certificate or paper of two members of the committee, and also of at least two of the officers of the convention who made affidavit in support of the original certificate, or two of the citizens who made affidavit to the original paper: And provided also, That in case of a substituted nomination paper not filed by a committee, but signed by citizens, it shall only be necessary that two-thirds of the signers of the said paper shall have been signers of the original paper. (Act 1893, Sec. 11, P. L. 424.)

OBJECTIONS TO SUBSTITUTE NOMINATIONS.

126. All substituted nomination certificates or papers may be objected to as provided in Section 120 of this Code, and if a substituted certificate or paper be filed after the last day for filing the original certificate or paper, objections must be made within four days after the filing, and no objections as to form and conformity to law shall be received after the time set for printing the ballots. (Act 1893, Sec. 12, P. L. 424.)

PLACING NAME OF SUBSTITUTE ON BALLOT.

127. As soon as any substituted candidate shall have been duly nominated, his name shall be substituted by the proper officers in the place of that of the candidate who has died or withdrawn so far as time may allow, and in case a substituted nomination be filed with or transmitted to the county commissioners after the ballots have been printed, the said commissioners shall prepare and distribute with the ballots suitable slips of paper bearing the substituted name, together with the title of the office, and having adhesive paste upon the reverse side, which shall be offered to each voter with the regular ballot and may be affixed thereto. (Act 1893, Sec. 12, P. L. 424.)

III. FORM OF BALLOT.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

128. When Presidential electors are to be voted for, the names of candidates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomination and nomination papers, and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last Presidential election, by the parties nominating, beginning with the party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the order of arrangement shall be alphabetically. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

PARTY NAME.

129. At the head of each group of candidates shall be printed the appropriate party name or political appellation, together with the surnames of the candidates of such party for President and Vice-President, underneath which shall be printed the names of the appropriate candidates for Presidential electors. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

PRESIDENTIAL SQUARE.

130. At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice-President, and their party name or political appellation, there shall be a square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), and at the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector, there shall be a similar, but smaller, square. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

CANDIDATES FOR OTHER OFFICES.

131. The names of candidates for all other offices shall, in all cases, be arranged under the title of the office for which they are candidates, and be printed in the order of the votes obtained for the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the higest vote: Provided, That in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, the name of the nominees of such parties shall be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. At the right of the name of each nominee, or candidate, shall be printed the name or appellation of the political party presenting or nominating him, and at the right of such party name, or political appellation, there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

CANDIDATES RECEIVING MORE THAN ONE NOMINATION.

132. Whenever any candidate shall receive more than one nomination for the same office, his name shall be printed once, and the names of each political party, so nominating him, shall be printed to the right of the name of such candidate, arranged in the same order as candidates' names are grouped, that is to say, in the order of the votes obtained by such party at the last preceding Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote. If such candidate shall be nominated by any political party not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the name of such party shall follow the other names, and be arranged alphabetically, accordingly to the party name or appellation. At the right of every party name, or political appellation, shall be a square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

BLANKS FOR INSERTION OF OTHER NAMES.

133. There shall be left, at the end of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefore), as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, for such office, in which space the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote, without the cross-mark as hereinafter mentioned. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

134. Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment, or other question, is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballot in brief form, and followed by the words, "yes" and "no," and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed after the list of candidates. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

METHOD OF MARKING. PARTY SQUARE.

135. The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (X), in a square of sufficient size at the right of the name of each candidate, and inside the line enclosing the column, and, in like manner, answers to questions submitted, by similar marks, in squares at the right of the words "yes" and "no," and on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "mark one," "mark two," and the like. Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross-mark (X), in a large square, which shall be placed at the right of the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President, at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group: Provided further, That each voter may have the opportunity of designating his choice for all candidates, as nominated by one political party, there shall be printed on the extreme left of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot by a space of at least one-half inch, a list of the names of all the political parties or groups of nominees, represented on such ballot and presenting candidates to be voted for at such election. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained, at the last Presidential election, by the candidate at the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party that received the highest vote cast. Following the names of such political parties, shall be the names of the parties or principles not presented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. A square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark, shall be placed at the right of each party name or appellation. Every mark within such square shall be equivalent to a mark against every name designated by that political appellation, or party name, including candidates nominated by more than one party, or group of citizens. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

136. At the head of every ballot shall be printed the following instructions:

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the party of your choice, in the first column. A cross-mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate, indicates a vote for that candidate. (Act 1903, Sec. 2, P. L. 340.)

BALLOTS TO BE UNIFORM.

137. All the ballots used at the same voting place at any election shall be alike, and shall be at least six inches long and four inches wide. They shall be printed with the same kind or kinds of type, (which shall not be smaller than the size known as "brevier" or "eight-point body"), upon white paper without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another, and of sufficient thickness to prevent the printed matter from showing through. Each ballot shall be attached to a stub or counterfoil, and all the ballots for the same voting place shall be bound together in convenient numbers in books in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately. (Act 1893, Sec. 15, P. P. 426.)

CORRECTION OF MISTAKES.

138. On the back of each ballot, or on the right hand side of the back, if the ballot is printed in two columns, there shall be printed as a caption, "official ballot for," followed by the designation of the voting place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a fac-simile of the signatures of the county commissioners of the respective counties who have caused the ballots to be printed. When it is shown by affidavit that mistake or omission has occurred in the publication of names or description of candidates, or in the printing of the ballots, the court of common pleas of the district or county, or any judge thereof, may upon the application of any qualified elector of the district or county require the county commissioners to correct the mistake or omission, or to show cause why they should not. (Act 1893, Sec. 15, P. L. 426.)

IV. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SPECIAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SAME MANNER AS GENERAL ELECTIONS.

139. Special elections, and all elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be regulated and conducted in like manner as general elections, and by the same officers, who shall perform the

same duties and be subject to the same penalties as are provided for general elections, unless otherwise provided for in this act. (Act 1874, Sec. 23, P. L. 42.)

ELECTION DAY TO BE A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

140. The first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each year is hereby designated as a legal holdiday, and shall, for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and as regards the protesting and giving notice of dishonor of bills of exchange, checks, drafts and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays, and all such bills, checks, drafts and notes, otherwise presentable for acceptance or payment on said day shall be deemed to be payable and be presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday. (Act 1897, Sec. 1, P. L. 188.)

VOTERS TO VOTE ONLY IN DISTRICT OF DOMICILE.

141. From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any voter in this Commonwealth, except when in actual military service of this State or the United States, at any election authorized by law, to cast his ballot at any polling-place outside the lawfully designated election district in which he is domiciled. (Act 1893, Sec. 1, P. L. 107.)

TROOPS NOT TO BE PRESENT AT ELECTIONS.

142. No body of troops in the army of the United States or of this Commonwealth shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such election, Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer or soldier from exercising the right of suffrage in the election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to law. (Act 1839, Sec. 95, P. L. 541.)

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

143. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county, at least ten days before any general election to be held therein, except borough and township elections, to give notice of the same by advertisements in at least three newspapers, if there be so many published in the county, two of said newspapers representing so far as practicable the political party which at the preceding November election cast the largest number of votes, and the other one of said newspapers representing so far as practicable the political party which at the preceding November election cast the next largest number of votes, and in addition thereto the sheriff of every county shall, at least ten days before any general election to be held in cities of the first, second and third classes, give notice of the same by proclamation posted up in the most conspicious places in every election district in said cities of the first, second and third classes and in every such advertisement or proclamation.

I. Enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations made as provided in this act and to be voted for in such county, and the full text of all constitutional amendments submitted to a vote of the people, but the proclamation posted in each election district need not contain the names of any candidates but those to be voted for in such district.

II. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

III. He shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for except that of an election officer. (Act 1895, Sec. 1, P. L. 392.)

TO BE PUBLISHED IN GERMAN NEWSPAPER.

144. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county in this Commonwealth to give notice of the general election by publication of the same once a week in not more than four weekly or daily newspapers, published in the county, one of said newspapers to be published in the German language in counties where such newspaper is published, the first insertion to be at least twenty days before the time such election is to be held; in counties of the Commonwealth where no newspapers are published, the sheriff of any such county shall give notice of such general election by posters, to be posted in at least three public places in each election district and at the place where such election is to be held. (Act 1885, Sec. 1, P. L. 144.)

CORONER TO GIVE NOTICE WHEN SHERIFF UNABLE TO.

145. In all cases where a sheriff is directed to perform any duty by the provisions of this act, and said sheriff is absent from the district, or there is any vacancy in said office, the duty directed to be performed by the sheriff shall be done and performed by the coronor of the proper county, who shall be entitled to the same fees and subject to like penalties. (Act 1839, Sec. 96, P. L. 541.)

CONSTABLE TO GIVE NOTICE OF TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

146. The constable or constables of every township within this Commonwealth, shall give public notice of the township elections, by ten or more printed or written advertisements, affixed at as many of the most public places therein, at least ten days before the election, and in every such advertisement they shall enumerate, designate and give notice as sheriffs of counties in cases of general elections are directed, by Section 143 of this Code, and in case of the neglect, refusal, death or absence of the aforesaid constable or constables, the duties herein enjoined on them shall be performed by the supervisors or assessors of the proper township, but said supervisors or assessor of the proper township shall not be required to give more than five days' notice. (Act 1840, Sec. 2, P. L. 684.)

HIGH CONSTABLE TO GIVE NOTICE OF BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

147. It shall be the duty of the high constable of each borough to give notice of the annual elections of said borough, by setting up six advertisements in the most public places in said borough ten days previous thereto. (Act 1834, Sec. 14, P. L. 167.)

NOTICE OF INCREASE OF MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

147½. Whenever the corporate authorities of any county, city borough, township, school or other municipality or incorporated district by their ordinance or vote shall have signified a desire to make such increase of indebtedness (as requires submission of the same to the electors), they shall give notice, during at least thirty days, by weekly advertisements in the newspapers, not exceeding three, in said district, and, if no newspaper be published therein, by at least twenty printed handbills posted in the most public parts thereof, of an election to be held at the place or places of holding the municipal elections in said district or municipality on the day to be by them fixed, for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors thereof to such increase of indebtedness. Said notice shall contain a statement of the amount of the last assessed valuation, the amount of the existing debt, of the amount and percentage of the proposed increase, and the purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased. Such election shall be held at the place, time and under the same regulations as provided by law for the holding of municipal elections. The corporate authorities of such municipality shall in all cases fix the time of holding such election on the day of the municipal or of the general election, unless more than ninety days elapse between the date of the ordinance or vote desiring such increase and the date of holding said municipal or general election. If any other day be fixed for such election the expense of holding the same shall be paid by the municipality for the benefit of which it shall be held. (Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 317.)

B. ELECTION DISTRICTS.

DIVISION OF TOWNSHIPS.

148. The several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth shall have authority, within their respective counties, to divide townships into two or more election districts, so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants thereof. (Act 1876, Sec. 1, P. L. 178.)

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.

149. Upon application by petition of twenty electors of the township, to said court of quarter sessions, for the purpose of dividing any township into election districts, said court shall appoint three impartial men to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petition, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners so appointed, or any two of them, to make a plot or draft of the proposed new election district or districts, if the same cannot be fully designated by natural lines or boundaries, all of which they or any two of them shall report to the next court of quarter sessions, together with their opinion of the same. (Act 1885, Sec. 1, P. L. 149.)

CONFIRMATION OF REPORT.

150. When a report has been made by said commissioners, it shall be confirmed nisi by said court, which confirmation shall become absolute, unless exceptions be filed to the same, not later than the third day of the next term of said court; and should exceptions be filed as aforesaid, they shall be disposed of, on evidence, as said court shall deem just: Provided, That if desired, a review may be had, if, in the opinion of the court, it may be necessary to secure a fair adjudication of the same; said review to be asked for before the report has been absolutely confirmed, however. (Act 1876, Sec, 3, P. L. 178.)

CONSOLIDATION OF ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

151. Upon the petition of a majority of the qualified electors voting at the last general election in each of two or more adjoining election districts in any township, borough or city, the same may be consolidated into one election district by the court of quarter sessions of the city or county in which they are located. (Act 1895, Sec. 1, P. L. 377.)

PROCEDURE.

152. Upon application by petition of freeholders, as provided for in Section 151 of this Code, for the purpose of annexing one election district or township to another, the court of quarter sessions shall appoint viewers or commissioners, as provided for in Section 149 of this Code, whose duty it shall be to view the premises and make a draft of the townships or election districts proposed to be consolidated or annexed, and make their report at the next court of quarter sessions after their appointment; and if the said commissioners or a majority of them shall report in favor of the annexation or consolidation of the two townships or election districts, the said court shall confirm the same nisi, and order a special election to be held in each of the townships or election districts, at a time to be fixed by said court, not more than sixty days from the confirmation nisi, to vote upon the question of annexation; and if a majority of the qualified voters of each of said townships or election districts shall vote in favor of the annexation or consolidation of the said townships or election districts, the said court shall order and decree such consolidation or annexation of the said townships or election districts; and the place of holding elections of the townships or election districts so consolidated shall be at the usual place of holding elections in the more populous of the two townships or election districts so consolidated: Provided, That the court of common pleas shall have power to adjust the indebtedness of the said townships incurred prior to their consolidation, in such a manner that only the property within the old territorial limits of each township shall be liable for such indebtedness: And provided further, That in any case where a majority of voters in each of any two townships have heretofore voted in favor of annexation or consolidation of such townships, such annexation shall be legal and valid, as if done under the provisions of this act. (Act 1876, Sec. 5, P. L. 179.)

COMPENSATION OF COMMISSIONERS.

153. The compensation of said commissioners shall be the same as that now paid to road viewers, and to be paid in the same manner. (Act 1876, Sec. 6, P. L. 179.)

COSTS TO BE PAID BY COUNTY.

154. In all cases of the division or creation of election districts by the court of quarter sessions of any county in this Commonwealth, the said court shall order the costs and expenses thereof to be paid from the treasury of the proper county; and on such order being made, the county commissioners shall draw their warrant for the payment of the same. (Act 1875, Sec. 1, P. L. 29.)

COURTS TO FIX PLACE FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS AND APPOINT ELECTION OFFICERS.

155. In all cases in which new townships, boroughs or election districts shall be erected, or two or more election districts consolidated, or the bounds of any election district changed the court of quarter sessions erecting or changing the same shall fix the places for holding the elections, which shall continue to be the place for holding elections until the same shall be changed according to the provisions of said act; and the said courts shall also appoint the officers for holding the first election in any township, borough or election district so erected. (Act 1855, Sec. 1, P. L. 5; Act 1893, Sec. 2, P. L. 107; Act 1895, Sec. 2, P. L. 377.)

METHOD OF CHANGING POLLING PLACE. BY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

156. It shall be lawful for the court of quarter sessions of the proper county at any time for any reason that may seem proper to the court upon a petition of at least ten qualified electors of any election district, and upon such notice to the county commissioners as the court may direct, to change the polling-place of said district: Provided, however, That the court may, in its discretion, direct that an election shall be held to settle the question as to where said polling-place shall be located. (Act 1893, Sec. 1, P. L. 106.)

BY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

157. It shall be lawful for the county commissioners of any county of this Commonwealth, at any time at least three weeks prior to any general, municipal, township or special election, for any reason that may seem proper to the county commissioners, upon a petition of at least ten qualified electors of any township election division, to change the polling-place of said township or election division: Provided, however, That the said county commissioners may, in their discretion, direct that an election he held to settle the question as to where the said polling-place shall be located. (Act 1903, Sec. 1, P. L. 187.)

BY JUDGE IN CHAMBERS.

158. In cases where five (5) responsible citizens of any election district shall appear before any law judge, of any county in this Commonwealth, in chambers, there being no court sitting, and state on oath, that owing to fire or impossibility to obtain the room, or any other unavoidable cause, the election cannot be held in their district, at the place designated by the sheriff's proclamation, the judge shall have power to designate some other convenient place, and shall at once notify the constable of the district, who shall notify the election board and the citizens of the district and he shall receive for the same the like fee as for notifying the voters of an election: Provided, That this change shall not be made within less than three days of the election, except in cases where the building in which the election was to be held is destroyed by fire: Provided further, That this act shall not apply to cities of the first class. (Act 1883, Sec. 1, P. L. 124.)

BY GOVERNOR.

159. It shall be lawful for the Governor of this Commonwealth, on the representation of the board of health, or of the municipal authority of any city, borough, town or incorporated district in this Commonwealth, that from the prevalence of any malignant or contagious disease, in such city, borough, town or district, the lives of the electors may be in

danger by attending at the places fixed by law for holding elections within the same, to direct the sheriff of the proper county to give notice that the election for such city, borough, town or district, will be held at such place within the limits, or in the neighborhood of the same, as he, the Governor, may judge most safe and convenient; and it shall be the duty of such sheriff to give public notice of such place, in the manner hereinbefore required, at least seven days before the day of election, under the same penalty as is hereinafter provided. (Act 1839, Sec. 94, P. L. 540.)

ELECTIONS NOT TO BE HELD IN SALOONS.

160. No public election shall be held in any room any part of which is used for the sale of liquors, if it be possible to obtain another room for that purpose in the vicinity, and it shall be the duty of the court of quarter sessions, or any law judge thereof, to inquire, upon the petition of five or more citizens resident in the election district, whether any such rooms are now designated as polling-places, and in such cases to select other places for holding the election. (Act 1887, Sec. 2, P. L. 126.)

C. ELECTION OFFICERS.

ALL ELECTIONS TO BE CONDUCTED BY ELECTION OFFICERS.

161. The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected and by clerks appointed as hereinafter provided. (Act 1839, Sec. 14, P. L. 522.)

MAY BE RE-ELECTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

162. All persons acting as judges and inspectors of the general election in the city and county of Philadelphia may be re-elected, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. (Act 1851, Sec. 6, P. L. 726.)

TERMS OF OFFICE.

163. There shall be elected in each election district in the State, one person as judge and two inspectors, to conduct the elections for two years. (Act 1874, Sec. 15, P. L. 39.)

EACH VOTER TO VOTE FOR ONE JUDGE AND ONE INSPECTOR.

164. Each of such qualified citizens shall vote for one person as judge, and also for one person as inspector of elections, and the person having the greatest number of votes for judge shall be publicly declared to be elected judge, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for inspectors shall, in like manner, be declared to be elected inspectors of elections. (Act 1839, Sec. 4, P. L. 519.)

VACANCIES.

165. In all election districts where a vacancy exists by reason of the disqualification of the officer, or by removal, resignation, death or other cause, in an election board heretofore elected or appointed, or that may hereafter be elected or appointed, the judge or judges of the court of common pleas of the proper county, upon proof furnished that such vacancy or vacancies exist, shall at any time before any general, municipal or special election, appoint competent persons, who shall be of good character and known in the district where the vacancy occurs, to fill said vacancies to conduct the election in said districts; and in the appointment of the inspectors in any election district both shall not be of the same political party, and the judge of election shall in all cases be of the political party having the majority of votes in said district as nearly as the said judge or judges can ascertain the fact, and in case of the failure of said judges of the courts to act on the selection of inspectors, the political majority of the judges shall select one of such inspectors and the minority judge or judges select the other. (Act 1897, Sec. 1, P. L. 38.)

TIE VOTE.

166. In all township elections of this Commonwealth for judges of the general and township elections where a tie shall exist in said election for judges, the inspector who shall have the highest number of votes in said election shall appoint a judge for that purpose. And where ties shall exist in said election for two inspectors, the two candidates who received the same number of votes for inspector shall determine by lot which of them shall be the majority inspector, and the other candidate shall be the minority inspector, and the person so determined to be the majority inspector shall appoint a judge of elections in case of a tie vote for judges. (Act 1897, Sec. 1, P. L. 78.)

ORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

167. The inspectors and judges, chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each and every year; and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district. (Act 1839, Sec. 15, P. L. 522.)

APPOINTMENT IN CASE OF FAILURE TO ATTEND.

168. In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy. (Act 1839, Sec. 16, P. L. 522.)

169. In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk (or the person filling the place of such inspector) to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform said duties for the year. (Act 1839, Sec. 17, P. L. 522.)

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN ELECTION OFFICERS.

170. The court of common pleas of Philadelphia county is hereby vested with power to settle summarily any question that may arise concerning the officers to conduct said elections, and also to direct, according to the true intent and spirit of this act, which set of election officers shall act as aforesaid in any case of exigency which may arise or exist, not provided for by this act; and any vacancy that shall exist and continue for half an hour after the earliest time fixed by law for opening polls shall be filled in the manner now provided by law. (Act 1854, Sec. 31, P. L. 38.)

WHEN INSPECTORS ARE OF SAME PARTY.

171. Whenever thirty citizens of any ward, in the City of Philadelphia, shall present a petition to the court of common pleas of the said city, setting forth that in any election division of said ward the inspectors of election are of the same political party, and have been chosen or elected in violation of the spirit and intention of the several acts of Assembly regulating elections, verified by the oath or affirmation of any two of them, it shall be the duty of the said court to grant a rule on the officers returned, chosen or elected for such division to show cause, if any they have, why the selection of such election officers should not be set aside; and if, upon the investigation of the matters set forth in the said petition, they shall be found to be true, it shall be the duty of said court to set aside the selection of such officers, and to appoint a judge, and two inspectors to serve in such election division for the next election and until others are duly elected or chosen; said appointments may be made from any part of the ward in which such election division is located; and the officers so appointed shall have and exercise the same powers and duties, and be liable to the same penalties as officers elected by the qualified voters now are. (Act 1866, Sec. 1, P. L. 969.)

ELECTION OFFICERS TO BE SWORN.

172. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman; and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath, without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn, when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 9, P. L. 34.)

FORM OF INSPECTORS' OATH.

173. The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: "I, (A. B.) do——— that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities; and that I am not, directly not indirectly, interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election." (Act 1839, Sec. 19, P. L. 523.)

FORM OF JUDGES' OATH.

174. The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: "I, (A. B.) do———that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgment and abilities; and that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election." (Act 1839, Sec. 20, P. L. 523.)

FORM OF CLERKS' OATH.

175. The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: "I, (A. B.) do———that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability; and that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election." (Act 1839, Sec. 21, P. L. 523.)

ADDITIONAL OATH.

176. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. (Act 1874, Sec. 9, P. L. 34.)

TO BE EXECUTED IN DUPLICATE.

177. It shall be the duty of the said clerks forthwith to make out two copies of the forms of each of the said oaths or affirmations, which shall be severally subscribed by each of the inspectors, judges and clerks, and the said oaths or affirmations shall be certified under the hands of the persons by whom they shall be administered. (Act 1839, Sec. 22, P. L. 524.)

POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

178. Every inspector and judge of an election shall have full power and authority to administer oaths or affirmations to any and all persons requiring, or offering to be sworn or affirmed, in relation to the right of any person to vote at any election, authorized to be held under any law of this Commonwealth, and generally, shall in the exercise of the duties of their office as inspectors or judge, have the same power to administer oaths or affirmations required, or authorized to be administered by the provisions of this act, as justices of the peace have by the laws of this Commonwealth, and a violation of such oath or affirmation shall be subject to the same fines and penalties which are or may be inflicted by law, for a violation of such oath or affirmation, when administered by a justice of the peace. (Act 1840, Sec. 14, P. L. 687.)

DETERMINATION OF QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

179. The judges of the elections, within the limits of their respective wards, districts or townships, shall have power, and are hereby required to decide on the qualifications of any person claiming to vote at any election, whenever the inspectors thereof shall disagree upon the right of such person to vote, but not otherwise; and the inspectors thereof shall, upon such decision, forthwith receive or reject the vote of such person, as the case may be. (Act 1839, Sec. 6, P. L. 520.)

OVERSEERS.

180. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court, able to act at the time, concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district, belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of the voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties. And if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. Or, if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case. (Act 1874, Sec. 4, P. L. 33.)

COMPENSATION OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

181. The pay of the judges and inspectors, and several clerks to each election board, at all elections hereafter to be held within this Commonwealth, for the conduction of the same, shall be three dollars and fifty cents, at each election so held, without regard to time, to be paid by the treasurer of the proper county on orders to be drawn

upon him by the commissioners which allowance shall be in full for their services and expenses other than the mileage hereinafter allowed, and in lieu of all kinds of refreshment which may have been customary to provide, and no such expense for refreshment shall be paid or allowed by the commissioners of any county. Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not repeal any special act now in force in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, and shall not apply to any city co-extensive with a county, and shall not alter or affect in any manner the compensation of return judges as fixed by existing laws. (Act 1903, Sec. 1, P. L. 220; Act 1839, Sec. 92, P. L. 540.)

COMPENSATION OF CONSTABLES, ETC., FOR ADVERTISING AND ATTENDING ELECTION.

182. Constables, supervisors or assessors as the case may be, of any ward, township, incorporated district or borough, shall be allowed and paid out of the county treasury, upon orders drawn by the county commissioners, two dollars for advertising ward, township, district and borough elections; and for attending general, special, township, ward or borough elections in addition to the mileage allowed by law, three dollars; which sum shall include pay for serving notices in writing to the persons elected at such special, township, ward or borough elections: Provided, That where any such election be held in any township, ward or borough, in which there are more than one election district or precinct, and a deputy constable is appointed to attend elections held at each of such districts or precincts, said deputy constables shall each receive the sum of three dollars. (Act 1899, Sec. 1, P. L. 32; Act 1840, Sec. 11, P. L. 687; Act 1899, Sec. 1, P. L. 3.)

D. DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOTS AND VOTING.

COST OF PRINTING, ETC., TO BE COUNTY CHARGE.

183. All ballots cast in elections for public officers within this Commonwealth shall be printed and distributed at public expense as hereinafter provided. The printing of the ballots and of the cards of instruction for the elections in each county, and the delivery of the same to the election officers as hereinafter provided, and all other expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be a county charge, unless herein otherwise provided, the payment of which shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other election expenses. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary or advisable by this act, and to furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of each county, who shall procure further copies of the same at the cost of the county and furnish them to the election officers or other persons by whom they are to be used, in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. (Act 1893, Sec. 1, P. L. 419.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO PRINT BALLOTS.

184. The county commissioners of each county shall cause all the ballots to be used therein to be printed. The said commissioners shall ascertain the office to be filled and shall be responsible for the accurate printing of the ballots in accordance with this act, and for the safe-keeping of the same while in their possession, or that of their subordinates or agents. (Act 1893, Sec. 13, P. L. 424.)

RECORD OF NUMBER OF BALLOTS.

185. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each voting place shall be kept and preserved by the county commissioners of the several counties. (Act 1893, Sec. 15, P. L. 426.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO FURNISH BALLOTS AND ELECTION SUPPLIES.

186. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district in which an election is to be held, one set of such ballots of not less than seventy-five for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters therein, as contained upon the assessor's list. They shall also prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters, as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled; and they shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of Sections 271, 272, 280, 296, 299, 311 inclusive of this Code, to be printed in large clear type on separate cards to be called Cards of Instruction. They shall also, in addition to the number of tickets required to be printed for general distribution, have printed five hundred official and one hundred sample ballots for every five thousand voters within the county, which tickets shall be kept at the office of the commissioners for the use of any district or districts, the tickets for which may be lost or destroyed. They shall also cause to be printed on tinted paper and without the facsimile endorsements, copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place at each election therein, which shall be called Specimen Ballots, and at each election they shall furnish to each voting place, together with the ballots to be used there, a sufficient number of cards of instruction and specimen ballots for use as required in Section 198 of this Code. They shall also provide for each election district other than districts in cities of the first, second and third class, at every election therein, two copies of the assessor's list of voters, and shall deliver the same as such lists are now delivered, one copy to be called the "ballot check-list," for the inspectors in charge of the ballots, and the other copy to be called the "voting check-list," to be used in marking the name of those who have voted. (Act 1893, Sec. 16, P. L. 427.)

187. They shall also cause to be delivered to one of the inspectors of every election district, within their respective counties, a sufficient number of boxes to contain the tickets (unless the same has already been provided for said township), blank forms of election oaths, tally-papers, and returns made out in a proper manner, and headed as the nature of the election may require. (Act 1840, Sec 7, P. L. 686.)

188. At township elections, they shall, in addition to the foregoing, deliver to the aforesaid inspectors a sufficient number of blank forms of certificates of election, for each person elected to any office voted for at township elections. (Act 1840, Sec. 7, P. L. 686.)

CITY COMMISSIONERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

189. All the duties imposed by this act upon county commissioners shall be performed, in the City of Philadelphia, by the city commissioners. (Act 1874, Sec. 24, P. L. 42.)

HOW BALLOTS TO BE PACKED.

190. The ballots, together with the specimen ballots and cards of instruction printed by the county commissioners as herein provided, shall be packed by them in separate sealed packages with marks on the outside clearly designating the election districts for which they are intended and the number of ballots of each kind enclosed. (Act 1893, Sec. 17, P. L. 427.)

DELIVERY TO JUDGES OF ELECTION.

191. They shall then be sent by the county commissioners of the respective counties to the judges of election at the several voting places so as to be received by them on the Saturday or Monday before the day of election. The respective judges of election shall on delivery to them of such packages, return receipts therefor to the commissioners, who shall keep a record of the time when and the manner in which the several packages are sent, and shall preserve for the period of one year, the receipts of the said judges of election. (Act 1893, Sec. 17, P. L. 427.)

JUDGES MAY BE REQUIRED TO CALL FOR BALLOTS.

192. The commissioners of any county may, if they prefer, instead of sending the packages to the judges or any number of them in the manner aforesaid, notify the judges of the election districts for which the said commissioners are required to provide ballots, to come to the said commissioners' office on the day before the election, at a time specified, and it shall be the duty of each of the said judges to come to the said office at that time, and there on precentation of his certificate of election as judge, to receive and receipt for one package of ballots, specimen ballots and cards of instruction, for use in his election district. He shall keep the said package sealed and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping thereof until the ballots are used at

the election. In case a judge of the election is prevented by illness from performing the duties aforesaid, he shall depute one of the inspectors to act in his place. (Act 1893, Sec. 17, P. L. 427.)

IN CASE BALLOTS ARE LOST.

193. In case the ballots to be furnished to any voting place in accordance with the provisions of this act shall fail for any reason to be duly delivered, or in case after delivery they shall be destroyed or stolen, it shall be the duty of the judge of election of such voting-place to cause other ballots to be prepared substantially in the form of the ballots so wanting, and upon receipt of such other ballots from him accompanied by a statement under oath that the same have been so prepared and furnished by him, and that the original ballots have so failed to be received, or have been so destroyed or stolen, the election officers shall cause the ballots so substituted to be used in lieu of the ballots wanting as above. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county to mail complete specimens of the ballots and other necessary papers by registered letter to the judge of elections of each election district, at least four days before the election, to enable him to comply with the directions of this section. (Act 1893, Sec. 18, P. L. 427.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO PROVIDE VOTING ROOMS. ARRANGEMENT.

194. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district therein, at each election, a room large enough to be fitted up with voting shelves and a guard-rail as hereinafter provided. If in any district no such room can be rented or otherwise obtained, the said commissioners shall cause to be constructed for such district a temporary room of adequate size to be used as a voting room. They shall also cause all the said rooms to be suitably provided with heat and light, and with a sufficient number of voting shelves or compartments at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, with a curtain, screen or door at the upper part of the front of each compartment, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard-rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot-box and of such voting shelves or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot-box nor the voting-booths shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guard-rail. The number of such voting shelves or compartments shall not be less than one for every seventy-five names on the assessor's lists; but shall not in any case be less than three for the voters qualified to vote at such voting place. No person other than the election officers and voters admitted as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within the said rail, except by authority of the election officers for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each voting shelf or compartment shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots. (Act 1893, Sec. 19, P. L. 428.)

TOWNSHIPS MAY ERECT BUILDING FOR HOLDING ELECTIONS.

195. The supervisors, road commissioners or other officers having in charge the constructing and keeping in repair the public roads in any township in this Commonwealth, are hereby authorized, at their option, to cause a suitable lot of ground to be procured and cause a suitable building to be erected thereon for a town house in which to hold elections, store road machinery, hold meetings of township officers, and for other township uses. (Act 1895, Sec. 1, P. L. 324.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO FIX COMPENSATION FOR USE OF ROOM, ETC.

196. The commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the compensation for lights, rent and fuel for election purposes, in each and every township, borough, ward and election district in the respective counties, which said compensation shall be fixed and established at least once every three years, by resolution duly entered upon the minutes of said commissioners; and the said expenses shall be paid (on bills certified by election officers) by said respective counties, according to the compensation so ascertained and entered upon said minutes, and not otherwise. (Act 1876, Sec. 1, P. L. 136.)

POLLING HOURS.

197. At the elections held under the laws of this Commonwealth the polls shall be open at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m. (Act 1874, Sec. 5, P. L. 34.)

CARDS OF INSTRUCTION AND SPECIMEN BALLOTS.

198. At the opening of the polls in each voting place the seals of the packages shall be publicly broken and the said package shall be opened by the judge of elections. The cards of instruction shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act for the marking of the ballots, and not less than three such cards and not less than five specimen ballots shall be immediately posted in or about the voting room outside the guard-rail; and such cards and specimen ballots shall be given to any voter at his request. (Act 1893, Sec. 20, P. L. 429.)

ONE INSPECTOR TO HAVE CHARGE OF BALLOT CHECK LIST AND OTHER OF VOTING CHECK LIST.

199. At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judge of election to designate one of the inspectors whose duty it shall be to have charge of the ballot check-list, and the other inspector shall have charge of the voting check-list. (Act 1874, Sec. 8, P. L. 34.)

METHOD OF VOTING.

200. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is found upon the ballot check-list by the inspector or clerks in charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard-rail, unless his right to vote be challenged. No person whose name is not on the said list, or whose right to vote shall be challenged by a qualified citizen, shall be admitted within said guard-rail until he has established his right to vote in the manner now provided by law, and his name, if not on the check-lists, shall then be added to both lists except in cities of the first, second and third classes, where, if his name is not on registry list, he shall not be entitled to vote. As soon as a voter is admitted within the rail the election officer having charge of the ballot shall detach a ballot from the stub and give it to the said voter, but shall first fold it so that the words printed on the back and outside, as provided in Section 138 of this Code, shall be the only wording visible and no ballot shall be voted unless folded in the same manner. Not more than one ballot shall be given to a voter except as provided in Section 208 of this Code. As soon as a voter receives a ballot the letter "B" shall be marked against his name on the margin of the ballot check-list; but no record of the number of the ballots shall be made on the said lists. Besides the election officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United States or overseers appointed by the courts of this Commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided, shall be allowed in said enclosed space at one time. (Act 1893, Sec. 21, P. L. 429.)

201. On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by the guard-rail, retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments, and draw a curtain, or shut the screen or door, and shall then prepare his ballot as follows: (Act 1903, Sec. 3, P. L. 343.)

202. If he desires to vote for every candidate of a political party, he may make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, opposite the name of the party of his choice, in the straight party column on the left of the ballot, and every such cross-mark shall be equivalent to a vote for every candidate for the party so marked. (Act 1903, Sec. 3, P. L. 343.)

203. If he desires to vote for an eitire group of Presidential electors, he may place a cross-mark in the appropriate square, at the right of the name of the party of his

choice. If he desires to divide his vote among candidates from different groups of Presidential electors, he shall make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, to the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector for whom he desires to vote: Provided, That a mark in the straight party column, opposite the name of the party of his choice, shall also be counted as a mark for each Presidential elector nominated by such party. (Act 1903, Sec. 3, P. L. 343.)

204. He may vote, according to the above provisions, for the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office, or he may insert in the blank space provided therefor, in accordance with Section 133 of this Code, any name not already on the ballot. And in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, he may mark in the appropriate margin or space a cross (X), opposite the answer which he desires to give. In all cases where, by existing laws, a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate, he shall place in the appropriate square, instead of a cross (X), a number, which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked. (Act 1903, Sec. 3, P. L. 343.)

205. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot, without displaying the markings thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded and deposit it in the ballot-box without undue delay, and shall quit the enclosed space immediately thereafter. (Act 1903, Sec. 3, P. L. 343.)

ASSISTANCE OF VOTERS.

206. If any voter declares to the judge of election that by reason of any disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment. (Act 1893, Sec. 26, P. L. 432.)

RECORD OF PERSONS VOTING.

207. It shall be the duty of each inspector who shall receive the ticket of an elector to call out aloud the name of such elector, which shall be entered by the clerks in separate lists, and the name shall be repeated by each of them, and the inspector shall insert the letter V in the margin of the alphabetical list, opposite the name of such elector, and if such elector shall have been sworn or affirmed, or produced a certificate or other evidence as before provided, of having been naturalized, the inspector shall also note the same on the margin of such list; and where proof of residence is made, shall also note the name of the person making such proof. (Act 1839, Sec. 70, P. L. 534.)

SPOILED BALLOTS.

208. No person other than the election officers shall take or remove any ballot from the voting place. If any voter inadvertently spoils a ballot he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately canceled and at the close of the polls shall be secured in an envelope, sealed and sent to the proper office, as required by law in the case of the ballots cast. (Act 1893, Sec. 25, P. L. 432.)

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

209. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed by Section 206 of this Code, nor to remain within said compartment more than three minutes in case all of such compartments are in use, and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help as hereinafter described. Each voter's name shall be checked on the voting check-list by the officer having charge thereof, as soon as he has cast his vote in the manner provided in Section 207. It shall be the duty of the judge of election to secure the observation of the provisions of this section, to keep order in the room in which the voting is held and to see that no more eprsons are admitted within the enclosed space than are allowed by this act. Each party which has by its primary meeting, caucus, convention or board, sent to the proper office a certificate of nomination, and each group of citizens which has sent to the proper office a nomination paper shall be allowed to appoint three qualified electors who must be three electors resident of the division in which they are authorized to act as watchers in each voting place without expense to the county, one of whom shall be allowed to remain in the room outside of the enclosed space. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, stating his name, the names of the persons who have appointed him and the party or policy he represents; and no party or policy shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when required to do so. Until the polls are closed, no persons shall be allowed in the room outside of the said enclosed space except these watchers, voters not exceeding ten at any time who are waiting their turn to prepare their ballots, and peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace. No person when within the voting room shall electioneer or solicit votes for any party or candidate, nor shall any written or printed matter be posted up within said room except as required by law. When the hour for closing the polls shall arrive all persons within the enclosed space who have received ballots but have not yet deposited them, shall be required to mark and deposit their ballots forthwith, but no other person shall be allowed to vote. (Act 1903, Sec. 1, P. L. 213.)

IMPROPERLY MARKED BALLOTS.

210. If a voter has marked his ballot otherwise than as directed by this act, so that for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office; but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked. (Act 1903, Sec. 4, P. L. 345.)

DISPOSITION OF DEFECTIVE OR IMPROPERLY MARKED BALLOTS.

211. No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballots appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of elections shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney, without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same. (Act 1903, Sec. 4, P. L. 345.)

WHAT MEMORANDA MAY BE KEPT IN POLLING PLACE.

212. No list or memorandum of the names of voters, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law, shall be made within the voting-room by any person or officer but watchers may keep their poll-books and challenge lists.

E. CANVASSING THE VOTE.

LISTS OF VOTERS, BALLOT STUBS AND UNUSED BALLOTS TO BE SEALED.

213. After the closing of the polls and before the ballot-boxes are opened, all the lists of voters shall be placed in separate sealed covers properly marked, and the stubs of all the ballots used, together with all unused ballots and the ballot check-list, shall also be enclosed in a sealed package properly designating the voting place, which package shall be sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots cast, and neither the said package, nor the said lists of voters shall thereafter be opened except by the return judges, or in the case of a contest, or upon the order of a court of a competent jurisdiction. (Act 1893, Sec. 24, P. L. 431.)

METHOD OF COUNTING.

214. The election officers only shall remain in the voting-room within the guard-rail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed.

The officers in charge of the voting check-list shall, in the presence of the other officers and watchers, count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list, and announce the whole number thereof; and the list of voters, the stubs of ballots used, and all unused ballots, shall then be sealed up, as required by Section 213. The ballot-box shall then be opened by the inspectors, the ballots taken therefrom, and audibly counted, one by one, by them, and when the count is completed, the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced; and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. The judge, in the presence of the inspectors, shall read aloud the name or names marked or inserted upon each ballot, together with the party name, or political appellation, under which each vote was cast, and the answers marked thereon to the questions submitted, if any; and the clerks shall each carefully enter each vote as read, and keep account of the same in tally-papers prepared for the purpose. It shall be unlawful for either judge or inspectors while counting the ballots or the votes thereon, to have in his hand any pen, pencil, or stamp for marking ballots. (Act 1903, Sec. 5, P. L. 346.)

COUNT TO BE PUBLIC.

215. All ballots, after being removed from the box, shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting-room, so that they may be able to see all the marks on each ballot, but out of their reach, until they are placed in the ballot-box as required by law. The total vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly announced. (Act 1903, Sec. 5, P. L. 346.)

PEACE OFFICERS TO REMAIN IN ROOM DURING COUNT.

216. It shall be the duty of the police officers, constables and deputy constables, now required by law to be present at the polls, to remain in the voting-room, but outside of the guard-rail, while the votes are being counted, and preserve order therein. No person, except the said peace officers, when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority, shall enter into the space within the guard-rail, or converse with any election officer, in any way after the polls are closed and until the counting of the votes has been completed. (Act 1903, Sec. 5, P. L. 346.)

BALLOT BOX TO BE DEPOSITED WITH NEAREST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

217. As soon as the count shall be finished, the tickets, list of taxables, one the lists of voters, one of the tally-papers and one of the certificates of the oath or affirmation taken and subscribed by the inspectors, judges and clerks, and one of the triplicate returns, shall all be carefully collected and deposited in one or more of the ballot-boxes; and such box or boxes, being closely bound round with tape, shall be sealed by the inspectors and judge of the election, and together with the remaining ballot-boxes, shall within one day thereafter be delivered by one of the inspectors to the nearest justice of the peace, who shall keep such boxes containing the tickets and other documents, (said justice of the peace to receive the sum of three dollars per year, for all services rendered in the care of the ballot-box or boxes placed in his custody, said sum to be paid by the county treasurer upon an order drawn by the county commissioners), to answer the call of any persons or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. (Act 1903, Sec. 1, P. L. 217; Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 425.)

PENALTY FOR REFUSAL OF JUSTICE OF PEACE TO RECEIVE BALLOT BOX.

218. If any justice of the peace shall refuse to receive any ballot-box delivered to him, as is hereinbefore provided, or having received the same, shall neglect the safe-keeping thereof, he shall, on conviction of any such refusal or neglect, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars. (Act 1839, Sec. 127, P. L. 547.)

DISPOSITION OF BALLOT BOXES WHERE PLACE IS PROVIDED FOR SAFE KEEPING.

219. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe-keeping of ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election. (Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 425.)

FIRE PROOF VAULT TO BE PROVIDED IN PHILADELPHIA.

220. The commissioners for the City of Philadelphia shall provide a fire proof room, or vault, in the public buildings of the said city, or some other suitable place, at which the judge of the elections, after the closing of the polls and the requirements of the law have been complied with, shall forthwith there deliver to the mayor and prothonotary of the City of Philadelphia the said ballot-boxes; the said room or vault shall not be accessible to any other person than the mayor and prothonotary aforesaid, who shall be present and receive, at the said room, or vault, the ballot-boxes from the judges as aforesaid. The mayor and prothonotary aforesaid shall not take or open, nor permit to be taken, or opened, any ballot-box deposited as aforesaid, for the space of one year after the same has been therein deposited, except when they shall be called upon by some court or other tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election; and after such trial or investigation, it shall be the duty of the mayor and prothonotary aforesaid to have said box or boxes returned and deposited as aforesaid. (Act 1861, Sec. 11, P. L. 577.

RETURNS TO BE FILED WITH PROTHONOTARY, AND LAID BEFORE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

221. The officers of election shall make a full return of the votes cast in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition in all of which the votes cast for each candidate by each political party or body of which such candidate is the nominee, as the same shall appear upon the ballots cast, shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return-sheet, given to the judge, which envelope shall contain also one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector, and the third of said triplicite returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots as hereinbefore provided. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return-sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the

county, which said return-sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour or filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as hereinafter provided; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the returns of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mitsake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into the court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of elections of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section; but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be made as hereinafter provided. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. The returns required by this act to be presented by the prothonotary of the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny, respectively, shall be presented to such two or more of the judges of the several courts of common pleas of said counties, respectively, as the judges of said courts, or a majority of them, may designate to perform the duty of receiving, computing and certifying said returns. (Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 425; Act 1903, Sec. 5, P. L. 346.)

RETURN OF ELECTION FOR INCREASE OF MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

221½. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of such election (held for the increase of municipal indebtedness) to receive tickets and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose, as is provided by law in regard to other tickets received at said election, and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, duly certified, as is required by law, together with a certified copy of the ordinance and the advertisement, and the said clerk shall make a record of the same and furnish a certified copy thereof, under seal, showing the result, to the corporate authorities of such municipality, and the same shall be placed of record in the minutes thereof.

In receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges, and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating municipal elections; and the vote shall be counted by the court, as is now provided by general laws governing municipal elections, and all the penalties of the said election laws for the violation thereof are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges, and clerks voting at and in attendance upon, the elections held under the provisions of this act. (Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 317.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TO MAKE UP RETURNS FOR COUNTY.

222. The officers and assistants appointed by the court shall, in the presence of the judges, make out returns in the manner hereinafter directed, which shall be signed by all the judges present, and attested by said clerks; and it shall not be lawful for said judges or clerks, in casting up the votes which shall appear to have been given, to omit or reject any part thereof, except where, in the opinion of said judges, such certificates is so defective as to prevent the same from being understood and computed in adding together the number of votes; in which case, it shall be the duty of said clerks to make out a true and exact copy of said paper or certificate, to be signed by said judges, and attested by said clerks, and attached to, and transmitted with said return (where the same is directed to be transmitted) to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the original paper shall be deposited in the prothonotary's office, and by said officer copied and transmitted, with the return of said election, to the Secretary aforesaid.

I. Duplicate returns of all the votes given for every person and persons, who shall have been voted for, for any office or station, which the electors of the county are entitled to choose of themselves, unconnected with any other county or district.

II. Like returns of all the votes given in the county, for every person voted for as Governor.

III. Triplicate returns of all the votes given for any person voted for in the county, as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. (Act 1839, Sec. 79, P. L. 537.)

Said returns shall in every case state the number of votes cast for each candidate by each political party of which such candidate is a nominee. (Act 1903, Sec. 5, P. L. 346.)

AND SEND CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION TO PERSONS ELECTED.

223. It shall also be the duty of the return judges, in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or in the Senate, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return. (Act 1839, Sec. 83, P. L. 539.)

DISPOSITION OF RETURNS.

224. When the returns shall be completed, the president of the board of judges aforesaid shall forthwith lodge one of each of such returns in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county; and in the case of an election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, one other of the returns in the same office; and the other duplicates shall be transmitted as follows, viz:

I. In case of a Governor, the remaining duplicate shall be inclosed in an envelope, directed to the (President) of the Senate, and indorsed according to the fact, which having been sealed, shall be inclosed in another envelope, sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the same shall forthwith be placed, by the said president in the nearest post office.

II. In case of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and of county officers to be commissioned by the Governor, the remaining duplicate shall be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in like

manner placed, by the said president in the nearest post office.

III. In case of the election of a Senator or Senators of this Commonwealth, the same shall be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and directed "To the Senate of Pennsylvania;" and in case of the election of a member or members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, the same shall, in like manner, be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and directed "To the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania;" and each of said returns shall be inclosed in an envelope, and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in like manner placed, by said president, in the nearest post office. (Act 1839, Sec. 80, P. L. 537.)

In case of election of county commissioners and county auditors, one copy of the return of election shall be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and directed "To the Commissioners" of the proper county. (Act 1840, Sec. 8, P. L. 686.)

COMPUTATION OF RETURNS WHERE TWO OR MORE COUNTIES COMPOSE A DISTRICT.

225. When two or more counties, or parts of two or more counties, are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties or parts of counties, comprising the district, shall each appoint a return judge, resident within such district, to meet within seven days after the day of the election of such officer, at such place as is required by law, or if no place of meeting is designated by law, at such place within such district where the returns of the election of such officer shall, by law, be directed to be filed, to compute and certify the vote of such district, and it shall be the duty of the return judges, in such case, to transmit to the person elected, one of the triplicate returns as such officer's certificate of his election, within five days, after the day of making up such return. All officers provided for by this section shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. (Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 425; Act 1903, Sec. 5, P. L. 346.)

The judges of the several counties having met as aforesaid, shall cast up the several county returns, and make triplicate returns of all the votes given for such office, in said district, and of the name of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns for each office shall be deposited in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and another shall be, by said judges, deposited in the nearest post office, sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the manner directed in Section 224 and the third shall be transmitted to the person elected as his certificate of election. (Act 1839, Sec. 82, P. L. 538; Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 425.)

RETURNS OF TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

226. All returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county and shall by some one of the election officers be delivered into his office within three days of such elections and filed therein. (Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 425.)

WHERE TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH IS DIVIDED.

227. The judge, inspectors and clerks of each election district of any borough, ward or township in the counties of this Commonwealth, which shall have been divided by the court into separate election districts, shall make out a complete return of all the votes given at any borough, ward or township election, designating the number of votes each person received; and the judge and inspectors shall appoint one of their number for return judge, to meet the other return judge or judges of the said borough, ward or township in said county, at the oldest election place on the third day after any borough, ward or township election, and then add together the number of votes given for each person voted for, and make out the returns, as the nature of the election may require, complying in all respects with the provisions of existing election laws; and, after the performance of said duties, appoint one of their number, by consent or lot, to deliver the full returns to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the said county. (Act 1860, Sec. 1, P. L. 609; Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 425.)

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION.

228. As soon as the election for inspectors and judges of election shall be finished, the inspectors and judges of such election shall make out a certificate of election, for each person chosen as an inspector, judge or township officer, which certificate shall be delivered to the person so chosen, or left at his usual place of abode by the constable of the proper ward, township, district or borough within five days after such election. (Act 1840, Sec. 1, P. L. 683.)

MILEAGE ALLOWED ELECTION JUDGES FOR DELIVERING RETURNS.

229. Every judge of election shall be allowed six cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in delivering the return of the township election of his proper township, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas; said mileage to be computed circular, and paid out of the County Treasury on orders drawn by the commissioners in the usual manner; Provided, That no compensation shall be paid where the return is not delivered within the time prescribed by law; And provided further, That return judges shall be allowed daily pay at the rate of two dollars per day for making returns of township elections. (Act 1895, Sec. 1, P. L. 290; Act 1909, Sec. 1, P. L. 425.)

MILEAGE ALLOWED RETURN JUDGES.

230. Every return judge shall be allowed out of the treasury of his proper county the sum of ten cents for every mile he shall necessarily have traveled in going to the place appointed by law for the meeting of return judges, and in returning thence to his own house. (Act 1839, Sec. 93, P. L. 540.)

RETURNS NOT RECEIVED IN TIME TO BE VOID.

231. Whenever the returns of an election for Governor shall not be received from any county by the Secretary of the Commonwealth before the election of Governor shall be published, every such return so delayed shall be considered as void, unless the election be contested, in which case such returns shall be allowed to be of the same validity, and liable to the same exceptions, as other returns received in due time. (Act 1839, Sec. 91, P. L. 540.)

PROTHONOTARY TO TRANSMIT RETURNS TO SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH.

232. It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of every county to whom the return of any election shall be delivered by the judges as aforesaid, where said judges are required to send a copy of said return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to make out a copy of such return, certified under his hand and official seal, and forthwith to transmit such copy, under a sealed cover, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by placing the same in the nearest post office. It shall also be the duty of the prothonotary of every county to record all the election returns in a book to be procured for that purpose; and to lay the returns of the election of county commissioners and county auditors, and of all township officers, before the court of quarter sessions of such county. (Act 1839, Sec. 84, P. L. 539.)

PROTHONOTARY TO CERTIFY LIST OF VOTERS AND OTHER PAPERS ON PAYMENT OF FEES.

233. It shall also be the duty of every prothonotary to give a certified copy of the list of voters and other papers deposited in his office by the judges of an election, to any person applying for the same, on payment of the usual fees, as in other cases. (Act 1839, Sec. 85, P. L. 539.)

SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH TO NOTIFY PROTHONOTARY IF RETURNS NOT RECEIVED.

234. If the returns of any elections, which by this law are directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall not be received within fifteen days after the same are required to be deposited in the post office, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to forthwith notify the prothonotary of the proper county to transmit, without delay, a certified copy of such returns. (Act 1839, Sec. 86, P. L. 539.)

RETURNS FOR TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE LAID BEFORE GOVERNOR AND RETURNS FOR SENATORS BEFORE SENATE.

235. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the receipt of the returns of the election of any township or county officer, who is by law to be commissioned by the Governor, to forthwith lay the same before him; and on the first Tuesday in January, in each and every year, as soon as the Senate shall convene, all returns of the election of Senators for that year to the President of the Senate. (Act 1839, Sec. 87, P. L. 539.)

RETURNS FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO BE LAID BEFORE HOUSE.

236. It shall be the duty of the said Secretary, between the hours of eleven o'clock a. m., and one o'clock p. m., of the first Tuesday in January, of each and every year, to take into the hall of the House of Representatives, the several returns of the elections of members of said House. (Act 1839, Sec. 88, P. L. 539.)

RETURNS FOR GOVERNOR TO BE LAID BEFORE SENATE.

237. It shall be the duty of the said Secretary, within five days after the meeting of the General Assembly, to deliver to the President of the Senate the returns of the election of Governor received by him from the several counties of this Commonwealth. (Act 1839, Sec. 90, P. L. 540.)

COMPUTATION OF RETURNS FOR TREASURER AND AUDITOR GENERAL WHEN LEGISLATURE NOT IN SESSION.

238. Whenever the Legislature shall not be assembled, and a State Treasurer or Auditor General shall have been elected at the preceding annual election, the Governor, the president judge of the twelfth judicial district, the President pro tem. of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, four members of the Senate, and six members of the House of Representatives, to be selected in the manner hereinafter provided, shall meet in the Senate chamber, at Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock noon, on the third Tuesday of January, succeeding each election of a State Treasurer or Auditor General, and they, or a majority of them, being so convened, shall proceed to open, compute and publish the returns of the election for State Treasurer and Auditor General, and shall file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate, signed by each of them, setting forth the aggregate number of votes received by each person voted for at such election; the Governor shall, within ten days thereafter, declare by proclamation the name of the person elected to each of said offices. (Act 1879, Sec. 1, P. L. 51.)

239. The four members of the Senate and six members of the House of Representatives aforesaid, shall be selected by each House proceeding, at twelve o'clock noon on the last Tuesday of the regular session preceding the annual election at which any State Treasurer or Auditor General is to be selected, to choose by viva voce vote, the number of members aforesaid, each Senator being entitled to vote for but two members, and each member of the House entitled to vote for three members, and the four Senators and six Representatives receiving the highest number of votes shall be the persons named in the first section of this act. (Act 1879, Sec. 2, P. L. 51.)

RETURNS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

240. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on receiving the returns of the election of electors, to lay them before the Governor; who shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each person so voted for, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, the names of the persons duly elected; and shall cause a notification of his election to be delivered to each person so chosen, on or before the last Wednesday in the month of November next after such election. (Act 1839, Sec. 29, P. L. 525.)

MEETING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. FILLING VACANCIES.

241. The electors chosen as aforesaid shall assemble at the seat of government of this Commonwealth, at twelve o'clock of the day, which is or may be directed by the Congress of the United States, and shall then and there perform the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. (Act 1839, Sec. 30, P. L. 525.)

If any such elector shall die, or from any cause fail to attend at the seat of government at the time appointed by law the electors present shall proceed to choose viva voce a person to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, and immediately after said choice the name of the person so chosen shall be transmitted by the presiding officer of the college to the Governor, whose duty it shall be forthwith to cause notice in writing to be given to such person, and the person so elected (and not the person in whose place he shall have been chosen) shall be an elector, and shall with the other electors perform the dutiets enjoined on them as aforesaid. (Act 1839, Sec. 31, P. L. 525.)

COMPENSATION.

242. Every elector aforesaid shall receive from the State Treasury the sum of three dollars for every day spent in traveling to, remaining at, and returning from the place of meeting aforesaid, and shall be entitled to mileage at the rate of three cents per mile to and from their homes, to be computed by the ordinary mail route between their homes and the place of meeting aforesaid. And the contingent expenses of the electoral college, not exceeding one hundred dollars in amount, shall likewise be paid by the State Treasurer, in both cases upon warrants drawn by the presiding officer of the college. (Act 1893, Sec. 1, P. L. 129.)

RETURNS FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

243. It shall be the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns of the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States as aforesaid, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to declare by proclamation the names of the persons so returned as elected in the respective districts; and he shall also, as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, transmit the returns so made to the House of Representatives of the United States. (Act 1839, Sec. 25, P. L. 524.)

F. DUTIES OF PEACE OFFICERS.

TO PRESERVE PEACE AT POLLS.

244. It shall be the duty of every mayor, sheriff, deputy sheriff, alderman, justice of the peace and constable or deputy constable of every city, county and township or district within this Commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by any three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window, or avenue to any window, at the place of the genreal election, which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same, and on neglect or refusel (so) to do, on such requisition, said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred and not more than one thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of the respective constables of each ward, district or township within this Commonwealth to be present in person, or by deputy, at the place of holding such elections in said ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace, as aforesaid. (Act 1839, Sec. 111, P. L. 543.)

TO REPORT DISORDER TO COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

245. It shall be the duty of every peace officer, as aforesaid, who shall be present at any such disturbance at an election as is described in this act, to report the same to the next court of quarter sessions, and also the names of the witnesses who can prove the same; and it shall be the duty of the said court to cause indictments to be preferred before the grand jury against the persons so offending. (Act 1839, Sec. 112, P. L. 544.)

COURT TO EXAMINE CONSTABLES UNDER OATH.

246. It shall be the duty of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, at the next term of said court after any election shall have been held under this act, to cause the respective constables in said county to be examined on oath, as to whether any breaches of the peace took place at the election within their respective townships, wards or districts; and it shall be the duty of said constables respectively to make return thereof as part of their official return at said court. (Act 1839, Sec. 114, P. L. 544.)

SHERIFF OF PHILADELPHIA NOT TO APPOINT DEPUTIES AT ELECTIONS.

247. It shall not be lawful for the sheriff of any county co-extensive in boundaries with any city of the first class, to appoint any deputies to be present and act as such, for preserving the peace, or for any other purpose, at any election polls within said cities of the first class. (Act 1877, Sec. 1, P. L. 36.)

V. ELECTION CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

A. OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONAL REGISTRATION LAWS.

DISOBEYING ORDER OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS.

248. Any person who wilfully disobeys a lawful order of the registration commissioners shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. (Act 1906, Sec. 18, P. L. 61.)

PERMITTING FALSE REGISTRATION OR PREVENTING LAWFUL REGISTRATION.

249. A registrar who intentionally registers or permits to be registered, a person not lawfully entitled to be registered, or who intentionally refuses to register a person lawfully entitled to be registered, or who intentionally assists in preventing such person from being registered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 18, P. L. 61; Sec. 14, P. L. 73.)

ATTEMPTING FALSE REGISTRATION.

250. A person who applies for registration knowing that he is not entitled to be registered, or who falsely personates another in an application for registration, or who knowingly offers false naturalization papers or a fraudulent tax receipt to establish his claim to be registered, or who personates another, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced for every such offense to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 18, P. L. 61; Sec. 14, P. L. 73.)

ALTERING REGISTER.

251. A registrar who inserts, or intentionally permits to be inserted, a name on the registry list without a proper application in person, during the hours of registration, on a registration day, on the part of the person registered, or without requiring the proper evidence of the right of the applicant to be registered; or who alters any registry list after the entry has been duly made, except upon an order of the court or of the commissioners; or who makes any entry therein at any time other than during the hours of registration, and in the presence of the other registrars; shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 18, P. L. 61; Sec. 14, P. L. 73.)

REFUSING VOTE OF REGISTERED VOTER OR RECEIVING VOTE OF UNREGISTERED VOTER.

252. Any election officer who refuses the vote of a registered elector, except on satisfactory evidence that he has since registration become disqualified under the laws of this Commonwealth, or who knowingly accepts the vote of a person not registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who knowingly receives a vote from a person falsely claiming to be a registered voter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 18, P. L. 61; Sec. 14, P. L. 73.)

FAILURE TO PERFORM DUTIES IMPOSED BY PERSONAL REGISTRATION ACT.

253. Any commissioner, registrar, or other officer, upon whom a duty is laid by this act, who shall wilfully refuse to perform his said duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 18, P. L. 61; Sec. 14, P. L. 73.)

PERJURY.

254. Any wilfull false statements made, under oath, by any person, in relation to any matter or thing concerning which he shall be lawfully interrogated by the registrars, shall be perjury, and any persons, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to under imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 18, P. L. 61; Sec. 14, P. L. 73.)

B. OFFENSES AGAINST THE UNIFORM PRIMARY LAW.

FRAUDULENT VOTING AT PRIMARY.

255. Any person who votes or attempts to vote at a primary, knowing that he does not possess the qualifications of a voter at such primary, as indicated by this act, or who shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at a primary, or who shall have unlawfully in his possession an official ballot, outside the polling-place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 14, P. L. 43.)

RECEIVING FRAUDULENT VOTE OR REFUSING LAWFUL VOTE.

256. Any election officer who permits a person to vote at any primary, with the knowledge that such person is not so entitled to vote, or refuses to permit any lawfully entitled elector to vote at such primary, with the knowledge that such person is so entitled to vote, or who refuses to permit him to receive the party ballot for which he asks, after having executed the affidavit herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 14, P. L. 43.)

FRAUD.

257. Any election officer or clerk who shall be guilty of any wilful fraud in the conduct of his duties at a primary, or who shall make a false return of the votes cast at such primary, or who shall deposit fraudulent ballots in the ballot-box, or who shall certify as correct a return of ballots in the ballot-box which he knows to have been fraudulently deposited therein, or who shall write false names in the lists of voters for the purpose of concealing the deposit of such fraudulent ballots or of aiding in the perpetration of such fraud, or who shall conspire with others to commit any of the offenses herein mentioned, shall be guilty of a misde-

meanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 14, P. L. 43.)

OFFENSES UNDER GENERAL ELECTION LAWS.

258. Except as modified by the terms of this act, election officers shall be subject to the same pains and penalties for violation or neglect of their duties at a primary as they are or hereafter may be subject to for violation or neglect of such duties at elections. In all respects, officers officiating at primaries shall be subject to the pains and penalties provided by law for offenses committed at primaries. The existing laws relating to bribery at primaries shall continue in force, and shall apply to bribery at primaries as provided by this act. (Act 1906, Sec. 14, P. L. 43.)

C. OFFENSES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

FAILURE TO ATTEND ELECTION.

259. If any person elected to serve as inspector or judge as aforesaid, and having received due notice thereof, shall neglect or, without good cause, refuse to attend on the day of election at the time appointed by law, he shall in every such case forfeit the sum of twenty dollars. (Act 1839, Sec. 99, P. L. 541.)

REFUSAL TO SERVE.

260. If any inspector, judge or clerk, as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to take upon himself the duties of such office, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars; or having entered upon the same, shall afterwards neglect or refuse to perform the duties thereof according to law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every such offense. (Act 1839, Sec. 100, P. L. 541.)

FAILURE TO TAKE OATH.

261. If any clerk of an election shall presume to act in such capacity before taking and subscribing the oath required by this act, he shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars. (Act 1839, Sec. 101, P. L. 541.)

262. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath, without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn, when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 9, P. L. 34.)

FRAUD.

263. If any inspector, judge or clerk, as aforesaid, shall be convicted of any wilful fraud in the discharge of his duties, as aforesaid, he shall undergo an imprisonment for any term not less than three, nor more than twelve months, and be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be for seven years thereafter, disabled from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and shall moreover be disabled, for the term aforesaid, from giving his vote at any general or special election within this Commonwealth. (Act 1839, Sec. 102, P. L. 541.)

FAILURE TO REQUIRE PROOF OF QUALIFICATION OF UNREGISTERED OR CHALLENGED VOTERS.

264. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, from any person offering to vote, whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote, without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 12, P. L. 37.)

REJECTING LEGAL VOTE OR RECEIVING FRAUDULENT VOTE.

265. If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizen, or knowingly receive the vote of any person not qualified, or conceal from his fellow-officers any fact in the knowledge of which such vote should by law be received or rejected, each of the persons so offending, shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed in Section 282 of this Code. (Act 1839, Sec. 103, P. L. 542.)

UNFOLDING BALLOTS.

266. If any judge of an election, inspector, clerk or other person, before the poll shall be closed, shall unfold, open or pry into any ticket, with a design to discover the name of any candidate therein, every person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than one, nor more than three months. (Act 1839, Sec. 105, P. L. 542.)

DISCLOSING HOW VOTER VOTED.

267. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 19, P. L. 40.)

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES.

268. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this Code, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved. (Act 1874, Sec. 19, P. L. 40.)

INTOXICATION.

269. If any election officer or assessor of poll taxes shall become intoxicated during any of the time in which he shall be engaged in the performance of his duties, he shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be sentenced to an imprisonment of thirty days, and to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, both or either, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1887, Sec. 1, P. L. 126.)

D. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES.

DEFACING LIST OF VOTERS. INTERFERING WITH OVERSEERS.

270. If any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this Code, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischevious intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty or a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 19, P. L. 40.)

STEALING OFFICIAL BALLOT OR PRINTING FALSE BALLOT.

271. Any printer employed by the commissioners of any county to print any official ballot, or any person engaged in printing the same, who shall appropriate to himself, or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any other person than such commissioners, or their duly authorized agent, or shall wilfully print, or cause to be printed any official ballot in any other form than that prescribed by such commissioners, or with any other names thereon, or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by them, or the names of printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by this Code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1893, Sec. 34, P. L. 435.)

HAVING OFFICIAL BALLOT OUTSIDE VOTING ROOM.

272. Any person other than an officer charged by law with the care of ballots, or a person entrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside the voting room any official ballot, or any person who shall make or have in possession any counterfeit of an official ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1893, Sec. 35, P. L. 435.)

PAYMENT OF FEES FOR NATURALIZATION.

273. It shall be unlawful for any officer or any member of any committee or organization of any political party or any candidate for office nominated by any political party or nomination papers or for any person in behalf of said committee, organization or candidate to pay or furnish the money to pay, or in any way to become responsible for the payment of the fees and expenses directly or indirectly incurred by an alien in attending upon any court for the purpose of and in obtaining his naturalization papers. (Act 1893, Sec. 1, P. L. 36.)

274. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section of this Code shall, upon conviction in a summary proceeding before any city magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, who are hereby given jurisdiction to try said offenders in a summary way, for each offense, pay a fine of fifty dollars, which, when collected, shall be paid into the county treasury of the county wherein the offense was committed. (Act 1893, Sec. 2, P. L. 36.)

275. If any person convicted in the manner prescribed in the preceding section of this Code and sentenced to pay a fine or fines shall refuse or fail to forthwith pay said fine or fines and costs to the city magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace before whom he is convicted, or give satisfactory security to be approved by said magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace to pay the same within ten days, he shall be committed to county jail, there to be held one day for every five dollars of the fine or fines which he has been sentenced to pay: Provided, however, That said imprisonment shall not prevent the collection of said fine or fines and costs by legal process. (Act 1893, Sec. 3, P. L. 36.)

ISSUING FALSE NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE.

276. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of any court to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit such naturalization paper to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowingly that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, found guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years. (Act 1874, Sec. 20, P. L. 41.)

OBTAINING NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE BY FALSE OATH.

277. Any person who, on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation. And any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offense, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 21, P. L. 41.)

USE OF FALSE CERTIFICATE.

278. If any person, upon any false representation, or by the production of any forged, false or spurious naturalization certificate, or upon any such certificate not duly issued according to the act of Congress, shall cause his name to be placed, or shall attempt to have his name placed, upon any extra asessment list for election purposes, or upon any list of qualified electors authorized or required to be made by any law of this Commonwealth, or shall vote or attempt to vote at any general or presidential election, every such person, on conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a term not less than twelve months, and every person who shall aid or abet any other person in any such false representation or attempt shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and suffer the like penalty. (Act 1869, Sec. 38, P. L. 64.)

ASSESSING TAX WITHIN SIXTY-ONE DAYS OF NOVEMBER ELECTION.

279. It shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever, within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment, not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 18, P. L. 40.)

VIOLATING SECRECY OF BALLOT. FALSE DECLARATION OF INABILITY.

280. A voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person, with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other than the official ballot which has been given him by the proper election officer, or shall falsely declare to a judge of election that, by reason of any disability, he is unable to mark his ballot, and on that account desires assistance in marking it, or shall wilfully violate any other provision of this Code; or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot; or any helper who shall attempt to influence the vote of the voter whom he is assisting, or who shall mark a ballot in any other way than that requested by the voter whom

he is assisting, or who shall disclose to any one the contents of any ballot, which has been marked with his help, except when required so to do in any legal proceedings; shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1903, Sec. 6, P. L. 348.)

OMITTING NAMES FROM LIST OF TAXABLES.

281. If the commissioners of any county shall wilfully omit to insert in the list of taxables, delivered by them to the inspectors, as before directed, the name of any person duly assessed and returned to them by the assessor, they shall, on conviction thereof, be fined and severally pay any sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. (Act 1839, Sec. 98, P. L. 541.)

ADDING NAMES.

282. If the commissioners of any county shall add or knowingly permit to be added, the name of any person to the list of taxable inhabitants furnished them by the assessor, and shall return such name to the inspectors of election each commissioner concerned therein shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars. (Act 1839, Sec. 107, P. L. 542.)

FAILURE OF CONSTABLES OR SUPERVISORS TO PERFORM DUTIES.

283. If the constables or supervisors of any township, ward or district, shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties herein required of him or them, they shall respectively, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. (Act 1829, Sec. 97, P. L. 541.)

PAYMENT OF TAX FOR OTHERS WITHOUT WRITTEN ORDER.

284. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to pay or cause to be paid any occupation or poll tax assessed against any elector, except on the written and signed order of such elector authorizing such payment to be made, which written and signed order must be presented at least thirty days prior to the date of holding the election at which such elector desires to vote. It shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk or other person authorized to collect taxes and receipt therefor, to receive payment of or receipt for any occupation or poll tax assessed for State or county purposes from any person other than the elector against whom such tax shall have been assessed, except upon his written and signed order authorizing such payment to be made. It shall be unlawful for any person to vote or attempt to vote at any election upon a tax receipt obtained in violation of this act. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, be punished by imprisonment in the county prison for a term of not less than twenty days nor more than six months, in the discretion of the court, or by such fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, as said court shall impose. (Act 1897, Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, P. L. 276.)

ASSESSMENT OF OFFICE HOLDERS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES BY COMMITTEES.

285. It shall be unlawful for any committee, or member thereof, directly or indirectly, to demand any public officer, subordinate or employee, holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth, or otherwise engaged or employed in the service of this State, or from any officer, subordinate or employee, in any way engaged or employed in the service of any city or county of this State, any assessment or percentage of any money, property or their equivalent in anything of value, with the understanding, either expressed or implied, that the same may or shall be used for any political purpose whatsoever.

Any person or persons violating any of the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars. (Act 1883, Secs. 1 and 2, P. L. 96.)

BY OFFICERS OR HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

286. It shall be unlawful for any officer of this Commonwealth or of any county thereof, or for any mayor or head of department or other officer of any city of this Commonwealth, to make or cause or knowingly permit to be made any assessment upon the pay, wages or salary of any officer or employee appointed by or holding office or employment under him for any political or party purpose whatsoever, or to make or cause or knowingly permit to be made any demand for the payment or gift of any money or other valuable thing to any committee, organization or person for use in any manner for any political or party purpose: Provided, however, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent any officer, or other employee appointed as aforesaid, from making a voluntary contribution to any committee or organization for legitimate political and campaign purposes.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, be punished by imprisonment in the county prison for a term of not more than one year, and by fine of not more than one thousand dollars, either or both, as the said court shall impose. (Act 1897, Secs. 1 and 2, P. L. 275.)

BY OFFICE HOLDERS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS.

287. No officer, clerk or employee, under the government of any city of the first class within this Commonwealth, shall, directly or indirectly, demand, solicit, collect or receive or be in any manner concerned in demanding, soliciting, collecting or receiving, any assessment, subscription or contribution, whether voluntary or involuntary, intended for any political purpose whatever.

Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and forfeit his office. (Act 1906, Secs. 1 and 2, P. L. 29.)

BRIBERY BY CANDIDATE TO PROCURE NOMINATION.

288. If a candidate for any office within this Commonwealth shall, directly or indirectly, give, offer or promise to give, or procure any other person to give, offer or promise to give, to any elector, any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any security for the payment or the delivery of money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office, emolument or employment, on condition, express or implied, that such elector shall cast, give, retain or withhold his vote, or use his influence at a nominating election or delegate election, or cast, give or substitute another to cast or give, his vote or use his influence at a nominating convention, for or against the nomination of any particular candidate for nomination, so as to procure such person to be voted for, at any election to take place, the person so hiring, procuring, influencing, abetting, endeavoring or offering, either directly, or indirectly through others, their aiders or abettors, to procure the person to be voted for by such electors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months. (Act 1831, Sec. 1, P. L. 70.)

RECEIVING BRIBE AT PRIMARY.

289. If any elector, authorized to vote at any public election afterwards to take place within this Commonwealth, for any office, shall, directly or indirectly, accept or receive from any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or from the friends of any such person, any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office or employment, under an agreement or promise, express or implied, that such elector shall give or withhold his vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office at such election, or shall accept or receive the promise of any person, that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods, position or other valuable thing, if he will vote for the nomination of such a person as a

candidate for office, and shall thereafter vote for the nomination of such person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine, not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months. (Act 1881, Sec. 2, P. L. 71.)

SOLICITATION BY VOTER.

290. If any elector shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give his vote or his influence, at any nominating election, delegate election or nominating convention, to any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or to the friends of any such person, in consideration, that for such vote or influence, he is to receive any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing or any office or employment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine, not exceeding three hundred dollars, and undergo a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months. (Act 1881, Sec. 3, P. L. 71.)

BY DELEGATES.

291. In all cases where a person is elected or chosen or shall act as a delegate to a convention to make nominations for offices, and shall receive, accept or solicit any bribe in money, goods or thing of value, or any office or position, as an inducement to make or join in any nomination for any person to be voted for as an officer or candidate for office, or shall in like manner and for like reason, agree to abstain from voting for any paticular person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three months. (Act 1881, Sec. 5, P. L. 71.)

BY MEMBERS OF PARTY COMMITTEE OR OF RETURN BOARD AT PRIMARY.

292. Any person, elected, chosen or acting as a member of the county or executive committee of any party, or as a judge of a return-board to count up and cast the vote polled at a primary election, held to make nominations for office, or any person appointed a clerk of such return-board, who shall directly or indirectly accept, receive or solicit money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or other thing of value, or the promise of all or either of them, to influence his vote or action in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a time not exceeding three months. (Act 1881, Sec. 6, P. L. 72.)

BRIBING MEMBER OF COMMITTEE OR OF RETURN BOARD AT PRIMARY.

293. Any person or persons who shall directly or indiectly by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or other thing of value, or who shall, by threats or intimidation, endeavor to influence a member of a county or executive committee of any party, a judge or clerk of any return-board, in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months. Act 1881, Sec. 6, P. L. 72.)

OFFERING OR RECEIVING BRIBE AT ELECTION.

294. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to an elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election held for the purpose of voting on an amendment to the Constitution, or any other public purpose, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at such election or for withholding the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year. (Act 1889, Sec. 1, P. L. 162.)

INTIMIDATION AND THREATS.

295. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, or offer to give any such gift or reward to any such elector, with the intent to induce him to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, or shall, directly or indirectly, procure or agree to give any such gift or reward to such elector, with the intent aforesaid, or shall, with the intent to influence or intimidate such elector to give his vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, give, offer or promise to give to such elector, any office, place, appointment or employment, or threaten such elector with dismissal or discharge from any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, then held by him, in case of his refusal to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years. (Act 1860, Sec. 51, P. L. 396.)

CORRUPT SOLICITATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

296. Any person or persons who shall, directly or indirectly, by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, or other thing of value, or who shall, by threats or intimidation, endeavor to influence any member of the General Assembly, State, county, election, municipal or other public officer, in the discharge, performance or non-performance of an act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of the offense of corrupt solicitation, and liable to indictment for a misdemeanor; and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 1, P. L. 115.)

EMBEZZLING OR ALTERING ELECTION PAPERS.

297. If any person shall embezzle or unlawfully deface, alter, change, substitute or destroy any ticket, list of voters, tally-paper or certificate, taken or made at any election, as aforesaid, he shall, on conviction, suffer imprisonment for a term not less than twelve months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court, and be fined in any sum not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars. (Act 1839, Sec. 106, P. L. 542.)

DEFACING CERTIFICATES OF NOMINATION OR FILING FALSE CERTIFICATES, OR FORGING OR DESTROYING BALLOTS.

298. Any person who shall falsely make or wilfully deface or destroy any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or any part thereof, or any letter of withdrawal, or file any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or suppress any certificate of nomination, or nomination paper, or any part thereof, which has been duly filed, or forge, or falsely make the official endorsement on any ballot, or wilfully destroy or deface any ballot, or wilfully delay the deivery of any ballots, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1893, Sec. 32, P. L. 434.)

DESTROYING LIST OF CANDIDATES, OR CARDS OF INSTRUCTION, OR SPECIMEN BALLOTS.

299. Any peson who shall, prior to an election, wilfully deface or destroy any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions with this Code, or who, during an election, shall wilfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instruction, or specimen ballot, printed or posted for the instruction of voters, or who shall, during an election, wilfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot, or shall wilfully hinder the voting of others, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1893, Sec. 31, P. L. 434.)

OBSTRUCTING CONDUCT OF ELECTION.

300. If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this Code, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty; or shall block up or attempt to block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holden; or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election; or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one, nor more than twelve months. And if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than two years. (Act 1839, Sec. 110, P. L. 543.)

BY PERSONS OUTSIDE THEIR OWN POLLING DISTRICT.

301. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling-place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1874, Sec. 19, P. L. 40.)

ELECTIONEERING BY PERSONS NOT QUALIFIED TO VOTE.

302. In any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of the qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election, for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months. (Act 1839, Sec. 121, P. L. 546.)

ASSAULT AND BATTERY NEAR POLLS.

303. Any person who shall unlawfully strike, wound or commit any assault and battery upon the person of any elector, at or near any election poll, during the holding of any election, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, or more than five hundred, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three months, or more than one year. (Act 1870, Sec. 9, P. L. 55.)

FRAUDULENT VOTING AT PRIMARIES.

304. If any person not qualified to vote at a general election, shall vote at a nominating election held by any political party, or if any person shall procure, advise or induce such disqualified person to so vote, or if any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise vote more than once on the same day for the nomination of a candidate, or shall fraudulently vote more than one ticket for the same candidate at the same time, or if any person shall advise or procure another so to do, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined, not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months. (Act 1881, Sec. 4, P. L. 71.)

FURNISHING FALSE BALLOTS.

305. Any person who shall furnish or supply to any elector of this Commonwealth, at any of the polls or voting places, any ballot or ticket falsely representing it to contain names not thereon, with the intent and purpose of defrauding said voter out of his express choice, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction, shall pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, one or both, or either, at the discretion of the court: Provided, This section shall apply to both general and primary elections. (Act 1883, Sec. 1, P. L. 92.)

ATTEMPT TO VOTE BY PERSON NOT A CITIZEN.

306. If any person not a citizen of this Commonwealth, shall vote or attempt to vote, at any special, general or presidential election, held in this Commonwealth, he shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not less than two, nor more than five years. (Act 1870, Sec. 6, P. L. 54.)

PERSUADING SUCH PERSON TO VOTE.

307. If any person shall, through solicitation, invitation or device, persuade or prevail on any person, not a citizen of this Commonwealth, to vote, or attempt to vote, at any special, general or presidential election in this Commonwealth, or shall, by any means, aid, encourage or abet any such attempt, the person so offending shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not less than two, nor more than five years. (Act 1870, Sec. 7, P. L. 54.)

VOTING BY UNQUALIFIED PERSON, OR PROCURING SUCH PERSON TO VOTE.

308. If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person, knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding five years. (Act 1897, Sec. 1, P. L. 261.)

REPEATING.

309. If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding five years. (Act 1897, Sec. 1, P. L. 257.)

ISSUING FALSE RECEIPT OR CERTIFICATES.

310. If any person shall knowingly publish, utter or make use of any forged or false receipt or certificate, with intent to impose the same upon or deceive any inspector or judge, at any election as aforesaid, such person shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment not less than six months, nor more than two years. (Act 1839, Sec. 125, P. L. 546.)

FAILURE OF PUBLIC OFFICER TO PERFORM DUTY.

311. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this Code, who shall negligently or wilfully fail to perform such duty, or who shall negligently or wilfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the objects of this act, or who shall negligently or wilfully violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1893, Sec. 33, P. L. 434.)

FAILURE OF CONSTABLE TO REPORT DISORDER.

312. If it shall be made appear to any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, that any riot or disturbance occurred at the time and place of holding any election under

this act, and the constables who are enjoined by law to attend such elections have not given information thereof, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of said court to cause the officer or officers, so neglecting the duty aforesaid, to be proceeded against by indictment for a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, the said officer shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. (Act 1839, Sec. 113, P. L. 544.)

SELLING LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.

313. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons keeping a public house or drinking place, either licensed or unlicensed to sell spirituous or malt liquors as a drink, to sell, furnish or give away, to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or any other intoxicating beverage, on any part of any day set apart, or to be set apart for any general or special election, by the citizens in any election district or division within this Commonwealth, where an election is in progress during the hours when, by law, in said district the election polls are required to be kept open.

Any person violating any of the provisions in this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be subject to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county, for a term of not more than one hundred days, and in addition to the above, shall also be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and costs, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1872, Secs. 1 and 2, P. L. 24.)

CONSTABLE TO REPORT VIOLATIONS.

314 It shall be the duty of the constables of the several townships, wards and boroughs of this Commonwealth, under the same penalties as mentioned in the preceding section, to make return to the next court of quarter sessions of the proper county of the name or names of any person or persons offending under said section; Provided, Nothing herein shall prevent any other person or persons from prosecuting for such offense. Act 1872, Sec. 3, P. L. 24.)

WAGERING ON ELECTIONS.

315. If any person shall lay any wager or bet, or make any promise or engagement for the payment of money or the transfer of any other valuable thing, dependent on the event of such election (held under the Constitution or laws of the United States or Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth), or on the success of any candidate or candidates nominated for public office, he shall, on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions or other court having similar jurisdiction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding the whole amount of the sum betted by all parties to the wager, nor less sum than twenty dollars. (Act 1817, Sec. 2, P. L. 204.)

316. If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet. (Act 1839, Sec. 115, P. L. 544.)

SUIT BY OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

317. It shall be the duty of the several constituted authorities having care and charge of the poor in the respective counties, districts and townships of this Commonwealth, knowing or being informed, under oath, of any person or persons having made any bet or wager of any land, goods, money or thing of value, on the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or deposited the same in the hands of any person within their respective counties, districts or townships, to bring suit in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; for the use of the poor of such county, district or township against such depositee or stakeholder, where said bet is deposited in the hands of a third person; or against the party winning said bet, when the same is not deposited, for the recovery of the amount so bet; and if, on the trial, it shall be made appear, that said lands, goods, money or thing of value was bet on the result of any election within this Commonwealth, said guardians., directors or overseers of the poor shall be entitled to recover the amount or value thereof for the use of the poor, from said stakeholder, or person winning said bet, where there is no stakeholder: Provided, Said suit is brought within two years from the time of making said bet. And the stakeholder is hereby prohibited, during said time, to pay over the amount so bet to either of the parties, and shall be liable for the same, whether such bet is paid over or delivered to the parties, or either of them, or not, and the party winning shall in like manner be liable to the payment of the whole amount so bet, where the same is received by him; and said bet, or the value thereof, may be recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable. And if said guardians, directors or overseers of the poor shall neglect or refuse to bring such suit, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than the amount so bet, nor more than double the amount. (Act 1839, Sec. 118, P. L. 545.)

LIBEL OF CANDIDATES.

318. Whoever writes, prints, posts or distributes, or causes to be written, printed, posted or distributed, a circular or poster, cartoon or other written or printed paper which is designed or tends to injure or defeat any candidate for nomination or election to public office, by reflecting upon his personal character or political action, unless the same shall be published in a newspaper avowedly responsible therefor, or unless there appears upon such circular, poster or paper, in a conspicuous place, either the names of the chairman and secretary, or at least the names of two officers of the political or other organization issuing the same, or the name of some duly registered elector with description of his election district, as responsible therefor, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or both, and if the statements are untrue the person so offending shall also be deemed guilty of libel and may be prosecuted in the civil or criminal courts, or both, thereof. (Act 1895, Sec. 1, P. L. 389.)

PARADING AFTER DARK IN PHILADELPHIA WITHIN TEN DAYS OF ELECTION.

319. It shall not be lawful for any political organization to parade through the streets of the City of Philadelphia after dark, within ten days next preceding any general election.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding sixty days. (Act 1867, Secs. 1 and 2, P. L. 1129.)

CITY EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TAKING ACTIVE PART IN CAMPAIGN.

320. No officer, clerk or employee of any city of the first class, or of any department, trust or commission thereof, shall be a member of, or delegate or alternate to, any political convention, nor shall he be present at any such convention except in the performance of his official duty. No officer, clerk or employee of any city of the first class, or of any department, trust or commission thereof, shall serve as a member of, or attend the meetings of, any committee of any political party, or take any active part in political management or in political campaigns, or use his office to influence political movements, or influence the political action of any other officer, clerk or employee of any such city, department, trust or commission. No officer, clerk or employee of any city of the first class shall in any way or manner interfere with the conduct of any election, or the preparation therefor, at the polling-place, or with the election officers while counting the vote or returning the ballot-boxes, books and papers to the place provided by law for that purpose, save only for the purpose of marking and depositing his ballot as speedily as it reasonably can be done or be within any polling-place, or within fifty feet thereof, except for purposes of ordinary travel or residence, during the period of time beginning with one hour preceding the opening of the polls for holding such election and ending with the time when the election officers shall have finished counting the votes,

and have left the polling-place for the purpose of depositing the ballot-boxes and papers in the place provided by law for that purpose, excepting only officers of the Bureau of Police, who may temporarily approach or enter the polling-place in order to make any arrest permitted by law, or for the purpose of preserving order, and in such case only long enough to accomplish the duties aforesaid, after which the said officers shall at once withdraw. Any officer, clerk, or employee of any city of the first class, or any department, trust or commission thereof, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be immediately dismissed by the mayor, or by the head of the department, trust or commission in which he is employed. (Act 1906, Sec. 2, P. L. 20.)

VI. REGULATION OF ELECTION EXPENSES.

DEFINITIONS.

321. The term "candidate for nomination," as used herein, shall include all persons whose names are presented for nomination to public office at any primary meeting, caucus, or convention, whether or not such persons are actually nominated thereat.

The term "candidate for election," as used herein, shall include all persons whose names are printed as candidates on the official ballots, or on any official sticker, used at any election; and also all persons voted for, for any public office, who shall receive at least ten per cent. of the highest vote received by the successful candidate for such office, but whose names were not printed on the official ballots.

The term "candidate," as used herein, shall, unless especially restricted therein, include both candidates for nomination and candidates for election.

The term "public office," as used herein, shall include every public office to which persons can be elected by vote of the people, under the laws of this Commonwealth.

The term "political committee," as used herein, shall include every two or more persons who shall be elected, appointed or chosen, or who shall have associated themselves or co-operated, for the purpose, wholly or in part, of raising, collecting or disbursing money, or of controlling or directing the raising, collection or disbursement of money, for election expenses.

The term "election expenses," as used herein, shall include all expenditures of money or other valuable things in furtherance of the nomination of any person or persons as candidates for public office, or in furtherance of the election of any person or persons to public office, or to defeat the nomination or election to public office of any person or persons. (Act 1906, Sec. 1, P. L. 78.)

MONEYS TO BE RECEIVED AND DISBURSED ONLY THROUGH TREASURER.

322. Every political committee shall appoint and constantly maintain a treasurer, to receive, keep and disburse all sums of money which may be collected or received by such committee, or by any of its members, for election expenses; and unless such treasurer is first appointed, and thereafter maintained, it shall be unlawful for a political committee or any of its members to collect, receive or disburse money for any such purpose. All money collected or received by any political committee or by any of its members, for election expenses, shall be paid over and pass through the hands of the treasurer of such committee, and shall be disbursed by him; and it shall be unlawful for any political committee or any of its members to disburse any money for election expenses, unless such money shall have passed through the hands of the treasurer. (Act 1906, Sec. 2, P. L. 78.)

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

323. No person who is not a candidate, or the treasurer of a political committee, shall pay, give or lend, or agree to pay, give or lend, any money or other valuable thing, whether contributed by himself or by any other person for any election expenses whatever, except to a candidate or to a political committee; and no officer of any corporation, whether incorporated under the laws of this or any other State or any foreign country, except corporations formed for political purposes, shall pay, give or lend, or authorize to be paid, given or lent, any money or other valuable thing belonging to such corporation to any candidate or to any political committee, for the payment of any election expenses whatever. (Act 1906, Sec. 3, P. L. 79.)

LAWFUL EXPENSES.

324. No candidate, and no treasurer of any political committee, shall pay, give or lend, or agree to pay, give or lend, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for any nomination or election expenses whatever, except for the following purposes:

First. For printing and traveling expenses, and personal expenses incident thereto, stationery, advertising, postage, expressage, freight, telegraph, telephone, and public

Second. For dissemination of information to the public. messenger services.

Third. For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions, and for the pay and transportation of speakers.

Fourth. For the rent, maintenance and furnishing of offices.

Fifth. For the payment of clerks, typewriters, stenographers, janitors, and messengers, actually employed.

Sixth. For the employment of watchers at primary meetings and elections, to the number allowed by law.

Seventh. For the transportation of voters to and from the polls.

Eighth. For legal expenses, bona fide incurred, in connection with any nomination or election. (Act 1906, Sec. 4, P. L. 79.)

ACCOUNTS.

325. Every candidate for nomination at any primary election, caucus, or convention, whether nominated thereat or not, shall, within fifteen days after the same was held, if the amount received or expended shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars, and every candidate for election, and every treasurer of a political committee, or person acting as such treasurer, shall, within thirty days after every election at which such candidate was voted for, or with which such political committee was concerned, if the amount received or expended shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars,—file with the officers hereinafter specified a full, true and detailed account, subscribed and sworn or affirmed to by him, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth each and every sum of money contributed, received or disbursed by him for election expenses, the date of each contribution, receipt and disbursement, the name of the person from whom received or to whom paid, and the object or purpose for which the same was disbursed. Such account shall also set forth the unpaid debts and obligations of any such candidate or committee for election expenses, with the nature and amount of each, and to whom owing. In the case of candidates for election, who have previously filed accounts as candidates for nomination, the accounts shall only include contributions, receipts and disbursements subsequent to the date of such prior accounts. If the aggregate receipts or disbursements of a candidate or political committee, in connection with any nomination or election, shall not exceed fifty dollars, the treasurer of the committee or candidate shall, within thirty days after the election, certify that fact, under oath, to the officer with whom the statement is filed, as hereinafter provided. (Act 1906, Sec. 5, P. L. 79.)

VOUCHERS.

326. Every such account shall be accompanied by vouchers for all sums expended exceeding ten dollars in amount. It shall be unlawful for any candidate, or treasurer of a political committee, or person acting as such treasurer, to disburse any money received from any anonymous source. (Act 1906, Sec. 6, P. L. 80.)

FILING.

327. Every such account, concerning expenses incurred by, or in regard to, candidates for offices to be voted for by the electors of the State at large, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and every such account, concerning expenses incurred by, or in regard to, candidates for other offices, shall be filed with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the several counties where such candidates may respectively reside: Provided, That if any

account concerns expenses in regard to candidates who do not all reside in the same county, such accounts shall be filed in each county in which any such candidate (not being a candidate for an office to be voted for by the electors of the State at large), resides. (Act 1906, Sec. 6, P. L. 80.)

OATH OF OFFICE NOT TO BE ADMINISTERED UNTIL ACCOUNT FILED.

328. It shall be unlawful to administer the oath of office to any person elected to any public office, until he has filed an account as herein required, and no such person shall enter upon the duties of his office until he has filed such account, nor shall he receive any salary for any period prior to the filing of the same. (Act 1906, Sec. 7, P. L. 80.)

ACCOUNTS TO BE OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION.

329. All such accounts shall be open to public inspection in the offices where they are filed, and shall be carefully preserved there for a period of two years. (Act 1906, Sec. 8, P. L. 81.)

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

330. Within twenty days after the last day for the filing of any account required by this act, any five electors of the State, or of the political division thereof concerning which any such account has been filed, may present a petition to the court of quarter sessions of the county in which the office where such account has been filed is situated, praying for an audit of such account. The court shall thereupon direct the officer or officers with whom such account has been filed to certify the same to the court for audit, and may, in its discretion, require security to be entered for costs. The court may, in its discretion, appoint an auditor to audit said account; but the fees of such auditor shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars a day for each day actually engaged. The court or auditor shall fix a date, as early as may be convenient, for the audit; at which time the person by whom such account has been filed shall be required to be present in person, to vouch his account, and answer, on oath or affirmation, all such relevant questions concerning same as may be put to him by the petitioners or their counsel. The auditor shall issue subpoenas to all parties whom the petitioner or the accountant may require to give evidence concerning such account, and he shall determine, subject to exception, all questions as to the admissibility of evidence, and shall file a copy of the evidence with his report. If, upon the audit, the court shall decide that the account was false in any substantial manner, or that any illegal election expenses were incurred, the costs of said audit shall be paid by the accountant; but otherwise, by the petitioners. (Act 1906, Sec. 9, P. L. 81.)

APPEAL. QUO WARRANTO.

331. The decision of the court upon the audit shall be subject to appeal; but if the court shall decide that any candidate who has been elected has incurred any illegal election expenses, or has consented to the incurring of any illegal election expenses by any person or committee, the court shall certify its decision to the Attorney General, who shall thereupon cause a writ of quo warranto to be issued; and if, be decided that the candidate in question has incurred any illegal election expenses, or has consented to the incurring of illegal election expenses by any person or committee, his election shall be declared void and his office vacant: Provided That in the case of candidates elected to the office of Senator or Representative in the General Assembly, the decision of the court shall be certified to the President of the Senate or to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may be: And provided further, That in the case of any candidate elected to the office of member of the House of Representatives of the United States, the decision of the court shall be certified to the Governor of this Commonwealth who shall transmit the same to the Speaker of the said House of Representatives. (Act 1906, Sec. 10, P. L. 81.)

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

332. If the court shall decide, upon the audit, that any person, whether a candidate or not, has incurred illegal election expenses, or has otherwise violated any of the provisions of this act, it shall certify its decision to the district attorney of the county in which such person may reside, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such district attorney to institute crimial proceedings against such person. (Act 1906, Sec. 11, P. L. 82.)

COMPELLING TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

333. No person shall be excused from answering any question, in any proceedings under this act, on the ground that such answer would tend to incriminate him; but no such answer shall be used as evidence against such person in any criminal action or prosecution whatever, except in an action for perjury in giving such testimony. (Act 1906, Sec. 12, P. L. 82.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO FURNISH NECESSARY BLANK FORMS.

334. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at the expense of the Commonwealth, furnish to the county commissioners blanks, in the form approved by the Secretary and Attorney General, suitable for the statements hereinbefore required. On the receipt of the list of candidates for public offices, before a caucus or primary, or upon the filing of a nomination, before a municipal election, the county commissioners shall transmit to the candidate or candidates put in nomination, or at said primaries, and to the treasurers of political committes, the blanks above described. Upon the filing of a nomination for a State or National election, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit to the candidate or candidates put in nomination, and to the treasurer of the political committees, the blanks above described. To any person required to file a statement, such blank shall be furnished upon application therefor. (Act 1906, Sec. 13, P. L. 82.)

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF ACT.

335. Any person who shall incur any illegal election expenses, or otherwise violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than one month or more than two years, either or both, at the discretion of the court. (Act 1906, Sec. 14, P. L. 82.)

VII. ELECTION CONTESTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONTESTS.

336. The several classes of election which may be contested in this Commonwealth are hereby distinguished and designated as follows, to wit:

I. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

II. Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and all officers of this Commonwealth (except Governor and Lieutenant Governor), who now are or hereafter shall be required to be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large.

III. The judges of the several courts of record, to be learned in the law, other than judges of the Supreme Court.

IV. All other officers (excepting members of the General Assembly), whether elected by the qualified voters of counties, cities, townships, boroughs, wards, school districts or any other division of the State. (Act 1874, Sec. 1, P. L. 208.)

CONTESTS OF FIRST CLASS.

337. Contested elections of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be tried and determined by a committee to be selected from houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in the following manner: (Act 1874, Sec. 20, P. L. 213).

PETITION TO PRESIDENT OF SENATE.

338. Upon the petition, in writing, of at least one hundred qualified electors of the Commonwealth, accompanied by the affidavit, taken and subscribed by at least twenty of the petitioners, before some person having authority to admin-

ister oaths, that the facts set forth are true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate from the prothonotary of the county or counties where the petitioners reside, that they are all qualified electors, being presented to the President of the Senate, within ten days from the organization of the Legislature next succeeding the election complained of, he shall immediately give information thereof to both houses; such petition being read in each house, shall be laid on the table, without any question taken thereon, until the two houses shall proceed thereon, in manner following: (Act 1874, Sec. 21, P. L. 214.)

SELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

339. The Senate and House of Representatives shall, on a day and hour to be agreed on between them, which day shall be within five days of the reception of the petition, as aforesaid, convene in the hall of the House of Representatives, where the petition shall be read by the clerk of the Senate; the names of the members of each house shall then be called over by the respective clerks, and a quorum of each house being present, a joint committee shall be formed as follows:

I. The names of all the Senators present, except the President pro tempore, shall be written on distinct pieces of paper, as nearly alike as may be, each of which shall be rolled up and put into a box by the clerk of the House of Representatives, and placed on the Speaker's table.

II. The Clerk of the Senate having shaken and intermixed the said papers, shall draw them out one by one, and put them alternately into three boxes, also placed on the Speaker's table.

III. When the whole number shall be thus distributed, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall shake and intermix the papers in each box, and shall draw alternately from each box the papers so rolled up, and shall deliver them singly to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

IV. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall open the said papers singly, and read aloud the name on each, and then deliver the papers singly to the President of the Senate, who shall place them openly on the table.

V. A member of each house, to be designated by the respective presiding officers, shall take down in writing the name so called, and each of them repeat aloud the name so written, until the number of twelve names be drawn out and written down. (Act 1874, Sec. 22, P. L. 214.)

340. The like proceedings shall then be had for drawing twenty-five members of the House of Representatives for the purpose: Provided,

I. That the duties herein enjoined upon the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be performed by the Clerk of the Senate.

II. That the duties enjoined upon the Clerk of the Senate shall be performed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

III. That the duties hereinbefore enjoined upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be performed by the presiding officer of the Senate.

IV. That the duties hereinbefore enjoined upon the President of the Senate shall be performed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose name shall not be placed in the box. (Act 1874, Sec. 23, P. L. 214.)

CHALLENGES.

341. If any objection be made by either of the parties to any member so drawn by lot, such member shall be discharged, and another name be drawn to supply the place, and so on until the whole number of twelve Senators and twenty-five members of the House of Representatives shall be completed; and in all cases the members drawn in place of those objected to, shall be in like manner liable to be set aside, and others shall be drawn in their places; but if so many be set aside by reason of objections, as aforesaid, that there shall not remain more than the number aforesaid, then no further objection shall be admitted. (Act 1874, Sec. 24, P. L. 215.)

REMAINING NAMES TO BE DRAWN AND READ.

342. When the number aforesaid shall be completed, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall draw out, one by one, the names of the remaining members of the Senate, and deliver them singly to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall unfold and read them aloud; and the Clerk of the Senate shall, in like manner, draw out the names of the remaining members of the House of Representatives, and deliver them singly to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall unfold them and read them aloud; and if any unfairness or mistake shall then be discovered therein, the whole proceedings shall be set aside, and the same shall be renewed in manner and form hereinbefore directed; but after the committee is sworn, no objection for such cause shall be received. (Act 1874, Sec. 25, P. L. 215.)

STRIKING NAMES.

343. When the proceedings aforesaid shall be concluded, a list of the twelve members of the Senate and a separate list of the twenty-five members of the House of Representatives, so drawn, shall be given to each of the parties, who shall immediately withdraw to some adjoining room, with a clerk or member appointed by the joint vote of members present, where they shall proceed to strike off alternately the names upon such list, until the number shall be reduced to four members of the Senate and nine of the House of Representatives. (Act 1874, Sec. 26, P. L. 215.)

MEMBERS NOT TO LEAVE CONFERENCE.

344. On the parties withdrawing to form such select committee, the members of both houses shall continue convened and the members whose names shall have been drawn out of the boxes shall not depart the conference room without leave, until the time and place for the meeting of the select committee shall be fixed as hereinafter provided. (Act 1874, Sec. 27, P. L. 215.)

NAMES OF COMMITTEE TO BE DELIVERED TO PRESIDENT OF SENATE.

345. Within one hour from the time of withdrawing as aforesaid, the parties shall deliver to the presiding officer of the Senate the names of the said four members of the Senate and nine of the House of Representatives remaining on the list, who shall then respectively take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by the presiding officer of the Senate, to try the matter of the petition and to give a true judgment thereon, according to the evidence, unless the committee shall be dissolved. (Act 1874, Sec. 28, P. L. 215.)

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

346. The time and place for the meeting of the select committee so appointed, shall then be directed by the joint vote of the members of both houses, which time shall be within forty-eight hours of the appointment. (Act 1874, Sec. 29, P. L. 216.)

WHEN MEMBERS MAY BE EXCUSED FROM SERVING.

347. If any person appointed a member of such select committee shall, at the time of such appointment, swear or affirm that he cannot, without great inconvenience, serve on such committee, he shall be excused, and in such case another shall be substituted. But if any member of such committee shall neglect to attend upon the committee, his name shall be reported in writing to the house of which he shall be a member, and unless satisfactory reasons be given for his non-attendance, he shall be reprimanded by the presiding officer of the house of which he is a member. (Act 1874, Sec. 30, P. L. 216.)

CHIEF JUSTICE TO PRESIDE.

348. The select committee so chosen shall be presided over by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, who shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and he shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial; but he shall not have a vote on the final determination of the case. Immediately after the appointment of the select committee aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Senate shall notify

the chief justice of the Supreme Court thereof, and he shall immediately attend the meetings of the committee, as the presiding officer thereof. (Act 1874, Sec. 31, P. L. 216.)

SITTINGS OF COMMITTEE.

349. The select committee shall sit from day today, Sundays excepted, at such hours as shall not interfere with their attendance in the Legislature; but, unless nine of their number be present, the committee after waiting one hour, shall adjourn to the next day; and if the number of the committee shall unvoidably be reduced to less than nine members, and shall so continue for the space of three days, Sundays excepted, the committee shall be dissolved, and there shall be another chosen in manner aforesaid: Provided, That when the two houses shall stand adjourned for more than three days, the committee may adjourn to the same time. (Act 1874, Sec. 32, P. L. 216.)

ATTENDANCE AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

350. The select committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to compel the attendance of and examine all witnesses who may come before them, upon oath or affirmation, which the chief justice of the supreme court, or clerk of the committee, may administer in their presence, and to decide not only on the validity of such contested election, but also which of the candidates had the greatest number of legal votes. (Act 1874, Sec. 33, P. L. 216.)

MAY COMPEL UNQUALIFIED VOTER TO DISCLOSE HOW HE VOTED.

351. When it is proven to the satisfaction of said committee, that any person, not a legally qualified voter, voted at any such contested election, it shall be lawful for said committee to compel said voter to disclose, under oath, for which of the respective candidates he voted; but when the committee examines the witness on oath as to the person or persons for whom he voted, and said witness, on such examination, discloses the names of the persons for whom he voted at such election, he shall not afterwards be presented for having illegally voted at such election. (Act 1874, Sec. 34, P. L. 216.)

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.

352. The doors of the room in which the select committee shall meet shall remain open during the examination of witnesses, but may be shut at any other time; all determinations required to be made by such committees shall be by a majority of the whole number appointed; and as soon as the committee shall have agreed upon the same, two reports thereof shall be made in writing, one of which shall be delivered to the presiding officer of the Senate, and the other to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; which reports shall be entered on the Journals of the respective houses, and shall be final and conclusive. (Act 1874, Sec. 35, P. L. 217.)

REPORT TO BE CONCLUSIVE.

353. If the committee, or a majority thereof as aforesaid, shall report that either or the candidates had the greatest number of legal votes, and ought to be admitted to the office, such candidate shall thereupon be entitled to such office. (Act 1874, Sec. 36, P. L. 217.)

IN CASE OF INVALID ELECTION NEW ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE.

354. If the committee, or a majority thereof as aforesaid, shall report that such election or return is invalid, a new election shall take place on the day of the general election ensuing, agreeably to the Constitution, of which the presiding officer of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall immediately give notice, by their joint writ directed to the sheriffs of the respective counties; and the sheriffs of the respective counties shall give due notice thereof according to law. (Act 1874, Sec. 37, P. L. 217.)

CONTESTS OF SECOND CLASS TO BE DECIDED BY COMMON PLEAS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

355. Cases of the second class shall be tried and determined by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county; and for the purpose of hearing and determining the complaint in the petition in such cases, the court of common pleas of the twelfth judicial district shall notify to sit with it, on the hearing of such complaint, two president judges, learned in the law, residing nearest to the court house of the said judicial district; and the judges so notified shall appear and sit as part of the said court on the hearing, trial and determination of such petition. (Act 1874, Sec. 3, P. L. 209.)

DECISION OF COURT.

356. After the hearing of the said case, the said judges shall without unnecessary delay, decide which of the candidates voted for received the greatest number of legal votes, and is entitled to the office; which decision shall be entered of record to the case in the said court, and a certified copy thereof shall, within five days from the rendering thereof, be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; whereupon the person who, by the decision of the court, shall appear to have received the largest number of votes, shall be entitled to the office, and be commissioned accordingly. (Act 1874, Sec. 4, P. L. 209.)

CONTESTS OF THIRD CLASS.

357. Contested elections of president or addition law judges of any of the judicial districts of this Commonwealth, shall be tried and determined before the court of common pleas of the county where the person returned as elected shall reside in manner following. (Act 1874, Sec. 5, P. L. 209.)

PETITION TO ATTORNEY GENERAL. COMPOSITION OF COURT.

358. Upon the petition in writing of at least fifty qualified electors, of the district for which the person whose election is contested was returned as elected, accompanied by the affidavit of not less than ten of such petitioners, being presented in due form to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, complaining of an undue election or false return of any president or additional law judge of any judicial district of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General shall immediately notify the Governor thereof, who shall, without delay, direct the three president judges residing nearest to the court house of the county composing the district, or if more than one county composes the judicial district, then those nearest the court house of the most populous county of the district, to convene, without delay, the court of common pleas of such county, and proceed to hear and determine the complaint of the said petition; and after such hearing the said judges shall, with no unnecessary delay, decide which of the candidates voted for received the greatest number of legal votes, and is entitled to the office; which decision shall be entered of record to the case in said court, and a certified copy thereof shall, within five days from the rendering of such decision, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; whereupon the person, who, by the said decision, shall appear to have received the largest number of votes, shall be entitled to the office, and commissioned accordingly: Provided, No order shall be taken on such petition, unless it shall be presented to the Attorney General within thirty days after the election complained of. (Act 1874, Sec. 6, P. L. 209.)

WHEN DISTRICT CONTAINS MORE THAN ONE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

359. In any contested election of any president or additional law judge in any judicial district, where there is more than one court of common pleas, the court of the next highest number to the court for which the person whose election is contested is returned as elected, if there be one higher, and if not, the one next lower, shall perform all the duties required of the three president judges, as prescribed in the forgoing section. (Act 1874, Sec. 7, P. L. 210.)

APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT.

360. When the election of a judge of the supreme court, or a judge of any subordinate court of record, required to be learned in the law, shall be contested, if the trial and determination of such election contest shall involve the true construction of any provision of the Constitution, or if the decision shall depend on any question arising upon the

Constitution, an appeal shall lie from the decision of the court or judges empowered to try such contested election to the Supreme Court. (Act 1878, Sec. 1, P. L. 204.)

HOW TAKEN.

361. Such appeal may be taken by any person whose right to the office was tried and determined, or by any person aggrieved by the decision, within thirty days after the decision of the judges shall have been entered of record to the case in the court of common pleas. The appeal shall be filed in the prothonotary's office of the proper district, but may be heard by the said Supreme Court in any district; and it shall be the duty of said court to hear and decide the same, without delay. (Act 1878, Sec. 2, P. L. 205.)

COURT BELOW TO STATE FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

362. To the end, it is hereby made the duty of the judges in the court of common pleas trying such election contest to, first, find separately and explicitly the facts deemed by them material to the decision, and also such other facts as any party to the contest may request them in writing to ascertain; and to, second, answer such points of law as may be submitted to them. (Act 1878, Sec. 3, P. L. 205.)

JUDGMENT OF SUPREME COURT.

363. The said Supreme Court, having decided the constitutional question involved in such election contest, shall thereupon proceed to decide and declare which of the candidates voted for received the greatest number of legal votes and is entitled to the office, and shall cause their decision to be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; whereupon, the person who, by the decision of the said Supreme Court, shall appear to have received the largest number of legal votes, shall be entitled to the office and be commissioned accordingly. (Act 1878, Sec. 4, P. L. 205.)

CONTESTED ELECTIONS OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

364. Contested elections of Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall be tried and determined by the court of common pleas of the county where the person returned as such shall reside, in the manner following: (Act 1874, Sec. 11, P. L. 211.)

PETITION TO COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

365. Upon petition in writing of at least twenty qualified electors of the Senatorial district, in case of a Senator, and of the county, in case of a member of the House of Representatives, complaining of an undue election or false return of any Senator or Representative, the court, if in session, or the president judge thereof, if in vacation, shall immediately appoint a suitable time for the hearing in open court of such complaint; and if the court is not in session, the president judge to whom such complaint is made, shall direct the court to convene for that purpose, notice of which shall be given to the person returned, at least ten days before such hearing; but no order shall be taken on such petition, unless it be accompanied by the affidavit of at least five of the petitioners, taken before a person qualified to administer oaths or affirmations, setting forth that the facts there stated are true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and unless such petition shall be presented within thirty days of the election complained of. On the trial of contested elections of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, the petitioners complaining of the election, and the person returned as elected, shall be the parties thereto. (Act 1874, Sec. 12, P. L. 211.)

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF PAPERS.

366. The court of common pleas to which a petition shall be presented, as aforesaid, contesting the right of a Senator or member of the House of Representatives to the seat for which he may have been returned as elected, shall have authority to compel the attendance of any officer of the election complained of, and of any person capable of testifying concerning the same; and also to compel the production of all books, papers, tally-lists, tickets, ballot-boxes and all other documents which may be required at such hearing, in like manner and to the same extent as in other cases litigated before such court; to appoint commissioners to take testimony, and to proceed without delay, postponing for the purpose, if necessary, all other business, to the hearing and determination of such case. (Act 1874, Sec. 13, P. L. 211.)

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

367. After the hearing, as aforesaid, the court shall, without unnecessary delay, decide which of the candidates voted for received the greatest number of legal votes, and is entitled to the certificate of election. (Act 1874, Sec. 14, P. L. 212.)

REVISION BY SENATE OR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

368. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, on the day of the meeting of the next General Assembly, or, if in session, then immediately upon its reception, deliver to the Speaker of the proper house the certified copy of the decision of the court aforesaid; any claimant to a seat in either branch of the Legislature, who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of the court in his case, may present his petition to the proper house, within ten days after the meeting of the Legislature, or within ten days after the decision shall have been made in his case, if the Legislature shall then be in session, setting forth his claim to the seat; which petition shall have appended thereto the affidavit of the petitioner, setting forth that he verily believes that he was duly elected to the seat, and that the statements set forth in his petition are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and said petition shall also be signed by at least twenty qualified electors, of the proper county or district, at least five of whom shall make affidavit that the facts set forth in said petition are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief; such petition when presented, shall be referred to a standing committee on elections, which committee shall proceed to hear the claims of the contestants and respondent, and report the facts and a resolution expressing the decision of the committee for the consideration of the house; and the vote of the proper house on the claims of the contestants and respondent shall be final: Provided, That no resolution deciding such question shall be adopted unless it shall receive the votes of a majority of all the members elected to the house considering the same. (Act 1874, Sec. 15, P. L. 212.)

CONTESTS OF FOURTH CLASS TO BE TRIED BY QUARTER SESSIONS.

369. Cases of the fourth class shall be tried and determined by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which the election contested shall be held. (Act 1874, Sec. 16, P. L. 212.)

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF PAPERS.

370. The proper court or judge shall have power to compel the attendance of any election officer, or other person, as a witness, and may also compel the production of all books, papers, tally-lists, returns of election, other documentary or record evidence, at discretion, for use on the trial, and may issue subpoenas and attachments, for these purposes, as in other cases of proceedings in the courts of this Commonwealth; and all such books, papers, documents, ballots, boxes and records shall be returned to the proper custody. Certified copies of all election papers, assessments, registers of votes and records, duly authenticated by the person having custody thereof, shall be competent evidence, and prima facie proof of their contents; but the party against whom the same shall be produced, shall have the right to compel the attendance of the person who certifies them, for cross-examination. Examiners, to take and report evidence, may be appointed; and reasonable notice of the time and place of taking the same shall be prescribed by the court, or judge, and served upon the opposite party. (Act 1874, Sec. 8, P. L. 210.)

TIME FOR TAKING TESTIMONY.

371. Hereafter in all contested elections, except of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and all other officers of this Commonwealth who now are or hereafter shall be required to be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large, the time to be consumed in taking testimony in court or before an examiner or examiners appointed for that purpose shall not exceed ninety days in any one case, no matter whether such testimony be taken in court or before an examiner or examiners, or partly in court and partly before an examiner or examiners, and said testimony shall be taken in the following order, to wit: A period of time not exceeding forty days shall be allowed the contestant for this purpose; a succeeding period of time, not exceeding forty days, shall be allowed for said purpose to the person returned as elected; and the contestant may take testimony in rebuttal during ten days, immediately succeeding the time allowed the person returned as elected for taking testimony; and for any testimony taken after the limit of time herein fixed, no contest court shall have the power to charge any costs to any district, county, city, township, borough, ward, school district, or municipality, nor shall they be under any liability for the payment of the same, but the said court may order the contestant, petitioners, or person returned elected, to pay the costs, as in its discretion it is deemed just and proper. (Act 1899, Sec. 1, P. L. 103.)

PAYMENT OF COSTS ACCRUING AFTER EXPIRATION OF TIME LIMIT.

372. Provided, That no costs shall be paid out of the treasury of any district, county, city, township, borough, ward, school district or municipality in any such contest until the same has been finally determined; and no costs, accuring or chargeable in any case after the limit of time herein fixed, shall be paid by the proper district, county, city, township, borough, ward, school district, or municipality, nor shall they be under any liability for the payment of the same. (Act 1899, Sec. 1, P. L. 103.)

COMPENSATION OF WITNESSES AND OFFICERS.

373. Witnesses and officers shall be paid the same fees as are now or hereafter shall be fixed by law for similar serivces in the county in which the trial shall be held, but witnesses whose votes are shown to be illegal shall receive no witness fees or mileage. (Act 1899, Sec. 1, P. L. 118.)

LIABILITY FOR COSTS.

374. In contested elections of president or additional law judges, and of county, borough, township, municipal officers, or school directors, or school controllers, if the contestant or contestants fail to establish his or their right to the office to which he or they claimed to have been elected, the petitioners and each and every of them shall be jointly and severally liable for all the costs, and the same may be collected as debts of like amount are by law collectable, or payment thereof may be enforced by attachment. In case the contestant or contestants establish his or their right to the office in either of the above named cases, the costs shall be paid by the proper district, county, borough, township, municipality or school district. Whenever a petition to contest an election in any of said cases shall be presented to the court, it shall be the duty of said petitioners, within ten days thereafter, to file a bond signed by at least five of the said petitioners in such sum as the said court, or any judge thereof during vacation, shall designate, with sureties to be approved by the said court or judge, conditioned for the payment of all costs which may accrue in said contested election proceeding, in case the said petitioners by decree of said court shall be adjudged liable to pay said costs, and if the said bonds shall not be filed, as herein provided, the said petition to contest the election shall be dismissed. (Act 1899, Sec. 1, P. L. 118.)

375. In contested elections of electors of President and Vice-President, and State officers whose jurisdiction extends over the State, and Senators and members of the House of Representatives, if the court or judge shall decide that the complaint is without probable cause, the petitioners and every of them shall be jointly and severally liable for all the costs, and the same may be collected as debts of like amount are by law collectible, or payment thereof may be enforced by attachment. In contested elections of electors of President and Vice-President, and State officers whose jurisdiction extends over the State, and Senators and members of the House of Representatives, as aforesaid, in which the court or judge shall not decide that the complaint is without probable cause, the Commonwealth shall be liable for all costs, and the same shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, on bills certified to be correct by the proper court or judge, upon examination and approval of the Auditor General. (Act 1899, Sec. 1, P. L. 118.)

APPORTIONMENT OF COSTS.

376. Whenever, in contested elections of president or additional law judges, and of county, borough, township or municipal officers, if any court or judge shall have heretofore decided, or shall hereafter decide, that the complaint was not, or is not, without probable cause, the said court or judge is hereby authorized, and shall apportion all the costs among the proper districts, counties, cities townships, boroughs, wards, school districts or municipalities of the whole district in which contest is had, in such way as said court or judge shall think just; and to compel by order the payment of such amounts so apportioned to each by the properly constituted authorities of each other of the proper districts, counties, cities, townships, boroughs, wards, school districts or municipalities, as the payment of debts by the same can now be enforced. (Act 1876, Sec. 1, P. L. 148.)

STENOGRAPHY AND PRINTING.

377. The proper court or judge shall have power to appoint phonographic reporters, if necessary, to take the testimony, and may order printing of such matters as may be necessary during the trial; and all bills for such reports and printing, certified to be reasonable and correct by the court or judge, shall be a part of the costs, and collectible as other costs in the case: Provided, That all printing required in cases of the second and third classes, shall be done by the State printer, at contract prices; and in all other cases, the prices to be paid for such reporting and printing shall be fixed in the order providing therefor, and no more than the amount thus fixed shall be paid in any case. (Act 1874, Sec. 10, P. L. 211.)

WHEN JUDGE INCOMPETENT. POWER OF COURT.

378. No judge shall sit on the trial of a case in which he shall be a party. In any case where, by reason of incompetency or any disability to act, there shall be no law judge of the district in which any contest shall arise present, and able as well as qualified to act, the judge, learned in the law, residing nearest the court house of the county in which, by the provisions of this act, the trial in any such case is required to be had, except in cases otherwise provided in this act, shall preside on the trial, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authority, and discharge all the duties, granted to or imposed upon the regular judges of the said courts, in cases wherein they are qualified and required to act by the provisions of this law. Any law judge, who is hereby authorized to preside in any such case, and any president or other judge, learned in the law, of the proper court, shall have full power to hold any of the said courts, by this act required to try any such contested election case, without the assistance of the associate justices, or either of them, of such courts, not learned in the law. And all of the said courts and judges, hereby required to try any contested election case, shall have plenary power to make, issue and enforce all necessary orders, rules, process and decrees, for a full and proper understanding and final determination and enforcement of the decision of every such case, according to the course of practice in similar cases, under the laws of this Commonwealth, or which may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act. (Act 1874, Sec. 17, P. L. 212.)

PROCEDURE.

379. The commencement of proceedings, in every case, shall be by petition, which shall be made and filed, as herein required, within thirty days after the day of election;

the petition shall concisely set forth the cause of complaint, showing wherein it is claimed the election is undue or illegal, and after filing, shall not be amended, unless such amendment shall be allowed by the proper court or judge, after notice to the other party and hearing; and if allowed, reasonable time shall be given to answer. In cases of the second class, the petition shall be signed by at least one hundred qualified electors who voted at the election contested; in cases of the third class, by at least fifty such electors; and in cases of the fourth class, by at least twenty-five; and shall be verified by at least five of the petitioners, by affidavit taken and subscribed before some person authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth to administer oaths, setting forth that they verily believe the facts stated therein are true, that according to the best of their knowledge and belief. the election was undue or illegal, and the return thereof not correct, and that the petition to contest the same is made in good faith. The petition shall be presented to the court or law judge having jurisdiction, except where otherwise provided in this act; and, if it shall be adjudged sufficient it shall be filed of record in the proper court, and thereupon a time shall be fixed for hearing. Notice of the filing of the petition, with a copy thereof, shall be served upon the person whose right of office shall be contested, together with a rule to answer at the time fixed for hearing; which notice, copy and rule shall be served such length of time before the day fixed for hearing, as the said court or judge shall require, not exceeding forty days, in cases of the second and third classes, and in all other cases not exceeding thirty days. (Act 1874, Sec. 18, P. L. 213.)

COMPELLING TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

380. In trials of contested elections, and in all proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that he may incriminate himself, or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony. (Act 1874, Sec. 19, P. L. 213.)

COMMISSION TO ISSUE PENDING CONTEST.

381. Whenever it shall appear by the returns of election laid before the Governor, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as now required by law, that any person has been duly elected to the office of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, recorder of deeds or register of wills, judge, or any other officer receiving a commission from the Governor, in any of the several counties of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue a commission to such person, notwithstanding that the election of such person to any or either of said offices may be contested, in the manner now provided by law: Provided, That whenever it shall appear by the decision of the proper tribunal having jurisdiction of said contested election, that the person to whom said commission shall have issued, has not been legally elected to the office for which he has been commissioned, then a commission shall issue to the person who shall appear legally elected to said office; the issuing of which commission shall nullify and make void the commission already issued, and all power and authority under said commission first issued, shall thereupon cease and determine: Provided further, That this act shall not in any manner affect any contest now pending. (Act 1889, Sec. 1, P. L. 60.)

FILLING VACANCY IN CASE OF INVALID ELECTION.

382. Whenever in any contested election the tribunal trying the case shall decide that the ballots used in one or more election districts were, by reason of the omission, addition, misplacing, misspelling or misstatement of one or more titles of offices, or names of candidates, or parties or policies represented by them, so defective as to the office in contest as to be calculated to mislead the voters in regard to any of the candidates nominated for said office, and that the defective condition of the said ballots may have affected the result of the entire election for said office, the said tribunal shall declare the election to be invalid as regards the said office, and shall report their decision to the proper officer or officers who are now by law authorized to fill vacancies occurring in such office, who, upon receipt of such notice, shall without delay proceed to appoint a suitable person or persons to fill the vacancies thus created, and the person or persons so appointed, shall continue in office until the next election succeeding his appointment at which such office is now by law required to be filled. (Act 1897, Sec. 1, P. L. 23.)

IN PHILADELPHIA COURT MAY APPOINT RECEIVER.

383. Whenever the election of any officer shall hereafter be contested before the court of common pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, the court shall upon the application of any citizen, appoint a receiver, to take, receive and hold, during said contested election, and until the final determination thereof, all the fees, perquisites and emoluments of the office so contested; and the said court shall require security to be entered by him, in such sums as they shall deem proper, conditioned for the faithful performance of all orders and decrees of said court; and they may, at any time, order additional security to be entered, or remove said receiver, and from time to time appoint another receiver, as may be necessary. (Act 1867, Sec. 1, P. L. 1123.)

RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT.

384. Upon the final determination of said contested election, or sooner, if thereto required by said court, the receiver or receivers so appointed, shall file his or their accounts, and the same may be examined and settled by said court, or be referred to an auditor or master, for that purpose; and the amount ascertained to be in the hands of said receiver or receivers, shall, after deducting such charges as may be allowed by said court, be paid over to the person or persons, and in the proportion said court shall decree: Provided, That any (person) aggrieved by the final decree upon said receiver's account may appeal therefrom, as in other equity proceedings. (Act 1867, Sec. 2, P. L. 1123.)

INVESTMENTS.

385. The court shall, for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, have all the power of a court of equity, in cases where receivers are appointed by said courts, and may, in their discretion, order investments to be made of any funds in the hands of said receiver or receivers in the debt of the United States, of this State, or of the City of Philadelphia. (Act 1867, Sec. 3, P. L. 1123.)

COURT MAY ISSUE COMMISSION AND APPOINT EXAMINERS.

386. The said court of common pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia shall have power, whenever necessary for the determination of the same, to issue commissions to places outside of the State, and to appoint an examiner or examiners to take testimony within the State, and to make all needful rules relative to the examination of witnesses, the closing of the testimony and other matters, as in equity proceedings; and the examiner and examiners, so appointed, shall have power to issue subpoenas, and to compel the attendance of witnesses by attachments, and upon failure of any witness to testify as required by said examiner or examiners, the court may attach for contempt, as in other cases. (Act 1867, Sec. 4, P. L. 1123.)

COSTS.

387. The said court of common pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia may, upon final decree, enter a judgment for costs, either in whole or part, against the county, the petitioners or the respondent; or they may apportion the said costs, in equal or unequal parts, between the county, the petitioners and the respondent, as to them may seem just. (Act 1867, Sec. 5, P. L. 1123.)

ENFORCEMENT OF DECREE.

388. The final decrees of the said court, upon contested elections, may be enforced by injunction, attachment and sequestration; and their judgments as to costs may be enforced, if against the county, by mandamus execution, and if against parties, by execution and attachment. (Act 1867, Sec. 6, P. L. 1123.)

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY THE ELECTION LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

MADE BY

WILLIAM COLEMAN FREEMAN

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly at the Session of 1913.

SUBJECTS.

Extension of Direct Primary System.
Government of Cities by Commission.
Woman Suffrage.
Short Ballot.
Assistance to Voters.
Limitation of Campaign Expenditures.
Memoranda Election Laws of Various States.

BILLS ANNEXED.

Commission Form of Government for Cities, including Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

Extending Method of Nomination by Direct Vote to include all Elective State Officers and Preference Vote for U. S. Senator.

Presidential Preference Primary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly:

Having had the honor to be appointed a member of the Commission to Codify and Revise the Election Laws of Pennsylvania, by the Governor of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of a joint resolution approved the thirteenth day of May A. D. 1909, I herewith present the following report, dissenting herein from some of the views expressed in the one presented by my colleagues.

Attached to this report are three bills, which I present, trusting for the favorable action thereon of your honorable bodies, providing for:

1. Commission Form of Government for cities, boroughs and towns, including Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

2. The abolition of State conventions by the extension of the method of nomination by the direct vote of the people so as to include the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

(a). A direct vote by the elector for his preference of the candidates for the office of United States Senator, is also provided by this bill.

(b). A requirement that candidates for the office of State Senator, or member of the State House of Representatives, shall sign an anti-election statement that he will, or will not, if elected, vote for that candidate for United States Senator who receives the highest number of votes, is also provided by this bill.

3. Presidential Preference Primary, which provides for the direct expression of the choice of the people for a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

EXTENSION OF DIRECT PRIMARY SYSTEM.

Nation-wide changes in the election laws of the various Commonwealths have been made in recent years. But in no time have the revisions been so numerous and so marked as during the past two years, when nearly one-half of the States have radically altered their election laws. The new acts in every instance, including other improvements, were evidently drawn for the main purpose of placing the function of naming candidates for elective public place in the hands of the people by means of the direct primary system.

Many have been led to suppose by its opponents that the direct primary system is a fad, an experiment. As a matter of fact the method is as old as the history of our government, and the "town-hall meetings" as conducted by our grandsires was the first expression of the direct primary.

Thirty-four States now nominate by means of the direct primary. Twenty-eight of these States have extended the system to nomination of candidates for United States Senator and twelve have included Presidential preference primaries. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio, Nebraska, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Wyoming, Kansas, Washington, Wisconsin and California are among the States that have made changes in their election laws within the past two years.

The rapid spread of the direct primary system, its great favor with the people, I submit, is a verdict in confirming my felief that the direct primary should not only be extended to all of the elective offices in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but to the naming of the United States Senators, and as a means of giving the people of the Commonwealth an opportunity for the individual expression of their preference for a candidate for President, hence the bill that I have prepared and made a part of this report.

GOVERNMENT OF CITIES BY A COMMISSION.

Recognizing a widespread desire on the part of a number of cities in this Commonwealth to adopt commission government, after studying the various laws of other States on the subject, I instructed the Secretary of the Commission, William H. Hay, to draft a bill on the lines of the New Jersey Act. This bill, through its provisions, permits cities to adopt commission government by the vote of the people.

The success of commission government in the rebuilding of Galveston, Texas, attracted the attention of the country to the possibilities of the system of governing cities by a commission. Des Moines, Iowa, was one of the first to apply it to the admiistration of its civic affairs. Boston, Massachusetts, soon followed, and it is now in force in over two hundred cities in the country.

In regard to the question of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, these institutions are provided for in the accompanying bill for commission form of government for cities. Provision has been made therein that every city having a population of one million or above shall be governed by a board of seven commissioners; over one hundred thousand, by five, and under one hundred thousand, by three Commissioners. After their election the members elect one of their number "Mayor." The Board of Commissioners shall have and possess all administrative, judicial and legislative powers and duties now exercised by the mayor, the directors and the City Council. The duties, according to the number of Commissioners, are divided into departments, as follows:

In cities governed by a Board of Seven Comissioners:

1. Department of Public Affairs.
2. Department of Revenue and Finance.
3. Department of Public Safety.
4. Department of Public Works and Highways.
5. Department of Parks and Public Property.
6. Department of Health, Sanitation and Charities.
7. Department of Supplies.

In cities governed by a Board of Five Commissioners:

1. Department of Public Affairs.
2. Department of Revenue, Finance and Supplies.
3. Department of Public Safety and Public Property.
4. Department of Public Works and Highways.
5. Department of Health, Sanitation and Charities.

In cities governed by a Board of Three Commissioners:

1. Department of Public Affairs, Public Safety, Public Health and Sanitation.
2. Department of Revenue, Finance and Supplies.
3. Department of Public Works, Highways and Public Property.

Believing, as I do, in the short ballot and in the concentration of responsibility in the government of municipalities, I am constrained to strongly urge the passage of an act which will enable its adoption by cities in this Commonwealth which desire government by commission.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

I cannot concur in the action of my colleagues in returning with a negative recommendation a bill to amend the Constitution to provide for equal suffrage. This bill was referred to the Commission by the State Senate Committee on Judiciary General.

Twenty-eight States have legislated the right to vote to woman, nine of the States having equal suffrage. There is sufficient demand for this legislation as to justify a doubt as to the desires of the people of this Commonwealth. The question of equal suffrage is one of such importance that I feel we have no right to deny the people the privilege of voting upon it.

States having equal suffrage, including the date of such legislation, are: Wyoming, 1869; Colorado, 1893; Idaho, 1896; Utah, 1896; California, 1911; Arizona, 1912; Kansas, 1912; Oregon 1912, and Washington, 1910.

I therefore recommend the passage of a Constitutional Amendment permitting the people of Pennsylvania to vote upon this measure. In making this recommendation, I wish to emphasize the fact that it is not to be taken as an expression of my personal views upon Woman Suffrage. I am prompted to assume this position by a sense of fair play, and a desire to see this question settled by the people.

SHORT BALLOT.

In many instances the ballot can be shortened only by means of Constitutional Amendment, but the demand is so widespread that it seems proper to call attention to some of the things that could be thus accomplished.

State officers, such as State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, are business officers, requiring chiefly business experience coupled with honesty. Popular interest in these offices is at a minimum. Nor are the people of the entire State in a position to judge of the business qualifications of the candidates by their appearance on the stump. How can a voter in an eastern county be expected to pass upon the qualifications of a candidate for State Treasurer from Pittsburgh, for example. Political considerations enter too much into the selection of men to fill State offices of a business character—often to the detriment of the people.

The Constitution should be so altered as to provide for the appointment by the Governor of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. With this added power in the hands of the Governor, the people would be even more careful in selecting the best candidate for this position. I am convinced that the more important the office of Governor is made, and the greater the power bestowed, the more care will be exercised in filling this office. And in the event of poor appointments, the people may know just where to place the responsibility.

If the power to appoint State officers was vested in the Governor, a safeguard could be provided, if desired, through a provision for their recall by the Legislature at its biennial session, or by popular vote. If by the latter, I would favor the system of Party Recall. For my part, I do not believe in recall except as applied to Commission Form of Government for cities, where it is a necessary safeguard.

ASSISTANCE OF VOTERS.

Under the General Election Laws of this State, "if any voter declares to the judge of election that by reason of any disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment." Under the laws of this State regulating Uniform Primaries * * * no elector shall be permitted to receive any assistance in marking his ballot, unless he shall first make an affidavit that he cannot read the names on the ballot, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot." Gross abuses have grown up under the provisions of the former law, and I am heartily in favor of regulating the assistance of voters at General Eelections in a manner now applying at Uniform Primaries. It has been urged that it would be too difficult to enforce such limitations in assistance at General Elections but if separate ballot systems, which the Commission has recommended shall be adopted, there can be no good reason why voters should not be thus limited in their assistance to cast their ballots. During the session of the Legislature of 1907, I spoke in favor of a bill, then proposed, applying these provisions to the General Election, and in accordance with my position then taken, I urgently recommend the enactment into a law of this additional safeguard to honest elections.

Since then I have joined by collegues on the Commission in recommending the enactment of a similar provision contained in the report of the Commission to the Legislature of 1911, and I earnestly concur in the same recommendation which is repeated in the majority report.

LIMITATION OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.

I have not prepared a bill covering this subject, but I desire to bring this matter to the attention of the Legislature in the hope that some law will be enacted which will limit the amount of money a candidate for public office may lawfully expend. Public office is not a chattel, to be purchased by the highest bidder. It is a public trust. Too often have men attained office, not by reason of their ability, but only because of the lavish expenditure of money. And while the Corrupt Practice Act defines the purposes for which money may be spent, it places no limit upon the amount. The amount to which a candidate should be limited should be based upon a consideration of the salary, and the size of the constituency. The recent act of Congress, limiting the amount which candidates for the United States Senate and the House of Representatives may lawfully expend, is a step in the right direction, which should enable the candidate of moderate means to compete with his more wealthy rival. It now remains for the State to continue the good work by placing proper restrictions upon the expenditures of candidates for State, county and municipal offices.

CONDENSED MEMORANDUM OF THE ELECTION LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

There will accompany the majority report, as a part of the same, a comprehensive digest of the election laws of the various States. I commend this digest to the members of your honorable bodies as a ready means of obtaining valuable information in re the election laws of our sister States. The data for this digest was collected and arranged by Mr. William H. Hay, the Secretary of the Commission.

A recapitulation of this digest shows the following interesting facts:

RECAPITULATION.

REGISTRATION.

Personal Registration and Party Enrollment	17 States
Personal Registration without Party Enrollment	24 States
Other methods	7 States

NOMINATION.

Uniform Primary Direct	30 States
Party Primary Direct	4 States
Party Primary	14 States

BALLOT.

New York Form	27 States
Massachusetts Form	15 States
No Legal Form	4 States
Other,	2 States

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Equal Suffrage	9 States
Limited Suffrage	19 States

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL.

Initiative	15 States
Referendum	16 States
Recall	8 States

PREFERENCE PRIMARY.

Presidential	12 States
Senatorial	28 States

I concurred in and voted in favor of the bills which will be submitted with the report of my colleagues providing for a State-wide party enrollment; a system of selling poll taxes at the polls on registration days; the separate ballot system; designating a single court for filing applications for pre-empting party names and increasing the number of signers to the petition for the same; and providing for the payment of mileage to the inspector in country districts for returning ballot-boxes after the election.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM COLEMAN FREEMAN.

UNIFORM PRIMARIES.

AN ACT

To amend an amendment approved April sixth, nineteen hundred and eleven, of an act "Providing a unform method of electing certain party officers, and delegates to the State and National conventions, and of making nomination to certain public offices; providing for the payment of the expenses of the same; making certain violations thereof misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties for the violations of its provisions," approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, by providing that all candidates for elective public offices now nominated by delegates to State conventions shall be nominated by direct vote or as otherwise specified; providing that the names of candidates for the office of United States Senator shall be placed on the official primary election ballots of their respective parties; providing that candidates for the Legislature shall make and sign statements regarding vote on United States Senator; providing for the number of signers to the nominating petition for candidates for the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Auditor General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs; providing that the signed consent of the candidates shall accompany every petition to place his name upon the primary ballot; providing that no candidate's name shall be printed upon the ballot of more than one party, except with the consent of every such party, and providing for the withdrawal of candidates.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That section two of an act, entitled "An Act providing a uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates to the State and National conventions, and of making nominations for certain public offices; providing for the payment of the expenses of the same; making certain violations thereof misdemeanors, and prescribing penalties for the violations of its provisions," approved February seventeenth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six, which reads as follows, to wit:

Section 2. From and after the approval of this act one primary shall be held each year, in every election district of this Commonwealth in which nominations are to be made or delegates or party officers elected as herein provided. The said primaries shall be held on the last Saturday of September in all odd-numbered years, and on the second Saturday of April in all even-numbered years. The primary held on the last Saturday of September shall be known as the Fall primary, and the primary held on the second Saturday of April shall be known as the Spring primary.

Delegates to State and National conventions, except delegates-at-large to National conventions, which shall be elected by the State convention, shall be elected at the Spring primary, throughout the Commonwealth, by any party or body of electors one of whose candidates, at either the general or municipal election preceding polled two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the State for any candidate at the last general election. Candidates for all offices to be filled at the general election with the exception of those nominated by National or State conventions, shall be nominated at the Spring primary. Candidates for all offices to be filled at the municipal election shall be nominated at the Fall primary; and such party officers as are provided for by the rules of the several political parties, to be elected by vote of the party electors, shall be elected at the Spring primary, by any political party or body of electors one of whose candidates, at either the general or municipal election preceding such primary, polled two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the political district, in which nominations are to be made or candidates elected, for any candidate at the last general election.

No delegates to State or National conventions, or officers of parties, shall be elected, or candidates for the public offices herein specified, be nominated, in any other manner than as set forth in this act; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the nomination of candidates for borough or township offices, or other offices not herein specifically enumerated, in the manner provided by existing laws; or any association of electors, not constituting a party, from nominating candidates by nomination papers, as is provided by existing laws.

This act shall not apply to the nomination of candidates for Presidential electors, or to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at special elections to fill the vacancies; but it shall not be construed to prevent the nomination of Presidential electors at primaries, if the rules of the respective parties so provide," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. From and after the approval of this act one primary shall be held each year, in every election district of this Commonwealth in which nominations are to be made or delegates or party officers elected as herein provided. The said primaries shall be held on the last Saturday of September in all odd-numbered years, and on the second Saturday of April in all even-numbered years. The primary held on the last Saturday of September shall be known as the Fall primary, and the primary held on the second Saturday in April shall be known as the Spring primary.

Delegates to National conventions, shall be elected at the Spring primary, throughout the Commonwealth, by any party or body of electors, one of whose candidates at either the general or municipal election preceding polled two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the State for any candidates at the last general election. Candidates for all offices to be filled at the general election, with the exception of those nominated by National conventions, shall be nominated at the Spring primary. Candidates for all offices to be filled at the municipal election shall be nominated at the Fall primary; and such party officers as are provided for by the rules of the several political parties, to be elected by vote of the party electors, shall be elected at the Spring primary, by any political party or body of electors one of whose candidates at either the general or municipal election preceding such primary, polled two per centum on the largest entire vote cast in the political district, in which nominations are to be made or candidates elected, for any candidates at the last general election.

No delegates to National conventions, or officers of parties, shall be elected, or candidates for the public offices herein specified be nominated, in any other manner than as set forth in this act: Provided, That party candidates for the office of United States Senator shall have their names placed in the official primary election ballots of their respective parties, in the manner provided in this act for State officers; and also provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the nomination of candidates for borough or township offices, or other offices not herein specifically enumerated, in the manner provided by existing laws; or any association of electors, not constituting a party, from nominating candidates by nomination papers, as is provided by existing laws.

This act shall not apply to the nomination of candidates for Presidential electors, or to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at special elections to fill the vacancies, but it shall not be construed to prevent the nomination of Presidential electors at primaries, if the rules of the respective parties so provide.

Section 2. That section three of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 3. On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the primary, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall send to the county commissioners in each county a written notice, setting forth the number of Congressmen and officers of the Commonwealth not nominated by State conventions, to be elected or voted for therein at the next succeeding election.

On or before the same date, in even numbered years, the chairman of the State Committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners a written notice, settin forth the number of delegates to be elected in such county to the State and National conventions of such party.

On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the Spring primary the chairman of the county committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners of such county a written notice, setting forth the names of all party officers to be filled by election at the enusing primary.

On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the Fall primary, the chairman of the county committee of each party, shall send to the county commissioners of such county a written notice, setting forth the names of all county and city offices to be filled by the election at the ensuing primary.

Upon receipt of such notices, and beginning within one week thereafter, such county commissioners shall publish the number of delegates to be elected to the State and National conventions of each party, together with the names of all offices for which nominations are to be made or candidates for the party offices to be elected, within the county, at the ensuing primary, at least one week for three successive weeks, in two newspapers of general circulation published within the county, wherever such course is possible. Such newspapers, so far as practicable, shall be representative of different political parties," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the primary, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall send to the county commissioners in each county, a written notice, setting forth the number of Congressmen and officers of the Commonwealth to be elected or voted for therein at the next succeeding election; this notice in a year preceding the election of a United States Senator in Congress shall include that office.

On or before the same date, in even numbered years, the chairman of the State Committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners a written notice, setting forth the number of delegates to be elected in such county to the National conventions of such party.

On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the Spring primary, the chairman of the county committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners of such county a written notice setting forth the name of all party offices to be filled by election at the ensuing primary.

On or before the ninth Saturday preceding the Fall primary, the chairman of the county committee of each party shall send to the county commissioners of such county a written notice, setting forth the names of all county and city offices to be filled by the election of the ensuing primary.

Upon receipt of such notices, and beginning within one week thereafter, such county commissioners shall publish the number of delegates to be elected to the National conventions of each party together with the names of all offices for which nominations are to be made or candidates for the party offices to be elected, within the county, at the ensuing primary at least once each week for three successive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation published within the county, wherever such course is possible. Such newspapers, so far as practicable, shall be representative of different political parties.

Section 3. That section five of said act which reads as follows:

Section 5. The names of candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot of a designated party, upon the filing of petitions, signed by qualified electors of the political district division within which the nomination or election is to be made, setting forth that the signers thereof are members of the party designated.

The said petition, in the case of candidates for Congress or for State offices, shall be filed at least four weeks prior to the primary, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and in all other cases shall be filed, at least three weeks prior to the primary, with the county commissioners of the respective counties.

The number of signers shall be as follows:

1. Candidates for nomination for members of Congress, Judges of the various courts, and State Senator, two hundred qualified electors.

2. Candidates for nomination for members of the State House of Representatives, and for offices to be voted for by the entire county, fifty qualified electors.

3. Candidates for nomination for all other offices, for delegates to State and National conventions, and for party offices, ten qualified electors," be amended to read as follows:

"Section 5. The names of candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot of a designated party upon the filing of petitions signed by qualified electors of the political district or division within which the nomination or election is to be made, setting forth that the signers thereof are members of the party designated and accompanied by the signed consent of the candidate, duly acknowledged in the manner provided for the acknowledgement of deeds: Provided, That after a petition has been filed to place the name of a candidate upon the ballot of any party, no petition shall be filed to place his name upon the ballot of any other party unless he shall first withdraw as a candidate of such party, or unless such petition shall be accompanied by the written consent of every party whose nomination he seeks, signified by the certificate of the chairman of the respective party committees for the political district for which said nomination is to be made, that such committee consents thereto.

The said petition in the case of candidates for United States Senate, Congress, or for State offices, shall be filed at least four weeks prior to the primary with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in all other cases shall be filed at least three weeks prior to the primary with the county commissioners of the respective counties.

The number of signers shall be as follows:

1. Candidates for nomination for Governor and United States Senator, 100 qualified electors in each county in the Commonwealth.

2. Candidates for nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Auditor-General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, fifty qualified electors in each county of the Commonwealth.

3. Candidates for nomination for members of Congress, Judges of the various courts and State Senators, two hundred qualified electors.

4. Candidates for nomination for members of the State House of Representatives and for offices to be voted for by the entire county, fifty qualified electors.

5. Candidates for nomination for all other offices, for delegates to conventions and for party offices, ten qualified electors.

Candidates for the office of State Senator, or member of the State House of Representatives, or for election to either of such offices at any primary election next preceding the election of a United States Senator in Congress, shall include with his affidavit, one of the two statements hereinafter set forth in this section and subdivision, and his failure to include either of such statements shall be a valid ground on the part of the Secretary of State for refusal to receive and file his nomination paper or papers. Such statements shall be in substantially the following form:

Statement No. 1.

I further declare to the people of Pennsylvania and to the people of the .....(senatorial or assembly) district that during my term of office, without regard to any individual preference, I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress, who shall have received for that office the highest number of votes cast for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress.

.....

Signature of Candidate.

Statement No. 2.

I further declare to the people of Pennsylvania and to the people of the .....(senatorial or assembly) district, that during my term of office, I shall consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in Congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty wholly to disregard, if the reasons for so doing seem to me sufficient.

.....

Signature of Candidate.

On the ballot used at the primary election, after or under the name of each candidate for State Senator, or Assemblyman shall appear the words, "Signed statement No. 1" or "Signed statement No. 2" according as the candidate included with his affidavit "Statement No. 1" or "Statement No. 2." And the wording of both "Statement No. 1" and "Statement No. 2" shall appear at length on the face of the ballot in a convenient and conspicuous place.

Any person for whom a petition has been filed as aforesaid may, at any time up to ten days before the primary, withdraw his name with the same effect as if such petition had never been filed, by filing in the office in which such petition was filed his written withdrawal, duly acknowledged in the manner provided for the acknowledgement of deeds.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES, ETC.

AN ACT

Relating to, regulating and providing for the government of cities, towns, boroughs and other municipalities within this State.

Be it enacted, etc.

1. All cities, towns, boroughs and other municipalities of this State that hereinafter adopt the provisions of this act shall be governed as herein set forth, and wherever the word "city" or "cities" appears in this act, it shall be construed to mean "town" or "towns," "borough" or "boroughs," or other "municipality" or "municipalities."

2. At the first election held in such city next after the adoption of the provisions of this act as herein provided, there shall be elected in such cities, by the duly authorized voters therein, the number of persons as hereinafter provided to be commissioners of such city, each of whom shall have been a citizen and resident of such city for at least two years immediately preceding his election as such commissioner, who shall serve as such commissioner until the third Tuesday in May in the fourth year following such election and until their successors are elected and shall have duly qualified and every fourth year thereafter, at the regular municipal election in such city, there shall be elected the number of persons as hereinafter provided as commissioners with like qualifications to serve for the term of four years and until their successors have been elected and duly qualified. Should any vacancy occur among such commissioners the remaining commissioners shall, within thirty days thereafter, elect a properly qualified person to fill such vacancy to serve for the unexpired term. The term of office of such commissioners first elected under the provisions of this act shall commence on the first Tuesday following such election, and the term of office of all succeeding commissioners shall commence on the third Tuesday of May next ensuing after their election, at twelve o'clock, noon, and, upon the organizing of the commissioners in any such city, elected under this act, the City Council or other governing body or bodies theretofore acting as governing body or bodies in such city and having any other function shall be ipso facto abolished, and the terms of all councilmen, civil service commissioners, and all other officers, whether elective or appointive, whose offices shall conflict with the provisions of this act, shall immediately cease and determine, providing, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect in any way, the term of office of any policeman, fireman, or other employe of any police or fire department, veteran of any war, or other official or employe now protected by any tenure of office act.

Section 3. Every city, having by the last preceding State or National census, one million population or above, shall be governed by a board of commissioners consisting of seven commissioners, and every city having, by the last census, one hundred thousand or over population, shall be governed by a board of commissioners consisting of five commissioners, and every city, borough or town, having, by the last preceding census, under one hundred thousand population, shall be governed by a board of commissioners consisting of three commissioners chosen as provided by this act, each of whom shall have the right to vote on all questions coming before the board of commissioners; provided, however, that the number of the commissioners in any city may be increased from three to five or decreased from five to three by an ordinance adopted by the board of commissioners in accordance with all the provisions of this act. A majority of the members of the board of commissioners shall constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to adopt any motion, resolution or ordinance, or pass any measure unless otherwise provided for in this act. Every resolution or ordinance shall be reduced to writing and read before the vote is taken thereon, and the vote upon every such motion, resolution or ordinance shall be by yeas and nays, and shall be recorded. At the first meeting, after their election, the said commissioners shall choose one of their number to preside at all meetings of the board of commis-

sioners, and he shall be designated "Mayor," but he shall have no power to veto any measure. Every resolution or ordinance passed by the board of commissioners must be in writing and signed by a majority of all the commissioners.

Section 4. The board of commissioners shall have and possess all administrative, judicial and legislative powers and duties now had and possessed and exercised by the Mayor and City Council and all other executive or legislative bodies in said city, and have complete control over the affairs of the city adopting the provisions of this act. The executive, administrative and legislative powers, authority and duties in such city shall be distributed according to census requirements enumerated in Section 3 of this act as follows: The executive, administrative and legislative powers, authority and duties in such city allotted seven commissioners into seven departments; in cities allotted five commissioners, into five departments ,and in cities allotted three commissioners, three departments, in order as follows:

1. Department of Public Affairs.
2. Department of Revenue and Finance.
3. Department of Public Safety.
4. Department of Public Works and Highways.
5. Department of Parks and Public Property.
6. Department of Health, Sanitation and Charities.
7. Department of Supplies.

In cities governed by a board of five commissioners:

1. Department of Public Affairs.
2. Department of Revenue, Finance and Supplies.
3. Department of Public Safety and Public Property.
4. Department of Public Works and Highways.
5. Department of Health, Sanitation and Charities.

In cities governed by a board of three commissioners:

1. Department of Public Affairs, Public Safety, Public Health and Sanitation.
2. Department of Revenue, Finance and Supplies.
3. Department of Public Works, Highways and Public Property.

Section 5. The board of commissioners shall determine the powers and duties to be performed by each department and assign such powers and duties to the appropriate departments, and they shall prescribe the powers and duties of all officers and employes and they may assign particular officers and employes to one or more departments and may require any officer or employe to perform duties in two or more departments and make such other rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper for the efficient and economical conduct of the business of the city.

The Mayor shall be the director of the Department of Public Affairs, and the board of commissioners shall, at the first regular meeting, after the election of its members designate by majority vote one commissioner to be director of the Department of Revenue and Finance, one to be director of the Department of Public Safety, one to be director of the Department of Public Works and Highways, one to be director of the Department of Parks and Public Property, one to be director of the Department of Health, Sanitation and Charities, one to be director of the Department of Supplies, except that upon the organization of a board of five or three commissioners, but five or three departments shall be designated as above provided, and, but five or three directors voted for, and such designation may be changed whenever it appears that the public service would be benefited thereby.

The board of commissioners shall, at the first meeting, or as soon as may be after organization, create such subordinate boards and appoint such officers as it may deem necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs of the city. Any board created may be abated, or any officer or employe appointed by the board of commissioners may be removed from office at any time for cause, after public hearing, and such board of commissioners shall be the sole judge of the sufficiency of the cause of such removal.

The Mayor and board of commissioners shall have suitable offices and their total compensation shall be as follows: In such cities having by the last preceding State or national census, more than one million population, the Mayor's salary shall be not more than fifteen thousand dollars, annually, and that of each commissioner shall be not more than twelve thousand dollars annually; in cities having, by the last census, a population of over five hundred thousand, and not exceeding one million, the Mayor's annual salary shall not be more than twelve thousand dollars, and that of each commissioner shall not be more than ten thousand dollars; in cities having from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand population, the Mayor's annual salary shall be not more than eight thousand dollars and that of each commissioner shall be not more than six thousand dollars; in cities, boroughs and towns having from fifty to one hundred thousand population, the Mayor's annual salary shall not be more than four thousand dollars and that of each commissioner shall not be more than twenty-five hundred dollars; in cities, boroughs and towns having twenty-five to fifty thousand population, the Mayor's annual salary shall not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars, and that of each commissioner shall not be more than two thousand dollars; in cities, boroughs and towns having a population from twelve to twenty-five thousand, the Mayor's annual salary shall not be more than two thousand dollars and that of each commissioner shall not be more than fifteen hundred dollars; in cities, boroughs and towns having a population of from five to twelve thousand, the Mayor's annual salary shall not be more than fifteen hundred dollars and that of each commissioner shall not be more than one thousand dollars; in cities, boroughs and towns having a population of from twenty-five to fifty hundred, the Mayor's annual salary shall not be more than one thousand dollars and that of each commissioner shall not be more than seven hundred and fifty dollars; in cities, boroughs and towns having a population of one thousand to two thousand five hundred, the Mayor's annual salary shall not exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars and that of each commissioner shall not exceed more than five hundred dollars; in cities boroughs and towns having a population from five hundred to one thousand, the Mayor's annual salary shall not be more than five hundred dollars and that of each commissioner shall be not more than two hundred and fifty dollars; in cities, boroughs and towns having a population from one hundred to five hundred, the Mayor's annual salary shall not be more than one hundred dollars and that of each commissioner not more than seventy-five dollars.

The salary and compensation of all other officers and employes of the city shall be fixed by the board of commissioners and shall be payable monthly or at shorter periods, as they shall determine; provided, however, that the compensation of the commissioners shall be fixed by an ordinance adopted by the board of commissioners immediately after the organization of the board, in accordance with all the provisions of this act. The compensation so fixed shall not be increased during the term for which such commissioners are elected.

Section 6. The board of commissioners shall designate the time of holding regular meetings, which shall be at least once a week, and special meetings may be called from time to time by the mayor or by two commissioners. All meetings of the commissioners, whether regular or special, shall be open to the public, and any citizen may have access to the minutes upon application to the city clerk.

The Mayor shall be President of the board and shall preside at its meetings and supervise all departments and report to the board for its action all matters requiring the attention of the board on any department. Director of the Department of Revenue and Finance shall be Vice-President of the board, and, in case of vacancy in the office of Mayor, shall perform the duties of that office.

Section 7. Every ordinance or resolution appropriating money, ordering any street improvement, or sewer, or authorizing the making of any contract or granting any franchises, or the right to occupy or use the streets, highways, bridges or public places of the city for any purpose, shall be complete in the form in which it is finally passed and remain on file with the Mayor, for public inspection at least two weeks before the final passage or adoption thereof. No franchise, or right to occupy or use the streets, highways, bridges or public places in any city shall be granted, renewed or extended except by ordinance; and every ordinance shall be published in said city before being finally passed upon and must receive the approval, by vote, of one or more than a majority of all the members before being finally adopted.

Section 8. No officer or employe elected or appointed in any such city shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or job for work or materials, or the profits thereof, or services to be furnished or performed for the city, and no such officer or employe shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or job for work or materials, or the profits thereof, or services to be furnished or performed, for any person, firm or corporation, operating interurban railway, street railway, gas works, water works, electric light or power plant, heating plant, telegraph line, telephone exchange, or other public utility within the territorial limits of said city. No such officers or employes shall accept or receive, directly or indirectly, from any person, firm or corporation operating within the territorial limits of said city, any interurban railway, street railway, gas works, electric light or power plant, heating plant, telegraph line, telephone exchange or other business using or operating under a public franchise, any frank, free pass, free tickets, or free service, or accept or receive, directly or indirectly, from any such person, firm or corporation, any other service upon terms more favorable than is granted to the public generally. And for the violation of these provisions the offender shall be punished as now provided, or may be provided hereafter by law or ordinance.

Such prohibition of free transportation shall not apply to policemen or firemen in uniform, nor shall any free service to city officials heretofore provided by any franchise or ordinance be affected by this section.

Section 9. All cities adopting the provisions of this act shall be and are hereby vested with the general powers and authority to enact and enforce by imposition of reasonable fines or by imprisonment or both, all ordinances necessary for the protection of life, health and property; to declare and prevent and summarily to abate nuisances to preserve and enforce the good government and general welfare, order and security of such city, and shall have all powers necessary for its government not in conflict with the laws applicable to all cities of this State or the provisions of the Constitution.

All ordinances or resolutions heretofore passed in any such cities, not inconsistent with the rights and powers herein granted, shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the commissioners in the manner herein provided.

Section 10. All officers and employes in any such city shall be elected or appointed with reference to their qualifications and fitness, and for the good of the public service, and without reference to their political faith or party affilia-

tions. It shall be unlawful for any candidate for office, or any officer in any such city, directly or indirectly, to give or promise any person or persons any offices, position, employment, benefit or anything of value for the purpose of influencing or obtaining the political support, aid or vote of any person or persons under the penalty of being disqualified to hold the office to which he may have been elected or appointed.

Every elective officer, in any such city, shall, within ten days after qualifying, file with the county councilman, and publish at least once in a newspaper printed and published in such city, and if no newspaper is printed or published in such city, then in a newspaper of general circulation in such city, his sworn statement of all his election and campaign expenses, and by whom such funds were contributed. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor and a ground for removal from office.

Section 11. The board of commissioners shall, each month, publish in at least one newspaper in such city, or print in pamphlet form, a detailed itemized statement of all the receipts and expenses of the city and a summary of its proceedings during the preceding month, and shall file and furnish printed copies thereof to all persons who shall apply therefor at the office of the Mayor. At the end of each year the board of commissioners shall cause a full and complete examination of all the books and accounts of the city to be made by competent accountants, and shall publish the result of this examination in the manner above provided for the publication of monthly expenditures.

Section 12. If, at the beginning of the term of office of the first board of commissioners elected in such city under the provisions of this act, the appropriations for the expenditures of the city government for the then current fiscal year have been made, the said board of commissioners shall have power, by ordinance, to revise, repeal or change such appropriations, and to make additional appropriations.

Section 13. The system of public instruction in any city adopting the provisions of this act shall in no way be affected by this act.

Section 14. In every such city there shall be held a primary election for nomination for commissioners to be elected under the provisions of this act, and the first primary election for such nominations shall be held on the fourth Saturday following the election at which the voters shall have voted to adopt the provisions of this act, and thereafter the primary election for such nomination shall be held on the second Saturday in April in the fourth succeeding year and on the second Saturday in April in the fourth year thereafter.

The election officers conducting the last general annual election shall be the officers of the primary election as well as the officers of the general municipal election, and the primary and municipal elections shall be held at the same places and conducted in the same manner, so far as possible, and the polls shall be opened and closed at the same hours as provided by the general primary and election laws.

The names of candidates for commissioners shall, at least ten days prior to the primary election, be filed with the county commissioners in the manner and form and under the conditions hereafter set forth and the petition of nominations shall consist of individual certificates equal in number to at least one-half of one per centum of the entire vote at the last preceding general election, but in no event less than twenty-five, and said petition shall read substantially as follows:

I, the undersigned, a qualified elector of the city of ....., residing at ....., certify that I do hereby join in a petition for the nomination of ...., whose residence is at ..... for the office of commissioner, to be voted for at the primary election to be held in such city on the ....., 19.., and I further certify that I know this candidate to be a qualified elector of said city and a man of good moral character, and qualified, in my judgment, for the duties of such office, and I further certify that I have not signed more petitions or certificates of nominations than there are places to be filled in the above office.

(Signed) .....

Being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the person that signed the foregoing certificate; that the statements contained therein are true and correct.

(Signed) .....

Subscribed and sworn to before me .....

It shall be the duty of the county commissioners to furnish, upon application, a reasonable number of forms of individual certificates of the above character.

Each certificate must be a separate paper and must contain the name of but one signer thereto, and no more, and shall contain the name of but one candidate, and no more. Each signer must not, at the time of signing the certificate, have signed more certificates for candidates for that office than there are places to be filled in such office, and in case an elector has signed two or more conflicting certificates, all such certificates shall be rejected.

When such a petition of nomination is presented for file to the county commissioners, they shall forthwith examine the same and ascertain whether it conforms to the provisions of this section, and if not found in conformity thereto, they shall designate the defect and return the petition to the person signing it, which may again be presented when properly amended.

Immediately upon the expiration of the time of filing certificates, statements and petitions for candidates, the county commissioners shall cause to be published for three successive days in all the daily newspapers published in such city, in proper form, the names of the persons as they are to appear upon the primary ballots, and if there be no daily newspapers, then in two issues of any other newspapers that may be published in said city; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the primary ballots to be printed, authenticated with a facsimile of their signature. Upon the said ballot, arranged in alphabetical order, shall appear the names of the candidates for commissioners with a square at the left of each name, and below the names of such candidates in cities of one million population or over shall appear the words "Vote for seven," and in cities of less than one million population shall appear the words "Vote for five," and in cities of less than one hundred thousand population, shall appear the words "Vote for three." The ballots shall be printed upon plain, substantial white paper, and shall be headed:

Candidate for Nomination for Commissioners of City at the primary election, but shall have no party designation indicative of the source of the candidacy or of the support of any candidate or mark whatever. Place a cross in the square preceding the names of the persons you favor as candidates for the respective positions.

Having caused said ballot to be printed, the county commissioners shall cause to be delivered at each polling place a number of said ballots equal to twice the number of votes cast in such polling precinct at the last general election. The persons who are qualified to vote at the general municipal election shall be qualified to vote at such primary election, and challenges can be made by not more than two persons, to be appointed at the time of opening the polls by the judges of election; and the law applicable to challenges made at a general or municipal election shall be applicable to challenges at such primary election. Judges of election shall, immediately upon the closing of the polls, count the ballots and ascertain the number of votes cast in such precinct for each of the candidates, and make return thereof to the county commissioners upon proper blanks, to be furnished by the county commissioners within six hours of the closing of the polls. On the day following the said primary election the county commissioners shall canvass said returns so received from all the polling precincts, and shall immediately make and file in the office of the county commissioners the result thereof. Said canvass of the county commissioners shall be publicly made.

Section 15. And in every city of one million population or more, seven commissioners, and in cities of less than one million population, five commissioners, and in cities less than one hundred thousand population, three commissioners shall be elected, at an election to be held on the fourth Tuesday following the primary election, following the election at which the voters shall have voted to adopt the provisions of this act, and on the second Tuesday in April in each fourth year thereafter. The number of candidates equal to twice the number of places to be filled, receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election, shall be the candidates, and the only candidates whose names shall be placed upon the ballot at the succeeding municipal election, and the number of candidates equal to twice the number of places to be filled, receiving the highest number of votes for commissioners, or all such candidates, if less than twice the number of places to be filled shall be the candidates, and the only candidates, whose names shall be placed upon the ballot for commissioners at such municipal election, and the ballot at such municipal election shall be in the same general form as for said primary election, so far as possible, and at all elections in such city the election precincts, voting places, method of conducting election, canvassing the votes and announcing the results, shall be the same as herein provided for the selection of candidates at the primary election, and the number of candidates equal to the number of places to be filled receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected as commissioners as herein provided.

RECALL.

Section 16. The holder of any elective office may be removed at any time by the electors qualified to vote for a successor of such incumbent. The procedure to affect the removal of an incumbent of an elective office shall be as follows: A petition signed by the electors entitled to vote for a successor to the incumbent sought to be removed, equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent. of the entire vote at the last preceding general election demanding an election of a successor of the person sought to be removed, shall be filed with the county commissioners which petition shall contain a general statement of the grounds for which the removal is sought.

The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper, but each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, giving the street and number. One of the signers of each such paper shall make an oath before an officer competent to administer oaths that the statement therein made is true as he believes, and that each signature to the paper appended is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be. Within ten days from the date of filing such petition the county commissioners shall examine, ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate, showing the result of said examination. If, by the county commissioner's certificate, the petition is shown to be insufficient, it may be amended within ten days from the date of said certificate.

The county commissioner shall, within ten days after such amendment, make like examination of the amended petition, and if this certificate shall show the same to be

insufficient, it shall be returned to the person filing the same, without prejudice to the filing of a new petition to the same effect. If the petition shall be deemed to be sufficient, the county commissioner shall submit the same to the board of commissioners without delay.

If the petition shall be found to be sufficient the board of commissioners shall, if the officer sought to be removed shall not resign within five days after the date on the county commissioner's certificate, order and fix a date for holding the said election, not less than thirty days or more than forty days from the date on the county commissioner's certificate to the board of commissioners that a sufficient petition is filed.

The board of commissioners shall make, or cause to be made, publication of notice and all arrangements for holding such election, and the same shall be conducted, returned and the result thereof declared in all respects as are other city elections. The successor of any officer so removed shall hold office during the unexpired term of his predecessor. Any person sought to be removed may be a candidate to succeed himself, and unless he requests otherwise in writing, the county commissioner shall place his name on the official ballot without nomination. In any such removal election, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. At such election, if some other person than the incumbent receives the highest number of votes, the incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed from the office upon the qualification of his successor. In case the person who receives the highest number of votes should fail to qualify within ten days after receiving notification of election, the office shall be deemed vacant. If the incumbent receives the highest number of votes, he shall continue in office. The same method of removal shall be cumulative and additional to the methods heretofore provided by law. No person who has been recalled from an elective office, or who has resigned from such office while recall proceedings were pending against him shall be appointed to any office within one year after such recall or resignation.

No recall petition shall be filed against any officer until he has actually held his office for at least twelve months, and but one recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during his term of office.

INITIATIVE.

Section 17. Any proposed ordinance may be submitted to the board of commissioners by petition signed by electors of the city equal in number to the percentage hereinafter required. The signatures, verification, authentication, inspection, certification, amendment and submission of such petition shall be the same as provided for petitions under the last section.

If the petition accompanying the proposed ordinance be signed by electors equal in number to fifteen per centum of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, and contains a request that the said ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people if not passed by the board of commissioners, such board of commissioners shall either:

(a). Pass said ordinance without alteration within twenty days after attachment of the county commissioner's certificate to the accompanying petition, or,

(b). Forthwith, after the county commissioner shall attach to the petition accompanying such ordinance, his certificate of sufficiency, the board of commissioners shall call a special election, unless a general municipal election is fixed within ninety days thereafter, and at such special or general municipal election, if one is so fixed, such ordinance shall be submitted without alteration to the vote of the electors of the city.

But if the petition is signed by not less than ten nor more than fifteen per centum of the electors, as above defined, then the board of commissioners shall, within twenty days, pass said ordinance without change, or submit the same at the next general city election occurring not more than thirty days after the county commissioner's certificate of sufficiency is attached to said petition.

The ballots used when voting upon said ordinance shall contain these words: "For the ordinance" (stating the nature of the proposed ordinance) and "Against the ordinance" (stating the nature of the proposed ordinance). If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the city; and any ordinance proposed by petition, or which shall be adopted by a vote of the people, cannot be repealed or amended except by a vote of the people.

Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted upon at the same election in accordance with the provisions of this section, but there shall not be more than one special election in any period of six months for such purpose.

The board of commissioners may submit a proposition for the repeal of any such ordinance or for amendment therto, to be voted upon at any succeeding general city election, and should such proposition so submitted receive a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election, such ordinances shall thereby be repealed or amended accordingly. Whenever any ordinance or proposition is required by this act to be submitted to the voters of the city at any election, the county commissioner shall cause such ordinance or proposition to be published once in at least one of the newspapers published in said city; such publication to be not more than twenty nor less than five days before the submission of such proposition or ordinance to be voted on.

REFERENDUM.

Section 18. No ordinance passed by the board of commissioners except when otherwise required by the general laws of the State or by the provisions of this act, except an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, which contains a statement of its urgency and is passed by a two-thirds vote of the board of commissioners, shall go into effect before ten days from the time of its final passage; and if during said ten days, a petition signed by electors of the city equal in number to at least fifteen per centum of the entire vote cast at the last preceding general municipal election, protesting against the passage of such ordinance, be presented to the board of commissioners, the same shall thereupon be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the board of commissioners to reconsider such ordinance; and if the same is not entirely repealed, the board of commissioners shall submit the ordinance, as is provided by sub-section B of section seventeen of this act, to the vote of the electors of the city, either at the general election or at a special municipal election to be called for that purpose; and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless a majority of the qualified electors voting on the same shall vote in favor thereof. Said petition shall be in all respects in accordance with the provisions of said section seventeen, except as to the percentage of signers, and be examined and certified to by the county commissioner in all respects as therein provided. Any ordinance or measure that the board of commissioners or the qualified electors of the city shall have authority to enact, the board of commissioners may of its own motion submit to the electors for adoption or rejection at a general or special municipal election, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as is provided in this act for ordinances or measures submitted on petition. At any special election called under the provisions of this act, there shall be no bar to the submission of other questions to a vote of the electors in addition to the ordinances or measures herein provided for, if said other questions are such as may legally be submitted to such election. If the provisions of two or more measures approved at the same election conflict, then the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall control.

ADOPTION REQUIREMENTS.

Section 19. This act shall take effect immediately, but its provision shall remain inoperative in any city of this State until assented to by a majority of the legal voters thereof voting at an election to be held in such city, which election shall be called by the county commissioner upon the request or petition in writing of twenty per centum of the legal voters voting at the last general election. Upon such petition or request in writing being filed with the county commissioner, the said county commissioner shall forthwith call an election to be held on the third Tuesday following the date of the filing of such petition with him, and shall cause public notice of the time and place of holding the same to be given by advertisement signed by himself and set up in at least twenty different places in such cities and published in at least one newspaper printed and published in such city, and if no newspaper is printed or published in such city, then in a newspaper circulated therein, for at least six days previous to the time of such election; and said county commissioner shall provide ballots for each voter at such election, to be printed upon plain, substantial white paper, which shall contain thes ewords:

"For the adoption or the rejection of the city of (here name of city) of the provisions of an act of one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled, 'An act relating to, regulating and providing for the government of cities, towns, boroughs and other municipalities within this State.'" Upon said ballots shall appear the phrase "For the adoption," and the phrase "Against the adoption," with a square at the left of each phrase, and below shall appear the words "Vote for or against"; "Place a cross in one square."

Such election shall be held at the usual places of holding the annual election in such city. The polls shall remain open during the usual hours, and every such election shall be conducted by the same election officers for the time being in the manner prescribed by law regulating elections, and such officers shall report to the county commission of such city a true and correct statement in writing under their hands of the results of such election, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioner to certify and report the same to the city council, or other legislative body, of such city or municipality, at its first meeting thereafter, and the same shall be entered at large in the minutes of said body. Whereupon, if it is found that the majority of the votes cast are in favor of the adoption of this act, this act shall in all respects become and be operative in such city, and binding upon the inhabitants thereof and upon all persons and property to be affected thereby; provided, however, that the votes cast in favor of the adoption of this act is equal to at least thirty per centum of the votes cast for members of the General Assembly at the last general election immediately preceding the submission of this act as aforesaid; and immediately after the election and organization of the board of commissioners provided herein, it shall abrogate, repeal and annull all acts or parts of acts then existing, whether general or special, in anywise affecting the government of such cities which are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

If a majority of the votes cast are not in favor of the adoption of this act, then the provisions of this act shall remain inoperative and no further proceedings shall be taken until after the beginning of the last year of the term of the Mayor, or equivalent officer, elected at the election following the rejection of this act, after which date, upon the presentation of another petition or request, as provided for herein, the same procedure shall be had and the question of the adoption or rejection of the provisions of this act again submitted in the manner herein set forth, and with the same force and effect.

REVERSION TO THE CHARTER.

Section 20. Any city which shall have operated for more than six years under the provisions of this act, may abandon such organization hereunder and may resume its charter by proceeding as follows:

Upon the petition of not less than twenty-five per centum of the electors of such city, a special election shall be called at which the following proposition shall be submitted: "Shall the city of (name of city) abandon its organization under the provisions of an act of one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled, 'An act relating to, regulating and providing for the government of cities within this State,' and resume or adopt a charter under another act?"

If a majority of the votes cast at such special election be in favor of such proposition, the officers elected at the next succeeding regular municipal election shall be those prescribed by the charter, and upon the qualification of such officers such city shall become a city under the charter, but such change shall not in any manner or degree effect the property, right or liability of any nature of such city, but shall merely extend to such change in its form of government.

Section 21. If any proviso, clause or section of this act shall be attacked in any court and shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional, the rest of this act shall stand, and the proviso, clause or section declared invalid or unconstitutional shall be exscinded from this act.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY ACT.

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PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY.

AN ACT

To provide for the expression by the qualified electors of the several political parties of their choice for nomination by their party for President of the United States and to provide for the election of the delegates of said political parties to their respective National conventions, and to call an election in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That on the second Saturday of April, 1916, and of every fourth year thereafter, there shall be held a primary nominating election to be known as the April presidential primary election, at which the qualified electors of the several political parties shall have opportunity, on separate party ballots provided for that purpose, to express their preference as to the nominees of their respective parties for president of the United States, and also to elect the delegates of their respective parties to their respective National conventions for the nomination of their party candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Section 2. The names of the candidates for nomination as President of the United States shall be printed upon the ballots, upon the filing of nomination papers substantially as provided in an act providing a uniform method of electing certain party officers, etc., approved 1906 and hereinafter referred to in this act as the "uniform primary act"; provided that nomination papers for each of the said candidates must be signed by not less than one per centum of the voters of his party in each congressional district of the State; and further provided, that no candidate for nomination for president need sign or file any petition, affidavit, declaration, statement or paper of any kind to get his name upon the ballot but that in the event that any person who is presented as a candidate for nomination for president by filing of nomination papers as herein provided for, shall, on or before the thirty-fifth day before the date of the presidential primary election, announce by an affidavit, declaration, or statement filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that he is not a candidate for nomination for president, and that he does not wish his name to be printed upon the ballot for said election, the said Secretary of the Commonwealth shall not certify or transmit the name of such candidate to the respective county commissioner, and such name shall not be printed upon the ballots. The names of the several candidates for nomination for president together with the blank space for writing the name of such a candidate, and the headings for the same shall appear at the top and center of the ballot immediately below the instructions to voters, and shall be printed in heavy face eight point, capital type. The order in which the names of the candidates for presidential nominees shall be printed upon the ballot, shall be the order in which the nomination papers of such candidates are filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and such names shall be printed one after the other in a horizontal line, each name being followed by a voting square, the space for the name and voting square together being headed by the words "For Presidential Nominee," printed in heavy face ten point gothic type, and occupying no less than two and a half inches of horizontal space. This space shall be left blank above the "No Preference Column" provided for in section 5 of this act. Below the words "For Presidential Nominee" heading the blank space hereinbefore provided for, shall be the words "Blank Space" in six point gothic type. Above the words and spaces herein described shall be printed in heavy face twelve point gothic type the words "vote for One as Your Choice for Presidential Nominee."

Section 3. The chairman of the State Central Committee of each of the political parties qualified to participate in the election provided for in this act shall notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the first day of March of each bissextile or leap year as to the number of delegates to represent the State in the next National convention of his said party. If the State chairman, or any of them, fail to file such notice, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to ascertain the said number of delegates from the call for said National convention issued by the National Committee of each party whose chairman has failed to notify him as aforesaid. The delegates who shall represent each political party at its National convention shall all be elected by the voters of the State at large. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, on or before the tenth day of March of the year of the April presidential primary election, certify to the county commissioner of each county, or city and county, the number of delegates to be so elected by each of the political parties qualified to participate in the said election. Any political party shall be qualified to participate in the April presidential primary election which is qualified to participate in the September primary election according to the provisions of the "direct primary law."

Section 4. The names of persons to be voted upon as delegates to the respective National conventions of the several political parties shall be printed upon the ballots of their respective parties upon the filing of nomination papers substantially in the form provided in uniform primary act; provided, that in the case of each party, nomination papers for candidates for delegates must be signed by not less than one per centum of the voters of said party in each congressional district of the State; and provided, also, that when the number of names of candidates printed upon the same nomination paper exceeds the number of congressional districts in the State, but is less than twice the number of such districts, the names of such candidates, thus grouped together shall be so selected that not more than

three and not less than one of such candidates shall reside in any one congressional district, and that when the number of names of candidates printed upon the same nomination paper exceeds twice the number of congressional districts in the State, the names of such candidates thus grouped together shall be so selected that not more than four and not less than two of such candidates shall reside in any one congressional district; and if so selected said names shall not be grouped together on the ballot, but shall appear as individuals.

Candidates for delegate grouped together on the same nomination paper and selected as aforesaid shall be similarly grouped, in the same order of names, upon the ballots of their party; provided, that such group of candidates for delegate has the endorsement of that candidate for presidential nominee for whom the members of said group have filed a preference, or the endorsement of such a State political organization created in support of the candidacy of said presidential nominee as shall not be repudiated by him as lacking authority to make such endorsement; said endorsement, either of the candidate or the organization supporting him, to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. No candidates for delegates thus endorsed shall have their names printed upon the ballot in a group, but such candidates must appear as individuals; and further provided, that the name of no candidate shall appear more than once on the ballot, and that any candidate whose nomination paper is filed in more than one group, or in the same group differently arranged, shall have his name printed on the ballot as a part of the group which has received the endorsement as herein recited; provided, that one of the groups in which his name occurs has received such endorsement.

Each candidate for election as delegate to his National party convention must file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth not later than the time of filing of nomination papers containing his name, an affidavit substantially as provided in the "uniform primary act," and may also include with his affidavit the statement "I personally prefer ———— as nominee of my party for President of the United States" (filling in the blank by inserting his choice for such nominee). But his failure to include such statement shall not be a valid ground on the part of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for refusal to receive and file the nomination papers containing his name.

Section 5. The names of the candidates for delegate in any political party shall be arranged upon the ballots of such party in parallel columns each column standing directly underneath the space headed by the words, "For Presidential Nominee," and the various candidates for delegate appearing in these columns as determined by their preference for President, according to the provisions of section 4 of this act. The left-hand column shall be headed in heavy face ten point gothic type, "Candidate Preferring ————" (the blank being filled out by the surname of the first candidate for presidential nominee on the ballot, as determined by section 2 of this act). The second column shall be similarly headed, except that the surname of the candidate for presidential nominee shall be for the name second in the list of candidates for presidential nominee, and so on for as many candidates for presidential nominee as are printed at the top of the ballot in the list of such candidates. To the right of the last column headed by the surname of a candidate for presidential nominee shall be a column headed "No Preference Column," in which shall appear the names of all candidates for delegate who have expressed no preference for presidential nominee or who have expressed a preference for a candidate for presidential nominee other than the candidate for presidential nominee printed at the top of the ballot. Above this "No Preference Column," neither the words "For Presidential Nominee" nor the space for the name of such nominee shall appear. To the right of this last column shall be a column headed "Blank Column," which shall contain as many blank spaces as there are delegates to be elected by the political party concerned. In case there are no names of candidates for delegate to be placed in a "No Preference Column," such "No Preference Column" shall be omitted from the ballot, and the "Blank Column" as herein provided for shall be placed to the right of and contiguous to the last column headed by the surname of a candidate for presidential nominee. In the event that two or more candidates for Presidential nominee whose names are printed upon the same ballot have the same surname, the distinguishing names or initials of such candidates shall be prefixed to their respective surnames on said ballot, following the words "Candidates Preferring."

The names of the various candidates for delegates shall be printed in eight point roman capital type, under their resepective preference for presidential nominee or in the no preference column, as heretofore provided in this act. The names of each group on the ballot shall be numbered in heavy face eight point type, the order of names for each column upon the ballot shall be the same as the order in which such names were filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth; provided, that above the individual names in each column shall appear the group of names, if any, which has received the endorsement referred to in section 4 of this act.

A blank column one-half inch wide shall be left upon the ballot opposite each group of names and to the right of the column of voting squares for the individual names and separated from it by a light dotted line, which blank column shall contain a square in which may be stamped a cross (X) which shall be counted as a vote for each and every name in the group opposite. Lengthwise along this blank column shall be printed "A cross (X) stamped in this square shall be counted for each name of the group to the left." The line separating any name from any other name not in a group or from any group of names shall be heavier thany any line separating the individual names in such group, and shall extend across the blank column provided for in this paragraph. Below the top line of this extension shall be printed in small heavy face type the words "top of group" and above the bottom line of the extension, the words "end of group."

Section 6. Each candidate for election as delegate to his National party convention may include with his affidavit the statement hereinafter set forth in this section; but his failure to include such statement shall not be valid ground on the part of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for refusal to receive and file his nomination paper or papers. Such statement, if any be made, shall be substantially the following form:

DELEGATE'S STATEMENT.

I hereby declare to the voters of my political party in the State of Pennsylvania that if elected as delegate to their National party convention, I shall, to the best of my judgment and ability, support that candidate for President of the United States who shall have received the highest number of votes cast throughout the entire State by the voters of my party for said office, at the April presidential primary election.

.....
Signature of candidate for delegate.

Section 7. The delegates to each National party convention elected at the April presidential primary election, shall, before leaving the State to attend the convention, meet together and select alternates to the convention. The number of alternates to be selected shall be no greater than one for each delegate, and each alternate must be selected from the congressional district of the delegate for whom he is an alternate; and the method of selection shall be as determined upon by majority of the whole number of delegates who have been elected to the convention. The duties of an alternate shall be those usually appertaining to that position, and as prescribed by each party in the call for its National convention. The alternate of any such delegate as may be unable to attend the convention, shall attend the convention in its place, and shall otherwise discharge the duties of said delegate.

Section 8. For purposes of the April presidential primary election, the original affidavits of registration used in the last general election in any county or city and county in this State, shall be qualified to vote at such election, and shall receive the ticket of that political party only with which he has declared himself affiliated. Any person qualified by the provisions of this section to vote at any April presidential primary election shall also be qualified to sign the nomination papers of any person to be voted upon at such primary election.

Section 9. The ballot to be used at the April presidential primary election shall be prepared according to the provisions of sections 2, 4 and 5 of this act, and also according to such provisions of the "uniform primary act" as are applicable to this act and not in conflict with its provisions; providing, that the words at the tap of the ballot shall be "Official Presidential Primary Election Ballot," and that the instructions to voters shall be as follows: "To vote for a person whose name appears on the ballot, stamp a cross (X) in the right square of the person for whom you desire to vote; or if you wish to vote for all of a group of persons, stamp a cross (X) in the square opposite such group, which shall be counted for each name of the group. A group consists of candidates for delegate nominated on the same nomination paper. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot ,write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose." There shall be printed in heavy face, twelve point, gothic type, across the page above the column of candidates for delegates, the words, "For Delegates to National Convention Vote for ————, either as individuals or by group, but do not vote for more than ————" (the blanks being filled in by the number of delegates to be elected by the political party concerned).

Section 10. The provisions of the "Uniform Primary Law" shall govern the April presidential primary election in so far as said provisions are applicable to said election and are not inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Section 11. This act shall be known as the Presidential Primary Act.

Section 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE METHOD OF INFLICTING THE DEATH PENALTY.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 23, 1912.

Hon. John K. Tener, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:—The Commission you appointed in accordance with the Act of Assembly approved the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1911, "to investigate the method of inflicting the death penalty in this and in other States and countries;

to investigate the expediency of selecting a site centrally located and of easy access, where all criminals sentenced to death in this Commonwealth may be executed; to select, approximately, such a site, if it shall seem proper to said Commission; to investigate the expediency and propriety of making any change in the present method of inflicting the death penalty in this Commonwealth, and to recommend such new method or methods as to the Commission shall seem proper,"—beg to report that the Commission held meetings in the Cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, after the public had received ample notice of the same, not only through the press, but a number of invitations were mailed to physicians and others, supposedly interested in the question.

After having listened to the arguments and testimony given at the hearings by doctors, surgeons, ministers and laymen, and taking into consideration the wide difference of opinion expressed on the subject, your Committee would, without any desire to prejudice future consideration of the subject, most respectfully report, that everything considered, they would not recommend a change in the present "method of inflicting the death penalty."

Yours very truly,

ROBERT J. McKENTY,
JOHN FRANCIES,
Committee.

To the Honorable John K. Tener, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sir:—The Commission appointed by you, in accordance with the provisions of a Concurrrent Resolution approved the 20th day of June, A. D. 1911, "to investigate the method of inflicting the death penalty in this and other States and countries; to investigate the expediency of selecting a site, centrally located and of easy access, where all criminals sentenced to death in this Commonwealth may be executed; to select, approximately, such a site, if it shall seem proper to said Commission; to investigate the expediency and propriety of making any change in the present method of inflicting the death penalty in this Commonwealth, and to recommend such new method or methods as the Commission shall seem proper," beg leave to report as follows:

The Commission held its first meeting in the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy in the City of Philadelphia on April 11, 1912, the following members being present at that time —John Francies, Robert J. McKenty and John F. L. Morris. An organization was effected by the election of John F. L. Morris as chairman and Robert Haight as secretary. Immediately following the organization of the Commission, the first public hearings was held in the Institute Assembly Hall, due notice of this meeting having been announced by the daily newspapers. After the purpose of the meeting was announced by the chairman, the discussion was continued by Dr. Edward Anthony Spitzka, Professor of General Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Spitzka's talk was illustrated by stereoptican views touching on the subject of electrocution. Dr. Spitzka spoke as follows:

"A great variety of methods of inflicting the death penalty has been devised by the inventive mind of man. The earlier forms are chiefly characterized by cruelty, by an intense and passionate desire to wreck vengeance and inflict pain upon the condemned and to instill terror in the minds of the onlookers. I will not review the ancient methods in detail. There is the burning at the stake by the Romans, Jews, Ancient Britons, Chinese, by the Spanish Inquisition; beating with clubs in Greece and many African countries; beheading by axe and block, the sword and guillotine; blowing from a cannon, either by lashing the condemned to the muzzle or by thrusting him into it as a part of the charge; boiling in water, oil, melted sulphur, melted lead; breaking on the wheel, burial alive, in a ditch or in a cell; crucifixion, a lingering method in which death was sometimes hastened by a thrust of the spear or a blow with a club; crucifrangium inflicted on Roman slaves and Christian martyrs by laying the legs of the condemned upon an anvil and fracturing the bones with a heavy hammer; decimation, used upon mutinous regiments by shooting every tenth man; dichotomy, or bisecting the body with a saw; dismemberment, drawing and quartering, drowning; exposure to wild beasts; flaying alive; flogging; knouting, garroting, impalement upon a spear or sharp post; the 'Iron Maiden;' 'peine forte et dure'—the superimposing a heavy weight upon the chest; poisoning; pounding in a mortar; precipitation from a great height; the rack; running the gauntlet; shooting; stabbing, stoning, strangling, suffocating—in short, men have exercised their utmost ingenuity in devising means for inflicting cruel torture and horrible mutilation upon their victims.

"As is well known, more than 200 offenses were punishable with death in England not so very long ago. In modern times the penalty is now universally limited to murder, treason, piracy and military offenses. To the credit of William Penn and his companions it may be recorded that in 1675, when he founded Pennsylvania, the sttutes prescribing death for all sorts of offenses, grave and trivial, were left behind in darkest England with its Newgate and London Tower, and the only one retained was that of death for aggravated cases of murder.

"The death penalty is now inflicted in the following ways in various countries: The guillotine is employed publicly in France, Belgium, Denmark, Hanover and two cantons of Switzerland. The gallows comes next and is favored publicly in Austria, Portugal and Turkey and privately in Great Britain and the United States. Electrocution has been adopted in seven States. Death by the sword obtains in 15 cantons in Switzerland, in China and Russia publicly and in Prussia privately. Ecquador, Oldenburg, and Russia have adopted the musket, all publicly. In china, too, they have strangulation by the cord and in Spain and its colonies the garrots, both public. In Brunswick there is death by the axe.

"Capital punishment is in vogue in Japan, but no one, not even the executioner, witnesses the actual dispatch of the condemned man, who is placed in a kind of box and left to himself as soon as the noose is adjusted. The floor of the box falls when the signal is given and the murderer drops into eternity unseen. One of the many Chinese methods is to imprison the condemned in a vertical cage with his neck in a yoke-like board, while one after another of the floor boards are taken from under the condemned man's feet each day until he hangs by the neck.

"A grewsome form of punishment is still practised in Afghanistan. The criminal is imprisoned in an iron cage suspended from a pole and is allowed to die of thirst and hunger.

"In Italy, Holland, Roumania and Portugal capital punishment has been abolished. The penalty was practically abolished in Belgium because King Leopold would not sign a death warrant in consequence of his mother's wish. It was likewise abolished de facto but not de jure in France, only to be re-established after years of appalling increase in murders.

"To particularize for the United States: Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin have abolished capital punishment. New York, Colorado, Iowa, Rhode Island, Kansas and several other States deemed it wise to re-enact the death penalty after it had once been abolished, owing to the increase of crime. Kansas restored the death penalty after a negro was burned at the stake for an outrage upon a woman. Minnesota restored the death penalty after one murderer sentenced to life imprisonment, had killed four keepers.

"In Louisiana the death penalty is inflicted for assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary and administering poison. In Delaware and North Carolina, arson and burglary are capital crimes.

"In Missouri seven crimes are punishable by death; among them are murder, train robbery, arson, perjury in a capital case and mayhem.

"In Connecticut the law also prescribes the death penalty for placing obstructions upon a railroad track.

"In Nebraska, Missouri, New Hampshire and South Dakota, the jury has the right to determine whether the punishment shall be death or life imprisonment.

"In Rhode Island the penalty for murder was life imprisonment with capital punishment reserved for prisoners who, while serving life sentence, committed another murder. I believe that the death penalty has since been restored in that State.

"In Utah the condemned may choose between shooting and hanging; while in Nevada he may have as alternatives, shooting, hanging or poisoning by hydrocyanic acid. This statute has been strongly criticized as follows (See Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, July, 1911, p. 286).

"If he elects poison, he is supplied with hydrocyanic acid sufficient in quantity to cause instantaneous death. If he makes no choice he is hanged. It is well known that hanging may not produce instantaneous death. Indeed it has been known to prove abortive and always it has been the custom for experts to say when death has supervened before the body is cut down. Therefore when a State which looks upon hanging as a civilized mode of execution and invites one sentenced to death, to kill himself more expeditiously than the State will kill him, it invites him to self-murder. Suppose that the State extended choice in this matter by providing death by torture, slow but absolutely certain to the end intended. Would not a man having the liberty of choice be taking his own life if he forestalls the appreciable period he would live during the torture?

"While most States still employ the gallows, the electrocution method is rapidly being adopted as the following list will show:

New York,	1889
Ohio,	1896
Massachusetts,	1898
New Jersey,	1907
Virginia,	1908
North Carolina,	1910
Kentucky,	1911

The adoption of the method is contemplated in several other States of the Union, notably Maryland, California, Georgia and Florida.

1. OBSERVATIONS ON HANGING.

"Through the courtesy of Messrs. Wilson H. Brown and Joseph Gilfillan, Sheriffs of Philadelphia, I was permitted to witness a number of hangings and was thus enabled to compare the new method with the old. My experiences in the grim corridor of Moyamensing have led me to read well into the meaning of a stanza in the 'Ballad of Reading Gaol.'

"'It is sweet to dance to violins
When life and love are fair.
To dance to flutes, to dance to lutes
Is delicate and rare;
But it is not so sweet with nimble feet
To dance upon the air.'

And there is an Irish poem about the Dublin Jail in which the final struggles are termed Kilmainham Minuet.

"The preparations for the execution were always swiftly conducted. Upon this point comparison favors neither method. But after the drop through the trap-door the ensuing seconds and even minutes bear a different tale. In nearly all cases the heart beats for about thirteen minutes. In no case could fracture of a cervical vertebra or rupture of ligaments be determined in the ordinary examination and strangulation is the only cause of death.

"In one case only was there no movement of the body after the drop, although the heart beat the usual length of time. This prisoner, a Chinaman, died in syncope or of apoplexy. In others the unconsciousness produced by the first shock of the drop appeared to abate and in several instances there were conscious—or at least semi-conscious efforts at respiration, efforts to reach the neck where the choking sensation was unbearable, efforts at reaching for a support for the feet manifested by such vigorous efforts that several witnesses fainted at the sight. They veritably 'danced upon the air' until the asphyxia became so profound as to blot out consciousness apparently after 1 to 1½ minutes in some cases.

"The anatomy of hanging has been frequently discussed. A recent publication (British Medical Journal) by Dr. Frederic Wood Jones give the results of the examination of the bodies of 102 men executed in Nubia in Roman and Byzantine times. Sixty-two were in one trench, 40 in another. They were all adult males, with cords binding the legs and arms trussed to the sides. The hanging rope was still in situ on one.

"Not a single case of damage to the cervical vertebrae was found. The most commonly found lesion was an oblique opening of the sutures of the skull, so that one portion of the skull, represented by the occipital and temporal bones becomes pulled aside from the other portion, represented by the facial part of the skull and the other temporal bone. The basilar suture in most cases was also disunited. The skulls all gave evidence of blood staining.

"This remarkable finding of evidence dating about 2000 years back, prompted me to examine the head and neck bones of five individuals executed by hanging and sent to the Jefferson Medical College for dissection. In not a single instance could I find a fractured cervical vertebrae or a separation of any cranial suture. Death had ensued through strangulation.

HANGMAN'S BUNGLINGS, A FEW EXAMPLES.

"Joseph Myers, hanged at Leeds, Sept. 10th, 1864, attempted suicide by cutting his throat shortly before the day set for his execution. The fall did not dislocate his neck, but was sufficient to tear open the wound and he was enabled to breathe through it as it was situated below the rope. Twenty minutes elapsed before he died.

"At the execution of Heald and Terry, at Newgate, Terry had to be overpowered by five or six men and dragged to the drop. He tore off his cap at the moment the platform sank, made a spring and threw himself at the rail of the scaffold, got his foot over the edge of a beam and caught the corner post with his arm. He had to be forced from this position by the executioner.

"Boyington went to the scaffold with firm and unwavering step, but gave way to despair when the fatal noose was fixed. When at last suspended, in his great agony he freed his arms and clutched at the rope. He succeeded in thrusting his hands between the rope and his throat, and this, resisting and struggling to the last, died despairing.

"When William Bonsfield was hanged at Newgate, March 31, 1856, he hung motionless for a second or two, then with a strength that astonished the attendant officials, he slowly drew himself up and rested his heel on the right side of the drop. One of the turnkeys rushed forward and pushed him off. He repeated this four times, until at last, the executioner threw himself upon the suspended body and by main force strangled him.

"The Newgate Calendar is full of instances in which the rope broke and the man had to be rehanged and even of cases where the head was severed from the body.

"Then there are not a few of authentic cases of resuscitation and total recovery after hanging. I cite merely the cases of Margaret Dickson, who lived 25 years after, of John Green, and of a member of a company in the New Jersey Volunteers, who, while acting as one of "Sherman's Bummers" in Georgia was hanged by Shelby's guerillas, was later discovered, cut down and revived, to live more than 20 years after. His six companions were dead.

"A report dated April 26th, 1903, states that a negro named Tom Barth was hanged for murder in Randolph County, Ala., and later revived.

"On June 16th, 1905, three negroes were hanged together at Decatur, Ala. When the drop fell, the knot slipped off the neck of one of them, Harvey Smith, and he dropped to the ground, crying out: "Thank God I am free; yes, I am free." He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and hanged a second time.

"When Moses Robertson was hanged at Jacksonville, Fla., on April 5, —?, the drop was not sufficient to break his neck and he choked to death. He managed to get one arm free from the straps, and pulling off the black cap waved it in the air several times.

"In the hanging of C. U. Sparks at Opelika, Ala., on March 5, 1905, the first drop was unsuccessful on account of the rope being too long and it was necessary for the murderer to mount the scaffold again. The rope was shortened and this time the hanging succeeded.

"Frank Raisinger was to be hanged on Feb. 15, 1905, at Bridgeton, New Jersey. The rope broke just as he dropped through the trap and he fell to the ground, showing evidence of life which caused the spectators to cry out and turn away their faces. Five deputy sheriffs grasped the rope and hauled the murderer from his feet, holding him suspended thus for ten minutes when the physicians pronounced life extinct.

"In February, 1885, John Lee was convicted of the murder of Miss Keys. Two weeks later three attempts were made to carry the sentence into effect, but the machinery of the scaffold failed to act. After an hour's work, the executioner gave up in disgust and he was taken back to his cell. A conference of the legal advisers of the government was called and in consideration of the mental tortures which the prisoner had undergone, the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He died nine years later.

ROPE BREAKS AT HANGING. MURDERER FALLS TO EARTH AND GREWSOME SCENE IS REPEATED.

"In Indiana, August 27, 1907. For the first time in more than 20 years a murder was expiated on the gallows here today, and a hideous mishap made the scene one of horror. When the trap was sprung, the rope broke and the murderer fell to the ground, necessitating a repetition of the hanging.

"The victim was Carmine Renzo, weighing 175 lbs. This weight and the drop of five feet proved too much for the strength of the rope which snapped, precipitating Renzo to the earth.

"The jail attendants hurriedly loosened the rope around his neck, while others adjusted a new rope to the scaffold, and the man, already half dead, was carried to the platform and the lever again sprung. This time the execution was successful.

"The crime which Renzo expiated today was the murder of his sweetheart, Marian Bearno, aged fifteen years, at her home in Ernest, two years ago.

"On March 23, 1905, William J. Byers was to be hanged at Pittsburgh. The noose became loose, however, tearing the skin from the murderer's neck and precipitating him to the ground. He showed more nerve than the sheriff or any of the bystanders and calmly remounted the scaffold steps without any assistance. The noose was again adjusted and this time the hanging was successful, as hangings go.

"Garrotte. The perpetuation of an old Spanish custom resulted in the death of the executioner during the execution at Belchite Aragon on January 12, 1905. This old custom is that the executioner before placing the black cap over the victim, apalogizes to the latter. The condemned man usually forgives him and in token of his forgiveness embraces the executioner. This particular murderer, named Gomez, embraced the executioner so effectively that he strangled him. Gendarmes immediately shot Gomez.

"Electrocution (more properly 'electro-thanasia') compounded from 'electro-execution,' is the popular name for the infliction of the death penalty by passing through the body of the condemned a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death. The method was first adopted by New York State in 1888 by a law which became effective on January 1st, 1889, and which provides how many persons may witness the execution; that a postmortem examination of the body of the convict be performed, and that the body, unless claimed by relatives, be interred in the prison cemetery with a sufficient quantity of quicklime to consume it. This enactment embodied in Sections 505-509 Laws of New York, as amended to and in force at the present time, was the outcome of a report of the Commission (Elbridge R. Gerry, Alfred P. Southwick and Matthew Hale) 'to investigate and report the most humane and practical method of carrying into effect the sentence of death in capital cases,' and transmitted to the Legislature of the State of New York, January 17, 1888.

"Among the recommendations of this Commission is to be noted the following, quoting the Hon. Lucius N. Bangs, of Buffalo:

"As the life of the criminal is forfeited to the State, the body should be also, the State to make such use of it for scientific purposes as would be decent and proper. Such use, while considered as no part of the punishment would be deterrent in its tendency on criminals. Generally, I would say, the duty that falls upon the State is to deprive the criminal of life for the safety of the public. It is not to torture the criminal by way of punishment. The duty of the State is, therefore, best performed when it applies the speediest method of extinguishing life. All criminals for execution should be sent to one place where the most perfect methods could be made available. After final sentence, intercourse with the criminal should be absolutely prohibited, except by those having a duty to perform in relation to him. The time of execution should be indefinite, except that it should be between two fixed dates, and the public should never be advised of such actual time of execution. After final sentence the criminal should drop absolutely out of public sight and consciousness.

"The first criminal to be executed by electricity was William Kemler, on August 6th, 1890, at Auburn Prison. Since that time nearly 170 murderers have been executed in New York State and the method has been adopted by Ohio (1896), North Carolina (1910) and Kentucky (1911).

"My own observations are based upon 66 electrocutions (in the last 12 years) at Sing Sing Prison, Auburn Prison, Dannemora Prison, Trenton (State Penitentiary). Of these the majority came to autopsy at my hands.

"The appartus consists of a stationary engine, a 60 cycle alternating dynamo, capable of generating 2000 volts, a 'death chair' with adjustable head-rest, binding straps and adjustable electrodes. (At Trenton a 2,400 volt current is taken from the public service wire and lowered to the desired tension by a rheostat.)

"The voltmeter, ammeter and switch-board controlling the current is located in the execution-room; the dynamo-room is communicated with by electric signals. Before each execution the appartus is thoroughly tested. When everything is in readiness, the criminal is brought in unfettered and usually unassisted and seats himself in the chair. His head, chest, arms and legs are secured by broad straps and electrodes thoroughly moistened with saturated salt-solution is affixed to the head, another to the calf of one leg, both electrodes being molded so as to assure good contact.

"The application of the current is usually as follows: The contact is made with a high potential (1800 volts) for 5-7 seconds, reduced to 200-250 volts until a half a minute has elapsed, raised to a high voltage for 3-5 seconds, again reduced to low voltage until one minute has elapsed, when it is again raised to the high voltage for a few seconds and the contact is broken. The ammeter usually shows that from 7-10 amperes have passed through the criminal's body.

"A second or even a third brief contact is sometimes made, partly as a precautionary measure, but more to completely abolish reflexes in the dead body.

"The time consumed by the strapping in process is usually about forty-five seconds and the first contact is made a few seconds later. In all about 60-70 seconds elapse from the moment the convict leaves his cell until he is shocked to death.

"The convicts that I have seen thus dealt with have usually slept soundly the night before, they have entered the room calmly and stolidly, often with a half smile on their lips, some without uttering a word, others repeating a brief prayer, still others with a cheerful good-bye to those present. They usually seated themselves without betraying any signs of fear or trembling, curiously watching the strapping process for a while, then sitting erect, looking straight ahead at nothing in particular.

"The physician in charge observes the respiratory movements of the prisoner and signals to the electrician at a moment when the lungs contain a minimum quantity of air. At the moment that the contact is made, the criminal's body stiffens in a state of tonic muscular spasm, restrained by the straps. This spasm abates somewhat as the voltage is reduced to again attain its maximum with each raise of voltage. When the current is interrupted, the body collapses completely. An examination by the physicians usually fails to elicit any signs of life. Occasionally, there is heard a turbulent incoordinate accelerated heart-beat, but apparently limited to the auricular chambers of the heart (Venous Pulse). In only two cases was there any respiratory effort and this was limited to a single contraction of the thoracic respiratory muscle. An additional brief contact or two regularly abolished these reflex phenomena.

"The reason for making the contact at the time that the convict has expired air from his lungs in the natural course of his breathing is this—and it will explain why certain witnesses of the first electrocution thought that life still existed in Kemmler's body. It must be recalled that there is created a terrifically powerful spasmodic contraction of all muscles, including the sphincters and the glottis. The closure of the glottis confines whatever air there may be in the lungs; upon interrupting the current the body becomes entirely limp, the glottis partly relaxes, the thorax collapses and the contained air rushes through the partly closed glottis. A sound resembling a sigh or groan may be thus produced upon the body of any dead animal. A little mucus present augments the sound into a gurgle. It is no wonder that inexperienced persons then believe life to be still present.

"The death is undoubtedly painless and instantaneous. The vital mechanisms of life, circulation and respiration, cease with the first contact. Consciousness is blotted out instantly and the prolonged application of the current as it is usually practiced by Mr. E. F. Davis, the State Electrician of New York, ensures the permanent derangement of the vital functions so that there could be no recovery of these. Occasionally the drying of the sponges through undue generation of heat causes desquamanation or superficial blistering of the skin at the site of the electrodes, but not often. Postmortem discoloration, or lividity often appears during the first contact. The pupils of the eye dilate instantly and remain dilated in death.

"The postmortem examination of 'electrocuted' criminals reveals a number of interesting phenomena.

"The temperature of the body rises promptly and reads as high as 120 to 129½ degrees Fahrenheit within twenty minutes in many cases. After the removal of the brain the temperature recorded in the vertebral canal was often over 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The development of this high temperature is to be regarded as resulting from the active metabolism of tissues not (somatically) dead within a body where all vital mechanisms have been abolished, there being no circulation to carry off the generated heat. The maximum heat is generated at the site of the leg electrodes, where muscle (myosin) coagulation is most extensive. Furthermore, the release of from 10-20 horsepower of energy within the body must contribute materially to the coloric increase.

"The heart, at first flaccid when exposed after death, soon contracts and assumes a tetanized condition. This is particularly marked in the left ventricle; on the whole the organ assumes the form of a heart systole. In three cases, Koenig, Wood and Brown, the right ventricular wall of the heart had ruptured in several places. In one case I was able to elicit slight fibrillary contraction limited to the small area stimulated, by touching the wall of the heart with a cold instrument. In several instances mechanical irritation of the atrio-ventricular bundle elicited slight contractions limited to columnae carneae and the papillary muscles of the left ventricle. In experiments conducted by Professor Coplin upon one of these bodies, this mode of contraction could be called forth by faradaic stimulation. In the same individual it was impossible to elicit any response via the nerve system, either through stimulation of the cortex (exposed within about ten minutes), the spinal cord or peripheral nerves, although muscular reflexes could always be called forth by directly stimulating the muscles. Involuntary muscle strictures remained unresponsive.

"The lungs are usually devoid of blood and weigh only seven or eight ounces avoirdupoise each.

"The blood is profoundly altered bio-chemically. It is of a very dark brownish hue, and it rarely coagulates. Either the fibrin-ogen or the fibrin-feremtn, or both, are destroyed.

"The maximum change is undoubtedly wrought in the nerve system, though this is not always manifested. Regarding the histologic changes, reports from various sources vary. There is a general agreement as to the frequent occurrence of capillary hemorrhages disruptive and destructive for adjacent tissues. In the nerve cells themselves there appears to be no apparent change although there must have resulted terrific molecular change. P. A. Fish found vacnoles in one case, but no visible changes in another. Aside from the capillary hemorrhages and the arterial asemia with venous congestion, the brain shows no gross changes of appearance. In a case of accidental death from contact with an alternating current of 1000 volts for about a half minute Jellinek found extensive streaks of capillary hemorrhages in the gray substance of brain and spinal cord together with more or less destruction of the nerve cells, extrusion of the cell nucleus, &c.

"In 5 cases I have had sections made of the pons, oblongata and spinal cord by my colleague, Dr. Radasch, and these have revealed curious circular areas with a peripheral zone of condensation which fades off into the surrounding unaffected areas. The bulk of the central rarefied portion shows a delicate network of loose fibrillae which in all probability are glia fibres. The cellular elements in the rarefied area are few in number though apparently free nuclei are scattered in this portion. These areas follow more or less closely the course of the finer vessels. Many of them contain an unruptured vessel centrally located, while others contain longitudinal sections with the areas arranged in a bead-like manner along such vessels. These areas are larger and more numerous in the pons than in the oblongata and spinal cord and are apparently distributed in the longitudinal directions more frequently than in other directions. They seem to resemble gaseous emphysema and are possibly due to electrolytic liberation of gas in the peri-vascular spaces. Some areas remind one of the punctures in a piece of paper interposed in the path of the sparks of a static machine.

"Compared with hanging as well as other methods, electrocution is the most humane, decent and scientific method of inflicting the death penalty because of its efficiency, quickness and painlessness, and it should be adopted by Pennsylvania as well as every other State in the Union.

LANTERN SLIDES.

"Death by electricity is not like ordinary death. In the ordinary kind of death a weakness in some part of the animal machine throws the whole out of gear; either the circulatory appartus or the respiratory mechanism or the nerve centers controlling these vital powers break down and life ceases. The interruption of any of these vital activities (maintenance of the circulation, oxygenation of the blood and the nervous control of respiration) means inevitable death. Whatever be the mode of death the cessation of the heart's beat may be taken as the actual moment of death, since there can be no recovery from this. To be precise, however, this is the moment of bodily death. It does not mean that the individual tissues are dead. Life is the body mechanism in action. The tissues are not mecanisma, their death is not a sudden phenomenon, it is rather a gradual loss of vital power. Thus the death of the muscular tissue is not characterized by the gradual onset of the 'rigor mortis,' in other tissues we can only be guided by certain chemical signs.

"In death by electricity as it is conducted in eltrocutions, we unquestionably have an instantaneous interruption of all the vital mechanisms. Consciousness and all the functions of the brain are blotted out; the heart ceases in one last violent contraction, and respiration is checked instantly. More than this, the nature of the blood is changed so profoundly that even though the cardiac and respiratory powers were revived, the altered blood were worse than useless, for the bodily economy and life would be impossible on this ground alone. Of course, it is only prudent to admit the possibility of recovery from a shock which lasts only a very small fraction of a second. Plenty of cases are recorded annually of persons receiving a part of a bolt

of lightning from which they recover, either spontaneously or after being treated by artificial respiration methods. But such is not the nature of the current employed in the legal execution of criminals in this State. Here the lethal charge relentlessly courses through the body of the condemned for many seconds, more than sufficient to effect the damage of which I spoke.

"With regard to other methods of killing the condemned, permit me to read the following:

Abstract from a letter to the Hon. J. F. L. Morris, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Penna.:

"At a public hearing on February second, 1911, I said: "At the time when objections to the hangman's bungling were most strongly urged in favor of some better method, poisoning by prussic acid as well as choloroforming were suggested. With regard to the injection of prussic acid by means of the hyperdermic syringe, the Gerry Commission Report says: 'This is open to the very serious objection that the use of that instrument is so associated with the practice of medicine, and as a legitimate means of alleviating human suffering, that it is hardly advisable to urge its application for the purpose of legal execution against the almost unanimous protest of the medical profession.' It seems to me that the use of chloroform as suggested by Wilder in 1870, cheap and efficient as it would be, is open to the same objections. There should be a lively sense of violence of mysteriously overwhelming destructive power of potent and destructive energy attached to the means employed in putting the murderous ruffian out of existence. If any sentimentality is to obtain in relation with capital punishment methods, it should not be in favor of the 'plug ugly' wielder of the stilleto, blackjack and the ever ready revolver."

With regard to your inquiry concerning the use of gas in the infliction of the death penalty, I can only offer the following remarks:

1. To the best of my knowledge I have not known gas to be used in legal procedures.

2. Death by gas poisoning and I presume the use of illuminating gas, is far from quick, so far as I have known. Of course, not much can be learned from the deaths of persons overcome with gas during sleep. So far as is known, they do not regain consciousness, with those that were awake while inhaling the noxious gas, complaint has been made of headache, vertigo, weakness, drowsiness, then a blank through coma. If death ensues, it is practically through suffocation, though deprivation of oxygen quite as much as through intoxication by carbon monoxide. I presume that placing the condemned in a chamber charged with pure carbon monoxide would result in death more quickly, but even then a certain amount or time would elapse before unconsciousness and death would have been accomplished.

"Demarquay is quoted by E. R. Von Hoffman in his "Lehrbuch der gerichtlichen Medezin" as having breathed, without damage to himself for ten minutes in an atmosphere containing 12.5 per cent. carbon dioxide."

"In my opinion the electrocution should be conducted in one central plant, central in the sense that it be at or near the geographical center of the prison population of the State, not connected with any existing prison and therefore remote from convicts not capital criminals and perhaps susceptible to reform. Such a central plant should be composed of a cell-chamber, a death-chamber, a postmortem room and a dynamo-room either adjacent to or at a short distance from the main building.

"The cost of an electrocution should be assessed against the counties from which the condemned are received or at least should bear a share of the burden of cost as they are obliged to do now when hangings take place in county prisons.

"I would also urge the incorporation of an amendment directing the immediate performance of a postmortem examination of the convict as provided by the New York law. The public of this more enlightened day cannot but appreciate the value to the medical profession of the examination of the human body so soon after death as is legally afforded, for instance, in New York State. Our knowledge of the structure of the human body, of the brain, of the heart and lungs, of the stomach, liver, ductless glands and, in fact, of all the organs of the body, has been greatly enhanced by such autopsies. Surely, if the convict's life is forfeit to the State, his body should be likewise, for then only may it prove to be useful to Society at Large. The London Lancet," Dr. Pasteur, Dr. Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute and others have urged the employment of the bodies of condemned criminals,—be it for obtainment of serums or other substances for the good of humanity at large. With this view what objection can there be to a simple postmortem examination, including, of course, the preservation of some of the tissues for leisure and comparative study?"

The discussion was continued by Dr. William J. Dugan of Philadelphia, who spoke in part as follows:

"After the very able speech of Prof. Spitzka and the thorough way in which he discussed the subject, he leaves practically nothing for me to say. I have talked with and corresponded with many people to get their views on the matter, and a great number are strongly in favor of electrocution and some are not in favor of it. The question then is, if the laws of the State prescribe capital punishment, what is the best method by which it should be inflicted. I am a physician, but I have no desire to witness another hanging. I saw one and that was enough. In the New Jersey State Prison I saw a man electrocuted. It was necessary to drag him into the room, place him in the chair and the current was then turned on, and it did not seem possible he was dead. There was no noise, no struggle, and death was painless. The man's consciousness was blotted out instantly. I believe that the electrocutions should take place at some central point."

Rev. Joseph Welch, Chaplain of the Eastern State Penitentiary, gave the Commission his views of capital punishment, and spoke at length of the fearful effects an execution has on the other prisoners confined within hearing distance. For this reason he strongly argued against the enactment of any law by which capital punishment would be inflicted in any penal institutions where prisoners are confined for offenses other than murder. He strongly favored the installation of a central death chamber.

Dr. W. S. Warsworth, Coroner's physician of Philadelphia, declared that he was not sure that death by asphyxiation was not more painless than either hanging or electrocution, but he declared that unusual care would have to be used in the use of gas. Furthermore, he feared that death by gas would not prove effective, and therefore was inclined to favor the substitution of electrocution for that of hanging. He, however, placed himself squarely on record as being opposed to inflicting the death penalty in a central death house, and spoke at length in favor of executing a condemned criminal in the county where he had been convicted.

H. C. Wells, Sheriff of Dauphin County, expressed the opinion he had never observed that other prisoners become unduly alarmed when an execution was about to take place; but on the other hand he believed that it had a beneficial or corrective effect on the other prisoners. Mr. Wells was in favor of a central death chamber.

Fred A. Cooke, Superintendent of the Philadelphia County Prison, spoke in favor of the location of a central death house for the reason that an execution had a demoralizing effect on the other prisoners, who become aware of the preparations for inflicting the death penalty. He said that they become excited, frightened and distressed, and often express regret that they cannot witness the hanging. In all his experience he has never observed any great suffering on the part of condemned prisoners when the death penalty was being inflicted, and declared that in his opinion a condemned criminal suffers more while preparations for the death penalty are being made. He said that some objection might be made to the establishment of a central death house on the ground that it would remove the condemned away from his family, and spiritual adviser. On the whole, the witness declared in favor of substituting electrocution for hanging as the method of inflicting the death penalty.

Another public hearing was held June 12, 1912, 1.30 P. M., at the City Hall, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The following members of the Commission were present: John Francies, Robert J. McKenty and John F. L. Morris, Chairman. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Morris, who explained the object of the meeting and invited public discussion on the matter.

Dr. C. H. Henninger was called upon to give his opinion, and said in part: "The manner of taking the human life is a question deserving most thoughtful consideration, and I believe that electrocution is much preferable to our present method. Poisonous gas is not justified, nor should we recommended it. I believe that a central prison for the care of condemned criminals and for their execution would be preferable to county executions. While I have no feeling against the newspapers, it seems to me that sensational reports have a bad influence on the weak and young. I would suggest that the present method be changed to electrocution."

Mr. Francies asked Dr. Henninger about the use of prussic acid, to which the doctor replied, "I am opposed to the use of poison on account of the danger, etc. Hanging is not painful even by strangulation."

Mr. Francies: "You are not favorable to acids?"

Dr. Henninger: "No. I think it has hardly reached that stage."

Mr. McKenty: "Would you object to gas?"

Dr. Henninger: "Practically the same conditions exist in this. I think the same of gas as of the acid."

Mr. Francies: "You do think electrocution is preferable to hanging?"

Dr. Henninger: "Very much."

H. H. Rowan, Assistant District Attorney, was next called upon, and replied: "I have never seen an execution and know only what I have read. To hang a man it requires about 90 seconds from the time he is taken from his cell until he is hanged. Death is instantaneous. My idea of the death penalty would be something that would be inflicted without suffering. It takes some time to seat a man in a chair, adjust straps, turn on the current, and then the awful burning. In hanging he sees nothing, the noose is put on his neck, and he is gone very quickly, and suffers less mental anguish than any other method. I think there should be a place other than counties for executions."

Mr. Francies: "Do you think it has a good effect to hang a man where the crime is committed?"

Mr. Rowan: "If you hang a man for a crime, no difference where you hang him, people will know of it. We have no class of people who keep better in touch with such things than the criminal class. People are getting more opposed to capital punishment."

Dr. Charles E. Ellis, Physician of Allegheny County Jail, expressed himself by saying: "I know nothing about electrocution, but in hanging, aside from the time of hanging, the consciousness of the man who is being hanged is lost with the trap, even though his neck is not broken, although the heart beats for a short time after. Suffering from hanging —there is nothing to that. As to the different methods, I know nothing."

Mr. Morris: "Do you believe executions should take place at a central location?"

Dr. Ellis: "I have not given that any consideration."

Mr. McKenty: "What effect does it have on the prisoners confined when the scaffold is being built?"

Dr. Ellis: "The scaffold is permanent, but on the day of the hanging there is some difference, the prisoners are depressed."

Mr. Fancies: "Supposing there was a central prison and prisoners from all over the State are taken there to be executed, and an execution is in close proximity to the inmates, would that not have a bad effect?"

Dr. Ellis: "Yes, sir. Better to have it where the other prisoners know nothing of it."

Dr. Henninger: "I expressed my idea that a central prison is desirable, but it should be away from the main prison."

R. G. Lutton, Sheriff, Washington County, Pa., expressed himself as being in favor of a "central place" for executions. Mr. Lutton had had personal charge of a hanging the day before this meeting.

Mr. Morris: "What effect did this hanging have on the people?"

Mr. Lutton: "It always creates excitement. The newspapers were full of it. It took three days to get the scaffold ready. The man was on the scaffold about nineteen minutes. Three or four hundred people were outside the jail."

E. R. Walter, M. D., Director of the Department of Health, City of Pittsburgh, when asked for his opinion, responded by saying "Between hanging and electrocution, I really think hanging is more humane. I believe that a person is immediately unconscious after the trap is sprung. I have had two cases of attempted suicide in my practice, and they inform me that they were immediately unconscious. I approve of a 'central place' for executions. I am in favor of using gas. I feel that the mental suffering would not be so great,—they merely become drowsy and sleepy and that is the end."

R. L. Anderson, M. D., Resident Physician, Western Penitentiary, gave his ideas favoring electrocutions. He referred to the report of Dr. Spitzka in which he says that during the last thirty-five years thirteen cases of hanging were not very successful. The chances for bungling electrocution are less than in hanging.

Mrs. Enoch Rauh, of Pittsburgh, said in part: "I believe we need capital punishment. Humanity has not advanced sufficiently high that some force and dread should not be held over the degenerate. I believe that gas is the best way to execute the criminals, and I do not believe in 'centering' the criminals. You decide on the day of execution, and when the man is sound asleep that night, you quietly turn on the gas. You have done the best for the man and you have not permitted the agonizing moments. The warden would immediately and quietly give out the facts, thereby limiting the newspaper details. You do not even tell the man the time of his execution, thereby sparing him the agony of even the 90 seconds. Newspapers do not care for these details and society should not care."

Rev. C. M. Miller, Chaplain, Western Penitentiary, said in part: "I have been called twice as spiritual adviser for men to be executed, and as the time approached for the execution the quietude in the jail was oppressive. Executions should be done with despatch and decency. We must prevent publicity. As to the manner of taking life, it appears to me that electrocution would be preferable to hanging. As to the question of giving men gas when they are unconscious of it, men would not sleep, and it would be Hell to the man who would not know when he was to pass away."

Dr. George C. Johnson of Pittsburgh, expressed his opinion on the subject by saying: "I do not believe in capital punishment, but it seems to me that where executions are carried on, the ones in charge should be thoroughly conversant with the subject. The old fashioned hanging is about as good as we know anything about, but there are very few people in this country who know how to hang a man. If you drop him too far, you pull off his head; if you don't drop him far enough you don't break his neck. Strangulation is not painful. If electricity is employed and properly applied, and if the electrodes are properly moistened, the first effect is the immediate loss of consciousness. He is dead in a fraction of a second after the current is turned on. Electricity, if properly carried out in executions, is about the most decent way of doing it at the present time."

Dr. Amelia A. Dranga of Pittsburgh, gave a brief talk on the effect of executions on humanity, expressing a preference for electrocution as the mode. She also said: "If we could use gas, which seems almost feasible, the prison physician should first give the man a hyperdermic."

Dr. Oskar Klotz of Pittsburgh, gave his opinion by saying in part: "I think that hanging has been more successful because it has been longer used. The uncertainty of gas is an objection. Individuals have a different susceptibility to gas. The body is burned in electrocution."

Mr. McKenty: "Have you ever attended anyone who has been asphyxiated.

Dr. Klotz: "No, sir. My work has been mostly autopsy."

Dr. Johnston: "Dry electrodes will burn. If the electrodes are moistened and the man's skin washed with ether to get out the fat, there will be no burning, it need not make a mark."

Mr. Rowand: "Do they shave a part of his head before electrocution?"

Dr. Johnson: "Yes, sir."

The meeting was then adjourned by the chairman.

Concerning the use of poisonous gas in the infliction of the death penalty, Dr. Edward Anthony Spitzka expressed the opinion that: "To the best of my knowledge I have not known gas to be employed in legal procedures. Death by gas-poisoning (illuminating gas, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) is not rapid, so far as I know. Not much can be learned from the deaths of persons overcome during sleep. Those overcome while awake have complained of headache, vertigo, weakness and drowsiness while inhaling the gas, and then a blank (coma). When death ensues it is practically through suffocation, though deprivation of oxygen, quite as much as through intoxication by carbon monoxide, etc. Demarquay is quoted by E. R. Van Hoffman (Lehrbuch der gerichylichen Medizin) as having breathed, without damage to himself, for ten minutes in an atmosphere containing 12.5 per cent. of carbon dioxide. Of course a greater concentration would prove fatal more rapidly, but a certain amount of time must elapse before suffication and charging of the blood with the noxious gas ensues. In the electric chair unconsciousness is produced in an infintesimally small fraction of a second."

In connection with the same subject, Dr. William J. Dugan of Philadelphia, wrote as follows: "This is such an unscientific and uncertain method that I sincerely hope it will not receive serious consideration. In order to employ such method, it would be necessary to place the condemned man in an all-tight glass compartment of some kind so the man might be watched by the attending physician. The physician would be unable to tell, before the compartment was opened, whether the man was dead or not. There would be no means of examining the heart until the man had been removed, or, at least, not until the compartment had been opened, when more or less air would of necessity enter the same. Suppose when the heart was examined the physician finds the man still alive, though unconscious, what is to be done? All that could be done would be to place the criminal in the gas-filled compartment a second time. The physician would be unable to state whether the condemned man should be kept in the gas-filled chamber for ten minutes of for a couple of hours. Some men are more susceptible to poisonous gases than are others, although all were exposed to the gases **under identical conditions.** A woman—30 years of age—who attempted suicide by inhaling gas was successful. A second woman—38 years of age—was found unconscious by neighbors who broke into the house. She was found lying in a room in which all the gas jets were wide open. She had turned the gas on some time during the night and was not found until the next morning. She was taken to a hospital, revived, and recovered in spite of the fact that she had lain in that gas-filled room for several hours. Everyone, perhaps, knows the feeling of languor, headache, nausea and sense of suffocation experienced when one is in a room from this the oxygen of the air has been replaced by carbonic acid gas expelled from the lungs of those present. If this be true in this case, how much more terrible must it be to have this suffocation produced legally. Persons have been accidentally asphyxiated by leakage of gas from the rubber tube attached to a gas stove. Usually they are awakend by the sense of suffocation, and although partly unconscious make a vain attempt to reach a door or window. To my mind, the infliction of the death penalty by the administration of gas would be more brutal, more uncertain and more unscientific than the present method of hanging. There can be no doubt that the condemned man would struggle most violently at first—just as many patients do during the first stage of etherization in the hospitals. It would be a most horrible spectacle, to say the least. Another great objection to the method of using gas would be the great suggestibility of the method to the unfortunate contemplating suicide. If it were my unfortunate lot to be compelled to choose between hanging and being put to death by gas, I would unhesitatingly choose hanging, as the quicker, surer, and less painful method. Electrocution is to my mind the quickest, surest, least painful, most humane, and most scientific form of administering the death penalty that is known at the present time. If I were asked to arrange the methods according to preference, this would be my classification: 1. Electrocution; 2. The Guillotine; 3. Hanging; 4. Asphyxiation by means of gas.

The Commission learned that electrocution had been substituted for hanging in a number of States, among them being New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. In Oklahoma, hanging is retained, but under the direction of the Governor, life may be taken by electricity if the court so orders.

We quote the following from the New Jersey State Prison Report for 1910:

"Since the completion of the electrocution plant, seventeen have been electrocuted during the past fiscal year; every one of those electrocutions was successfully conducted, and clearly demonstrated the fact that in case of capital punishment electrocution is infinitely more humane then the previous methods of execution."

Mr. A. E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering in Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was unable to attend the hearing, but submitted the following:

"I have made during the past twenty-five years a considerable number of experiments on the effects of electricity on animals, and have witnessed many others. My standpoint in such experiments has been that of the electrical engineer, as I am not a physician, although I was for a year on the Faculty of the Medico Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. I have witnessed two electrocutions at Sing Sing, N. Y., as well as severally accidentally received electric shocks. I have also seen men hanged in Egypt and have likewise attended military executions in which the victims were executed by shooting. I am at present a member of the Resuscitation Commission, under the auspicies of the American Medical Society, the National Electric Light Association and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. I have no hesitation in saying that of all the methods of execution with which I am cognizant, the electrical method as practiced in New York State and elsewhere in this country is much the surest, simplest, most instantaneous and least revolting. There is nothing horrible about a properly conducted electrocution, although it is of course always an awful sight to see life extinguished instantly in a vigorous human being. In my opinion, nothing can justify the retention of the horrible process of hanging as a means of carrying out capital punishment, except possibly, the deterrent effect of its horrors upon the criminal mind. In my opinion, death by electrocution as conducted in New York State, is absolutely instantaneous and absolutely painless. It does not mar or injure the body superficially, when properly carried out. At the same time it should be understood that I am not qualified to give this opinion from the medical or physiological points of view. I speak only as a layman in these matters."

Mr. Elihu Thompson of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass., presented the following brief statement embodying his views in regard to the infliction of the death penalty.

"It has always seemed to me to be something of an error to establish a large lighting plant with power plant to drive it, which plant is only at rare intervals to be put in motion for the purpose of causing death to a criminal. In the first place the machinery in not suited to the purpose, inasmuch as it is designed to carry a definite and large load for a long period, whereas if death by electric shock is sought, an apparatus capable of working at the very highest output for a short time should be used, since the time of use is so brief a period—a few minutes at the most. This means that the emergency value of the plant should be as high as possible, as it is not called upon to do continuous work. It means also that the size and weight of the apparatus can be reduced very greatly. Motive power, of course, can be obtained either from an electric motor attached to a power line or an ordinary automobile engine can be used. This arrangement is far more reasonable than the establishment of a steam plant such as has sometimes been done. But personally, I am forced to think it is a question whether electrocution is by any means the best method to be used in causing death, it being assumed that the law demands that the criminal shall be extinguished and thereby he and his like eliminated in a greater or less degree from the race. It seems to me far simpler methods of causing death with practically no machinery might more rationally be selected. The simple process—asphyxiation by gas, such as nitrogen or carbolic acid, preceded by a narcotic dose—seems to me to have fully as much to recommend it as the establishment of a special electric plant. The mere placing of a subject in a chamber to put into communication with a larger chamber which has been exhausted of air is quite sufficient, and is a method of asphyxiation which perhaps involves the least complexity, while the rapidity of the process is probably sufficient. I have never been able to see why etherization or chloroforming with subsequent etherization is not a perfectly practicable method requiring a minimum of machinery for its practice. If, however, electrocution be decided upon, then it does seem that the apparatus should be more special for the purpose than that which has ordinarily been employed. In reality, the electrical output to cause death, if properly developed, is very small, and the apparatus required also small. The ordinary lighting plant which has generally been employed for electrocution is designed, of course, for an entirely different nature, and is built to carry a large continuous load over an indefinite number of hours, a condition which is quite the reverse existing in the case of electrocution."

Mr. Jesse D. Frost, agent and warden at Sing Sing Prison, New York, writes as follows:

"Where death is the punishment prescribed by law, permit me to say that in my opinion electrocution is the most humane method yet devised for executing the laws mandate. As to whom shall be invited as witnesses, that perhaps is a matter of judgment, but as a prison official I can see nothing to be gained by permitting the relatives of the condemned to be present. Were they permitted to do so, it would result in a scene that would, to say the last, be embarrassing to the officials in charge."

Mr. T. H. B. Jones, warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus, says:

"As long as there must be executions, I think that by electricity by far the most humane means. We have inaugurated a scheme here whereby the warden, deputy warden, and a third party, the electrician, are screened from the view of those present at an electrocution, and leaves them in doubt as to who the real executioner is. This we believe is best for all concerned."

Mr. George O. Osborne, keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, in a letter in reference to the subject of electrocution says:

"We have been using this means of inflicting the death penalty in this State since 1907. I do not believe in capital punishment. I do not think it is right, but as long as the laws demand that the death penalty be inflicted, it is my opinion that the most humane method is by electrocution. In this State we have had seventeen electrocutions, and each has been perfectly successful, and has passed off without any 'scenes.' All the condemned men have been able to walk unaided to the chair, and the first shock of a few seconds duration has caused death, practically instantaneous death."

As a result of an extended investigation of the subject under consideration, our conclusions are as follows:

(1). That all executions should be conducted at a central place, and not in any county prison, nor in either of the present Eastern or Western State Penitentiaries.

(2). That the method of electrocution is nearly instantaneous, is less painful, and less revolting than hanging, and eventually should be substituted for the present method of inflicting capital punishment.

We are confident that the humane and enlightened thought of the people of this Commonwealth will endorse legislative action, having that purpose in view.

In view of the fact that the State of Pennsylvania recently acquired possession of a large tract of ground in Centre county as a site for a new State penitentiary, the Commission would recommend the erection of a death-house on part of said tract, or on land immediately adjacent thereto. However, since the preliminary plans for the development of this recently acquired land are still under consideration, the Commission believes it unnecessary and inexpendient, at this time, to recommend any specific legislation relating to the matter referred to us for investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. L. MORRIS,
Chairman.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1913.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE SEGREGATION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC PERSONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Made to the Legislature Pursuant to Joint Resolution of June 14, 1911, with an appendix containing certain acts recommended by the Commission.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., LL. D.
The Commissioner of Health.

JOSEPH S. NEFF, M. D., LL. D., D. P. H.
The Director of Health and Charities of Philadedphia.

ISAAC JOHNSON, Media.
GEORGE W. RYON, Shamokin.
PATRICK C. BOYLE, Oil City.
CYRUS B. KING, M. D., Allegheny.
EDWARD K. ROWLAND, Philadelphia.
The Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Public Charities.

FRANK WOODBURY, M. D.
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—The Commission on the Segregation, Care and Treatment of the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Per-

sons within the Commonwealth, constituted by a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, and approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth on the 14th day of June, 1911, respectfully submits the following report:

In obedience to instructions it has prepared and also included in this report for the consideration of the Legislature, plans for the segregation, care and treatment of the several classes of defectives coming within the scope of the investigation embodied in specific Acts hereto appended, in accordance with the terms of the joint resolution, which reads as follows (P. L. 1911, p. 927):

"A JOINT RESOLUTION

Constituting a Commission to investigate and report to the General Assembly a plan for the segregation, care and treatment of feeble-minded and epileptic persons within the Commonwealth, and making an appropriation thereto.

"Whereas, It is estimated by a Committee of the recent Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections and by the Board of Public Charities that there are now at large in this Commonwealth more than 15,000 feeble-minded and epileptic persons, which number, by reason of the unrestrained propagation of such defectives, is rapidly increasing; and,

"Whereas, A proper regard for the public welfare requires that some action be taken looking to the segregation of such feeble-minded and epileptic persons, with a view as far as possible to provide some remedy; therefore,

"Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That there is hereby constituted a Commission to consist of the Commissioner of Health, the Director of Health and Charities of Philadelphia, and the members of the Lunacy Committee of the Board of Public Charities; the duty of which Commission shall be to take into consideration the number and status of feeble-minded and epileptic persons in the Commonwealth and the increase of such persons, and to report to the General Assembly at its next session a plan or plans for the segregation, care and treatment of such defectives; to which end the said Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, and to employ such technical and skilled assistance as may be necessary.

"The members of said Commission shall serve without other compensation than their actual and necessary expenses while actually engaged in the work of the Commission.

"The sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Commission out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended on vouchers duly certified to the Auditor General by the President of the Commission.

"Approved the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1911.

JOHN K. TENER."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

In proceeding to perform the duties assigned to it, the members assembled at Philadelphia, October 27, 1911, in the office of the Committee on Lunacy, 717-718 Bulletin Building. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania, being unable to attend this meeting on account of public duties at Harrisburg, was excused. The following members were present: Dr. Joseph S. Neff, Director of Health and Charities of Philadelphia; and the following members of the Lunacy Committee of the State Board of Public Charities: Messrs. George W. Ryon, of Shamokin; Patrick C. Boyle, of Oil City, and Edward K. Rowland, of Philadelphia. Judge Isaac Johnson, of Media, the Chairman of the Committee on Lunacy, being detained in court, was represented by Mr. Bromley Wharton, General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, who was recorded as his substitute. The Commission at once organized by electing Dr. Joseph S. Neff, President, and Dr. Frank Woodbury, Secretary, both of Philadelphia.

The President, in opening reviewed the events which had led to the appointment of the Commission, and defined the scope of the investigation to be "to ascertain the actual or approximate number of the class described in the joint resolution as 'feeble-minded and epileptic persons' in the State, and the provision now made for their segregation, care and treatment, and, if additional accommodations should be found to be advisable and necessary, to submit plans for the same."

The term "feeble-minded" was declared to include every demonstrable mental defect which is not insanity.

The subsequent proceedings of the Commission may be condensed and summarized briefly in the following statements: It has held twelve sessions in Philadelphia, three in Harrisburg, one in Polk, Venango county; one in Vineland, New Jersey, and one in Boston, Massachusetts.

Visits were made to institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic within the Commonwealth and situated in neighboring States. By personal interviews and correspondence with persons having technical knowledge and experience in the subjects under investigation, the Commission has gathered much practical information, and has obtained many valuable suggestions in relation to the classification and segregation of mental defectives and their institutional care.

THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTICS.

The first effort of the Commission was directed to the determination of the number ond status of the mental defectives, belonging to the classes under consideration, living within the borders of the Commonwealth.

It has been ascertained by alienists that, wherever these statistics have been complied among civilized communities all over the world, the proportion of the mental defectives is remarkably uniform. This proposition averages about five in one thousand of the general population of different countries. It is divided as follows: The insane a little less than two per thousand, the feeble-minded, imbeciles and idiots a little more than two, and the epileptics are estimated to be about one in a thousand, although a large portion of those who are committed to insane and feeble-minded institutions are also epileptics.

This ratio of one in two hundred (5 in 1,000) is affected in special localities by extraneous or accidental causes. For instance, the opening of a new State hospital in Vermont and an increase of the county care institutions in Wisconsin have been noted in the United States Census Bureau Report as the explanation of an apparent increase in the number of the insane in these States, in the period extending from June, 1890, to December 31, 1903. The following comment seems quite pertinent to the present inquiry. "The fact remains that the differences between ratios, and they are all in the direction of an increase, show primarily the extent to which hospitals are being utilized in the different communities, and not how many insane there are found in the population. The circumstance, for example, that New York and New Jersey each shows an increase in the ratio more than twice as large as that for Pennsylvania cannot be taken as an indication of the relative rapidity with which insanity advances in these Commonwealths."*

The inquiry with reference to the number of the feeble-minded in this State was pursued in two principal directions: (1) The number of the feeble-minded now receiving institutional care, and (2) the number who are at large in the community.

*The insane and Feeble-minded in Hospitals and Institutions. Special report, United States Bureau of Census, 1906.

1. FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS.

(a) IN APPROPRIATE INSTITUTIONS (2,263).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Polk	196	108	304	413	440	853
Spring City	284	.....	284	51	.....	51
Elwyn Training School	122	55	177	313	281	594
Totals	602	163	765	777	721	1,498

(b) IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS (2,595).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
State Hospitals for the Insane	2	15	17	533	538	1,071
County Care Hospitals	10	8	18	330	294	624
Almshouses	6	5	11	350	290	640
Jails and Penetentiaries				40	2	42
Glen Mills (Girls' Department)		50	50		63	63
Glen Mills (Boys' Department)	17		17			
Western Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb	6	3	9	1		1
House of Good Shepherd		1	1		31	31
Totals	41	82	123	1,254	1,218	2,472

DETAILED REPORTS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES.

Returns from postal cards sent on June 18th and 19th, 1912, to Almshouses, homes and jails.

FEEBLE-MINDED IN COUNTY CARE INSTITUTIONS (642).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Adams County Almshouse				12	14	26
Allegheny County Home				69	60	129
North Side City Home				13	12	25
Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital	1	1	2		12	12
Blair County Hospital				13	12	25
Chester County Hospital				19	21	40
Erie County Hospital				23	7	30
Franklin County Home				18	13	31
Lackawanna County Blakely Home					1	1
Hillside Home				13	16	29
Luzerne County Hospital (Retreat)				12	10	22
Mercer County Home				9	4	13
Philadelphia Hospital (Insane Department)	4	2	6	106	99	205
Potter County Asylum		1	1	2	4	6
Somerset County Hospital				12	3	15
Westmoreland County Home	5	4	9	9	6	15
Totals	10	8	18	330	294	624

FEEBLE-MINDED IN ALMSHOUSES (651).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Auburn and Rush Poorhouse, Susquehanna County				5	3	8
Beaver County Home	1		1	3	4	7
Bedford County Almshouse				6	8	14
Bellefonte Poorhouse, Centre County						
Berks County Almshouse				13	18	31
Bloom Poor District				3	2	5
Bradford County Almshouse						
Berks County Home				3	2	5
Butler County Almshouse				6	4	10
Cambria County Home				93	27	120
Carbondale City Poorhouse, Lackawanna County				2	2	4
Clarion County Poorhouse				3	6	9
Clearfield County Home				2	5	7
Conyngham and Centralia Poorhouse, Cumberland County						
Crawford County Almshouse				8	12	20
Danville and Mahoning Poorhouse, Montour County						
Delaware County Almshouse				9	3	12
East Stroudsburg Almshouse, Monroe County						
Fayette County Almshouse				7	6	13
Forest County Home					2	2
Germantown Almshouse				3	4	7
Greene County Almshouse				2	2	4
Honesdale and Texas Poorhouse, Wayne County				5		5
Huntingdon County Home				3	5	8
Indiana County Home				9	14	23
Kittanning Poorhouse Armstrong County						
Lake View Poorhouse, Lackawanna County				1		1
Lebanon County Almshouse				21	10	31
Lehigh County Home				12	5	17
Lock Haven Poorhouse, Clinton County						
Madison Poor Home, Armstrong County				1	2	3
Middle Coal Field Poor District	1		1	6	14	20
Mifflin County Almshouse				11	12	23
Milton Borough Poorhouse, Northumberland County						
Montgomery County Almshouse				1	1	2

FEEBLE-MINDED IN ALMSHOUSES—Continued.

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
New Castle Poorhouse, Lawrence County						
New Milford Poorhouse, Susquehanna County						
Northampton County Almshouse	1	2	3	7	15	22
Northumberland Borough Almshouse					1	1
Oxford and Lower Dublin Poorhouse, Philadelphia County				3	1	4
Perry County Almshouse						
Ransom Poor Farm, Lackawanna County						
Rouse Hospital, Warren County	4		4	7	10	17
Roxborough Poorhouse, Philadelphia County						
Schuylkill County Almshouse		1	1	11	6	17
Sunbury Poorhouse, Northumberland County				1	1	2
Susquehanna and Oakland Township Poorhouse, Susquehanna County				1		1
Tioga County Almshouse	1		1	9	10	19
Venango County Almshouse				17	18	35
Washington County Home				24	18	42
Williamsport City Home				5	6	11
York County Almshouse				25	30	55
Zerbe Township Poorhouse, Northumber- County				2	1	3
Totals	6	5	11	350	290	640

FEEBLE-MINDED IN JAILS, PENITENTIARIES AND REFORMATORIES (42).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Butler County Jail				1		1
Fulton County Jail				4		4
Lawrence County Jail				1		1
Lycoming County Jail					1	1
Monroe County Jail				1		1
Eastern Penitentiary				4		4
Western Penitentiary				25	1	26
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory				4		4
Totals				40	2	42

The House of Correction, Philadelphia, reported that there were no inmates in this institution of the classes herein enumerated. Similar replies were received from all the jails except those mentioned in the above list.

FEEBLE-MINDED IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE (1,088).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Harrisburg				169	122	291
Dixmont				20	1	21
Danville		1	1	83	120	203
Warren				60	65	125
Norristown	2	14	16	148	205	353
Wernersville				53	25	78
Allentown (not open at time)						
Farview (not open at time)						
Totals	2	15	17	533	538	1,071

IDIOTS IN INSTITUTIONS (456).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
State Hospitals				33	25	58
County Care Hospitals.	5	2	7	34	33	67
Almshouses	2	2	4	26	26	52
Polk	66	42	108	56	47	103
*Eastern Institution, Spring City						
Elwyn Training School.	8	9	17	21	19	40
Totals	81	55	136	170	150	320

*No idiots were included in report on feeble-minded from this institution.

DETAILS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION IN COUNTIES OF IDIOTS.

IDIOTS IN COUNTY CARE INSTITUTIONS (74).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Adams County Home				7	11	18
Allegheny County Home				6	2	8
Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital				10	5	15
Blair County Hospital				1		1
Elk County Home					2	2
Hillside Home				1	1	2
Lancaster County Hospital				1	3	3
Luzrene County Hospital (Rretreat)				1		1
Philadelphia Hospital (Insane Department).	5	2	7	4	4	8
Somerset County Hospital				1	2	3
Westmoreland County Home				2	4	6
Totals	5	2	7	34	33	67

IDIOTS IN ALMSHOUSES (56).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beaver County Almshouse		1	1	1	1	2
Berks County Almshouse				1	1	2
Bucks County Almshouse	1		1	1		1
Clearfield County Almshouse					1	1
Fayette County Almshouse				4	6	10
Kittanning Poorhouse				1	3	4
Lebanon County Almshouse				1		1
Lehigh County Almshouse				1		1
Middle Coal Filed	1		1	1		1
Montgomery County Almshouse				6	9	15
Schuylkill County Almshouse		1	1	1		1
Tioga County Almshouse				1		1
Venango County Almshouse				2		2
Washington County Almshouse				2	1	3
York County Almshouse				3	4	7
Totals	2	2	4	26	26	52

IDIOTS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE (58).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Dixmont				3		3
Warren				2	2	4
Norristown				13	19	32
Danville				4	2	6
Harrisburg				11	2	13
Totals				33	25	58

These reports show that at the time of this investigation there were 4,858 feeble-minded and 456 idiots receiving institutional care, which were grouped as follows:

	Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.	Total.
Feeble-minded:			
In appropriate institutions	765	1,498	2,263
In other institutions	123	2,472	2,595
Idiots:			
In institutions	136	320	456
Aggregate number of mental defectives in institutions	1,024	4,290	5,314

EPILEPTICS IN INSTITUTIONS (2,012).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Polk	44	25	69	80	73	153
Spring City	70		70	43		43
Epileptic Colony, Oakbourne	6	17	23	24	29	53
Passavant Memorial, Rochester	4	1	5	22	41	63
Elwyn Training School.	18	22	40	118	88	206
State Hospitals for Insane		1	1	367	293	660
County Care Hospitals for Insane		1	1	272	209	481
Almshouses				67	57	124
Jails and Penitentiaries				16	1	17
House of Good Shepherd					1	1
Glenn Mills School for Boys					1	1
Glenn Mills School for Girls					1	1
Williamsport Training School for Girls					1	1
Totals	142	67	209	1,009	794	1,803

DETAILS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF EPILEPTICS.

EPILEPTICS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE (661).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Harrisburg				87	51	138
Danville		1	1	83	71	154
Norristown				132	112	244
Warren				42	37	79
Dixmont				19	22	41
Wernersville				4		4
Totals		1	1	367	293	660

EPILEPTICS IN COUNTY CARE INSTITUTIONS (482).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Adams County Almshouse				4	5	9
Allegheny County Home				30	24	54
Blair County Hospital				12	8	20
Chester County Hospital				16	8	24
Erie County Home				4	2	6
Elk County Asylum				1		1
Franklin County Home.				4	1	5
Lackawanna County, Blakely Home				1	1	2

EPILEPTICS IN COUNTY CARE INSTITUTIONS—Cont'd.

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Hillside Home		1	1	30	22	52
Lancaster County Hospital				11	14	25
Luzerne County Hospital (Retreat)				28	25	53
Mercer County Home				6	1	7
North Side City Home				7	2	9
Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital				21	20	41
Philadelphia Hospital (Insane Department)				81	73	154
Somerset County Hospital				7	1	8
Westmoreland County Home				9	2	11
Totals		1	1	272	209	481

EPILEPTICS IN ALMSHOUSES (124).

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beaver County Almshouse				2		2
Bedford County Almshouse				1	1	2
Berks County Almshouse				8	5	13
Bradford County Almshouse				3	6	9
Bucks County Almshouse					2	2
Butler County Almshouse					1	1
Cambria County Almshouse				8	3	11
Carbondale City Poorhouse, Lacakawanna County					1	1
Clearfield County Almshouse				3	5	8
Crawford County Almshouse				1	1	2
Delaware County Almshouse				2	6	8
Greene County Almshouse				2		2
Huntingdon County Almshouse					2	2
Lebanon County Almshouse				2	3	5
Lehigh County Almshouse				3	2	5
Lycoming County, Williamsport Poorhouse				1		1
Mifflin County Almshouse				1	2	3
Middle Coal Field, Carbon County				2	2	4
New Milford Poorhouse					1	1

EPILEPTICS IN ALMSHOUSES—Continued.

	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Northampton County Almshouse				6	1	7
Ransom Poor Farm, Lackawanna County				1		1
Schuylkill County Almshouse				7	5	12
Susquehanna and Oakland Township Poorhouse				1		1
Tioga County Almshouse				2	2	4
Venango County Almshouse				1		1
Washington County Almshouse				2		2
York County Almshouse				8	6	14
Totals				67	57	124

EPILEPTICS IN JAILS AND REFORMATORY (17).

	Over 16 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.
Eastern Penitentiary	3		3
Western Penitentiary	3	1	3
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory	10		10
Westmoreland County Prison	1		1
Totals	16	1	17

The total number of epileptic persons in the State, reported by different institutions, was 208 under 16 years of age and 1,804 over 16 years, making a total of 2,012.

No data or value could be obtained on which to base an enumeration of the epileptics in the State, who are not receiving institutional care.

RECAPITULATION.

FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS (4,858).

Class I:		
Under 16 years of age	765	
Over 16 years of age	1,498	
		2,263
Class II:		
Under 16 years of age	123	
Over 16 years of age	2,472	
		2,595

IDIOTS IN INSTITUTIONS (456).

Under 16 years of age	136	
Over 16 years of age	320	
		456

EPILEPTICS IN INSTITUTIONS (2,012).

Under 16 years of age	209	
Over 16 years of age	1,803	
		2,012
Aggregate number of feeble-minded, idiot and epileptic persons in institutions at time of making this report		7,326

It is, however, to be noted that very many, in fact nearly all, of these epileptics have already been included in the reports from institutions for the feeble-minded and the insane.

FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA NOT RECEIVING INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

Upon taking up the problem of ascertaining the number of mental defectives at large in the community, the Commission first set to work to obtain the number of applications for admission into the existing institutions of this class, viz., Polk, Spring City and Elwyn. The arrangement of the table according to counties will illustrate the distribution according to locality of the class of feeble-minded believed to be suitable for institutional care.

WAITING LISTS.

(1) STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AT POLK (120).

	Under 16 years.		Over 16 years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Allegheny	16	16	6	6	44
Armstrong			2		2
Blair	2	2			4
Butler	1				1
Cambria	1	2			3
Carbon		2			2
Center	3	1	3		7
Clinton	2		1		3
Crawford	1	1			2
Elk		2		1	3
Erie	4	2		2	8
Fayette	1				1
Franklin		1			1
Fulton			1		1
Greene			1		1
Huntingdon	1				1
Indiana			3	2	5
Lackawanna				1	1
Lawrence	1		3	1	5
Luzerne		3		1	4
Lycoming	1				1
Mercer		2	1	1	4
McKean		1	1		2
Northampton	1				1
Potter				2	2
Somerset		1			1
Venango			1		1
Washington	1				1
Warren	3				3
Westmoreland	1		3	1	5
Totals	40	36	26	18	120

(2) STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC AT SPRING CITY (365).

	Under 16 years.		Over 16 years.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Allegheny		1			1
Armstrong		12		2	14
Beaver			1		1
Berks	2	7	1	3	13
Bradford		2	1	1	4
Bucks		4		4	8
Cambria			1	1	2
Carbon		1	2	1	4
Chester	1	3	3	1	8
Clearfield				1	1
Clinton				2	2
Columbia		1			1
Cumberland		1			1
Dauphin		7	2	2	11
Delaware	2	4	1	1	8
Erie		1			1
Franklin				1	1
Huntingdon				1	1
Lackawanna	2	5		2	9
Lancaster	1	1	2	1	5
Lebanon		1	1	1	3
Lehigh	3	2	1	1	7
Luzerne	7	8	4		19
Lycoming	2	1	1	1	5
Mifflin		12		2	14
Monroe			1		1
Montgomery	1	3	3		7
Montour		1			1
Northampton	1	4	1	2	8
Northumberland		8	1	2	11
Perry		1	1		2
Philadelphia	44	68	25	40	177
Potter	1			1	2
Schuylkill			1		1
Somerset			1		1
Tioga				2	2
Union				1	1
Wayne		2	1	1	4
Westmoreland				1	1
Wyoming			1		1
York		1			1
Totals	67	162	57	79	365

(3) PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN AT ELWYN, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA. (481).

	Under 16 years.	Over 16 years or doubtful	Total.
Adams	1	.....	1
Berks	5	15	20
Bradford	.....	2	2
Bucks	2	5	7
Carbon	.....	4	4
Chester	12	14	26
Columbia	.....	3	3
Dauphin	4	12	16
Delaware	2	5	7
Franklin	.....	5	5
Lackawanna	5	3	8
Lancaster	1	8	9
Lebanon	1	2	3
Lehigh	3	5	8
Luzerne	1	12	13
Lycoming	.....	5	5
Monroe	.....	1	1
Montgomery	7	12	19
Northampton	.....	4	4
Northumberland	4	5	9
Perry	.....	2	2
Philadelphia	84	173	257
Schuylkill	1	4	5
Susquehanna	.....	1	1
Tioga	.....	1	1
Union	.....	5	5
Wayne	.....	7	7
York	1	6	7
Western District	.....	26	26
Total	134	347	481

The total number on all the waiting lists amounts to 966.

In the effort to obtain definite information as to the other mental defectives, who are not now in institutions, but who may require institutional care, the Committee visited the office of the Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania, and afterwards that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction at the Capitol, but in each interview it was discovered that no statistics relating to the mental defectives had been gathered or reported by either the Health or the School Department of the State, and in only a few school districts had any attempt at such investigation been made. It was then decided to make a systematic effort to ascertain, if possible, the number of the feeble-minded and epileptic by correspondence directly with the Superintendents of School Districts and the County Medical Societies throughout the State. It was found that this inquiry also was barren of results. With the exception of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Chester and one or two other counties, there had been scarcely any attention given to the subject. It became evident that no accurate estimate of the number of these defectives, not already receiving institutional care, could be made with the resources and time at the command of the Commission. The lack of response containing statistical information from the physicians was a disappointment. It may be remarked, in this connection, that the United States Census Act of March 6, 1902, provided that the statistics of special classes, including the insane and the feeble-minded, should be hereafter restricted to institutions. The enumerations of all mental defectives in the community, including those not receiving institutional care, attempted by the United States Census authorities in the two preceding reports, were acknowledged to have been so incomplete and unsatisfactory as to be practically useless; and the effort to obtain the reports of defectives outside of the institutions had to be definitely abandoned. On the other hand, an investigation previously directed by the President of this Commission had already shown that the special group of "backward children" at school, who are commonly regarded as weak-minded, necessarily includes a large number of children suffering from adenoids, myopia, astigmatism and similar physical or neurasthenic conditions, as well as others who are merely stupid or dull, rather than weak-minded.

It seems proper that special mention should be made in this place of the valuable statistical and educational work already done in Philadelphia by the municipal authorities upon this subject of the feeble-minded of school age in connection with the medical inspection of schools. The pamphlets issued by the Department of Public Health and Charities, bearing the following titles: "The Number of the Feeble-Minded," "The Fate of the Feeble-Minded Woman," "The Degenerate Children of Feeble-Minded Women," "The Transmission of Feeble-Mind," "Public Provision for the Feeble-Minded" (published in 1910), and the "Report of the Committee on Backward Children Investigation" (published in 1911), are all valuable contributions to the literature, and have unquestionably had a powerful influence in creating a strong public sentiment in this State upon the subject of mental hygiene.

A Royal Commission which was appointed a few years Ago in England to investigate this subject and to report on the care and control of the feeble-minded in England, in view of the great difficulties encountered in making a complete census, was forced to abandon the attempt to obtain accurate returns. It was compelled to call in the aid of the medical profession to collect the information in certain selected districts which were considered typical. The returns varied from different areas from 1.1 to 4.54 per thousand of population, or an average of 3.28 per thousand of idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded grouped under the head of Aments. One noteworthy result was that the urban population of six cities gave an average of 2.85 per thousand, while five agricultural districts gave a proportion of 4.38 per thousand. It is possible that an explanation of this sociological phenomenon may be found in the lure of the city, which is felt more by the capable, ambitious and enterprising than it is by the dull and plodding in rural population. On the other hand, the incompetents also may be driven from the city, where they are in danger of starvation, and go to the country, where living is cheaper or charity more open-handed.

Among the numerous reports which have been received for the consideration and use of the Commission and from which much assistance was derived, special mention must be made of the Report on the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic of Pennsylvania, which was made to the Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Correction. In fact it was the incentive furnished by the association named and the great interest in the subject shown by the Board of Public Charities that caused the present Commission to be created by the Assembly. Former investigations had clearly demonstrated the impossibility of obtaining definite information with regard to the numbers of the feeble-minded and epileptics at large in the community through the charity organizations, from which source substantial aid had been anticipated. Instances are not wanting in the records of these great charity organizations of isolated cases, or of families, of feeble-minded persons in dire need of material help, or of weak girls leading immoral lives, for whom custodial care is demanded; but the machinery, of these charities is inadequate to the task of obtaining a complete record of the number of those who could be properly classed as feeble-minded and epileptic, and who are not already receiving institutional care, or whose names are not on the registry of applicants for admission to State institutions. The experience of failure, which the present Commission had with the medical and school authorities, was also reported by the Committee. Nevertheless the results of its prior investigation brought very clearly to light the importance of this problem and the necessity of legislative action.

The great influence of heredity in producing mental defect, and the relations of this to pauperism, vagrancy, drunkenness and illegitimacy of children, has been insisted upon by all the correspondents. A large percentage of criminals and incorrigibles are mentally defective and sometimes epileptic. An estimate of the number of feeble-minded at large in the community, given by that Committee, was based upon the proportion of one mental defective to every three hundred and fifty (350) persons, or one in four hundred (400) as a conservative estimate, and one epileptic in 2,000 persons, the report stating that this "means more than 18,000 in the State of Pennsylvania, 7000, at least, of whom are girls and women of the child-bearing age, who are not receiving institutional care of the right kind."

Further references to this question of the number of the feeble-minded will be found under the General Summary and Findings and Recommendations.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN OTHER STATES.

The following tabulated statement gives the results of a circular letter directed to each State in the Union requesting information. Responses were received from nearly every State, and the Commission here takes the opportunity of making full acknowledgment to the authorities of all the States who responded, and, indeed, to thank all its correspondents who have kindly supplied information and have materially aided in the present investigation.

COPY OF LETTER TO OTHER STATES.

"Dear Sir:—Has your State recently enacted any Special Legislation in relation to the subjects of feeble-mindedness and epilepsy? Or has your Legislature recently appointed a Commission upon these subjects? Or have reports of charitable organizations been made giving the results of systematic investigations carried on in your State upon feeble-mindedness or epilepsy?

"An early reply to these queries, with references, will be greatly appreciated by

"Yours, very respectfully,"

PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC BY OTHER STATES.

REPLIES TO CIRCULARS SENT JUNE 20, 1912, MAKING INQUIRY WITH REGARD TO RECENT LEGISLATION. (44 replies.)

Alabama. In 1907 the Legislature passed an Act to establish an epileptic colony, but no appropriation was made. A board has been appointed, however, and the necessary legislation may be secured this year (1912).

California. The Sonoma State Home for the Care and Training for Feeble-Minded Children, at Eldridge, Sonoma county, which admits epileptics; capacity, 600.

Colorado. In 1909 the Legislature appropriated $70,000 for a school and home for mental defectives. The last Legislature appropriated $117,000 to finish this institution. This institution was expected to begin operations July, 1912.

Connecticut. The General Assembly of 1909 passed an Act for the establishment of a colony for epileptics, which is now in operation. There is also an institution to which the State sends imbecile children—the Connecticut School for Imbeciles, at Lakeville, Litchfield county; capacity, 340.

North Dakota. Has an institution for the feeble-minded at Grafton, Walsh county; capacity, 85.

South Dakota. Has a school for the feeble-minded at Redfield, Spink county, operating in connection with the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Georgia. Has a State Sanitarium for Insane Epileptics, Milledgeville, Baldwin county.

Idaho. An instiution for the feeble-minded was established by the last Legislature, to be located at Nampa.

Illinois. Has an asylum for feeble-minded children at Lincoln, Logan county; capacity, 1,400. Some years ago an Act was passed by the Legislature to create an epileptic colony, but no appropriation has been made to carry this into effect. It was hoped that the means would be provided by the General Assembly at the next session.

Indiana. A school for feeble-minded youth at Fort Wayne, Allen county; capacity, 1,000.

Iowa. Institution for feeble-minded children, at Glenwood, Mills county; capacity, 200.

Kansas. Home for feeble-minded youth, at Winfield, Cowley county; capacity, 500; and also a State Hospital for Epileptics, at Parsons, Labette county.

Kentucky. Institution for feeble-minded children, at Frankfort; capacity, 200.

Maine. School for feeble-minded, at West Pownal, Cumberland county.

Maryland. Asylum and training school for feeble-minded, Owings Mills, Baltimore; capacity, 150.

Massachusetts. The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, situated at Waverly, Middlesex county, with colony farm at Templeton; capacity, 1,300. It has a State school, at Wrentham, for children; capacity, 400, and also a State hospital for epileptics, at Monson, Hampden county.

Delinquent women and girls are sent to Sherborne reformatory, boys to Concord reformatory, and men to State farm, at Bridgewater.

Michigan. The Michigan Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Lapeer, was established by the Legislature in 1893; capacity, 600. All classes of feeble-minded and epileptic persons above the age of six years are received upon commitment by the Probate Court. A special commission has been investigating feeble-mindedness in this State, for the State Board of Health, for a year.

Minnesota. School for Feeble-Minded, at Faribault, Rice county; capacity, 1,000. Also cares for feeble-minded epileptics in a special colony.

Missouri. Has a special colony for feeble-minded and epileptics at Marshall, Saline county, Mo., operating under the State Board of Charities and Correction; capacity, 200.

Montana. Training School for Backward Children, at Boulder, Jefferson county.

Nebraska. Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth, at Beatrice, Gage county; capacity, 360. Also takes epileptics.

New Hampshire. Has a school for feeble-minded children, at Laconia, Belknap county; capacity, 70. An attempt to provide for the epileptics failed at the last session of the Legislature, but will be renewed this year.

New Jersey. In 1909 the Governor appointed a Commission which is still in operation and has published three reports. There is a State institution for feeble-minded women at Vineland; capacity, 150; and a State village for epileptics and feeble-minded at Skillman. Also a private institution for children, known as "The Training School," at Vineland, with a capacity of 500, at which the State maintains about 300 children.

New York. At the recent session of the Legislature a Commission was authoried to pass upon the sterilization of the mentally defective, dependents and others (Chapter 445, Laws of 1912). The subject of epilepsy has been recently investigated at the Carnegie Laboratory. The State of New York has in all five institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic classes: (1) the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, Wayne county; capacity, 788. (2) Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, at Syracuse; capacity, 548. (3) State Custodial Asylum, at Rome, for Feeble-Minded Persons and Idiots; capacity, 1,300. (4) Letchworth Village, at Theils, for Epileptics and Feeble-Minded Persons; capacity, 60; and (5) Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea; capacity, 1,400. The City of New York has a School for Feeble-Minded Children (capacity, 500) and a Custodial Institution (capacity, 1,300) on Randall's Island, in connection with the Children's Hospital. The State, however, contributes towards the support of the alien poor patients in these institutions.

North Carolina. The last Legislature appropriated $60,000 for a training school for the feeble-minded, to be located at Washington, N. C. Two years ago an epileptic

village was instituted in connection with the insane hospital, at Raleigh, known as Dix Hill State Hospital.

Ohio. The Institution for Feeble- Minded Youth, at Columbus, Franklin county (capacity, 1,215), was originally intended only for children, but has been enlarged so as to include a custodial department for adults of both sexes. A farm colony of about 1,200 acres, located about fourteen miles from the original institution, is now in operation for the care and employment of feeble-minded men. There is an institution for the exclusive treatment and care of epileptics.

"The institutions for both classes do not have sufficient capacity to care for all who should be in custody."

Oklahoma. An Institution for Feeble-Minded and Idiotic Children was established at Enid in 1909 by the Legislature, and has barely gotten in operation.

Pennsylvania. (See provision for the feeble-minded and epileptics in this report.)

Rhode Island. Has a school for the feeble-minded at Exeter, instituted by the State in 1907. Capacity, 50 boys and 60 girls (when completed). The United States Census report also gives a similar institution at Slocum, Washington county.

Texas. Has an institution for epileptics at Abilene.

Utah. Four years ago the Legislature made provision for a separate department in the State Mental Hospital, at Provo, Utah county, for the care and treatment of feeble-minded, and sane, epileptics. It has a school and manual training department for inmates and also for day pupils.

Virginia. The General Assembly, in 1910, appointed a Commission to investigate the number and condition of the feeble-minded in Virginia, other than the insane and epileptic. This investigation was continued by the Legislature of 1912. This Commission has published two annual reports. The Legislature, by its recommendation, appropriated $15,000 to build and equip a custodial home on the grounds of the Virginia Epileptic Colony for fifty feeble-minded women of child-bearing age. This institution is situated at Madison Heights and was opened in 1910.

Washington. An Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics, at Medical Lake, Spokane county. School for Defective Children, at Vancouver; capacity, 100.

West Virginia. Has an asylum for insane, feeble-minded and epileptics at Huntingdon, Cabell county; capacity, 150.

Wisconsin. The Legislature of 1907 created a Commission to investigate insanity, feeble-mindedness and epilepsy, but its report has not yet appeared.

The Winconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded, at Chippewa Falls, was established in 1896. No separate institution has yet been created for epileptics, although probably one-third of the inmates are epileptic. "There are 1,100 inmates in this home, and there are probably 3,000 altogether in the State who should have institutional care."

Wyoming. The Legislature, in 1911, appropriated money to finish an institution for feeble-minded and epileptic persons at Lander, and it was opened June 20, 1912.

The following States report no recent legislation on the subject: New Mexico, Arizona, Delaware, Montana, Mississippi, Vermont, Nebraska, Florida, Tennessee.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Definition of Terms. Feebleness of mind, imbecility, idiocy, constitutional inferiority, and amentia, are terms used to indicate a notable and permanent deficiency of intelligence characterizing certain individuals. "It is a state of mental defect from birth, or from an early age, due to incomplete cerebral development, in consequence of which the person affected is unable to perform his duties as a member of society in the position in life to which he was born." On the moral plane also there is frequently marked deficiency.

By the laws of Pennsylvania this condition is held to be a form of mental unsoundness. It differs from insanity, which is a loss, or aberration, of the mind due to disease or neurotic degeneration, whereas amentia always implies defect or imperfection. It is a stunted condition, and an imbecile is a "mental dwarf."

A moron is a high grade imbecile. Delinquent feeble-minded persons are those who have committed some offense against the law. The dependent feeble-minded are those who are unable to provide for themselves and are dependent upon others for their support. Indigent persons are those who are supported in whole or in part by the poor authorities. The term idiot is now generally restricted to the lowest class of the feeble-minded, although it formerly was used in a much more comprehensive application. The term feeble-minded is a general title applied to all mental defectives, but it has been used occasionally in a restricted sense by some authorities as if referring only to the highest grade, or morons.

Epilepsy is a pathological condition manifested by sudden paroxysms, recurring at variable intervals of time, usually characterized by either local or general muscular twitchings or convlusions of a few moments' duration, followed by stupor, mental disorder, or suspension of consciousness, during which deeds of violence may be committed.

Psychic epilepsy is where the muscular convulsions are suppressed, and the paroxysm is limited to mental symptoms. Epilepsy has been termed the "falling sickness," because when the fit comes on the person usually falls to the ground. Mild attacks are known as Epileptiform Convulsions or Petit Mal. The mental affections following the paroxysms are called by alienists "Epileptic Psychoses." Individuals subject to these attacks are classed as epileptics, no matter what may be the special character which they illustrate.

The tendency of repeated epileptic attacks is to cause mental deterioration of the nature of dementia. On the other hand, cases of feebleness of mind, and also of insanity, are very liable to have epilepsy as a complication. In the case of young, feeble-minded individuals, there is a special tendency to the development of the form of insanity known as "dementia precox." The feeble-minded subject may lose the small amount of mind that he has and become insane, and therefore a proper subject for detention in an institution where the insane are received for care and treatment. In the same manner the epileptic may be received into institutions of this class for the treatment of a temporary psychosis, or he may require permanent detention, owing to persistent mental disorder, or to an uncontrollable tendency to commit deeds of violence.

The sane epileptic is one in whom mental disturbance is not evident, or is limited to somnolency, or dullness, for a short period after the attack. However, cases of this kind were classed among the mental defectives, by the English Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded.

CLASSIFICATION OF AMENTS.

The United States Government, in its immigrant legislation, recognizes three groups of mental defectives as distinct from insanity; namely, idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded persons. For instance: Section 13 of the Immigration Act (passed February 20, 1907), makes the captain of the steamer certify

> "to the effect that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical and oral examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation, he believes that no one of said aliens is an idiot, or imbecile, or a feeble-minded person, or insane person."

This classification, which was adopted by the English Parlimentary Commission of 1908, is that which has been favored by the great majority of the correspondents. Three grades of amentia or feebleness of mind are recognized:

(1) Idiots constitute the lowest grade of aments. An idiot is a person so defective in mind from birth, or from an early age, that he is unable to guard himself from common physical dangers.

*The definition of Amentia here quoted is that which is generally accepted by writers on the subject, and is taken from Dr. A. F. Tredgold's recent work on "Mental Deficiency."

(2) Imbeciles make up an intermediate group of aments between the lowest and the highest grade. An imbecile is one who by reason of mental defect existing from birth, or an early age, is incapable of earning his living, but is capable of guarding himself against common physical dangers.

The idio-imbecile is on the border line, or just above ordinary idiots in intelligence.

(3) Morons constitute the highest grade of the feeble-minded or aments. A defective of this type is defined as one who is capable of earning a living under favorable circumstances, but who, owing to mental defect from birth or from an early age, is not capable of competing on equal terms with his normal associates, or of managing himself or his property with ordinary prudence. A few morons present a one-sided development, exhibiting extraordinary ability in some special field, or aptitude for acquiring certain accomplishments, but possessing very limited capacity in all other directions of effort. A small group known as "moral imbeciles" or "perverts" are remarkably deficient in perception of ethical duties. The delinquent feeble-minded frequently come from this group, which is not so much immoral as it is unmoral, possessing merely the animal type of mind. These make up the "hard cases" and the so-called "born criminals," and are more frequently found in jails and reformatories than in institutions for the feeble-minded. Even in the latter class of institutions, the delinquents cannot with propriety be kept with the ordinary feeble-minded children, but need special custodial institutions.

The feeble-minded girl of child-bearing age, to whom so much attention is now being directed by social workers and charity organizations, is usually of the moron class. Backward children at school may be either imbeciles or morons; but they also may be suffering from some physical conditions, such as deafness, optical defects, or adenoids. In some cases, the arrest of mental development may not be permanent, and such children, when placed under better conditions, in one of our training schools, or even in a special class for backward children at the public school, may recover mental power to a sufficient extent to develop into self-supporting and useful members of society. These cases, however, are of comparatively rare occurrence, and in the overwhelming majority of instances the arrest of development is permanent, and the child-type of mind continues through the remainder of life.

All the preceding forms are included under amentia, or feeble-mindedness, which covers every form of mental defect except insanity.

Mental unsoundness, therefore, is of two kinds:

(1) Amentia:	Arrested development of brain.....	Idiocy Imbecility Feeble-mindedness of the moron type

(2) Insanity: Loss of reason from accident or disease.

Nota bene: All forms of mental unsoundness, of brain abnormalities, are liable to be complicated by epilepsy, and convulsions may also occur in cases where the brain is apparently normal.

THE NUMBER OF AMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

As regards the number of the feeble-minded of the three classes, it was found that comparatively little trouble was experienced in obtaining a census of the first group. Idiots are so helpless, they require so much personal care, and they are such an unpleasant burden, that parents usually are more than willing to part with them. They, therefore, are found almost exclusively among the inmates of the various custodial institutions. In the present investigation, there were reported in State Hospitals for the insane, 58 idiots; in feeble-minded institutions, 268 idiots; in county insane hospitals, 74; and in poor farms and almshouses there were 56, making a total of 456 idiots in these institutions.

Of those who are living in the community, outside of institutions, no estimate is here made, but they are believed to be comparatively few. Letters written to physicians in all parts of the State only succeeded in obtaining reports of sixty-eight unclassified cases of no value for statistical purposes.

The present standard of treatment for idiots in this Commonwealth may be regarded as being fairly satisfactory, as they require, generally speaking, only humane, custodial care, which they are now receiving. Nevertheless, if the State shall accept our recommendation to provide accommodations for all of these low-grade feeble-minded in properly classified institutions, it will afford great relief to the hospitals for the insane, by removing a class of mental defectives who are not insane, and who should not be sent to hospitals for the insane, but always to institutions for the feeble-minded. It will also remove them from the almshouses, where they are likewise out of place, and where they are not as well cared for as if they were in appropriate institutions, designed and conducted with special view to their necessities and comfort.

2. With regard to the imbecile group, or intermediate class, of aments, it is also the fact that a very large majority are already placed in institutions; and of those at large probably nearly all are applicants for custodial care. Although imbeciles require less personal service than do idiots, as they are able to guard themselves against common physical dangers, they still are not able to earn their own living. They are therefore doomed to lead a parasitic existence, and are a burden to their relatives, if they have any, and a nuisance to the community at large, although not very prone to propagation. The aggregate number of these in Pennsylvania, either in custodial institutions or seeking admission, cannot be exactly stated, as in the returns from some of the hospitals, and in the correspondence generally, they are grouped either with the idiots, as idoimbeciles, or with the moron class. They constitute, probably on account of their demand for custodial care, a large proportion of the 4,858 enumerated as "feeble-minded" in the reports which appeared in a preceding section.

3. Regarding the group of morons, or high grade feeble-minded, they are able not only to care for themselves, but also to acquire more or less education and technical training, and, under favorable circumstances, they are able to earn their own living. The difficulty of accurate enumeration of those existing at large in the community is therefore very great, and it is greater among adults than children. In fact, the only reliable information obtainable is that derived from the systematic medical examination of children of school age, and particularly of those now attending the public schools of Philadelphia. At present this system has not been sufficiently developed to be of any practical service in the collection of statistics for this investigation, although in Philadelphia and in Chester county much work has already been performed in this field. Reference has already been made to the work done in Philadelphia, where there are 187,405 children of school age. There are 1,600 now in the special classes for backward children in the public schools of Philadelphia, and more classes should be formed. These classes include truant, incorrigible and backward children, and all are regarded as being mentally defective in a greater or less degree.

From West Chester it was reported that out of 210 children who had repeatedly failed, 44 were probably mentally defective and should receive special medical attention. The reporter insisted that backward children, who do not pass examinations, should be subjected to psychological tests to determine whether or not the cause of the failure is feebleness of mind; and advised that every child found to be defective should be subject to visitation and supervision, and reports made from time to time as to its proper care. Imbeciles should be reported to the health authorities, and not be allowed to marry. Legislation is needed to compel the segregation of feeble-minded and epileptic persons and to forbid the marriage of all mental defectives. The proportion of the feeble-minded among children of school age (between six and sixteen years) is given by this reporter as being between one and seven-eighths and two per cent. of the whole number of attendants.

If the proportion of two per 100 should be adopted, then among the 1,448,000 children now in Pennsylvania, between six and sixteen years of age, there would be no less than 28,960 feeble-minded.

It is undoubtedly a fact that among this group or high grade feeble-minded persons of moron type some are de-

linquent, and these sooner or later generally find their way into the reformatories and jails. It is estimated that thirty per cent. or more of the inmates of penal institutions would be pronounced mentally defective if examined by alienists, and this proportion increases very decidedly among the old offenders who have had many convictions. The permanent population of the almshouses, unless crippled in body or dotards, consists almost entirely of mental defectives, and on this ground it is claimed, with some logical force, that almshouses should have medical superintendents.

A still larger proportion of delinquent children are mentally defective. Correspondence has revealed that, in the reformatories at Darlington and Glen Mills there are 140 inmates who are regarded as markedly deficient. In his report, the Superintendent of Glen Mills called attention to the difficulty of diagnosis and enumeration "because there are so many sub-normal and defective children who are not so pronouncedly feeble-minded that they would be considered fit subjects for an institution for those so afflicted." And yet, if these sub-normal children were found at large in the community, they would be among the backward children and probably classed as mental defectives. This illustrates the great difficulty of diagnosis of the different groups of the higher types of the feeble-minded.

Before a survey or census of the higher grade feeble-minded persons is seriously undertaken, therefore, it will first be necessary to clearly designate the limits of ordinary intelligence, so that we may assume that individuals possessing mental endowment demonstrably below this standard shall be authoriatively declared to be defective. In other words, a type of mind must be established as a normal standard for the age, race and social status of each individual, and he who falls below this to a recognizable degree is ipso facto feeble-minded.

As a matter of fact, no such standard has anywhere been established, and the borderline between soundness and unsoundness of minds is elusive and vague. As morons of the first class are, under favorable circumstances, able to earn their own support and to take care of themselves, they merge insensibly into the general population. Their pecularities and unconventional lapses attract very little attention, except where they are of the "moral imbecile" type, or illustrate criminal proclivities which bring them into notice as delinquents.

But, until these individuals become delinquents or dependents, they are a part of the general community, from which they cannot readily be distinguished. For this reason the exact number of the higher class of the moron type cannot be computed. It may be that there are 18,000 at large in Pennsylvania, or there may be 15,000 or only 10,000, but the number is probably much greater than those who are now reported as receiving institutional care. The stated number must necessarily vary with the degree of mentality which is taken as a standard, and also, undoubtedly, is affected by the personal equation of the observer. If all backward children, phychopathic personalities, cranks and degenerates are to be included in the group of feeble-minded, the aggregate in Pennsylvania may be greater than the highest estimate mentioned. Truly "a great multitude which no man could number."

There are, unfortunately, no obtainable data upon which to base even an approximate estimate of the number of feeble-minded women of the moron type and of child-bearing age, who are at alrge in the community, and for whom provision by the State might be demanded.

STATUS OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC.

The status of the mental defective classes may be considered from the legal, moral, industrial and social points of vitw.

(1) Legally, feeble-mindedness as a condition of mental unsoundness, is regarded as a disqualification in law, and in practice is universally accepted as a plea in extenuation for delinquency. Where the mental disability is of a degree which renders the afflicted individuals unfit for citizenship, or a menace to the peace, they are regarded and treated as anti-social beings, and may be permanently segregated in institutions especially constructed for their reception and care. The condition of mind in amentia is irremediable, the segregation as the rule should therefore be permanent. The condition could not be more tersely described than in the words of Blackstone: "An idiot, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity, and, therefore, is by law presumed never likely to attain any."

For imbeciles and morons incompetent to manage their own affairs the courts appoint guardians or committees of the person and estate, thus recognizing the fact that, by perpetual infirmity, such persons are doomed to life-long childhood and dependency.

(2) The status of aments from the moral, industrial and social standpoint may be briefly comprehended in the term "inferiority." They are not only deficient in mind, but they are weak and unstable in will, lacking in self-control, and motivated by unconventional standards of conduct. As mentally unsound, they are universally acknowledged to be irresponsible for their actions in proportion to the degree of existing mental defect.

(3) Industrially the higher classes of morons in institutions may be made to be self-spporting, and even the middle class may perform useful farm and garden labor, or technical work of a simple kind if under institutional care.

(4) Socially, the feeble-minded at large in the community constitute a very grave and complex problem. The questions arising from poverty, degradation of body and mind, and delinquency are intimately related to, and inextricably commingled with, this condition of amentia. One thing is certain, however, and that is the fact that reckoning must be taken of this large class of irresponsible, defective citizens, who are a menace to the rest of the community. Mr. Thomas Holmes, Secretary of the Howard Association, has forcefully called attention to this fact in a work recently published, entitled "London's Underworld." He declares that "there exists a large class of persons who are utterly incapable of flulfilling the duties of decent citizenship. It may be that they are wicked, and it is certain that they are weak; but whether wicked or weak, they have descended by the law of moral gravitation and have found their level in the lowest depths of civilized life * * * * and are now quite content with their present conditions. Whether born of refined parents, or of rude and ignorant parents, whether coming from a tramping stock or from settled home life, they have one thing in common: it is this—the life they live has a powerful attraction for them; they could not, if they would, and would not, if they could, live lives that demand decency, discipline and industry. Nothing but compulsion will ever induce them to submit themselves to disciplined life."

The time appears to have come for society to take active steps to control vagrancy. If a man has no home, it is to the interest of the community and within the police powers of the State to inquire why he is homeless. Professional tramps and vagabonds are regarded as mental defectives and should be permanently detained and made to work. Provision should be made by society for all persons who are hopelessly crippled or disabled, so that they may not become criminals or vagrants. Reform schools are required for young delinquents, both for those who are known to be mentally defective and those not so classified. Finally, but of primary consequence—and here Mr. Holmes again is quoted—"provision should be made by competent authority for all of the feeble-minded, and especially of the women of child-bearing age who are mentally defective. As there does not seem to be any other constituted authority of sufficient power and means to undertake this work, it is clearly a function which can be and should be assumed by the State."

In the meantime a system of medical inspection of schools and the registration of imbeciles, the supervision of lodging houses, and co-ordination of charity organizations so as to form a State-wide society with branches in every poor district throughout the State, should be encouraged and approved by the authorities of the Commonwealth, as well as by all others who are interested in the progress of civilization and the preservation of proper standards or living.

PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC BY PENNSYLVANIA.

The State care of the class of indigent, mental defectives in Pennsylvania began with the Act which created the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, which was approved April 14, 1845. At that time the term "lunatic"

included both the insane and idiots. Up to the date of the establishment of the Institution for Feeble-Minded, at Polk, Venango county (which was approved June 3, 1893), the term "lunatic" was generally construed to "mean and include any person of unsound mind whether he may have been such from his nativity, as idiot, or have become such from any cause whatever." (Act relating to Lunatics and Habitual Drunkards, P. L. 1835-6, p. 589.) Consequently both the feeble-minded and insane who required custodial care could be legally committed to the institutions for the insane. The first provision for the training of feeble-minded children in this Commonwealth was by an appropriation which was made when the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children was established at Elwyn, Delaware county, in 1853. By the creation of the institutions at Polk and Spring City, especially designed for the care of the feeble-minded, the State has positively and finally established the distinction between the two classes of institutions: (1) those for the insane, and (2) those for the care of the feeble-minded.

Pennsylvania has the following institutions specifically devoted to the care of feeble-minded and epileptic persons:

(1) The Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, situated at Polk, Venango county, which is especially designed for feeble-minded children, but also may accept adults of inoffensive habits. It also has some epileptics. Total capacity, 1,600.

(2) The Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics, at Spring City, Chester county. This institution is intended for both sexes, but is incomplete, and now has a capacity for 500 boys. The department for girls is on the unfinished plan (same capacity).

The Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn (capacity, 1,100), is a State-aided, private institution. The State supports 700 inmates by special Act of Legislature ($280,000 for two years).

There are two colonies of epileptics under private management, but which are aided by the State by special appropriations:

(1) Pennsylvania Colony for Epileptics, Oakbourne, Delaware county; capacity, 90.

(2) The Passavant Memorial Home, Rochester, Beaver county; capacity, 65.

The Legislature of 1911 made an appropriation of $200,000 towards the Philadelphia Institution for Feeble-Minded, at Byberry, which is now under construction. It is, at least at its beginning, intended to be especially devoted to the imbecile and moron types of defective women. Its capacity will be 500.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

FINDINGS.

AS TO THE NUMBER OF AMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The ament class of mental defectives in this Commonwealth, on May 31, 1912, was composed of a certain number (over 5,000) of feeble-minded persons, who were receiving institutional care, and an uncertain number outside of institutions, distributed among the general community, estimated to be twice as many, therefore, the entire number may aggregate about 15,000 of all classes. Of those at large, 966, or nearly one thousand, are applicants for institutional care, and their names are to be found upon the waiting lists at Polk, Spring City, and Elwyn. Of the 9,000 assumed to be remaining in the community at large some are to be found in special classes for backward children at the public schools and also in the private schools. A larger number are in the reformatories, houses of refuge, jails and penitentiaries. Many are permanent residents of almshouses and work-houses; others are homeless vagrants. Probably, by far the largest number are more or less self-supporting at some form or unskilled labor. Of this group comparatively few become delinquents, and thus come under the notice of the police authorities, or become dependents and get their names on the lists of charity organizations. Probably, by far the majority of the morons at large in the community are neither dependents nor delinquents, and under existing legislation not subject to commitment for institutional care.

AS TO THE CAUSE OF AMENTIA.

It is a fact now universally accepted that the condition of feebleness of mind is almost entirely due to hereditary influence. Thus, the offspring of two feeble-minded parents is always feeble-minded; where only one parent is feeble-minded, this defect will appear in about half the children; but it may be latent in the remaining children, and may re-appear in subsequent generations. A feeble-minded child may thus be the offspring of apparently normal parents through an earlier defective ancestor. Alcoholism, immortality and poverty degrade body and mind, but in most instances it is probably true that they are the results of this condition rather than the cause. They are certainly contributory causes, and as such present in themselves serious social and medico-legal problems for consideration.

It is believed by some good authorities, however, that a more direct relation can be traced between inebriety and mental defect, especially in the offspring of drunken parents. It has been asserted, with much appearance of truth, that fathers suffering with alcoholism beget imbecile and epileptic children; but this teaching has not been universally established among alienists. If further investigation shall prove that this is true, the State will have an additional reason, and a greatly increased interest, in the movement for adopting stricter regulations controlling the sale to the public of all intoxicating drugs, but especially alcohol.

AS TO PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

On account of the hereditary character of mental defect, it is important for the State to take some effective steps toward limiting the increase of the number of feeble-minded. Two principal methods have been pursued to accomplish this important result: (1) Segregation of the feeble-minded in classified institutions, keeping the adults of the different sexes widely separated, and (2) sterilization or asexualization. The method of depriving individuals of procreative power by surgical procedure is approved by high authority among alienists. This expedient indeed has been legalized by several States of the Union for mental defectives and confirmed criminals: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Washington. Bills are pending before the Legislatures of several other States, in which the operative procedure knows as "Vasectomy" is approved for chronic insane or defective male patients, with certain restrictions. At the last session of Legislature of New York a Commission was appointed to investigate this matter. Such an Act was also presented before the last session of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, but failed to become a law. This was entitled "An Act to prevent the procreation of idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded persons by the process of sterlization under certain circumstances, and prescribing the conditions under which it may be performed," and it has come up again for action at the present session. This appears to be a conservative measure, throwing every necessary safeguard around the individual, even requiring the authority of the courts before it can be done at all. The operation has been already performed with consent of parents or guardians in some institutions in Pennsylvania and it is believed it might well be legalized and practiced in selecting cases with benefit.

AS TO SEGREGATION.

Segregation of the feeble-minded of the institutional type, however, will continue to remain the principal means of protection which society can provide. Sterilization may be more effective and more economical than segregation, and yet, taking into consideration the comparatively small proportion of the whole number upon whom it could legally be performed, and also the rigor of the personal safeguards by which it would be surrounded, it must have but a limited degree of efficiency as compared with the older method of institutional care.

AS TO THE FEEBLE-MINDED WOMAN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE.

As this class constitutes a grave menace to society, the Commission is firmly convinced that sterilization, or compulsory, custodial provision of such character as to prevent further increase of mental defectives (or both) should be provided for. The time appears to have come when the State, for its own protection, is compelled to assume control over a class which is now spreading immorality and disease, and which is steadily increasing the number of defective delinquents and criminals. However, as the public, in our opinion, is not quite ready to endorse so drastic a measure, we do not present a bill covering this view at this time.

AS TO PLANS FOR INSTITUTIONS.

As regards the plans for institutions, it is the opinion of the Commission, speaking in a general way, that the buildings must admit of proper classification of the inmates, and therefore, must be comparatively large, so as to include a group of small, component colonies. Thus, an institution should primarily provide a large central group of buildings for a training school for children of teachable capacity under sixteen years of age. Provision must be also made for an asylum for idiots, and subsidiary institutions for male and female adults, widely separated. Buildings of distinctly custodial character should be constructed for delinquents. Or special provision might be made in other institutions as in Massachusetts.

AS TO GROUND SPACE REQUIRED.

Such an institution would require about one acre of ground for each inmate, and should be so situated as to be convenient of access by railroad, but necessarily somewhat remote from large cities, and in an agricultural neighborhood.

AS TO PRESENT PROVISION IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Commission, by its correspondence with other States has brought to light an interesting fact, which is highly creditable to the liberality of the citizens of Pennsylvania. It appears that the provision of institutions for the feeble-minded by this State is actually larger than that by any other State in the Union, and no other State has as large a number of this class receiving State care as Pennsylvania. Thus, Polk has a present bed capacity of 1,600; Spring City, 500; Elwyn, 1,100; making an aggregate of 3,200 beds. When Spring City is finished, according to present plans, it will add 500 more to this total. These plans, however, will extend very much beyond the present capacity, so that Spring City will ultimately have room for 1,500 more. The Philadelphia Institution for the Feeble-Minded, now under construction, will provide accommodations for 500 additional aments, thus increasing the prospective bed capacity to 5,200 in State and semi-State institutions in Pennsylvania. In point of fact, the total number of feeble-minded persons of all grades now receiving institutional care of all kinds in this Commonwealth is actually 5,314 at the time of making this report.

AS TO THE PROVISION FOR EPILEPTICS.

There are at the present time 1,724 persons who are classed as epileptics in our institutions for the feeble-minded and the insane. The epileptics are regarded by good authorities as being out of place in these two classes of institutions, where they are a disturbing element. Special provision is needed of an institution for this unfortunate class, and preferably in a colony which can receive the sane epileptic for treatment as well as the defective, delinquent or insane epileptic. This Commonwealth has one State institution, the Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic (capacity, 500), and two State-aided colonies at Oakbourne and Rochester (capacity, 150).

AS TO THE PRESENCE OF INDIGENT ALIENS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The attention of the Commission has been attracted to the presence in State institutions for the feeble-minded, as well as in hospitals for the insane, of a considerable number of persons of foreign birth, who are not American citizens and have been in this country only a few years. The authorities in charge of these institutions report an increasing number of indigent aliens among the population. From the statistics of hospitals for the insane, in a neighboring State, it has been ascertained that the increase in the proportion of insanity above that which would be accounted for by the normal increase of the population can be directly traced to the extraordinary increase during recent years in the number of immigrants from Europe. The attention of the United States Immigration authorities has been already directed to this condition, and the State of New York has appointed a Special Commission to investigate and report upon the alien insane, which has invited other States to take part in a conference. The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed the Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy to represent Pennsylvania in the conference.

AS TO SUPERVISION.

In Pennsylvania the supervision of the feeble-minded is only a general one, and is now a function of the Board of Public Charities. In many other States the supervision of all classes of mental defect and disorder is vested in a Committee on Lunacy in those States in which such special organization has been established by the Legislature.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The passage of an Act increasing the scope of the Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Spring City, so as to make it a general institution for all classes.

The passage of appropriation Acts to complete and enlarge the institution at Spring City, and to enlarge the institution at Polk, so as to provide accommodations, at the earliest possible moment, for at least 1,000 additional inmates in each institution.

The establishment of epileptic colonies at both of these institutions, to be located at a distance from the main group of buildings, but under the same administrative control, to take care of from 300 to 500 patients.

The establishment of custodial wards in both institutions for delinquent, dangerous, criminal imbeciles. When it shall be found that the number of these will warrant their being placed in a separate institution for the delinquent feeble-minded or epileptic, such institution should be constructed.

The passage of an Act providing a State institution for the custodial treatment of inebriates. Under the Act of 1903, amended May 28, 1907, the victims of drug addiction and alcoholism may be committed for a period not to exceed one year to a "proper hospital or asylum," but this institution, although repeatedly recommended by the Board of Public Charities, the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania and other organizations has not yet been provided by the State. The fact that alcoholism and feeble-mindedness are so intimately related brings this subject within the province of this Commission, which from its investigation feels warranted in making the declaration that alcoholism, next to heredity, is the most prominent contributory cause in producing mental defect, degeneration and disease.

The passage of an Act calling attention to the presence of an increasingly large number of mentally defective aliens in our public institutions and hospitals, and especially recommending a change in the law, or ruling, of the United State Immigration Bureau, so that aments who are found to be suffering with any form of feebleness of mind and epilepsy shall be deportable at any time, without regard to the three year limit established for the insane.

The passage of an Act defining insanity and feeble-mindedness as forms of mental unsoundness, and placing all indigent mental defectives under the care of the State, under the supervision of the Committee on Lunacy, especially requiring reports to be made of all persons committed by the courts and detained in these institutions.

The passage of an Act regulating marriage, by which any person who has been registered or committed as feeble-minded shall not be permitted to marry without consent

of the court of the county in which the said person has been registered or committed, and making it a misdemeanor for any clergyman, or other authority, to conduct the ceremony of marriage for feeble-minded persons, imbeciles, or idiots, or to issue a license for marriage of such persons.

Finally, since at the present time great public interest has been aroused in all matters relating to the defective and dependent classes, and as the Governor of Pennsylvania, in his Annual Message, has directed the attention of the Assembly to this subject, and recommended the appointment of a Special Commission to investigate and report upon all questions arising from, or connected with, the subject of the dependent classes—this Commission respectfully approves this recommendation and urges that a Commission shall be created by your honorable bodies, charged with the special duty of inquiring into methods of commitment, detention, support, parole and discharge of all forms of mental unsoundness in Pennsylvania, and generally to investigate and make report upon all subjects related to the State provision for the dependent classes and the laws governing the same.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH S. NEFF,
President,
SAMUEL G. DIXON,
ISAAC JOHNSON, P. J.,
GEORGE W. RYON,
PATRICK C. BOYLE,
EDWARD K. ROWLAND,
CYRUS B. KING.

Harrisburg, February 15, 1913.

APPENDIX.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, to be called The Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, amending the title and the Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Sections of said Act, so as to extend the powers of the trustees of said institution and provide for the method of admission to said institution and of discharge therefrom; providing for the payment for the care and maintenance of indigent inmates of said institution by the Commonwealth, and the payment of the costs of all committals thereto by the several counties; authorizing transfers of the idiotic, feeble-minded and epileptic persons to and from said institution, and repealing the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Sections of said Act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the title of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, to be called The Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, to be called The Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and making an appropriation therefor.

Section 2. That the Ninth Section of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 9. The said commissioners, upon the completion of the said institution, shall surrender their trust to a board of trustees to consist of nine members, who shall serve without compensation, and be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said trustees shall be a body politic or corporate, of the name and style of The State Institution for the Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania. They shall manage and direct the concerns of the institution, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. Of the trustees first appointed three shall serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, and at the expiration of the respective periods the vacancies shall be filled by the Governor by appointment for three years as hereinbefore provided, and should any vacancy occur by death or resignation or otherwise, of any trustee, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as aforesaid, for the unexpired term of such manager," be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. The said commissioners, upon the completion of the said institution, shall surrender their trust to a board of trustees, to consist of nine members, who shall serve without compensation, and be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said trustees shall be a body politic or corporate, of the name and style of The State Institution for the Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania. They shall manage, control and direct all the affairs of the institution, appoint and remove at pleasure all officers and employees thereof, and make all necessary regulations not herein otherwise specifically provided and not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for the detention, care, treatment, maintenance, employment and subsistence of the inmates of the institution, assign such duties as they may deem proper to the several officers and employees, and exercise such other powers as are elsewhere conferred upon them by this Act. Of the trustees first appointed three shall serve for one year, three for two years and three for three years, and at the expiration of the respective periods the vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, by appointment for three years as hereinbefore provided, and should any vacancy occur by death or resignation or otherwise of any trustee, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment as aforesaid for the unexpired term of said trustee.

Section 3. The Section Ten of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 10. That this institution shall be entirely and especially devoted to the reception, detention, care and training of idiotic and feeble-minded children, and shall be so planned in the beginning and construction as shall provide separate classification of the numerous groups embraced under the terms idiotic and imbecile or feeble-minded. Cases afflicted with either epilepsy or paralysis shall have a due proportion of space and care in the custodial department. It is specifically determined that the processes of an agricultural training shall be primarily considered in the educational department, and that the employment of the inmates in the care and raising of stock and the cultivation of small fruits, vegetables, roots, et cetera, shall be made largely tributary to the maintenance of the institution," be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. That this institution shall be entirely and specially devoted to the reception, segregation, detention, care and training of epileptics and idiotic and feeble-minded persons of either sex, and shall be so planned in the beginning and construction as shall provide separate classification of the numerous groups embraced under the terms idiotic, epileptic, and imbecile or feeble-minded. Cases afflicted with either epilepsy or paralysis shall have a due proportion of space and care in the custodial department. It is specifically determined that the processes of an agricultural training shall be primarily considered in the educational department, and that the employment of the inmates in the care and raising of stock, and the cultivation of small fruits, vegetables, roots, et cetera, shall be made tributary to the maintenance of the institution.

Section 4. That Section Fourteen of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 14. Said board shall receive as inmates of said institution feeble-minded children, residents of this State, under the age of twenty years, who shall be incapable of receiving instruction in the common schools of this State. Said board shall prescribe, and cause to be printed, instructions and forms of application for the admission of such, and shall include therein interrogatories to which they shall require answers, under oath, showing such facts as they may be needed for the information of the said trustees. Such printed instructions and forms shall be furnished to all applicants for the admission of any person or patient, in whole or in part as a State beneficiary, and shall be endorsed by the board of commissioners or directors of the poor of the county in which he or she resides at the time of the making of the application," be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. Said board of trustees shall receive as inmates of said institution only such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic persons as may be committed thereto in the manner hereinafter provided by any of the courts of quarter sessions of the following named counties in the Commonwealth, viz:

Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

It shall be lawful for the husband, wife, parent, guardian or other person standing in loco parentis to such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person, his or her next of kin, the county commissioners or the overseers of the poor, or the managers or trustees of any institution having such person in charge, or the district attorney of the county in which such person shall reside, to apply by petition to the court of quarter sesssins of the county in which said idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person shall be resident, setting forth in said petition the age, sex and residence of such person, the address of his or her parents and the address of the petitoner, praying for the commitment of such person to The Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, which said petition shall be accompanied by a certificate, made under oath, after a personal examination of such idiotic, feeble-

minded or epileptic person by a reputable physician with an experience of at least five years in the actual practice of his profession, setting forth that such person is an idiot, of feeble mind or an epileptic, and a proper subject for commitment to said institution. Thereupon the said court or a judge thereof shall appoint a day for the hearing of the said petition, and shall cause notice thereof to be given to all parties in interest, and if at the said hearing it shall be made to appear that such person is an idiot, of feeble mind or an epileptic and a proper subject for commitment to said institution, and that the best interests of the said person or the welfare of society require such commitment, the court shall make an order committing such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person to the said Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and direct his or her removal thereto by a proper officer or person at the cost of the said county.

At the said hearing the said court or judge shall inquire as to the estate of such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person, and if the same be sufficient for the purpose, shall make an order directing the payment therefrom of the cost of maintaining such person in said institution; otherwise, that such payment be made by the husband or parent of such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person, if it appear that the circumstances of said husband or parent are such as to make such an order proper and advisable, and any such order shall be enforceable in the same manner in which orders in desertion cases are now enforceable by law. Where the estate of such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person is insufficient, and the circumstances of her husband or his or her parent are not such as to warrant an order for maintenance or either of them, the said idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person shall be maintained and cared for in the said institution at the cost of the Commonwealth.

The costs of such hearing shall be paid by the county, and the court may, in its discretion, allow a fee of five (5) dollars to the physician making the examination, and a fee of ten (10) dollars to the attorney presenting the petition and appearing at the hearing, which fees shall be paid by the county.

The said board of trustees shall also receive all such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic persons as may be transferred to such institution from any other State institution by the Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Public Charities, and the said Committee on Lunacy shall have authority to transfer any inmate of said institution to any other proper State institution.

When, in the opinion of the board of trustees, it appears probable that the mental condition of any inmate of said institution has so improved that his or her release will be beneficial to such inmate and not incompatible with the welfare of society the said board may recommend the discharge of such inmate to the court committing him or her to said institution, which recommendation shall be accompanied by a record of the case of such inmate, setting forth the date of his or her commitment, the time of his or her detention, the history of his or her case in the institution, and the opinion of the superintendent and medical staff as to his or her present mental condition, whereupon the said court may, in its discretion, after hearing all persons desirous of being heard in the premises, issue an order, under the seal of the court, upon the said board to discharge the said inmate from the said institution.

Section 5. That Section Eighteen of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 18. The said board of trustees shall appoint a skillful physician, who shall be superintendent, and shall be competent to oversee and direct the medical, hygienic, educational and industrial interests of the institution, and shall have charge and supervision of the entire institution, both professional and otherwise. He shall name for appointment such and so many assistants, attendants and employees as may be considered necessary by the said board of trustees, and, with the approval of the trustees, shall appoint a steward who shall have charge, under the direction of such superintendent, of the employment of the inmates of said institution, and the purchase, production and distribution of all supplies, under such rules and regulations as may be established by such trustees.

"The salaries of the superintendent, matrons, teachers, assistants, and attendants, of the institution shall be fixed by the board of trustees," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. The said board of trustees shall appoint a skilled physician, who shall be a graduate of a legally chartered medical college, with an experience of at least five years in the actual practice of his profession, who shall be the superintendent of said institution, with such powers as said board may confer upon him, and such board shall also appoint such instructors, assistants, matrons, stewards, attendants and employees as may be necessary for the proper maintenance, discipline and government of said institution, and remove the same from time to time at pleasure, and shall fix the compensation of all said officers and employees. The said board shall also have authority to employ legal counsel from time to time as occasion may require and as they may deem necessary."

Section 6. That Sections Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen, Fifteen and Sixteen of the said Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State institution for the feeble-minded, to be called The Western Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-minded, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT

To an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, to be called the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three, prescribing the purposes of said institution; amending the Ninth and Thirteenth Sections of said Act, so as to extend the powers of the trustees of said institution and provide for the method of admission to said institution and of discharge therefrom; providing for the payment for the care and maintenance of indigent inmates of said institution by the Commonwealth, and the payment of the costs of all committals thereto by the several counties; authorizing transfers of idiotic feeble-minded and epileptic persons to and from said institution, and repealing the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sections of said Act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic shall be devoted to the segregation, care maintenance, treatment, training and education of epileptic, idiotic, imbecile or feeble-minded persons of both sexes, and shall provide separate classification for the various grades of patients. For male patients especial attention shall be given to providing an agricultural training and their employment in the cultivation of the land, raising stock, fruits, vegetables, et cetera, in accordance with such regulations as the Board may prescribe.

Section 2. That Section Nine of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, to be called the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:

"Section 9. The said commissioners, upon the completion of the said institution, shall surrender their trust to a board of trustees; to consist of nine members, who shall serve without compensation, and be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said trustees shall be a body politic or corporate, of the name and style of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Eastern Pennsylvania. They shall manage and direct the concerns of the institution, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. Of the trustees first appointed, three shall serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years; and, at the expiration of their respective periods, the vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, by appointment for three years as hereinbefore provided, and should any vacancy occur, by death or resignation or otherwise, of any trustee, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as aforesaid, for the unexpired term of such manager," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. The said commissioners, upon the completion of the said institution, shall surrender their trust to a board of trustees; to consist of nine members, who shall serve without compensation, and be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said trustees shall be a body politic or corporate, of the name and style of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Eastern Pennsylvania. They shall manage, control and direct all the affairs of the institution, appoint and remove at pleasure all officers and employees thereof, make all necessary regulations not herein otherwise specifically provided and not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, for the detention, care, treatment, maintenance, employment and subsistence of the inmates of the institution, assign such duties as they may deem proper to the several officers and employees, and exercise such other powers as are elsewhere conferred upon them by this Act. Of the trustees first appointed, three shall serve for one year, three for two years and three for three years; and, at the expiration of the respective periods, the vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, by appointment for three years as hereinbefore provided, and should any vacancy occur by death or resignation or otherwise of any trustee, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment as aforesaid for the unexpired term of said trustee.

Section 3. That Section Thirteen of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 13. Said board shall receive as inmates of said institution feeble-minded children, residents of this State, under the age of twenty years, who shall be incapable of receiving instruction in the common schools of this State. Said board shall prescribe, and cause to be printed, instructions and forms of application for the admission of such children; and shall include therein interrogatories to which they shall require answers, under oath, showing such facts as may be needed for the information of the said trustees. Such printed instructions and forms shall be furnished to all applicants for the admission of any person or patient, in whole or in part as a State beneficiary, and shall be endorsed by the Board of Commissioners or Directors of the Poor of the county in which he or she resides at the time of the making of the application," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. Said board of trustees shall receive as inmates of said institution only such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic persons as may be committed thereto in the

manner hereinafter provided by any of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the following named counties in the Commonwealth, viz:

Adams, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Wyoming and York.

It shall be lawful for the husband, wife, parent, guardian or other person standing in loco parentis to such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person, his or her next of kin, the county commissioners or the overseers of the poor, or the managers or trustees of any institution having such person in charge, or the District Attorney of the county in which such person shall reside, to apply by petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which said idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person shall be resident, setting forth in said petition the age, sex and residence of such person, the address of his or her parents and the address of the petitioner, praying for the commitment of such person to the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, which said petition shall be accompanied by a certificate, made under oath, after a personal examination of such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person, by a reputable physician with an experience of at least five years in the actual practice of his profession, setting forth that such person is an idiot, of feeble mind or an epileptic, and a proper subject for commitment to said institution. Thereupon the said court or a judge thereof shall appoint a day for the hearing of the said petition and shall cause notice thereof to be given to all parties in interest, and if at the said hearing it shall be made to appear that said person is an idiot, of feeble mind or an epileptic, and a proper subject for commitment to said institution, and that the best interests of the said person or the welfare of society require such commitment, the court shall make an order committing such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person to the said Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and direct his or her removal thereto by a proper officer or person at the cost of the said county.

At the said hearing the said court or judge shall inquire as to the estate of such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person, and if the same be sufficient for the purpose, shall make an order directing the payment therefrom of the cost of maintaining such person in said institution; otherwise that such payment be made by the husband or parent of such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person, if it appear that the circumstances of said husband or parent are such as to make such an order proper and advisable; and any such order shall be enforceable in the same manner in which orders in desertion cases are now enforceable by law. Where the estate of said idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person is insufficient, and the circumstances of her husband or his or her parent are not such as to warrant an order for maintenance, on either of them, the said idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic person shall be maintained and cared for in the said institution at the cost of the Commonwealth.

The costs of such hearing shall be paid by the county, and the court may, in its discretion, allow a fee of five (5) dollars to the physician making the examination and a fee of ten (10) dollars to the attorney presenting the petition and appearing at the hearing, which fees shall be paid by the county.

The said board of trustees shall also receive all such idiotic, feeble-minded or epileptic persons as may be transferred to such institution from any other State institution by the Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Public Charities, and the said Committee on Lunacy shall have authority to transfer any inmate of said institution to any other proper State Institution.

When, in the opinion of the board of trustees, it appears probable that the mental condition of any inmate of said institution has so improved that his or her release will be beneficial to such inmate and not incompatible with the welfare of society, the said board may recommend the discharge of such inmate to the court committing him or her to said institution, which recommendation shall be accompanied by a record of the case of such inmate, setting forth the date of his or her commitment, the time of his or her detention, the history of his or her case in the institution and the opinion of the superintendent and medical staff as to his or her present mental condition, whereupon the said court may, in its discretion, after hearing all persons desirous of being heard in the premises, issue an order under the seal of the court upon the said board to discharge the said inmate from the said institution.

Section 4. That Sections Eleven, Twelve, Fourteen and Fifteen of the said Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, to be called the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three, and Section Two of an Act entitled "An Act supplementing an Act, approved the fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three, entitled 'An Act to provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, to be called the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and making an appropriation therefor,' by abolishing the commission therein established; providing for the completion of said institution; regulating the powers of the board of trustees; and repealing the Tenth and Seventeenth sections thereof," approved the twentieth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

REPORT OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE ANTHRACITE MINE CAVE COMMISSION, MARCH 1, 1913.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ANTHRACITE MINE CAVE COMMISSION.

Scranton, Pa., March 1, 1913.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, and the Honorable the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—The Pennsylvania State Anthracite Mine Cave Commission, created by the following joint resolution of the Legislature approved by the Governor March 24, 1911, has the honor to submit herewith its report.

CREATION OF COMMISSION.

A Joint Resolution for the appointment of a commission by the Governor of this Commonwealth, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon both physical conditions and legal rights in the matter of surface support, where Anthracite coal has been removed, or the right to remove said coal is vested in others than the owner of the surface; and for the further purpose of suggesting new legislation relative to the same; and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of said commission

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be and is hereby authorized and required to appoint nine competent citizens,—of whom four shall be recognized mining experts, selected from among the large corporations interested in the mining of Anthracite coal, and five shall be disinterested citizens, selected from within the Anthracite regions,—to investigate and report upon both physical conditions and legal rights in the matter of surface support where coal has been removed, or the right to remove said coal is vested in others than the owners of the surface; and for the further purpose of suggesting new legislation relative to the same; and an appropriation to meet the expenses of said commission.

Section 2. That the duties of the said commission shall be to ascertain, from investigation, the legal rights of the owners of the surface and the coal beneath the same, and what precaution in the mining of said coal is necessary to properly support the surface, and prepare a bill to the Legislature, as they shall deem necessary, to protect the welfare and interests of both the owners of coal and surface.

Section 3. That said commission shall report the result of their labor to the Legislature that shall convene in one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, on or before the first day of February of said year, or at an earlier period, if in their judgment the situation should demand urgency. They shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses.

Section 4. That said commission shall meet and organize within thirty days of their appointment, and elect a president and secretary, and as promptly as possible proceed to perform their duties. The commissioners shall have authority to employ such experts and such other employes as are necessary to the proper transaction of the business of the commission. The said commission shall also have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books, papers and other evidence, at any meeting of the commission; and for that purpose may issue suppoenas, signed by the president of the commission, and cause the same to be served and executed in any part of the Commonwealth; and if any witness shall refuse to testify as to any fact within his knowledge, or to produce any books or papers within his possession or under his control, the secretary of the commission shall forthwith report the facts relating to such refusal to one of the Courts of Common Pleas of the county wherein such witness resides; and all questions arising upon such refusal shall be at once heard by said court. If the Court determines that the testimony or evidence required by such witness is legal and properly competent, and ought to be given or produced by him, then said Court shall make an order commanding such witness to testify or produce books or papers, or both, as the same may be; and if such witness shall thereafter refuse to testify or to produce books or papers as aforesaid, in disobedience of such order of the Court, then the said Court shall have power to order the commitment of such witness to the county jail of the proper county, for contempt.

Section 5. That, for the purpose of the said commission, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Approved—The 24th day of March, A. D. 1911.

(Signed) JOHN K. TENER.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of General Assembly No. 30.

(Signed) ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN THE SENATE.

January 21, 1913.

Whereas, The Commission to investigate and report upon Surface Support in Mining Anthracite Coal, created by Joint Resolution, approved the 24th day of March, A. D. 1911, will be unable to make its report to the General Assembly on February 1st, 1913, the date specified in the resolution, because of insufficient time;

And whereas, This delay has been occasioned by the fact that the Commission has as yet been unable to secure certain maps and other valuable data now in course of preparation, and because of the fact that the testimony of a number of expert mining engineers and others is still to be taken by the Commission:

Therefore, be is resolved (if the House concur), that the Commission hereinbefore mentioned be granted an extension of time to make its report to the General Assembly, said report to be made on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1913.

(Signed) HARMON M. KEPHART,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Concurred in by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1913.

(Signed) THOS. H. GARVIN,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 5th day of February, A. D. 1913.

(Signed) JOHN K. TENER,
Governor.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

The Act creating the Commission was approved by Governor Tener on March 24th, 1911.

The Commission originally consisted of Hon. J. Benj. Dimmick, Hon. W. L. Connell, Col R. A. Phillips and E. J. Lynett, of Scranton; W. A. Lathrop and Charles Enzian, of Wilkes-Barre; W. J. Richards and W. H. Lewis, of Pottsville, and G. M. Davies, of Lansford.

ORGANIZATION.

The Commission met for organization on June 12th, 1911; Commissioner W. J. Richards, of Pottsville, was elected President and Commissioner G. M. Davies, of Lansford, Secretary. The Commission elected as their clerk, Mr. Charles B. Stevens, of Scranton. The Commission was well under way with its investigations when it suffered the great loss through the death of Mr. W. A. Lathrop, who passed away following a surgical operation, on the morning of April 12th, 1912. Mr. Lathrop had taken a great interest in the work of the Commission, and although prevented from attending its sessions, due to pressure of official duties, his helpful suggestions and mature advice was manifested in shaping the work of the Commission. Governor Tener appointed Mr. S. D. Warriner, of Philadelphia, Pa., to the vacancy caused by Mr. Lathrop's death.

Respectfully,

W. J. RICHARDS, President.
G. M. DAVIES, Secretary.
J. BENJ. DIMMICK,
E. J. LYNETT,
W. L. CONNELL,
R. A. PHILLIPS,
W. H. LEWIS,
CHAS. ENZIAN,
S. D. WARRINER.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

THE SITUATION PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION.

In the coal regions of Pennsylvania, it is a matter of common occurance that land is divided by horizontal as well as vertical lines, so that the surafce is owned by one person and the coal under it by another. As the coal owner conducts his mining operation he is frequently confronted with the alternative, either of leaving unmined coal which he has a right to remove, or of mining it out at the risk of damaging the surafce. Whether the operator is legally bound to support the surface, either by leaving unmined coal which he has a right to remove, or of mining it out at the risk of damaging the surface, whether the operator is legally bound to support the surface, either by leaving unmined pillars of coal for that purpose, or substituting artificial support, or whether he has the right to remove all the coal without regard to its effect upon the surface, depends upon the rights acquired by, or reserved to, the mine owner and surface owner in and by the deeds and contracts under which they respectively hold title. These deeds and contracts in many instances were executed when the development of the mining industry was in its infancy and the surface overlying the coal was but sparsely inhabited. As mining progressed, population naturally centered in the neighborhood of colleries, and towns and villages grew up on lands underlaid with coal, the owners of which had acquired the right to wholly mine it out without obligation to support the surface. In exercising this right, it is evident that the removal of all the coal without furnishing other support must, and often does, cause a subsidence of the surface, menacing the safety of the structure and people upon it.

To consider this condition, and if possible, to suggest remedies which will tend to minimize, so far as may be done, the dangers resulting from this situation, this Commission has been constituted.

In submitting to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, this report of the investigations upon the physical conditions and legal rights in the matter of surface support in mining anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, the Commission realized that its scope was clearly and comprehensively set forh in the clause in the resolution, viz:

"* * * to investigate and report upon both physical conditions and legal rights in the matter of surface support where coal has been removed, or the right to remove said coal is vested in others than the owners of the surface; and for the further purpose of suggesting new legislation relative to the same; and an appropriation to meet the expense of the said commission. * * *

and it is hoped that the facts ascertained and the conclusions drawn therefrom will be accepted as representing the best thought and study of the Commission.

It may be assumed that the best evidence of the magnitude and importance of the problem exists in the fact that the Legislature of our Commonwealth created this Commission. The deposit of anthracite coal should be conserved as far as practicable, so that the economic and social prosperity of the State of Pennsylvania may be perpetuated.

State and Federal authorities have collaborated in investigation of mining operations in the anthracite region, as this industry is recognized as of national as well as State importance. The investigations conducted by this Commission have been developed by careful deliberations.

Its conclusions embody the best thought of many practical mining men familiar with the enconomic operations of coal mines in the United States and other countries.

The entire coal area of the anthracite fields is but four hundred and eighty-four square miles; in the year 1911 the market requirements, as represented by the shipments, reached seventy million tons.

To ship seventy million tons of coal requires a mining production of approximately 87,500,000 tons, to provide for the fuel consumption at the mines, the losses and waste in preparation, and the shipments,

The extent and present shipments of each region are:

Region.	Square Miles.	Shipment—Tons.
Wyoming	176	40,803,912
Lehigh	45	9,775,018
Schuylkill	263	19,375,369
Total	484	69,954,299

The Wyoming region embraces the Wyoming and Lackawanna valley, and is contained in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties.

The Lehigh region embraces the territory surrounding Hazleton, and the Panther Creek Valley, east of the Little Schuylkill river at Tamaqua. It is contained in Luzerne, Carbon and Schylkill counties.

The Schuylkill region embraces Schylkill, Mahanoy and Shamokin valleys, lying west of the Little Schuylkill river. It is contained in Schylkill, Columbia, Northumberland and Dauphin counties.

The shipments since the beginning of mining from each region have been:

Wyoming region	996,259,033	tons
Lehigh region	291,710,938	"
Schuylkill region	594,991,272	"
Total	1,882,961,243	"

These tremendous demands are drawing upon the coal contained in the ground, and it must be realized that certain portions of the field are being rapidly exhausted.

Of the shipments during the year 1911, from the Wyoming region, 20,177,155 tons were from Lackawanna county, of which 6,542,817 tons were mined from under the City of Scranton.

In Lackawanna county very little virgin land remains to be developed; the tonnage remaining to be mined being mostly contained in pillars and thin veins which were formerly considered unminable at the lower prices then prevailing. The assessment figures of 1907 prepared by the county commissioners of Lackawanna county show this condition clearly.

Of the one hundred and seventy-six square miles of coal land in the Wyoming region, approximately eighty-three square miles are in Luzerne county, and ninety-three in Lackawanna.

The support of the surface and the structures located thereon will in the future seriously reduce the life of the region, especially the Wyoming unless some wise policy can be made to prevail.

In Lackawanna county, of the ninety-three square miles, sixty-six square miles are occupied by incorporated boroughs and cities, while in Luzerne county, out of eighty-three square miles, thirty-five square miles are similarly occupied, while fully one-half of all the territory in both counties offers serious embarrassment to mining because of surface obstruction.

The area occupied by incorporated boroughs and cities in each region is given below:

Region.	Total Area Square Miles	Incorporated Boroughs and Cities, Square Miles
Wyoming	176	101.00
Lehigh	45	7.72
Schuylkill	263	18.00

A careful study of the tabulations contained in the body of this report will disclose the following facts:

That while in all the regions there was a material increase in the production of coal from 1899 to 1911, inclusive when analyzed by counties it is found that Lackawanna county, which is the northeastern portion of the Wyoming region, shows a comparatively smaller increase in its tonnage than the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill. In the City of Scranton, the mining and commercial center of Lackawanna county, with a population of 130,000 people, located entirely within the coal measures, and in which the movement to solve the mine cave problem originated, a marked decrease in the percentage of shipments is indicated as compared with other localities in Lackawanna county. The percentage of shipments from the city, as compared with the entire county, is substantially less in 1911 than it was in 1899, although the shipments from the entire county show a substantial increase. The shipments from the city increased from 32.5 per cent. in 1899, to its maximum of 41 in 1902, and from then on steadily decreased to 32.4 in 1911. In other words, if the present rate of mining is maintained, the coal under the City of Scranton will be exhausted in about twenty years. The same is true of the mining industry of Lackawanna county. The life of the mining industry of Luzerne county and the Schuylkill region will be many times this period. Therefore, it is of vital importance that the greatest practicable amount of coal should be ultimately removed, and any action which will shorten the life of the mining industry will materially react upon the commercial activity of the city. All of which emphasizes the importance of the cooperation of the public and the mining companies in wisely conserving the coal for the market, thereby prolonging the life of the industry as much as possible. The result will be of substantial benefit to the community, to the surface owners and to the mining companies.

The great importance of the mining industry upon the commercial prosperity of the community is emphasized by the fact that there are employed in and around the coal mines, in the City of Scranton, about twelve thousand men and boys. Including the boroughs of Taylor, Dunmore, Old Forge and Dickson City, which are contiguous to Scranton, there are employed in and around the mines thirty thousand men and boys, whose annual wages aggregate $22,860,000.

The influence of the production of anthracite coal upon the growth of the communities located within the coal measures, as compared with the communities directly outside of the coal measures, is demonstrated by the tables contained in the main body of the report, illustrations from which follow:

COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE COAL MEASURES.

	Population 1900.	Population 1910.	Per cent. of increase.
Pottsville	15,710	20,236	28.1
Shenandoah	20,231	25,774	27.4
Lansford	4,888	8,321	70.2
Wilkes-Barre	51,720	67,105	29.7
Hazleton	14,230	25,452	77.8
Scranton	102,025	129,867	27.2
Dickson City	4,984	9,331	88.7

COMMUNITIES OUTSIDE THE COAL MEASURES.

	Population 1900.	Population 1910.	Per cent. of increase.
Gordon	1,165	1,185	1.7
Mauch Chunk	4,029	3,952	-1.1
White Haven	1,517	1,438	-5.2
Dallas	543	576	0.6
Elmhurst	444	279	037.4
Waverly	489	515	5.3

(-) Decrease.

PROBLEM.

The Commission recognized that its problem was twofold; First, To find remedies for exsiting difficulties. Second, To suggest measures to prevent the continuation of the present menacing conditions. With those points in view the Commission makes recommendations which are contained in the body of the report.

In reaching a solution of this important problem, the Commission has not been unmindful of the efforts of the people of various municipalities to induce manufacturers seeking new sites to locate within their limits. Such activities are necessary if the municipalities are to continue to maintain their present importance and to grow and thrive after the coal has been exhausted. Nevertheless, we desire to call attention to the fact that coal mining is the basic industry, bringing many millions of dollars in wages into the coal region every month, and that in locating new industries care should be taken to provide against undue interference with the conservation of coal and that mining may not be hampered by operations of far less magnitude and value to the communities.

SOLUTION.

To state, as may be very truly stated, that no communities in the country, excepting those that have been visited with sudden and overwhelming catastrophies, have ever been confronted with a problem as difficult as the one now confronting the communities in the anthracite coal regions, is to

admit the many and great difficulties in the way of any substantial solution thereof.

While more than fifteen months were devoted, exclusively, to the obtaining of whatever information, in the form both of data and of opinions that might give promise of shedding light upon the problem, fully six months were largely devoted to the consideration and discussion of possible remedies, and it soon became apparent that the members of the Commission held widely differing views, from insistence on the one hand, upon the admitted legal right of the owners of the coal, to insistence, on the other hand, not only upon the equitable rights of the owners of the surface but also upon the inalienable rights of community life to exercise its police power, whenever security, health or morals are threatened.

As the discussion proceeded, it became evident that the views as set forth were irreconcilable, and that if either were to prevail, it could only be after years of stubbornly fought contests, both political and legal.

On the other hand, the Commission was unanimous in its belief that:

First. Any practical delay in the application of remedial measures would work not only great but irremedial injury.

Second. The development of hostility between the communities and the owners of the basic industry of those communities, would also work serious injury by reason of their common interests.

Third. If reasonable concessions were made by all the parties interested, there might be a middle ground upon which all could stand, and which if found, would result in practical benefits of great value to all concerned.

These views being entertained unanimously by the Commission, negotiations were entered into with the presidents of the principal mining companies and the final result thereof was a voluntary understanding upon the part of these companies, as agreed to by their respective officers, of a policy as herewith set forth.

PLAN.

On condition that, and so long and so far as, the exercise of their rights to mine and coal are not restrained, restricted or penalized by the passage or enforcement of State laws or municipal ordinances, the mining companies agree to protect all public highways and city street, this protection, however, to be based generally upon the principle of the conservation of the coal there under for market purposes, and to involve a reasonable attitude upon the part of the communities having jurisdiction over said public highways and city streets, and also a reasonable use of the right of said companies to mine thereunder, so far as affecting the surface is concerned. On the one hand, the communities to refrain from unreasonably enjoining mining where no serious public injury will result; and on the other hand, the companies to refrain from so conducting their mining operations as to seriously interfere with the centers of traffic in municipalities where the conditions are such that serious public injury will result, and to provide for the security and convenience of the public by giving proper notice of proposed mining which may affect the surface, by providing temporary ways of passage, and finally, by repairing at their own expense any and all damage caused to the municipalities by said mining.

Pay at least one-half of the cost of repairing all structures (except those of mining and railroad companies) damaged by mining having a value of five thousand dollars or less.

Whenever danger of surface subsidence is imminent, sell so far as they have the legal right so to do, for a fair consideration to owners, (except mining and railroad companies) of structures exceeding five thousand dollars in value, such pillar coal as they may reasonably desire to purchase for the support of said structures, such consideration to be twenty-five per cent. above the prevailing royalty value upon losses made at or near the time of purchase, the basis of computation being eighteen hundred tons to the foot acre. In the event of such purchase, however, the coal thus purchased to be forever appropriated to the support of the surface. If, however, support may be reasonably provided by filling or otherwise, then to flush, fill or build artificial supports, in such portions of the mines as may be desired by the surface owner, at a price not to exceed the cost thereof to the mining companies, but at the expense of such surface owner, provided that when such support is at the election of the mining company, the expense to the surface owner shall not exceed the cost of pillar coal as hereinbefore provided.

In recognition of the peculiar conditions and the general fear of immediate surface damage in the City of Scranton and Borough of Dunmore, and with a purpose of relieving the public solicitude, but without admission or interpretation of the present value of the coal, the principal operators in this territory agree that during the period of eighteen months after March first, 1913, they will sell so far as they have the legal right so to do, to owners (except mining and railroad companies) of structures exceeding five thousand dollars in value, such pillar coal as they may reasonably desire to purchase for the support of said structure at the rate of thirty-five cents per ton on the basis of eighteen hundred tons to the foot acre.

In the event of such purchase, however, the coal thus purchased to be forever appropriated to the support of the surface. If, however, support may be reasonably provided by filling or otherwise, then to flush, fill or build artificial supports in such portions of the mines as may be desired by the surface owner at a price not to exceed the cost thereof to the mining companies, but at the expense of such surface owner, provided that when such support is at the election of the mining company, the expense to the surface owner shall not exceed the cost of pillar coal as hereinbefore provided.

Provisions to be made for the adjustment of any disputes arising in connection with such sale or putting in of artificial supports.

The undertaking as set forth upon the part of the companies is revocable; on the other hand, the communities remain prefectly free as regards the exercise of police power, a power that they could not divest themselves of even should they consent thereto.

The Commission, however, is unanimously of poinion that when the practical benefits of the plan are appreciated, the benefits being substantial to the communities, to the surface owners, and to the mining companies, that all parties will be led, not only through selfish interest, but also through a regard for the public welfare, to exercise that self restraint that will be necessary to render the plan substantially and permanently effective.

That the plan may occasionally work a hardship is undoubtedly conceivable, but no solution of so complex a problem could presumably be without that defect.

That the benefits are mutual and substantial is the well-considered belief of the Commission, and that they may be the more easily and clearly comprehended, they are herewith set forth.

Speaking broadly, all the parties,—the communities, the individual and the mining companies are benefited, obviously, by any prolongation of their basic industry, and therefore, as far as compatible with community and individual rights and necessities, this principle was acknowledged and kept in view. It was recognized in the classification of property, under which pillars are not to be left, by the dividing line of value, of five thousand dollars and under; such dividing line not only increasing the total amount of coal to be mined, but also decreasing the burden of making good the surface property of a very large percentage of the total structures of the anthracite regions, inasmuch as the cost of repairing the damage caused by letting down the surface under structures of five thousand dollars or under, will average much less than either of the two other methods, namely, the "leaving of pillars," of "flushing."

The prolongation of the basic industry is also helped by mining under highways and street safeguarded, as to traffic centers, said highways and street, however, being restored in all cases, to their original status and condition, by and at the expense of said mining companies.

The mining companies, therefore, benefit by such broadened activities and in consideration of same, they participate in the burden of making good all surface property, such participation taking two forms: First. By paying one-half, at least, of the cost of repairing all structures having a value of five thousand dollars or under. Second. In selling the necessary pillar support for all structures exceeding five thousand dollars in value, at a price that is a distinct concession from the actual value of such pillar coal to them as coal miners. The former burden is estimated, in the City of Scranton alone, at say $3,500,000, while the concessions

upon the coal pillars, also in Scranton alone, would probably reach the same figure.

The benefit to the surface owners is, therefore, substantial, the companies, roughly speaking, paying one-half of the cost of the ultimate solution of the problem, as regards probably ninety per cent. of the property owners of the anthracite regions and making a distinct contribution wherever pillar support is demanded by reason of the character and value of the remaining ten per cent.

The communities are benefitted by the prolongation of the industry, and by the securing of terms for individual property holders that while burdensome are not considered as being prohibitive. Possibly one of the greatest benefits to the community is the sentimental reassurance that should come from the placing in immediate operation of a practical remedy for conditions that not only menace, but are actually retarding community development. As to the placing of a portion of the cost of supporting private property upon the communities as such, which is, in affect, but changing the form, but not the weight of the burden, it was felt that such action would be impracticable, owing to the voluntary character of the plan, to say nothing of the inequalities that would be worked through the varying conditions in any given community, or of the complications that would arise from increased municipal indebtedness.

The query very naturally arises as to what will be the attitude of the smaller companies who are not included in the arrangement. The Commission can only suggest that it will be difficult for any mining operator, however small may be his field, to decline to acknowledge this reasonable measure of his responsibility so overwhelmingly established by his competitors in trade, unless it be that such operator is indifferent not only to equitable, but also to ethical obligations.

With the setting forth of the benefits of the plan, and with a renewed expression of confidence in the effectiveness thereof, the Commission feels that it but remains to finally submit the same, and in so doing they simply express the hope that the practical results of their investigations and conclusions, may in some degree, be commensurate with the labor and thought expended thereon.

LEGAL RIGHTS.

After receiving carefully prepared opinions from learned counsel employed by the Commission, as to the legal rights or the various parties interested in the problem, it was realized that such rights could hardly be set forth with a degree of certainty that would not be open to dispute, and in view of the character of the solution to be recommended, it was felt that it would be unwise to attempt to do so, in fact the fundamental divergence of views as to the legal rights constituted an important factor in bringing about the plan as agreed upon and hereinafter recommended.

VOLUNTARY UNDERTAKING OF CORPORATIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ANTHRACITE MINE CAVE COMMISSION.

Scranton, Pa., February 19, 1913.

On condition that, and so long and so far as the exercise of their rights to mine coal are not restrained, restricted or penalized by the passage or enforcement of State laws or municipal ordinances, the mining companies do agree to:

First. Protect all public highways and city streets; this protection, however, to be based generally upon the principle of the conservation of the coal thereunder for market purposes, and to involve a reasonable attitude upon the part of the communities having jurisdiction over said public highways and city streets, and also a reasonable use of the right of said companies to mine thereunder, so far as affecting the surface is concerned. On the one hand, the communities to refrain from unreasonably enjoining mining where no serious public injury will result; and on the other hand, the companies to refrain from so conducting their mining operations as to seriously interfere with the centers of traffic in municipalities where the conditions are such that serious public injury will result, and to provide for the security and convenience of the public by giving proper notice of proposed mining which may affect the surface, by providing temporary ways of passage; and finally, by repairing at their own expense, any and all damage caused to the municipalities by said mining.

Second. Pay at least one-half of the cost of repairing all structure (except those of mining and railroad companies) damaged by mining having a value of five thousand dollars or less.

Third. Whenever danger or surface subsidence is imminent, sell, so far as they have the legal right to do, for a fair consideration to owners (except mining and railroad companies) of structures exceeding five thousand dollars in value, such pillar coal as they may reasonably desire to purchase for the support of said structures, such consideration to be twenty-five per cent. above the prevailing royalty value upon leases made at or near the time of purchase, the basis of computation being eighteen hundred tons to the foot acre. In the event of such purchase however, the coal thus purchased to be forever appropriated to the support of the surface. If, however, support may be reasonably provided by filling or otherwise, then to flush, fill or build artificial supports in such portions of the mines as may be desired by the surface owner at a price not to exceed the cost thereof to the mining companies, but at the expense of such surface owner, provided that when such support is at the election of the mining company, the expense to the surface owner shall not exceed the cost of pillar coal as hereinbefore provided.

Fourth. Provisions to be made for the adjustment of any disputes arising in connection with such sale or putting in of artificial supports.

Fifth. In recognition of the peculiar conditions and the general fear of immediate surface damage in the City of Scranton and Borough of Dunmore, and with a purpose of relieving the public solicitude, but without admission or interpretation of the present value of the coal, the operators agree that during the period of eighteen months, after March first, 1913, they will sell so far as they have the legal right so to do, to owners (except mining and railroad companies) of structures exceeding five thousand dollars in value, such pillar coal as they may reasonably desire to purchase for the support of said structures at the rate of thirty-five cents per ton on the basis of eighteen hundred tons to the foot acre. In the event of such purchase, however, the coal thus purchased to be forever appropriated to the support of said surface. If, however, support may be reasonably provided by filling or otherwise, then to flush, fill or build artificial supports in such portion of the mines as may be desired by the surface owner at a price not to exceed the cost thereof to the mining company, but at the expense of such surface owner; provided that when such support is at the election of the mining company, the expense to the surface owner shall not exceed the cost of pillar coal as hereinbefore provided.

To this agreement, formal acceptances have been given, as to their respective territories, by the following corporations:

Lehigh Valley Coal Company,
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company,
Pennsylvania Coal Company,
Hillside Coal & Iron Company,
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company,
Scranton Coal Company,
Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company,
Northern Coal & Iron Company,
Hudson Coal Company,
Delaware & Hudson Company,
Green Ridge Coal Company,
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company,
Northwest Coal Company,
Sterrick Creek Coal Company,
Lackawanna Coal Company, Ltd.,
Mount Lookout Coal Company,
Forty Fort Coal Company,
Susquehanna Coal Company,
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the opinion of the Commission, any general solution of the problem should contemplate, so far as practicable, the ultimate extraction of all the coal.

In the future all cemeteries in the anthracite coal regions be located outside of coal measures. In several communities of the anthracite coal regions subsidences have occurred which have involved the disturbance of graves and the displacement of coffins. Such desecration is shocking to human sensibilities and in the future should be avoided by the location of cemeteries in safer places.

In communities in which mining operations are being carried on, this Commission advises and recommends that in the future school buildings and other public buildings should be built with special reference to existing conditions, so that the least possible injury may occur by reason of the subsidence of the surface.

The Commission recommends that hereafter no new plans of lots and streets shall be laid out over coal measures, where mining conditions are such that serious danger to the public is to be apprehended by reason of the mining out of the underlying coal.

It shall be the duty of all municipal and quasi-municipal corporations to require and direct that all public improvements be so undertaken, if practicable, that the tendency would be to lead to the location of municipal addition or extension over areas not underlaid with coal.

The attention of prospective builders of structures in the coal regions is called to the danger of building on lots underlaid with coal and are advised to desist from building on such lots unless the condtions are reasonably safe.

In mining communities, all waste materials, such as ashes, refuse, earth, etc., should be used for flushing purposes, whenever practicable, and that in order to secure co-operation to that end, municipalities, corporations and individuals should deliver such waste at such points as may be practicable for the mining companies to avail themselves thereof.

The Commission endorses the practice of mining companies in reasonably compensating surface owners for damages caused by mining operations.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The Commission recommends the enactment of the following bills:

An Act providing for the appointment of arbitrators to settle disputes as to certain facts concerning the damage to public or private property by mine caves and fixing their compensation and providing for the payment of the cost thereof.

Whereas, A joint resolution for the appointment of a Commission by the Governor of this Commonwealth for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon both physical conditions and legal rights in the matter of surface support where Anthracite coal has been removed or the right to remove said coal is vested in others than the owner of the surface; and for the further purpose of suggesting new legislation relative to the same; and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of said Commission, approved by the Governor, March 24th, 1911.

And Whereas, In pursuance of said resolution said Commission has organized and fully considered the matters submitted to it under said resolution and has made its report to the Governor as therein required.

And Whereas, The said Commission has reported that there has been a voluntary offer made on the part of the mining companies to the effect that upon certain conditions they agree to bear a certain proportion of the cost of repairing property, and also will repair streets under certain conditions; and further, that under certain other conditions coal for the support of the surface will be sold at rates therein fully set forth or supports will be furnished for the support of the surface.

And Whereas, It is necessary to enact a law whereby any disputes arising as to the cost of repairing property, ascertaining the quantity of coal left to support the surface and improvements thereon, or the cost of furnishing artificial support, and further as to the repairing of public highways under conditions named in said report.

Now, Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That whenever any dispute shall arise concerning the matters as herein stated, that such matter of dispute shall be submitted to a board of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by each of the parties to such dispute, and the said two arbitrators to appoint a third, and in case of their failure to agree upon a third arbitrator within a period of thirty days after their appointment, then the said third arbitrator to be appointed by the President Judge of the county in which the land is located about which the dispute arises. The decision of a majority of said arbitrators shall be as effective to all intents and purposes as if signed by all of the arbitrators.

Section 2. Said arbitrators shall be entitled to receive the sum of five dollars ($5.00) each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties.

Section 3. Either party aggrieved by the award of said arbitrators shall have the right to appeal to the Court of Equity of the proper county.

Section 4. All the cost of said arbitration and appeal shall be borne equally by the parties.

An Act to afford additional protection to the public against dangers resulting from the caving in or subsidence of the surface overlying anthracite coal mines.

Section 1. Be is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

That where the owner or operator of any anthracite coal mine in this Commonweath possesses the right to mine out all the coal without obligation to support the surface, and proposes to exercise that right by removing or materially weakening the support theretofore afforded to the overlying surface by pillars of coal, it shall be unlawful for him to do so until sixty days after he shall have caused to be served in the manner provided by law for service of the writ of ejectment, a written or printed notice of his intention so to do upon the owner or owners and the occupant or occupants of the surface lands liable to be affected by such action. Such notice shall specify the time when such pillar mining will, in the operator's opinion, render further occupation of the surface dangerous, and shall be served at least sixty days before the date stated therein. Within the period during which the said occupant or occupants are thus given an opportunity to remove from such place of danger, it shall be his or their duty to do so and remain absent therefrom until the danger from subsidence of the surface has passed.

Section 2. The said owner or operator shall cause to be served in the manner aforesaid, a notice of fifteen days, upon gas companies and electric light of power companies maintaining pipes and wires in territory under which mining operations will be liable to disturb said gas pipes and electric wires; whereupon it shall be the duty of said companies to shut off the gas and electric currents or regulate the supply thereof in the threatened territory until subsidence of surface shall have occurred or the danger to be apprehended therefrom has passed away.

HISTORY OF MINE CAVE INVESTIGATIONS.

The story of scientific investigations of the mine cave problem as originated by the City of Scranton, is published in Bulletin No. 25. The United States Bureau of Mines and we quote from the same (pp. 12-14) as follows:

The occasional mine caves or settlements in various parts of Scranton during the past years had long caused more or less public concern, until finally popular sentiment was brought to a focus by the settlement in Hyde Park, on August 29, 1909. This subsidence seriously damaged public school No. 16, and much other surrounding property; and if it had occurred while school was in session, might have been the cause of loss of life.

Immediately following this event committees of councils, board of control, and board of trade took action in an endeavor to discover the immediate physical causes of the caving, as well as the legal responsibility therefor; and after much consideration, the former mayor, Hon. J. B. Dimmick, who was called in consultation with the joint committee, proposed the plan as set forth below and quoted from his final report, to wit:

To the joint committee of mine caves of select and common councils and of the board of control, Benton T. Jayne, chairman.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to herewith make report of what I have been able to accomplish in pursuance of your instructions looking to the selection of an engineer to be employed by the city and the board of control for the purpose of making a study of the physical aspect of the entire mine-cave problem as it affects our city, and to make a report thereon together with such recommendations as would seem fitting and practicable.

Shortly after I received your instructions I laid the entire situation before John Hays Hammond, the well-known engineer, and he at once not only became deeply interested in the problem but offered his aid and assistance without compensation, direct or indirect, being moved simply by a willingness to perform public service.

After much thought and conversation with the gentlemen whose names are hereinafter given, the following definite plan has been worked out and awaits but acceptance upon the part of the city government and the board of control.

PLAN.

An advisory board has been formed consisting of five well-known engineers, with power to add to their number, namely, John Hays Hammond, D. W. Brunton, R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., Lewis B. Stillwell and W. A. Lathrop, this board having all agreed to act without compensation. (a)

(a) The advisory board subsequently included the following additional members: Dr. H. S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University; Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of the Bureau of Mines; Prof. J. F. Kemp, Columbia University; Prof. J. F. McClelland, Yale University; and Prof. H. L. Smyth, Harvard University.

After a careful investigation of the necessary qualifications of the engineers that would make the actual study upon the ground, they suggested the names of Eli T. Conner, of Philadelphia, Pa., and William Griffith, of Scranton, Pa., Mr. Conner having had considerable experience in anthracite mining operations, and Mr. Griffith being especially informed as to the geological formation of this section. These two engineers to be employed by the city and the board of control, and upon the filing of their report, the same to be carefully considered and passed upon by the advisory board.

In order that the matter might be in complete form for your consideration, I secured from the two engineers, as recommended, a definite proposition, which is herewith incorporated in extenso:

Scranton, Pa., May 25, 1910.

Hon. J. Benj. Dimmick, Scranton, Pa.

As a result of our conference with you yesterday, in accordance with your request made at that time, we respectfully submit the following:

Of course, it is recognized by everybody that the situation is serious regarding the mining conditions under portions of the City of Scranton, and the proposition of protecting the whole city can best be met by a frank recognition of the varying conditions that undoubtedly exist, certain sections of the city being really in danger, while others are, practically speaking, not menaced. While our proposed report would be general in character, and intended to cover the entire city, yet it would properly be especially concerned with those sections of the city that are immediately threatened.

It seems to us that what is most necessary at the present time is more accurate knowledge of the physcial conditions which now prevail, and we would suggest a report based upon the results of a careful study of such physical conditions as they at present exist in the mines under the City of Scranton; this report to be general in its nature. We would group together the various similar conditions in several classes, to each of which similar remedies or lack of remedy might apply, with suggestions not only as to remedies but also as to the approximate cost thereof under certain ascertained conditions. We should expect to also include in said report such general observations and recommendations touching the entire situation as would seem to be justified by our inspection and study thereof. The completeness and value of any such report would depend in a large measure upon the assistance and co-operation tendered us by the several mining companies who are now operating under the city and of the city and school authorities.

It is to be distinctly understood that such proposed report and study of the situation existing under Scranton would be based upon such information as might be obtained from the second geological survey and from such other maps of the various coal mining companies and the city and school authorities, to which access could be obtained for the engineers, and from such personal inspection of accessible portions of the mines as, in our judgment, shall be necessary. We would, however, give expression to our belief that such surveys are sufficiently accurate and reliable as a basis for the general conclusions that the report will be expected to set forth.

It seems to us that the information to be secured through such a report would be the first requisite to a subsequent detailed investigation and application of any remedies which might be suggested for the amelioration of the mining conditions under this city.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. GRIFFITH,
ELI T. CONNER,
Mining Engineers.

It therefore remains but for the community, through its city government and the board of control to employ these two engineers at the price stipulated in order to receive a general report upon the cave problem that should command the respect and the confidence of all parties interested, not only because it will have been prepared by engineers selected by a board composed of experts of national reputation, but also because the very findings of such engineers would, in their turn, be submitted to and reported upon by that same advisory board. In short, the community would then be provided with information as to facts and opinions as to remedies that would form solid ground for both future deliberations and future activities.

I cannot refrain from suggesting, assuming the acceptance of this most unselfish offer upon the part of men of high professional equipment and without personal interest in the welfare of Scranton, that, simultaneously with the enactment of the necessary legislation to carry into effect this plan, there should be official appreciation of their proffered assistance.

Respectfully submitted,
J. BENJ. DIMMICK.

Certified copy.

EVAN R. MORRIS, City Clerk.
September 15, 1910.

It is only fair to state that the Mine Cave Commission created by the City of Scranton, which in March 1911, presented a comprehensive report and recommendations upon the investigations conducted by it, at an expense to the city of about $10,000, was the first step in the direction leading toward a solution of this problem. Its results apparently did not produce practicable relief; therefore, in the hope of accomplishing this, the State of Pennsylvania created the present Commission, which we think has arrived at a solution entirely satisfactory to all.

PERIOD COVERED BY THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The period of the Commission's investigations extended over twenty months, from June 12, 1911, to date, and its work was practically continuous.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The State Department of Mines under the direction of James E. Roderick has made valuable suggestions and has originated much useful legislation in the conduct of this great mining industry.

The Federal Bureau of Mines through Director J. A. Holmes, recognizing the national interest in this investigation, rendered valuable assistance in the services of its engineers and by placing at the disposal of the Commission the facilities of the Pittsburgh Experimental Station for the testing of roof supporting materials by the Bureau of Standards and the assistance of its competent corps of engineers.

The Commission was greatly aided in its investigations by the various coal companies including managers, superintendents, engineers and mine officials. Much credit is due for many helpful suggestions.

In this difficult problem, the Commission has had the benefit of the valuable experience and opinions of such mining authorities and engineers as Captain W. A. May, President, Pennsylvania Coal Company; C. C. Rose, General Superintendent, D. & H. Company; W. L. Allen, Superintendent, Scranton Coal Company; Mr. C. S. Weston, Scranton Real Estate; James B. Davies, retired mine superintendent; William Griffith, Consulting Engineer; George E. Stevenson, Consulting Engineer; R. V. Norris, Consulting Engineer; Douglass Bunting, Chief Engineer; Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company; George B. Hadesty, Superintendent, P. & R. C. & I. Company; Eli T. Conner, Consulting Engineer; N. H. Darton, Geologist, United States Bureau of Mines; John M. Humphrey, Chief Mining Engineer, Lehigh Valley Coal Company; also men prominent in public and civic associations, including Mark K. Edgar, Secretary of the Scranton Board of Trade; John T. Brown, President, South Scranton Surface Protective Association; and John J. Gibbons, President, West Scranton Surface Protective Association.

The Commission was aided in investigations by the report of Messrs. Griffith and Conner, as embodied in the United States Bureau of Mines Bulletin, No. 25 which is respectfully suggested as an addenda to this report.

EXCERPTS OF COAL AND SURFACE PROPERTIES.

Reservation No. 1. Date of Deeds, December 19, 1908.

"Excepting and reserving to the mining company, its successors and assigns all coal and minerals with the right to mine and remove the same, as the same, are excepted and reserved in the deed of the said company to the grantors hereof. It being expressly agreed between the parties thereto that the grantee hereby releases the granter from all damages occasioned by the mining of coal under the terms of said deed."

RESERVATION No. 2. Deed Dated August 9, 1899.

"Excepting and reserving, however, unto the party of the first part, its successors and assigns, all the coal and other minerals in, under and upon the said described lot of land, the surface of which is hereby conveyed; and also the right and privilege of mining the same and making and driving tunnels, passages and ways under the said surface for the purpose of mining and coal owned or held by the said party of the first part its successors and assigns, on said land or any adjoining leands as fully and entirely as if the said

party of the first part, its successors and assigns, remained the owners in fee simple of said surface or right of soil; and it is distinctly understood and agreed that the exceptions and reservations aforesaid have materially reduced the amount of the consideration of this indenture and that any damages of any nature whatsoever that may occur by reason of the mining and removing of all the said coal and other minerals have by such reduction been fully liquidated and paid and satisfied in full; and the said party of the second part for themselves, their executors, heirs or assigns, agree by the acceptance of this indenture to take said surface or right of soil with the full knowledge that the coal and other minerals thereunder have been or may be entirely mined or removed; and that from such mining out and removal or from carelessness in mining or from other causes the said surface and any improvements or creatures thereon may be injured or entirely destroyed that in this indenture there is no convenant or undertaking expressed or otherwise that the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, will sustain the said surface, either by vertical or lateral support; and this indenture is accepted by the party of the second part with full understanding and agreement that the party of the first part does not agree, undertake or in anywise covenant to support said surface, either vertically or laterally; and the party of the first part, its successors or assigns shall not in any event incur any liability whatever to the party of the second part, its successors, heirs or assigns for any injury that may occur to the said surface or to any building or improvements now or hereafter to be erected thereon or to any persons or creatures that may be thereon by reason of the mining or removal of all the said coal or other minerals or any adjoining coal by reason or driving tunnels, passages or ways."

RESERVATION No. 3. Deed Dated March 5, 1891. (Mining Company to Individual).

"Excepting and reserving therefrom to the party of the first part, their heirs and assigns, the coal and minerals beneath the surface of the above described and granted premises with the right to mine and remove the same; and the coal from adjacent lands by any subterranean passage or process whatever for the use, benefit and behoof of the said party of the first part, their heirs or assigns, without incurring in any event whatsoever any liability for any injury or damage which may be caused or done to the surface of the said premises or to any building or improvements now erected or which at any time hereafter may be erected thereon; provided that no mine or air shaft shall be intentionally opened or any mining fixture established on the surface of said premises."

RESERVATION No. 4. Deed Dated December 15, 1874, (Individual to Mining Company).

Conveys "all the anthracite coal in or under the tract."

Clause 4. "Together with the right to mine said coal in any approval subterranean process, leaving sufficient pillars to support the roof, without opening on or through the surface and without cousing injury or damage to same."

RESERVATION No. 5. Surface Conveyance.

"Excepting and reserving however unto the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, all the coal and other minerals in, under, and upon the said lot of land, and also the right and privilege of mining same, and it is distinctly understood and agreed that the exceptions and reservations as aforesaid have materially reduced the amount of the consideration of this indenture, and that any damages of any nature whatsoever that may occur, by reason of such mining has by such reduction been fully liquidated and satisfied in full, and the said party of the second part agrees to the acceptance of this indenture with the full knowledge, that the coal and other minerals thereunder have been or may be completely removed, and that from such mining or from carelessness in mining or from other cause, the said surface or any improvements and creatures thereon may be injured and that in this indenture, the party of the first part does not agree to support said surface either vertically or laterally.

And the said party of the first part shall not incur any liability whatever for any injury that may occur to said surface, or to any buildings, or improvements, or to any creatures thereon, by reason of the mining and removing of all the said coal, or of anything that may occur in connection therewith or in consequence thereof."

RESERVATION No. 6. Dated March 1, 1880. (Individual to Mining Company).

"The mining shall be conducted in a skillful manner and all the merchantable coal mined and removed as mining progresses, leaving sufficient supports."

RESERVATION No. 7. (Individual to Mining Company).

"Excepting and reserving out of the same unto the party of the first part, their heirs, etc., all the coal and other minerals in and under the same together with the unqualified right to mine and take out the whole of the same without opening for and transporting the same on and over the surface of said lot, and without any liability to the said party of the first part, for any damage done to the surface of said lot or to any building that now is, or hereafter may be erected thereon, by reason of the mining and taking out of said coal."

RESERVATION No. 8. Dated June 25, 1874. (Individual to Mining Company).

Grantee has all right to coal, etc. Nothing stipulated in reference to surface supports.

RESERVATION No. 9. Dated March 29, 1882. (Individual to Mining Company).

Conveys "all the merchantable coal. May mine and prepare in such a manner as they deem proper. Lessee shall not have right without consent of lessors to remove more than three-fourths of coal in any vein, and shall leave the remaining one-fourth so distributed as to best support the surface according to judgment of mining engineers. If necessary the lessee shall have right to leave more than one-fourth of coal.

Lessee shall not in any case be liable for any damage which may be sustained by the settling or falling in of the surface of said land.

(Part of Surface of the above.)

"Excepting and reserving however out of the same all coal and other minerals."

RESERVATION No. 10. Dated June 4, 1881. (Individual to Mining Company).

Grants full and exclusive right to mine all the coal on the tract. Lessee agrees to mine all merchantable coal.

Mines shall be worked in a skillful and workmanlike manner and reasonable pillars shall be left, but lessee shall not be held responsible for any damage or injury to the surface of said lands, that may be caused by reason of removing all or any part of the coal leased.

RESERVATION No. 11. (Surface conveyance of above property—to individual).

"Excepting and reserving fully and absolutely from same all coal and other minerals lying in, under, or upon the said premises with the full and complete right of the owners, or their lessees to mine and remove the same without any liability whatever to the parties of the second part, by reason of damage to surface or improvements thereon and without right or claim on the part of the parties of the second part to surface support of the coal thereunder, and said coal shall not be under any servitude for the support of said described land, either vertically or laterally.

It being understood and agreed that adequate compensation for the damage, which will or may occur, by reason of such mining has been liquidated and allowed in arriving at the consideration or purchase money.

RESERVATION No. 12. (Sub-conveyance of portion of the above surface to individual lot owner).

"Excepting and reserving however out of the same unto the parties having the legal right, thereto their heirs, etc., all the coal and other minerals in and under said lot of land together with the unqualified right on the part of the owners and lessees thereof to mine and take out the whole of the same without liability for any damage done to the surface, or any improvements thereon.

RESERVATION No. 13. (Individual to Mining Company) Dated Feb. 5, 1883.

This lease pertains to the beds overlying the Baltimore Coal Co. promises to mine out and remove all merchantable and mineable coal which can be mined by careful, prudent, and skillful mining (that its mining operations shall be conducted with prudence, skill and care).

A merchantable and mineable bed of coal shall be such a bed as mined by said lessee on its own adjacent lands.

The company shall not be liable for injury done to the surface or any improvements erected thereon, provided, that this exemption from liability shall not extend to injury to shops and buildings of a railroad company, or to mining improvements of another coal company, of the highways of any nature, which now cross the surface.

Lessors not responsible for damage to work in said beds caused by workings of another coal company in underlying beds.

Lessees not responsible for any coal, which may be lost or become unmineable on account of such operations.

Note—This lease is for Baltimore and overlying beds).

RESERVATION No. 14. Form of Surface Sale.

"Excepting and reserving always to the devises of the estate, their heirs, etc., all the coal or other minerals in, or under, and upon said and adjoining lands without any liability to any person or party for any injury that may be done to the surface, or to any improvements which now are or hereafter may be placed thereon by reason of the mining and removal of the said coal and other minerals in whole or in part, absolutely free and discharged from all servitude or liability for support of the surface vertical and lateral. A full and absolute release from such servitude or liability being a condition precedent to vesting of any estate under this conveyance.

RESERVATION No. 15. Dated April 1, 1881 or 2. (Individual to Mining Company).

Lease covers all merchantable coal.

If coal shall not prove to be of a merchantable quality, if it becomes unpracticable to mine the same in consequence of faults, lack of sufficient roof, or extraordinary expense, etc., the lessee shall not be liable for minimum royalty (merchantable coal defined by lessee.)

Mining operation shall be conducted in a careful, skillful and workmanlike manner.

Lessee shall leave sufficient horizontal and lateral support for the surface of said premises. (Pertains to all coal on this property.)

RESERVATION No. 16. Dated Sept. 28, 1890. (Individual to Mining Company).

Grant, sell, etc. All that certain piece or parcel of land situated, etc., together with all the ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, heriditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, etc.

Form of Deeds.

Conveys surface as follows: Excepting and reserving however unto said party of first part, etc., all the coal and other minerals, in under and upon the said described lot —and also the right and privilege of mining and removing the same, and of making and driving tunnels, passages, etc., under said surface for purposes of mining, etc., and it is understood that the exceptions have reduced materially the amount of consideration, etc., and that any damage that may occur by reason of the mining, etc.,—have by such reduction been fully liquidated and paid and satisfied in full. This indenture is accepted by said party of the second part. That said party of the first part does not agree or in any wise covenant to support either laterally or vertically and that party of first part shall not in any event incur any liability whatever to party of second part for any injury that may occur to any improvements or buildings now or hereafter erected thereon, or to any person, or any creature that may be thereon by reason of the mining and removal of all the said coal, or other minerals.

RESERVATION No. 17. Dated Oct. 20, 1874. (Individual to Mining Company).

Grants all the following described pieces of land, etc. Together with all the liabilities, rights privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any way appartaining.

(Nothing about surface support).

RESERVATION No. 18. Dated July 1, 1873. (Individual to Mining Company).

Party of the first part do grant, sell etc.,—all the coal in upon and under all that piece and parcel of land, etc.

Together with the right and privilege of mining and removing all the said coal, or as much thereof as they desire, either with or without leaving any pillars for the support of the surface, and of stripping the mines upon such lands of any pillars, that may be left in mining said coal without any liability whatever for any damage, or injury that may be done to, or upon the surface of said lot, or that may be done to or upon the surface of said land, or to any improvements, or buildings that now are or hereafter may be made or located thereon, by reason of mining and removing all, or any part of said coal from said lands, or by reason of stripping the said mines of any, or all of the pillars, and of failing to support the said surface; but without the right of opening upon, or transporting across the surface of said lot of land.

RESERVATION No. 19. Deed for Surface-Subconveyance of portion of surface to individual lot owner.

It is especially covenanted, understood and agreed that no rights of any nature to the coal, or other minerals underlying said surface are included in this conveyance all of said coal and other minerals having been heretofore sold to the Presidents, Managers, etc., of the Mining Company,—and said coal and other minerals may and will at some future time be entirely mined out, and removed; thereby endangering the said surface, all of which facts have been brought to the knowledge of the said party of the second part—liquidating the damage, and extinguishing any claim against said parties of the first part, their heirs, etc.

RESERVATION No. 20. Subconveyance of portion of surface to individual lot owner.

Excepting and reserving, however, out of the said lot, piece or parcel of ground, unto the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, all the coal and minerals under, in or upon the same and also the right and privilege of mining and removing all and every part or parcel of land and every and any part thereof, and of making and driving tunnels, passages and ways under the surface of said lot, piece or parcel of land for the purpose of mining and removing any and all the coal, the coal or other minerals now owned or that may hereafter be acquired or ownel by the parties of the first part, their heirs or assigns, on said land or any adjoining or neighboring lands, as fully and entirely as if the said parties of the first part, their heirs or assigns remained the exclusive owners in fee and still held the exclusive possession of the said surface, right of soil of said lot hereby leased, the said parties of the first part not to transport the said coal and other minerals hereby

reserved upon the surface of said lot but in all respects to be at liberty to mine and remove the same and to make and drive tunnels, passages and ways under said surface of said lot and even to remove all pillars or supports and entirely to strip the mine or mines under said lot, without objection or hindrance and not to be liable for any injury that may occur to said surface or any buildings now erected or that may be erected thereafter thereon by reason of mining and removing all said coal and other minerals. It is further understood and agreed by the parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, that they will leave standing two pillars of coal when mining on or under demised premises, to be each twenty-four feet square wherever the party of the second part shall elect within two years from the date hereof, for the purpose of supports to the surface on which buildings may be erected, or the party of the second part may designate and desire to build thereon.

RESERVATION No. 21. (Individual to Mining Company) Dated Sept. 29, 1871.

"Leased and to mine let to the mining company, all the coal in, upon and under a tract of land containing two hundred and fifty-seven acres, including within its limits the whole of the lot last mentioned. This coal lease grants the right to mine and remove all the coal from all the strata except the upper or "Orchard" vein (which does not underlie the cemetery lot), and also excepts the coal under two small pieces of land marked on an appended draft—"surface or right of way for railroad" (not involved in this controversy) and also excepts from its provisions certain surface land off for building lots on two portions of the tract marked respectively on said draft—"the surface reserved for building lots" which latter includes the lot in question in this proceeding. This coal ease contains no provision relieving the mining company, its successors or assigns, from the obligation to support the surface not releasing it from damages for any injury thereto that might result from its mining operations.

RESERVATION No. 22. Dated Jan. 1, 1910. (Mining Company to Individual).

The lessor hath sublet demised, etc.—unto the lessee, all the merchantable coal and mineable anthracite coal mentioned and described in above recited indenture as fully and to the same extent as said premises are demised, etc. —unto the said lessors, etc.

The foregoing demise to the lessee is made together with the rights now vested in lessor under and by virtue of said lease from Hillman or otherwise to use surface of said premises for erection, maintenance, etc., of a breaker, pumps, and other necessary improvements and for construction of tracts and other improvements in connection with removal of coal from said premises connected therewith and with all the rights of said lessor as to removal of coal without liability for damages to the surface, or to overlying veins of coal (lease pertains to veins above Baltimore) or strata of rock, or to water, in, under and upon said premises and with further right to use said premises for dumping rock and mine waste thereon. Excepting and reserving all coal and all rights within fifty feet of the west and north boundary of premises. Lessee promises to ship over railroads agreed upon and agrees to following clauses of agreements:

Clause (1) Pertains to payment per ton for coal mined.

(2) Pertains to minimum royalty.

(3) Lessee shall make monthly returns of coal mined to lessors and keep accurate account of tonnage from each vein.

(4) Mining, shipping and sales books to be freely open to lessor.

(5) Will mine coal in proper manner, will not make more than an average amount of pea and smaller sizes, will leave no coal neglected, or abandoned that can by proper mining be taken out, will comply with State and national laws, and will have workings surveyed as work progresses.

(6) Will reimburse lessor for all taxes paid during term.

(7) Shall ship coal by railroad agreed upon only.

(8) Lessee shall keep a book showing point of consignment and mode of shipment of coal mined, which book shall be open to lessor at all reasonable times.

(9) Lessee shall fully indemnify lessor for all damages from any breach of the obligation for shipment of coal.

(10) Lessee shall not be liable for any injury done to the surface of premises in the usual course of skillful and careful mining to any greater extent than lessor is liable under said lease to it except always for his own negligence.

(11) Lessee shall not transfer, assign, mortgage, or encumber with liens, said premises, nor sublet same without written consent of lessor, except a company he may organize, or to one already organized.

(12) Pertains to mode of arbitration if lessor is of opinion that mines are not worked in a proper manner.

(13) Defines merchantable and mineable coal.

(14) When in opinion of general superintendent or lessee all mineable and merchantable coal has been taken out, the question shall be referred to arbitrators chosen as in Clause 12.

(15-16) Refers to procedure in case of default of rent.

(17) Heirs, etc., of lessee and successor, etc., lessors shall be bound by this indenture.

(18) Should other mine workings be carried under the veins mentioned in lease, lessee and lessor will join in such legal action as the counsel for lessor shall deem necessary or advisable to protect their joint interests.

RESERVATION No. 23. Dated July 1, 1882. (Individual to Mining Company).

The said lessor has demised, leased, etc.—all the coal in, under and upon the following described piece of land, etc., containing 168 acres.

Together with the right to mine and remove said coal until all the coal in, under and upon said tract of land shall have been exhausted.

The said lessee hereby covenants and agrees to mine and remove all the said demised coal in a workmanlike manner. (Nothing about surface support mentioned in this lease.)

RESERVATION No. 24. (Individual to Individual).

Excepting and reserving, however, out of the same and from and out of this conveyance unto the said grantor, and their heirs, etc., all the coal and other minerals upon, and under the said piece of land together with the unqualified right to mine and take out the whole of the same—without being under obligation to leave supports for the roof of the surface aforesaid—and it is expressly covenanted and agreed that said party of the first part shall in no wise be liable to the said party of the second part for injury or damage, which will or may be caused to the said surface or to any buildings, or improvements, which now are or may at any time hereafter be erected thereon, by reason of any past or future mining and removing of said coal and other minerals and it is agreed that any liability, which said party of the first part might otherwise be under for any damage, etc.—and that any servitude which the said coal, or other minerals underlying said surface might be under for support of said surface are hereby released—it being understood that a full and adequate compensation for such relases from liability and servitude has been allowed in arriving at the amount of the consideration aforesaid.

RESERVATION No. 25. (Individual to Mining Company).

This lease pertains to several tracts in some of which can be mined (1) all the coal, in some (2) all the coal in veins underlying the Hillman, and the rest (3) all the coal in Hillman and underlying veins.

The lessee promises, that it will conduct all its mining operations with prudence, skill and care and with a view to obtaining all the merchantable coal, which can be mined and removed leaving under the surface of the hospital and the lot conveyed to the cemetery association pillars sufficient in number and size, having due regard to the safety of the surface of those lots. It being understood that except as to the coal under the said lots the said lessee shall not be liable for any injury to the surface by reason of the mining and removal of said coal.

RESERVATION No. 26. (Individual to Individual).

Excepting and reserving all the coal and other minerals under, in and upon said lot of land, and also the right and privilege in mining and removing the same without incurring any liability for injury caused or damage done to said surface, or to any buildings or improvements, which now are or hereafter may be placed thereon and that an adequate and full compensation for such damage has been liquidated in arriving at the consideration aforesaid. Any servitude, which the said coal and other underlying minerals might

otherwise be under for the support of said surface, being hereby expressly and distinctly released by said party of the second part.

RESERVATION No. 27. The following is the full reservation as appears in all the deeds given to the mining company:

(a) Excepting and reserving always to the parties of the first part their heirs and assigns all the coal and other minerals, in, under and upon said premises together with the full, free and uninterrupted right to mine and remove all the coal and other minerals but not through nor upon the said surface, without any liability to any person or party, for any injury that may be done to the surface by reason of the mining of said coal and other minerals, in whole or in part, and the said party of the second part do hereby release and discharge said coal and other minerals from any and every duty, whether absolute or by way of easement, to either lateral or vertical support of the said surface, and this indenture is made, delivered and accepted upon the express condition that as well the said party of the first part, as also their heirs and assigns shall be and continue to be wholly free and discharged from any liability in any form whatsoever for any damages of any nature whatsoever, which may happen to accrue to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, or to the surface or any improvements now or hereafter to be erected thereon, by reason of the mining and removal in whole or in part, of said coal or other minerals from under the surface, and this condition and covenant is addition to, and not in qualification of all other legal effects and result shall so operate and take effect as though express releases and discharges to the said party of the first part their heirs or assigns, from all and every liability for injuries and damages had been specially in due form of law, and upon sufficient consideration, executed and delivered by the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns, from all and every liability for every such injuries and damages had been specially in due form of law, and upon sufficient consideration, executed and delivered by the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns to the party of the first part, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

(b) Excepting and reserving, however, all the coal and other minerals in, under and upon said lot together with the unqualified right to mine and take out the whole of same without opening for or transporting same on or across the surface of said lot and without liability to said party of the first part, their heirs or assigns for any damages done to the surface of said lot or any building that may now or hereafter be erected thereon by reason of mining and taking out of said coal.

(c) The same reservation as contained in deeds until after death of one of the heirs when the following reservation was contained in the deeds by said heirs.

Excepting and reserving out of this indenture and covenant herein contained all the coal and other minerals, etc., with the unqualified right to mine and remove the whole or any part of same by any subterranean process, without any liability in any event whatsoever, on the part of the vendors, their heirs and assigns, nor on the part of the owners or lessees of said coal and minerals, for any damage done to the surface of said lot or improvements thereon by reason of such mining and removal of said adjoining coal and minerals and all claims for damages have been liquidated.

RESERVATION No. 28. Dated April 1, 1887. (Individual to Mining Company).

All the mineable coal in the veins or seams of coal geologically underlying the vein or seam of coal known as the Baltimore vein, etc.

Also certain surface overlying said coal excepting any parts of said surface not owned by the lessor.

Fifth Covenant. The said lessee shall not be liable to the said lessor for any injury that mny be caused to that part of the surface owned by said lessor of the improvements thereon overlying the coal hereby demised by reason of the mining and removing of all of the said coal and as the lessor is not the owner of all the said overlying surface, in the event of any injury to that part of said surface not owned by said lessor by reason of the mining operations on the veins of coal hereby demised if the lessee shall by the judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction be obliged to pay to the then owners of such surface damages for such injury the said lessor will reimburse the said lessee for the amount of such judgment and the costs thereof, said lessee however to properly defiend in such actions and not to permit judgments by default. Also gives the right to remove all coal when it can be done without endangering mining operations in overlying veins.

Lessee may leave barrier pillars adjoining coal leased to the mining company where such are required. Said barrier pillars not to be wider than sixty feet.

The total coal area in this lease is 44.5 acres and that of the overlying surface which is leased is 289.25 acres less the reservation as noted.

The lease is for a term of 99 years with the right of refiewal for 99 years if the coal has not been all mined.

RESERVATION No. 29. Dated July 1, 1903. (Individual to Mining Company).

All the merchantable coal in the vein or seam known as the Baltimore vein and the veins or seams geologically overlying said Baltimore vein (containing 444.5 acres.)

The lease is for a term of 99 years from April 1, 1887, with the right of renewal for 99 years if the coal has not been all mined.

Lessee shall not be liable to lessor for any injury that may be caused to that part of the surface owned by said lessor overlying the coal hereby demised or the improvements thereon by reason of the mining and removing of the said coal; under that part of the surface, however, not owned by the lessor, the said lessee shall alone have the right to decide upon the proper size and number of pillars to be left for the support of that part of the surface, vertically or laterally, and such decision of the said lessee shall not be subject to revision by the board of arbitration, etc.

Provides for flushing culm into the mines by whoever washes the "Diamond Culm Bank" the ownership of this bank at present in litigation the culm thus washed into the mines to be used to support the surface not owned by the company whenever possible.

Abolishes the fifth covenant of lease of April 1, 1887, and in lieu thereof of the following is inserted—the said lessee shall not be liable to the said lessor for any injury that may be caused to that part of the surface owned by the said lessor overlying the coal hereby demised, or the improvements thereon, by reason of the mining and removing of said coal. Under that part of the surface, however, not owned by the said lessor the said lessee shall alone have the right to decide upon the proper size and number of pillars to be left for the support of that part of the surface vertically or laterally and such decision of the said lessee shall not be subject to arbitration, etc.

RESERVATION No. 30. Dated January 27, 1873. (Mining Company to Individual).

Excepting and reserving therefrom to the party of the first part, their successors and assigns, all the coal and minerals beneath the surface of the said lot, together with the sole right to mine and remove the same by subterranean process only. The said party of the second part, in consideration of one dollar, to him paid by the said mining company doth for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, covenant and agree by these presents to release and by these presents doth release and forever discharge the party of the first part, their successors and asigns, their miners, laborers, artizans and all others in their employ from all damages, suits, actions or rights of action in law or equity that may arise or accrue or that may be supposed to have arisen or accrued in consequence of the mining operations of the said company, their successors or assigns, except such as may happen by gross carelessness.

RESERVATION No. 31. Dated October 28, 1904. (Mining Company to Individual).

Excepting and reserving, however, to the said mining company, its successors and assigns, all the coal and other minerals under, in or upon said lot of land; and also the

unrestricted right and privilege of mining and removing the same or any part thereof, and of making, driving, using and occupying tunnels, passages and ways under the surface of said lot of land for the purpose of mining or removing any coal or other minerals upon or from said land, or upon or from any land adjoining or convenient thereto at its discretion as fully and entirely as if the said company, its successors or assigns remained the owners in fee simple of said surface or right of soil. The said mining company, its successors or assigns not to transport the aforesaid coal or other minerals upon the surface of said lot, but in all other respects to be at liberty to mine and remove the same and to make and drive tunnels, passages and ways under the said surface of said lot and to use and occupy the same at its discretion and without hinderance or objection and not in any event to be liable to the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, to or for any injury or damage that may occur by reason of mining all or any part of said coal or minerals, or by reason of making, driving, using or occupying the said tunnels, passages and ways.

RESERVATION No. 32. Dated July 11, 1898. (Mining Company to Individual).

Always excepting and reserving, however, to the mining company, its successors and assigns, all coal and minerals beneath the surface of and belonging to said lot and premises, with the sole right to mine and remove the same by any subterranean process incident to the business of mining or by any way the owners of such coal and minerals may think proper and also the sole right of passage through or under the said lands; to mine and remove coal and minerals from any other lands by any subterranean process without thereby incurring in any event whatever any liability for injury caused or damage done to the surface of said lands or to the buildings or improvements which are or hereafter may be put thereon; provided, however, that no mine or air shaft be intentionally opened or any fixtures established on the surface of said premises. The coal and minerals underlying the foregoing rescribed lot or piece of land, together with certain mining rights and privileges in the same, were conveyed by the mining company to the railroad company agreed upon by deed bearing date of October 27, 1874, and recorded in the proper office,—to which deed reference is hereby made and this deed is made subject to all the provisions, conditions, reservations and rights of the railroad company its successors and assigns in and to the coal and minerals.

RESERVATION No. 33. Dated March 5, 1891. (Individual to Individual).

Excepting and reserving therefrom to the party of the first part, their heirs and assigns, all the coal and minerals beneath the surface of the above described and granted premises with the right to mine and remove the same; and the coal from adjacent lands by any subterranean passage or process whatsoever for the use, benefit and behoof of the said party of the first part, their heirs or assigns, without incurring in any event whatsoever any liability for any injury or damage which may be caused or done to the surface of the said premises or to any building or improvements now erected or which at any time hereafter may be erected thereon; providing that no mine or air shaft shall be intetionally opened or any mining fixture established on the surface of said premises.

RESERVATION No. 34. (Mining Company to Individual).

Excepting and reserving out of the said lot or piece of ground unto the party or the first part, its tenants, lessees, successors and assigns, all coal areas and minerals, with the right to mine and take away the same, to drive air-holes to the surface of said lot or piece of ground and to pass over or through said lot or piece of ground, above and below the surface in all directions, for all purposes, necessary or convenient in mining coal, ore or minerals from said lot or piece of ground, or from any other land owned or leased by the party of the first part, its tenants, lessees, successors or assigns, for the purpose of ventilating any mine owned or operated by the party of the first part, its tenants, lessees, successors, or assigns, without thereby entitling the party of the second part her heirs or assigns, to any compensation for damage thereby done to said lot or piece of ground.

Provided always, that neither the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, nor any other party interested in the legal or equitable title to the estate above reserved and excepted, shall be in any way responsible for the acts or omissions of its officers, agents, employees, tenants or lessees, in mining or preparing coal, ore or other minerals, from said lot, or any adjacent property, or elsewhere, nor for any loss or damage which said acts or omissions may cause to the party of the second part, or any other person or persons, owners or occupiers of the said lot or piece of ground; it being a condition of this grant, that the same is made and accepted subject to the permanent right to mine and remove the coal under the said property, or in the vicinity thereof, as fully and freely as if this conveyance had not been made, without any obligation or duty on the part of the miner to maintain, protect and support the surface, either vertical or lateral.

Also reserving the full ownership of, in and to the roads, streets and alleys upon which said lot or piece of ground abuts, subject only to such use of the same by the party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, as is compatible with their use by the party of the first part, its successors and assigns, and for any purpose necessary or convenient in carrying on the mining and preparation of coal, ore or minerals from its property adjacent to or in the vicinity of said roads, streets and alleys, or for the purpose of supplying water, gas or other commodity to its colleries, or to the community or for building sewers or other means of drainage for its land, colleries or the community.

RESERVATION No. 35. Dated Feb. 9, 1907.

Excepting and reserving to the parties of the first part, their lessees, tenants, heirs, successors and assigns, and each of them, all the fossil and mineral coal and all other minerals that may be found under the surface of the above described lot or piece of ground, with the perfect and complete right, undiminished by this grant, to dig, work, remove and mine the whole and every part of the same, and to make, use and keep in repair airways, drifts, tunnels, slopes and other ways in all directions through or under the said lot or piece of ground, or through or under adjacent or other pieces of land for the mining purposes aforesaid, whether by so doing the surface of the above mentioned lot or piece of ground is impaired, thrown down or destroyed or not, and without compensation to the party of the second part herein, or her heirs and assigns, for coal or other minerals so mined, or for injury to, or destruction of, the surface of any buildings or improvements thereon erected, occasioned by said mining operation, even though such mining be negligently, unskillfully and improperly done, and without any provision for the support of the surface of the avove described lot or piece of ground adjacent thereto, or for the support and maintenance of the mines under the same, the said party of the second part by the acceptance of this indenture, hereby releasing the said parties of the first part, their tenants, lessees, heirs, successors and assigns, and each of them, from all claim for damages of every kind and nature for injury which may be occasioned to the premises hereby granted, and to buildings and improvements to property and persons thereon by the mining and working as aforesaid, or which may result from past, present or future mining operations in or under the aforesaid lot or piece of ground or in or under pieces of ground near or adjacent thereto.

RESERVATION No. 36. Dated Oct. 1, 1871. (Individuals to Individuals).

Excepting and reserving to the grantor, party of the first part, hereto, his tenants, lessees, heirs, and assigns all the fossil or mineral coal, iron and other ores and minerals that may be found under the surface of the earth within the boundaries of the above mentioned and described lot or piece of ground, with the right of digging for, mining and taking away the same without making any compensation therefore to the said grantee party of the second part hereto, his heirs and assigns.

Provided always that neither the said grantor, party hereto of the first part nor his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns at law or in equity, shall be in any way

responsible for the acts or doings of his lessees or any of them in working, mining or digging the said coal, iron or other ores or minerals nor for any loss or damage which such acts or doings may occasion to the grantee party hereto of the second part or any other person or persons, owners or occupiers of the premises, but that the person or persons actually working the said mines or minerals and actually doing, causing or occasioning any loss or damage as aforesaid shall be solely and exclusively responsible therefor.

RESERVATION No. 37. Dated December 7, 1868. (Individuals to Individuals).

Reserving out of this grant all mineral coal and iron which may be found under the surface of the earth within the boundaries of said lot with the right of mining and removing the same, with the privilege of driving tunnels or drifts through said lot, and the right to use the said tunnels or drifts for the purpose of mining the coal and iron, both on the above lot and adjoining lands with all the powers and privileges legally appurtenant to the said rights and reservations.

RESERVATION No. 38. Dated December 1, 1837. (Mining Company to Individual).

Excepting and reserving all mines and quarries of coal, iron and other metals and minerals with full right, liberty, power and privilege to work, dig, quarry, mine, tunnel and carry away the same and aslo the right to take, use and divert all water or water courses now running through or upon said premises.

RESERVATION No. 39. Dated Oct. 24, 1863. (Individual to Individual).

Excepting and reserving nevertheless out of this present grant unto the said grantor, his heirs and assigns, all the fossil or mineral coal, iron and other ores that may be found under the surface of the earth within the boundaries of the above mentioned and described lots or pieces of ground with the right of digging for, mining, and taking away the same without making any compensation to the said grantee or to his heirs or assigns.

RESERVATION No. 40. Dated March 24, 1865. (Individual to Individual).

Excepting and reserving the grantors, their lessees, tenants, or their heirs and assigns or to the other parties interested in said tract all the fossil or mineral coal, iron and other ores that may be found under the surface of the earth within the boundaries of the above mentioned and described lot or piece of ground with the right of digging for, mining and taking away the same without making any compensation therefor to the said grantee or grantees, his or their heirs or assigns.

Provided always that neither the said grantor nor grantors, nor their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, nor any other parties interested in the legal or equitable title to the premises shall be in any way responsible for the acts or doings of their lessees or any of them in working, mining and digging the said coal, iron or other minerals nor for any loss or damage which such acts or doings may occasion to the grantee or grantees or any other person or persons, owners or occupiers of the premises, but that the person or persons actually working the said mines or minerals and actually doing or causing the said injury, loss or damage shall be solely and exclusively liable and responsible therefor.

RESERVATION No. 41. Dated Oct. 15, 1909. (Mining Company to Individual).

Excepting and reserving, however, unto the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, all the coal and other minerals in, under and upon the said described lot of land, the surface of which is hereby conveyed, and also the right and privilege of mining and removing the same and of making and driving tunnels, passages, and ways, under the said surface for the purpose of mining any coal owned or held by the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, in said land, or any adjoining lands, as fully and actually as if the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, remained the owners in fee simple of said surface or right of soil. And it is distinctly understood and agreed that the exceptions and reservations as aforesaid have materially reduced the amount of consideration of this indenture, and that any damages of any nature whatsoever that may occur by reason of the mining and removal of all of said coal and other minerals has, by such reduction been fully liquidated and paid and satisfied in full.

And the said party of the second part, for himself, his heirs and assigns, agrees by the acceptance of this indenture, to take the said surface or right of soil with a full knowledge that the coal and other minerals thereunder have been or may be entirely mined out and removed, and that from such mining out and removal, or from carelessness in mining or from other causes, the said surface and any improvements or creatures thereon may be injured or entirely destroyed, and that in this indenture there is no covenant or undertaking, expressed or otherwise that the said party of the first part, its successors or asigns, will sustain the said surface either by vertical or lateral support; but on the contrary, this indenture is accepted by said party of the second part for heirs and assigns, with a full understanding and agreement that the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, does not agree, undertake or in any wise covenant to support said surface either vertically or laterally. And the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, shall not in any event incur any liability whatever to the said party of the second part——heirs and assigns, for any injury that may occur to the said surface or to any buildings or improvements, now or hereafter erected thereon, or to any person or creatures that may be thereon, by reason of the mining or removal of all the said coal and other minerals, or any adjoining coal or other minerals, or by reason of driving said tunnels, passages and ways, or anything that may occur in connection therewith, or in consequence thereof. And the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, shall not incur any liability to the said party of the second part——heirs and assigns for any injury or damage that may occur on the said surface or to any buildings or improvements now or hereafter erected thereon, or to any persons or creatures, crops, household furniture, or other personal property upon or in said surface buildings or improvements, by reason of the gases from the mines, dust, smoke and noise from the breaker when the coal from said premises, or from premises in the vicinity thereto is prepared for market, or from any other breaker or other operation for or connected with the mining or preparation of coal in the vicinity of the premises aforesaid.

RESERVATION No. 42. Dated December 1, 1901. (Mining Company to Mining Company).

To conduct all mining operations hereunder in such a manner as not to cause any damage to the surface of the demised piece or parcel of land or to the surface of the adjoining lands of the party of the first part, or to the improvements thereon erected and belonging to owners of town lots in the borough and at all times to save harmless the party of the first part and its successors and assigns from liability for claims for damages sustained by the owners or occupants of the said town lots and improvements thereon erected by reason of the subsidence or settling of the surface through future mining operations of the party of the second part on the demised tract of land.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OF MINE CAVES BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(1) PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP, "Welsh Hill." June, 1912.

Mine caves have been occurring in this vicinity for several years. During that time a suit was brought against the mining company, to restrain the mining of the pillars from under a cemetery. Judge Ferris, of Luzerne county, rendered an opinion in favor of the defendant. His opinion was subsequently sustained by the higher courts.

Surface subsidence has continued until the present time, and about 25 houses have become untenable.

The mining company has taken good care of all parties affected. Wherever possible the properties have been purchased. When conditions were threatening, the occupants

were notified to vacate and after the subsidence had ceased the houses were repaired and families were allowed to reoccupy them.

The caves were caused directly by a squeeze in the Cooper and Bennett beds totaling a thickness of about 15 feet, and lying at an average depth of about 150 feet. The squeeze is supposed to have been initiated by mining operations in the lower (Ross and Red Ash) beds, and due to the vibrations caused by heavy charges of explosives employed in a nearby operation.

When pillar mining in the Ross and Red Ash beds is undertaken in the future, additional subsidence may be anticipated. These two beds approximate a thickness of about 28 feet, and lie at a depth of about 300 feet.

The mining company operates under the following rights as contained in surface conveyances:

"Excepting and reserving, however, out of the said lot or parcel of ground unto the said parties of the first part (coal lessors) their heirs and assigns, all the coal and minerals under, in or upon the same and also the right and privileges of mining and removing all and every part and parcel of the coal and other minerals under and upon the said lot—and remove the same and make and drive tunnels, passages and ways under said surface of said lots and even to remove all pillars or supports and entirely strip the mine or mines under the said lot, without objection or hindrance and not be liable for any injury that may occur on said surface or any buildings now erected or that may be erected hereafter thereon by reason of mining and removing all said coal and other materials * * *"

Several new buildings have recently been erected upon lots owned by others than the mining company. This was strongly discouraged by the mining company.

(2) COURTDALE, June, 1912.

A property located on the corner of Courtdale and Luzerne streets was damaged by the subsidence of the surface under a barn. The barn was entirely submerged but the surrounding surface remained unharmed.

The cave was caused by the workings in the Bennett bed, running into the outcrop clay, resulting in a subsidence of the overlying strata of sand, clay and gravel. The vein is on a steep pitch at the point and when the battery erected near the face failed the caved material ran down the pitch to the gangway battery.

Although the mining company claimed to be under no obligations as to surface support, the officials immediately proceeded to fill up the hole with refuse material and culm. The amount of damage was approximately four hundred dollars.

(3) NORTH WILKES-BARRE, April, 1912.

Considerable excitement was caused by a slight subsidence of the surface over mine workings in the 16th ward of Wilkes-Barre city.

Upon investigation it was found that the damage consisted of slight cracks in the cellar walls of one house on North Pennsylvania Avenue and slight cracks in the division wall of a second house nearby.

The subsidence was reported to be due to partial second mining in the surface vein, which is about 8 feet thick and lies at a depth of about 150 feet. The vein is on about 20 degrees pitch and the overlying strata consists mostly of shaley sandstone rock.

The mining company operates this property under a lease containing the following reservations in surface conveyances, viz:

"Excepting and reserving always to the devices of the lessor deceased their heirs, lessors and assigns, all the coal or other minerals in, under and upon the said premises together with the full, free and unrestricted right to mine and remove all said coal and other minerals and also the coal and other minerals in, under and upon adjoining lands without any liabilities to any person or party for any injury that may be done to the surface or to any improvements, which now are or hereafter may be placed thereon by reason of the mining and removal of the said coal and other minerals in whole or in part and the said party of the second part hereby expressly releases and discharges the said coal and other minerals from any and every duty whether absolute or by way of easement to either lateral or vertical support to the said surface and this indenture is made, delivered and accepted upon the express condition that, as well, the said estate of the said successor deceased as also his heirs and assigns shall be and continue to be wholly free and discharged from any liabilities in any form whatever for any damages of any nature whatsoever which may happen or accrue to the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns or to the surface or any improvements now or hereafter erected thereon by reason of the mining or removal in whole or in part of the said coal and other minerals from under the surface. And this condition and covenant in addition to and not in qualification of all other legal effects and results so shall operate and take effect as though express releases and discharges to the said estate of the successor deceased, his heirs and assigns, from all and every liability for every such injury and damage had been specially in due form of law and upon sufficient consideration executed and delivered by the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns to the said estate of the successor, deceased, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns."

(4) EAST END, (Wilkes-Barre), May, 1912.

On about the first of May a subsidence occurred at the intersection of Kidder and Hortense streets, in the 2nd Ward of Wilkes-Barre city. It is reported that the pillars in the Bennett bed workings had become weakened and caused a gradual settling of the surface.

The damage consisted chiefly of cracking cellar walls and plastering in about six houses. The doors and windows were slightly jammed and several water service pipes were broken. None of the houses have artificial gas connection.

In the deeds of the surface owners dated December, 1886 the following reservation is incorporated:

"Excepting, however, and reserving out of the same unto the said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns, all the coal and other minerals in and under said lot, together with the unqualified right to mine and take out the whole of the same without however opening for or transporting the same on and over the surface of said lot. And it is expressly understood, covenanted and agreed that the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, administrators, lessees and assigns, shall in no wise be liable to the party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns for any damage which will or may occur to the said surface described or to any buildings or improvements which are now or may be hereafter erected thereon, by reason of the mining and removing all said coal and other minerals."

(5) PLAINSVILLE, May and June, 1912.

Several caves due to crop falls occurred during May and June. These are in fields north of the middle road and did not cause any damage to surface improvements.

(6) SEBASTAPOL, May 30, 1912.

On the 30th of May the surface overlying the Checker bed workings subsided to a considerable depth at the intersection of Chestnut and Mitchell streets, severely affecting five houses and disturbing the water mains.

On the morning of May 31st, one of the houses affected, located on the southwest corner of the above mentioned street intersection, was destroyed by fire. The fire communicated to the house west of it, which was also destroyed.

Both houses were two-story frame type. The second house was covered by fire insurance. The first did not have insurance.

The surface upon which the houses were built is under lease from the mining company. Leases from this company contain the following reservation:

"The said party of the first part reserves to itself its successors and assigns all the coal and minerals in, upon and under the above described lot or parcel of land, with the right to dig, mine and remove * * * without incurring any liability for damages that may accrue to the said party of the second part or to the said surface or to any building or improvement now or hereafter erected thereon, or to any person, creature or household effects that may be thereon from or by reason of the exercise of any or all of the rights hereby excepted and reserved."

(7) YATESVILLE, March, 1912.

During the month of March four properties on Hale street were damaged by subsidence of the surface overlying the mine workings of the Big or Pittston beds. The damage to the properties will range from two to six hundred dollars each. The mining company gave the surface owners ample notice of the subsidence. One of the houses has been repaired and the company is making preparations to proceed with the repairs of the other properties damaged.

No mine gas has been off from crevices, and artificial gas mains have not been extended to this village.

(8) PITTSTON TOWNSHIP, "Cork Lane," July, 1912.

During the last four years a number of subsidences have occurred in this vicinity, causing considerable damage to surface improvements.

The area thus far affected embraces about eight town blocks. The damage to houses is quite extensive and for the most part requires the entire rebuilding of foundation walls, replastering, and repapering the houses. The lots in many instances contain large holes or crevices which are sources of annoyance and concern to tenants or occupants having children. This annoyance was particularly emphasized in the instance of the cave on Bryden street between Broad and William streets.

The situation was sufficiently serious for the parties concerned to immediately erect safe-guards about all cave holes, and to post notices calling attention to the existing danger.

The surface lessees hold title with the following reservation:

"The said party of the first part reserves to itself, its successors and assigns, all the coal and minerals in, upon and under the above described lot or parcel of land, with the right to dig, mine and remove * * * without incurring any liability for damages that may accrue to the said party of the second part or to the said surface or to any buildings or improvements now or herafter erected thereon, or to any person, creature or household effects that may be thereon from or by reason of the exercise of any or all of the rights hereby excepted and reserved."

Several properties are held in fee, the deeds for which contain the following reservation:

"The said party of the first part reserves to itself, its successors and assigns, all the coal and mineral in, under and upon the above described lot or parcel of land with the right to dig, mine and remove * * * without incurring any liability for damages that may accrue to the said party of the second part or to the said surface or to any buildings or improvements now or hereafter erected thereon or to any person, creature or household effects that may be thereon from or by reason of the exercise of any or all of the rights hereby excepted and reserved, and it is distinctly understood and agreed that the exceptions and reservations aforesaid have materially reduced the amount of the consideration of this indenture and that any damages of any nature whatsoever that may occur by reason of the mining and removing of all of the said coal and other minerals have by such reduction been fully liquidated and paid and satisfied in full."

The mine caves in this vicinity are very destructive. The coal bed lies on about eight to fifteen degrees inclination, is about eight feet thick and the rock and soil overlying it varies from ten to thirty.

The surface tenants were notified to vacate the premises about four years ago and since that time no effort has been made to collect ground rental.

From all indications surface subsidence will continue for some time as pillar mining in the surface bed has not yet been completed.

(9) HUGHESTOWN, July, 1912.

A number of properties have been damaged in this vicinity by the mining of the surface beds. The bed is about ten feet thick and lies very close to the surface. The mining company has a force of men rebuilding the cellar walls and replacing the damaged property by filling up the caves.

The following reservation is contained in the deeds of the surface owners:

"Reserving and excepting therefrom and thereunder all the coal contained therein with the privilege of mining and carrying away the same."

(10) PLAINS, July, 1912.

During the early part of March, and continuing to the present time, surface subsidences have occurred in the portion of Plains township immediately adjoining Miners Mills borough.

The subsidences are reported to be due to pillar mining under what is known as the Stocker tract. A number of houses have been distorted and their foundation walls damaged. The damage, per house, ranging from a few dollars to several hundred.

An unusually threatening condition existed for a time, due to mine gas escaping from the crevices. This has now ceased.

The mining company did not issue formal notice that probable damage to surface improvements should be anticipated. They have, however, made overtures of settlement for damages to the owners.

The following reservation is contained in deeds of the surface owners:

"Reserving, however, out of the same unto the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, all the coal and other minerals in, under and upon the said premises, and also the right and privilege of mining and removing the same and of making and driving tunnels, passages and ways under said lot of land for the purpose of mining any coal owned or held by the said parties of the first part, their heirs, assigns or lessees on said land or any adjoining land as fully and entirely as if the said parties of the first part, their heirs or assigns, remained the owners in fee simple of said surface."

(11) SCRANTON, South Side, August, 1912.

A property on Pittston avenue was damaged to the extent of cracking and settling of a portion of the foundation walls. A large cave hole occurred in the yard and extended from the house across the lot.

The owner purchased the lot from a land company in 1892. He states he was under the impression that the pillars of the surface bed at this point, which was near the outcrop, would not be mined. The deeds of the land company "convey the right of soil of all that certain lot or parcel of land * * *," reserving substantially as follows:

"Excepting and reserving, however, unto the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, all the coal and other minerals in, under and upon the said described lot of land, the surface of which is hereby conveyed, and also the right and privilege of mining and removing same, and of making and driving tunnels, passages and ways under the said surface for the purpose of mining any coal owned or held by the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, on said land or any adjoining lands, as fully and entirely as if the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, remained the owner in fee simple of said surface or signs, remained the owner in fee simple of said surface or right of soil. And it is distinctly understood and agreed that the exceptions and reservations aforesaid have materially reduced the amount of the consideration of this indenture, and that any damages of any nature whatsoever that may occur by reason of them mining and removing all of the said coal and other minerals have, by such reduction been fully liquidated and paid and satisfied in full.

And the said party of the second part, for himself, his heirs and assigns, agrees by the acceptance of this indenture, to take the said surface or right of soil with the full knowledge that the coal and other minerals thereunder have been or may be entirely mined out and removed, and that from such mining out and removal, or from carelessness in mining or from other minerals thereunder have been or may be entirely mined out and removed, and that from such mining out and removal, or from carelessness in mining, or from other cause the said surface and any improvement or creatures thereon may be injured or entirely destroyed, and that in this indenture there is no covenant or undertaking, expressed or otherwise, that the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, will sustain the said surface, either by vertical or lateral support, but on the contrary, this indenture is accepted by the said party of the second part, for himself, his heirs and assigns, with the full understanding and agreement that the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, does not agree, undertake, or in covenant to support the said surface, either vertically or laterally."

A property on Winfield avenue was damaged by a cave on the 29th of June. The officials of the mining company immediately began filling up the street opposite the property and gave assurance that they would make the necessary repairs to the house.

The breaking of the water mains added damage and annoyance by flooding the cellar and destroying its contents.

A singular feature of the caving of this property is brought out by the fact that the owner had previously employed some miners to prop and fill up under the property, at an expense of ninety dollars.

The owner's deed contains exceptions and reservations similar to the Pittston avenue property.

(12) SCRANTON, August, 1912.

Surface improvements in the Green Ridge district have been damaged by robbing operations in the Clark bed. The colliery is located in Dunmore borough, and operates all the workable beds in the property.

First mining has been completed and robbing is carried on on a rather extensive scale. The overlying burden is about 130 feet thick. The Clark bed is about 8 feet thick.

The method of pillar mining is systematically and skillfully conducted under the direction of competent mine officials. By the adopted methods extensive mine caves are improbable.

The company keeps the occupants of properties, liable to be affected, thoroughly informed, and has rendered immediate and substantial assistance to owners or occupants in the event of damage; generally the houses are put in better condition than they were before caving occurred. The mining company operates the lease with the following exception from liability to damage accruing to surface owners:

"Excepting and reserving, however, to the said party of the first part, his successors and assigns, all the coal and mineral beneath the surface of, and belonging to, said land, with the sole right and privilege to mine and remove the same by any subterranean process incident to the business of mining without thereby incurring, in any event whatever, any liability for injury caused or damage done to the surface of said lot or to the buildings or improvements which are now, or hereafter may be put thereon."

(13) WARRION RUN, February, 1912.

On Sunday evening, February 18th, an explosion occurred in a dwelling in Warrior Run borough, caused by mine gas finding its way into the building through crevices in the earth. The occupants, a man and woman, were severely burned.

During the past six years several accidents have been caused by exploding gas that had found its way into houses.

From photographs a fair idea can be obtained as to the force of an explosion of gas contained in a room 8 x 15 x 7 feet.

The estimated damage to the above house is twelve hundred dollars.

(14) PITTSTON TOWNSHIP, Cork Lane, September 30, 1912.

Since the sub-committee's report of July 16th, surface subsidence in the territory embraced between the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks have been quite general and in a number of cases destructive, particularly in the vicinity of Broad and Bryden street. Probably the most serious cave occurred at noon on August 23rd, at which time the entire intersection of the above streets and considerable property adjoining subsided irregularly a distance of 7 feet. The public school property which is located in this vicinity was menaced by large cracks in the ground, near the building. The fence enclosing the yard was badly twisted. That portion of the lot adjoining Broad street subsided on August 24th. The mining company immediately began the repairing of the damage.

Several days prior to the cave the mine officials personally advised the occupants of the dwellings to move temporarily to places outside the affected districts. All streets leading to the affected area were securely fenced off, and waste material is now being hauled and deposited in the subsided territory.

The surface lessees and owners hold under the reservation quoted in a previous report.

(15) SCRANTON, Robert's Court, September 30, 1912.

A cave occurred at the rear of properties between Robert's Court and Sumner avenue due to the removal of pillars in a bed lying very close to the surface. The subsidence affected the court and the rear of the properties. An examination of the mining showed that mining was confined to such pillars the removal of which would not seriously damage the houses. The mining company had notified the people living in the affected area, of the probable danger. After the subsidence the company erected guards, and promptly began to fill up the hole.

A second and more destructive cave occurred on Sumner avenue, seriously damaging the front part of the house. In this instance the mining company supplied material for blocking and sent workmen to block up the house preparatory to repairing the foundation walls. Surface owners in this section hold title with the following reservation:

"Excepting and reserving, however, unto the party of the first part, its successors and assigns, all the coal and other minerals in, under and upon the said described lot of land, the surface of which is hereby conveyed; and also the right and privileges of mining the same and making and driving tunnels, passages and ways under the said surface for the purpose of mining any coal owned or held by the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns, on said land or any adjoining lands as fully and entirely as if the party of the first part, its successors and assigns, on said the owners in fee simple of said surface right of soil; and it is distinctly understood and agreed that the exception and reservation aforesaid have materially reduced the amount of the consideration of this indenture and that any damages of any nature whatsoever that may occur by the mining and removing of all the said coal and other minerals have by such reduction been fully liquidated and paid and satisfied in full; and the said party of the second part for themselves, their executors, heirs or assigns, agree by the acceptance of this indenture to take said surface or right of soil with the full knowledge that the coal and other minerals thereunder have been or may be entirely mined or removed; and that from such mining out and removal of, from carelessness in mining, or from causes the said surface and any improvements or creatures thereon may be injured or entirely destroyed that in this indenture there is no covenant or undertaking expressed or otherwise that the said party of the first part, its successors, or assigns, will sustain the said surface, either vertical or lateral support, and this indenture is accepted by the party of the second part with full understanding and agreement that the party of the first part does not agree, undertake or in any wise covenant to support the surface, either vertically or laterally; and the party of the first part, its successors or assigns, shall not in any event incur any liability whatever to the said party of the second part, its successors, heirs or assigns, for any injury that may occur to the said surface or to any building or improvements, now or hereafter to be erected thereon, or to any person or creature that may be thereon by reason of the mining or removal of all the said coal or other minerals or any adjoining coal by reason of driving tunnels, passages or ways."

(16) SCRANTON, Hyde Park, September, 1912.

During the early afternoon of September 16th, a surface subsidence occurred in the vicinity of the junction of Merrifield and North Main avenue (between Price and Lafayette streets). The subsidence was due to a cave in the Big Vein workings. It seriously damaged a number of properties, among which are a moving picture theatre, and a quintuple block of brick houses and tenement houses.

In the rear of the brick block the surface subsided between 2 and 4 feet, causing a wide fissure The subsidence caused the foundation and lower side walls to settle and bulge out, presenting a rather menacing appearance. The ground floors and basements of the houses affected are occupied for business purposes, while the second floors are occupied by tenants. The occupied floors of these buildings subsided very slightly. The interiors were not seriously damaged with the exception of the rear end of the theatre.

That the City of Scranton is adversely advertised by these unfortunate occurrences is noted from the large multi-colored signs advertising a sale of merchandise as a "Cave-in Sale" This merchant could not point to one item of damage he had sustained

The subsidence which caused the damage was somewhat general; covering an area in the neighborhood of one acre, and extending to the vicinity of Merrifield and Price streets. In the latter section two properties were rather seriously damaged. The gas mains were also badly damaged.

Only one title to property ownership was available for examination and this contained the following phraseology, "* * * grants, sells, * * * his heirs and assigns, the surface and right of soil only of and to the following lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pa., * * *."

(17) NORTH PITTSTON, October, 1912.

A number of residents of North Pittston are seriously alarmed as to the damage that has been done to their properties by the recent caves. A property which was damaged on August 24th was erected on a lot about 15 years ago. The lot is valued at $610. The rental for surface tenants is based on the valuation of the property and is fixed on the basis of interest on the value of the lot at the rate of 6 per cent. of the valuation, which makes the rental of the property in question thirty-seven dollars per year.

(18) COURTDALE, September and October, 1912.

During the latter part of September and the early part of October a number of mine caves occurred in the Borough of Courtdale; probably the most serious cave occurred on October 6th. This cave pulled down the greater portion of the cellar and almost the entire rear half of the foundation walls of a house located on Courtdale avenue.

The cave was due to a crop fall in the Bennett bed workings. No coal has been mined from these chambers for the last 14 years. Pillar mining had been conducted on the lift below and probably a thousand feet to the west of the location of the cave. On account of the dip of the bed, which varies from 40 to 45 degrees, and the 14 feet thickness of the bed, it is very probable that the side-draw due to the pillar mining might have been the cause of the cave by breaking the soft shaley roof.

The officials of the mining company arrived on the scene shortly after the cave occurred, and with heavy timbers and blocking shored up the house so that no further damage occurred.

The company later purchased the property and removed the house northward off the outcrop.

The following statement was made by the owner: "We have no complaint to make. Everything has been satisfactorily adjusted."

(19) CARBONDALE, October, 1912.

On October 26th surface subsidence occurred in the vicinity of Hospital and Fall Brook streets, in the northeastern section of Carbondale. Eight houses were more or less seriously affected by the squeezing of the pillars in the Grassy bed workings. The most seriously damaged property is located at the corner of Hospital and Fall Brook streets. This is a three-story business and dwelling house. The amount of damage would probably not exceed eight hundred dollars. The geology of the coal in this section is briefly as follows: Three beds of coal varying from 4 to 16 feet in thickness underlie this section of Carbondale, pitching to the north outcrop along the hillside a short distance north of Fall Brook.

The stratigraphy being approximately as follows:

Surface	10'	0"
Rock	41	0
New County Vein	4	0 not mined.
Rock	25	0
Clark Top Coal	7	6 mined.
Rock	1	0
Clark Bottom Coal	6	0 not mined.
Rock	1	0
Third Vein	4	6 now being mined.

The trouble here probably arose from the mining of the Third Vein; the blasts shaking the very small pillars in the "Top Coal," which was mined many years ago. The Third Vein coal is not particularly hard nor tough in character; only a small amount of 35 per cent. dynamite is being used for blasting.

The nature of the subsidence is indicated by irregular cracks or fissures of not more than 6 inches in depth, running almost due east and west. Although the subsidence did not do a great deal of serious damage, the property owners are greatly alarmed and a number of them have moved their families to other localities.

Apparently there are two different classes of titles to properties in this location. The Italian properties damaged east of Fall Brook street are to be repaired by the mining company. No agreement has been reached regarding the repairs of the other property, which holds title under the following reservation and exception in deed dated June 20th, 1903.

"All that surface or right of soil of that certain lot * * * being number 246 on a map of out-lots on a tract of land in the warrantee name of ————, etc. Being part of land which was conveyed to the president and manager of the mining company and it sold the same Nov. 28, 1887. Coal and minerals and mining rights reserved to the legal owner thereof."

The title to the other properties was acquired through tax sale and according to reports the mining company will make all repairs.

(20) SCRANTON, September, 1912.

On September 12th another property located on Winfield avenue was damaged by a subsidence of the surface overlying the Clark bed workings. At the time of the examination on November 9th a force of masons were engaged in repairing the foundation walls of this property. Very little damage was done the house itself, which is of frame construction.

It was noted that a number of new street corner gas lamps hed been erected since a previous visit, indicating the extension of gas mains. This should be discouraged until the subsiding of the surface has ceased.

The mining company has repaired the property adjoining the above property on the west. The same is true of the property on Pittston avenue also previously reported.

The residents of this section of the city are very much relieved by the action of the mining company in making repairs to the damaged houses.

On October 26th the third serious cave occurred on the property at No. 1923 Pittston avenue. The dwelling house was not seriosuly damaged but a barn on the rear of the property was practically thrown over on its side.

(21) LUZERNE, November, 1912.

During the night of November 20th a cave occurred at No. 280 Main street, Luzerne borough. The hole was approximately 45 feet in diameter, 20 to 25 feet deep, and extended over a portion of the vacant lot adjoining the property on the south and almost the entire width of the cellar of the house, taking down with it a portion of the south foundation wall. The house is a two and one-half story frame dwelling, about nine rooms with one-story kitchen extending to the rear.

The subsidence was due to the caving of the face of a chamber in the Cooper bed workings.

In this vicinity the Cooper bed, about 8 feet in thickness, lies practically horizontal except at the outcrop, and on account of the proximity to Toby creek the chambers were mined only about 6 yards wide. Overlying the workings at this point is the Mill Hollow trough, which contains a wash of glacial till varying in depth from a few feet to 60 feet.

As soon as the cave was reported to the mining company provisions were made to block up the house and to fill up the hole. On November 25th the hole had been completely filled. The entire expense incurred was borne by the mining company, although a provision in the company's coal lease exempts them from liability to damage to the surface. The extent of the damage to the house would probably not exceed three hundred dollars, outside of the repairing of the cellar walls.

(22) SCRANTON, January, 1912.

On the 20th of January an extensive surface subsidence occurred in the 4th Ward, Hyde Park District, embracing the territory of North Main avenue, Lafayette street, Bromley avenue, and Price street. About thirty houses were affected; most of them but slightly. Two houses on North Hyde Park avenue, near Lafayette street, and five houses in Starks Place were seriously damaged. The houses on North Hyde Park avenue settled practically uniformly and consequently were not seriously damaged.

This subsidence is reported to be the third or fourth of a series during the last four years. It has also been the most destructive.

The line of fracture on the surface, as indicated by a large fissure and a vertical parting of about eighteen inches, extended from a point near Lafayette street, southward across Price street where it appears as a small crack and terminates in the park about twenty feet south of Price street.

The subsidence is due to squeezing of pillars in either the Rock or Diamond beds and not to the robbing of pillars in the New County bed as reported. The Stratigraphy of

the coal measures under the affected area is approximately as follows:

Surface	100 feet
Coal (solid) Five Foot	5
Rock	25
Coal (solid) Four Foot	5
Rock	100
Coal (mined) Diamond	10
Rock	25
Coal (mined) Rock	8
Rock	85
Coal (mined) Big	12
Rock	30
Coal (mined) N. County	5.5
Rock	50
Coal (mined) Clark	7
Rock	120
Coal (partially mined) No. 1 Dunmore	3
Rock	40
Coal (mined) No. 1 Dunmore	3.5
Rock	50
Coal (mined) No. 3 Dunmore	3

The mining company is filling the openings by hand rock stowing in the beds where the workings are accessible and are also laying a pipe line with a view to filling the workings with culm and ashes.

With one of two exceptions the houses in the affected district are of frame construction. The estimated damage to the houses is seventeen thousand dollars and about three thousand dollars to paving and street grading. Thus far no definite plan has been formulated for repairs of damage to the properties, but the mine officials expressed the probability of co-operation in making the repairs.

(23) WILKES-BARRE CITY, North Wilkes-Barre, January, 1913.

Considerable excitement was caused among the residents of North Wilkes-Barre, in the block formed by North Pennsylvania avenue, Chester street, Wyoming avenue, and Ralph street, by a surface subsidence on the evening of January 22nd; about ten houses were affected, none very seriously.

In April 1912, the first evidence of a surface subsidence was noticed in this same neighborhood, and at that time caused considerable agitation.

The recent subsidence was caused by a squeeze of the pillars in the Bowkley bed, lying at a depth of about seventy-five feet and on an inclination of about twenty-five degrees. The mining company is making every possible affort to check the squeeze, and the subsidence has practically ceased. Although three families vacated their houses, there is no further demonstration of anxiety on the part of the people living there.

The stratigraphy of the coal measures in the affected area is approximately as follows:

Surface	25 feet
Coal (mined) Abbott bed	7
Rock	60
Coal (mined) Bowkley bed	8
Rock	80
Coal (mined) Hillman bed	10
Rock	125
Coal (mined) Baltimore bed	16
Rock	300
Coal (partially mined) Red Ash bed	14

A rather complicated condition exists on this property, due to a dual ownership of the coal. One coal company controlling the beds overlying the Baltimore bed, and another controlling the Baltimore and underlying beds. The mine openings in the Baltimore bed have been filled with culm and rock; the mining in the Red Ash bed is not very extensive on this property.

The following is a statement issued by the mining company:

"This disturbance coming from workings in the Bowkley Vein, is as much a surprise to us as to the people living in that locality Our mining operations there have been conducted with a view of maintaining the surface, and we consider that the pillars left were ample. The fact is that the top bench of coal in that vein, measuring about 18 inches is soft, and the pressure from above has caused it to run out. The vein at this point dips towards Main street, and crops out just east of Pennsylvania avenue. It lies about 60 feet from the surface."

"We have stopped all operations there and will discontinue mining until we have revised our method of supporting the surface to conform with the newly recognized conditions."

"While we hold the coal under lease, and that lease gives us the right to take out all coal, it is not our purpose to exercise that right, and we have already taken steps to prevent any further disturbance in that neighborhood."

This statement has created considerable confidence and peace of mind to those affected, and no animosity towards the company is apparent.

From personal interview it has been ascertained that the mining company has made satisfactory settlement for damages incurred in connection with this subsidence. This amounted to approximately three thousand dollars.

(24) SCRANTON, Petersburg District, February, 1913.

On the morning of February 8th a small cave occurred in Farber court, in the Petersburg District of Scranton, east of Mulberry street, between Irving and Prescott avenues. A brick dwelling 50 x 100 feet, constructed for the purpose of manufacturing ice cream, was slightly damaged. No other properties were affected.

The cave was in the nature of a crater of about 20 feet in diameter, and settled to a depth of 8 or 9 feet. No very serious excitement resulted on account of the cave.

The subsidence was caused by a chamber in the No. 1 Dunmore bed outcrop being driven into the overlying clay and soil, due to an erosion of the overlying rock. The bed is about 8 feet thick and lies at a depth of about 39 feet. It is the only bed being worked at the present time. The No. 2 Dunmore bed has been worked many years ago.

All mining in this section has been suspended while the rock cover is being determined by drilling. The stratigraphy of the coal measures in this location is approximately as follows:

Surface	39'	0"	
Coal (partly mined)	8	0	(No. 1 Dunmore)
Rock	25	0	
Coal (mined)	4	6	(No. 2 Dunmore)
Rock	60	0	
Coal (solid) (unmineable)	1	2	(No. 3 Dunmore)

The depression in the surface was immediately filled in with ashes by the city authorities. The estimated damage to the ice cream factory is about three hundred dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

Washington.

Office of the Director. February 26, 1913.

Mr. W. J. Richards, President,
State Anthracite Mine Cave Commission,
Scranton, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in transmitting herewith computations of notes and observations in connection with the roof supporting materials tests conducted at the experiment station of this bureau at Pittsburgh, Pa., during December 1912, and January, 1913, for the Pennsylvania State Anthracite Mine Cave Commission.

These tests were conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. Charles Enzian, of this bureau, who is also a member of your Commission, and with the assistance and co-operation of Secretary Davies of your Commission. These

men were assisted by engineers of the Bureau of Standards, who operated the testing machines, and engineers of this bureau, who assisted in recording the tests and computing the results. These letters were transmitted to you without any discussion by this bureau, for the reason that there has been no opportunity to consider or discuss them.

It seems scarcely necessary to call your further attention to the fact that this series of tests was of a preliminary nature, and that care should consequently be taken not to lay stress on a single series of unchecked tests for which new experience had to be obtained and new methods developed. These tests are, therefore, chiefly interesting in their suggestion of needs and methods for a more extended series of tests.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) VAN. H. MANNING,

Asistant to the Director.

EXPLANATION OF TESTS.

The materials used in the following tests were generously furnished to the Mine Cave Commission by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Coal Mining Department, and the Susquehanna Coal Company of the Anthracite District, and are representative of the supporting materials available in that region.

Every specimen tested was constructed by expert miners and timbermen sent by the Commission, to the Bureau of Mines Experimental Station at Pittsburgh, for this purpose. The erection of the specimens in the testing machine was personally supervised by two members of the Commission.

Graphical illustration of the unit bearing value in relation to the percentages of compression obtained in the following tests are in course of preparation by the United States Bureau of Mines, and will appear in a subsequent report.

The tests are divided into the following groups:

A—EMBRACES TESTS 1 TO 4 INCLUSIVE.

Consists of loading mine props to determine the bearing value when placed in vertical position, two specimens being placed into the testing machine with the large ends uppermost, and the other two specimens placed with the small ends uppermost. While both specimens with the small diameter up resulted in higher unit bearing values, further tests are necessary before it is possible to advocate or disapprove the practice of placing props with respect to either the large or small end uppermost.

B—EMBRACES TESTS 5, 6, 12 AND 13.

Consists of loading dry rubble masonry mine rock cogs to determine the unit bearing value at various percentages of compression.

C—EMBRACES TESTS 7 TO 11 INCLUSIVE.

Consists of loading yellow pine, chestnut oak and spruce timber cogs, filled and unfilled, to determine the unit bearing value for various percentages of compression.

D—EMBRACES TESTS 14 AND 16.

Consists of loading square mine rock, mortar masonry, cogs centers hydraulically filled with culm, sand and ashes, to determine the unit bearing value at various percentages of compression. From the dimensions contained in the specifications of these tests it will be noted that the center cores are small as compared with the enclosing masonry walls; the dimensions of the testing machines did not permit the construction of larger specimens.

E—EMBRACES TESTS 15 TO 22 INCLUSIVE, EXCEPT 18.

Consists of loading hydraulically placed culm, sand, anthracite ashes, equal parts broken mine rock and breaker refuse, equal parts anthracite ashes and sand, and equal parts sand and crushed mine rock (passing through 1½ inch screen), in steel cylinders, to determine the unit bearing value at various percentages of compression.

F—EMBRACES TESTS 23 TO 29 INCLUSIVE.

Consists of concrete columns of various mixtures of cement, sand, gravel, anthracite ashes, breaker refuse, broken mine rock and culm, to determine the unit bearing value. Owing to the necessity of completing these tests for the purpose of this report, the specimens were allowed to set only seven days. This condition is comparable with situations which sometimes arise in mines where a stress is brought on supports almost immediately after erection. The materials used in the tests in this group, with the exception of the cement, were furnished from the anthracite region as representative materials available for this purpose. The sand is from the "River Flats" deposits and probably not the most suitable for making the best concrete mixtures.

G—EMBRACES TESTS 30 TO 34 INCLUSIVE.

Consists of loading reinforced concrete columns and brick piers to determine the unit bearing value at maximum loading. These specimens were constructed by the Bureau of Standards from certain materials as stated in the specification of the individual tests.

ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS TESTS CONDUCTED FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ANTHRACITE MINE CAVE COMMISSION BY U. S. BUREAU OF MINES EXPERIMENTAL STATION, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TEST NUMBER 1.

Compression strength of Yellow Pine Props (Specimen 0-1 and 0-2).

Specimen.	Diameter (Inches)			Length.	Breaking Load (Lbs.)	Compression Per cent. original length.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per sq. ft.)
	Large End	Middle	Small End				
0-1.....	11 13-16	11 19-32	11⅜	6 ft. 8⅝ in.	230,240	0.466	326,300
0-2.....	12¾	12 11-64	11 19-32	6 ft. 8½ in.	287,600	0.388	392,300

TEST NUMBER 2.

Compression strength of Chestnut Oak Props (Specimen 0-3 and 0-4).

Specimen.	Diameter (Inches)			Length.	Breaking Load (Lbs.)	Compression Per cent. original length.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per sq. ft.)
	Large End	Middle	Small End				
0-3.....	8 11-16	8	7 5-16	6 ft. 9¼ in.	198,460	0.768	680,400
0-4.....	7¾	7 5-32	6 9-16	6 ft. 1 in.	164,720	0.769	701,300

Specimen 0-1 was placed in machine with large diameter up. Specimen 0-3 was placed in machine with large diameter up.
Specimen 0-2 was placed in machine with small diameter up. Specimen 0-4 was placed in machine with small diameter up.

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIAL.
BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 3.

Group of nine props placed vertically. (Specimen 0½.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Height ..... 5.089 feet
Number of props 9
Average diameter of props, large end .....11⅝ inches
Average diameter of props, small end .....10¼ inches
Average age of props .....37 years

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
7,000	..	1,360
310,000	.04	60,100
600,000	.08	116,300
700,000	.10	135,700
1,000,000	.20	193,900
1,300,000	.24	252,100
1,400,000	.28	271,500
1,500,000	.29	290,900
1,600,000	.35	310,200
1,700,000	.55	329,600
1,800,000	.47	349,000
1,820,000 (failure)	.63	352,900

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 4.

Transverse crushing strength of props (Specimen 0-2½). Crushing end of yellow pine mine prop.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Large end of Specimen 0-2 crushed transversely.
Average diameter large end .....12¾ inches

RESULTS OF TEST.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original diameter.	Load per foot of diameter.
60,000	10.8	56,470
80,000	20.6	75,290
100,000	28.4	94,120
160,000	49.0	150,590

Crushing end of chestnut oak mine props (Specimen 0-4½).

SPECIFICATIONS.

Large end of Specimen 0-4 crushed transversely.
Average diameter .....7¾ inches

RESULTS OF TEST.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original diameter.	Load per foot of diameter.
25,000	....	38,700
120,000	2.42	185,800
200,000	39.52	309,700
300,000	49.19	464,500
400,000	58.07	619,400

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 5.

Mine rock cog laid up of dry rubble masonry shell and the center filled with small broken mine rock, ashes, culm and sand. (Specimen 1-A.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Outside dimensions .....3 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.
Core dimensions .....2 ft. x 2 ft. (approx.)
Height .....2 ft.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
2,000	.30	163
10,000	2.17	816
20,000	3.63	1,633
40,000	4.17	3,265
50,000	5.20	4,082
60,000	5.67	4,898
70,000	5.97	5,714
78,000	7.20	6,367
90,000	7.60	7,347
100,000	7.90	8,163
110,000	9.67	8,979
120,000	11.37	9,796
130,000	12.10	10,612
136,000	14.87	11,102
140,000	17.00	11,428
150,000	22.73	12,245
160,000	23.40	13,061
180,000	23.70	14,693
190,000	29.23	15,510
196,000	36.37	16,000

TESTS OF ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 6.

Circular mine rock cog, laid up of dry rubble masonry, center filled with small broken mine rock, ashes, and culm. Rock mostly small pieces. (Specimen 1-C.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter of column .....4 feet
Height of column .....18⅛ inches

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
(2,000) Initial	....	....
20,000	4.11	1,591
40,000	5.36	3,182
80,000	7.95	6,366
100,000	8.61	7,955
200,000	12.58	15,916
300,000	15.50	23,866
400,000	17.55	31,832
500,000	19.27	39,790
600,000	20.66	47,732
700,000	22.05	55,706
800,000	23.11	63,664
900,000	24.11	71,622
1,000,000	24.83	79,580
2,000,000	31.39	159,160
3,000,000	36.03	238,740
4,000,000	39.34	318,320
5,000,000	42.58	397,900
6,000,000	44.83	477,480
7,000,000	46.89	557,060
8,000,000	48.28	636,640
9,000,000	49.34	716,200
10,000,000	50.53	795,800

MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 7.

Date: 12—30—12.

Square timber cog of yellow pine with space between timbers and the core filled with large mine rock and fines from previous tests, mixed with sand and ashes. (Specimen 2-A.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Cross sectional dimensions, c. c. of bearings, 4 ft 9¾ in. x 5 ft. ⅝ in.
Height .....5 ft. 7¼ in.
Number of timbers 14
Average diameters of all timbers .....10.4 in.

RESULTS OF TESTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
50,000	1.16	2,057
100,000	2.02	4,114
200,000	3.79	8,227
300,000	5.46	12,341
400,000	6.99	16,454
500,000	8.81	20,568
600,000	10.94	24,681
700,000	13.45	28,794
800,000	15.89	32,908
900,000	17.75	37,022
1,000,000	19.59	41,135
1,500,000	27.02	61,700

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 8.

Date: 12—31—12.

Square timber cog of yellow pine laid up of 5 stick sets, no filling. (Specimen 2-B.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Cross sectional dimensions, c. c. of bearing, 5 ft. 3 1-32 in. x 3 ft. 8 27-32 in.
Height .....5 ft. 5¾ in.
Number of timbers 17

RESULTS OF TESTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
50,000	1.93	2,543
100,000	2.88	5,086
200,000	11.13	10,172
300,000	17.43	15,258
465,000	31.37	23,652
580,000	33.51	29,500

TEST OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIAL.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 9.

Rectangular Oak Cog laid up of 3½ rings. Spaces between sets of timber were filled with large pieces of mine rock and core of the cog with different sized rock, ashes and sand in equal proportion. (Specimen 2-C.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Cross sectional dimensions, c. c. of bearing, 5 ft. x 3 ft. 6 7-32 in.
Height .....4.915 ft.
Number of timbers 14

RESULT.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
100,000	2.64	5,685
500,000	7.37	28,425
1,000,000	12.21	56,850
2,000,000	20.41	113,701
3,000,000	27.06	170,550
4,000,000	31.94	227,400
4,200,000	32.94	238,770

(Load taken off and again applied.)

Per cent. of compression after load was reapplied.

Load.	Compression.	Bearing value.
500,000	10.42	28,425
1,000,000	12.43	56,850
2,000,000	14.53	113,701
3,000,000	16.79	170,550
4,000,000	18.11	227,400
4,500,000	19.69	255,825
5,000,000	20.57	284,250
6,000,000	24.77	341,100
6,400,000	26.73	363,840

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 10.

Date: 1—3—13.

Rectangular Timber Cog of chestnut oak, laid up of five sticks sets, no filling. (Specimen 2-D.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Cross sectional dimensions, c. c. of bearings, 3 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.

Height .....3 ft. 7⅛ in.

Number of pieces 12

Average diameter of pieces 8⅞

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
Initial	0	
2,000	.58	1,270
50,000	3.23	3,175
100,000	4.31	6,349
200,000	7.01	12,698
300,000	10.24	19,047
400,000	14.39	25,396
500,000	19.14	31,745
600,000	23.87	38,095
700,000	28.05	44,443
800,000	31.72 (a)	50,792
900,000	34.00	57,141
1,000,000	37.31 (a)	63,490
1,200,000	40.90	76,188
1,400,000	44.13	88,886
1,600,000	46.61	101,584
1,640,000 (aa)	47.86	104,100

(a) Average of two readings.

(aa) Limit of machine travel.

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TESTS NUMBER 11.

Date: 1—4—13.

Rectangular Spruce Cog, laid up of four stick rings. Center filling of large pieces of mine rock and core of the cog with different sized rock, ashes and sand in equal proportions. (Specimen 2-E.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Base dimensions, 5 ft. ¾ in. x 3 ft. 6 11-15 in.—18.01 sq. ft.

Height .....4 ft. 3½ in.

Number of pieces 10

Average diameter .....11⅞ in.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
20,000 (Initial)		
100,000	1.83	5,552
200,000	3.50	11,105
400,000	5.10	22,210
500,000	6.67	27,762
600,000	8.18	33,315
700,000	9.11	38,867
800,000	11.38	44,420
900,000	12.87	49,972
1,000,000	14.29	55,525
1,200,000	15.74	66,630
1,400,000	17.91	77,735
1,600,000	20.33	88,840
1,700,000	23.00	94,392
1,800,000	24.36	99,945
2,000,000	25.25	111,050
2,200,000	27.70	122,155
2,400,000	29.86	133,260
2,600,000	31.73	144,365
2,800,000 (a)	33.41	155,470
3,000,000	33.84	166,575
3,200,000	33.64	177,680
3,400,000	34.49	188,785
3,600,000	35.30	199,890
3,800,000	36.05	210,995
4,000,000	36.85	222,100
4,200,000	37.62	233,205
4,400,000	38.15	244,310
4,500,000	39.06	249,862

(a) Load at this point taken off then reapplied; the compression is the average of the two readings at this load.

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 12.

Loosely laid up mine rock cog with open voids. (Specimen No. 3.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Base dimension .....(5 ft. 3 in.) x (5 ft. 3 in.)

Top dimension .....(2 ft. 4 in.) x (2 ft. 4 in.)

Height .....2 ft. 4½ in.

Bedding beneath cog 2 in. of sand.

⅜ in. steel plates below bedding of sand and above cog.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
10,000	5.48	1,838
20,000	8.06	3,676
30,000	14.69	5,515

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 13.

Large mine rock cog with fines from Test 12 and one-half sand and one-half ashes for center filling. (Specimen No. 4.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Base dimension .....(5 ft.) x (5 ft.)
Top dimension .....(3 ft.) x (3 ft.)
Height .....1 ft. 11 9-16 in.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
100,000	16.78	11,110
200,000	23.41	22,200
300,000	27.52	33,300
400,000	30.17	44,400
600,000	34.02	66,700
800,000	35.28	88,900
1,000,000	37.40	111,100

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 14.

Square mine rock cog laid up in 1:3 cement mortar, shell about 12 inches thick, center core filled with hydraulicked culm. (Specimen 5-A.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Age of mortar at end of test .....90 hours
Age of mortar at maximum load (256,000 lbs.)....88½ hours
Height of cog .....3 ft. 11-16 in.
Dimensions of cog .....3 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
20,000 (Initial)		
60,000	.16	4,900
100,000	.59	8,160
200,000	1.08	16,330
256,000 (maximum)	..	20,900
170,000	5.59	13,880

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 15.

Hydraulicked culm in large steel cylinder. (Specimen 5-B.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Water drained off for .....70.3 hours
Diameter of cylinder, outside .....18 inches
Diameter of cylinder, inside .....16 inches
Height of column .....27.375 inches

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
2,200	0	1,600
20,000	5.30	14,300
40,000	9.21	28,600
60,000	11.62	43,000
80,000	13.59	57,300
100,000	15.34	71,600
150,000	18.28	107,400
200,000	20.56	143,300
250,000	22.31	179,100
300,000	23.50	214,900
350,000	25.56	250,700
400,000	25.65	286,500
450,000	26.52	322,300
480,000	Discs broken	343,800

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 16.

Masonry shell filled with hydraulicked sand. (Specimen 6-A.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions, top .....3 ft. 4⅝ in. x 3 ft. 5⅜ in.
Dimensions, bottom .....3 ft. 6¼ in. x 3 ft. 6 in.
Height (average) .....3 ft. ⅜ in.
Age at begin test .....139 hours

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
2,000 (Initial)	..	171
10,000	.13	860
50,000	.40	4,280
100,000	.46	8,570
150,000	.73	12,850
200,000	.82	17,140
260,000	1.06	22,280
300,000	1.32	25,710
336,400	2.05	28,830
180,000*	10.10	15,420
40,000*	16.23	3,430

*After masonry shell had crushed.

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 17.

Hydraulicked sand in small steel cylinder. (Specimen 6-B.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Water drained off for .....96 hrs., 50 min.
Diameter of cylinder, outside .....12¾ in.
Diameter of cylinder, inside .....11¾ in.
Height of column .....24 in.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
Initial (800)		
20,000	3.45	26,560
40,000	5.45	53,126
60,000	7.35	79,682
80,000	8.25	106,243
100,000	9.35	132,804
120,000	10.20	159,360
140,000	11.20	185,920
160,000	12.00	212,480
180,000	12.80	239,040
200,000	13.65	265,600
220,000	14.80	292,160
240,000	15.05	318,720
260,000	15.55	345,300
300,000	16.85	398,400
350,000	18.20	464,800
400,000	19.60	531,200
450,000	20.55	597,600
500,000	23.05	664,000
550,000	25.50	730,400

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 18.

Square mine rock cog, laid up in 1-3 cement mortar, shell about 12 in. thick, center core filled with ashes (anthracite). Top of pillar bedded in 2 in. Plaster Paris. (Specimen 7-A.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Age of mortar at end of test .....69¾ hours
Age of mortar at maximum load (375,000 lbs.).....69 hours
Height of cog .....3 ft. 13-16 in.
Dimensions of cog .....3 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6 in.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
2,000	..	163
50,000	.42	4,080
100,000	.46	8,160
150,000	.59	12,240
200,000	.75	16,330
250,000	.98	20,410
300,000	1.17	24,490
350,000	2.12	28,570
375,000 (maximum)	..	30,610
347,000	3.29	28,330
85,500	26.14	6,980

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 19.

Hydraulicked anthracite ashes used as filler in steel cylinder. (Specimen 7-B.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter of cylinder .....11¾ in.
Depth of cylinder .....2 ft.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original depth.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
1,200 (Initial)	..	1,594
5,000	4.20	6,640
10,000	7.85	13,300
15,000	10.55	19,900
20,000	13.05	26,600
30,000	16.65	39,800
40,000	19.20	53,100
50,000	21.40	66,400
60,000	23.10	79,700
70,000	24.45	93,000
100,000	27.70	132,800
150,000	31.25	199,200
200,000	33.85	265,600
250,000	35.65	332,000
300,000	37.00	398,400
400,000	39.35	531,200
500,000	41.05	664,000
600,000	42.95	796,800

TEST OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIAL.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 20.

Broken Mine Rock and breaker refuse, in large steel cylinder. (Specimen 8-B.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter of cylinder .....16⅞ in.
Depth of column .....25¼ in.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original depth.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
200	..	129
2,000	.29	1,290
4,000	.95	2,580
10,000	4.28	6,440
15,000	6.84	9,660
20,000	9.32	12,880
30,000	12.79	19,300
40,000	15.35	25,800
50,000	17.25	32,200
60,000	19.01	38,600
70,000	20.34	45,100
100,000	23.10	64,400
150,000	25.57	96,600
200,000	27.47	128,800
250,000	28.85	161,000
300,000	29.75	193,000
350,000	30.61	225,300
400,000	31.32	257,500
450,000	31.84	289,700
500,000	32.37	321,900
600,000	33.22	386,300

TEST OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIAL.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 21.

Small cylinder with equal parts of anthracite ashes and sand. (Specimen 9-B.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Inside diameter cylinder 11¾-10S.5
Outside diameter cylinder .....12¾ in.
Height cylinder .....2 ft.
Weight disc piston and plate ..... 400 lbs.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original length.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
500 (Initial)	..	664
5,400	5.40	7,171
10,400	7.40	13,811
20,400	10.00	27,091
60,400	14.60	80,211
100,400	17.10	133,331
200,400	20.80	266,131
300,400	23.35	398,931
400,000	25.50	531,200
600,000	28.95	796,800

TEST OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 22.

Equal parts of sand and crushed mine rock (passing 1½ in. screen) in steel cylinder. (Specimen 10-B.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Height of material .....25⅛ in.
Diameter .....16⅞ in.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
586	..	377
5,486	1.05	3,530
10,486	2.72	6,750
20,486	4.63	13,200
40.486	6.83	26,100
60,486	8.07	38,900
80,486	9.03	51,800
100,486	9.69	64,700
150,486	11.13	96,900
200,486	12.37	129,100
250,486	13.32	161,300
300,486	13.94	193,500
350,486	14.76	225,700
400.486	15.42	257,900
500,486	16.38	322,300
600,486	17.34	386,700

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 23.

Concrete columns. (Specimen A-1.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter .....8 in.
Length .....1 ft. 3¾ in.
Age .....7 days

Composition: One part cement, three parts sand, seven parts gravel.

RESULTS.

Load of Failure (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square inch.)
4,250	.00*	12,170

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 24.

Concrete column. (Specimen B-1.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter .....8 in.
Length .....1 ft. 3⅝ in.
Age .....7 days

Composition: One part cement, seven parts anthracite ashes.

RESULTS.

Load of Failure (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
6,550	.00*	18,900

*Amount of compression not noted.

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 25.

Concrete column. (Specimen C-1.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter of column .....8 in.
Length .....1 ft. 3¾ in.
Age .....7 days

Composition: One part cement, three parts sand, seven parts breaker refuse.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Bearing value (Lbs. per square foot.)
10,700	30,650

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 26.

Concrete column. (Specimen D-1.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter of column ..... 8 in.
Length of column .....16 in.
Age .....7 days
Composition: One part cement, three parts sand, seven parts mine rock.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
14,450	.00*	41,390

*Amount of compression not noted.

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 27.

Concrete column. (Specimen E-1.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter of column .....8 in.
Length .....1 ft. 4 in.
Age .....7 days
Composition: One part cement, three parts anthracite ashes, six parts breaker refuse.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
12,590	.00*	36,070

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 28.

Concrete column. (Specimen F-1.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter of column .....8 in.
Length of column .....1 ft. 3⅝ in.
Age ....7 days
Composition: One part cement, seven parts culm.

RESULTS.

Load (lbs.)	Compression Per cent. of original height.	Bearing Value (Lbs. per square foot.)
7,920	.00*	22,690

*Amount of compression not noted.

TESTS OF MINE ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

TEST NUMBER 29.

Concrete column. (Specimen G-1.)

SPECIFICATIONS.

Diameter of column .....8 in.
Length of column .....1 ft. 4 in.
Age .....7 days
Composition: One part cement, 3½ parts sand, 3½ parts gravel.

RESULTS.

Test piece failed of its own weight.

TEST OF ROOF SUPPORTING MATERIALS.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

Copies of the following tests were furnished the Commission by U. S. Bureau of Standards Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEST NUMBER 30.

One column, 30 inch diameter x 16 ft. square end.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Reinforcing.

7—1 1-16 diameter round vertical rods; outer helix 27 in. diameter, rod ½ in. diameter, round; 4 bar spacers, 31 horizontal flat spirals, 6 in. (±) apart entire length.

Concrete: 1 volume Portland cement, 2 volumes Allegheny River sand, screened; 4 volumes Ligonier crushed stone, 1¼ (±) ring.

Age: 25 days.

Maximum deflection: Laterally 5 inches at center.

Maximum compression: ± 5 inches.

Maximum load: 1,950,000 pounds. Bearing value (lbs. per sq. ft.), 397,148.

Machine used: Tested on Olsen 10,000,000 lb. testing machine.

TEST NUMBER 31.

One concrete column 12 in. (±) x 12 in. (±) x 4 ft., square ends.

Tested March 1, 1912.

Taken from a building that failed during construction—4 rod.

½ in. diameter reinforcing, 130 square inches section.

First crack observed at 80,000 lbs.

Maximum load, 90,450 pounds.

Mortar more or less frozen.

Bearing value (lbs. per sq. ft.), 90,450.

TEST NUMBER 32.

One concrete column 18 in. (±) x 18 in. (±) x 3 ft. 10 in., square ends.

Taken from above mentioned building.

Tested April 3, 1912.

Reinforced, 4 corrugated rods.

First crack observable at 235,000 pounds.

Maximum load, 267,000 pounds.

Concrete more or less frozen.

Bearing value (lbs. per sq. ft.), 118,667.

TEST NUMBER 33.

One brick pier 4 ft. x 4 ft. x 12 ft.

Construction of pier (3 days) finished August 12, 1912.

Tested to destruction September 12, 1912.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Common hard burned brick.
Mortar, 1 Portland cement, 1 sand, screened.
Weight of pier, 27,000 pounds.
Joints, average thickness, 3-16 inch.
Cracks observable at 4,700,000 pounds pressure.
Maximum load, 6,580,000 pounds.
Tested in 10,000,000 pounds Olsen testing machine.
Bearing value (lbs. per sq. ft.), 411,250.

TEST NUMBER 34.

One brick pier 4 ft. x 4 ft. x 12 ft.
Construction of pier (3 days) finished September 27, 1912.
Tested to destruction November 21, 1912.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Common hard burned brick.
Mortar, 1 slaked lime, 3 sand.
Weight of pier, 27,000 pounds.
Joints, about ¼ inch.
Mortar rather green when tested.
Cracks observable at 677,000 pounds.
Maximum load on pier, 1,710,000 pounds.
Mortar falling slightly 1,128,000 pounds.
Bearing value (lbs. per sq. ft.), 106,875.

INVESTIGATIONS OF OTHER MINING STATES.

With the hope of enlisting every available source of information, the Commission invited the co-operation of the Mining Department of every Mining State in the United States by submitting the following communication, viz:

"Scranton, Pa., Oct. 18th, 1912.

State of.....
Chief, Department of Mines..

Dear Sir:—The Pennsylvania State Anthracite Mine Cave Commission is at the present time engaged in the investigation of surface subsidence due to mine caves, with the view to arriving at a solution to this serious question. It is the hope of the Commission to enlist your co-operation in this matter. You will do so by replying to the general outline of the information desired, and indicated below, also by submitting such other suggestions or statements of fact and results of practical experience along these lines as you may care to offer, all of which will greatly help the Commission in arriving at conclusions and to formulate our report to the Legislature. We hope to have your permission to incorporate in our report to the Legislature of our State, your reply to this communication. A copy of the act of assembly creating the Commission is enclosed herewith. If practicable, the Commission would greatly appreciate your reply before November 1st.

1. Has the question of surface support received State, corporate or individual consideration in your State, particularly in connection with public buildings, railroads and waterways.

2. Give a brief general description of the geology of the coal measures in your State, with particular reference to the number of seams; the inclination of the seams; the thickness of the seams; the thickness and nature of the intervening strata; the depth of the deepest lying coal measure; the character of the coal (wether friable or tough); and the crushing strength per square foot—if determined.

3. Briefly describe the system of mining, whether longwell, room and pillar or other methods; also the method of second or "pillar" mining if any.

4. What is the extent of surface subsidence where all the coal has been removed and what precautionary methods, if any, have been adopted to guard against damage or loss of surface property. The extent of the surface subsidence should be expressed in terms of the depth of the coal seam below the surface.

5. What is the relation between the surface owners and the mining companies; that is, do the mining companies own or lease the coal? Are they required to support the surface overlying the coal measures where the same is valuably improved, occupied by public buildings or railroads?

6. Has any system of mine filling, either by hand or hydraulic methods been conducted in your State, if so kindly describe the material used, the approximate cost per cubic yard, of same and by whom the expense was borne.

7. Are there any laws on the statute books of your State pertaining to methods of coal mining or to damage caused by the act of mining?

We quote from replies received as follows:

ALASKA.

"There are no operating coal mines in alaska at the present time * * *."

ARIZONA.

"I am unable to give you any information that would be of any value to you along the lines suggested, as I do not believe there is a coal mine in operation in the State * * * The nearest approach to conditions similar to anthracite mining in my opinion would be those connected with the extraction of the low grade copper ores under what is known as the caving system whereby the overlying capping is expected to be brought down simultaneously with the stoping of the ore. The area of the ore body being determined beforehand by churn drilling and as the surface rights in common with other privileges belong to the operating companies, prior arrangements are made to avoid any complications arising from those conditions."

CALIFORNIA.

"There are very few coal mines in California and as far as I am aware, there is no direct legislation affecting coal mines only. Metal mines are worked in the usual manner, being timbered by stulls or in the case of large veins, by the square-set method. Sometimes, though not always stopes are filled with waste rock. In some cases where filling has been neglected, caves have resulted, the fact of which was observed on the surface where it is indicated by subsidence of the ground, the racking of buildings, etc. The California State law makes the owner of a mine responsible for any damage which may be done by his operations, whether such operations be conducted in a miner-like fashion or not."

IDAHO.

"We have no coal mines in this State, excepting a prospect of two producing a total output of not to exceed 2,000 tons annually, and consequently I have no experience to quote from on this subject.

Our big metal mines, principally lead-silver, are nearly all vertical or steep pitching veins, and are worked by square set methods of timbering, and filled with waste rock sorted out of the vein or borken in waste raises driven in the hanging wall, and do not have any surface cave troubles worth mentioning in the metal mining industry of this State, and nothing that would be of any value to you for comparison."

INDIANA.

1st. "The question of surface support for buildings and railroads receive individual consideration, waterways receive State consideration, when the safety of the employees in the mines becomes a question.

2nd. The number of seams being worked in Indiana are nine. They lay horizontal. The thickness of the different seams ranges from two to eight feet. Thickness of intervening strata ranges from ten to two hundred feet. Their nature is usually fire clay, slate, shale, small strata of coal, conglomerations and bastard slate. Depth of the deepest coal measure being worked four hundred and forty feet. The seams are both friable and tough. The question of strength not determined.

3rd. System of mining; room and pillar. Second pillar mining is not carried on to any extent, when it is the pillars are usually slabbed or robbed.

4th. Where the strata overlying the coal seams in deepest mines is thick and heavy and the bottom is soft, we are troubled with squeezes, and the subsidence, if any on the surface is uniform. On the other hand when the seam is shallow and the roof is not thick and heavy, and the bottom is sufficiently hard to support the down thrust the surface subsidence is considerable.

5th. The coal companies usually own both the surface and mineral rights, but quite frequently the mineral rights only are purchased and enough surface rights for buildings, etc., leased. There is nothing uniform in this matter, sometimes the coal rights are leased and the coal companies pay so much a ton royalty.

6th. No system of mine filling has been adopted though there have been instances where the railroad company have filled up portions of the mine that was worked out under their right-of-way. Slate or gob was usually used in this work, and sometimes cement pillars were built.

7th. There are cases on record where judgment has been secured on account of damage caused by the act of mining."

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. "The question of surface support in this State has received neither State, corporative or individual attention, and to my personal knowledge there are no mines whose underground workings extend under any building, railroads or waterways.

2. The coal beds in this State occur wholly in the Fort Union formation. The Fort Union here consists of alternating beds of sand, friable sandstone, clay and lignite. Sections of coal bearing beds have been found which aggregate 1,720 feet. Coal is found in locations by deep wells as deep as 800 feet. However, all the beds that are worked lie generally at a depth from 35 to 200 feet. Lignite is usually slightly resilient and of a tough character.

3. The pillar and room system of mining is generally adopted. Pillar mining is done where the roof is of exceptionally good character. The more usual system is to leave the pillars and mine the roof coal.

4. In regard to surface subsidence. This usually consists merely of pits on the surface, caused by caving from abandoned rooms in the mines, and of course, renders the surface unfit for argicultural purposes.

5. Practically all mines own the land on which they are operating.

6. With the exception of filling room necks for the purpose of maintaining permanent entries, there has been no system of back filling adopted.

7. There are no laws on the statute books of our State pertaining to the methods of coal mining. The only laws there are, are those calling for an examination of the coal properties, to be made biennially by the State engineer's office, and a report published concerning the condition in which the mines are found, with the end in view of discovering just what kind of legislation would be most efficient, and satisfactory to all concerned, and legislation along this line would undoubtedly be required when the industry becomes more developed within the State."

OHIO.

"No legislative consideration on the subject of surface support."

TENNESSEE.

1. "This question has not to my knowledge come up in this State.

2. Our coal lies generally in a mountainous section, often with heavy cover. Usually comparatively level or with slight pitch. Our openings are drift with a few slopes, with only two exceptions which are shaft mines. While in some localities there are several seams, there are few if any in which more than one are being worked. The geological work in the coal area has been limited so that I can give little data relative to position of seams, strata, etc. The coal varies greatly in the different seams as to stratification, hardness, etc.

3. Working room and pillar, no systematic long wall. Considerable variation as to detail especially as to robbing pillars.

4. I have no data on this subject nor do I know of any general surface subsidence to have taken place.

5. Many operators own the land; I cannot give the per cent. of land owned and leased. There are few places (none new to my knowledge) where improved property is, or is liable to be affected by underground workings.

6. None that I know of in coal mining.

7. None in our codifications of mining laws, and I do not know of any in our general statutes."

During the summer of 1912 a party of European Mining Engineers made a tour of inspection to mines in this country and it was the Commissions privilege to obtain expressions from them concerning the mine cave problem and to receive many valuable suggestions leading towards remedial measures. In general, mining in most of the European countries is conducted under close governmental inspection with particular attention to safety and conservation. Where the surface overlying the coal measures is valuably improved, no general solution for its support has been developed, other than filling. This may consist of hand stowed goaves, masonary pillars and hydraulic filling. In many instances filling material from quarries, mountain soil, sand, gravel, etc., is loaded into mining cars and taken into the mines and deposited in the workings at the expense of the parties directly obligated or benefited.

A more detailed statement of the European surface protective measures and their methods employed, and the expense connected therewith, is embodied in this report in a paper prepared on the subject by Mr. C. B. Hadesty, superintendent of the P. & R. C. & I. Company.

MINE SLUSHING OR HYDRAULIC FILLING IN EUROPE.

By Mr. G. B. Hadesty.*

Pottsville, Pa., October 14, 1912.

Apparently the impression has been created that a great deal of slushing is done in England and Europe. We traveled through England, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, France and Germany, always inquiring for the region where the slushing operations could be seen, but were invariably directed to Westphalia or Upper Silesia in Germany.

Germany does the greatest amount of slushing. Some slushing is done in France, but it is not of any magnitude.

Near Arras, France, we visited Lieviu Pit No. 4, where they are slushing on a small scale, about 300 tons per day being slushed into the mine. The material used is the slush and slate from the washeries. The coal seams in this region are not all pure coal, many of them carrying several seams of slate and rock, so that it is necessary to jig and wash considerable of the coal. The slate is crushed, mixed with silt and water, and carried down the shaft 1,365 feet deep in steel pipes 5.9 inches in diameter. They claim they can carry a mixture of 1 1-2 volumes of water and 1 of dirt, a horizontal distance, ten times as great as the vertical distance.

This mine produces 1,700 tons of coal per day, so that it can readily be seen that only about one-sixth the area worked is being slushed. This is not done to protect the surface but to win more coal in the mining, which is said to be 95 per cent.

The vein is 13 feet thick, dipping 10 degrees, and is worked in panels, with inclines each 150 feet that extend up the pitch 246 feet; every 75 feet a block of coal, 75 feet by 13 feet is removed and the roof propped every 3 feet. Around the outside props No. 12 wire is run every 6 inches, and ordinary burlap fastened from floor to roof to hold the slush and drain the water. Straw and small twigs are used to block leaks. This space is filled in two hours. Timber costs 20 cents per ton of coal removed. Slushing costs in addition 17 cents per ton of coal recovered.

Mr. Leon, Chief Inspector of Mines stated that at this depth hand packing subsides 65 per cent. of thickness of vein removed, slushing with waste and slate 15 per cent. and sand 10 per cent.

The profit on coal in this region is $1.00 per ton.

The sale price in $3.20.

Germany particularly is noted for the great amount of territory already slushed and being slushed.

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*Mr. Hadesty is superintendent of the Pottsville Division for the P. and R. C. and I. Co. In 1910 he was a member of a party of American Mining Engineers on a tour of inspection of European mining practice.

It was the consensus of opinion of all the managers consulted in Germany that slushing was the only satisfactory method yet adopted for supporting the surface.

It must not be supposed that where slushing is done there is no settling as at the Salzer and Neuack Mine, 1,700 feet deep, owned and operated by Fred Krupp, Ltd. In the center of Krupp's works and practically in the center of the City of Essen, where they have been slushing for five years and where very close records were kept, it was found that with a surface cover of nearly 1,000 feet there was a settlement of 5 per cent. of the thickness of the veins removed, after slushing.

At this mine they also have records on areas packed by hand, in these instances the settlement on the surface was equal to 15 per cent. of the thickness of the vein, showing beyond doubt that the slushing method is far superior to hand packing.

As stated, this mine is in the center of the Krupp works and is possibly covered with property of greater value than any mine in Germany. They have 335 acres of surface to protect, as the entire area is covered either by Krupp's property or property within the city limits. Sand and all the refuse from Krupp's works, such as ashes, granulated slag, etc., is used for slushing.

Packing and slushing costs 37 1-2 cents per metric ton (2,230 pounds).

One of the Krupp buildings cost $800,000; it is underlain with several veins of coal, but they expect to mine and fill so rapidly that the settling will be so gradual as not to seriously affect the building.

They are now slushing 50 per cent. of all area worked, but when new arrangements now being made are completed, they will slush 80 per cent. of their workings.

To accomplish this they are building a new plant for storing, mixing, etc., which will cost $250,000. The concrete work of this building is in the shape of a large funnel and extends 50 feet below the surface; the superstructure is of structural steel and will support the crushers, cleaners, screens and mixers. It is said to be one of the most modern plants in Germany.

The colliery has worked 300 days per year, 2 shifts each day for many years, and for the last five years has been slushing daily 1,500 cubic meters of filling.

The 5 1-4 inch bronze pipe used for slushing costs $2.15 per foot, and is made by the Krupps exclusively, no other manufacturer thus far being able to determine its composition.

Coal produced costs $2.12 1-2 per ton, which includes about 25 cents per ton for damages to surface.

Coal sells at $3.25, leaving a profit of $1.12 1-2.

At the Deutscher Kaiser Mine, Duisburg, Meiderich, 25 kilometers from Essen, they are mining under the river Rhine and the canal.

The shaft is 1,950 feet deep, now working on the 1,880 feet level.

Three of their shafts produce 8,500 tons per day, working 16 hours per day and 300 days per year.

They are mining in 7 veins, from 2 1-2 to 5 feet thick, dipping 20 to 35 degrees, and are slushing in all these veins.

They use ground slag from their furnaces, and other refuse which is conveyed into the mines in porcelain-lined pipe costing $1.53 per foot. Some of this pipe has carried 500,000 tons of slush and shows no sign of wear or abrasion.

Cost per ton of coal removed for slushing in 22 1-2 cents.

They are not slushing the entire area worked, only portions where surface is occupied. The cost of slushing on whole output is 9 cents per ton. Using at present 1,200 tons ground slag.

The method used here is to remove the coal from an area 15 meters (48.7 feet) square, placing props every meter (3.24 feet). Around the outside row of props, boards 8 inches wide are nailed on inside props, about 5 inches apart, and burlap stretched over the boards, through which the water escapes. Before slushing the next section the boards and burlap are removed.

Coal costs $2.12 per ton, sells at $2.52 per ton.

In a salt mine 1,300 feet deep, near Stassfeurt, controlled by the potash syndicate, they are working a vein of potash salt called kanite, nearly 50 feet in thickness, on a pitch of 40 degrees. The space from which the salt is removed is packed with rock, mined especially for this purpose in rooms driven horizontally under the salt bearing strata. This rock is so strong that the rooms, 300 feet long, 75 feet wide and 25 feet high are standing the same as when driven. The pillars between the rooms are 48 feet.

At some points the surface has settled as much as 20 feet, whole rows of buildings being removed on this account.

One thing that impresses you very much in this town is a large Catholic church, not occupied, built of stone in the 13th century, the walls of which are considerably shattered but still intact. They claim it has settled 22 feet 4 inches in the last 20 years. Twenty-four feet of salt strata were removed in an area 400 feet under the church. At the time this was mined they worked rooms 75 feet wide, 120 feet long, and left pillars 27 feet wide but did not do any packing or filling.

Old towers are still standing in this town on an angle of 85 degrees.

Potash costs $8.00 to $10.00 per ton to mine and concentrate, and sells at $19.00 to $21.00 per ton, so that there is ample profit to do all that they are and more, to support the surface.

This mine is operated entirely on day wages, the average earnings being $1.12 per 8 hour day.

At the Ludwig shaft, near Kattowitz, Upper Silesia, Germany, they are mining a vein of coal 30 feet thick, working it in two benches of 15 feet each.

They use sand slushing to support public roads, cemeteries and other important structures.

Now using 700 to 800 tons per day.

They work the breasts 12 feet wide, leaving a pillar of 18 feet. The breast is worked with a double track, the loaded buggy descending, pulling the empty buggy to the face; this breast is then slushed and the pillar just left is removed and the space slushed. The vein dips 12 degrees.

Another method in use at this colliery is to drive inclines from the main haulage way every 180 feet, and from these inclines drive at right angles in the two benches, working the bottom bench first, slushing it, and then working the top bench in the same manner.

Slushing costs 22 cents per ton of coal recovered.

Average selling price of coal $2.00 per ton.

Net profit on coal 50 cents per ton.

This company pays 12 to 14 per cent. dividends.

The coal mined is used for steam and domestic purposes.

This company recently bought a tract of sand at 31 cents per square meter. The sand is 20 meters deep, so that their cost per cubic meter for sand in the ground will be only 1 1-2 cents.

At the mine Mizlowitz, near Kattowitz, owned by the Ferdinand Mining Co., they are using about 2,000 tons of sand in 20 hours for slushing, working two 10 hour shifts.

The increase in water pumped from the mine, due to slushing, is equal to 2 1-2 cubic meters per minute, the total pumping being only 12 cubic meters per minute.

The vein here is 30 feet thick and is worked in three benches. Inclines are driven 450 feet up the pitch (12 degrees) in the bottom bench 10 feet thick, from these inclines rooms are driven right and left 150 feet in the bottom bench, then slushed with sand. Next the middle bench, 10 feet thick, is removed and slushed in the same manner; finally the top bench, is taken, this space slushed and new rooms started farther up the pitch.

They are not slushing in all portions of this mine, only about two-thirds of the working places being so treated.

The mine produces 3,400 tons in two ten hour shifts and works 300 days per year.

The slushing is principally on a level 1,137 feet under the surface, but the shift is being extended to a depth of 1,625 feet. It is their intention on the new level to slush with sand and refuse for every ton of coal removed.

The ease of mining in this region can be readily seen when we say that one tenth kilogram of black powder produces one ton of coal.

This company has recently purchased a field of sand sufficient for 10 years slushing.

The slushing arrangements on surface are similar to those at other collieries, the funnel shaped concrete being used here also.

The miners at this colliery average $1.25 per day.

Outside men average 75 cents per day.

Profit on coal 60 cents per ton.

The Queen Louise mine, near Kattowitz, Upper Silesia, Germany, was opened in 1791. It is still working, two 8 hour shifts per day, 300 days per year, and produces 1,200,000 tons per year. The estimated life of the property is 30 years more.

The shaft in 650 feet deep.

They are slushing portions of the mine only, to support villages, railways, etc. Where farm lands only are affected, no slushing is attempted.

At some of their operations they are slushing to rob out old pillars left in the original workings of the colliery.

Only 850 tons of sand per day are used for slushing. This sand is loaded by a steam shovel 17 kilometers distant, and hauled by rail to the mixing pit. The water necessary for slushing is pumped 3 kilometers by electrically driven pumps, the electric power being carried the same distance.

The proportions of sand and water used at this colliery are equal.

The slushing costs 32 cents per ton of coal recovered from the area slushed.

All their slushing costs them 25 cents per ton output.

The company operating this mine has six other operations, and at all its mines is using 162,500 feet of pipe.

They claim to carry slush 23,000 feet.

The miner's earnings average $1.37 per day.

Outside men average 93 cents per day.

Boys average 25 cents per day.

The coal costs on the cars ready for shipment $1.70 per ton and sells for $2.30, leaving a net profit of 60 cent per ton. It was stated that this company's operations yield 35 per cent. on the investment.

They have a total of 8,000 employees.

We were told here that there is a convention of mine owners who fix the price of coal and determine how much each company shall mine. The government is a party to the convention and sends regular delegates representing the mines owned by them.

One of the Prussian government mines, Delbruck shaft, situated near Kattowitz, is working and slushing with sand, a vein of coal 30 feet thick on a pitch of 45 degrees.

There are two shafts at this mine, and the tract contains 12 seams of coal with a total thickness of 130 feet.

As we were particularly interested in thick veins we only visited the 30 foot seam, called the Jackson seam.

Main levels are driven east and west; then, every 750 feet, planes are driven up the pitch; from these planes, every 10 feet vertically one over the other, small gangways are driven east and west 375 feet. Three are worked advancing and filling with sand, three are left solid and worked retreating. From these gangways, rooms 30 feet wide are driven from bottom slate to top slate at right angles to gangways 10 feet high, timbered every 6 feet and then filled with slush from the gangways 10 feet above. A pillar of 30 feet is left between each room, and after all rooms are worked advancing, the pillars are worked in the same manner retreating.

The colliery produces 2,400 tons in two 9 hour shifts, and works 300 days per year. They could produce 4,000 tons, but the output is restricted by agreement.

It is estimated that with an output of 2,400 tons per day, this colliery can produce coal for 250 to 300 years.

Miners earn $1.25 per day.

Laborers earn 87 cents per day.

Coal costs $1.63 per ton.

Coal sells for $2.13 per ton.

Profit 50 cents per ton.

This plant cost $1,500,000 and has been in operation for 6 years.

Some idea of the extent of this basin can be had when we say it is 90 kilometers long, east and west, and 80 kilometers wide, north and south, making 7,200 square kilometers. One-fourth of the basin lies in Austria, one-fourth in Russia, and one-half in Germany.

SLUSHING PIPES.

The relative cost of iron pipe and porcelain lined pipe is as 1 is to 2 1-2.

The relative life is not determined, but at present is as 1 is to 8, with the porcelain lined pipe still in service.

Iron pipes last only a few months.

The standard porcelain liners are 5 1-4-inch inside diameter by 1 foot 3 inches long, while short pieces are furnished to fill the iron casing. This casing is flanged and comes in 15 foot lengths; the inside diameter is 3-4 inch greater than the outside diameter of the porcelain liner, which allows for 3-8 inch of Portland cement to hold the liner in place.

At most mines the iron casing and porcelain liners are bought separately and put together by their own mechanics.

In only one instance did we find any criticism of the porcelain lined pipe, so that we feel safe in making the statement that it is the best they have found for the purpose.

THE CAUSE OF MINE CAVES.

From the large number of mine caves investigated by the Commission numerous conclusions might be drawn. The primary cause of mine caves is the disturbance of the strata overlying a coal bed, due to a net work of openings by reason of the excavation of certain portions of the coal. The principles of safe and economical mining are well understood, and are more closely adhered to at the present time than in earier years.

There are many circumstances which affect the quiescent condition of coal pillars. In some of the early mining it was the practice to get the greatest possible quantity of coal from any given area, by making the excavations as large as possible. This practice naturally resulted in very small pillars, which as a rule were strong enough to support the strata overlying the bed at that time. When the mining in underlying or overlying beds was undertaken, it was found that the pillars in the old workings were of insufficient strength to withstand the vibrations and shocks caused by the heavy blasting thus occasionally originating what is termed a "squeeze." *

Frequently caves are due to the regular rountine of mining operations in the course of removing the coal pillars, variously termed "second mining," "pillar mining," "robbing," etc. This process of mining generally causes damage to surface improvements in inverse ratio to the depth of the bed below the surface.

PRECAUTIONARY METHODS ADOPTED.

A brief review of preventive methods in guarding against surface mine caves, is given below, as the result of investigations conducted by this Commission and stated, in the order of what is considered their roof supporting efficiency.

(1) Hydraulic filling and masonry supports.

(2) Hand mine rock stowing.

(3) Timbering.

Hydraulic mine fillings has been extensively employed in the anthracite region, where it has been found necessary to sustain the roof and protect the surface improvements, to guard against the possibilities of flooding the mine workings either by water or quick sand. It is also extensively employed in extinguishing mine fires, arresting squeezes, and as a substitute for roof support for either

*A "Squeeze" is caused by the general subsidence of the strata overlying the coal bed, due to a partial failure of the pillars; when this subsidence radiates from its origin it is called a "creep."

partial or total removal of coal pillars. Masonry roof supports, constructed of concrete, brick, dry or mortar rubble are extensively employed as an economical type of support for local strengthening or partial roof support under important buildings, streams and railroads.

Hand mine stowing has been employed for the purpose of roof support in assisting the removal of pillars or to improve the physical condition of the pillars.

Timbering is a form of roof support which has been made to serve various purposes in the course of mining operation. For the development of the final robbing out of a mine, timber has been the most extensively employed roof supporting material known. The most serious objection to this form of support is its comparatively low supporting value and very short life due to the rapid decay induced by the mine atmosphere.

METHODS OF COPING WITH THE MINE CAVE PROBLEM.

The investigations of the Commission disclosed a variety of methods of coping with the mine cave problem. In many instances the mining companies have assumed the obligations of repairing the properties damaged, although the titles of the surface owners contain explicit waivers of any such obligation. In other instances the mining companies have filled the workings by hydraulic methods, or by hand stowing in order that the subsidence of the surface would be as slight as possible when all or part of the pillars should be removed. In a number of instances the surface owners were allowed to construct artificial supports in the form of piers, either of concrete or mortar masonry. Timber cogs have also been constructed, where excessive first mining or final pillar mining indicated probable damage to the surface improvements.

VALUE OF REPORT TO PROPERTY AND MINE OWNERS.

In the preparation of this report the interests of the coal and surface owners have been constantly in mind. The investigations into the physical conditions and legal rights of each have been so conducted that the experience of one applies for the benefit of the other; also to make it possible from analysis of the result of the investigation to draw conclusions that would justify any recommendations which the Commission could formulate.

In presenting the results of our investigations it is hoped the surface property owners, as well as the mineral owners, will carefully analyze the results, compare deductions and approach our recommendations with an open mind. This has been the consistent policy of the Commission. The greatest value of this report lies in the hope that the general public and the mining companies may be assisted in arriving at agreements of adjustment of future possible surface damage.

CONSERVATION OF ANTHRACITE RESOURCES.

It must be borne in mind in the mining of anthracite, as well as in any other mining industry, a certain portion of the deposit must be left intact so long as it is deemed necessary to support the roof either as a legal obligation or for the maintenance of the mine. The latter may be governed by geological or physical limitations.

The geological conditions are the most difficult to surmount; presenting great difficulties due to water-bearing strata or to flexures, faults and folds. The physical condition of a mine is maintained to conserve the best interests of economical operation.

In every respect the conservation of the coal is influenced directly as the title to the same is governed by the exceptions and reservations contained in the severance of the surface and the mineral.

Experiments and researches have been conducted for many years to secure the utilization of every part of the anthracite product, and while the yield per foot acre has varied widely, there are many operations which by legal restrictions in their contracts are prevented from obtaining a maximum yield. The interests of the Commonwealth and nation are so vitally involved that the Commission feels it would not have completed its full duty without calling attention to the great importance of conducting mining in such manner as to make possible the highest practicable yield. From tables hereinafter given one can not fail to be thoroughly impressed with the importance of conserving our natural resources and the magnitude of the revenue to be derived from the industry by the public, the State and the nation.

THE EXTENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE COAL REGION. *

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The anthracite field of Pennsylvania is located in the northeastern part of the State, mainly within Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. In these five counties anthracite mining is the dominant industry. The anthracite measures, however, extend into Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.

In general terms the anthracite region may be said to be bounded on the west by the Susquehanna river, on the north by the north branch of the Susquehanna river, and on the east by the Lehigh river. These rivers, together with the Schuylkill from the drainage outlets for the region.

The anthracite region embraces a territory of about 3,300 square miles, but less than one-seventh of this total area, or about 494 square miles is underlain by workable coal measures. This productive portion is, moreover, not a continuous area, but consists of a number of detached valleys, or basins.

NORTHERN BASIN.

The northern, or Wyoming-Lackawanna basin extends from Forest City to Shickshinny, a distance of 55 miles, and includes the historic Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. The maximum width is 6 miles, and is crescent shaped, with the upper or northeastern extremity bending sharply toward the north. The Lackawanna river drains the upper, or Lackawanna valley, and empties into the Susquehanna near Pittston. The Susquehanna breaks through the hills from the north just above Pittston and flows through the Wyoming valley to Nanticoke, where it leaves the valley by an abrupt, southern turn. Carbondale, Scranton, Pittston Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke are the principle commercial centers.

WESTERN-NORTHERN OR BERNICE BASIN.
(Loyalsock and Mehoopay Division)

Twenty-five miles northwest of the main northern basin there are several small detached coal areas, sometimes known as the western-northern basin, but included by the second geological survey of Pennsylvania in the northern basin, while the output is included in that of the Wyoming region. The principle towns are Bernice and Lopez.

EASTERN-MIDDLE BASIN.

This the smallest of the geographic divisions, lies about 15 miles south and southwest of the western and the northern basin, from which it is separated by a mountain range and an intervening valley. Its maximum is about 26 miles in length; its greatest width about 10 miles, and the total actual coal area is about 33 square miles.

The surface is a barren, unpicturesque plateau, ranging in elevation from 1,400 to 1,700 feet. The drainage toward the north is through the Black and Catawissa creeks, which empty into the north branch of the Susquehanna; toward the east it is through several small creeks emptying into the Lehigh. There is a very slight drainage toward the south and west into the Little Schuylkill river. The principal city is Hazleton.

WESTERN-MIDDLE BASIN.

This basin lies southwest of and adjoins the eastern-middle basin. It is north of and approximately parallel to the southern basin, which it adjoins for a short distance.

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*For a more extensive account see Stock, H. H., 22d Annual Report, Director U. S. Geological Survey, pt. 3.

It is 36 miles long, 4 to 5 miles wide, with tapering ends, and contains 94 square miles. There are two distinct sub-basins or divisions of the western-middle basin, the Mahanoy and Shamokin basins, which are about equal in size, depth and importance. The Mahanoy basin extends from Delano on the east 25 miles westward to a point 4 miles west of Locust Gap. It is 2 1-2 miles wide near Ashland, and about 2,000 feet deep. The Shamokin basin extends from a point just east of Centralia 30 miles westward, to the west end of the eastern-middle basin. It is 3 miles wide near Shamokin and approximately 1,800 feet deep. The principal towns are Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland and Shamokin.

SOUTHERN BASIN.

This basin extends 70 miles east and west of Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh river, to Dauphin, on the Susquehanna. Near Pottsville it is 8 miles wide and then tapers; gradually toward both east and the west. In the latter direction it divides into two long narrow basins, the Dauphin and Lykens valleys. It is the largest of the fields, containing 181 square miles. Panther creek drains the extreme eastern and but the greater portion of the field drains southward through the Schuylkill and Little Schuylkill.

The surface contour is very broken and rugged, the general elevation varying from 600 to 1,800 feet above tide. The principle towns are Lansford, Tamaqua, Pottsville and Lykens.

TRADE DISTRICTS.

The lines of division for trade purposes are fairly indicated by the accompanying map (Pl. 1.) and tabulated as follows:

Trade.	Geographic.
Wyoming region...	Northern field and Bernice Basin.
Lehigh region.....	Eastern middle field and southern field east of Tamaqua.
Schuylkill region..	Western middle field and southern field west of Tamaqua.

PROBABLE EXTENSIONS OF THE ANTHRACITE FIELD.

It is probable that the limits of the anthracite measures are quite accurately shown on the accompanying may (Pl. 1.) and that the boundaries there given can be relied upon as representing the outside limits of the anthracite field.

GEOLOGIC RELATIONS.

The beds of anthracite coal were, according to Lesly, originally bituminous in character; probably deposited at the same time as the bituminous coal of western and central Pennsylvania, and subsequently changed to their present character by some process of metamorphosis.

STRATIGRAPHY OF THE COAL BEARING ROCKS.

The carboniferous formations of Pennsylvania, with the number by which they are generally referred to in reports of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania are the following: *

No. 10. Pocono gray sandstone.
No. 11. Mauch Chunk red shale.
No. 12. Pottsville conglomerate.
No. 13. Allegheny River coal measures.
No. 14. Pittsburgh (Lower Barren) measures.
No. 15. Monongahela River coal measures.
No. 16. Washington county group.
No. 17. Greene county (Uppen Barren) measures.

STRUCTURE OF THE ANTHRACITE BASINS.

A very striking feature of the anthracite coal field is the form of its basin. The coal beds are frequently upturned to the vertical position, and sometimes even overturned. At the upper or northern end of the northern field the basin slopes gently but gradually increases in steepness toward the south-west and west, and at the lower end of the field, in the neighborhood of Glen Lyon, the measures dip steeply and are very much contorted. The general dips in the northern field are much more gentle and uniform than in any of the other fields.

In the eastern middle field the basins are shallow, but the dips are sharp, being from 30 degrees to 50 degrees and more.

The basins of the western middle and southern are deep, with steeply dipping sides, the maximum of depth and steepness being in the southern field.

Throughout all of the fields the steepest dips are, as a rule toward the north and the more gentle ones toward the south. These characteristics are well shown in the accompanying cross sections of the several fields. (Pl. 1.)

NUMBER AND EXTENT OF WORKABLE BEDS.

NORTHERN FIELD.

From Forest City to Pittston and from Pittston to Nanticoke, north of the Susquehanna, the maximum dips are 10 to 20 degrees, while between Pittston and Nanticoke south of the Susquehanna, steeper dips sometimes ranging from 60 to 70 degrees are found, and near Glen Lyon the measures are overturned and badly broken. There are numerous anticlines and synclines in the measures, which can sometimes be traced on the surface, the anticlines being often marked by ridges and the synclines by valleys.

A marked feature of the northern field is the buried valley of the Susquehanna, extending from Pittston to Nanticoke. This is the bed of a former glancial stream which has cut down into the coal measures in places, thus cutting out large areas of the upper coal beds. The valley is now filled with sand, and there are numerous pot holes in it, which add an element of uncertainty and danger to the mining.

The Wyoming-Lackawanna basin is deepest (2,200 feet) midway between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke. About four miles above Pittston near Lackawanna station, only 100 to 150 feet of the coal measures are left, but north-east from here, several miles above Scranton the coal measures sink again to a depth of 700 feet, and then rise and open out beyond Forest City.

It is difficult to state the number of workable beds, as beds are now being worked in the upper end of the Lackawanna valley, which a very few years ago were considered unworkable. The splitting of a large coal bed into several smaller beds, which divide and are sometimes separated by as much as 200 feet of rock, renders it impossible to correlate beds in different parts of the field until continuous sections can be made from actual mine workings. As a result of measurements of 891 sections by the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, 81.8 per cent. of the total coal is considered workable, the remaining 18.2 per cent. being interbedded slate, shale and other refuse. The deposits in this field are particularly free from refuse, and the comparative freedom of this field from folding ensures a high percentage of marketable coal.

EASTERN-MIDDLE FIELD.

The structure of this field is simple, consisting of a section of anticlines, usually with broad flat crests and shallow intervening basins only about 500 to 600 feet deep, the sides dipping 10 to 40 degrees. This gives a large extent of outcrop, and the comparative shallowness of the basins has been very favorable to mining, so that the field has been extensively developed and its structure quite thoroughly determined. The Mammouth, Buck Mountain Primrose, Parlor, Portland, and Gamma beds vary in thickness in different localities. The second geological survey of Pennsylvania estimated that from 75 to 77 per cent. of the total thickness of coal was marketable.

WESTERN-MIDDLE FIELD.

In this field the beds incline steeply, the average dip being 35 to 40 degrees. There has been much folding, sliting, and shifting of strata, which has crushed the coal in many places and mined with it slate and bony coal partings. The coal measures are 1,200 feet thick and contain from 10 to 12 different beds, many of them of great

*2d Penna. Geological Survey, 1386.

thickness and with comparatively small intervening barren intervals. The Lykens valley beds are also found in the conglomerate, or No. 12, and toward the western end of the field these beds are mined; 1,144 sections throughout the field gave 23 per cent. of refuse in the coal but it is probably not safe to estimate more than 75 per cent. of the original as marketable coal.

SOUTHERN FIELD.

This field consists of a number of connected basins which grow gradually deeper from the north to south, culminating along the foot of Sharp mountain in very deep highly upturned, and greatly contorted measures. The Pottsville conglomerate in this region is very thick, ranging from 1,100 to 1,500 feet. It is made up of coarse materials, and contains a number of valuable coal beds, especially at the western end. At the point where the main field subdivides into the two westwardly extending basins there are six Lykens Valley beds in the conglomerate, each 3 to 10 feet thick. The coal measures proper are at least 2,500 feet thick, and twenty different coal beds have been worked. From measurements of 275 sections the second geological survey estimated 72 per cent. of the coal as marketable.

PRECAUTIONARY METHODS.

Our investigations show that at many mines throughout the region all waste materials, including the fine particles of coal, not now saleable as well as the crushed rock and slate picked from the coal, is washed into the mines to fill excavations, and to eventually serve as surface support. The quantity available for this purpose is comparatively small, being estimated at 10 to 15 per cent. of the excavated space, and therefore prevents filling on an extensive scale. In many mines when refuse material in the beds is excessive, stows of this refuse are built along the ribs or in open spaces.

Under massive masonry buildings, railroads, waterways, etc., masonry supports of concrete, mine rock or brick are sometimes erected as a special precaution.

TABLE NUMBER 1.

EXPLOSIVE STATISTICS.

Showing decrease in production of coal per unit of powder and dynamite used.

	of coal in tons. Total production	No. pounds powder used.	No. pounds dynamite used.	Tons per lb. of powder.	Per ct. diff.	Tons per lb. dynamite.	Per ct. diff.
1900	51,217,318	30,929,500	3,454,641	1.65		14.82	
					3%		54%
1910	74,717,852	46,618,462*	11,171,458	1.60		6.68	
					1%		9%
1911	81,176,050	49,968,747	13,369,0[illegible]	1.62		6.07	

*This includes permissible explosives.

TABLE NUMBER 2.

SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE FROM COLLIERIES IN CITY OF SCRANTON.

Operator.	1911		1907-1911	
	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Co.	3,274,395	59.5	16,332,324	58.9
Scranton Coal Co.	976,716	17.8	4,918,060	17.8
Delaware and Hudson Company	550,191	10.0	3,789,526	13.7
Hudson Coal Co.	541,038	9.8	1,515,696	5.5
Green Ridge Coal Co.	65,078	1.2	404,804	1.5
Bulls Head Coal Co.	8,486	.2	37,993	.1
Peoples Coal Co.	42,055	.8	347,273	1.3
Clear View Coal Co.	8,848	.2	41,593	.2
North End Coal Co.	28,045	.5	290,652	1.0
Total	5,494,852	100.0	27,6[illegible]7,921	100.0

TABLE NUMBER 3.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Anthracite shipments from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming regions, in decennial periods, 1820-1911, in long tons.*

YEARS	Schuylkill region.		Lehigh region.		Wyoming region.		Total. Quantity.
	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.	Quantity.	Percentage.	
1820	.....	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	365
1830	89,984	51.50	41,750	23.90	43,000	24.60	174,734
1840	490,596	56.75	225,313	26.07	148,470	17.18	864,379
1850	1,840,620	54.80	690,456	20.56	827,823	24.64	3,358,899
1860	3,749,632	44.04	1,821,674	21.40	2,941,817	34.56	8,513,123
1870	4,968,157	30.70	3,239,374	20.02	7,974,660	49.28	16,182,191
1880	7,554,742	32.23	4,463,221	19.05	11,419,279	48.72	23,437,242
1890	10,867,822	29.68	6,329,658	17.28	19,417,979	53.04	36,615,459
1900	13,502,732	29.94	6,918,627	15.33	24,686,125	54.73	45,107,484
1910	17,845,020	27.49	8,627,539	13.29	38,433,227	59.22	64,905,786
1911	19,375,369	27.70	9,755,018	13.97	40,803,912	58.33	69,954,299
Grand total shipment, 1820 to 1911, inclusive	576,745,104		283,258,115		959,347,466		1,819,350,685
Average percentage to 1911		31.70		15.57		52.73	

*Parker, E. W., The Production of Coal in 1911. U. S. Geological Survey.

TABLE NUMBER 4.

Statement showing shipments of anthracite from Lackawanna, Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, 1899-1911.

YEARS	Shipments from Counties (short tons).		
	Lackawanna.	Luzerne.	Schuylkill.
1899	13,248,947	19,899,742	12,226,938
1900	12,282,108	19,179,573	11,606,160
1901	15,409,040	21,396,312	13,640,766
1902	10,581,401	13,016,026	7,698,306
1903	17,898,333	24,891,394	14,633,487
1904	16,971,096	24,736,864	14,440,320
1905	17,597,468	26,779,139	16,049,250
1906	16,821,929	23,760,886	14,621,909
1907	20,029,829	27,547,399	18,000,866
1908	19,314,281	28,329,462	16,247,066
1909	18,293,939	27,671,702	14,995,176
1910	18,913,322	28,666,945	15,800,012
1911	20,177,155	31,304,984	17,173,613

TABLE NUMBER 5.

Statement showing shipments of anthracite from Lackawanna county and Scranton. (Short tons.)

YEARS	Shipments from county.	Percentage of total anthracite shipments.	Shipments from Scranton City.	Percentage of county shipments.
1899	13,248,947	.2452	4,308,338	.3252
1900	12,282,108	.2398	4,381,573	.3367
1901	15,409,040	.2572	6,041,215	.3921
1902	10,581,401	.2867	4,345,310	.4107
1903	17,597,468	.2506	6,257,380	.3556
1904	16,971,096	.2583	6,202,694	.3655
1905	17,597,468	.2506	6,257,380	.3556
1906	16,821,929	.2556	6,163,199	.3664
1907	20,029,829	.2607	6,948,258	.3469
1908	19,314,281	.2589	6,336,786	.3281
1909	18,293,939	.2554	5,915,774	.3234
1910	18,913,322	.2531	6,312,266	.3481
1911	20,177,155	.2486	6,542,817	.3243
	217,538,848	.2564	76,334,321	.3509

Total shipment entire anthracite field during above period, 848,531,669 tons.

TABLE NUMBER 6.

GENERAL STATISTICS—LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

BOROUGHS	Population 1910.	Coal Area, Acres.	Coal Area, Square Miles.	Foot Acres, 1907.	Estimated tonnage contents, 1907.
Archbald	7,194	7,110.00	11.11	18,298.12	32,931,616
Blakely	5,345	1,820.00	2.86	7,436.61	13,386,078
Carbondale	17,040	1,780.00	2.78	4,759.70	8,567,460
Dickson City	9,331	2,540.00	3.97	21,182.49	38,128,482
Dunmore	17,615	2,570.00	4.02	13,726.80	24,708,240
Jermyn	3,158	470.00	0.73	878.63	1,582,534
Mayfield	3,662	1,410.00	2.20	1,866.84	3,360,312
Moosic	3,964	1,690.00	2.64	5,093.00	9,167,400
Old Forge	11,324	2,120.00	3.31	16,088.23	28,958,814
Olyphant	8,505	2,550.00	3.98	25,871.90	46,569,420
Scranton	129,867	9,290.00	14.52	91,607.43	164,893,374
Taylor	9,060	3,390.00	5.30	41,174.85	74,114,730
Throop	5,133	2,520.00	3.94	25,596.05	46,072,890
Winton	5,280	2,570.00	4.02	5,902.76	10,624,968
Vandling	985	780.00	1.22	3,364.96	6,056,928
Total	227,557	42,620.00	66.60	282,848.37	509,123,246
TOWNSHIPS					
Carbondale	1,635	2,220.00	3.47	2,558.20	4,604,760
Fell	4,353	3,740.00	5.84	16,897.73	30,415,914
Lackawanna	2,756	760.00	1.19	5,848.73	10,527,714
Ransom	849	900.00	1.40	2,459.29	4,426,722
Total	9,593	7,620.00	11.90	27,763.95	49,975,110
Grand Total	237,150	50,240.00	78.50	310,612.32	559,098,356

TABLE NUMBER 7.

GENERAL STATISTICS—LUZERNE COUNTY.

Wyoming Region.

BOROUGHS	Population 1910.	Superficial Coal Area, Acres.	Coal Area, Square Miles.	Approx. Superficial Land Area, Square Miles.	Coal Area, Per Cent.
Ashley	5,601	582.26	0.91	0.98	92.6
Avosa	4,634	507.70	0.79	0.79	100.0
Courtdale	548	222.23	0.35	1.00	35.0
Dorranceton	4,046	822.16	1.29	1.29	100.0
Duryea	7,487	2,275.80	3.56	5.76	60.0
Edwardsville	8,407	662.50	1.03	1.03	100.0
Exeter	3,537	1,834.11	2.87	5.29	54.2
Forty Fort	2,353	1,014.05	1.58	1.58	100.0
Hughestown	2,024	521.50	0.81	0.81	100.0
Kingston	6,449	392.74	0.61	0.61	100.0
Laurel Run	790	394.45	0.62	5.18	11.9
Laflin	528	484.73	0.76	1.27	59.8
Luzerne	5,426	288.45	0.45	0.69	65.2
Miners Mills	3,159	388.60	0.61	0.61	100.0
Nanticoke	18,877	1,630.03	2.55	3.27	77.9
Parsons	4,338	720.00	1.13	1.13	100.0
Plymouth	16,996	786.57	1.23	1.23	100.0
Pittston City	16,267	1,170.14	1.83	1.83	100.0
Sugar Notch	2,439	599.97	0.94	1.04	90.3
Swoyerville	5,396	430.25	1.62	1.62	100.0
Warrior Run	1,251	448.80	0.70	0.71	98.5
Wyoming	3,010	1,071.75	1.67	1.67	100.0
West Wyoming	1,621	1,145.85	1.79	3.34	18.6
West Pittston	6,848	463.41	0.72	0.72	100.0
Yatesville	573	451.91	0.71	0.71	100.0
Wilkes-Barre City	67,105	2,919.07	4.56	4.56	100.0
Total	199,710	22,238.03	34.76	48.72	71.3
TOWNSHIPS					
Conyngham	2,184	794.00	1.24		
Hanover	6,965	7,025.13	10.98		
Jenkins	4,196	2,712.55	4.24		
Kingston	1,049	112.90	0.18		
Newport	10,277	6,463.50	10.10		
Plains	10,529	5,310.46	8.30		
Plymouth	3,374	4,550.94	7.11		
Pringle	1,875	453.76	0.71		
Pittston	7,033	2,052.03	3.26		
Wilkes-Barre	5,703	1,630.62	2.56	2.55	100.0
Total	53,185	31,105.89	48.67		
Grand Total	252,895	53,343.92	83.43		

TABLE NUMBER 7.—Continued.

GENERAL STATISTICS—LUZERNE COUNTY.

Lehigh Region.

BOROUGHS	Population 1910.	Superficial Coal Area, Acres.	Coal Area, Square Miles.	Approx. Superficial Land Area, Square Miles.	Coal Area, Per Cent.
Hazleton City	25,452	832.00	1.30	5.97	21.7
Jeddo	377	75.00	0.12		
Total	25,829	907.00	1.42		
TOWNSHIPS					
Black Creek	1,945	725.59	1.12		
Butler	1,862	225.95	0.55		
Foster	5,545	1,161.50	1.81		
Hazle	11,014	3,865.01	6.04		
Sugar Loaf	1,352	299.04	0.47		
Total	21,718	6,277.09	9.79		
Grand Total	45,547	7,184.09	11.21		

TABLE NUMBER 8.

GENERAL STATISTICS.—SCHUYLKILL AND CARBON COUNTIES.

Municipality—Lehigh Region.

BOROUGHS	Population 1910.	Superficial Acres of Coal Land.	Coal Area, Square Miles.	Approx. Superficial Land Area, Square Miles.	Coal Area, Per Cent.
Tamaqua	2,661	506	.79	.79	100
Coaldale	5,154	1,314	2.05	2.05	100
Lansford	8,321	954	1.49	1.49	100
Summit Hill	4,209	1,262	1.97	2.87	65.8
Total	20,345	4,036	6.30	7.20	87.5
TOWNSHIPS					
Rahn	258	2,005	3.13		
Mauch Chunk	4,358	1,679	2.62		
Total	4,616	3,684	5.75		
Grand Total	24,965	7,720	12.05	7.20	87.5

TABLE NUMBER 9.

GENERAL STATISTICS—SCHUYLKILL, DAUPHIN, LEBANON, NORTHUMBERLAND AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES.

Municipality—Schuylkill Region.

BOROUGHS	Population 1910.	Superficial Coal Area, Acres.	Coal Area, Square Miles.	Approx. Superficial Land Area, Square Miles.	Coal Area, Per Cent.
Ashland	6,855	1,024	1.60	1.60	100.0
Gilberton	5,401	867	1.35	1.35	100.0
Girardville	4,396	324	.50	.50	100.0
Mahanoy City	15,936	344	.54	.54	100.0
Middleport	1,100	272	.43	.43	100.0
Minersville	7,240	350	.55	.55	100.0
New Philadelphia	2,512	875	1.37	1.37	100.0
Palo Alto	1,873	692	1.08	1.08	100.0
Port Carbon	2,678	420	.66	.66	100.0
Pottsville	20,236	2,492	3.76	3.89	96.6
St. Clair	6,455	797	1.25	1.25	100.0
Shenandoah	25,774	996	1.56	1.56	100.0
Tamaqua	6,801	486	.76	.76	100.0
Tremont	2,067	460	.72	.72	100.0
Centralia	2,429	153	.24	.24	100.0
Marion Heights	1,362	110	.17	.17	100.0
Mt. Carmel	17,532	423	.66	.66	100.0
Shamokin	19,588	514	.80	.80	100.0
Total	150,235	11,599	18.00	18.13	99.3
TOWNSHIPS.					
Blythe	2,405	11,568	18.08		
Branch	1,559	5,413	8.45		
Butler	3,900	6,723	10.50		
Cass	4,579	6,855	10.71		
Foster	801	5,475	8.56		
Frailey	905	4,727	7.39		
Hegins	2,727	3,863	6.04		
Kline	1,839	1,492	2.33		
Mahanoy	6,256	8,594	13.43		
Mahanoy, West	5,230	4,138	6.47		
New Castle	1,554	4,938	7.72		
Norwegian	1,167	3,793	5.93		
Norwegian, East	694	2,506	3.92		
Porter	3,387	4,659	7.28		
Reilly	2,115	7,762	12.13		
Schuylkill	1,960	5,426	8.48		
Tremont	695	7,934	12.40		
Walker	511	1,483	2.32		
Coal	16,105	12,779	19.97		
Mt. Carmel	6,700	12,607	19.70		
Zerbe	2,428	4,006	6.26		
Conyngham	3,127	7,566	11.82		
East Cameron	1,013	2,202	3.44		
West Cameron	443	2,267	3.54		
Cold Spring	29	2,153	3.37		
Wiconisco	2,668	4,169	6.51		
Delano	1,540	731	1.14		
Ryan	736	568	.89		
Union	1,087	1,252	1.96		
Rush	139	497	.78		
Total	78,299	148,146	231.52		
Grand Total	228,534	159,745	249.52		

ABSTRACT OF COMMENTS ON THE ANTHRACITE TRADE AS CONTAINED IN THE "COAL TRADE JOURNAL" 1912.

Despite all changes in trade conditions, an average of almost 10 per cent. of the total output of anthracite goes to points beyond Buffalo, and this has been the case from twenty to thirty years.

Figures showing the distribution of the anthracite output by States or sections were made public in earlier years through official channels, but since 1905 the compliation of these statistics has been discontinued.

The following table showing the distribution during the first half of the last decade, is of value, however, for the movement of hard coal along rather definite lines and the division of the tonnage is probably about the same today as it was in 1905. That is to say, each locality receives the same percentage of total output as it formerly did.

It will be observed that the three States, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey take approximately two-thirds of the entire shipments of anthracite and nearly one-half of the remainder goes to New England. Thus about 85 per cent. of the entire output is consumed in the East.

Markets.	Tons, 1901.	Tons, 1903.	Tons, 1904.	Tons, 1905.
Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey	34,953,512	39,467,470	38,376,089	41,501,569
New England States	8,035,290	8,692,191	8,242,087	8,692,504
Western States	6,408,232	6,877,917	6,579,644	6,904,314
Southern States	2,142,744	2,312,396	2,061,810	2,080,088
Pacific Coast	20,000	4,000	4,500	1,743
Dominion of Canada	1,933,283	1,983,562	2,193,746	2,187,450
Foreign Ports	75,540	25,295	34,646	42,533
Total gross tons	53,568,601	59,362,831	57,492,522	61,410,201

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

The papers following were contributed by men of proinence in the Pennsylvania anthracite region. These papers have been given very careful consideration and in many instances were of great help in the deliberations of the Commission. They are included here as contributions to the exhaustive study of the mine cave problem, and the ultimate conservation of the coal, and as worthy of most careful consideration by all interested in a correct and practicable solution of the problem before this Commission.

The Commission however does not assume any responsibility for statements made and opinions expressed in these articles.

REMARKS BY MR. C. C. ROSE BEFORE THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ANTHRACITE MINE CAVE COMMISSION AT A MEETING HELD IN SCRANTON, JUNE 20, 1912.

Mining under the City of Scranton has been carried on for about fifty years and during that time the extraction amounted to about two-thirds of the total. This statement may be taken as a measurement of the time that will be required to fill back, which is estimated as about fifty years, if the surface is to be supported.

The Delaware and Hudson Company has been flushing culm, crushed slate and rock into their mines for a number of years. It is estimated that about seventeen million tons of flushing has been deposited. In many sections pillars have been removed from flushed areas, a rough estimate places this at about eight million tons.

Flushing is a very expensive operation. Great care must be exercised in selecting the amount of slate and rock or other valuless material with the culm, in order that an easy floating mass is secured, thus avoiding quantities of water to be handled. Items of considerable expense are air spouts, causing water-hammer in the flush lines; battery construction; filling sumps with fine sludge; pump valves and column lines becoming clogged with fine substance; bore hole construction and maintenance, etc.

Flush water in its course through the mines becomes impregnated with sulphuric acid, and causes destruction in its contact with all metal surfaces, thus affecting shakers, screens, jig and pipe lines. Flushing operations so far have been compensated by the coal made available due chiefly to the fact that such operations where conducted in the most convenient and available sections of the mines. The amount of flushing done under the City of Scranton is not definitely known, but its application is general in cases of squeeze and reinforcing of pillars in openings in the vicinity of the shaft and main traveling and haulage ways. As a general proposition it is not considered practical for coal companies to fill all the workings under the City of Scranton at their expense, excepting probably where coal is held in fee.

Where surface is damaged due to second mining in the leased properties at the present time, any damage to improvements must be borne by the party legally obligated unless the surface owners are old employees of the companies and in extreme destitute circumstances.

If all the coal is to be removed, approximately fifty per cent. of the Delaware and Hudson holdings will eventually require surface protection. The improvements consist chiefly of frame buildings which will not be injured permanently by surface subsidence.

The policy of the company is to conduct mining as carefully as is consistent with safety and conservation. The company has not made it a practice to offer to sell the pillars under property endangered. This attitude is due to the difficulty generally experienced in getting a sufficient number of property owners to agree on such a plan, moreover, the coal is generally far more valuable than the surface improvements.

Where the company holds coal property under lease containing provisions for the removal of all the coal, considerable trouble has been experienced with several lease holders who insisted that the provisions of the lease be carried out at the risk of damage to surface improvements.

It is difficult to offer a solution to the surface support problem other than filling the workings with some suitable substitute. In my opinion culm is the cheapest material, available, on account of its low specific gravity and its relatively good supporting value. Surface material such as sand, clay, loam, gravel; boulders, etc., if conveniently available to the mine, might be crushed and prepared for flushing, but as a probable prohibitory cost. Portions of the workings have become practically filled by falls and caves, except in the new workings in the Dunmore seams which contain impurities now gobbed along the sides of the road at the time of mining, thus forming a partial filler. Considerable relief to the pillars could be accorded by flushing at the street intersections of each city block.

It must be borne in mind that wherever coal is left in the mines for surface support when such coal is leased to the companies, and they are thus prohibited from taking it out, the lessors will lose that amount of royalty unless payment therefore is made.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CULM FLUSHING IN ANTHRACITE MINES.

Read at a Meeting of Pennsylvania Anthracite Operator's Association, November, 1897.

James B. Davies.

Plymouth, Luzerne Co., Pa., Nov., 1897.

A.—BEGINNING OF FLUSHING.

In January of 1891 we built a small portable washer in order to experiment in cleaning the Dodson culm bank. This was replaced by a larger and a more permanent one, which is now our Jig House. By running our culm cleaners we found that to get rid of the dirty water was a problem not easily solved. The law was against us and would not allow us to run it into the Susquehanna river so we sunk several sumps on the top of the culm bank and pumped this water into them, in the hope that it would filter through and leave the imputities behind. This it did, but the mud filled our sumps faster than we could dig them, so necessity became the mother of inven-

tion and the thought struck us that we might as well face the shaft and try the old workings. A six-inch pipe was laid from the plant down the shaft, which is 400 feet below the surface; thence from the bottom of shaft to an old chamber below its level. We were soon convinced that this new invention was a success. Then another question flashed across our minds, "If the water of the washers could be disposed of into the old workings, why not the breaker culm also?" A practical answer to this question was given at once by making the new connection, November 20th, 1891. We are more than pleased to say that this was the first time as far as can be known in the history of mining, that the dirt pocket of the breakers were replaced by the old chambers in the mines. This happened in the Spring of 1891, with the culm cleaner and on November 20th of the same year the connection was made with the coal breaker. So this system was begun 6 years last March and completed 6 years on the 20th of the month. After filling several acres at Dodson the same system of flushing was established at Black Diamond. When this system of flushing was completed at both places, different operators and their officials examined it—fell in love with it and then applied it to their own colleries with success.

B.—CONDUCTING OF THE SYSTEM.

1. Outside: A small tank is set up under the chute that leads the dirt from the buckwheat screen. The dirt and water goes into this tank together and enters a pipe down the shaft into the mine.

2. Inside: This pipe is continued along the main gangways and airways from bottom of the shaft and branch turn off by means of three ways and elbows into the different chambers. At the bottom of the entrance of these chambers, a wall is built—well timbered on the gangway side, to dam the dirt that comes from the pipe. If the pitch or strata is light, the culm pipe must be brought down near this wall and the whole length of the said chamber. The mouth of the pipe is raised against the roof in order to fill this section tight. When this is done the contents of the main culm pipe must be turned into another chamber while the men are taking so many lengths of pipe off in the first chamber to give it another section to fill. When this is ready they must do the same with chamber number two. The pipe comes into the chamber in or as near as possible to the face of the chamber and continue to fill them thus, upwards. It would be well to notice right here, that the lighter the grade the more expensive it is. The pipe must be put in nearly the whole length of the chamber and must be taken out as it fills up. These two items—the pipe and labor is saving where the pitch is heavy enough for water to carry dirt—such a pitch is an exception in the Wyoming Valley.

C.—THE PIPE.

1. Size of Pipe: At the Dodson we use 6 inch-pipe from culm plant down the shaft along the Bennett gangway and Bennett Vein and down the Rock slope to Ross Vein, but in branches that turn to different chambers we use 4-inch and 5-inch pipes. At Black Diamond we use two lines of pipe—one 3-inch line, which takes the breaker culm into the mines and the other 4-inch that takes the bank culm to different points in the same veins. At Dodson the bank culm and the breaker culm enter the mines through the same pipe. We intend to do this at Black Diamond.

2. Nature of Pipe: We have tried three different sorts of pipe,—wrought iron, steel and cast iron pipes. The first is the best. The second is too soft and will soon wear out, while the third is harder than either, but when the culm begins to rub in it by flowing through, it becomes very rough. On account of this roughness that is created, the friction becomes very great and the casting is soon eaten out.

3. The wear of pipes: The best pipe depends on the nature of the water and the material that is flowing through.

a. With the fresh water and small culm from Buckwheat screen, it will last some eighteen months.

b. When carrying bank culm from dust up to pea coal and some chestnut in size, it will last some nine months.

c. When this is mixed with ashes it will not last more than six months.

d. When small culm from Buckwheat screen and bank culm runs together through the same pipe at the ratio of two small to one large, the pipe will last some twelve months.

D.—BEST SIZED MATERIALS.

1. The smaller the materials the better. The pillars in the mines are full of cracks and crevices—sometimes these run half way through the pillars and sometimes through. This depends on the nature of the coal and the size of the pillars. If these are to become solid once more the water must be supplied with small particles so that it can be carried to the farthest end of these crevices and make the pillar whole.

2. The smaller the material the less water required to carry it through. The reason for this is obivious. The larger the material the more space between the particles and the quicker the water will travel—it will travel faster than its load. But when its load is ground from rice size to dust, it is easier for the water to take it along than to penetrate through and leave it behind.

3. Also when smaller materials come in contact with the pipe it creates no friction and the pipe will wear better which is just the reverse with the largest size.

E.—BLOCKING OF PIPE.

A great many think that our culm pipe is a great Siphon with one end in the breaker and the other in the old workings depositing its contents in peace. This is a great mistake. It is quite an art to run it from one place to another without interupting the stream of culm and then cause it to block from the face of the mines to the breaker. When this happens the culm must be taken care of in the usual manner by taking it out to the bank until the pipe is cleaned out. This will sometimes take half a day—a day and sometimes two days, that is when a great many pipes need changing. This blocking seldom happens with the pipe that carries the small material from Buckwhat screens but this will happen in the culm bank plant pipe some three times a week but it will not happen one-half that many times in the pipe that carries the breaker culm and bank culm together. This also proves the importance of having enough good crushers to grind it to the proper size.

F.—WATER.

Among the numerous questions in regard to the culm filling the most important are those in regard to the water.

1. What kind of water? By all means it should be fresh, Dodson gets its water from the Susquehanna and the Black diamond gets it from Toby's creek. Mining water was tried at both places but proved to be very injurious to both pipe and pumps. Whatever percentage of sulphur might be in this water it doubles itself by the time it returns after washing the culm down to the mines.

2. Amount of water: This depends on

a. Distance: Dodson culm pipe is 2,500 feet long with its mouth near the bottom of the Ross slope. 1 1-2 pounds of water will deposit 1 pound of breaker culm at this point. 2 to 2 1-2 pounds will deposit 1 pound of bank culm in the same place. Dodson breaker and culm is flushed through same pipe. Black Diamond breaker culm pipe is 2,924 feet long. 1 1-2 pounds of water will deposit 1 pound of breaker culm at this point. Black Diamond culm pipe is 5,624 feet long. 2 to 2 1-2 pounds of water will deposit 1 pound of bank culm at this place.

b. When the pipe is changed from running into the slopes or anywhere under shaft level to the hill the water must be increased as its altitude above shaft level increases. When the Dodson culm pipe was running west some 1,500 feet then up hill three hundred until it became some 90 feet above level of shaft bottom then ran east some 700 feet to discharge its contents into the old cave, it took some 6 pounds of water for 1 pound of culm—mixed large and small.

c. We cannot claim that the above is scientifically correct on account of the impossibility of keeping the flow of dirt running as steadily as the flow of water. The flow of dirt from even the screen is not continuous but comes in rushes even when the dumping of coal is regular for the coal comes to the screen in doses like into the dump. Besides there are numerous stops during the day in the breaker and the shaft; whatever the length of three stops may be, there are the same lengths of clean water in the dirt pipes. If the stop happens to be three, five, ten or twenty minutes, more or less, the quantity of water pumped in that time goes to waste. The pump cannot be stopped until all the culm is out and that will take some twenty minutes at either of our mines. This proves that no two colleries can reach the same result for their conditions and irregularities differ very materially, so the waste water cannot be measured. The rule of the mines is, to give as little water as possible but enough to keep it from blocking. When it happens to block it is natural to increase the water a little more than is necessary. By being too careful against a second blocking, we may become too liberal with the water.

G.—HELP IN THE TIME OF SQUEEZES.

Props and cogs are not to be named the same day as flushing. The props soon break. The roof must lower many feet in a thick vein before the cog will begin to feel its load. By this time the pillar is crushed and its strength is gone. But flushing renders its support to the pillar as soon as it comes in contact with it. Even when the pillar is far gone and the roof in its rage, getting the best of it and no one dares to venture with a prop near the place, the water will carry its load and deposit the dirt around it into all its crevices until it becomes whole, in spite of the pressure, however great. The grunting of the pillar ceases as the dirt rises towards the roof. When the roof is reached and the pillar is buried, its prayer for help ceases and the pressure which was upon it goes for weaker pillars, but when so many others are braced up in the same way, they will stop the squeeze even if the roof must be broken to the surface. This they did at the Dodson and the shaft (400 feet) was saved. It is quite interesting to know how much this culm filling will give under a great pressure. Some say that a great pressure will reduce it to half of its thickness. In this case the roof will press the culm down to a smaller space than the coal occupied before it was mined. Others say that a great pressure will reduce it to occupy the same space exactly as the coal occupied before. This also cannot be correct. There is no formula also by which we can calculate the help that flushing furnishes the pillar in the time of a general squeeze. We have this question asked to mining engineers, but they seem to be at sea like ourselves—in the same waves and quite as far from shore in regard to the answer. It seems that experience only can throw any light on the question. It proves beyond any doubt that it is the best help for pillars that was ever invented. In a test we made at Black Diamond, by sawing out a perfect cubic foot of anthracite coal—pound it with hammers into rice and dust and flush the same into a box 12 inches by 12 inches by 17 1-2 inches that it will fill it completely. Thus the expansion is 5 1-2 inches. If so many chambers 17 1-2 feet high were flushed with the same sized material and density, the roof could not press the culm lower than 5 1-2 feet for it would be as hard as the coal at this point. But the roof cannot drop this 5 1-2 feet for the coal in the pillars must be considered. In a general squeeze, 5 1-2 feet of the top of each pillar will

claim the same space, so the half of it must take its residence on top or in the culm and the pressure cannot drive the roof lower than 2 3-4 feet for at this point the solidity underneath it equals the solidity of the coal itself. We assume in the above that the pillars represent half of the coal. In case they represent a third only, the roof of a chamber 17 1-2 feet high will drop some 3 feet 8 inches.

The following facts should be considered in connection with the above:

1. Culm cannot be filled as closely in the mines as in the above mentioned box, but there is a margin as you see in No. 2.

2. No squeeze ever compressed the surface to the density of coal.

3. The waste of mines is supposed to fill only part of the vacancy that is made by mining, especially when the mines are old before the flushing begins.

4. Besides, pitch and location of openings, have their advantages and disadvantages in flushing.

H.—NUMBER OF ACRES FLUSHED.

The number of acres flushed in our two mines—Dodson and Black Diamond—as computed by our engineers, Aikman and Auman is as follows:

	Area of space filled to thickness of vein.	Area of space covered one foot in thickness.
Dodson—Old Bennett (Hillman) Vein	1 67-100 Acres	8 68-100
Bennett and Baltimore Vein	17 23-100 "	147 66-100
Ross Vein	24 02-100 "	141 74-100
	42 92-100 "	298 08-100
Black Diamond—Ross Vein	14 43-100 "	121 40-100
Red Ash	17 03-100 "	153 21-100
	31 46-100 "	274 61-100

I.—AMOUNT OF COAL SAVED.

There is no formula by which we can calculate the amount of coal that can be saved per acre by flushing. The conclusion is out of the reach of any theorist. It is pure and simple a matter of judgment, which varies of course according to the experience of the different judges. However, the judges in this case, like many others must be the very best class of miners—men of experience in squeezes, caves and explosions.

We are under the impression that their conclusion would be if they could come to any.

1. That when mining under some 400 feet of strata, flushing will save the company one-fifth (in the Bennett).

2. When mining 200 feet deeper in the Ross it will save the sixth.

3. In the Red Ash when some 700 feet below the surface they might say that flushing will save the seventh. The difference in the amount of percentage is brought in by the facts that the Bennett is under less weight and makes stiffer and better pillars than either the Ross or the Red Ash. The best pillar is the one that will stay as it was cut out until it is disturbed by a squeeze. The Ross pillars at Dodson and the Red Ash at Black Diamond will not do this. It is their nature to tear themselves, fly into space and fill up the empty chambers and cease to be pillars. Although the Red Ash pillar in Plymouth is nearly three times as high as that of the Ross, the nature of the coal makes it a tougher and a better pillar. Atmospheric changes do not effect this vein the same as it does the Ross. The Red Ash above Kingston is worse for a pillar than even the Ross in Plymouth. There is from 8 inches to 2 feet of loose stuff between the vein and the roof at Black Diamond which runs off the pillar until it becomes bare like a prop without a cap piece, for so many feet each side. This loose stuff decreases our average very much and increases the dirt besides making a pillar valuless. The owner of ten acres Red Ash from Plymouth to Nanticoke is better off than the owner of twenty acres Red Ash from Plymouth junction to Pittston. The percentage of coal saved by flushing depends very much on the size of the property also, for when two veins are under seventy feet apart it is necessary sometimes to stop the party in the upper or lower vein until one is worked or flushed through first then return the other party. Even in the same vein it is necessary to remove miners when their chambers are not half done until the surrounding chambers are flushed. But this cannot be done unless the property is large enough to allow us the required number of chambers for such changes. In some cases a whole gangway should be stopped in order to flush in it so many chambers have and there that would stand in place of so many blocks of coal to be in readiness by the time the whole of the chamber comes through to the gangway above. But this is impossible unless the size of the property will allow it.

J.—THE QUESTION OF FIRE.

A great many have been under the impression that culm after being filled tight in old chambers would take fire, either through natural combustion, explosions or otherwise. This is out of the question.

1. Culm with the present preparation is lifeless on account of its heavy precentage of slate and slate dust that is mixed with it.

2. This when set by the water becomes close and hard—so much so, that it is an impossibility for the fire to penetrate it on account of its being dead and without crevices for air to feed the fire.

3. The nature of the material, thus set, is better to put fire out in the mines than either water or steam. Water runs away unless the mines are flooded above the fire level. Indeed we have mines flooded hundreds of feet above the fire three times and pumped out three times and the fire is still there. If this could be surrounded by so many flushed chambers its life would soon cease. Steam has been in great demand for this purpose but it seems that it has ceased to do so. No wonder, for it is a matter of impossibility to close it tight and the heat ruins the mines by bringing down the roof. This then goes on fire—a fire that is one hundred per cent. worse to put out than one in the coal, for it is more fierce and ascends out of reach and becomes the worst enemy the miner ever met.

SURFACE PROTECTION.

By George E. Stevenson.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 17, 1912.

Gentlemen of The Mine Cave Commission:

Realizing that the problem referred to you is an extremely difficult one and believing it is the duty of every good citizen to lend what small assistance he can in the matter, I hereby grant your request and submit the following as a brief outline of my thought in the matter.

The conservation and ultimate utilization of every pound of anthracite coal that can be won is necessary for the continued prosperity of the people of the entire anthracite region.

The continued mining of anthracite coal in Scranton is vital to Scranton's growth and prosperity. It cannot be stopped by any drastic enactment without causing greater damage to the city's welfare and is now occasioned by the surface settlements which follow the exhaustion of the coal. The right of the owner of the surface and the coal to sever the surface from the coal and by apt words in the conveyance reserve the right to mine and remove the coal without liability for damage to the surface, having recognized and thoroughly established for many years, cannot now be taken away by the creation of new laws without doing gross injustice to the owner of the coal.

It seems to me as an economical proposition, that where the present value of the surface and improvements is less than the present value of the coal beneath the surface, and it is necessary to sacrifice the surface and improvements in order to win the coal or sacrifice the coal and cease mining it in order to save the surface and improvements, that the matter of which shall be sacrificed resolves itself into a question of value only.

The area overlying the anthracite fields in which the surface and improvements are of greater value than the mineral yet to be won beneath the surface is comparatively small as compared to the area when the coal is of greater value than the surface and improvements, and it does seem that the owners of the surface, and the owners of the mineral, and the municipality might, by agreement, in these restricted localities work

out a system of artificial support of the surface that would insure protection at a cost that would warrant such a plan to be put into operation. At the present time, flushing with culm, ashes and coal waste seems the most economical and satisfactory method and one which meets the approval of the majority of engineers and skilled mining men.

In some instances where extraordinary strength is required in the filling material, and at points that are easily accessible, more substantial supports of concrete might be used. The expense of these supports should be shared in proportion to the interests to be served.

It is self-evident that where the surface values and improvements would not equal the cost of artificial supports, that it is idle to talk of sacrificing the more valuable mineral beneath the surface to save the less valuable surface.

Schools and public buildings within zones liable to suffer surface settlements should be planned to withstand, as far as is possible, the effects of surface settlement; should be lower structures, planned to withstand the conditions as are the buildings within the earthquake zones, which are planned to withstand the earthquake shocks. Such buildings might be, particularly school buildings, located beyond the out-crops of the coal measures and a system of low rate street car transportation used to carry the children to and from the buildings.

The Lackawanna Valley underlaid with coal varies in width from as low as one and one-half miles to perhaps three miles, and with the school buildings located beyond the coal measures, the longest distance the children would have to be transported to reach the schools would not exceed two miles.

In the country districts of Lackawanna county today, high schools are centralized and the children are transported by wagons, at public expense, several miles, to enable them to enjoy the better advantages of schools containing more grades. This system has seemed to work successfully in the country, why will it not work successfully in the city?

Any method adopted for the protecting of the surface must be applied with full recognition of the legal and equitable constitutional rights of the owners of both the surface and mineral so as to work justice to each. If public necessity demands that the coal now standing beneath the public streets of the city be left in order to support the surface, it seems to me that the only available method of securing this might be an extension or broadening or the right of eminent domain, bearing in mind always that the owner of private property cannot be deprived of that ownership or have his property taken away from him for public use, without due compensation. Surface lands can be taken under the right of eminent domain for public use, and the owner is paid a value for the property so taken, determined by disinterested viewers, subject to appeal to the courts and a jury. If the coal beneath the streets is necessary to support the streets for public use, why not apply the same principle and take it and pay for it.

SURFACE SUPPORT.

By R. V. Norris.

Surface Support. The problem of surface support in coal mining is naturally divided into three branches:

First. Surface covered with improvements of such value as compared with the value of the underlying coal, or with such elements of danger to life, that absolute support is essential.

Second. Surface with improvements of less value than the underlying coal such that moderate settlement may be permitted, but destructive settlement must be avoided, either by reason of danger to human life, or of unwarranted property damage.

Third. Surface of relatively small value as compared with the underlying coal where destructive settlement may be permitted.

In the first case it is evident that the original support must be maintained either (a) by leaving ample pillars and confining the coal recovery to a very conservative first mining, (b) by so supporting less conservative first mining by filling or flushing that the gradual deterioration of the pillars may be prevented and subsidence avoided, (c) by incompressible support as masonry either as an adjunct to insufficient pillars or in place of the original coal support.

(a). From the Scranton Engineers Club tests it appears safe to figure on 2,000 pounds per square inch as the safe squeezing strength of coal pillars in place provided that these are, as usual, not higher than their least horizontal dimensions, and from this figure the percentage of pillar to be left for various depths may be easily calculated, for safety in this case it would be necessary to protect the pillars from deterioration by lagging or better by packing, and for minor depths the roof between the pillars should be at least partially supported by packing or flushing to prevent local caves.

(b). With full support as by flushing or careful packing it seems probable that as high as 3,000 pounds per square inch would be safe for coal pillars in place, and that the first class support could be given by a percentage of pillars calculated on this basis with full flushing.

(c). As the materials available for masonry in the mines are usually relatively weak sandstones and slates even first class masonry supports built of these will have no greater strength than the original coal pillars, and as the masonry would cost at present prices much more than the value of the coal in place. It does not seem practicable to remove the coal and replace by masonry supports where the first class surface support is required.

The second case, where moderate settlement may be permitted, but destruction of the surface should be avoided, is the general condition applying to ordinary built up territory without monumental buildings, or special mining conditions. In this it is assumed that all possible coal is to be removed and the problem becomes one of partial support and the avoidance as far as practicable of destructive fractures. This then requires such mining and support as will permit gradual settlement, and while it cannot be absolutely accomplished can be approximated, (a) by leaving sufficient pillars for temporary support only which will gradually disintegrate under pressure, avoiding leaving any large blocks of coal which by their resistance would cause a breaking off of the strata and fracture of the surface, such mining would necessitate very evenly distributed pillars of practically equal size, and the expectation of a general squeeze and final loss of the pillar coal thus sacrificed. That such squeezes may result in surface squeezes without serious injury is shown by a study of the results of many serious squeezes in the mines of the Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, the surface damage from which, assumng sufficient depth to prevent cave holes, has usually been confined to the vicinity of large blocks or of barrier pillars.

(b). By extensive flushing or rock filling, the coal should be capable of full removal, the inevitable settlement on to the filling which as shown by Messrs. Conner and Griffith may compress from 25 to 30 per cent., should if second mining is carried on regularly and systematically be gradual with a minimized surface damage. A careful study of the results to the surface of the extensive second mining now in progress should be made with the purpose of determining the amount of filling necessary to prevent destructive rupture of the strata, as in my opinion it will be found that very much less than full filling by flushing or packing is necessary to attain a gradual settlement, with a minimum of surface damage, provided that the second mining as it progresses is complete, and that no solid blocks are left to form breaking points for the strata.

The third case, where destructive settlement is permissible covers the greater part of the mineable area, and it would seem a mistake to use the limited amount of flushing material in territory of this sort, and that the filling desirable for mining purposes only, should, in such territory, come from the mine rock rather than from finer material.

Surface Beds. The above discussion presupposes a sufficient depth of working to prevent local roof falls from affecting the surface; unfortunately in many places large beds lie so close to the surface that simple falls in the workings result in disasterous surface rupture.

Surface Rupture. Where the surface value warrants the expense such shallow beds should certainly be supported by full flushing or filling regardless of the conditions in the underlying beds, and it is my opinion that such support would go very far towards minimizing or even preventing surface damage from subsidence in the lower beds, as the fully flushed workings in surface beds, even with a full removal of coal and reflushing of the openings with the resulting gradual subsidence, should act as a cushion to distribute the settlement from the removal of the coal in the lower beds, and minimize the surface damage therefrom.

To. Summarize. In my opinion complete support can only be attained by leaving sufficient coal pillars properly protected, or the replacement of such pillars by first class masonry of sufficient strength to carry the overlying strata.

But damage may be minimized and in the main avoided by the support by flushing or filling of any surface beds which may threaten surface damage from local falls or cave holes, and bringing about the gradual subsidence of the underlying beds by complete removal of the coal with partial support from packing or flushing with the removal in second mining of all blocks or pillars which could by their resistance cause fracture of the strata.

Further, sections of second mining should be so chosen that the edges of the area, where fractures and destructive surface damage are inevitable, will fall in places where such damage is permissible.

PILLAR AND ARTIFICIAL SUPPORT IN COAL MINING WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ADEQUATE SURFACE PROTECTION.

Douglas Bunting.

When surface caves and disturbances occur so frequently as during recent years in the anthracite fields, suggestions are made as to the best means of preventing future surface disturbances and incident damage.

This subject can be resolved into two problems in which the conditions are more or less dependent as follows:

First. The determination of the size of pillars necessary for economical and safe mining.

Second. The determination for the size of pillars and artificial support necessary for adequate surface protection.

The two problems are contingent in the fact that if pillars of sufficient size are established by the first problem they will meet the requirements of the second problem absolutely when the depth of the veins below the surface are not less than 800 feet.

In the determination of the size of the pillars for veins at depths of less than 800 feet and especially when the vein is less than 300 feet below the surface, the problem is dependent upon the variable conditions of the vein, bottom, top and influence of underlying veins.

These conditions, being of more consequence than in the determination at greater depths, result in a lower factor of safety for the pillars as determined, and consequently neces-

sitate the application of the second problem for the determination, of pillars necessary for adequate surface support when such is required or desirable.

In determining the sizes of pillars necessary for economical and safe mining, the reader is referred to my paper entitled "Chamber Pillars in Deep Anthracite Mines," published in the transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Vol. XLII, pp.-236-245.

The size and character of pillars necessary in the second problem, whether they are coal artificial or a combination of both, will be dependent upon adequate surface protection, the nature and value of surface improvements, as well as depth, thickness of veins, nature of top and bottom and the influence of underlying veins.

When the surface is to be absolutely supported against subsidence and the existing coal pillars are thought inadequate or second mining is to be done, then an incompressible artificial support will have to be used.

When the surface improvements will permit of subsidence, then compressible artificial support can be used of a size dependent upon its character, ultimate loading and the amount of subsidence permissible.

The application of a formula for determining the safe size of coal pillars for various thicknesses of veins and depths can be considered practical for depths greater than 500 feet, but it is doubtful if the same formula would be of any practical value for application to veins at less depth and certainly of diminishing practical value with reduction in depth and thickness of veins for the reasons that the variable conditions of vein, top, bottom, etc., are of more consequence with small pillars than with large pillars.

The influence of mining in underlying veins upon the pillars of overlying veins is of importance, as the effect is to throw abnormal stresses upon the overlying pillars which may cause a squeeze with its consequent damage to other veins and surface. This damage may occur to pillars which would otherwise have been of sufficient size and strength to withstand the natural superimposed loading and furthermore this influence is more marked where the overlying veins have not been systematically mined and the pillars are of variable size. These are the conditions to be found in much of the older mining, and where surface protection is to be considered should be given due consideration in the solution of the problem pertaining to artificial support necessary for adequate protection.

An illustration of the consideration of the possibility of such influence is to be found in the work done by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company for the Central Railroad of New Jersey in the City of Scranton, and of which the following is a description:

The passenger station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Scranton, located on the north side of the Lackawanna river at the intersection of Lackawanna avenue and Seventh street, was destroyed by fire early in 1911, and in August of the same year, when the erection of a new station was under contemplation, the question arose as to the liability of future surface disturbance due to past and future mining beneath the property.

In order that the exact conditions might be determined in the Diamond and Rock veins, which had been mined years previous by the Bridge Coal Company, it was necessary to gain access to these old workings. This was done by opening an old air shaft on the property and shown in plates 1 and 2, also by a rock slope leading from the surface to the Rock vein and located about 630 feet east of the shaft.

After opening the shaft, which had been filled with culm and other refuse, and cleaning the workings of water and falls in so far as necessary, surveys and examinations were made in the Diamond and Rock veins. The mining in the underlying veins being of more recent date, accurate and reliable maps were at hand.

In consderation of the extent of the workings and the conditions as found in the Diamond and Rock veins, it was decided that in order to adequately protect the surface for the new station to be erected it would be necessary to introduce artificial support in both veins. The artificial support recommended was sand, to be introduced by slushing. It was not considered necessary to fill the entire area of the workings, but only to reinforce sufficiently the smaller pillars in both veins and fill the wider areas in the Diamond vein so as to prevent any further caving of the roof.

The method of procedure in doing the work was as follows: An 8-inch bore hole was put down near the corner of Lackawanna avenue and Seventh street to the Rock vein and a 6-inch pipe inserted to convey the sand slush to the Rock and Diamond veins. The location of this hole is indicated in plates 1 and 2, and it is to be observed that the depth to the Diamond vein is approximately 48 feet, and to the Rock vein, approximately 32 feet. At the top of the bore hole a double hopper was constructed, as shown in figures 3 and 4, to receive the sand as it was unloaded from the cars. At each end of this hopper the water for sand slushing was put in. To supply the necessary water for slushing a 10-inch by 5-inch by 13-inch sinking pump located in the shaft at the Rock vein was used, also a 6-inch by 4-inch by 6-inch duplex pump located at the Lackawanna river directly south of the shaft. Both pumps discharging in the hopper referred to above. In order to confine the sand slush to the mine workings to be filled, stoppings constructed of mine rock were built at the locations shown in figures 1 and 2. After completing the sand filling in the Rock vein, as shown in figure 2, the slushing in the Diamond vein was proceeded with by disconnecting the 6-inch pipe in the 8-inch bore hole at the Diamond vein and making connection with the pipe previously laid in this vein to convey the sand slush to the locatoins desired. The extent of sand filling in the Diamond vein is shown in figure 1.

In figure 5 is shown a general view of the property with the one-story temporary passenger station, the Lackawanna river in the foreground and the sinking tower located over the shaft. In figure 6 is shown a closer view of the sinking tower, engine, boiler house, etc., at the shaft.

The sand used in this work amounted to approximately 9,400 cubic yards and was transported in railroad cars from Wanamie, Luzerne county. The total labor cost of this work, including the opening of old shaft, clearing caves for the purpose of examination and survey, building batteries, laying pipe and sand slushing, but not including materials or cost of sand delivered in cars at the work amounted to $6,454.07 or 58 cents per cubic yard of sand filling.

The total labor cost from the time of actually starting the sand slushing to completion, but not including the costs of preliminary work, amounted to $2,671.12 or 29 1-2 cents per cubic yard of sand filling.

These costs of sand flushing could be materially reduced where the work is more extensive and of greater magnitude.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OR MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE MINE CAVE COMMISSION BY MR. J. BENJAMIN DIMMICK, OF SCRANTON, PA. A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1912.

The problem of the support of the surface in the anthracite region is probably one of the most difficult problems that has ever confronted a modern community and a certain feeling of hopelessness has brought about an almost stolid indifference—the hopelessness springing from the legal exceptions and reservations in almost all conveyances of real property (that is, surface property) and the indifference being accentuated by the fear of injury through publicity, the necessary publicity of any attempted solution; but the far-reaching effects of any doubt as to the stability of the surface, upon which great communities are not only carrying on their daily activities but actually living, entrusting thereto wives and children, all that is dearest to them, have at last awakened and stipulated all, both men and women, to action, and the community should be satisfied with no final solution until at least reasonable security is promised, promised not as a matter of grace, but as of right.

The careful and comprehensive report of Messrs. Griffith and Connor, approved by John Hays Hammond and by as distinguished a body of engineers as possibly ever convened to pass upon a community problem, sets forth the conclusion that flushing is practically speaking, the only remedy and this conclusion has been substantially confirmed by most of those who have appeared before this Commission. Another general conclusion in which I think all would concur, is that without passing upon the question of who should pay for it, flushing could be carried on more effectively and at less cost by the mining companies themselves, rather than by municipalities or individuals.

The suggested remedy of flushing, however, is a remedy designed not only to meet existing situations already created, but also to meet anticipated situations, such situations as would be brought about by the removal of pillars, such removal being professionally called "second mining" but popularly dubbed "robbing," and possibly the latter term is the more accurate definition.

The discussion of the problem may therefore be divided into two branches, namely; the consideration of remedies for mining operations already comsumated and remedies for future mining operations constitute by far the greater letter that I propose to discuss, believing not only that future mining operations constitute by far the greater menace to the surface, generally speaking, but also that there is liable to be a greater divergence of opinion as to the undoubtedly conflicting equities with which one is confronted in endeavoring to work out any practicable solution.

In considering as to where the cost of supporting the surface should fall, we are met at the very threshold by the reservations and exceptions in almost all deeds and conveyances—reservations and exceptions so clear and explicit as to leave but little doubt as to their true meaning and intent; and furthermore apparentely supported and buttressed by the Federal Constitution and its amendments, forbidding any government to pass any law impairing the obligation of a contract or to deprive any person of his life, liberty or property without due process of law, I say

"apparently" and use the word advisedly, because I am of the opinion, and I shall give you my argument "in extenso," that there is no constitutional barrier against the inclusion in the general police power of a State or a community of the specific power to declare as null and void and as against sound public morals any and all contracts that waive the right to a reasonable support of the surface which is to be occupied and used for community purposes. I say "reasonable support" meaning such support as is given by the leaving of such pillars as may be regarded as giving substantial support to the surface. That a certain risk must be run by surface owners goes without saying in a community in which the operation of mining and the existence of the community are interdependent, but between the slight, almost negligible risk of settlement, where the pillars are left, and the almost certain and widespread disaster where the pillars are removed, there is a most decided and appreciable difference not only as to property, but also as to danger to life and limb.

From the report of Messrs. Griffith and Connor, confirmed by the many opinions expressed before this commission, the amount of property in the City of Scranton seriously menaced at the present time is relatively small, not over 15 per cent., but the amount that would be endangered by the removal of pillars is decidedly large; therefore it becomes of the first importance to consider such removal and such removal is undoubtedly now imminent. If such removal can be prevented, or at least prevented until other support is provided, a very great step forward would have been taken in the matter of surface support.

This position, the improperiety, or immorality, if you please, of removing the pillars is further emphasized by the widespread belief, for many years at least, upon the part of owners of the surface, their contracts to the contrary notwithstanding, that such pillar support would not be withdrawn. This belief, doubtless, having been developed at the start through the almost universal practice that prevailed of leaving pillars, whatever may have been the purpose thereof, and this belief was confirmed rather than shaken by the subsequent activities of the large mining interests, such interests by their own investments and improvements upon the surface, such as stations, shops, etc., to say nothing of the private dwellings of the very officials of the companies in question, intimating their confidence in the substantial character of the communities that were being developed, at least not suggesting their belief that these communities were ultimately to be in effect destroyed by their own activities.

Undoubtedly there is a clash of equities in the situation, but I contend that this attitude upon the part of the great mining corporations towards these communities, that were, moreover, necessary for the the permanent carrying on of their very mining operations, was such as to easily offset in the mind of the individual owner of real estate the force of the reservations and exceptions in his deed—such reservations and exceptions being not infrequently in the printed form and doubtless as little regarded, especially by those of foreign birth, as the eleborate legal phraseology that still obtains in transfers of real estate in this Commonwealth.

This attitude of the mining corporations in question has been further emphasized by their leading resident officials, men not only performing their official duties, but entering into community life, being directors of banks, and as such trustees making large commitments all based upon the continued welfare of their respective communities; participating in the erection of costly churches, great hospitals and all of the many institutions that are features in our modern life; in fact, playing the part of good citizens their attitude wholly inconsistent with the idea that they themselves believed that the day would ever come when either they or their successors would demand their "pound of flesh;" supporting this demand upon their ancient contract and the alleged economic necessities of the nation, and taking this "pound of flesh" not only at the expense of the property investments of the men and women who had made their mining operations possible and also all their gifts and donations that were supposed to be of benefit to oncoming generations, but also at the expense of human life, for no man who is familiar with the exceptional good fortune, as regards loss of life, that has attended the anthracite communities thus far, can contemplate the general taking out of pillars without appreciating that there would be, in all probability, a heavy toll of human life, to say nothing of property, if this "second mining" or "robbing" of pillars is permitted. I do not, I cannot believe that the owners and managers of the great anthracite properties will evade, and with such disastrous results, the penalty of their own participation in the lulling to sleep of growing communities as regards their, the corporations alleged rights, and yet, if such should be their attitude, I think that the moment has arrived for the assertion upon the part of our communities of a police power that will secure to them such reasonable security as is not only desirable, but necessary for their very existence; and incidently, the plan I would suggest need not of necessity take a dollar from the treasury of the mining companies, provided they can satisfy public opinion of their own equities, and clearly that much should be not only expected, but demanded of them.

I would recommend submitting to the Legislature an act that would declare null and void and as being contrary to public policy any and all contracts that waive the right to, or release from responsibility for, reasonable support of the surface wherever such surface is actually devoted to community life, the word "reasonable" to be interpreted as meaning such support as would, in the opinion of the mining experts, give promise of being effective.

First let me speak of the practical result of such placing of the burden of support, as regards future operations at least; upon the mining companies.

Fortunately this problem has been attacked at a period in which public opinion is slowly but surely crystallizing in favor of acceptance of two general principles.

The first being in the direction of such qualifications to the ownership and use of property as are exacted through the increasing interdependence of modern life, such qualifications being in no sense a redistribution of property, in no sense a taking away from one and giving to another, but simply such restrictions and regulations as are demanded, not only in the carrying out of the ancient rulesic utere tuc ut alienum non laedas—(So use your own as not to injure another); but also for the general welfare of the community.

The second principle being that society must accomodate itself to such costs as are incident not only to fair return to both capital and labor but also to all the accidents and burdens that result from any activities that society desires or is compelled to enjoy, and this principle is being regarded as so clearly equitable that its enforcement is being demanded, all private contracts to the contrary notwithstanding.

If this principle can and should be enforced when the health of the community or individual is at stake, surely it can and should be enforced when, as in the case of support of the surface the very lives of men, women and children are jeopardized.

In this very anthracite field, and very properly in my opinion, a living wage, based upon Amercian standards of living, has been secured for the workers in the mines, and such wage has been considered as a necessary factor in the cost of production. Surely the maintenance of the surface, upon which are located the communities that extract the coal, should also be regarded as a necessary factor in the cost of mining and should be paid for by the consumer. Such inclusion of the cost of the support of the surface in the general cost of production will be fairer than any fixed tax to be imposed by the State and then paid out, say to municipalities, to be expended in securing such support, and for three reasons.

First. Because, as has been suggested above, the mining companies themselves can more effectively and more economically arrange for such support.

Second. The needs and necessities of different localities are of such varying character that under the plan proposed each company would bear its own burden and no more.

Third. The long delay that would be incident to a contest over the constitutionality of such proposed tax would be avoided.

It might be added, moreover, that the suggested method would permit of the ultimate extraction of all coal, provided that society would pay the price, and certainly it should be compelled to do so; the argument that all coal should be mined in justice to the community at large, is broadly

speaking, a sound one, but it is utterly unsound and immoral to say that there should not be compensation by the consumer for all the costs, both direct and indirect, that were incident to its production. It needs no argument to prove that the present cost of mining anthracite coal would be substantially higher than at present existing if permanent communities had not been established throughout the anthracite region and permanent communities could never have been established and developed if it had been felt that the very industry to which they were auxiliaries, and to which they could only be effective auxiliaries by the establishment of permanent institutions, would ultimately destroy such very factors in its own prosperity.

Such attitude upon the part of the great mining companies is inconceivable in the field of morals and I believe that the ablest men in control of these companies are of sufficient breadth of view, if moved by no higher consideration, to realize that in this age sound economic action can only be predicated upon sound morals. That these companies have had a prosperity during the last decade that is second to that of no other general industry in the country removes any possible plea of financial inability to comply with such a plan, but even though conditions were less favorable, economic activity must bend and adjust itself to human welfare. It is possible that even under the existing welfare clauses of the acts governing municipalities of Pennsylvania, the proposed exercise of police power might be upheld, but certainly the hands of those municipalities in the anthracite region would be greatly strengthened by such proposed legislation.

In contemplating this exercise of police power, I realize that there is possibly no exact precedent therefor but I also realize that the property interests of the mining companies in this great Commonwealth have been not only safeguarded as they should be, but safeguarded even at the expense of the practical rights of individual citizens, as is illustrated by that decision of our Supreme Court, Noonan vs. Pardee, which declared that where the owner of surface lands had the right to support, his cause of action against anybody mining thereunder, dated from the period that the actual mining was carried on and not from the date of a "cave-in," that such "cave-in" was only evidence of the undermining of the surface and that, therefore, if the "cave-in" did not occur within six years from the time the mining operation was consummated, the statute of limitations would bar any recovery of damage. Any one might very properly observe, notwithstanding that we are in the throes of a political campaign, that it is just such decisions of our courts as that to which reference has been made that have caused and are causing that widespread dissatisfaction, a dissatisfaction that has, and not unnaturally endangered more or less radical suggestions as to our governmental machinery.

On the other hand, while there is possibly, as I have stated before, no exact precedent for such exercise of police power, yet such exercise would clearly fall within not only the modern but even the ancient definition of the power. So eminent a judge and publicist as Jeremiah S. Black once said that "the police power of the State of which she cannot disarm herself if she would, enables her to regulate the use even of private property in such manner that neither the general public nor particular individuals can be made to suffer by it unjustly," and he then goes on to refer to the power of the State to forbid an excessive rate of interest for the loan of money, fixed charges of hack drivers, ferryman, etc., etc. And such exercise of police power is simply to protect the pockets of the community. Can it be assumed that the power can be evoked for our material welfare and yet not for our very physical existence, not only as a community but also as individuals? Fortunately not only the right but the duty of the State to intervene upon behalf of the health, happiness and well-being of the community can no longer be disputed and a sound and sane public opinion is insisting that power shall be broadened rather than limited, broadened of necessity to meet the increasing complexities of modern life.

We of the anthracite region should not be indifferent to the value of this great basic industry in these valleys, but on the other hand we should decline to accept the argument often put forth, namely, that because it is our basic industry we should sacrifice everything to its successful operation, the owners thereof being the exclusive judges as to what constitutes its successful operation. We should confront those owners with the incontrovertible fact that these great, and as I shall continue to believe, permanent communities, were quite necessary to their as to our prosperity and that in insisting upon not only their continued wellbeing, but their very existence, we are demanding nothing that we should seek as of grace, but rather as of right. Possibly the non-resident ownership of this vast industry may make it all the more difficult to secure the clear recognition of our rights, but certainly there should be no difficulty in reaching the unanimity of opinion upon our part and of not only demanding but also of expecting whatever aid may be necessary, both from the Legislature and the courts of the Commonwealth.

To the possible and probable reply that the communities are free to buy these pillars, either through voluntary sale, or the exercise of the right of eminent domain, it can only be said that the price, when added to possibly other expenditures that will be encumbered upon the community in the handling of this entire problem, would be, practically speaking, prohibitive, while the equities of the communities, as I have endeavored to set forth, demand the payment of the indirect cost of the economical mining of anthracite coal from either the consumer or those who are profiting from its exploitation, and the police power must intervene not to settle simply a dispute over property rights, but to safeguard the very lives of the men, women and children who are dependent upon this great industry and are necessary factors in its prosperity, lives that are directly menaced by all alleged property rights of that industry. Must a great disaster be awaited before public opinion shall crystallize along the line that I have indicated?

We members of this Commission have a huge responsibility upon our shoulders and the very fact that some gentlemen upon this Commission are representatives of the large mining companies should engender the hope that those very representatives will be able to appreciate, in view of our investigation, the far-reaching and fundamental importance of this whole problem; will be able to report to the owners of these vast properties the undoubted conflict of equities that are to be found in the problem, and, lastly, will be able to bring those owners into recognition of rights that, whether they are to be accorded or extorted, must be sustained.

ADDRESS OF ELI. T. CONNER, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., BEFORE THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ANTHRACITE MINE CAVE COMMISSION, AT ITS MEETING MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1912, AT SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Mine Cave Commission, when your secretary invited be to be present with you this evening, I was somewhat in doubt as to just how you would proceed and what you might desire to ask me, but I am very willing to help, so far as possible, in arriving at some kind of a recommendation for the solution of the problem you are investigating. Your secretary did not indicate in his letter the phase of the problem that I might be expected to treat, so I have assumed that this meeting, so far as I am concerned is more in the nature of a general, informal discussion of the whole subject, since I am on record rather voluminously in the Scranton Mine Cave Report. That report was expected to be general and preliminary in its conclusions and suggestions. As one of the authors, I hope it may be of some service to this Commission in formulating remedial measures. It is conceded by all that the existing laws of the State and their judicial interpretation covering the varied interests in the Anthracite region upon the subject you are investigating, fall short of equitably providing for the conditions that have grown with the great expansion of the anthracite industry and the communities dependent thereon. The conclusions arrived at by the authors of the Scranton Mine Cave Report indicate that where the surface improvements are sufficiently valuable, it is possible to afford protection by the means suggested; and further, that where such remedies are systematically applied the coal that may be won from pillars will go far towards meeting the cost of these measures. As anthracite coal grows in value, with the gradual exhaustion of the reserve, it becomes more and more imperative to mine all that can possibly be won, as it will be too valuable to be left in the ground merely to support the surface. Admitting these axiomatic truths, the question then resolves itself into one of the equitable distribution of the burden of excess cost of the protective measures that may be applied above normal mining cost. As the public at large wherever anthracite coal is used would suffer by the failure of the supply of this fuel, they are correspondingly interested in its production as long as possible. The general public must then expect to share in the burden incident to the protective measures. The matter of justice to the communities upon which the industry must rely for men and other facilities is one of the charges quite as legitimate as the actual digging of coal. It would be impossible for the owners of surface im-

provements to bear the cost of protection and equally so for the local municipalities although each must necessarily share either directly or indirectly in the work. It is almost, though not quite, as unreasonable to expect the mining companies to bear all of the burden, for it must not be forgotten that they are legally entitled to remove all of the coal under most of the surface, without liability for surface damages. Those are a few thoughts, gentlemen, that I have jotted down that are the result of my experience here and my cogitation of the subject since. As I have said, it appears to me to be how shall the burden be borne or distributed? Remedies surely can be applied but at what cost and is the result to be attained worth the expenditure? Now, I shall be very glad to answer any question that the Commission may desire to present, either relative to the report that I assisted in making or otherwise.

Q. Mr. Conner, you said the burden should be divided between the communities and the mining corporations. Have you made any figures as to what proportion you think the operators ought to bear and what portions the community?

A. I think you did not quite understand what I said. I think the burden should be distributed between the property owners, through their local municipality, the coal corporations and the general public; those who buy the coal outside of the anthracite region. They are as vitally interested in this problem as we who live and get our living here. That was quite well brought out in the discussions of the Advisory Board. One of the members of that board, after he had gone over the situation here with us said he realized more fully than ever before the difficulties of producing anthracite coal, the cost of producing it and the burden such a community as Scranton would have to bear if the measures recommended in our report must be paid for by this community itself. And he said, "I, as a consumer of anthracite coal, am interested in its being supplied to me just as long as it is possible to do so, and realize that this community here ought not to be asked to bear the whole burden of these protective measures recommended in this report."

Q. Have you figured out any proportions these three elements would bear?

A. I have figured it on two or three different occasions, but I must confess I am not very clear in my mind as to how that division should be made.

Q. Mr. Conner, let me ask you a question: If this damage is wrought in the carrying on of the industry and necessarily incident to it, and these communities are, as you said a moment ago, a necessary factor in carrying out the industry here, should not the consumer pay for the whole of it just the same as he pays for all labor and capital; he pays for every other expense, why shouldn't he pay this expense?

A. Ultimately the cost must follow the product, whatever it may cost and whatever the elements making up that cost are, whether it is such measures as are now under consideration or whether as I say, it is merely digging the coal. The cost must follow the product and ultimately it must be paid by the consumer. There is no escape from that.

Q. It seems to me as a mere matter of opinion. The argument could be put up to the consumer in this character. An absolutely necessary element for the mining of coal would be felt more quickly or acknowledged than the price of labor. People may differ what labor ought to be paid, but when it comes to the weakening of the surface in which the community lives which carries on the operation, anybody that has any factor of fairness in his make-up must admit it. I am speaking in this way to bring out if the price of coal was increased, whether or not there would be any great opposition on the part of the consuming public today. Of course there is always a kicking we know; I mean any solid opposition?

A. The situation relative to the price that the public is willing to pay or can be convinced that it ought to pay is so complicated that I don't think I can assent to that statement as you put it.

Q. How would you put it? You have taken the position, as I understand you, that a certain and substantial amount of this cost should be paid by the consuming public.

A. Yes; that has been my belief right along.

Q. Theoretically, the local community will have to bear its share, of course?

A. Everybody buying coal would bear his share.

Q. Of the increased price?

A. Yes, as I gather from what you say that that would be the only way the local community would share in the burden of whatever protective measures are adopted.

Q. No. I mean simply speaking theoretically. When you come to speak of things practically, a great deal of the coal has been mined already in Scranton. You can't collect that from the consumer. It is quite possible the community will have to undoubtedly appropriate money to meet what has already been done. But as regards future mining operations here, to the extent of injuring the surface, why should not that be charged to the consumer? It will be a pretty heavy burden on the community looking at it practically from what has already been done to meet those questions or situations as they arise. The community, in other words, won't get stuck very often on that theory if worked out in the future.

A. Gentlemen, I know that you all—and I know I do myself—approach this subject with a great deal of careful thought, careful consideration. Going back to the question as to whether I had arrived at any division of the burden that I thought might be applicable, I will answer that question. I have figured it out about this way: that in view of the fact that practically all of the coal under the City of Scranton is owned and will be mined by corporations who are controlled by transporting concerns, that the remaining coal, the pillars and the solid coal, that, if mined, might affect the surface, my thought was this, that the mining companies and the transportation companies who own them, in order to recover the pillar coal, could afford to go to the extent of winning that pillar coal at no profit on the coal for the sake of getting it out and making the transportation profit. You remember we brought that out in our oral discussions. That, of course, would mean that the pillar coal would cost with the necessary protective measures for supporting the surface, considerably more than ordinary mining. The mining companies could afford to go up to the point where they would make no profit on that coal.

Q. Mr. Conner, if the situation is as it is pictured and the mining hereafter is to cause surface damage and all the mining that will cause surface damage be stopped, what will be the value of the surface property? That same question applies to all the towns around here that feed their profit in Scranton, what will be the effect on the prosperity of Scranton?

A. Why, I don't think there would be very much business in Scranton, because to effectually, completely stop surface damage by reason of mine caves would mean the shutting down of a large part of the mining industry within the city limits and nearby, not by reason of the mining of the solid coal still left, (mostly in the lower seam) but for the reasons just illustrated. The old workings in many instances are still standing open. There is very little, if any, pillar reclamation or robbing in these old workings. There is some recovery of bottom benches or top benches that were left in the old days, but I don't know of any instances of actual robbing of pillars under improved surface, excepting in a few cases near the outcrop of the coal beds. But further answering your question, Mr. Chairman, if you were to discontinue mining for the sole purpose of protecting the surface, why, there would be mighty little coal produced under the City of Scranton.

Q. What effect would that have on the City of Scranton?

A. Well, I don't believe that the city would be as prosperous as it is today by any means.

Q. What would be the effect on the values of property?

A. I should think they would materially decrease.

Q. So then the surface owner of property has an interest in maintaining the tonnage so that the volume of business can come through the city?

A. Unquestionably.

Q. That there must be a value guaranteed to the property owners by the mining of all of the possible coal under the city and its surroundings?

A. I stated that in the beginning of my discussion here; that it is a self-evident truth that the mining of coal should be conserved, continued and in every way assisted as long as the coal lasts; as long as it can be produced here.

Q. So that the filling of these workings or the supporting of them in some way, that operation would benefit the property owner in the maintenance of present or increased values of the property?

A. Whatever will lengthen the life of the coal mining industry will naturally necessarily benefit everybody and all property holders in the community.

Q. Then do you think that Scranton has reached that point where it needs this? I mean now in asking that question from your knowledge don't you think the mining of coal has reached that point in Scranton and surrounding territories that it needs to be conserved for mining every ton of coal that can be won? In other words, there are no large virgin fields in this neighborhood?

A. Yes. I think I stated that in the beginning of my talk, the importance of conserving it just as long as possible; and I think further that the pillars of coal still remaining—and I don't imagine anybody now has any thought of robbing at the present time—that coal will become too valuable to leave in the ground for surface support only.

Q. Do not the surface owners of Scranton receive a share of the proceeds of all the coal mined?

A. A share of the proceeds? Those who have worked in or about the mines have gotten their living by that occupation and they have given labor in return for that living.

Q. And the merchants?

A. The merchants live by their activities in dispensing necessaries of life to those others who dig the coal.

Q. If the merchant has got no greater profits from his sales here than in any other community where he made sales, say to people who work in factories or industries, he has got no particular advantage from this special industry? Of course it is an industry but he has got no advantage over and above what he would have in his commerce if we would have automobile factories here?

A. I think that is correctly stated.

Q. This city started as a mining community, as I understand it, and its entire growth based on the mining of say one hundred and seventy-seven million tons of coal—has produced the city we now have, plus the benefits around it which we see; don't you think that city has some interest in protecting itself and the continuation of the mining of the remaining coal?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Conner, don't you think that people here pay as much for the original lots of land as they pay in other communities where there is no coal and where mining conditions are not apt to disturb them; that is on the various phases of the growth of a city?

A. Yes.

Q. That leads up to this then—that under the business section of this city, where these large buildings are erected, the only proper way to protect those would be to leave

pillars, say one-third? In other words, to further illustrate, we will say that one-third of the coal that was in the ground is now remaining in pillars in some shape or form, two-thirds have been mined out, that even though the one-third is left in they should also be protected by flushing to keep them in preservation? Is that your idea too? Do you think these one-third pillars that are left in without any further protection would forever hold up these buildings?

A. I don't think that the present conditions where, as you say, about one-third of the coal has been left in, will continue to be safe so far as the surface is concerned, especially when you mine in the lower or possibly in the upper beds and shake the strata by shooting, as stated a little while ago.

MINING WITHIN THE CITY OF WILKES-BARRE WITH REFERENCE TO SURFACE DAMAGE.

By Douglas Bunting and J. M. Humphrey, Mining Engineers.

The probability of damage to the surface in the City of Wilkes-Barre is confined to a small area due to the fact that in a large portion of the territory within the city limits, support of the surface was not waived when the coal was sold, and, therefore, under the law protection must be provided by the operator who mines the coal. As a further assurance of surface support a considerable part of the area is overlaid with water-saturated wash and it is incumbent on those mining the coal to protect themselves against this menace. Furthermore, the bulk of the coal lies at such depths that the robbing of pillars without artificial support is impracticable. Again, at these depths it is doubtful if the ordinary squeeze would have any material effect on the surface due to the large amount of overlying strata.

In illustration of what is above outlined, we submit, herewith, certain maps showing the geological conditions. Plate 21 showns the contours of the various seams of coal at a depth of 300 feet below the surface. Plate 22 shows the contours of the same veins at a depth of 600 feet. These maps indicate that the veins in the western portion of the city are at much greater depths than in the eastern portion. A contour line at 1,000 feet of depth below the surface to the Red Ash vein would divide the city into two zones. The zone of less than 1,000 feet of depth would embrace all of wards 2, 3 and 6, and portions of wards 1, 9, 13 and 16—a total area of 1,133 acres, while the zone of more than 1,000 feet of depth would embrace the remaining portions of the city, 1,944 acres in area.

Plate 23 shows the contours of the top of the rock at 10, 50 and 100 feet of depth below the surface. The contours of 50 feet of depth passing around the easterly side of the Public Square and thence wasterly to the city line in the vicinity of Brock street, divides the city in two zones with reference to the depth of wash. The portion to the east and south has an area of 2,312 acres, and that to the west and north an area of 765 acres. It is only reasonable to assume that mining in the latter zone, whether surface is controlled or not, will be so conducted as to preclude the probability of breaking the overlying strata.

Plate 24 shows the sections across the city the locations of which are indicated on Plates 21 and 22.

Plate 25 shows the ward divisions of the city. The area of the wards bordering the Susquehanna river has been taken to the shore line whereas the city line is the center of the river.

Wilkes-Barre City has an area of 3,077 acres, all underlaid with coal. Of this, 2,759 acres are controled by the mining companies and 318 acres are the property of the surface owners or the city. The latter territory is located, in large measure, in the central portion of the city and embraces the most valuable real estate. Over the 2,759 acres owned by the mining companies, 444 acres are owned or controlled for the use of their mining operations. Of the remaining 2,315 acres, there are 1,738 acres in which there has been no waiver of surface support and the coal companies are liable for damage to the surface. It will thus be seen that only in the limited area of 577 acres have the mining companies the right to mine the coal under surface owned by others regardless of surface effect.

It is apparent that, as far as this municipality is concerned, there is comparatively small cause for alarm, as by far the greater portion of the city is fully protected under the existing statutes and physical conditions typical of the Wyoming region.

ADDRESS OF COL. R. A. PHILLIPS BEFORE MINE CAVE COMMISSION.

Scranton, Pa., December 9, 1912.

We have had the privilege as members of this Commission of listening to many engineers and mining men of vast experience in anthracite mining, and I desire to say that I do not know of any mining men more efficient than those in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, many of whom have honored the Commission by their presence.

The gentlemen who have given to us so much of their valuable time and information have done so with the very highest motives; they have demonstrated by their earnest statements, their desire to aid us in solving this important and preponderous question. To me they viewed this as one of the greatest engineering problems that has been attempted in the history of mining.

It was very evident that many of the gentlemen, particularly those of mining experience, who appeared before this Commission, have given much time and study to the important feature of mining anthracite coal in its various phases. The ready manner in which they answered the questions pertaining to the subject leads me to believe that they had given special thought and study to the question of extracting all the coal and at the same time give the best protection to the surface and surface improvements.

Mining engineers, like lawyers, doctors and professional men in general, quite frequently, differ in their views and recommendations in handling questions of importance; especially is this so if results are expected and responsibilities are to be assumed from new and intricate problems—such as confront this Commission. However, mining men, whom it has been our pleasure and privilege to have before us, were all of one accord on the one phase of this question, to wit: That all the coal cannot be removed within the area comprising the out-crop lines of the several coal veins in the City of Scranton within a reasonable cost without causing some damage to the surface and surface improvements.

It is a self-evident fact that if the foundation from underneath a building is removed the building of its own weight will collapse, or if the keystone of an arch is removed the arch will not sustain itself. The several veins of coal underlying the City of Scranton may be considered as parts of the foundations of the buildings erected above them; they are to the buildings as the keystone is to an arch and cannot be removed without doing more or less damage, unless some equally good substitute is placed instead of the one removed. If we all agree to that fact we must, as a natural consequence, agree that damage to the surface and improvements thereon is inevitable at some period during the usual conduct of mining operations in the coal mines of the anthracite regions, unless an expenditure of money is made for a safe, or reasonably safe, support. However, we no doubt fully agree, after thoroughly discussing this factor of the problem among the members of the Commission, and which has been fully explained by the witnesses, that this would be prohibitive, especially when taking into consideration the value of all the improvements that are to be protected. If all the coal within the City of Scranton cannot be mined without seriously damaging the surface, the next problem in mind is: If all the coal were removed, what would be the estimated damage? But, if that is impossible, impracticable or prohibitive, from a cost standpoint, how much coal or how great an area can possibly be mined in the City of Scranton within a reasonable cost, bearing in mind always the continuation of the industry, which is probably as important to the welfare of our citizens as the protection of their properties from mine caves.

This problem would be an easy one to solve if the cause of mine caves could be removed; that is to say, cease mining entirely. Our problem is one of greater difficulties and cannot be solved by an easy or reckoner method, neither can it be solved by a blast of trumpets. It must be considered as a business proposition, and the interests of all concerned must be regarded. It cannot be solved by removing the equity or legal rights of one party and conveying them to another; neither can it be solved by jeopardizing one party's interests for another; nor can it be solved by this or any other Commission unless the issue is met with a fair and unprejudiced mind.

Before presenting to this Commission my views, and recommendations of solving the problem, I think it is incumbent that I should place before the Commission the condition of the mining operations as well as the physical conditions under which they are conducted in this city, as they appear to me from personal observations in and about the mines of this city for the last twenty-seven years. In order to do this in a manner that will be plain and free from a hazy conception, and without treating upon the rights, sincerity or intelligence of the people in general, the miners of this valley in particular, I will, as briefly as possible, describe each vein from the surface to the vein that was first operated. When this vein has been reached I will digress from the description of various other veins, and their physical conditions, to the method and system of mining. I have decided to use in my explanation the west side of the Lackawanna river for two reasons: 1st. It is the section that I am most familiar with. 2nd. It contains probably the worst mining conditions in the city, in reference to the problem to be solved.

EIGHT FOOT VEIN.

On the west side of the City of Scranton from the borough line at Taylor to the borough line of Dickson City there are eleven veins of coal. The uppermost vein is commonly known as the Eight Foot, and lies directly underneath the surface, varying from zero to 100 feet. The character and physical conditions of this vein are about as follows: Coal not of the best quality, being rather soft and very free burning on account of its close proximity to the surface. The character of the vein may be better observed by referring to the following section:

Bony coal	2 ft. 2 in.	Bone	0 ft. 4 in.
Coal	0 ft. 11 in.	Bone	0 ft. 4 in.
Coal	1 ft. 2 in.	Bone	0 ft. 1½ in.
Coal	0 ft. 6 in.	Slate	0 ft. 0½ in.
Coal	2 ft. 9 in.		
Total	7 ft. 6 in.		0 ft. 10 in.

Total Vein, 8 ft. 4 in.

Elevation of bottom of vein, 915.0.

You will note that the coal is about seven and one-half feet in thickness. Overlying this coal is a soft, pliably boney; in certain localities it is impossible to keep this boney up for roof, and when it comes down it usually causes caves or pot holes sometimes extending to the surface, for in many localities the roof above this boney is loam or semi-hardpan. The tidal elevation is usually higher than the mouth or head of any shaft located on the west side of the Lackawanna river. This precludes flushing, by gravity, from the culm banks located near and at shaft elevations. Also, note that the per cent. of impurities is so small as compared with the whole vein matter that little waste is left in the mines for gob or filling purposes.

FIVE FOOT VEIN.

The second vein from the surface is known as the Five Foot. The name is given to this vein on account of the entire thickness being about five (5) feet. The following is an average section:

Coal 2 ft. 6 in.	Slate 0 ft. 2 in.
Coal 2 ft. 6 in.	
Total 5 ft. 0 in.	0 ft. 2 in.

Total thickness of Vein, 5 ft. 2 in.

Elevation of bottom of vein, 820.0.

You will note that the tidal elevation precludes flushing by gravity and that the impurities in this vein is but two inches in thickness. The character of the roof is of a poor quality of fire clay which deteriorates and falls as soon as the mine air comes in contact with it, causing falls which weaken the intervening strata between it and the overlying or Eight Foot Vein. The character of this vein varies in some localities. The benches of coal become much thinner and the rock between the two benches becomes thicker, necessitating heavy blasting which has a serious effect on the intervening strata. It will also be noted that in its average condition the per cent. of impurities is small—not enough to properly ballast the roads. Caves in this vein will naturally make large depressions in the surface, especially is this true where the character of the roof of the Eight Foot is as previously described.

FOUR FOOT VEIN.

The third vein from the surface is known as the Four Foot. The character of the coal in this vein is somewhat better than either of the two veins lying above it, being hard and of very good quality—able to withstand the average compression of anthracite coal. The following is a section of this vein:

Coal 2 ft. 0 in.	Slate 2 ft. 0 in.
Coal 2 ft. 0 in.	
Total 4 ft. 0 in.	2 ft. 0 in.

Total Vein, 6 ft. 0 in.

Elevation of bottom of vein, 791.

The tidal elevation of this vein also precludes flushing by gravity from any of the culm banks located near the breakers. It will be noted that the per cent. of impurities in this vein is somewhat larger than either of the two overlying veins. The two-foot of rock to be cut necessitates heavy blasting, which materially weakens the pillars in the over and underlying veins. After this rock is blasted and gobbed in the openings in the vein it accomplishes some good, but, so little as compared with the damage done in cutting the rock from the solid, that it is a question in my mind whether we would not get results, as to caves, if it was not in the vein at all.

DIAMOND VEIN.*

The fourth vein from the surface is known as the Diamond. The coal is of good quality, and while it is hard in character it is easy drilling and free blasting. The following is a section of this vein:

Coal 6 ft. 9 in.	Bone 1 ft. 3 in.
Coal 1 ft. 10 in.	Rock 1 ft. 0 in.
Coal 0 ft. 4 in.	Rock 0 ft. 4 in.
Coal 1 ft. 7 in.	
Total 10 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 7 in.

Total Vein, 13 ft. 1 in.

Elevation of bottom of Vein, 671.0.

The tidal elevation of this vein is such that the workings can be flushed in localities below the shaft, level, but, when the vein rises in the direction of the west mountain the elevation precludes flushing by gravity from the culm bank. This vein you will note contains a very small per cent. of impurities, in fact where it was mined by leaving the bottom coal down there was not sufficient impurities to properly ballast the roads.

This was the first vein opened in the city for the following apparent reasons:

First: It was the first vein encountered in the shafts that were sunk in the city.

Second: It was of an unusually good quality as compared with the overlying coal veins.

Third: On account of its thickness it was the most economical to mine.

Fourth: It is presumed that the financial conditions of the operators were such that it precluded the mining of the more expensive and the then inferior veins lying above the shaft level. Whether this was considered at that time, from a mining standpoint, is a debatable question and at this date it is very difficult to answer, or account for their mining attitude at so early a time.

METHODS OF MINING.

The method in the anthracite regions of conducting its mining is what is termed the pillar and stall systems. This method has been in vogue ever since mining operations were first commenced. Briefly it consists of driving main gangways and airways from the foot of the shafts to the end of the property. As the gangways and airways are progressing counter gangways and airways are driven from the main gangways usually at right angles to the same. From the counter gangways chambers, breasts or stalls are driven.

In order to properly and safely conduct mining operations it is essential that the mine be supplied with a sufficient quantity of air in order that the miners and other employees can comfortably perform their respective duties, and also to dilute and render harmless noxious gases met with in the regular course of mining. In order that this ventilation may be effective a current of air must be produced. This is usually done in our region by sinking two separate shafts or by placing an air tight partition in the one shaft, and placing an exhaust fan at the top of our section, which is called the up-cast in order to exhaust the air out of the mines that descends down the other section, which is called the down-cast. In order to conduct the air from the foot of the shaft to the face of the workings a partition must be maintained between the gangway and the airway so as to keep separate the air that enters the shaft at the down-cast from the air that comes out of the mines through the up-cast. This partition between the gangway and airway is of solid coal, and is called the "pillar." The pillar is for two purposes: Primarily to be used as a partition between the fresh air and the foul air, and, second, for the purpose of supporting overlying strata, or roof of the mine. In fact one reason is as essential as the other in mining anthracite under physical conditions as found in our field.

These pillars are not only between gangways and airways, but between chambers or stalls. Hence, the name of our mining system, "Pillar" and "Stall." These pillars are pierced about every sixty feet: that is, connections are made between gangways and airways, and likewise between chambers, by blasting or mining holes the full thickness of the vein; about nine (9) feet in width. These holes are called cross-cuts, and their purpose is to allow the fresh air, or intake air, to enter the return airway and thence to the fan at the head of the shaft. As the working places advance new cross-cuts are driven and the old ones closed. The closing of these cross-cuts is made in order to keep the full quantity of air continually in the face of the workings.

This explanation is given principally to illustrate how pillars came to be left during first mining. One may possibly gain a better idea of the pillar and stall method, and the purpose of pillars as to effect on the ventilation of a mine by the partial plan of a mine, plate No. 7. Note the general uniformity of the pillars of a modern well regulated mine in contrast with the old-time workings, Plate No. 6.

We will now revert to the Diamond Vein. As previously stated, this was the first vein in which mining was conducted as a general mining proposition. The mining was done many years ago, Plate No. 6, and at a period when anthracite mining was in its infancy in this county. Mining men of even limited experience were very scarce at that time. In consequence it must not be expected that the modern methods of today were in vogue.

Coal mining, like all other similar industries, has greatly advanced over the older methods. It has kept pace with the advance and progress of our country. This generation has profited by the errors and mistakes of former generations. In order to fully comprehend the system of mining in the early period of this industry, I have copied from one of the old maps of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company a section of the Diamond Vein, Plate No. 6.

You will note by reference to above plate that apparently little attention was given to width of chambers and size of pillars. No regularity as to courses or distances existed and respect of general uniformity of working places was lacking. You will also note that in this small section of a map there are spaces over 100 feet in width, the roof of which is not supported by any pillars.

ROCK VEIN.

Shortly after this vein was opened the next underlying vein was opened known as the Rock Vein, or the fifth vein from the surface. The opening of this vein soon after the Diamond Vein allowed the operator to mine both veins at about the same period, and the natural consequence was both veins were mined in precisely in the same manner,—wide chambers, small pillars, no uniformity and apparrently with little regard for the future welfare of the property. Notwithstanding the above conditions, the men of mining affairs of those days should be commended and praised for their work, and I may say good work, con-

sidering the period, the facilities at hand and the knowledge of mining, which was entirely in its experimental stages. Following is a section of the Rock Vein and its tidal elevation:

	Falling Roof 0 ft. 7 in.
Coal 3 ft. 6 in.	
	Rock 0 ft. 5 in.
Coal 4 ft. 3 in.	
Total 7 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 0 in.

Total Vein, 8 ft. 9 in.

Elevation of bottom of vein, 620.0.

The coal in this vein is of very good quality, being hard and of such character as to be able to withstand a greater weight than any of the overlying veins. This vein like the Diamond Vein contains very little impurities, which precludes any waste for gobbing against the pillars for their protection or hand packing the openings.

BIG OR FOURTEEN FOOT VEIN.

The sixth vein is known as the Big Vein or Fourteen Foot Vein. It has an average thickness of 14 feet, and is the largest vein in this district. On that account it derives the name "Big Vein" or "Fourteen Foot Vein." It was opened after the Diamond and Rock Veins. The mining men in charge at that time being more experienced by having mined the overlying vein, profited thereby, and the result was a much better system of mining. Chambers were reduced in width, pillars were increased in thickness, working places were driven in a more uniform manner and considerable attention was paid to courses and distances in general. I am impressed with the great increase in mining intelligence shown in such a short period. Notwithstanding the marked improvement, I regret to say that it has been determined that the pillars were not sufficiently increased and the width of chambers sufficiently decreased. The following is a section of the Big Vein.

Coal 2 ft. 0 in.	
	Rock 1 ft. 0 in.
Coal 0 ft. 2 in.	
	Slate 0 ft. 1 in.
Coal 5 ft. 0 in.	
	Slate 0 ft. 4 in.
Coal 0 ft. 4. in.	
	Slate and Bone 0 ft. 4 in.
Coal 4 ft. 7 in.	
Total 12 ft. 1 in.	1 ft. 9 in.

Total Vein, 13 ft. 10 in.

Elevation of bottom of vein, 573.0.

NEW COUNTY VEIN.

The seventh vein from the surface is the New County Vein. The following is a section of this vein:

	Bone 0 ft. 5 in.
Coal 1 ft. 10 in.	
	Rock 0 ft. 8 in.
Coal 2 ft. 5 in.	
	Bone 0 ft. 5 in.
Coal 1 ft. 0 in.	
	Bone 0 ft. 9 in.
Coal 1 ft. 5 in.	
Total 6 ft. 8 in.	2 ft. 3 in.

Total Vein, 8 ft. 11 in.

Elevation of bottom of vein, 554 ft.

You will note by reference to the tidal elevation that this vein lies very close to the next overlying vein, or in other words, the strata intervening between the Big Vein and the New County Vein is not very thick. On this account it was not mined until some years after the underlying or Clark Vein had been opened. When it was finally undertaken to mine, it was under the most adverse and difficult conditions. Very little attempt was made to keep the chambers and pillars directly under the chambers and pillars of the Big Vein. The result was that caves would take place from one vein to another, thereby weakening the pillars in the Big Vein, which would cause local caves, and in return place greater burden upon the pillars in the New County Vein, in many instances resulting in squeezes and ultimately caves in this vein. It was finally decided to work every other chamber leaving, thereby an extra pillar consisting of the width of one Big Vein chamber and pillar. This was some relief, but not as successful as to give ultimate surface protection as if the vein had been completely and systematically mined prior to opening the lower veins. In the northern tier of the city this vein thins out to about two (2) feet. The rock between it and the Big Vein also increases in thickness. It is a perplexing problem to decide which condition is the better in relation to surface protection. In one case the coal is thick and the intervening strata thin. In the other, thin coal and thick strata. In the latter case it will require the cutting of at least three feet of rock to mine two feet of vein. In so doing it will require heavy blasting, which will tend to shatter the coal pillars in the Big Vein, and from the character of the coal in the Clark Vein, underlying which well be described later, the pillars will be affected in the same manner.

CLARK VEIN.

The next vein or the eighth is known as the Clark Vein. A section of which is as follows:

Coal 0 ft. 7 in.	
	Bone 0 ft. 9 in.
Soft Coal 0 ft. 9 in.	
Coal 3 ft. 9 in.	
Coal 1 ft. 2 in.	
	Rock, Coal and Bone 1 ft. 0 in.
Coal 0 ft. 10 in.	
Total 7 ft. 1 in.	1 ft. 9 in.

Total Vein, 8 ft. 10 in.

Elevation of bottom of vein, 430 ft.

This vein has a characteristic pecularity. The mining bench is of cleaner coal, and lies between the bottom and top benches of coal. The coal in this bench is of a long fracture and "slivers" off from the pillars so that within a few months the pillars have the appearance as if mine rats had been feasting upon the best coal in the vein. When the above action on the pillars takes place, they should be promptly lagged or faced with mine gob in order to keep the coal intact. If the work of protecting the pillars is not given immediate attention, the coal will continue to "sliver" and fall off until there is sufficient loose coal against the pillar to provent more from "silvering" off and naturally reducing the size of the pillars.

The next veins are the Dunmores, numbers one, two and three. The name for these veins was derived from the fact that they were the veins operated in the Borough of Dunmore at the time the Diamond and Rock Veins were being mined in Hyde Park. These veins vary in thickness from one to four feet, or an average of less than three feet, approximately as follows:

No. 1. Dunmore Vein, 2 feet 0 inches.

Coal, approximately 2 feet 0 inches.

Elevation of bottom of vein, approximately 360 feet.

Rock intervening, 50 feet.

No. 2. Dunmore Vein, 2 feet 6 inches.

Coal, approximately 2 feet 6 inches.

Elevation of bottom of vein, approximately 315 feet.

Rock intervening, 50 feet.

No. 3. Dunmore Vein, 2 feet 6 inches.

Coal, approximately 2 feet 6 inches.

Elevation of bottom of vein, approximately 262 feet.

I have now given a description of each vein from the surface to the lowest vein in Scranton section of the anthracite coal fields, and have briefly outlined the method by which the veins in our earlier coal mining days were mined and the conditions in which they were left.

I will now explain how mining at present is being conducted and the physical conditions incident thereto.

PRESENT MINING METHODS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE PILLARS LEFT IN EVERY PERIOD OF MINING.

From careful investigations and estimates, I find that 70 per cent. of the coal mined from underneath the City of Scranton today is mined from the surface and lower veins, which indicates that mining in the intermediate veins, as far as first mining is concerned, is about completed. In addition to the mining of the Surface and Dunmore Veins an attempt has been made to mine the New County Vein in the northern tier of the city. The mining of today shows that a much larger per cent. of coal is being left in the pillars, and that the chambers have been very materially reduced in width. This has been done in order to protect the mines in advancing and to keep them in proper condition so that second mining can be more efficiently prosecuted toward the conservation of this anthracite coal resource. With but one or two exceptions the same pillar and stall system, as previously described, is still in effect. The veins that are being mined are either thinner or have other pecularities, such as benches of rock lying between the benches

of coal, or else the character of the roof is such as to cause the weakening of the old pillars left in the intermediate veins.

Take for instance the Dunmore or lower veins, from which at least 50 per cent. of the coal mined in the City of Scranton comes today. Every working place in these veins requires the blasting of sand rock anywhere from one to four feet in thickness, the average amount of coal produced from these veins is only five tons for every twenty-five pounds of powder consumed. A further illustration of the character of the coal that is being mined today in the City of Scranton, and the amount of rock necessary to be removed in order to mine this coal, is found in the fact that during the year 1910, 45,112,322 pounds of black powder and 12,677,598 pounds of dynamite were consumed in the anthracite fields, or a total of 57,789,920 pounds; and of this large quantity 7,250,000 pounds of explosive, or over 12 per cent. of the total of the entire region, were consumed in the mines located within the city. It is simply incomprehensible to the layman, what effect the exploding of this large amount of powder means to the thin and irregular pillars that were left in the intermediate veins. Please recall the peculiarities of the Clark Vein, the coal of which has a long fracture, and slivers or spalls from the pillar, and imagine what effect this heavy blasting will have on these pillars, and also the vein above it (the New County) and the Big Vein that lies so close to the New County. Fix in your mind the effect the heavy blasting incident to mining the Four Foot Vein will have on the next underlying vein, the Diamond Vein, which was the first vein opened in the city.

These present day facts are recited in order to show that more than 15 per cent. of the property in the City of Scranton is menaced by first mining whether second mining is conducted or not, and to further emphasize that fact, I will state that from records and observations I have made I find 80 per cent. of the properties affected by mine cavés in the City of Scranton, since mining was first started, were due to first mining and not second mining or "robbing of pillars," as is generally supposed. I also desire to prove, by the above statements, that the mining of the Dunmore Veins will cause surface damage notwithstanding the statements very often made by engineers that the mining of the Dunmore Veins, even though the coal is removed entirely, will not affect the surface. I desire to emphasize the fact that although the pillars in the veins lying between the surface veins and Dunmore Veins are not removed in second mining, they must be protected either by flushing, hand packed gobs or in some other manner that will produce equally as good a result. These pillars when in their original state were too weak by fifty per cent. and during the many years of their life have deteriorated. But, the greatest effect upon their usefulness to my mind is due to the mining of the over and underlying veins. For this reason mining should probably cease in the over and underlying seams until such time as the pillars are properly strengthened to withstand the shock incident to the mining of these veins.

To cease mining in these veins, until the pillars have been fully protected, would practically close every mine in this city, and as to how long that would be, can best be calculated by considering two important factors, viz: The space to be filled, and equipment and material to do the work. These few facts may sound harsh upon the ears of the optimist, but they are nevertheless the cold facts and true conditions as they appear to me.

In addition to the time it would take to fill, by flushing, all the openings underneath the City of Scranton, we must not lose sight of the cost incident to the work, and whether the property to be protected is worth in value the amount expended for its protection. Again, if the pillars are to be left in the mines we must not lose sight of what effect this will have towards curtailing the life of the industry.

In order to fully realize what effect the closing of the mines will have on the welfare and business interests of this city, bear in mind that in the City of Scranton there are employed in and around its coal mines about 12,000 men and boys; including the Boroughs of Taylor, Old Forge, Dunmore and Dickson City there are employed about 30,000 men and boys. The total wages paid these employees is about $9,144,000.00 per year for those in the city; a total, including the above named boroughs, of $22,860,000.00 per year.

In addition to the above, the tax that the owners of coal properties pay into the Treasury of the City of Scranton amounts to $75,000.00 annually. So in considering this question, or plan suggested in solution to this question we must not lose sight of the fact that the industry must be maintained; and that any plan to be adopted should not entail a cost which will make the solution prohibitive or will too seriously curtail the life of our basic industry.

FLUSHING.

In order that some definite idea may be had as to the cost of flushing, I have prepared some data along the line that may have some effect upon the consideration of adopting this method of protection. I find, from investigations, that flushing silt into the mines is not a new idea by any means. It has been in effect in the anthracite region more or less for over twenty-seven years. I find, however, that in all cases where flushing is being carried on that it is not done entirely with the view of protecting the surface. Especially is this true in hamlets where very few buildings are erected over the mining area. In such localities, I presume it is done with the sole purpose of facilitating the mining of pillars or the winning of a greater per cent. of coal during second mining than could otherwise be done.

The D. L. & W. R. R. Co., began flushing silt into their mines in about the year 1890, and up to the present time have flushed over 10,000 foot acres, or about 12,500,000 tons. It was not until about ten years ago that this company did flushing on any great scale or magnitude. At present and for the last seven years this company has been doing more or less flushing at all its colleries. In many instances, rock, slate and other waste material, removed from the coal in the usual course of preparation, is broken down to a small size and is flushed with all the ashes made at their various boiler plants into the mines. All of this material is being flushed by gravity into veins the tidal elevations of which is at least 100 feet or more below the surface elevation at the shaft where the work is being done. The D. L. & W. R. R. Company is now flushing about 125,000 tons per month into its mines at a cost of 32.4 per ton, amounting to $40,000 per month. This cost includes crushing of material, labor, pumping of water and building materials incident to the work, and does not include any value for material flushed. In addition large areas are being filled by "hand packing" of rock, which will materially aid in supporting the overlying strata.

Having in mind the area necessary to be flushed, the cost of flushing, the amount of flushing material available, the large amount of material necessary to be shipped into the region, the cost of this material delivered to the bore hole, the time required to flush the area, as well as the restriction of mining operations pending the work, we must keep in mind that when it is all completed and mining resumed we will still have such mine settlements, which will cause more or less damage to buildings. I am fully convinced that the idea of completely filling the mine workings should be abandoned for the following reasons:

First: Cost is prohibitive.

Second: Length of time required for its application too great.

Third: Necessitates the closing down of the industry during the greater period of its application.

Fourth: No positive assurance of its practicability; on the contrary from tests and investigations made by eminent engineers at home and abroad it is probably impracticable.

The same objections apply to other methods of supporting the surface, after removing all the coal, such as concrete pillars, hand packing of rock, wooden cogs, etc. Further, the cost will be greater and the results less satisfactory,—with the possible exception of hand filling or hand packing of rock.

After considering all the plans, suggestions, reports of investigations and views of mining men, I have come to the conclusion that all the coal under the City of Scranton cannot be removed, and at the same time furnish a positive protection or even a reasonable protection to the properties erected upon this coal area at a reasonable, or under a prohibitive cost.

If this problem had been propounded 30 of 40 years ago, with our present knowledge of mining, we could give a more thorough and definite solution, but, as we are dealing with the present day problems under inherited conditions, we must meet the problem as it stands and confine ourselves to the conditions of the mines as they are today as well as the character and location of the buildings to be protected.

Having those conditions in mind, and after giving my views on the mining conditions as they appear to me, I thought it essential to investigate the character and value of the buildings to be protected.

From an examination of the Scranton City Assessment books, we find that there are 22,253 buildings assessed in the City of Scranton, 9,591 of these are assessed under $1,000; 8,189 are assessed between $1,000 and $2,000; 2,970 are assessed between $2,000 and $4,000. In other words, nearly 80 per cent. of the buildings in the city are valued at $2,000 and under, and over 93 per cent. of the buildings are valued at $4,000 and under. Eliminating coal breakers there are but 24 buildings in the city valued over $65,000. You will note from tabulations attached, that the total valuation of all the buildings in the city is $41,399,190,—an average valuation of $1,860 per building. There are, however, about 400 buildings in the city that are exempt from taxation or nominally assessed, these include churches, hospitals, public buildings, railroad buildings, public utilities, factories, etc.

Attached hereto are tabulations showing the number of buildings in each ward and their classified assessed valuation; also a table showing the number of houses assessed in each ward and their total valuation; the number of barns and other outbuildings in each ward and their assessed valuation. I may add that the assessment made in the City of Scranton is on the full valuation.

You will note by reference to the tables that the 8th ward has a building valuation of $4,722,050, which is the highest in the city; the 9th ward is next, having a valuation of $4,089,510; the 17th ward has a valuation of $3,107,000. The other wards vary in their valuation from $273,000 in the 18th ward to $2,791,285 in the 1st ward.

Having in mind the condition of the mines in the coal area of the City of Scranton, and the character and value of the buildings in various wards in the city, I cannot see any good reason for changing my views as expressed to the Commission at our first meeting when our organization was effected, which is briefly as follows:

Divide the city into zones or districts; these districts to be classified according to the character and valuation of the buildings, rather than the mining conditions underneath the buildings. By reference to the map of the City of Scranton, Plate No. 5, (in folder) you will note that I have marked by hatched lines three sections to indicate that the buildings within three areas are constructed of such material and are of such character that the least settlement, due to the mining of coal, would in all likelihood cause irreparable damage.

Therefore, according to my plan, sufficient pillars should be left underneath such buildings as to prevent the buildings from settling. And the pillars so left should be properly protected from deterioration. The protection I recommend would be

to face them with reinforced concrete properly dovetailed to roof and bottom, or faced with hand packed rock primed to roof as indicated in some of the photographs attached, or probably better than either of the two would be to flush the areas with silt, ashes, sand, or some other suitable material. This plan I think is also the most economical.

In addition to the areas indicated by hatched lines you will note, indicated, public buildings, churches, hospitals, public utilities, factories, etc. Buildings of such character should be protected in the same manner as described. By protecting the pillars to be left under this plan, it would allow the mining in small localities of a maximum of about 75 per cent. of the coal. Of course it is to be understood that where first mining is now being conducted modern methods are in vogue.

In localities outside of these districts, where the character of the buildings are of ordinary frame construction, the damage to them incident to removing all the coal would be very small as compared with their value plus the cost of protecting them against mine settlements, it is more practical and certainly more economical to remove the coal and repair the buildings along the line, now being done by the D. L. & W. R. R. Company.

From information at hand I find that this company has repaired, on account of mine settlings, 50 buildings at an average cost of $400 per building.

Without going into further detail or arguments in favor of my plan of handling this question, I wish to say that I shall be pleased to answer any question in connection with the practical operation of the plan that the members of the Commission desire to ask.

As to the financial end of this proposition, my idea of it is based upon the assumption that the plan, as suggested, only applies to localities wherein the owners of the coal are released from any legal liability for damage to the surface. Dismissing the question of legal liability, and assuming that the owner has a certain moral obligation to perform, I think the following plan might work out satisfactorily, viz:—Leave a certain amount of pillar coal and protect such pillars, for surface protection, and assess the cost of a basis of one-third to the owner of the property, one-third to the owner of the coal, and one-third to the municipality. The same basis of settlement would apply in the other zones where the coal is to be removed and the properties repaired.

The question as to classifying the buildings or of determining which buildings are to be protected, and which buildings are to be repaired after being damaged should be left to a commission similar to the one named by Mayor Von Bergen of this city in lieu of city ordinance recently approved by him, with the exception that one of the members of the Commission shall consist of a General Superintendent of four or more mines, or, that the Commission shall in passing upon questions of such character call to its assistance the Superintendent or Chief Engineer of the company of the mines from which the mining is being done, and cases under such circumstances, the Superintendent or Engineer will have the same power as if he were a member of the Commission, except that he is not to receive compensation for his service while acting on said Commission, except for actual expense incurred.

The question as to how and in what manner payments are to be made is a question of detail to be worked out by counsel. I think, however, the plan is one that can very easily be applied, providing it can be placed in legal form, or its legality not contested, by mutual agreement of parties interested. I am also of the opinion that the operators of the mines can more economically do the work, such as making the repairs and flushing the areas than any contractor or municipality. I would further suggest in connection with my plan that each municipality should have the right to elect by popular vote of the property owners their wishes as to adopting or putting into effect any plan that may be approved by this Commission. My sole reason for this is, that some municipalities may not want to incur the expense incident to putting any plan into operation. I would also suggest that counsel for this Commission be asked to embody into our report a section regulating the kind or character of buildings to be erected within the coal areas of this State in order to further protect the lives of the inhabitants of such buildings in case of mine caves.

I would further suggest that a section be embodied in our report regulating the measure of damage to properties wherein surface support is required. By such a law it would materially permit the extension of the life of the anthracite industry, which is such a paramount part of the life of the communities of the anthracite region.

I desire in closing to state to this Commission that the suggestions as herein expressed are my personal views and are not concurred in, so far as I know, by the company I represent in the anthracite industry.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS AND CITY ASSESSMENT VALUATION FOR 1912. CITY OF SCRANTON, PA. NOV., 1912.
(Accompanying address of Col. R. A. Phillips.)

Ward.	Houses.	Valuation.	Barns and Outbuildings.	Valuation.	Total Buildings	Total Valuation Buildings Assessed
First	1,828	$2,494,385	214	$296,900	2,042	$2,791,285
Second	1,628	2,468,080	252	202,360	1,880	2,670,440
Third	630	468,395	189	182,390	819	650,785
Fourth	1,282	1,514,380	107	14,185	1,389	1,528,565
Fifth	1,299	1,818,775	108	73,060	1,407	1,891,835
Sixth	647	735,775	60	30,080	707	765,855
Seventh	396	596,080	58	38,660	454	634,740
Eighth	458	4,649,850	59	72,200	517	4,722,050
Ninth	847	3,919,765	135	169,745	982	4,089,510
Tenth	1,028	2,020,950	75	76,230	1,103	2,097,180
Eleventh	763	1,263,895	146	139,955	909	1,403,850
Twelfth	535	602,450	30	6,505	565	608,955
Thirteenth	1,060	2,968,410	200	138,590	1,260	3,107,000
Fourteenth	608	1,241,930	63	65,870	671	1,307,800
Fifteenth	889	996,125	62	26,670	951	1,022,795
Sixteenth	442	1,867,500	87	116,150	529	1,983,650
Seventeenth	1,059	3,895,405	178	188,625	1,237	4,084,030
Eighteenth	246	270,550	23	3,130	269	273,680
Nineteenth	1,422	1,375,805	217	26,895	1,639	1,402,700
Twentieth	1,102	1,824,470	80	91,175	1,182	1,915,645
Twenty first	1,212	1,752,975	97	58,665	1,309	1,811,640
Twenty-second	400	631,650	32	3,550	432	635,200
Totals	19,781	39,377,600	2,472	2,021,590	22,253	41,399,190

Remarks.—There are about 400 buildings in the city exempt from tax or assessed nominally, including churches, hospitals, R. R. buildings, etc., public utilities, factories, etc.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS AND CITY ASSESSMENT VALUATION FOR 1912. CITY OF SCRANTON, PA. NOV., 1912.

(Accompanying address of Col. R. A. Phillips.)

Ward.	Under $1,000.	$1,000 to $2,000.	$2,000 to $4,000.	$4,000 to $6,000.	$6,000 to $8,000.	$8,000 to $10,000.	$10,000 to $15,000.	$15,000 to $20,000.	$20,000 to $35,000.	$35,000 to $50,000.	$50,000 to $65,000.	$65,000 and over.	Total.
First	856	905	230	24	4	2	9	7	2	2	1	..	2,042
Second	839	747	216	45	12	9	6	1	3	1	1	..	1,880
Third	692	111	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	819
Fourth	652	658	63	4	4	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1,389
Fifth	703	537	138	15	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	2	1,407
Sixth	400	272	28	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	707
Seventh	231	159	56	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	454
Eighth	68	104	66	41	63	55	56	21	25	2	4	12	517
Ninth	110	181	413	172	45	14	20	9	9	4	2	3	982
Tenth	337	480	200	46	15	8	5	8	2	2	..	..	1,103
Eleventh	388	383	109	11	4	3	5	1	1	1	2	1	909
Twelfth	315	181	56	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	565
Thirteenth	351	543	250	61	22	8	7	5	7	..	3	3	1,260
Fourteenth	335	203	77	18	17	6	10	2	..	1	1	1	671
Fifteenth	488	375	84	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	951
Sixteenth	121	157	151	46	23	10	7	5	6	..	1	2	529
Seventeenth	150	319	467	156	71	24	27	8	9	5	1	..	1,237
Eighteenth	137	119	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269
Nineteenth	1,062	505	66	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,639
Twentieth	731	379	51	7	2	1	2	..	3	..	4	2	1,182
Twenty-first	493	625	178	5	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	2	1,309
Twenty-second	132	246	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	432
Totals	9,591	8,189	2,970	680	289	148	166	76	73	18	23	30	22,253

TABULATION OF VALUATION, CITY OF SCRANTON.

FIRST WARD.

856	buildings	under $1,000
905	"	$1,000— 2,000
230	"	2,000— 4,000
24	"	4,000— 6,000
4	"	6,000— 8,000
2	"	8,000—10,000
9	"	10,000—15,000
7	"	15,000—20,000
2	"	20,000—35,000
2	"	35,000—50,000
1 B.	"	50,000—65,000
2,042	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,828		$2,494,385
214	Barns and outbuildings	296,900
2,042		$2,791,285

SECOND WARD.

839	buildings	under $1,000
747	"	$1,000— 2,000
216	"	2,000— 4,000
45	"	4,000— 6,000
12	"	6,000— 8,000
9	"	8,000—10,000
6	"	10,000—15,000
1	"	15,000—20,000
3	"	20,000—35,000
1	"	35,000—50,000
1 B.	"	50,000—65,000
1,880	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,628		$2,468,080
252	Barns and outbuildings	202,360
1,880		$2,670,440

THIRD WARD.

692	buildings	under $1,000
111	"	$1,000— 2,000
12	"	2,000— 4,000
1	"	15,000—20,000
1	B. "	20,000—35,000
2	B. "	50,000—65,000
819	Total.	

VALUATION.

630		$468,395
189	Barns and outbuildings	182,390
819		$650,785

FOURTH WARD.

652	buildings	under $1,000
658	"	$1,000— 2,000
63	"	2,000— 4,000
4	"	4,000— 6,000
4	"	6,000— 8,000
4	"	8,000—10,000
1		10,000—15,000
3	"	15,000—20,000
1,389	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,282		$1,514,380
107	Barns and outbuildings	14,185
1,389		$1,528,565

FIFTH WARD.

703	buildings	under $1,000
537	"	$1,000— 2,000
138	"	2,000— 4,000
15	"	4,000— 6,000
6	"	6,000— 8,000
1	"	8,000—10,000
4	"	10,000—15,000
1	"	15,000—20,000
2	B. "	65,000 and over
1,407	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,299		$1,818,775
108	Barns and outbuildings	73,060
1,407		$1,891,835

SIXTH WARD.

400	buildings	under $1,000
272	"	$1,000— 2,000
28	"	2,000— 4,000
3	"	4,000— 6,000
1	"	8,000—10,000
1	"	15,000—20,000
1	"	20,000—35,000
1	B. "	50,000—65,000
707	Total.	

VALUATION.

647		$735,775
60	Barns and outbuildings	30,080
707		$765,855

SEVENTH WARD.

231	buildings	under $1,000
159	"	$1,000— 2,000
56	"	2,000— 4,000
2	"	4,000— 6,000
1	"	8,000—10,000
2	"	10,000—15,000
1	"	15,000—20,000
1	"	20,000—35,000
1	B. "	65,000 and over
454	Total.	

VALUATION.

396		$596,080
58	Barns and outbuildings	38,660
454		$634,740

EIGHTH WARD.

68	buildings	under $1,000
104	"	$1,000— 2,000
66	"	2,000— 4,000
41	"	4,000— 6,000
63	"	6,000— 8,000
55	"	8,000—10,000
56	"	10,000—15,000
21	"	15,000—20,000
25	"	20,000—35,000
2	"	35,000—50,000
4	"	50,000—65,000
12	"	65,000 and over
517	Total.	

VALUATION.

458		$4,649,850
59	Barns and outbuildings	72,200
517		$4,722,050

NINTH WARD.

110	buildings	under $1,000
181	"	$1,000— 2,000
413	"	2,000— 4,000
172	"	4,000— 6,000
45	"	6,000— 8,000
14	"	8,000—10,000
20	"	10,000—15,000
9	"	15,000—20,000
9	"	20,000—35,000
4	"	35,000—50,000
2	"	50,000—65,000
3	"	65,000 and over
982	Total.	

VALUATION.

847		$3,919,765
135	Barns and outbuildings	169,745
982		$4,089,510

TENTH WARD.

337	buildings	under $1,000
480	"	$1,000— 2,000
200	"	2,000— 4,000
46	"	4,000— 6,000
15	"	6,000— 8,000
8	"	8,000—10,000
5	"	10,000—15,000
8	"	15,000—20,000
2	"	20,000—35,000
2	"	35,000—50,000
1,103	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,028		$2,020,950
75	Barns and outbuildings	76,230
1,103		$2,097,180

ELEVENTH WARD.

388	buildings	under $1,000
383	"	$1,000— 2,000
109	"	2,000— 4,000
11	"	4,000— 6,000
4	"	6,000— 8,000
3	"	8,000—10,000
5	"	10,000—15,000
1	"	15,000—20,000
1	"	20,000—35,000
1	"	35,000—50,000
2	"	50,000—65,000
1	"	65,000 and over
909	Total.	

VALUATION.

763		$1,263,895
146	Barns and outbuildings	139,955
909		$1,403,850

TWELFTH WARD.

315	buildings	under $1,000
181	"	$1,000— 2,000
56	"	2,000— 4,000
11	"	4,000— 6,000
1	"	10,000—15,000
1	"	15,000—20,000
565	Total.	

VALUATION.

535		$602,450
30	Barns and outbuildings	6,505
565		$608,955

THIRTEENTH WARD.

351	buildings	under $1,000
543	"	$1,000— 2,000
250	"	2,000— 4,000
61	"	4,000— 6,000
22	"	6,000— 8,000
8	"	8,000—10,000
7	"	10,000—15,000
5	"	15,000—20,000
7	"	20,000—35,000
1	"	50,000—65,000
2	B. "	50,000—65,000
3	"	65,000 and over
1,260	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,060		$2,968,410
200	Barns and outbuildings	138,590
1,260		$3,107,000

FOURTEENTH WARD.

335	buildings	under $1,000
203	"	$1,000— 2,000
77	"	2,000— 4,000
18	"	4,000— 6,000
17	"	6,000— 8,000
6	"	8,000—10,000
10	"	10,000—15,000
2	"	15,000—20,000
1	"	35,000—50,000
1	B. "	50,000—65,000
1	"	65,000 and over
671	Total.	

VALUATION.

608		$1,241,930
63	Barns and outbuildings	65,870
671		$1,307,800

FIFTEENTH WARD.

488	buildings	under $1,000
375	"	$1,000— 2,000
84	"	2,000— 4,000
3	"	4,000— 6,000
1	"	15,000—20,000
951	Total.	

VALUATION.

889		$996,125
62	Barns and outbuildings	26,670
951		$1,022,795

SIXTEENTH WARD.

121	buildings	under $1,000
157	"	$1,000— 2,000
151		2,000— 4,000
46	"	4,000— 6,000
23	"	6,000— 8,000
10	"	8,000—10,000
7	"	10,000—15,000
5	"	15,000—20,000
6	"	20,000—35,000
1	"	50,000—65,000
2	"	65,000 and over
529	Total.	

VALUATION.

442		$1,867,500
87	Barns and outbuildings	116,150
529		$1,983,650

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

150	buildings	under $1,000
319	"	$1,000— 2,000
467	"	2,000— 4,000
156	"	4,000— 6,000
71	"	6,000— 8,000
24	"	8,000—10,000
27	"	10,000—15,000
8	"	15,000—20,000
9	"	20,000—35,000
5	"	35,000—50,000
1	"	50,000—65,000
1,237	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,059		$3,895,405
178	Barns and outbuildings	188,625
1,237		$4,084,030

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

137	buildings	under $1,000
119	"	$1,000— 2,000
10	"	2,000— 4,000
3	"	4,000— 6,000
269	Total.	

VALUATION.

246		$270,550
23	Barns and outbuildings	3,130
269		$273,680

NINETEENTH WARD.

1,062	buildings	under $1,000
505	"	$1,000— 2,000
66	"	2,000— 4,000
3	"	4,000— 6,000
1	"	8,000—10,000
2	"	10,000—15,000
1,639	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,422		$1,375,805
217	Barns and outbuildings	26,895
1,639		$1,402,700

TWENTIETH WARD.

731	buildings	under $1,000
379	"	$1,000— 2,000
51	"	2,000— 4,000
7	"	4,000— 6,000
2	"	6,000— 8,000
1	"	8,000—10,000
2	"	10,000—15,000
3	"	20,000—35,000
3	"	50,000—65,000
1	B. "	50,000—65,000
2	"	65,000 and over
1,182	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,102		$1,824,470
80	Barns and outbuildings	91,175
1,182		$1,915,645

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

493	buildings	under $1,000
625	"	$1,000— 2,000
178	"	2,000— 4,000
5	"	4,000— 6,000
1	"	6,000— 8,000
2	"	10,000—15,000
3	"	20,000—35,000
2	B. "	65,000 and over
1,309	Total.	

VALUATION.

1,212		$1,752,975
97	Barns and outbuildings	58,665
1,309		$1,811,640

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

132	buildings	under $1,000
246	"	$1,000— 2,000
49	"	2,000— 4,000
4	"	4,000— 6,000
1	"	65,000 and over
432	Total.	

VALUATION.

400		$631,650
32	Barns and outbuildings	3,550
432		$635,200

REVIEW OF THE HYDRAULIC EXCAVATION AND REGRADING OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

By Charles Enzian.

In reference to our deliberations and discussions, it may be illuminating to consider more fully some notes relative to the Seattle Hydraulic grading, I beg to submit a resume of that project as described in various issues of the Engineering News:

The first point to be attacked was the Denny Hill Section, an elevation of some 60 feet. The work was first undertaken by steam shovels, during the latter part of 1905. In September 1906, a hydraulic giant, using water from the city mains was introduced. These methods in conjunction were slow and inadequate to the handling of hard blue shale forming the lower portion of the hill.

A contract was entered into for a pumping plant to deliver 3,500 gallons of water per minute, from Elliot Bay, under a nozzle pressure of 100 pounds. A second hand motor was procured in New York City, it being a Westinghouse Synchronous type 804 H. P., 2,400 volts, 60 cycles. This motor was capable of delivering 1,350 H. P. when running at 330 R. P. M. It was connected by a 48-inch belt, 66 feet long, to the Worthington turbine, 4 stage pump, running at 500 R. P. M., and equipped with a friction clutch to allow changing and moving the giant at the pit.

In order to perform the work, the working pressure was 180 pounds at the pump; the water is delivered through 1,500 feet, 14-inch steel pipe. The plant efficiency is 51 per cent.

The work of regarding Seattle continued and was extended so that in 1908 whole sections of the town were cut down from 10 to 100 feet. Steam shovels, cars and wagons were found inadequate to handle the waste from the pits therefore hydraulic sluicing was adopted to level Seattle's hills and convert almost worthless sharp hills and ridges into valuable property disposing them into the sound and upon the tide flats. In 1908 the regrading work in Seattle was divided into 3 large and 3 small areas. The first known as Jackson Hill included an area of 120 acres of property and 5.8 miles of streets; entailing the removal of 3,400,000 cubic yards of earth, which was sluiced upon the tide flats adjacent to that area on the south. Work on that section was carried on with six 4-inch giant nozzles, using half and half 24,000,000 gallons of fresh and salt water every 24 hours. The cost of the work amounted to about $515,000,000, and was divided as follows:

	Excavating.	Embankment.
Total streets	1,791,115	1,388,994
Total alleys	35,631	65,830
Total blocks, private	1,515,279	975,110
Street railway	82,238	35,865
Total	3,424,263	2,465,799

Other terms of the contract were as follows:

Contractors to pay city:

For water from the city reservoir, $20.00 per million gallons.

Use of Lake Washington pumping plant, $3,000 per year.

Contractors are to receive:

Clearing and grubbing	$30,000
Earth excavating, 1,770,000 cu. yds., at 10 cts.	177,000
Earth embankment, 1,363,000 cu. yds., 15 cts	204,450
New lumber, 100 ft., at $24	2,400
Relaying old lumber	750
Concrete retaining walls, 600 cu. yds., at $10	6,000
Iron railing	500
Bulkhead piling, 5,000 ft., at 40 cts.	20,000
Bulkhead lumber	12,500
Iron, 200,000 lbs., at 5 cts.	10,000
Oak blocks	375
Sewer box	7,500
Total	$471,475

According to the charter of Seattle, improvements, amounting to more than 50 per cent. of the assessed value of the property benefited, cannot be made without a petition therefor, signed by 75 per cent. of the property holders affected. Fifty per cent. of the assessed value of this property is $515,813, so that the above contract is well within the limit.

The contractors remove the ground from private property at 10 cents per cubic yard and render each owner a statement of his amount. The property owners have the right to pay cash, or in five or ten years installments at 7 per cent. interest. It may seem a hardship to assess a poor man so extensively, but the assessments are small in comparison with the increased value of the property. Even if forced to sell, owners can often get from three to six times as much as the property was worth before the regrade.

Water is supplied from two sources, fresh water from the city reservoir and salt water from a pumping plant on Elliot Bay 6,000 feet from the center of the work. The pump house is built on piles 200 feet from the lake shore, the pump floor being about level with the normal high tide, which varies some 20 feet during the winter months. The pumping equipment consists of two pairs of 10-inch five-stage Worthington turbine pumps, each pair direct connected by a flexible shaft to a 650 H. P., 2,000 volt, two-phased A. C. Synchronous Westinghouse induction motor. Each unit is capable of supplying 6,000,000 gallons of water per 24 hours against a head of 380 feet. The pumps operate normally at 690 R. P. M., having thrust bearings with six collars and oil-enclosed cooling rings surrounded by circulating water. The vanes of the pump are bronze to resist the action of the salt water. A pressure of about 155 pounds is maintained. The water is supplied in a 24-inch firewood pipe. From this main line 4 branches lead to 4 giant cast iron nozzles from 2 1-2 inches to 4 inches effective diameter. The material excavated consists of about 60 per cent. blue clay or hard pan and 40 per cent. yellow clay, loam, gravel and boulders.

As a summary of the great work it is well to note the proportions of the other districts. The district north of the central part of the city, known as the Third avenue regrade, includes 95 acres, 2.6 miles of street and 5,400,000 cubic yards of earth. In this section four nozzles are using 14,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours and two steam shovels, six locomotives and 36 dump cars are also employed. The cost of this regrade will be about $1,000,000 exclusive of cost of grading private property.

The third great section is the Fourth avenue regrade of 40 acres, 1.7 miles of street and 540,000 cubic yards of earth. Two steam shovels, four locomotives and 35 dump cars are in use here.

The material from Jackson and Fourth avenue districts is being used to fill tide lands. That of the Third avenue district cannot be conveniently brought to the tide lands and it is wasted into the sound.

The three smaller sections of regrade work comprise 126 acres, 5.4 miles of street and involve 700,000 cubic yards. Here one steam shovel, two locomotives and 20 cars are in operation.

This gives a grand summary of 15.4 miles of streets, 271 acres of area and 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth to be moved at a cost of $2,018,000 exclusive of charges against private property. Besides this there are five other districts which will be completed in the coming three years, to include 237 acres, 14 miles of street and 6,000,000 cubic yards at a cost to the city of $1,300,000. In all, this involves one-eighth as much dirt as is being moved in the great canal project at Panama.

One very striking and beneficial effect has been the cleaning up of the district in which the work is going on. Before, the buildings were all on the low, wet grounds adjoining the tide flats. At high tide they were soaked, and the result was a dirty, filthy region that naturally became the immoral center of Seattle. Since the regrade began, these buildings have been raised from 20 to 40 feet, and are now on piles and have plenty of dry air around them. House moving has developed into an important business. The cost is often excessive, in some cases more than the buildings are worth. A three-story frame building 60 by 120 feet in plan, can be raised 40 feet, and blocked for about $2,000.00.

In 1910 the Engineering News contains information as follows:

From a total of 80,000 people in 1900, this thriving seaport has grown in less than ten years to a population of approximately 320,000.

Since the inception of regrading in Seattle, the amount of dirt removed is remarkable. More than 14,000,000 cubic yards of earth and stone have been removed up to this time, and before the work shall have been completed more than 34,000,000 cubic yards will have been disposed of.

THE DENNY HILL REGRADE.

The first contract having been successfully completed, the more ambitious scheme now known as the Denny Hill Regrade was inaugurated. The legal machinery had been set in motion by the filing of a petition by a majority of the property owners of Seattle on May 23, 1906. The ordinance provided for "the laying off, widening, extending, altering and establishing of Third avenue, between Denny Way and Pike street, Fourth avenue, between Denny Way and Pike street, and Fifth avenue, between Westlake avenue, and Denny Way." It further provided for "the changing and establishing of the grades of the following named streets and avenues, to wit: Third avenue, from Pine street to Cedar street, Fourth avenue, from Pine street to Cedar street, and Fifth avenue, from Westlake avenue to Denny Way," together with the several named cross streets intersecting them.

Under this proceeding, Third, Fourth, and Fifth avenues were widened from 66 feet to 90 feet by condemning a 12-foot strip on each side of the avenues throughout their length from Pine street and Westlake avenue on the south to Denny Way on the north. The awards for the private property so appropriated totaled over $1,500,000.

This necessitated very heavy cuts, running to a maximum, at a point near Fourth avenue, and Blenchard street, of 110 feet. It may be noted that the item of the grading amounted to not far from $1,000,000 bringing the total cost of the improvement up to approximatly $2,500,000.

Following the approval of the ordinance as above outlined, suit was brought before the Superior Court to "ascertain the just compensation to be awarded for the taking or damaging of private property" included within the district. The jury empanelled in this case brought in 347 verdicts for amounts aggregating a total of $1,510,958, and on March 13, 1907, a judgment on these verdicts was entered, by which action the city acquired title to the property condemned and was free to proceed with the work of regrade.

The Board of Public Works then called for bids for the grading, according to specifications prepared by the city

engineer. The bid of the Rainier Development Company was accepted as itemized below:

Fixed estimate	$10,000
Clear and grub (lump sum)	1
Earthwork, 5,590,000 cu. yds., at .27 per yd.	969,300
Box drain, 5,500 lin. ft., at .35	1,225
Total	980,526

Certain changes were later made in the plans, slightly altering the amount of earth to be removed, and the final estimate of the yardage to be removed for the various purposes is approximately as follows:

	Cu. yds.
Streets	3,314,100
Alleys	174,500
Blocks (private)	1,768,200
Seattle Electric Co.	140,900
Total	5,397,700

With regard to the above intemization, it is to be noted that the amounts given for streets and allays include also the amounts comprized in the side slopes.

The contract with the Rainer Development Company, on a basis of the bid already given was dated August 17, 1907. It provided the installation of a pumping plant capable of removing 12,000 cubic yards daily, and required the commencement of the work within a period of 180 days from the date of notice to begin work, and the completion of same within thirty months from that date.

In addition to the pumping plant previously described, the Lake Union plant was installed.

THE LAKE UNION PLANT.

The new plant is located on the edge of Lake Union at Eighth avenue, North and Valley street, and an air line distance of approximately one mile from the point of maximum out at Fourth avenue and Blanchard. It is an excellent example of the most advanced type of the electrically driven, hydraulic plant as developed for regrade work.

In the one-story building which comprises the plant are installed three turbine units, aggregating 1,950 H. P. and capable of delivering a total of 12,600 gallons per minute against a pressure head of 180 pounds.

In order to hasten the slicing, both by the loosening of large masses and by breaking up of the more closely compact lumps of the shale like clay, blasting powder is used throughout the area under regrade. Comparatively small charges are used, however, and very little disturbance has so far resulted from the cause.

These are the salient features of a regrading project which is remarkable even for Seattle, a project involving the removal of nearly 5,400,000 cubic yards of material, an amount surpassing by a million cubic yards that of its nearest predecessor, the Jackson street regrade; and it is very probable that, both in point of the amount of material handled and in respect to the maximum depth of cut attained, the Denny Hill regrade above described is the largest municipal regrading problem ever carried to a successful completion.

The following is a summary of the work as accounted:

Jackson St. section.	3,400,000	cu. yds. excav. at	.15	per cu. yd.
Third Ave. section.	5,400,000	" "	.19	" "
Denny Hill section.	3,590,000	" "	.27	" "
9 smaller sections.	6,700,000	" "	.21	" "
Grand total recorded	19,090,000	" "	at average rate of 21c. per cubic yard.	

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE ANTHRACITE MINING INDUSTRY.

(Griffith, William, Scranton Truth, Feb. 24, 1908.)

1710. Existence of coal beds known by Indians.

1754. July 11, Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley coal regions included in the sale of property by Five Nations to the Susquehanna Connecticut Company. The purchase price of the entire tract was but 2,000 pounds, about $10,000.

1762. First Connecticut settlers, after camping at mouth of Mill Creek, above Wilkes-Barre for several days, and cutting hay on Jacob's Plains, returned to Connecticut and reported discovery of anthracite coal.

1763. "At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Windham, in Connecticut, April 17, 1763, it appearing to this company that some of the proprietors of our purchase lands at Susquehanna river, to the number of two or three hundred, desire that the lands be laid out into several townships as a part of their rights for the speedy settlement of said lands.

FIRST RESERVATION OF COAL.

It is therefore voted that there shall be eight townships laid out on said river as near as may be to the townships granted as gratuity to the first settlers, each of said townships to contain five square miles of land, fit for good improvement, or equivalent thereunto as the land may suitably accommodate, at the discretion of a committee hereafter to be named and appointed for that purpose, reserving for the use of the company for their after-disposal, all beds of iron ore and coal that may be within the towns ordered for settlement.

"This would appear to be the first discovery and mention of anthracite coal in the country."—Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania.

It is also undoubtedly the first instance of coal reserve deed, which are so familiar in this region today.

1766. Indians from this locality visiting Governor of Pennsylvania, complained of robbing of mine by whites, believed to have been a coal mine. In letter from James Tilghman, of Philadelphia, to the Proprietaries, Thomas and Richard Penn, Spring Garden, London, it is stated that a Col. Francis had found a very great fund of coal at Wyoming in the hills which surround a very fine and extensive belief. "This coal," says the letter, "is thought to be very fine. With his compliments Col. Francis sends you a piece. This bed of coal situate as it is on this side of the river, may at some time or other be a thing of great value."

1768. Charles Stewart surveyed Sunbury, across river from Wilkes-Barre, and on maps indicated presence of "stone coal" at Ross Hill, now Edwardsville.

FIRST BURNED IN FORGE.

1769. Obadiah Gore first burned anthracite in his smith forge at Wilkes-Barre.

1775. Coal mined on banks of Susquehanna, near Pittston.

1176. Two Durham boats from down the river came to Wyoming for coal. It was purchased from R. Geer, who had a mine opening above the mouth of Mill Creek. This coal was later used in the manufacture of arms at Carlisle, Pa.

1779. Major George Grant, Sullivan's Army, writing from Wyoming says, "The land here is excellent and contains vast mines of coal, lead and copper."

1783. John Schopf, in "Travels" mentions a visit he made in this year to a bed of brilliant black coal, a mile above Wyoming, which on handling leaves no taint and burns without emitting an offensive odor.

1788. Nails made with anthracite by Judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

1790. Coal known to be plentiful in Schuylkill county, but not used.

1791. Coal was accidentally discovered by Philip Ginter, a hunter, in the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk. Specimens were carried to Philadelphia in saddle bags by Col. Jacob Weiss, who purchased the land upon which the discovery was made.

1792. Col. Weiss and others formed the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, the first of the kind in the United States.

1795. Blacksmith named Whetstone used anthracite in Schuylkill.

1799. Coal discovered at Carbondale.

1800. Coal shipped to Philadelphia from Pottsville.

1803. Lehigh Coal Mine Company succeeded in getting two ark loads, about thirty tons, to market at Philadelphia, but no purchasers could be found. City authorities as an experiment attempted to burn it beneath the boilers at the water works, but it only served to put the fire out and the remainder was broken up and distributed over the sidewalks of the vicinity in place of gravel.

1803. Anthracite coal first burned in a grate in Philadelphia. Although this experiment was successful it excited no public interest and no results followed beyond the simple record of the fact.

1806. Another boatload sent to Philadelphia from Lehigh region and rejected.

1807. Abijah Smith and Company began mining at Plymouth, in Wyoming Valley; shipped 55 tons.

JESSE FELL'S EXPERIMENT.

1808. On Feb. 11, Judge Jesse Fell made an experiment in the bar room of his hotel at the corner of Washington and Northampton streets and on the fly leaves of a book entitled "The Free Mason's Monitor" he made the following memorandum:

"February 11th, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone coal of the valley in a grate, in a common fireplace in my house and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire, at less expense, than burning wood in the common way. February 11th, 1808. Jesse Fell."

This experiment excited great interest and people came from far and near to watch further experiments which were made in a grate of iron and soon there were dozens of similar grates being constructed and put into use. It is the one hundredth anniversary of this event, which was celebrated February 8th, 1908, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

BEGINNING AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF COAL TRADE.

The coal trade for export really commenced in 1808 and those who first started in the business and continued in it were John and Abijah Smith, of Plymouth. These young

men left their home in Derby, Conn., in 1805-06 and immediately purchased coal land and engaged in mining coal. They shipped the first ark of coal to Columbia, Pa., in 1807. The following year they sent several ark loads to Columbia and with them sent masons who constructed fire-places for the purchasers of coal, in which the coal might be burned. At this time coal sold for $10 per ton.

1812. Col. George Shoemaker discovered coal on Schuylkill and carted nine wagon loads to Philadelphia. He sold two loads and was later denounced as an impostor by the purchasers and was compelled to give the rest away.

1812. Abijah Smith and Co., of Plymouth, Pa., making shipments to Baltimore and New York City in coasting vessels from Havre de Grace, Md., the coal being successfully used there.

1812. Abijah Smith and Co., of Plymouth, Pa., making shipwas Price and Waterbury, who handled this coal for Abijah Smith and Co., selling at $25.00 per chaldron or 3000 pounds.

1813. George Hollenback shipped two arkloads of coal from Mill Creek mine. Joseph Wright, of Plymouth, mined two ark loads of coal from mines of brother Samuel G. Wright, of New Jersey, at a point near Port Griffith. Charles Miner and Jacob Cist about this time started to write news articles for the Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York papers and thus arouse interest in the product. They leased a mine near Mauch Chunk in 1813 and in 1814 took an arkload of coal down the river to Philadelphia and disposed of it after much difficulty.

1814. Miner, Cist and Robinson made their first shipment to Philadelphia from near Mauch Chunk. Two boat loads arrived at Philadelphia and were purchased by White and Hazard for $21.00 per ton and used in the first successful effort to utilize anthracite in the iron industry at their wire mills at Falls of Schuylkill.

1815. Being firmly convinced of the value of the coal, White, Hazard and Hanto set about securing leases on Lehigh Coal Mine Company land near Mauch Chunk for 10,000 acres for 20 years, for "one ear of corn per year if demanded," etc., and succeeded.

Coal mined at Carbondale and shipped via Lackawaxen and Delaware Canal to Philadelphia.

1815. Schuylkill Navigation Co. organized.

1817. Coal trade well established and coal the chief article of export and the local fuel of Wyoming Valley. Several mines in operation, shipping 2,000 tons per year down the Susquehanna river.

1818. White and Hazard secured passage by Pennsylvania Legislature of "An act to improve the navigation of the Lehigh river." Lehigh Navigation Company and Lehigh Coal Company organized and merged into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE BEGINS.

1820. About 12,000 tons shipped to date and 2,500 tons shipped per year from Wyoming Valley. Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. began mining and shipping. Price, Philadelphia, $8.40 per ton. Shipment this year 365 tons.

1821. Half dozen mines operating in Wyoming Valley and shipping via Susquehanna river. Coal at mines valued at 50 cents a ton, cost 50 cents a ton to mine and 50 cents a ton to haul to river. Price, Harrisburg, Columbia and other river points, $4.00 to $4.50 per ton.

1823-25. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company organized.

1825. Schuylkill canal was completed from Mt. Carbon to Philadelphia.

1826. Coal discovered near Hazleton.

FIRST RAILROAD BUILT.

1826. First railroad built by Delaware and Hundson Canal Company.

1829. Baltimore Coal Company organized to mine coal at Wilkes-Barre.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company began shipping from Carbondale.

1829. Lehigh Canal opened Mauch Chunk to Easton.

1830. Stephen Girard purchased from trustees of late Bank of United States 28,200 acres of land in Pennsylvania at $1.00 per acre, which included the present coal lands of the Girard Estate.

1831. North Branch Canal Completed to Nanticoke.

1831. Nesquehoning Railroad and plane built.

1831. Morris Canal opened Phillipsburg to Newark; opened to Jersey City. 1836; leased by Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 1872.

1832. Little Schuylkill Railroad began transporting coal from Tamaqua region.

1832. Shamokin division Northern Central Railroad originally opened. Reorganized 1851. Leased to Northern Central Railroad 1863.

1833. Delaware division Pennsylvania Canal opened.

1834. Wyoming and State Canals opened.

1837. Lehigh navigation to White Haven opened.

1837. Shipments of coal began from Beaver Meadow region.

1837. Shipments of coal began from Pine Grove via Union Canal.

1837. Morris and Essex Railroad opened. Leased to D. L. and W. R. R., 1869.

1838. Col. James W. Johnson, of Pittston, Pa., secured a charter from State for Pennsylvania Coal Company.

1838. Shipments of coal began from Hazleton region.

1838. Washington Coal Company organized.

1839. Summit Branch Railroad opened. Leased to S. B. R. R. Co., 1866.

1838. Shipment of coal began from Shamokin region westward.

1839. Shipments of coal began from Lykens Valley region westward.

1840. Shipments of coal began from Buck Mountain region.

1840. Quakake Railroad opened. Extended and opened to Mt. Carmel, 1862.

1841. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad transported 850 tons of coal.

1842. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad began transporting coal through to Port Richmond.

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM WILKES-BARRE.

1846. Rail shipments of coal began from Wilkes-Barre via L. and S. R. R. planes and Lehigh Canal.

1847-48. Wm. R. Griffith, for the Wyoming Coal Association purchased large areas of coal land about Pittston at $100.00 per acre and transferred same to Pennsylvania Coal Company.

1849. Washington Coal Company began business and building of Gravity Railroad to Hawley.

1850. Total shipments from all regions for year 3,358,899 tons.

1851. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad built from Scranton to Great Bend.

1852. Central R. R. of N. J. opened from Elizabeth to Easton. Third rail from Hampton Junction laid 1856.

1852. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad began breaking coal into sizes for market, followed by Delaware and Hudson Company.

1854. Lehigh Valley Railroad building.

1855. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. began transporting coal to Phillipsburg. Opened to Perth Amboy in 1875.

1856. Treverton Railroad opened.

1856. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad completed to Delaware Water Gap.

1857. Belvidere, Delaware Railroad opened. Leased to Philadelphia and Reading Railroad May 1, 1879.

1858. Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad opened, leased to D. L. and W. R. R. Company 1873.

1858. Mining began in McAley mountain region.

1860. Total shipments this year, exclusive of local consumption, 8,513,123 tons.

1864. Stove coal sold at auction in July for $12.03 per ton.

1866. Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad opened to Scranton.

1867. Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Pittsburgh Junction.

1867. Pea coal first appears, returned separately on the railroad toll reports of the Girard Estate collieries in April, this year.

1868. Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad opened to Phillipsburg. Leased to C. R. R. of N. J. 1871.

1868. Pennsylvania Railroad began carrying coal.

1869. Pennsylvania and New York R. R. (Lehigh Valley) opened to Waverly. Strike at mines January and May.

1869. Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company began business.

1869. Pea coal first recognized in Girard leases, and described as coal which would pass through five-eights of an inch screen mesh.

1870. Nesquehoning Valley Railroad and Panther Creek tunnel opened.

1870. Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre Railroad opened. Leased to Pennsylvania R. R. 1878.

1870. Total annual shipments, 16,182,191 tons.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY THE PRESENT ANTHRACITE MINING LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Submitting for the Consideration of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1913.

AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY

CODIFYING THE ANTHRACITE LAWS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

By an Act of Assembly approved by Governor Tener on June 14th, 1911 (P. L. 920), it was provided as follows:

"An Act authorizing the appointment of a commission to revise and codify the present anthracite mining laws; defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of said commission.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor of the Commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to revise and codify the present anthracite mining laws of Pennsylvania; said commission to be composed of nine members, three of whom shall be selected from among the operators, managers, and superintendents of the anthracite region, three from among the mine workers of the anthracite region, one shall be a member of the Senate of the session of one thousand nine hundred and eleven, one shall be a member of the House of Representatives of the session of one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and one shall be a person versed in the art of mining and who has no pecuniary interest in the operation of any coal mine in Pennsylvania.

Section 2. The chairman of said commissian shall be designated by the Governor. The commission shall have power to employ such legal counsel and other officers and employes as it may deem necessary to properly perform its duties. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual traveling and other necessary expenses while in attendance upon their duties as authorized by this act. The salary of any other person employed by the commission shall be fixed by it.

Section 3. The said commission shall hold its meetings in Wilkes-Barre, where all persons who are interested in the revision and codification of the said anthracite mining laws may appear and give expression to their views. The said commission shall have the right to call into consultation any persons who, in its opinion, may be able to give information that will assist in the work of revision. Said commission shall make a full report in writing of its deliberations, together with such recommendations as it may deem proper, to the next General Assembly, which shall convene in January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Section 4. The sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the expenses of the said commission; the said expenses shall be paid on warrant duly signed by the chairman of the commission.

Approved—The 14th day of June, A. D. 1911.

JOHN K. TENER."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, Governor Tener in the early part of January of 1912, appointed the following as a Commission: Chairman, Sterling R. Catlin, of Wilkes-Barre; E. E. Jones, of Harford; James E. Roderick, of Hazleton; H. C. Morgan and W. G. Robertson, of Scranton; Peter O'Donnell, of Wilkes-Barre; Martin A. Nash, of Glen Carbon, and Wm. R. Reinhardt, of Shamokin; and W. D. Owens, of West Pittston, and pursuant to a call issued by Chairman Catlin, the Commission met on January 20th, 1912, for the purpose of organization and to formulate a plan or mode of procedure. Mr. O'Donnell was elected as Vice-Chairman, and Wm. W. Hall, Esq., of West Pittston, as Secretary and Counsel of the Commission.

Realizing that the work before the Commission was one of great importance, wherein the conservation of the health and safety of the lives of many thousands of persons engaged in a hazardous occupation, was to be the primary consideration and the protection of the property of those who have invested many millions in the industry as the secondary consideration and that it was no easy task to revise and codify the anthracite mining laws of the Commonwealth within the time provided by the Act, the Commission at once set about the serious consideration of the subject and lost no time whatsoever in commencing its labors.

Copies of the mining laws of many of the States of the Union, and also of England, Belgium and France, were procured, and the same have been frequently referred to for comparison and guidance. The work of drafting a tentative code was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Roderick, Owens and O'Donnell, and after numerous sessions, a proposed code was submitted by them to the Commission on December 20th, 1912. Since that time, the code as thus submitted has been the basis of all subsequent work of the Commission.

Many public hearings were held in the City Hall at Wilkes-Barre and the meetings were given wide publicity in all of the newspapers in the Anthracite Region. All persons interested in the subject then before the Commission were invited to appear before the same and give expression to their views. In response, representatives of both the operators and of the United Mine Workers of America, as well as other persons, including electrical and mining engineers and various mine inspectors of the Anthracite districts, appeared before the Commission. Ample time was given to all so appearing, and their remarks were given careful attention by the members. A stenographic record of these hearings was taken and a transcript thereof furnished to each member of the Commission for their guidance upon the final consideration of the code.

The Commission again met, and after a somewhat lengthy discussion of the code the matters brought out at the public hearings, as well as by correspondence, again referred the code to the sub-committee for the purpose, if possible, of harmonizing the same with the ideas and suggestions received. Before this was done, however, the attorney for the Mine Workers appeared before the Commission and asked that he and the representatives of the Mine Workers be given another opportunity to be heard by the whole Commission, as the Mine Workers desired to point out to the Commission sixty-six different instances in the proposed code wherein the element of safety had been lessened instead of increased; and further, to show that the Act of Assembly as prepared by them, the Mine Workers, had increased safety as many times.

After the Commission had decided to refer the code to the sub-committee, as above outlined, the sub-committee were given authority to hear the miners' representatives on these matters, and the sub-committee accordingly fixed a date for them to appear, and at the time appointed, came before the sub-committee and stated that they desired their matters to be heard by the full Commission and not by the sub-committee. Upon being requested to submit their objections to the code in writing to the sub-committee, they de-

clined to do so. The sub-committee accordingly referred the matter back to the whole commission, and fixed March 6th, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M., as the time for the miners' representatives to appear before the Commission.

After many days of tedious and exacting work, the sub-committee again reported to the Commission on the 6th day of March, an amended draft of the code, at the same time calling the attention of the Commission to such sections thereof as the sub-committee were unable to unanimously agree upon. On March 6th the miners' representatives not appearing before the Commission, adjournment was taken until the morning of the 7th, and the miners' representatives still not appearing, the Commission took up the code for final consideration, with the understanding that the operators' representatives, who had requested that they be given a hearing on the morning of the eighth, would be heard before the final adoption of the report. A hearing was granted the operators on the morning of March 8th, and upon their retiring, the attorney for the miners' representatives appeared before the Commission and stated that inasmuch as the Commission had decided not to report the Act of Assembly as drawn by the miners' representatives, they did not wish to take up the matters previously referred to with reference to the provisions of the code increasing or lessening safety. The Commission finally agreed to submit the proposed code as contained in a copy of an Act of Assembly attached hereto, to the Legislature for its consideration.

The anthracite mining laws have not been codified or revised since 1891, a period of nearly twenty-two years, and since then many changes have taken place in the Anthracite Region. The collieries of the small individual operators have nearly all been absorbed, or merged into large corporations; the mining of small veins, at one time thought unmineable, is now carried on extensively; the removal of pillars where the solid coal has been mined out, the introduction and application of electrical power, and several other innovations taken together, have almost revolutionized the industry in mining methods since that time.

To meet these conditions (which in some instances have greatly increased the hazard of mining) and to provide a substantial, and at the same time, a practical system of laws to safeguard in the highest degree the lives and health of the employes, as well as protecting the employer's property, has been the sole aim and desire of this Commission.

In the codification of the laws, the Commission decided to retain, as far as possible, the exact language of the existing statutes, changing only when absolutely necessary. It was not thought wise to draft a code entirely of new language in embodying all the existing provisions of the Anthracite laws, as such a code, though it might be more concise and desirable from a literary standpoint, nevertheless would involve some risk. Every change of language in familiar laws would require more or less litigation after the enactment of the code to determine its real meaning and intent. The Commission has systematically arranged, under appropriate sub-divisions, the duties of the various officials and employes in and about the mines and collieries of the Anthracite Region, so that the individual affected may more readily familiarize himself with the provisions defining his duties.

We earnestly hope that the code as prepared, and which is hereto attached and submitted to you, will receive earnest and careful consideration, and that in the presentation of the same a thorough and intelligent discussion of the subject may follow, so that when the code is finally adopted, there will be enacted into law a statute which will be a credit to the Commonwealth and its people, and fully serve the purpose intended, viz: the safeguarding of the life and health of the employes, and the prevention, if possible, of accidents.

Respectfully submitted.

E. E. JONES,
JAMES E. RODERICK,
W. R. REINHARDT,
W. G. ROBERTSON.
W. D. OWENS.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn'a.
March 17th, 1913.

An Act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith.

ARTICLE I.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of this act shall apply to every anthracite coal mine in this Commonwealth.

ARTICLE II.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Section 1. For the purpose of this act the definitions of the terms contained herein shall be as follows:

Colliery—The term "colliery" means the inside workings of a mine or mines, and the outside operations connected therewith.

Mine—The term "mine" means all underground workings and excavations, shafts, slopes, drifts, tunnels and all other openings penetrating a coal seam or seams; also all shafts, drifts, slopes, tunnels and other openings being sunk or driven, together with all roads, appliances, machinery and materials below the surface, which openings are tributary to one colliery and ventilated by one general air current or division thereof and connected by one general system over which coal is or may be delivered to one or more points outside the mine, when such is operated by one operator.

Shaft—The term "shaft" means a vertical opening through the strata that is or may be used for the purpose of ventilation or drainage, or for hoisting men or material, or both, in connection with the mining of coal.

Slope—The term "slope" means an incline opening used for the same purpose as a shaft.

Workings—The term "workings" means all the excavated parts of a mine, those abandoned as well as those being worked.

Breaker—The term "breaker" means the structure containing the machinery used for the preparation of coal.

Approved Safety Lamp—The term "approved safety lamp" means any safety lamp approved by the Chief of the Department of Mines.

Operator—The term "operator" means any firm, corporation or individual, operating any colliery, mine, or other part thereof, as owner, occupier or lessee.

Superintendent—The term "superintendent" means the person who shall have immediate supervision of one or more mines, or collieries, on behalf of the operator.

Mining Engineer—The term "mining engineer" means any person who is competent to survey and plot accurately the inside workings of a mine, as well as the surface topography, and who has had five years practical experience at such work, or a graduate of a school of mines or some similar institution, who has had three years practical experience.

Mine Foreman—The term "mine foreman" means the person who is in charge of the inside workings of a mine or mines and of the persons employed therein.

Outside Foreman—The term "outside foreman" means the person in charge of all the outside operations of a colliery and the persons employed thereat.

Miner—The term "miner" means the person who blasts coal or rock and has charge of a working place; also any person engaged at general work in a mine who has the qualifications of a miner as herein prescribed.

Working Place—The term "working place" means a gangway, airway, breast, chamber, pillar or cross-headings.

Chief—The term "chief" means the Chief of the Department of Mines, who is commissioned by the Governor and is charged with the supervision of the execution of the mining laws of this Commonwealth.

Inspector—The term "inspector" means the person commissioned by the Governor on behalf of the Commonwealth, to have supervision of mines and collieries, in the district allotted to him.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF OWNER, OPERATOR OR SUPERINTENDENT.

Secton 1. The owner or operator of every colliery shall appoint a person to be known as the superintendent, provided, however, any individual operator, or any member of a firm operating any coal mine or colliery, may act as superintendent of his respective colliery or collieries, within the meanng of this act.

Provided further, whenever the superintendent cannot personally comply with the provisions of this act, he shall have the right to employ a sufficient number of assistants, who shall be liable to the same penalties as the superintendent for any violation of this act.

Section 2. In order to secure efficient management to promote the health and safety of the persons employed, and to protect and preserve the property connected therewith,

the owner, operator or superintendent shall appoint a certificated mine forman for every mine, except as otherwise provided in Section One of Article Six of this act, where twenty or more persons are employed therein.

Section 3. The superintendent of every mine shall provide and maintain ample means of ventilation to furnish a constant and adequate supply of pure air for the persons and animals employed therein.

Section 4. It shall be his duty, on behalf, and at the expense of, the operator, to keep on hand at each mine, at all times, a sufficient quantity of materials and supplies required to preserve the health and safety of the employes, as provded by this act.

Section 5. He shall direct that all foremen employed under him, shall comply with the provisions of this act, especially when his attention has been called by the inspector to any violations thereof.

Section 6. The superintendent of every mine shall provide a sufficient number of danger signals or signs. Such signals or signs shall be uniform and as designed by the Chief of the Department of Mines.

Section 7. He shall keep on hand at the mine a supply of printed rules and record books required by this act, which shall be furnished through the inspector, on request in writing, and he shall see that said rules and record books are delivered to the proper persons, and that an abstract of that portion of this act known as General Rules, Special Rules and Article 24, shall be posted up in legible characters in conspicuous places near the main entrance of the mine which shall be protected and renewed when necessary.

Section 8. The superintendent shall employ a competent person to be called "outside foreman" who shall have charge of the breaker and the outside operations of every colliery.

Section 9. He shall see that no mine cars or motors shall be used inside or outside any mine, unless the bumpers are of sufficient length and width to keep the bodies of said cars separated by not less than twelve inches when the cars stand on a straight level road, and the bumpers touch each other.

Section 10. He shall forthwith notify the inspector by telephone or telegraph, or special messenger, of any loss of life or of any serious accident inside or outside a mine whereby the lives of the employes are endangered.

Secton 11. The operator or superintendent of a mine or colliery, shall use every precaution to insure the safety of the workmen in all cases, whether provided for in this act or not.

Section 12. The superintendent shall, at least once each week, read, examine carefully and countersign, all the reports entered in the record book of the mine foreman. If he finds therefrom that any of the provisions of this act are being violated, he shall at once call the attention of the mine foreman to the fact and shall order that said provisions be complied with forthwith.

Section 13. The superintendent of every colliery, on or before the 25th day of January in each year, shall send to the inspector a correct report of the year ending December 31st, which shall contain the name of the operator and officials of the colliery; the tons of coal mined; the quantity of gun powder, dynamite and permissible explosives used; the number of persons employed inside and outside of each mine, those between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, and those between sixteen and twenty-one years, and those above twenty-one separately, classifying the occupations of persons so employed; and also the number of days each breaker has been in operation. The reports shall be in such form and on such blanks, and shall give such information regarding the mine or colliery as may be from time to time required and prescribed by the Chief.

Section 14. The superintendent of every colliery shall notify the inspector within fifteen days of the following occurrences:

(1) When any work has been commenced for the purpose of opening a new mine.

(2) When the working of a mine is resumed after an abandonment or a discontinuance for a period exceeding two months.

(3) When a mine has been abandoned, or the working thereof discontinued.

(4) When any change occurs in the name of a colliery, or in the name of the operator.

(5) When the pillars are to be removed, and he shall forthwith notify the inspector of the following occurrences:

(1) When a serious fire occurs.

(2) When a dangerous body of gas is encountered.

(3) When a squeeze or any other cause that may endanger the safety of the employes occurs.

Section 15. The superintendent shall cause to be placed at every colliery, a self-recording barometer which shall be properly cared for, and the records for each day shall be preserved in the mine foreman's office.

Section 16. An office to be known as the mine foreman's office, shall be provided and maintained by the superintendent at or near the main entrance to each mine, of sufficient size and dimensions to properly store and care for the maps and records required by this act to be kept and preserved.

Section 17. Any operator, superintendent or assistant superintendent who neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE IV.

MINE MAPS.

Section 1. The operator or superintendent of every mine shall make, or cause to be made by a competent mining engineer, an accurate map of the mine, on a scale of one hundred (100) feet to the inch, which map shall show as follows:

First. All the openings, excavations, shafts, slopes, drifts, tunnels, planes, gangways, airways, breasts, and the name or number of each.

Second. An accurate delineation of the boundary lines between said mine and all adjoining mines or coal lands, and the relation and proximity of the workings of said mine to all adjoining mines or coal lands; and, if requested by the inspector, the map or blue print in the office at the mine, shall show by arrows the direction of the air currents in said mine with each split shown in different color.

Third. The elevation above or below mean tide of the top and bottom of each shaft, slope, drift, tunnel, plane, and of gangways; and also of breasts adjacent to boundary lines between such mine and any adjoining mine or mines at points to be not more than three hundred feet apart, and the location of streams, rivers, lakes, dams, or any other bodies of water on the surface, with their elevations accurately and plainly marked; the location and elevation of any body of water dammed in the mine, giving the true area of said body of water, unless inaccessible before the passage of this act; and also the location and number of all bore holes penetrating the coal strata, and a vertical section of the same shall be furnished to the inspector upon written request to the superintendent.

Section 2. A true copy of said map shall be kept in the mine foreman's office, for the use of the mine officials and the inspector, and for the inspection (in the presence of the superintendent or the mine foreman) of any person working in said mine, whenever he shall fear that his working place is becoming dangerous by reason of its proximity to other workings that may contain dangerous accumulations of water or noxious gases.

Section 3. At least once every six months the superintendent of every mine shall cause to be shown accurately on the original map of said mine, and on a true copy of the same, kept at the mine foreman's office, all the excavations made therein during the time that has elapsed since such excavations were last shown there on.

Section 4. The inspector's map of any particular mine shall be open for inspection in the presence of the inspector to any miner, whenever said miner shall have cause to fear that his working place is becoming dangerous by reason of its proximity to other workings which may contain water or dangerous gases. Said map shall also be open to the inspection of any citizen interested, in the presence of the inspector.

Section 5. The owner, operator or superintendent, at the request of the inspector in writing, shall order that any portion of a mine be surveyed and entered on the original map, and on the duplicate at the mine foreman'e office, when in his opinion, such portion of the mine is approaching accumulations of water or noxious gases. And whenever any of the workings or excavations of such mine have been driven to their destination, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to see that the mining engineer checks up all his previous work and notes, so that he can certify that the said map shows correctly all the excavations made therein.

Section 6. The owner, operator or superintendent of every mine, shall furnish the inspector with a true and correct copy of the aforesaid original map on tracing cloth, and at the end of every six months thereafter, the inspector shall return said copy to the superintendent, who shall place or cause to be placed thereon, all the extensions made during the preceding six months, as provided for in section three of this article, and shall forward the map to the inspector within thirty days from the time of receiving it: Provided, that in lieu of the map on tracing cloth as foresaid, the superintendent shall have the privilege of furnishing a blue print showing the complete workings of the mine. When more than one seam of coal is being worked in any mine, the inspector shall be provided with a separate copy of the original map on tracing cloth or a blue print of the complete workings of each seam, as provided for in this article. The copies of the maps of the several mines, as hereinbefore required to be furnished to the inspector, shall remain in his care as official records pertaining strictly to the omce of said inspector, to be transferred by him to his successsor in office, and in no case shall any copy thereof be made without the consent of the superintendent in writing.

Section 7. Whenever a mine, or a portion thereof, is worked out or abandoned, the superintendent shall, within thirty days thereafter, have the inspector's map extended to show clearly all the worked out or abandoned territory, with all property and boundary lines and elevations, as required in section one of this article.

Section 8. The owner, operator or superintendent of the abandoned mine shall also, within sixty days after its abandonment, send to the Department of Mines, a tracing of said complete original map, which shall be kept in the department as a public document, and the mining engineer shall certify that said tracing is a true and correct copy of the said map, and that the original map is a true, complete, and correct survey of all the excavations made in said abandoned mine.

Section 9. If the inspector shall have reason to believe that any map of any mine, furnished to him in pursuance of the provisions of this article, is inaccurate or imperfect,

he is hereby authorized to have a special survey made and a map thereof. The cost of said survey and map shall be recoverable from the owner or operator as other debts are recoverable by law: Provided, however, that if the map claimed by the inspector to be inaccurate or imperfect, shall be found sufficiently accurate to serve the purpose for which it is intended, then the Commonwealth shall be liable for the expense incurred in making said survey and map, which expenses shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrant of the Auditor General, issued upon the presentation of voucher approved by the Chief of the Department of Mines.

Section 10. Any person, firm or corporation neglecting or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE V.

BOARDS TO EXAMINE APPLICANTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS MINE FOREMAN, ASSISTANT MINE FOREMAN AND FIRE BOSS.

Section 1. On petition of the inspector of any district, the Court of Common Pleas in any county in said district, shall appoint on or before the third Tuesday in January in each year, for said inspection district, an examining board of three persons, to be known as the Mine Foreman's Examining Board—consisting of said inspector, a miner and a superintendent who shall be residents of said district. The miner so appointed shall have had at least five years' practical experience as a miner in gaseous mines and be, at the time of appointment, in actual practice, and the superintendent shall also have had five years' experence as a superntendent of gaseous mines. All members of said Examining Board shall be citizens of the United States, and shall, after being duly organized, take and subscribe to, before an officer authorized to administer the same, the following oath, namely:

"I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will perform the duties of examiner of applicants for sertificates of qualification as mine foremen, assistant mine foremen and fire bosses; that I will not divulge or make known to any person, any question prepared for the examination prior thereto, or in any manner assist any applicant to pass the examination, but will be governed by the evidence of the qualifications of the applicants to fill said positions, and not by any consideration of political or personal favor; and that I will certify all whom I may find qualified in accordance with the law."

Section 2. Any vacancy that may occur in the membership of the Board of Examiners, shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas, in accordance with the provisions of section one of this article.

Section 3. Any member of any Board of Examiners, who divulges or makes known any question prepared for an examination prior to such question being handed to the applicants at the examination, or in any manner assist any applicant to pass the examination, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

Section 4. The members of the Boards of Examiners appointed as provided in section one of this article, with the inspectors in office, shall meet in the City of Hazleton each year on the second Tuesday in April, for the purpose of discussing the nature and scope of the theoretical and practical questions to be given the applicants, and to adopt rules to govern the examinations, and to decide any other important matter pertaining to their duties.

Section 5. The members of said Boards shall select at such meeting, a committee of six of their number, comprising two inspectors, two miners and two superintendents, who shall meet in the City of Harrisburg on the third Tuesday in April to formulate a code of questions to be used at the next succeeding examinations. This committee shall select one of their members as chairman and one as secretary. The questions prepared by the said committee shall be printed under the personal direction of the chairman and sent by him, by registered mail in sealed packages, each package containing a set of questions for each session, to the chairman of each Board of Examiners, who shall break the seal and open the package at the commencement of each session in the presence of the applicants and the other members of the Board.

Section 6. The said Board of Examiners shall meet in their respective districts at the call of the inspector on the third Tuesday in May, at a place designated by him, to examine applicants for mine foremen, assistant mine foremen and fire bosses. Public notice of said meeting shall be given twice a week for two weeks in two daily newspapers published in the district, prior to the holding of said examinations.

Section 7. After the examinations are over, and before the several boards meet to examine the papers of the applicants the said committee of six shall meet in the City of Wilkes-Barre not later than seven days after such examinations to prepare answers to the questions propounded, and these answers shall be printed and sent by registered mail to the chairman of each board to be used in the rating of the value of the answers to the questions as given by the applicants. While preparing answers to the questions, the committee is hereby authorized to engage the services of a clerk, whose compensation and mileage shall be the same as that of the members of the committee.

Section 8. The members of each board, except the inspectors, shall receive six dollars a day for every day actually employed, not exceeding twelve days in all, and mileage at the rate of two and one-half cents a mile for every mile traveled, by the shortest route in going to and from the place of meeting. Provided, that the mileage shall be paid out once for each continuous session of the board, and by a continuous session is meant, a session of not less than four days in each week: Provided, further, that the members of the committee of six, except the inspectors, shall each receive additional compensation at the rate of six dollars a day for the time spent in preparing the questions and answers, together with mileage as hereinbefore provided, and all other necessary expenses.

Section 9. The chairman of each Board of Examiners shall, on final adjournment, send to the Chief of the Department, properly attested vouchers for compensation and mileage of each member of the board. The Chief shall then approve all proper vouchers and transmit them to the Auditor General who shall issue a warrant for their payment to the State Treasurer.

Section 10. Applicants must appear before the Board of Examiners of which the inspector of the district where they work is a member, and all persons who desire to attend the examination shall notify the chairman of the board of their intention, if possible, not less than six days prior to the day set for the examination.

Section 11. Applicants for certificates of qualifications as mine formen or assistant mine foremen, shall be citizens of the United States, at least twenty-three years of age and shall have had at least two years practical experience as miners in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania.

All applicants shall be able to read and write the English language intelligently, and shall furnish the board with certificates from trustworthy persons as to their character and temperate habits, and also from superintendents and foremen showing the length of their services in the different mines.

Section 12. Certificates of qualifications as mine foremen shall be granted to persons who have given to the Board of Examiners, satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform their duties and who shall have received an average of at least eighty per centum in the examination.

Section 13. Certificates of qualification as assistant mine foremen shall be granted to persons who have given to the Board of Examiners, satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform their duties, and who shall have received an average of at least seventy per centum in the examinations.

All applicants for certificates as mine foremen and assistant mine formemen, must also undergo an oral examination of their practical experience with dangerous gases found in mines.

Section 14. Certificates of qualifications as fire bosses shall be granted to persons who have given to the Board of Examiners, satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform their duties, and who shall have received an average of at least sixty per centum in the examination.

Section 15. Before such examination each applicant shall pay to the Board of Examiners the sum of one dollar, and if successful, two dollars additional for a certificate. All money received by the Boards of Examiners shall be transmitted to the Chief of the Department, who shall pay the same into the State Treasury, less the cost of issuing and recording the certificates.

Section 16. Each Board of Examiners, or at least two members thereof, shall certify to the Chief on forms furnished by him, every person whose examination shall disclose his fitness for the duties of mine foreman, assistant mine foreman or fire boss, who shall then prepare certificates of qualilcation for the successful applicants and send them to the inspector for distribution. Each certificate shall contain the full name, age and place of birth of applicant, and also the length and nature of his previous service in or about the mines. The certificates shall be in manner and form as prescribed by the Department of Mines.

Section 17. Each Board of Examiners shall send to the Department of Mines, the answers to each applicant to the questions propounded, with all other papers, together with the tally sheets and a list of the questions and answers as prepared by the Committee of six, which shall be filed therein.

Section 18. It shall be unlawful to employ a mine foreman, an assistant mine foreman or a fire boss, who has not obtained the proper certificate of qualifications as required by this article: Provided, that all persons holding certificates of qualification or service as mine foremen, or assistant mine foremen granted prior to this act, may continue to serve as such without further examination.

Section 19. In case of the loss or destruction of a certificate, the Chief of the Department shall issue a duplicate thereof to the person losing the same, on payment of the sum of one dollar: Provided, that it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Chief, by affidavit, that the loss or destruction has actually occurred.

Section 20. If any person shall forge a certificate or knowingly make or cause to be made any false statement in procuring such certificate issued under this act, or shall make use of such forged or false certificate or duplicate thereof, or shall make use of any false declaration, representation or statement in any such certificate or duplicate thereof, or any document containing the same, he shall be deemed guilty of an affense against this act.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF MINE FOREMAN.

Section 1. To secure efficient management, every mine where twenty or more persons are employed inside shall be under the direction of a mine foreman, who shall have

full charge of the inside workings and of the persons employed therein, so that the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to him, shall be complied with, and he shall direct that the regulations prescribed for each class of workmen be complied with: Provided however that a mine foreman may have charge of several detached openings of the same colliery, if not more than one hundred and fifty persons in the aggregate are employed therein. And provided further, that in a mine where less than twenty persons are employed, they shall be under the charge and direction of an assistant mine foreman.

Section 2. The mine foreman shall possess a mine foreman's certificate and the assistant mine foreman shall possess an assistant mine foreman's certificate.

Section 3. He shall have charge of all matters pertaining to ventilation, and the speed of the ventilator shall be particularly under his charge and direction. He shall post a notice at the fan engine house stating the least number of revolutions per minute the ventilator shall run.

Section 4. Every working place shall be examined at least once a day, and whenever the mine foreman cannot personally comply with this provision, he shall have the right to employ a sufficient number of assistants to make such examinations wherever practicable during working hours. He shall give specal care and attention to miners engaged in removing pillars.

Section 5. The mine foreman or assistant mine foreman shall, once every two weeks, on the first and third Mondays of each month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, while the mine is in operation, measure the air current at or near the main inlet and main outlet and also in the main inlet and outlet of each split in the cross-heading nearest the face of the first inside working breast, and in the inside cross-heading nearest the face in the last outside working breast of each split of air, and he shall make a record of such measurements with ink in a book prepared for that purpose. Said record shall also designate the area of each opening, the velocity of the air therein and the number of persons employed in each split, with dates when measurements were taken. An exact copy of such measurements and records shall be sent to the inspector not later than the eighth day of the following month.

Section 6. The mine foreman shall devote his time to his duties in the mine while the same is in operation, and shall keep a careful watch over the ventlation, airways, traveling ways, timbering, and drainage, and shall see that all stoppings between gangways and airways are properly built as provided for in section five of article fourteen of this act. He shall see that proper cross-headings are made in pillars of all breasts and gangways at such distance apart as in his judgment may be necessary, but the face of any breast shall not be more than sixty feet distant from the gangway or last cross-heading, and the face of any gangway shall not be more than sixty feet from the last cross-heading, and that cross-headings are closed when necessary or when ordered closed by the inspector in writing, and that in gaseous mines, a cross-heading is driven at the face of every breast when finished.

Section 7. The mine foreman or assistant mine foreman or fire boss shall once each week examine carefully all accessible openings to all abandoned portions of a mine where explosive gas has been or is being generated, and all dangers found therein shall be immediately removed if practicable. A report of said examination shall be recorded with ink in a book kept in the mine foreman's office and signed by the persons who made the examinations.

Section 8. He or an assistant mine foreman shall see that every working place is properly secured by props, timbers, or otherwise; that no person is permitted to work in an unsafe place unless it be for the purpose of making it secure, and that safety in all respects is assured; and if any employe neglects to carry out, or disobeys the instructions given in regard to securing his working place, and through such negligence or disobedience shall cause serious injury or loss of life to any person, he shall report such employe to the inspector.

Section 9. He shall see that the miners are provided with the necessary ties, rails, props, timbers and cap pieces of suitable sizes, which shall be delivered at the working faces or as near thereto as they can be conveyed in mine cars, when requested by the miner; that the props are cut square on one end and as near as practicable to the proper length as given by the miner, and if for any reason the said props, timbers and caps are not provided, the mine foreman shall withdraw the men from the mine, or from the portion of the mine affected which is dangerous to life and limb until such props and timbers are received.

Section 10. He, or a competent person or persons designated by him, shall each working day examine the shafts, slopes, traveling ways, signal apparatus and all machinery connected therewith, to see that they are in safe and efficient working condition, so as to safeguard life and property. The person making such examination shall report the same in writing, with ink, each day in a book kept for that purpose, signing his name and giving the date of the examination.

Section 11. When an assistant mine foreman is employed, his duty shall be to assist the mine foreman in carrying out the provisions of this act. In the absence of the mine foreman through sickness or otherwise, one of the assistant foremen designated by him or the superintendent, may perform his duties and shall be liable to the same penalties as the mine foreman for any violation of this act.

Section 12. Each assistant mine foreman shall make a daily report with ink in a book provided for that purpose, stating the general condition of the working places visited in the portion allotted to him by the mine foreman, and shall make a note of any danger observed and sign his name thereto. The mine foreman shall read carefully the daily report of each assistant mine foreman, and shall countersign such reports with ink not later than the following day.

Section 13. The mine foreman shall each day enter plainly with ink, in a book provided for that purpose, a brief report of the condition of the portion of the mine examined by him, and shall state clearly any danger that may have come under his observation and sign his name thereto.

Section 14. In a mine wherein explosive gas has been generated within one year before the passage of this act or shall be generated after the passage of this act, in sufficient quantities to be detected by an approved safety lamp, the mine foreman shall employ a sufficient number of fire bosses (whenever he is unable to make the examination himself) in order that each mine shall be examined in accordance with the provisions of article seven of this act, and he shall see, as often as practicable, that such fire boss has left his mark in places reported as examined. He shall each day read carefully and countersign with ink, all daily reports entered in the record book of the fire boss.

Section 15. The mine foreman of a mine generating explosive gas shall, at or near the bottom of each shaft or slope, or on the surface, provide a permanent station where a proper danger signal or sign, designated by letters and colors shall be placed thereon and no persons shall pass said station as long as the danger signal or sign is so posted.

Section 16. When the workings of a mine are a mile or more from the bottom of a shaft or slope, the mine foreman, with the consent of the inspector in writing, may provide a permanent station for the use of the fire bosses, with danger signal or sign attached, as provided in section fifteen, and no person shall pass said station so long as the danger signal or sign is posted thereon. In said station a fire proof vault of ample dimensions shall be erected of brick, stone or concrete, in which the temporary record book of the fire boss shall be placed and locked for safe keeping during their absence.

Section 17. When the permanent station of the fire bosses is located a mile or more from the bottom of a shaft or slope, all abandoned, finished or unfinished workings in the intervening distance shall be completely shut off from the traveling way (which shall be in the intake) by stopping of stone or brick laid in cement or lime mortar, or by concrete of sufficient thickness to prevent noxious or explosive gases from coming in contact with the employes while going to or returning from their work.

Section 18. The mine foreman shall see that all working places and roadways, and all other places of the mine are kept free from standing gas. Any accumulation of explosive gas or noxious gases in the worked-out or abandoned portion of a mine shall be removed as soon as possible after its discovery, if practicable. No person, except those employed in the removal of the same, shall be allowed in that portion of the mine until such gases are removed or rendered harmless.

Section 19. He shall see that all dangerous places in the mine are properly fenced off across the openings, so that no person can enter, and that danger signals or signs are posted thereon. He shall notify the superintendent, in writing, whenever in his opinion the mine is becoming dangerous through the lack of ample ventilation, squeeze, or from any other cause beyond his control.

Section 20. The mine foreman shall see that locked safety lamps are used where, in his judgment, an open light is a menace to life and property, and that only permissible explosives shall be allowed for blasting purpose in such places.

Section 21. He shall provide suitable lighted signals to be placed on the end of all trips operated in the mine by motors.

Section 22. The transportation of explosives and tools into and out of the mine shall be under the direction of the mine foreman.

Section 23. He shall direct and see that efficient safety blocks or devices are placed for the purpose of preventing cars from running into shafts, slopes or planes where employes are hoisted or traveling therein, and shall see that they are maintained in good working condition.

Section 24. The mine foreman shall see that in a place that is being driven within supposedly dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine or a portion of the same, suspected of containing explosive gas, noxious gases or an accumulation of water, at least one bore hole shall be maintained not less than twenty feet in advance of the face, and on each side bore holes of the same depth shall be drilled at right angles not more than ten feet apart and the opening shall not be more than twelve feet wide.

Section 25. He shall see that no dangerous accumulation of water or gas shall be tapped from the mine or any abandoned portion thereof, until all the employes are out, except those engaged at the work of tapping, and such work shall be done with locked safety lamps under the immediate supervision of the mine foreman or an assistant mine foreman.

Section 26. In case of accident to a ventilator or its machinery, whereby the ventilation of the mine or portion thereof is seriously interrupted, he shall order the employes to withdraw immediately from the mine or the portion thereof affected, and they shall not be allowed to return to their work until the ventilation has been restored and the mine examined by the mine foreman, assistant mine foreman or fire boss and reported safe.

Section 27. The mine foreman, assistant mine foreman or fire boss, shall have the right, if he deems it necessary for

the protection of life and property, to make a personal examination of any employe about to enter a gaseous mine or portion thereof where locked safety lamps are used, and he shall not allow such employe to go to his work until it shall be satisfactorily shown that no prohibited articles are concealed about the employe's body.

Section 28. At the foot of every shaft or slope where persons are hoisted therefrom, the mine foreman shall provide a comfortable waiting room for shelter and protection, and of ample dimensions to seat from ten to twenty persons.

Section 29. The mine foreman shall see that the height of gangways, or traveling ways, wherein employes have to travel into and out of the mines, shall not be less than five feet. Where such height is impracticable, the employes at their request shall be hauled into and out of the mine at the beginning and end of each shift.

Section 30. If at any time it is found by the person in charge of the mine, or any portion thereof, for any cause whatever, the same has become dangerous, every precaution shall be taken to insure the safety of the employes and every employe, except such as may be required to remove the danger, shall be withdrawn from the mine or portion thereof until it is examined by the mine foreman, assistant mine foreman or fire boss and reported safe.

Section 31. A miner when first employed shall have his attention called by the mine foreman to Article 24 of this act.

Section 32. Any mine foreman or assistant mine foreman who fails or neglects to carry out the provisions of this article, or of any other article that relates to his duties, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF FIRE BOSS.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the fire boss to examine carefully every morning before the men enter the mine, every working place, all places adjacent to live workings, every roadway and every unfenced road to abandoned workings and falls, but before entering the mine he shall satisfy himself that the ventilating apparatus is running at the speed designated by the mine foreman, and before proceeding with the examination, he shall see that the air current is traveling in its proper course. In making the examination for gas he shall use no light other than that enclosed in an approved safety lamp, provided, however, that in addition thereto, he may use an approved electric lamp for other examinations. The examination shall begin within three hours prior to the appointed time for the men to enter the mine. The fire boss shall examine for all dangers in all portions of the mine under his charge, and after such examination shall leave at or near the face of every place, the date as evidence that he has performed his duty. He shall also examine the entrance or entrances to all worked-out and abandoned portions adjacent to the roadways and working places under his charge where explosive gas is likely to accumulate, and he shall place a danger signal or sign across the entrance to every working place and every other place where explosive gas is discovered, or where immediate danger is found to exist from any other cause, and said signal or sign shall be sufficient warning to persons not to enter.

Section 2. A suitable record book shall be kept in the mine foreman's office on the surface or at a station located near the bottom of a shaft or slope, or at a station a mile or more from a shaft or slope, and on the return of the fire boss to said station, he shall enter with ink in said record book the condition of the portion examined, giving the date and sign his name to the same. Such record shall show the time taken in making the examination, and shall clearly state the location and nature of any danger that may have been discovered, and he shall immediately report the location thereof to the mine foreman.

Section 3. No person shall enter the mine or any portion thereof until the fire boss returns to the station on the surface or to a station near the bottom of a shaft or slope, or to a station located a mile or more from the shaft or slope, as the case may be, and reports that the mine or the portion thereof is safe for men to enter. When the station is located a mile or more from the foot of the shaft or slope, he shall report to the mine foreman or an assistant mine foreman, by telephone or otherwise, and it shall be his duty, when stations are located inside the mines, to keep his record book locked in a vault provided for that purpose, whenever he is absent from the station.

Section 4. A second examination shall be made by him each day when practicable during working hours, of every working place previously examined, where men are employed, and shall give special attention to the condition of the roof and sides and the general condition of each working place as to its safety, and if he discovers any working place in a dangerous condition, he shall direct the miner to secure the place at once if practicable, but if it cannot be made safe, he shall withdraw the men immediately and report the matter to the mine foreman.

Section 5. It shall not be lawful for any person (except mine foreman, and in case of necessity such other persons as may be designated by him) to pass beyond a danger signal until the mine or the portion thereof has been examined and reported to be safe, and he shall not allow any person to remain in any portion of the mine through which a dangerous accumulation of explosive gas is being passed in the ventilating current.

Section 6. Any fire boss who neglects to comply with the provisions of this article relating to his duties, or who shall make a false report of the conditions of any place in the portion of the mine allotted to him for examination, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act, and upon conviction his certificate shall be revoked by the Chief: Provided, however, that he may again be an applicant for a certificate at any regular examination after the expiration of six months, but if found guilty of a second offense, his certificate shall be revoked and he cannot be an applicant for re-examination.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF OUTSIDE FOREMAN.

Section 1. The owner, operator or superintendent of every colliery, shall appoint a person to be known as outside foreman, provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the superintendent from also acting in the capacity of outside foreman, where the circumstances will permit of such an arrangement.

Section 2. The outside operations of every colliery shall be under the charge and direction of the outside foreman, whose duty shall be to see that the provisions of this act, so far as they apply to him, are obeyed and carried out.

Section 3. He shall see that all dangerous machinery is properly protected and especially in breakers, such as engines, rolls, wheels, screens, shafting and belting, and sides of stairs, trestles and plank walks, shall be provided with hand or guard railings for protection, but this section shall not forbid the temporary removal of a fence, guard rail or covering for the purpose of repairs, if precaution is taken, but which shall be replaced immediately thereafter.

Section 4. The outside foreman shall employ a sober and competent person not under eighteen years of age as a breaker engineer, who shall attend to such engine while the same is in motion.

Section 5. A signal apparatus shall be placed at important points in every breaker so that in case of accident the engineer can be promptly notified to stop the machinery.

Section 6. He shall not employ an oiler for said breaker machinery under sixteen years of age, but such oiler or any other employe shall not oil danegrous parts of such machinery while in motion.

Section 7. He shall not employ any person under the age of fourteen years to do any work in the breaker or at any other work on the surface.

Section 8. The outside foreman, where coal dust in a breaker is injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, shall immediately adopt measures for the removal of the same as far as practicable, and see that the breaker is heated by steam or hot water and kept at a temperature so as to preserve the health of the persons employed therein.

Section 9. In shafts or slopes where men are lowered from, or hoisted to, the surface, the outside foreman shall, as often as necessary, see that the part of the rope inserted in the cone is cut off, (as much thereof as may be found defective) and the cone readjusted, and that no doubtful ropes are allowed to be used in lowering or hoisting employes.

Section 10. Any outside foreman who neglects or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE IX.

MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING BOARDS.

Section 1. The Governor shall appoint during the month of June, 1913, and every four years thereafter, nine citizens of this Commonwealth and residents of the anthracite region, who shall be men of good repute and at least thirty-five years of age, to be known as the Mine Inspectors' Examining Board, whose duty it shall be to examine applicants for the office of mine inspector. Three of the members of said board shall be mining engineers of not less than five years' practical experience in mines and mining, five shall be miners in actual practice who shall have had at least five years' practical experience as miners in anthracite mines generating explosive gas and one shall be an electrical engineer of five years' practical experience in or about mines and mining.

The members of said board shall each receive the sum of ten dollars a day for each day actually employed, not exceeding thirty-five days in all, and all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this article which shall be paid out of the State Treasury on warrant of the Auditor General, issued upon presentation of vouchers properly made out and sworn to by each member of the board and approved by the Chief of the Department of Mines. The board is hereby authorized to engage the services of a clerk, whose compensation shall be the same as that of the members of the board. Any vacancy that may occur in the membership of the board shall be filled by the Governor.

Section 2. The said Board of Examiners shall meet in the City of Harrisburg on the second Tuesday in July following its appointment to prepare questions and answers thereto, and formulate rules for conducting and governing the examination, provided there be a vacancy in the office of inspector. The members of the board, after being duly organized, shall each take and subscribe to, before any officer authorized to administer the same, the following oath, namely:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will perform the duties of examiner of applicants for appointment as inspector to the best of my ability, and that in recommending or rejecting said applicants I will be governed by the evidence of their qualifications to fill the position, and not by any consideration of political or personal favor, and that I will certify all applicants who may be found qualified and no others, according to the true intent and meaning of the law."

The oaths of the members of the Examining Board shall be filed in the Department of Mines.

Section 3. On the fourth Tuesday in July, public notice having been given for two weeks prior thereto, in two newspapers published in the district, where any such vacancy exists, the board shall meet again in the City of Harrisburg to examine applicants for the office of inspector, whose qualifications shall be certified to the board and be as follows: They shall be citizens of this Commonwealth and residents of the anthracite region, of temporate habits, of good repute, of personal integrity, in good physical condition, and not under thirty-five and not over fifty-five years of age. They shall have a comprehensive knowledge of the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines, and shall have had at least ten years' practical experience in mines as miners, fire bosses, mine foremen or superintendents, five years of which immediately preceding their examination, shall have been in the anthracite mines of this Commonwealth. They shall have had practical experience with explosive, dangerous and noxious gases generally found in coal mines, and shall have a general knowledge of mines, mining and machinery and of chemistry of gases generally found in coal mines. They shall be conversant with the work of first aid corps and with the work and requirements of the rescue corps. They shall be conversant with the science and use of electricity as applied to coal mines, and shall have sufficient knowledge of the science of mining engineering to enable them to understand and read the mine workings of any mine as shown on maps presented at the examination and to make a cross section of any mine from said maps when so required by the examining board. They shall give evidence of such theoretical as well as practical knowledge and general intelligence respecting mines and mining and the working and ventilation of mines as will satisfy the board of their capability and fitness for the important duties imposed upon the inspectors by the provisions of this act.

After the passage of this act no person shall be eligible to the position of inspector, unless he shall prove to the saticfaction of the Mine Inspectors' Examining Board, that he has served as a practical miner for at least five years: Provided, that this section shall not apply to inspectors now in office.

Section 4. The principal examination shall be in writing, and each applicant shall also undergo an oral examination pertaining to explosive gas and noxious gases, safety lamps and general methods of mining. The questions and answers in the oral examination shall be reported verbatim by an expert stenoghapher and typewritten fully to assist the board in the work of rating the qualifications of the applicants. The applicants who have made a general average of at least ninety per centum shall be deemed successful.

Section 5. The manuscripts and all other papers of the applicants in the principal examination, together with the tally sheets and the correct solution of each question as prepared by the examining board, and also the stenographic report of the oral examination shall be filed in the Department of Mines. The Examining Board, or at least six members thereof, shall certify to the Governor and also to the Chief of the Department of Mines, the names and percentages of all successful applicants who are properly qualified under the provisions of this article to fill the office of inspector. A certificate of qualification prepared by the Chief of the Department of Mines shall be issued to each successful applicant.

The Examining Board shall, as soon as practicable after the examination, furnish to each candidate examined, a typewritten copy of all questions (oral and written) given at the examination, marked "solved right," "imperfect," or "wrong" as the case may be.

Section 6. The Governor shall, from the names certified to him by the Examining Board, commission a person or persons having the highest percentage in the examination, to be inspector for each district where a vacancy exists; Provided, however, that no person shall be eligible who has received a less rating than ninety per centum in the examination. The inspectors so named during 1913, shall serve until December thirty-first 1915. The inspectors elected or appointed under the provisions of the act of 1901 shall continue to serve until December thirty-first, 1915. After January first, 1916, the term of all inspectors shall be four years.

Section 7. When a vacancy occurs in the office of inspector by death or otherwise, the Governor shall commission for the unexpired term, from the names on file in the Department of Mines, the person having the highest percentage in the examination to fill said vacancy. When the number of applicants who have received at least ninety (90) per centum shall be exhausted, the Governor shall cause the Examining Board to meet for a special examination and examine the persons who may present themselves for examination in accordance with Section three (3) of this article, and the board shall certify to the Governor, and also to the Chief of the Department of Mines, the names of all applicants who have made a general average of at least ninety (90) per centum in said examination as provided for in Section four of this Article, and the one receiving the highest percentage shall be commissioned by the Governor, according to the provisions of Section six of this Article, for the office of inspector for the unexpired term. Special examinations shall be conducted in the same manner as regular examinations.

Section 8. After the passage of this act, the salary of the inspectors shall be three thuosand and six hundred dollars ($3,600.00) a year, to be paid quarterly by the State Treasurer, on warrant of the Auditor General, issued upon the presentation of voucher approved by the Chief of the Department of Mines. Each inspector may also incur traveling and all other expenses as may be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties under the provisions of this act, which shall be paid quarterly by the State Treasurer on warrant of the Auditor General, issued upon the presentation of vouchers properly made out and sworn to by the inspector and approved by the Chief of the Department of Mines. Each inspector shall have an office in his district, which may be at his place of residence: Provided, that a suitable room approved by the chief be set apart for that purpose. The Chief of the Department of Mines shall have authority to procure for the inspectors, on their request, furniture, instruments, chemicals, typewriters, stationery and all other necessary supplies which shall be paid for by the State Treasurer, on warrant of the Auditor General, issued upon the presentation of vouchers approved by the chief. All furniture, instruments, plans, books, memoranda, notes and other materials pertaining to the office of inspector shall be the property of the State and shall be delivered by the inspector to his successor in office.

Section 9. The inspectors shall be allowed all necessary expenses incurred by them in enforcing the several provisions of this act in the respective courts of this Commonwealth, provided they have the consent of the Chief of the Department of Mines before such expenses are incurred, the same to be paid by the State Treasurer, on warrant of the Auditor General, issued upon the presentation of itemized vouchers approved by the court before which the proceedings were instituted and also by the Chief of the Department of Mines.

Section 10. Each inspector shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give a bond to the Commonwealth in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the District, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties; and shall take an oath, or make affirmation that he will discharge his duties with impartiality and fidelity.

No inspector under this act, shall act as manager of any coal mine, or as agent or as mining engineer for any company, or be interested in the operation of any anthracite coal mine of this Commonwealth.

Section 11. In case any inspector becomes incapacitated to perform the duties of his office, or is granted a leave of absence by the Chief of the Department of Mines, it shall be the duty of the Governor, at the request of said chief, to appoint temporarily to the office, a person on the eligible list of applicants filed in the Department of Mines. The temporary inspector shall act until the regular inspector is able to resume the duties of his office, and shall be paid in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for the payment of the regular inspector.

Section 12. Any member of the Board of Examiners, or clerk or stenographer employed by the board, who fails to comply with the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE X.

DUTIES OF INSPECTOR.

Section 1. The inspector shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. It shall be his duty to examine thoroughly each mine and the outside workings thereof as often as possible, but at least once every three months, giving special attention to all mines generating explosive gas, and to all other mines where unusual dangers exist or may be suspected to exist, to see that all the provisions of this act are complied with, especially those that effect the safety of life and health and property therein, and those that demand that the air current be carried to the working faces. He shall keep in his office a record of all such inspections showing the general condition in which he finds the mine, especially with reference to its condition as to safety and ventilation, and also drainage where employes travel therein; the number of persons employed inside; and the number of serious accidents, showing the nature and causes thereof; the number of deaths resulting therefrom, and such other information as he may deem necessary, or as may be required by the Chief of the Department of Mines.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector to visit each emergency hospital in the mines of his district once every three months, see that the law is being complied with and examine the records of said emergency hospitals. He shall notify the superintendent in writing of any neglect or noncompliance with the provisions of this article. Such complaint shall be regarded as evidence in any inquest that may be held on any employe dying from injuries received in the mine.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the inspector, whenever he has reason to believe that an illuminant is used or sold in violation of the provisions of this act, to take samples of the same and have them tested under the directions of the Chief of the Department of Mines.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the inspector when making his regular inspection, to read and examine carefully the record books of the mine foremen, assistant mine foreman and fire boss. Upon the discovery that the law is not being complied with, he shall notify the mine foreman to that effect, in writing, and if the same offense is found the second time, his duty shall be to forthwith prosecute the guilty party. He shall also see that all notices are posted in compliance with the provisions of this act.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the inspector to see, as far as practicable, that all the provisions of this act are observed and obeyed: Provided, that whenever he is in doubt regarding the enforcement of certain provisions, he shall refer the matter to the Chief of the Department of Mines, who shall render a decision as soon as possible, and said decision shall be final unless the superintendent shall, within seven (7) days of the receipt thereof, appeal from such decision to the court.

Section 6. To enable the inspector to perform the duties imposed upon him by this act, he shall have the right at all times to enter any mine in his district or in any other district when directed to do so by the Chief of the Department, to make

inspection or to obtain information, and upon the discovery of, or being informed of, any violation of this act which may endanger life or limb, or if he finds any other thing or practice not covered by the provisions of this act, which may endanger life or health of the employes, he shall at once notify the mine foreman, in writing, to remove forthwith said dangerous conditions. If the mine foreman fails to comply, he shall immediately apply, in the name of the Commonwealth, to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which said mine is located, or to a judge thereof in chambers, for a writ of injunction to enjoin the operation of all work in said mine or portion thereof. Whereupon said court, or a judge thereof, shall at once proceed to hear and determine the case; and if the cause appears to be sufficient, after hearing the parties and their evidence, as in like cases, shall issue its writ to restrain the working of said mine or portion thereof until all cause of danger is removed. The cost of said proceedings shall be borne by the operator; Provided, that should said court, or a judge thereof, find said allegations not sufficient, said case shall be dismissed and the costs shall be borne by the county wherein said mine is located; Provided, also, that should any inspector find, during his inspection of a mine, or a portion thereof, such dangerous conditions existing therein that in his opinion any delay in removing the workmen from such dangerous places might cause loss of life or serious personal injury, said inspector shall have the right to temporarily withdraw all persons from such dangerous places until the foregoing provisions of this section can be carried into effect.

Section 7. It shall be his duty after the final inspection of any mine, to make out a written report on forms furnished by the Department of Mines, which shall show the general condition thereof, the dates of all inspections, the number of cubic feet of air entering the mine, and the number of cubic feet of air as found in the return airway outside the last cross heading in each split, together with the number employed in each split. The report shall contain such other information as he may deem necessary, or as may be required by the Chief of the Department of Mines. Said report shall be conspicuously posted at the mine, and protected, where it shall remain until the next final inspection is made, and a copy shall be sent forthwith to the chief. Said report shall be preserved in the office of the inspector for one year.

Section 8. The inspector shall make the following reports to the chief, on blank forms provided for that purpose; not later than the tenth of each month he shall make a report of all fatal and serious non-fatal accidents as reported to him by the several formen during the preceding month, stating the date, nature and cause of each accident and placing the responsibility therefor, together with the name, age, occupation and nationality of each person killed or injured, and whether married or single, and the number of widows and orphans left; which report shall be recorded and filed in the Department, and included, or a synopsis of the same, in the annual report of said Department. Not later than the sixth day of each month he shall make a report giving the name of the operator and the name and location of each mine inspector during the preceding month, with dates of inspection, condition of mine, quantity of air in circulation at all points required by this article or as required by the chief, and the number employed in each split of air. Not later than the twentieth of February of each year, he shall make an annual report to the chief, which shall recapitulate the duties performed by him during the preceding year, and briefly describe the conditions of the mines relative to ventilation, drainage and general sanitary conditions as relating to the health, safety and welfare of the employes, and which shall also contain such suggestions or information of importance as he may deem necessary, or as may be required by the chief.

ARTICLE XI.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF INSPECTTORS.

ARBITRATION.

Section 1. The inspector shall exercise sound discretion in the performance of his duties under the provisions of this act, and if the operator, superintendent or mine foreman, shall be dissatisfied with any decision the inspector has given in the discharge of his duties, which shall be in writing, it shall be the duty of the dissatisfied persons to appeal from said decision to the Chief of the Department, who shall at once direct two or more other inspectors to accompany promptly the inspector of the district to make further examination into the matter in dispute. If the said inspectors shall agree with the decision of the inspector of the district, their decision shall be final, unless the dissatisfied person shall within seven (7) days of the receipt of the decision of the committee of inspectors, appeal therefrom to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which said mine is situated.

Section 2. Whereupon the court, or a judge thereof in chambers, shall forthwith appoint a commission of four practical, reputable and competent persons, two of whom shall be recommended by the superintendent, and two by the chief, and the four (4) persons thus recommended shall name a fifth person equally qualified and the five persons so named (none of whom shall be in the employ of the operator, operating company, or any of its officers, or of the Department of Mines) shall constitute a commission to investigate and report on the matter in dispute: Provided, however, in case any or all of said four (4) persons are not recommended by a writing filed in said court within seven days after the appeal is filed, then the said court, or a judge thereof in chambers, shall forthwith fill the vacancy or vacancies by the appointment of a person or persons of equal qualifications; should the four persons thus chosen not agree in writing, upon the fifth person of this commission, within five days after they have received notice of their appointment, then the said court shall appoint the said fifth person on this commission. The duty of said commission of five persons shall be, under the instructions of the court, to forthwith examine said mine, or a portion thereof, and report under oath, within ten days after their appointment, the facts as they exist and the conditions pertaining thereto, based upon such conditions and facts, the decision of a majority on the matter in dispute, and their report and decisions thereto shall be final and conclusive, unless exceptions thereto shall be filed by the operator or superintendent, or by the chief within seven days of the filing of said commission's report. If exceptions are filed, the court shall at once hear, and testimony taken thereon, determine then and enter a decree in accordance with such determination: Provided, that the superintendent or the chief, shall thereafter have the right to have the record and proceedings removed to the supreme court for review, by appeal or writ of error.

Section 3. If said Court of Quarter Sessions sustains the decision of the committee of inspectors and said court's decree is not appealed from, or if no appeal the Supreme Court finally sustains the decision of the inspector, then the appellant from said decision of the inspectors shall pay all costs of such proceedings; but if said Court of Quarter Sessions or the Supreme Court shall not sustain the decision of the committee of inspectors, then all costs shall be paid by the Commonwealth: Provided, however, that any and all appeals from any decision made by the committee of inspectors or made by the committee appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, shall not operate as a supersedeas to such decision during the pendency of such appeal either to the Court of Quarter Sessions or the Supreme Court, unless so ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions or the Appellate Court or any judge thereof either by general rule or special order, upon such terms as may be required by the court or judge granting the order of supersedeas.

ARTICLE XII.

NEGLECT OR MALFEASANCE OF INSPECTOR.

Section 1. The Court of Common Pleas in any county of district, upon a petition signed by not less than fifteen reputable citizens, who shall be mine workers or operators of mines, and with the affidavits of five or more of said petitioners attached, setting forth that any inspector is neglectful of, or is incompetent to perform the duties of his office, or that he is guilty of malfeasance in office, small issue a citation in the name of the Commonwealth to the said inspector to appear, on not less than fifteen days' notice, given in the same manner as summonses are now by law required to be served, upon a day fixed before said court; at which time the court shall proceed to inquire into and investigate the allegations of the said petitioners; Provided, however, that the citation shall not issue until the petitioners shall file a bond in said court in the name of the Commonwealth in such sum as the court may direct and with sufficient sureties to be approved by the court, conditioned that the petitioners shall pay all costs of the proceedings in case the charges are not sustained.

Section 2. If the court finds that the said inspector is neglectful of, or is incompetent to perform the duties of his office, or that he is guilty of malfeasance in office, the court shall certify the same to the Governor, who shall declare the office of said inspector vacant, and proceed in compliance with the provisions of this act to fill the vacancy.

The costs of said investigation shall, if the charges are sustained, be imposed upon the inspector; but if the charges are not sustained, they shall be imposed upon the petitioners.

ARTICLE XIII.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

Section 1. Under this act, the anthracite region of the Commonwealth shall be arranged by the Chief of the Department of Mines into twenty-five (25) inspection districts and it shall be the duty of the chief to assign the inspectors to their respective districts. He shall also designate their places of abode at points convenient to the mines under their charge.

Section 2. With the consent of the Governor, the chief may at any time re-arrange the districts and add to the number of inspectors, if in his judgment the same should be increased.

ARTICLE XIV.

VENTILATION.

Section 1. The minimum quantity of air provided shall not be less than two hundred cubic feet per minute for each person employed in the mine, and shall be as much more in the interest of safety, as may be required by the inspector.

Section 2. The ventilation shall be conducted to and along the face of every working place in the mine, in sufficient quantities to dilute, render harmless and carry away smoke and noxious and dangerous gases, to such an extent that all the working place and roadways shall be kept continually in a healthful and safe condition for the employes who work and travel therein.

Section 3. All worked out or abandoned portions of a mine in operation, so far as practicable, shall be kept free of dangerous bodies of gas or water, but if found impracticable, the inspector must be immediately notified.

Section 4. Every mine where more than seventy-five persons are employed shall be divided into two or more districts. Each district shall be provided with a separate split of pure air, and the ventilation shall be so arranged that not more than seventy-five persons shall be employed at the same time in any one split. The return air from each split shall be conducted through an overcast or an undercast when necessary, which shall lead

into a main return airway. The inlet and return airways of every district shall be separated by a pillar of coal or rock where practicable; otherwise with a wall of concrete, stone or brick laid in cement or lime mortar, not less than sixteen inches in thickness.

Section 5. All cross-headings connecting the inlet and outlet airways of every district, when closed permanently, shall be substantially done with walls of concrete, or of stone or brick laid in cement or lime mortar. Cross-headings between rooms, except those nearest the face shall be closed and a brattice shall be erected from the last cross-heading through which the air enters, so as to conduct the air to the face: Provided, that the closing of such headings between rooms may be omitted on the written consent of the inspector.

Section 6. All doors used for guiding and directing the ventilating current shall be so hung and adjusted as to close automatically.

Section 7. Every main door (that is, the door that controls the air currents in each split, or the door, the opening of which, would short circuit the air between the intake and the return of any split) shall have an attendant, whose constant duty shall be to open and close the same for transportation or travel, to prevent it from standing open any longer than is necessary for persons, animals or cars to pass through, unless a self-acting door is used which is approved by the inspector. A hole for shelter shall be made at each door where an attendant is employed; Provided, that the space is less than five feet from the body of the cars to the rib.

Section 8. All main doors shall be so placed that when one door is open, another, which has the same effect upon the air current shall remain closed, and thus prevent any temporary stoppage of the ventilation, but if the inspector, is of the opinion that an extra main door is necessary, he shall notify the mine foreman in writing to that effect, and such door shall be erected forthwith, and left standing open and out of reach of accidents from runaway cars, and so fixed that it can be at once closed in the event of accident to the main door in use. The frame work of all main doors shall be substantially secured with concrete or with stone or brick laid in cement or lime mortar.

Section 9. Every permanent overcast or undercast shall be substantially built of incombustible material and of such strength as the circumstances may require: Provided, that this section shall not apply to overcasts or undercasts in use prior to the passage of this act, unless in the opinion of the inspector the same are a menace to the lives of the persons employed in the mine.

Section 10. All permanent ventilators shall be erected on the surface: Provided, that this shall not be construed as to prevent the erection of a temporary ventilating machine inside of the mine. All such permanent machinery built for such ventilation shall be kept continually in operation at the speed established by the mine foreman, and said ventilating apparatus shall not be stopped except upon his written consent.

Section 11. Every ventilator in operation at a mine shall be provided with a recording instrument by which the speed of the ventilator or the ventilating pressure for each hour of every day is indicated with the date thereof; and such record shall be preserved in the mine foreman's office for a period of three months for future reference.

Section 12. It shall not be lawful to use a furnace for the purpose of ventilating any mine wherein explosive gas is being generated.

Section 13. All air passages shall be of sufficient area to allow for the circulation of not less than two hundred cubic feet of air per minute for every person working therein; and in no case, in mines liberating explosive gas which can be detected by an approved safety lamp, shall the velocity exceed four hundred and fifty (450) lineal feet per minute in any opening through which the air current passes if safety lamps are used, except in the main inlet or outlet airways.

Section 14. Every person who shall neglect or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SIGNALING APPARATUS.

HOISTING MACHINERY, ROPES AND SAFETY CATCHES.

Section 1. In every shaft or slope wherein men are being lowered or hoisted, the owner, operator or superintendent shall install and maintain in good condition, a signal apparatus so that conversation may be held and understood between the employes at the top and at the bottom, and vice versa. The same provisions shall apply to inside planes where coal is lowered and employes have to travel therein.

Section 2. In mines generating explosive gas, telephone connections shall be made from the surface to each lift or main centers of the mine, and telephone connections shall be made in any other mine when ordered in writing by the inspector.

Section 3. Every carriage used for lowering or hoisting employes in shafts shall be provided with guard rails at the sides, and with chains, bar or gate at the ends, and with sufficient covering overhead to protect the employes thereon, and with suitable overhead holds and each carriage shall also be provided with efficient safety catches which shall be tested once every two (2) months, and a record of each test shall be sent to the superintendent and also recorded in a book kept at the mine foreman's office for that purpose.

Section 4. All shafts shall be provided with safety gates at the top and intermediate landings, the top gates to be controlled by the carriages, where practicable.

Sections 5. All ropes shall be securely attached to the shaft of the drum of every engine that is being used for lowering or hoisting employes into and out of the mine, and the flanges of said drum shall have a clearance of not less than two inches when the whole of the rope is wound thereon, and no less than two full turns of the rope shall always remain on the drum. An adequate brake shall be attached to the drum where men are being lowered or hoisted, and an indicator shall be attached to the hoisting apparatus to show the position of the carriages, cages or cars in the shaft or slope, and an efficient device to prevent overwinding shall be attached to every engine used for lowering or hoisting employes, if required in writing by the inspector.

Section 6. The main coupling chain attached to the socket of the wire rope of every shaft or slope shall be made of the best quality of steel or iron, and bridle chains of the same material shall be fastened to the top cross-piece of the carriage and attached to the rope not less than three feet above the socket.

Section 7. In shafts or slopes where coal is hoisted and employes lowered or hoisted, the ropes, links and chains shall be of ample strength, with a factor of safety of not less than four to one of the maximum load. In shafts or slopes used exclusively for lowering or hoisting men and supplies, the factor of safety shall not be less than eight to one of the maximum load or four to one of the maximum load of supplies. All such ropes, links and chains, safety catches, sockets and other hoisting apparatus, shall be carefully examined at least once every working day by a competent person delegated for that purpose by the outside or inside foreman; and any defect therein found, by which life and limb may be endangered, shall be reported at once to the outside or inside forman, who shall immediately proceed to remedy the defect; and until that is accomplished, he shall prohibit the employes from being lowered or hoisted by the defective apparatus. The person making said examination shall keep a daily record of each inspection, in a book kept for that purpose, and the record shall be made out in ink.

Section 8. Wherever practicable, every car, cage or gunboat used for lowering or hoisting employes in any slope shall be provided with a proper guard, so constructed that employes while thereon shall be protected from anything that may roll down said slope.

Section 9. Every person who fails or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XVI.

SAFETY LAMPS AND OPEN LIGHTS.

Section 1. The use of open lights is prohibited in any gangway, airway, traveling-way, or in any other working place where explosive gas is being generated in such quantity as will indicate danger by an approved safety lamp or other approved device, also in pillar workings where a sudden inflow of explosive gas is likely to be encountered, and all such places shall be worked exclusively with locked safety lamps. The use of open lights in also prohibited in all working places, roadways, or other portions of the mine through which explosive gas is carried in the air current in quantities indicating danger.

Section 2. When one section of a mine is worked by the use of locked safety lamps, while another section is worked by the use of open lights, the return air from the gaseous section shall be conducted directly into a return airway leading to the outlet. When a section of a mine is worked by the use of locked safety lamps and other sections are worked by the use of open lights, it shall be the duty of the mine foreman to provide a suitable danger station with danger signals or sign posted thereon, and employes using open lights shall not pass such danger signals or signs, nor enter a section where locked safety lamps are in use.

Section 3. When safety lamps are used, the position of the lamp station for lighting or relighting shall not be in the return air current.

Section 4. Whenever safety lamps are used by fire bosses or other persons they shall be so constructed that they may be safely carried against the air current ordinarily prevailing in that portion of the mine in which the lamps are used.

Section 5. All safety lamps used for examining mines or for working therein shall be the property of the owner or operator, and shall be in the care of a competent person or persons appointed for that purpose, whose duty it shall be to clean, fill, trim, examine, light and deliver them in a safe condition to the men who are using safety lamps, when entering the mine, and to receive the lamps from the men when returning from work. Where locked safety lamps are required to be used, they shall be locked before delivery to the man, unless permission be first given by the mine foreman to have the lamps used unlocked, and any person receiving a safety lamp shall see that it is clean and safe for use.

Section 6. At any mine generating explosive gas in sufficient quantity to be detected by an approved safety lamp, a sufficient number of safety lamps, not less than one-fourth of the number of safety lamps in use, shall be provided by the owner, operator or superintendent as a surplus and kept in a convenient place and in good condition for use in case of emergency.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of every person who knows that his safety lamp has been injured, or is defective, to extinguish the light at once and return the lamp immediately to the person who has charge of such safety lamps.

Section 8. Any person who neglects or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act, and any person using a safety lamp who shall without authority, make an alteration thereto or commit intentional damage to the same while in his possession, shall likewise be guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XVII.

SHAFTS, SLOPES, OPENINGS AND OUTLETS.

Section 1. It shall not be lawful to employ any person to work in a mine unless there are at least two openings, inlet and outlet from every seam of coal actually worked, and available from every lift thereof, and such openings and outlets shall have distinct means of ingress and egress available at all times for the use of the employes. The distance between shafts shall not be less than one hundred and fifty feet. The distance between inlet and outlet of a slope must not be less than one hundred and fifty feet on the surface, but the distance between said openings inside shall not be less than sixty feet; Provided, that such distance between said openings shall apply only to mines opened after the passage of this act; and provided further, that the distance specified may be less with the written consent of the inspector. The passageways between said two shafts or slopes shall at all times be maintained in safe and available condition for the employes to travel therein, and the pillars between said shafts or said shall not be removed without the consent of the inspector given in writing to the mine foreman. The foregoing requirements shall not apply to the openings of a new mine, or to the openings of a new lift of a mine that is being worked for the purpose of making connection between said two outlets, provided that not more than twenty persons are employed at any one time in making such connection or driving the second opening; nor shall said requirements apply to any mine in which the second opening has been rendered unavailable, by reason of the final removing of pillars, provided, that not more than twenty persons are employed therein at any one time.

Section 2. The cage or carriage or other safe means of egress shall be available at all times for the persons employed in any mine that has no available second outlet.

Section 3. There shall be at the bottom of every shaft, where employes and material are lowered and hoisted (and similarly at such shaft at any intermediate point where it intersects any lift) a passageway, not less than five feet high and three feet wide in the clear, which passageway shall be either cut through the solid strata or constructed of masonry, and shall be kept open at all times, so as to enable persons to pass around said shaft or slope in going from one side thereof to the other.

Section 4. The escapements, shafts or slopes shall be fitted with safe and available appliances by which the persons employed in the mine may readily escape in case an accident occurs deranging the hoisting machinery at the main outlets.

Section 5. In slopes where the angle of inclination is fifteen degrees or less, and not more than one thousand feet in length, there must be provided a separate traveling way, which shall be maintained in a safe condition for travel and kept free from steam, dangerous and noxious gases.

Section 6. No inflammable structure, other than a frame to sustain pulleys or sheaves, shall be erected over the entrance of any opening connecting the surface with the underground workings of any mine, and no "breaker" or other inflammable structure for the preparation or storage of coal shall be erected nearer than two hundred (200) feet to any such opening, but this act shall not be construed to prohibit the erection of a fan drift for the purpose of ventilation or for a trestle for the transportation of cars from any slope to such breaker or structure; neither shall it apply to any shaft or slope until the work of development and shipment of coal has commenced; provided, that where breakers are now erected over shafts that fire doors to be approved by the Department of Mines shall be so installed in the same as to prevent the passage of smoke or fire from said structure into the mine.

Section 7. One year after the passage of this act, if in the opinion of the inspector such precaution is necessary, the sides, roof and bottom of every slope, airway, traveling way and every other opening to the surface except cave-ins, shall be made incombustible for at least twenty-five feet from the mouth; and all cave-ins as far as practicable, shall be so secured that fire from the surface cannot enter the mine. The work shall be done to the satisfaction of the inspector: Provided, however, that an extension of time, not to exceed sixty days, may be granted by the Chief of the Department of Mines on the recommendation of the inspector in writing.

Section 8. The top of each shaft and also of each slope where the angle of inclination is forty-five degrees or more, or any intermediate lift thereof, shall be securely fenced off by railing or by vertical or flat gates.

Section 9. Every abandoned slope, shaft, air-hole or drift shall be properly fenced and the fencing maintained around or across its entrance.

Section 10. All underground entrances to any places not in actual course of working or extension, shall be properly fenced across the whole width of such entrances, so as to prevent persons from entering the same.

Section 11. Every person, firm or corporation failing or neglecting to comply with, or who violates any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XVIII.

SINKING OF SHAFTS.

Section 1. The owner, operator, superintendent or contractor shall erect over every shaft that is being sunk, or shall hereafter be sunk, a safe and substantial structure to sustain sheaves or pulleys, ropes and loads, at a height of not less than twenty feet above the tipping place, and the top of such shaft and landing platform shall be so arranged that no material can fall into the shaft while the bucket is being emptied. Said structure shall be erected as soon as a substantial foundation is obtained, and in no case shall a shaft be sunk to a depth of more than fifty feet without such structure.

Section 2. If provisions are made to land the bucket on a truck, it shall be so constructed that material cannot fall into the shaft.

Section 3. Rock and coal from shafts while being sunk shall not be hoisted, except in a bucket or on a cage, and said bucket or cage must be connected with the rope by a safety hook, clevis or other safe attachment. The rope shall be securely fastened to shaft of the drum and not less than three coils of rope shall always remain on the same. If said shafts are one hundred feet or more in depth they shall be provided with guides and guide attachments, applied in such manner as to prevent the bucket from swinging while being lowered or hoisted, and such attachments shall be maintained at a distance of not more than seventy-five feet from the bottom.

Section 4. An efficient brake shall be attached to every drum of an engine used for sinking shafts, and all machinery, ropes and chains connected therewith shall be examined once every day.

Section 5. Where the strata are not safe, every shaft shall be cased, lined or otherwise made secure.

Section 6. The following rules shall be observed, as far as practicable, in every shaft to which this article applies:

First: After each and every blast the chargeman must see that all loose material is swept down from the timbers before the workmen descend to their work.

Second. After a suspension of work, and also after firing a blast in a shaft where explosive gases are evolved, the person in charge must have the said shaft examined and tested with a safety lamp before the workmen are allowed to descend.

Third. Not more than four persons shall be lowered or hoisted in any shaft on a bucket at the same time, and no person shall ride on a loaded bucket.

Fourth. Whenever men are employed on platforms in shafts, the person in charge must see that the said platforms are properly and safely constructed.

Fifth. While shafts are being sunk all blasts therein must be exploded by electricity.

Section 7. Every person who fails to comply with or who violates any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XIX.

OPENINGS FOR DRAINAGE, ETC., ON OTHER LANDS.

Section 1. The owner, operator or superintendent of any mine to which there is only one shaft, slope or outlet, may petition the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county in which such mine is situated, which said court is hereby empowered to act in the premises, setting forth that, in consequence of intervening lands between the working of his mine and the most practicable point, or the only practicable point, as the case may be, at which to make or bring to the surface from the working of his mine, he is unable to make an additional shaft, slope or outlet in accordance with the requirements of this act, whereupon the court may make an order of reference and appoint three (3) disinterested persons, residents of the county, viewers, one or more of whom shall be a practical mining engineer, all of whom, after being sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties, shall view and examine the premises and determine as to whether the owner should have the privilege of making an additional outlet through or upon any intervening lands, as the case may require, and report in writing to the court, which report shall be entered and filed of record. If the finding of the viewers, or any two of them, is in favor of the owner of such coal mine or colliery he may make an additional shaft, slope or outlet under, through or upon intervening lands, as may be determined upon and provided for by the award. If the finding of the viewers is against the owner, or if no award be made by reason of any default or neglect on the part of the owner, he shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this act in the same manner as if this section had not been enacted. In case the said owner, operator or superintendent desires to, and claims that he ought to make an additional opening under, through or upon any adjoining or intervening lands, to meet the requirements of this act, for the ingress and egress of the men employed in his or their mine, he or they shall make a statement of the facts in the petition, with a survey, setting forth the point of commencement and the point of termination of the proposed outlet which he or they, their engineers, agents or employes may enter upon said intervening lands and survey and mark, as he or they shall find it proper to adopt for such additional outlet, doing as little damage as possible to the property explored; and the viewers shall state in their report what damage will be sustained by the owner or owners of the intervening lands by the opening, constructing and using of the outlet, and if the report is not appealed from, it shall be confirmed or rejected by said court as to right and justice shall appertain, and any further and all proceedings in relation thereto shall be in conformity with like proceedings as in the case of a lateral railroad across or under intervening lands, under the act in relation to Lateral Railroads, approved the fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the supplements thereto, so far as the provisions of the same are applicable thereto;

and the notices to the owner of intervening lands, of the intention to apply for the privilege of making an outlet and meeting of the viewers shall be given, and the costs of the case shall be paid as provided in the said act of fifth May, Anno Domini one thousand eigth hundred and thrty-two and the supplements thereto.

ARTICLE XX.

BOUNDARY PILLARS.

Section 1. It shall be obligatory on the land owners and operators to leave a pillar of coal in each seam worked, along the lines of adjoining mines or properties, of such width, taken in connection with the pillar to be left by the land owner or operator of an adjoining property, that will be a sufficient barrier to safeguard life and property in case the mine or mines of either property should be filled with water or endangered from any other cause.

Section 2. Whenever a gangway, airway, breast or any other opening in a mine has reached within three hundred feet of any boundary line of any adjoining mine or property, it shall be the duty of the mine foreman to suspend work in said opening until the width of the pillar necessary to safeguard life and property shall have been decided upon; and he shall notify the inspector, whose duty it shall be to look into the matter and, with the engineers of both properties, shall forthwith decide upon the width of the pillar required.

Section 3. If the inspector and said engineers shall fail to agree on the width of said pillar, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Chief of the Department of Mines, and if he is not able to amicably settle the dispute he shall select three (3) disinterested engineers who shall decide upon the width of said pillar, and their decision shall be final. The cost of the investigations made by the three engineers so selected shall be paid jointly by said land owners and operators.

Section 4. If at any time a barrier pillar, as provided for in the previous section of this article, should have fully served its purpose and shall no longer be necessary in the interest of safety, the same may be removed, if upon petition of the adjoining operator to the mine inspector of the district, the board shall establish such pillar or a new board selected for the purpose shall give its approval in writing for the removal of said pillar.

Section 5. Any land owner or operator who shall fail or neglect to comply fully with the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act, and in addition there shall be liable to the operator or owner of the adjoining property in a sum equivalent to treble the value of the coal mined beyond the boundary line established in accordance with the provisions of this article; said sum to be recovered with costs of suit, by action of trespass, and no presecution by indictment under this act shall be a bar to such action.

Section 6. Any owner, or operator, who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXI.

USE OF ELECTRICITY.—DEFINITIONS.

Section 1. The definitions of terms contained herein shall be as follows:

Potential. The term "Potential" and "Voltage" are synonymous and mean electrical pressure.

Difference of Potential. The term "Difference of Potential" means the difference of electrical pressure existing between any two points of an electrical system, or between any point of such system and the earth, as determined by a voltmeter.

Potential of a Circuit. The potential, or voltage of a circuit, machine or any piece of electrical apparatus, is the potential normally existing between the conductors of such circuit or the terminals of such machine or apparatus.

A. Where the conditions of supply of electricity are such that normally the difference of the potential between any points in the circuit does not exceed three hundred twenty-five (325) volts, the supply shall be deemed a low voltage.

B. Where the conditions of supply of electricity are such that the difference of potential between any two points in the circuit may at any time exceed low voltage, but normally does not exceed six hundred fifty (650) volts, the supply shall be deemed medium voltage.

C. Where the conditions of the supply of electricity are such that the difference of potential between any two points in the circuit at any time exceeds medium voltage, the supply shall be deemed a high voltage.

Grounding. Grounding any part of an electrical system shall consist in so connecting such part to the earth as will insure at all times a proper path for the immediate discharge of electrical energy.

Explosion or flame proof casings or enclosures are those which when completely filled with a mixture of methane and air, and the same exploded, are capable of either entirely confining the products of such explosion within the casing or of so discharging them from the casing, that they cannot ignite a mixture of methane and air, combined in a proportion most sensitive to ignition, and entirely surrounding the points of discharge, and in most intimate proximity therewith.

Underground Stations. An underground station is herein considered as any place where electrical machinery, including transformers, is permanently installed.

SPECIAL RULES.—GENERAL.

Section 2. The following rules relating to the installation and use of electricity in mines shall be observed as far as is practicable.

1. All electrical apparatus and conductors shall be sufficient in power and size and of proper design for the work they may be called upon to do, sufficiently protected, efficiently covered and safeguarded, and so installed, worked and maintained as to reduce danger from accidental shock or fire to the minimum, and shall be of such construction and so worked that the rise in temperature caused by ordinary working will not injure the insulating materials.

2. No higher voltage than medium voltage shall be used underground, except for transmission or for application to transformers, or other apparatus in which the whole of the high voltage circuit is stationary.

3. When high voltage cables are taken into the mine, and unless they are mechanically protected, they shall be taken through a bore hole suitable for the purpose, or through a shaft or slope where no employes are lowered or hoisted therein, or through a tunnel, drift or gangway where no employes travel, into an underground station, from which point low or medium voltage may be conveyed. All high voltage circuit cables or conductors shall be properly insulated.

4. In gaseous mines high voltage transmission cables shall be installed in the intake airways only, and high voltage motors and transformers shall be installed only in underground stations, ventilated by the intake air which has not passed through or by a gaseous district.

PRECAUTION AGAINST SHOCK.

5. Gloves or mats of rubber or other suitable insulating material shall be provided and used by persons so engaged when repairs are made to the live parts of any electrical apparatus, or when the live parts of electrical apparatus have to be handled for the purpose of adjustment.

6. At every colliery where electricity is used below ground for power, there shall be available a competent electrician who shall have full charge of the electrical apparatus in the mine, but who shall be subject to the authority of the mine foreman.

7. Instructions shall be posted in every generating transforming, and motor room, and at the entrance to the mine, containing directions as to the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock, and all employes working in connection with electrical apparatus shall be familiar with and know how to carry out these instructions.

8. In the event of a breakdown, or of damage or injury to any portion of the electrical equipment in a mine, or of over-heating or of the appearance of sparks or arcs outside of enclosing casings, or in the event of any portion of the equipment not a part of the electrical circuit becoming alive, every such occurrence shall be promptly reported to the mine foreman.

UNDERGROUND STATIONS.

9. In underground stations where switchboards are installed, there shall be a passageway in front of the switchboard not less than three (3) feet in the clear.

When medium voltage is used, insulating floors or mats shall be provided where live metal work is on the front of the board.

When high voltage is used there shall be no live metal work on the front of the main switchboard, within seven (7) feet of the floor or platform, and the space back of the board shall be kept locked up, but the lock shall allow of the door being opened from the inside without the use of a key, and the floor back of the board shall be made of incombustible material.

10. No person other than one authorized by the mine foreman shall enter an underground station or interfere with the working of an apparatus connected therewith.

11. Fire buckets filled with clean dry sand, or other standard extinguishers for electrical fires, shall be kept in underground stations ready for immediate use in extinguishing fires.

TRANSMISSION CIRCUITS AND CONDUCTORS.

12. Medium or low pressure conductors may be bare, except in gaseous portions of the mine.

13. Every branch power circuit shall be provided at the point where it leaves the main circuit, with a switch of not less than one hundred (100) ampere capacity on each pole.

14. In underground roads the trolley wires shall be installed as far to one side of the passageway as is practicable and securely supported on insulated hangers and placed at such intervals that the sag between points of support shall not exceed three (3) inches. The sag between points of support can exceed three (3) inches if the height of the trolley wire above the rail is five (5) feet or more, and does not touch the roof when the trolley passes under it.

15. All other wires, except telephone, shot firing and signal wires, shall be on the same side of the road as the trolley, where practicable.

16. All landings and partings where men are required to regularly work or pass under trolley or other bare power wires which are placed less than six and one-half (6½) feet above top of rail, a suitable protection shall be provided. This protection may consist of channeling the roof, placing boards along the wires, which shall extend below them, or the use of other approved devices that afford protection.

17. All undergrounded power wires and cables in hoisting shaft or manway compartments shall be highly insulated and substantially fixed in position. Shaft cables not capable of sustaining their own weight shall be properly supported at intervals according to the weight of the cables. Where the cables are not completely boxed in and protected from falling material, space shall be left between them and the sides of the shaft so that they may yield when struck, and thus lessen the blow given by the falling material.

18. Where the cables or feed wires, other than trolley wires in main haulage roads, cannot be kept at least twelve (12) inches from any part of the mine car or locomotive, they shall where practical, be specially protected by guards.

19. when main or other roads are being repaired, or blasting is being carried on, suitable temporary protection from damage shall be given the cables.

20. Trailing cables for portable machines shall be specially flexible, heavily insulated and protected with extra stout braiding, hose pipe, or other equally effective covering.

21. Each trailing cable in use shall be daily examined by the machine operator for abrasions and other defects, and he shall also be required to carefully observe the trailing cable while in use, and shall at once report any defect to the mine foreman.

22. In the event of the trailing cable in service breaking down, or becoming damaged in any way, or of its inflicting a shock upon any person, it shall be at once put out of service. The faulty cable shall not again be used until it has been repaired, and tested by a properly authorized person.

23. In gaseous portions of mines, a fixed terminal box shall be provided at the points where trailing cables are attached to the power supply. This terminal box shall be flame proof and shall contain a switch and fuse on each pole of the circuit. The switch shall be so arranged that it can only be operated from without the box when the latter is completely closed, and the switch shall also be so constructed that the trailing cables cannot be detached or removed when the switch is closed.

SWITCHES, FUSES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS.

24. All points at which a circuit other than a signal circuit have to be made or broken, shall be provided with proper switches. The use of hooks, or other make-shifts, is prohibited, except that connection for gathering locomotives, or locomotives and machines used in driving headings, or rooms, may be made to the trolley by means of suitable hooks; switches shall be so installed that they cannot be closed by gravity. In any gaseous portion of a mine, switches, circuit breakers, or fuses shall not be of the open type, but shall be enclosed in explosion proof casings, or break under oil.

MOTORS.

25. In any gaseous portion of a mine where gas is likely to be encountered, all stationary motors, unless placed in such room as are separately ventilated with intake air, shall have all their current carrying parts, also their starters, terminals and connections completely enclosed in explosion proof enclosures, made of non-inflammable material. These enclosures shall not be opened except by an authorized person, and then only when the power is switched off. The power shall not be switched on while the enclosures are open.

26. Motors used for operating fans in non-gaseous mines, where they are so situated that they are not under constant supervision of a competent man, shall be totally enclosed (not necessarily explosion proof), unless placed in a chamber or passageway completely lined with incombustible material and the chamber or passageway itself free from combustible material.

27. In working places where gas is likely to be encountered a safety lamp or other suitable apparatus for the detection of explosive gas shall be provided for use with each machine when working, and should any indication of explosive gas appear on the flame of the safety lamp or other apparatus used for the detection thereof, the person in charge shall immediately stop the machine, cut off the current at the nearest switch, and report the matter to the mine foreman.

28. No man shall be placed in charge of a coal cutting machine in any gaseous portion of a mine who is not a competent person capable of determining the safety of the roof and sides of the working place and detecting the presence of explosive gas.

29. In any gaseous portion of a mine a coal cutting machine shall not be brought within the last break-through next to the working face until the machine man shall have made an inspection for gas in the place where the machine is to work, unless such examination is then made by some other competent person authorized or appointed for that purpose by the mine foreman. If any explosive gas is found in the place, the machine shall not be taken in.

30. No coal cutting machine shall be continued in operation in a gaseous portion of a mine for a longer period than half an hour, without an examination as above described being made for gas, and if gas is found the current shall at once be switched off the machine, and the trailing cable shall forthwith be disconnected from the power supply.

31. The person finding gas shall at once report the fact to the fire boss, or mine foreman and the machine shall not again be started in such place until the fire boss, or a person duly authorized by the mine foreman, has examined it and pronounced it safe.

32. The person in charge of a coal cutting machine or drilling machine shall not leave the machine while it is working, and shall before leaving the working place see that the current is cut off from the trailing cables.

33. In any gaseous portion of a mine, if an electric sparking or arc be produced outside of coal cutting or other portable motor or by the cable or rails the machine shall be stopped and not be worked until the defect is repaired and occurrence shall be reported to the mine foreman.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

34. Electric haulage by locomotives operated from a trolley wire is not permissible in any gaseous portion of mines, except in the intake air fresh from the outside.

35. In no case shall the potential used in the trolley system be higher than medium voltage.

36. Storage battery locomotives shall be used in gaseous mines only when the boxes containing the cells and all electrical parts are enclosed in flame and explosion proof casings.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

37. Arc lamps shall not be used in gaseous mines except under conditions where trolley locomotives are allowable.

38. If arc lamps are used in the mines they shall be of the enclosed arc type.

39. In all mines the sockets of fixed incandescent lamps shall be of the so-called "weather proof" type, the exterior of which shall be entirely non-metallic. Flexible lamp and socket, and shall be provided with a handle to as hereinafter provided.

40. In any gaseous portion of a mine, except where ventilated by fresh intake air, incandescent lamps shall be protected by gas-tight fittings of strong glass, except that lamps of two hundred and twenty (220) volts or higher and of not more than eight (8) candle power and without tips, need not be so protected.

41. Incandescent lamps shall be so placed that they can not come in contact with combustible material.

42. Portable incandescent lamps other than battery lamps, shall not be used except in connection with the repair and inspection of machines and equipment, and then only in non-gaseous portions of mines. When so used they shall be protected by a heavy wire cage, completely enclosing both lamp and socket, and shall be provided with a handle to which both cage and socket are firmly attached and through which the leading-in wires are carried.

43. Electric lamps shall be replaced by a competent person only, and in gaseous portions of a mine, only after an examination for gas has been made with a safety lamp.

SHOT FIRING BY ELECTRICITY.

44. Electricity from any grounded circuit shall not be used for shot firing.

45. When shot firing cables or wires are used in the vicinity of power or lighting conductors, special precaution shall be taken to prevent the shot firing cables or wires from coming in contact with the light, power or any other circuit.

46. Any miner or any person who has the necessary training and skill, and who has been properly instructed in the work and duly authorized by the mine foreman, shall be allowed to fire shots electrically in any mine.

47. Portable shot firing machines, sometimes called generators, shall be enclosed in a tightly constructed case, when employed in any portion of the mine. All contacts when made or broken, shall be within the case, except that the binding posts for making connections to the firing leads may be outside.

48. All portable devices for generating or supplying electricity for shot firing, when in a mine, shall be in charge of the person firing the shots.

49. No firing machine or battery shall be connected to the shot firing leads until all other taps preparatory to the firing of a shot have been completed, and all persons have moved to a place of safety.

50. Immediately after the firing of a shot the firing lead shall be disconnected from the supply or source of electricity, and no person shall approach a shot which has failed to explode, until the firing leads have been so disconnected from the device, and an interval of five (5) minutes have elapsed since the last attempt to fire the shot.

ELECTRIC SIGNALING.

51. All proper precautions shall be taken to prevent electric signal and telephone wires from coming into contact with other electrical conductors, whether insulated or not.

52. Bells, wires, insulators, contact-makers, and other apparatus used in connection with electric signalling underground shall be of suitable design, of substantial and reliable construction and erected in such manner as to reduce the liability of failure or false signals to a minimum.

53. In any gaseous portion of a mine, the potential used for signalling purposes shall not exceed twenty-four (24) volts, and bare wires shall not be used for signal circuits except in haulage roads.

ELECTRIC RELIGHTING OF SAFETY LAMPS.

54. If in any place or portion of a mine in which safety lamps are used, they are relighted underground by electricity, the mine foreman shall select a suitable station or

stations, not being in the return airway, and where there is not likely to be any accumulation of inflammable gas, and no electric relighting apparatus shall be used in any other place. All electric relighting apparatus shall be securely locked and shall not be available for use except by persons authorized by the mine foreman to relight safety lamps, and such persons shall examine all safety lamps brought for relighting before they are reissued.

Any person who neglects or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the foregoing rules, or who shall wilfully damage or without authority alter or make connections to any portion of a mine electrical system, shall be guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXII.

INSPECTION BY OR IN BEHALF OF EMPLOYES.

Section 1. The employes of every mine may, at their own expense, appoint two of their number who are practical miners with not less than five years experience, to inspect the mine where an accident has occurred of which notice is required under this act to be given, and shall be allowed to go together with any person acting as legal adviser to the employes, or with a mining or electrical engineer selected by said employes, accompanied as aforesaid, to the place where the accident occurred, and to make such inspection as may be necessary for ascertaining the cause of the accident, subject, however, to the provisions of this act requiring the place where the accident has occurred to be left as it was immediately after the accident.

Section 2. Every facility shall be afforded by the mine foreman and all persons employed in the mine for the purpose of the inspection, and if the mine foreman or any other person refuses or neglects to afford such facilities as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXIII.

MINERS' EXAMINING BOARD.

Section 1. Hereafter no person whosoever shall be employed or engaged in the Anthracite Coal Region of this Commonwealth as a miner in any anthracite coal mine, without having obtained a certicate of competency and qualification so to do from the "Miners' Examining Board" of the proper district, and having been duly registered as herein provided.

Section 2. That there shall be established in each of the inspection districts in the anthracite coal region, a board to be styled the "Miners' Examining Board of the ———— District," to consist of three miners who shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter set forth, from among the most skillful miners actually engaged in said business in their respective districts, and who must have had five years, practical experience in the same. The said persons so appointed shall each serve for a term of two years from the date upon which their appointment takes effect, and they shall be appointed upon or before the expiration of the term of the present members of the "Miners' Examinging Board," and they shall be and constitute the "Miners' Examining Board" for their respective districts, and shall hold the office for the term for which they were appointed, or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified, and shall receive as compensation for their services three ($3.00) dollars per day for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary of said board or expenses thereof shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

Each of said board shall organize by electing one of their members president, and one member as secretary.

Every member of said board shall, within ten days of their appointment or being apprised of the same, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before a properly qualified officer of the county in which they reside, that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their office.

Any vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled in the manner herein provided, from among only as are eligible for original appointment.

Section 3. Each of said examining boards shall designate some convenient place within their district for their meetings, of which due notice shall be given by advertisement in two or more newspapers of the proper county, and so divided as to reach as nearly as practicable all the mining districts therein; but in no case shall such meeting be held in a building where any intoxicating liquors are sold.

Each of said committee shall open at the designated place of meeting a book of registration, in which shall be registered the name and address of each and every person duly qualified under this act to be employed as a miner in an anthracite coal mine. And it shall be the duty of all persons employed as miners to be properly registered, and in case of a removal from the district in which a miner is registered, it shall be his duty to be registered in the district to which he removes.

Application for registration only may be sent by mail to the board after being properly attested before any person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation in the county in which the applicant resides. The form of application shall be subject to such regulation as may be prescribed by the boards, but in no case shall any applicant be put to any unnecessary expense in order to secure registration.

Section 4. Each applicant for examination and registration and for the certificate hereinafter provided, shall pay a fee of one ($1.00) dollar to the said board, and a fee of twenty-five (25c.) cents shall be charged for registering any person who shall have been examined and registered by any other board, and the amount derived from this source shall be held by said board and applied to the expenses and salaries herein provided and such as may arise under the provisions of this act; and the said board shall report annually, to the Court of Common Pleas of their respective counties and the Department of Mines, all moneys received and disbursed under the provisions of this act, together with the number of miners examined and registered under this act and the number who failed to pass the required examination.

Section 5. That it shall be the duty of each of the said boards to meet once every month and not oftener and said meeting shall be public, and if necessary, the meeting shall be continued to cover whatever portion may be required of a period of three days in succession, and examine under oath all persons who shall desire to be employed as miners in their respective districts; and said board shall grant such persons as may be qualified, certificates of competency or qualification which shall entitle the holder thereof to be employed as and to do the work of miners as may be expressed in said certificate, and such certificates shall be good and sufficient evidence of registration and competency under this act; and the holder thereof shall be entitled to be registered without an examination in any other of the anthracite districts upon the payment of the fee herein provided.

All persons applying for a certificate of competency, or to entitle them to be employed as miners, must produce satisfactory evidence of having had not less than two years practical experience as a miner or as a mine laborer in the mines of this Commonwealth, and in no case shall an applicant be deemed competent unless he appear in person before the said board and answer intelligently and correctly at least twelve questions in the English language pertaining to the requirements of a practical miner, and be properly identified under oath, as a mine laborer by at least one practical miner holding miner's certificate. The said board shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of all its meetings, and in said record shall show a correct detailed account of the examination of each applicant, with the questions asked and their answers, and at each of its meetings the board shall keep said record open for public inspection. Any miner's certificate granted under the provisions of this act, and any prior acts, shall not be transferable to any person or persons whatsoever, and any transfer of the same shall be deemed a violation of this act. Certificates shall be issued only at meetings of said board, and said certificates shall not be legal unless then and there signed in person by at least three members of said board.

Section 6. That no person shall hereafter engage as a miner in any anthracite coal mine without having obtained such certificate as aforesaid. And no person shall employ any person as a miner who does not hold such certificate as aforesaid, and no mine foreman or superintendent shall permit or suffer any person to be employed under him or in the mines under his charge and supervision as a miner, who does not hold such certificate. Any person or persons who shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred ($100.00) dollars and not to exceed five hundred ($500.00) dollars, or shall undergo imprisonment for a term not less than thirty days and not to exceed six months, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 7. For the purpose of examination of applicants for certificates as aforesaid, a board of examiners shall be appointed immediately after the passage of this act, in each of the inspection districts, by the judges of the Court of Lackawanna county, for all inspection districts wholly or the greater part in the counties of Lackawanna, Sullivan, Susquehanna and Wayne; by the judges of the court of Luzerne county for all inspection districts wholly or the greater part in the counties of Luzerne and Carbon; and by the judges of the Court of Schuylkill county for all inspection districts wholly, or the greater part in the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin. The board so appointed shall hold office until December thirty-one, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. And the respective courts shall, on the tenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and every two (2) years thereafter, appoint the aforesaid board of examiners.

Section 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to in any way excepting as herein provided, affect miners' certificates which have been lawfully issued.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the several Miners' Examining Boards to investigate all complaints or charges of non-compliance or violation of the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all persons so offending; and upon their failure so to do, then it shall become the duty of the District Attorney of the county wherein the complaints or charges are made to investigate the same and prosecute all persons so offending, and it shall at all times be the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute such members of the Miners' Examining Board as have failed to perform their duty under the provisions of this act; but nothing herein contained shall prevent any citizen, a resident of this Commonwealth, from prosecuting any person or persons violating this act, with power to employ private counsel to assist in the prosecution of the same; upon conviction of any member of the Miners' Examining Board for any violation of this act, in addition to the penalties herein provided, his office shall be declared vacant and he shall be deemed ineligible to act as a member of the said board.

Section 10. For the purpose of this act, the members of the said "Miners' Examining Board" shall have power to administer oaths.

ARTICLE XXIV.

DUTIES OF MINER.

Section 1. No miner shall fire a blast in any mine, or in any portion of a mine, where locked safety lamps are used, except by permission of the mine foreman, the assistant mine foreman or fire boss.

Section 2. A miner, whether using black powder, high explosives or permissible explosives, shall tamp the hole complete to the mouth irrespective of whether it is fired by electricity, fuse or squib, and in charging the hole he shall only use one kind of explosive in the same.

Section 3. A miner who is preparing to explode a blast by the use of a fuse, shall at all times cut the fuse of sufficient length that it shall protrude at least six inches outside of the hole, and that said fuse shall be lighted at the extreme end and so as to give the miner ample time to reach a place of safety.

Section 4. No miner while charging holes for blasting coal, slate or rock, shall use an iron or steel pointed needle, or tamping bar, unless the end is tipped with at least six inches of copper or other soft metal, nor shall he force a tight cartridge into any hole.

Section 5. A miner who is about to explode a blast by the use of a patent squib, shall not shorten the match nor saturate it with oil, nor turn it down when placed in a hole, nor ignite it, except at its extreme end, nor do anything to shorten the time the match will burn.

Section 6. A miner who is about to fire a blast shall be careful to notify all persons who may be in danger therefrom, and shall give sufficient alarm before and after igniting the same so that any person or persons who may be approaching shall be warned of the danger.

Section 7. A miner who ignites a feeder of gas by a blast or otherwise, shall immediately extinguish it, if possible. If he is unable to do so, he shall at once notify the mine foreman, assistant mine foreman or fire boss. The miner immediately before leaving his working place shall see that no gas blowers are left burning.

Section 8. No miner shall withdraw a charge of any explosive from a hole that has misfired, nor shall he reopen the same, but a new hole shall be drilled at a distance of not less than two feet from the old hole and fired.

Section 9. Any miner having charge of a working place, shall keep the roof and side thereof properly secured by timber or otherwise. so as to prevent such roof and sides from falling, and he shall not do any work nor permit any work to be done under loose or dangerous material, except for the purpose of securing the same.

He shall order props, cap-pieces and timbers necessary at least one day in advance of needing them, as provided for in the rules of the mine. If he fails to receive the same and finds his place becoming unsafe, he shall vacate it until the necessary timbers are suppled.

Section 10. A miner working a breast or any other place shall, before commencing work, and also after firing of every blast, enter said breast or place to examine and ascertain its conditions, and his laborer or assistant shall not go to the face of said breast or place until the miner has examined it and found it to be safe.

Section 11. No person shall remove any props or timbers that are supporting the roof or sides, except it shall be done by blasting or by some other safe method.

Section 12. Any miner who has gunpowder or other explosive, shall keep it in a wooden or metallic box securely locked, and at least ten (10) feet from the tracks, where space at that distance is available.

Section 13. A miner when opening a box containing explosives, or when handling the same, shall first place his lamp at a distance of not less than five (5) feet therefrom and in such position that the air current cannot convey sparks to the explosives; and he shall not approach with a lighted lamp, pipe or any other thing containing fire, nearer than five feet to an open box containing the same.

Section 14. Any miner who fails or neglects to comply with, or who violates any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an affense against this act.

ARTICLE XXV.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Section 1. After the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to operate any mine where twenty or more persons are employed inside, unless said mine is provided with a sufficient quantity of linseed oil or picric acid, gauze bandages, splints and woolen and water-proof blankets. Said articles shall be stored in a room to be known as the Emergency Hospital erected at a convenient place in the mine or on the surface at the discretion of the inspector, which shall not be less than eight by twelve feet, and sufficiently furnished, lighted, kept clean aond properly ventilated so that medical treatment may be given therein promptly to injured employes.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the mine foreman, assistant mine foreman or fire boss, in case of a serious personal injury to an employe from any cause, to at once visit the scene of accident, see that the injured is properly cared for, wrapped in woolen blankets and removed to the Emergency Hospital, and then so treated as will add to the comfort and ease of the patient. Immediately thereafter the injured shall be wrapped up and sent to the surface and taken to his home or to a hospital. The mine foreman shall keep a book showing the required articles on hand, name of the person injured, nature of injury, treatment, and by whom treated at time of accident.

Section 3. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required by this article, by any person required to perform them, or the violation of any of the requirements hereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXVI.

RESCUE AND FIRST AID CORPS.

Section 1. The operator of every colliery shall organize and maintain a competent first aid corps and rescue corps at said colliery, recruited from volunteers among the employes.

Section 2. Each first aid corps and each rescue corps shall consist of five robust and intelligent employes of the colliery, properly trained by those in charge of the work.

Section 3. Portable breathing apparatus, electrical safety lamps and other appliances sufficient for the purposes for which they are intended, shall be maintained in good working condition.

Section 4. A company operating two or more collieries, may establish a central station, if the collieries are in a group and connected by telephone or telegraph. At every central station where two or more collieries are so connected, there shall be kept and maintained not less than six rescue helmets, with oxygen tanks attached; also a sufficient supply of oxygen to enable the helmets to be in constant use for a period of twenty-four hours. There shall be further provided, sufficient electric lamps, resuscitating apparatus, and other appliances necessary in rescue work. Facilities shall be provided to promptly transport the equipment from the central station to the collieries.

Section 5. The superintendent shall adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct and guidance of the men employed in first aid and rescue work as may appear best for the good of the service.

Section 6. Any superintendent who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXVII.

AMBULANCES AND STRETCHERS.

Section 1. The owner, operator or superintendent of every mine at which twenty or more persons are employed inside shall provide and keep in good condition at the principal entrance to the mine, and at such other place as the superintendent and inspector may determine and designate, one ambulance and at least two stretchers for conveying to their places of abode, persons who may be injured while in the discharge of their duties; and he shall also provide and keep in good condition a sufficient supply of woolen and water-proof blankets: Provided, further, that when two or more mines are located within one mile of each other, or when the ambulance is lodged within one mile of each mine, only one such conveyance shall be required, if such mines have ready and quick means of inter-communication by telephone or telegraph: Provided, further, that two stretchers are left in readiness at all times at small mines when less than twenty persons are employed therein.

Section 2. The ambulance shall be constructed upon good substantial easy springs, covered and closed with windows on the sides or end, and provided with spring mattresses or other comfortable bedding, placed on roller frames, together with sufficient covering and protection for the convenient movement of the injured. It shall be of sufficient size to convey at least two injured persons and two attendants at one time, and shall be provided with seats for the same. The stretchers shall be constructed of such material and in such a manner as to insure ease and comfort in the carriage of the injured persons.

Section 3. Whenever an employe in or about a mine shall receive an injury as to render him unable to walk to his place of abode, the superintendent shall immediately have him conveyed thereto or to a hospital, as the case may require.

Section 4. If the conditions are such that the person injured can be conveyed to his home or to the hospital more conveniently and more quickly by railroad, trolley road, or otherwise, such mode shall be permitted; but in such cases the conveyance must be under cover and the comfort of the injured person must be provided for.

Section 5. Any superintendent who fails or neglects to carry out the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

REGULATIONS FOR EXPLOSIVES AND DETONATORS.

Section 1. No black powder, high explosives or permissible explosives shall be stored in a mine, and not more than twenty-five pounds of either shall be taken into any mine at one time by any person unless more is required in one shift.

Section 2. Black powder, high explosives, permissible explosives or detonators shall not be hauled on any electric motor trip in any mine unless the same are encased in non-conductive boxes or receptacles.

Section 3. High or permissible explosives shall not be sold for use in mines unless the name of the manufacturer and name and grade of explosive are stamped on each stick, and the method of handling and full instructions for use are conspicuously displayed on the original box or package containing the same.

Section 4. Detonators shall at all times be kept separate and apart from other explosives until required for use.

Section 5. Black powder, high explosives or permissible explosives stored for daily use at a colliery, shall be in separate buildings which shall be built of incombustible material and rifle bullet proof. Detonators must be kept in an annex which must also be fire proof. No open light shall be permitted in either building. These buildings shall be erected at least two hundred and fifty feet from shafts, slopes and breakers, where persons are employed.

Section 6. Buildings where high explosives or permissible explosves are stored for daily use shall be heated by steam or hot water, and kept at a temperature as drected by the manufacturer, and no frozen explosives shall be sold to any employe, nor distributed to, or used by any employe.

Section 7. Black powder, high explosives, permissible explosives and detonators shall be handled with care and used in accordance with the printed instructons issued by the manufacturer.

Section 8. No person shall thaw any explosive inside or outside the mines, except by the method recommended by the manufacturer.

Section 9. Any person, firm or corporation who fails or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this artcle shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXIX.

WEIGHT OF BLACK POWDER.

Section 1. After the passage of this act, every keg of black blasting powder manufactured, which is sold or used in and about any mine shall contain twenty-five pounds; each half keg shall contain twelve and one-half pounds, each quarter keg shall contain six and one-quarter pounds, all of standard weight. Every keg shall be plainly stamped with the name of the person, firm or corporation manufacturing said powder, and also the number of pounds it contains.

Section 2. No person, firm or corporation, except only such person, firm or corporation whose name is stamped or inscribed on a keg shall be allowed to refill the same with black powder.

Section 3. Any manufacturer or dealer, person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of sections one and two of this article, and any superintendent who buys, or any person who offers for sale, any black powder contrary to the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXX.

REGULATIONS FOR OIL.

Section 1. The oiling and greasing of cars inside of a mine is strictly prohibited, unless the place where said oil or grease is used is thoroughly cleansed once every day, to prevent the accumulation of oil or grease on the roads or in the drains at that point. Not more than one barrel of lubricating oil shall be permitted in any mine at one time, and the same shall be kept in a fire proof building of masonry or concrete of sufficient thickness to insure safety, or cut out of the solid rock.

Section 2. No explosive oil shall be taken into or used in any mine for lighting purposes, except when used in safety lamps, and shall not be stored in any mine in quantities exceeding five gallons. Said oil when stored in a mine shall be kept in a fire proof vault of concrete or masonry with fire proof doors which shall be kept locked when not in use.

Section 3. All oils used in open lamps shall be non-explosve and free from odor and fumes deleterious to health, and shall have a burning point not lower than three hundred degrees.

Section 4. Paraffine wax for use in a mine shall not contain over three per centum of oil.

Section 5. All illuminants sold for use in open lamps in mines shall have branded conspicuously on the barrel or receptacle containing the same, the name of the manufacturer and date of shipment.

Section 6. An employe who shall use, and any mine foreman who shall permit, or persons who shall sell for use in a mine, oil for illuminating purposes other than that prescribed by this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXXI.

CODE OF SIGNALS.

Section 1. In all shafts and slopes where persons, coal and material are to be hoisted by machinery, the following code shall be used:

(A) One rap or whistle—to hoist coal or material.

(B) One rap or whistle—to stop car, carriage, cage of gunboat when in motion.

(C) Two raps or whistles—to lower car, carriage, cage or gunboat.

(D) Three raps or whistles—to hoist persons. The engineer shall signal back when ready, after which the persons shall get on the car, carriage, cage or gunboat, and then one rap or whistle shall be given the engineer to hoist.

ARTICLE XXXII.

BOILERS AND CONNECTIONS.

EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

Section 1. All boilers used for generating steam about mines or collieries, shall be kept in safe condition, and the superintendent or outside foreman shall have them examined by a qualified person at least once in six months, and oftener if necessary. The result of such examination, under oath, shall be certified in writing to the inspector within thirty days thereafter.

Section 2. It shall not be lawful hereafter to place a boiler for the purpose of generating steam, nearer than one hundred feet to any breaker or other structure for the preparation of coal, in which persons are employed.

Section 3. Each nest of boilers shall be provided with a safety valve of sufficient area for the steam to escape and with weights or springs properly adjusted.

Section 4. Steam guages shall be properly connected with the boilers to indicate the steam pressure, and a steam gauge shall be attached to the main steam pipe in the boiler house and placed in such a position that the fireman in charge can readily see what pressure is being carried. Such steam gauges shall be kept in good working order, tested and adjusted on every general inspection and so reported to the inspector.

Section 5. Any person who fails or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

INSIDE STABLES AND BUILDINGS.

Section 1. It shall not be lawful to provide a stable for a horse or mule inside a mine, unless space for said stable is excavated in solid strata of rock, slate or coal. If excavated in the coal seam a wall shall be built of brick, stone or concrete not less than eight inches in thickness along the face of the coal from the bottom slate to the roof, or cased in entirely with incombustible material. In the construction of said stable, wood or other combustible material shall not be used except for a floor where the animals shall stand upon.

Section 2. No hay or straw shall be taken into any mine unless pressed and made up into compact bales, which shall be kept in a store house apart from the stable, and built in the same manner as the stable. Under no circumstances shall the hay be stored in the stable. No open lights shall be permitted to be used in any stable, store house, or at any other place in the mine where hay and straw are handled.

Section 3. The air current used for the ventilation of a stable shall not be intermixed with the air current used for ventilating any other portion of the mine.

Section 4. That all buildings inside a mine, including engine houses, pump houses, and all other buildings and shanties shall be built of incombustible material, which shall be approved in writing by the inspector.

Section 5. Any foreman who fails or neglects to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

WASH HOUSES.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the owner, operator or superintendent of each colliery, at the request in writing of ten or more persons employed, to provide a suitable building which shall be convenient to the principal entrance, for the use of the persons employed, and for the purpose of washing and changing their clothes when entering and returning therefrom. The said building shall be maintained in good order and in a healthful and sanitary condition, properly lighted, heated and supplied with pure cold and hot water, and with proper facilities for the employes to wash. Any superintendent who shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this article, or any person who shall maliciously injure or destroy, or cause to be injured or destroyed, the said building or part thereof, or any of the appliances or fittings used for supplying light, heat and water therein, or do any act tending to the injury or destruction thereof, he or they shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXXV.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES AND MINORS.

Section 1. No minor under fourteen years of age, and no female of any age, (except a female fourteen years or over may be employed in a colliery office at clerical work) shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or about, or for, any outside operations of any mine or colliery, and no minor under the age of sixteen years, and no female of any age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work inside any mine.

Section 2. Before any minor under the age of sixteen years shall be permitted to work in or about the outside operations of any mine or colliery the employer of said minor shall procure and keep on file (which file shall be at all times accessible to the inspector) an employment certificate as required by the laws of this Commonwealth, issued to said minor. A complete list of all such minors under the age of sixteen employed at said colliery shall be kept on file at the

mine foreman's office. The employment certificate shall, nevertheless, remain the property of the minor and such minor shall be entitled to a surrender of said certificate to him or her by the employer whenever said minor shall leave the service of any employer holding said certificate.

Section 3. Any inspector may make written demand upon any superintendent or outside foreman, if said minor is employed outside the mine as being fourteen years and not more than sixteen, or upon any mine foreman, if said minor is employed in a mine as being sixteen years or over, and it shall appear to said inspector that any such minor is under the required age for employment, that such superintendent, outside foreman, or mine foreman, as the case may be, shall either furnish him within ten days, with the same evidence that such minor is in fact of the proper age as is required for the issuance of an employment certificate, or failing so to do, shall cease to employ or permit such minor to work. In case any such superintendent, outside foreman or mine foreman shall fail to furnish to said inspector within ten days after written demand, the required evidence of age, and shall thereafter continue to employ such minor or permit him to work, proof of the making of such demand, failure to produce the evidence required, and continuing such minor in his employ shall be prima facia evidence of the illegal employment of such minor in any prosecution brought therefor.

Section 4. Any superintendent, outside foreman or mine foreman who shall employ any minor contrary to, or in violation of any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

SPECIAL RULES.

DUTIES OF HOISTING ENGINEER.

Rule 1. The engineer in charge of an engine by which persons are lowered into and hoisted out of a mine shall be a sober and competent person of not less than twenty-one years of age.

Rule 2. He shall operate his engine with great care and in such manner that the cage, carriage or gunboat shall not exceed an average speed of one thousand (1,000) feet per minute in shafts and in slopes at such speed as the inspector may designate, when any person is being lowered or hoisted in shafts or slopes, and no person shall interfere with him while in the discharge of his duties.

Rule 3. The engineer who has charge of the hoisting machinery by which persons are lowered into and hoisted out of a mine, shall be in constant attendance for that purpose during the whole time any person is below ground, and he shall not allow any person (except such as may be designated by the forman in charge) to run said engine, nor allow anyone to interfere with any part of the machinery.

Rule 4. No person engaged as a hoisting engineer, part of whose duties it is to lower men and boys into and hoist them and coal or rock from the mines, shall be so employed for a longer period than eight (8) hours out of each day of twenty-four (24) hours.

Rule 5. In any shaft or slope where the engine has been standing idle for one hour or more, an empty trip shall be hoisted as a precautionary measure before any person shall be permitted to ride thereon.

DUTIES OF FIREMAN.

Rule 6. The fireman in charge of a boiler or boilers for the generating of steam at any colliery shall keep constant watch over the same, and shall see that the steam pressure does not at any time exceed the limit allowed by the outside foreman or the superintendent. He shall frequently try the safety valves, and shall not increase the weight thereon, and shall maintain a proper depth of water in each boiler, and if anything should happen to prevent this, shall notify without delay the foreman in charge, and take such other action as may under the particular circumstances be necessary for the protection of life and preservation of property.

DUTIES OF HEADMAN.

Rule 7. A headman who shall be designated by the outside foreman at every shaft or slope where persons are lowered or hoisted in any mine, shall be at his proper place from the time persons begin to descend until all persons that may be at the bottom of the shaft or slope ,when quitting work at the end of the shift, shall be hoisted. He shall personally attend to the signals and see that the provisions of this act in respect to the lowering of persons into shafts or slopes are complied with.

Rule 8. He shall inform the engineer by signal or otherwise when any person is about to descend a shaft or slope, and the engineer shall return the signal before starting the engine. In the absence of the footman outside of working hours, a person about to descend shall give and receive the signals in the same manner.

Rule 9. He shall not allow any tools to be placed on the same cage with persons who are being lowered except that the same be laid flat on the bottom of the carriage.

Rule 10. The headman of a shaft, slope or plane shall be careful to see that all safety blocks or other devices, to prevent runaway cars from entering the same, are properly closed when necessary, and in no case left open when persons are riding therein. The said safety blocks or other devices shall not be withdrawn until the cars on top of the slope or plane are coupled to the rope or chain and the proper signal given.

Rule 11. The headman of a shaft shall see that the fans or keeps for the cage to rest upon are properly operated, and also see that no material is liable to fall down such shaft, which can be prevented.

Rule 12. The headman shall report to the outside foreman any violation of General Rule fourteen of this act.

DUTIES OF FOOTMAN.

Rule 13. A footman shall be designated by the mine foreman for every shaft or slope where persons are hoisted, who shall be at his proper place from the time that persons begin to descend until all the persons that may be at the bottom of the shaft or slope, when quitting at the end of the shift, shall be hoisted. He shall personally attend to the signals and see that the provisions of this act in respect to the hoisting of persons out of shafts or slopes are complied with.

Rule 14. He shall inform the engineer by signal or otherwise when any person is about to ascend a shaft or slope, and the engineer shall return the signal before starting the engine. In the absence of the footman outside of working hours, the person about to ascend shall give and receive the signals in the same manner.

Rule 15. He shall not allow any tools to be placed on the same carriage with persons who are being hoisted, except the same be laid flat on the bottom of the carriage.

Rule 16. The footman shall report to the mine foreman any violation of general rule fourteen of this act.

DUTIES OF FURNACEMAN.

Rule 17. The furnaceman shall attend to his duties with regularity, and he shall at all times keep a clear, brisk fire, which must not be smothered with coal or slack during working hours, and he shall not allow ashes to accumulate excessively on or under the bars or in the approaches to the furnace, and said ashes shall be cooled before being removed.

DUTIES OF FAN ENGINEER.

Rule 18. The engineer in charge of a ventilating fan shall keep it running at such speed as the mine foreman shall direct in writing. He shall report promptly to the mine foreman or an assistant mine foreman any great change in the pressure gauge, or any other serious defect. In case of an accident to the machinery, he shall immediately notify the mine foreman or an assistant mine foreman. If only ordinary repairs are needed, he shall await the instructions of the mine foreman or an assistant mine foreman before stopping the fan, and if it becomes necessary to stop it to prevent its destruction, he shall forthwith notify the superintendent or mine foreman, who shall immediately give warning to the persons in the mine.

DUTIES OF MOTORMAN OR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

Rule 19. The motorman or locomotive engineer shall keep a sharp lookout ahead, and sound the whistle or alarm bell frequently when coming near cross-over switches or branches, and shall not exceed the speed of six miles per hour.

Rule 20. The motorman shall see that the motor, cables, and controlling parts are kept clean and in a safe working condition, and that the headlight is burning when the motor is in motion. He shall not allow any person except those delegated by the mine foreman to ride on the motor or loaded cars.

DUTIES OF DRIVER.

Rule 21. When a driver has occasion to leave his trip, he must be careful to see that it is left, when possible, in a safe place, and where it will not endanger the drivers of other trips, and must take care while taking his trip down grade, to have the brakes or sprags so adjusted that the same is kept under control. He shall not leave any cars standing where they materially obstruct the ventilation, unless in case of an accident, which he shall promptly report to the mine foreman or an assistant mine foreman, and he shall not allow any person to ride on loaded cars, nor to drive his horses or mules.

Any hoisting, fan, or locomotive engineer, fireman, headman, footman, furnaceman, motorman or driver, or any other person, who fails or neglects to comply with, or who violates any of the provisions of the foreging rules, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

GENERAL RULES.

Rule 1. No unauthorized person shall have in his possession a key or any other contrivance for the purpose of unlocking safety lamps in a mine where locked safety lamps are used; nor shall matches or other means for striking light be taken into such mines.

Rule 2. No person shall ride upon or against any loaded car, cage or gunboat in any shaft, slope or plane in or about any mine.

Rule 3. No driver or other person shall descend or ascend a shaft in company with a mule or horse.

Rule 4. Not more than ten (10) persons shall be hoisted or lowered at any one time in any shaft or slope, and whenever five persons shall arrive at the bottom of any shaft or slope in which persons are regularly hoisted or lowered they

shall be furnished with an empty car or cage and be hoisted, except, however, in mines where there is provided a traveling way having an average pitch of fifteen (15) degrees or less and not more than one thousand (1,000) feet in length. This, however, shall not prohibit the hoisting or lowering of twenty (20) persons at one time on slopes where two (2) or more loaded cars are regularly hoisted: Provided, that not less than thirty (30) workmen working therein make such a request in writing to the inspector of the district, and if, in his judgment, the hoisting appliances in every respect are of sufficient strength, he may comply with the request of the workmen.

Provided, That in any coal mine or colliery where the hoisting appliances are not of sufficient strength to hoist or lower the number of persons named, he shall have the power to reduce the number of persons to be hoisted or lowered.

Rule 5. No gunpowder or other explosives shall be stored in a mine and no workman shall have at any one time in any one place more than twenty-five pounds, unless more is necessary for him to accomplish one day's work.

Rule 6. When high explosives are used in a mine, the manner of storing, keeping, moving, charging, firing or using shall be in accordance with special rules as furnished by, and endorsed with the official signature of the manufacturer, and which shall also be approved by the superintendent in writing, and it shall not be lawful for any person to use any brand of explosives, detonators, caps, squibs or fuses, except upon the written approval of the superintendent.

Rule 7. No person who is not practical shall charge or fire a blast, unless he has given satisfactory evidence of his ability to do so with safety, and has obtained permission from the mine foreman.

Rule 8. An accumulation of gas in mines shall not be removed by brushing where it is practicable to be removed by bratticing.

Rule 9. When a feeder of gas is ignited, the person igniting the same shall immediately extinguish it, if possible, but if unable to do so, he shall notify the mine foreman, assistant mine foreman or fire boss of the fact at once.

Rule 10. When motors are used in any mine their speed shall not exceed six miles per hour, and an efficient alarm shall be provided and attached to the front end of the trip in the direction in which it is moving.

Rule 11. Motors propelled by steam, shall not be used in any passageway which is also used as an intake airway in any mine where persons are employed, except upon the approval of the inspector in writing.

Rule 12. No person shall run cars out of any breast or on any gravity road, except he be a person employed by the mine foreman for that particular work.

Rule 13. No person shall travel on any gravity plane while cars are being hoisted or lowered thereon. Whenever five persons arrive at the top or the bottom of any plane on which it is necessary for men to travel, traffic thereon shall be suspended for a period of time long enough to permit them to reach the top or the bottom.

Rule 14. No person, except the man giving the signal shall jump on a car, carriage or gunboat, after the signal to start has been given, and if any person shall enter a car, carriage or gunboat in excess of the lawful number, the headman or footman, as the case may be, shall notify him of the fact and request him to get off, which request shall be immediately complied with. Any violation of this rule shall be reported promptly to the foreman in charge who shall forthwith notify the inspector to that effect.

Rule 15. No person except employes shall be allowed to enter the mine without permission from the superintendent or mine foreman, and no person in a state of intoxication shall be allowed to go into any mine.

Rule 16. Every workman when first employed in a mine, shall have his attention directed by the mine foreman to the Special and General Rules posted at the mine.

Rule 17. No safety lamp shall be entrusted to any person for use in a mine, until said person has given satisfactory evidence to the mine foreman that he understands the proper use thereof, and the danger of tampering with the same.

Rule 18. Nothing in this act shall prevent a mine foreman from acting as an assistanit mine foreman or fire boss in any mine, or an assistant mine foreman from acting as a fire boss.

Rule 19. No person shall go into an abandoned portion of a mine, or into any other place that is not in actual course of working without permission from the mine foreman, and no person shall travel to or from his work except by the traveling ways assigned for that purpose.

Rule 20. All persons are expressly forbidden to commit any nuisance, or throw into, deposit or leave dirt, stones or other rubbish in any airway, so as to interfere with or pollute the air passing into and through the mine.

Rule 21. No person whatever shall remove any props or timbers that are supporting roof or sides except it shall be done by blasting or by other safe method.

Rule 22. Any person who has gunpowder or any other explosives, shall keep it in a wooden or metallic box, securely locked and at least ten (10) feet from the tracks, in all cases where space at that distance is available.

Rule 23. Any person opening a box containing explosives, or handling the same, shall place his lamp at a distance of not less than five feet therefrom, and in such position that the air current connot convey sparks to the explosives; and he shall not approach with a lighted lamp, pipe or any other thing containing fire, nearer than five (5) feet to an open box containing the same.

Rule 24. Every passageway used by the employes in any mine and also used for the transportation of coal, shall be made of sufficient width to permit employes to pass moving cars with safety, but if found impracticable to make such passageway of sufficient width, then safety holes of ample dimensions shall be made on one side of said passageway and not more than fifty yards apart. Such passageway and safety holes shall be level with the track, kept free from refuse, well drained. and the roof and sides shall be secure.

Rule 25. No person shall couple or uncouple cars while in motion; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the top or bottom men of shafts, slopes or planes.

Rule 26. When cars are run on gravity roads by brakes or sprags, the runner only shall ride on the rear end of the last car, and when said cars are controlled by sprags there shall be a space of not less than two and one-half (2½) feet from the body of the car to the rib, and said space shall be made on one or both sides of the track. Whenever it may be necessary for the runner or driver to pass moving cars, said space shall always be kept free of obstructions.

Rule 27. It shall not be lawful for a foreman of any mine to employ any person who is not competent to understand the regulations of any mine generating explosive gas; provided, that this rule shall not apply to a section of a mine that does not generate such gas.

Rule 28. When a workman is about to fire a blast, he shall be careful to notify all persons who may be in danger therefrom and shall give sufficient alarm before and after igniting the match or fuse, or if the blast is fired by electricity, before the wires are connected, so that any person or persons approaching shall be warned of the danger.

Rule 29. Safety holes shall be made at the bottom of all slopes and planes, and kept free from obstruction to enable the footman to escape readily in case of danger.

Rule 30. A miner or other employe who shall discover anything wrong with the ventilating current or with the condition of the roof, side, timber or roadway, or with any other part of the mine in general, such as would lead him to suspect danger to himself or his fellow workmen or to the property of his employer, shall immediately report the same to the mine foreman or other person for the time being in charge of that portion of the mine.

Rule 31. Any superintendent or mine foreman who prevents the footman from giving an empty car, cage or gunboat designated in a former rule, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

Rule 32. Any person who shall knowingly or wilfully damage, remove or render useless any danger signal, fencing, means of signalling, electric wires, apparatus, instrument, machine, or shall obstruct any airway open a ventilating door and not have the same closed, enter a place in or about the mine against caution, carry fire, open lights or matches, into places where locked safety lamps are in use, deface, pull down or destroy any notice required to be posted by this act, disturb any machinery or cars, or do any other act or thing whereby the lives or health of the employes, or the safety of the property of the operator in or about a mine or colliery may be endangered, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act, and any person who fails to comnly with any of the provisions of any of the foregoing rules shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

INQUESTS.

Section 1. Whenever a loss of life occurs in a mine or on the surface, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to forthwith give notice thereof by telegraph, telephone or special messenger to the inspector, and when death results from personal injury, the superintendent shall, as heretofore provided, promptly notify the coroner.

Section 2. Whenever loss of life occurs, or whenever the lives of the employes are endangered, the inspector shall visit the scene of the accident as soon as possible after being notified, and offer such suggestions as in his judgment shall be necessary to safeguard the lives of the employes and the property of the operator.

Section 3. The condition of the place or the scene of a fatal accident, shall not be disturbed or altered except for the purpose of preventing loss of life or personal injury, or for the repairing of damage that may effect safety in other parts of the mine, until the inspector has visited the scene and given permission to the mine foreman to do so.

Section 4. In case of death, and after a thorough examination, the inspector is of the oponion that a corner's inquest is necessary, he shall notify the coroner to hold such inquest without delay, and if no such inquest is called within twenty-four (24) hours after giving the notice to the coroner, he shall make a fuller examination into the cause of such accident, and for this purpose he shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses at such examination and to administer oaths or affirmations to persons testifying thereat. The inspector shall make a record of all such investigations which shall be preserved in his office. The cost of such investigation shall be paid by the county in which the accident occurred in like manner as costs of inquests held by the coroner or justice of the peace are now paid.

Section 5. An inquest held by the coroner shall be adjourned if the inspector is not present to watch the proceedings, and the coroner in such case shall notify the inspector in writing of such adjournment and the time and place of holdng the same at least three days prior thereto, and at all such inquests the inspector shall have the right to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

Section 6. If at any such inquest, the inspector be not present, and it is shown by the evidence given at the inquest that the accident was caused by neglect or by any defect in the mine or on the surface, which in the judgment of the jury requires a remedy, the coroner shall send notice in writing to the inspector of such neglect or default.

Section 7. No person who is interested personally, or a person employed in the mine or on the surface when such accident has occurred, shall be qualified to serve on a jury or be empaneled on the inquest, and a constable or other officer shall not summon such a person so disqualified as a juror, but the coroner shall empanel a majority of the jurors from miners who are qualified to judge of the nature of the accident.

Any person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against this act.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

LOCATION OF MINE AND JURISDICTION OF COURTS. INJUNCTIONS.

Section 1. A mine is located, within the meaning of this act, in the county where the mouth, or opening or the greater portion thereof is located, irrespective of the geographical location of the underground workings, and the courts of the county where the mouth or opening of such mine is situate shall have jurisdiction of all matters and questions arising under this act, and where a mine has two openings which are located in different counties, the courts of such counties shall have concurrent jurisdiction.

Section 2. Upon application of the inspector, in the name of the Commonwealth, the court of the proper county, or any judge thereof, whether any proceedings have or have not been taken, shall prohibit by injunction or otherwise, the working of any mine or colliery in which any person is employed or is permitted to be, for the purpose of working in contravention of the provisions of this act, and may award such costs in said injunction or other proceedings, as the court or judge thereof, may think proper: Provided, that this section shall be without prejudice to any other remedy permitted by law for the enforcement of the provisions of this act. Written notice of the intention to apply for such injunction in respect to any mine or colliery, shall be made to the owner, operator or superintendent of such mine or colliery not less than twenty-four hours before the application is made.

ARTICLE XL.

RECORDS, FORMS AND PRINTED MATTER.

The Department of Mines shall furnish to the several Examining Boards and to the operator, on application and without cost, all forms, blanks, reports, record books and printed matter required by the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XLI.

PENALTIES.

Section 1. Any judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which the mine or colliery at which the offense, act or omission as hereinafter stated has occurred is situated, is hereby authorized and required, upon the presentation to him of the affidavit of the district attorney of the proper county, or upon the affidavit of any citizen of said county, setting forth that the owner, operator or superintendent, or any other person employed in or about such mine or colliery has been negligently guilty of an offense against the provisions of this act whereby a dangerous accident had resulted to any person or persons employed in such mine or colliery to issue a warrant to the sheriff of said county directing him to cause such person or persons to be arrested and brought before said judge, who shall hear and determine the guilt or innocence of the person or persons so charged; and if convicted he or they shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred ($500.00) dollars or an imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or both at the discretion of the court: Provided, that any defendant may waive trial before a judge as herein provided and at any time, at or before the time of such trial, demand a trial by a jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in which case he may enter into a recognizance before said judge with such surety or sureties and in such sum as said judge may approve, conditioned for his appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to answer the charge against him and abide the order of the court in the premises, meanwhile to be of good behavior and keep the peace, or in default of such recognizance to be committed to the county jail to await such trial.

Section 2. If any person shall feel himself aggrieved by such conviction and sentence before a judge as aforesaid, he may appeal therefrom subject to the followiug conditions, namely: The appellant shall, within seven days after the decree has been made, give notice to the prosecutor of his intention to appeal, and within the same time enter into a recognizance with such surety or sureties, and in such sum as shall be approved by said judge, conditioned to appear and try such appeal before the next Court of Quarter Sessions and to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and to pay all such costs and penalties as may be there awarded, and upon the compliance with such conditions the judge shall release the appellant from custody pending the appeal.

Section 3. Nothing in this act shall prevent any person from being indicted or liable under any other act to any higher penalty or punishment than is herein provided, and if the court before whom any such proceeding is held shall be of the opinion that proceedings ought to be taken against such person under any other act, or otherwise, he may adjourn the case to enable such proceedings to be taken.

Section 4. All offenses under this act are declared to be misdemeanors, and every person found guilty of an offense against this act shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred ($500.00) dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Any offense under this act, committed by a corporation, shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the offending corporation shall be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars, and its officers, directors or agents, or any of them participating in such violation shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred ($500.00) dollars, or undergo imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 5. For any violation of duty by the mine inspector prescribed in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than three hundred ($300.00) dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three (3) months, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 6. All fines imposed under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the county wherein the proceedings are had for the use of the county.

Section 7. No conviction or acquittal under this act, in any complaint, shall be received in evidence upon the trial of any action for damages arising from the negligence of any owner, operator or superintendent or employe in any mine or colliery.

Section 8. For any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this act or any failure to comply with its provisions by any owner, operator or superintendent of any mine or colliery, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured against said operator for any direct damages he may have sustained thereby; and in case of loss of life by reason of such neglect or failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained.

ARTICLE XLII.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY.

Nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to in any manner repeal, by implication or otherwise, an act entitled "An Act extending and defining the liability of employes in actions for negligence, for injury or death of their employes; declaring what shall not be a defense in such actions by employes against their employers, and defining who are agents of the employer, under this act," approved June ten, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

ARTICLE XLIII.

REPEAL.

Section 1. All acts or parts thereof inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY THE PRESENT ANTHRACITE MINING LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 11th March, 1913.

Hon. George E. Alter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In re Commission to revise and codify the anthracite mining laws.

We, the undersigned, who were appointed by his Excellency, John K. Tener, as members of the Commission to revise and codify the anthracite mining laws, pursuant to the Act of 14th of June, A. D. 1911, herewith report as follows:

The Commission appointed for the purpose above stated, after they organized, appointed a Sub-Committee to perform the work required of the Commission, and this Sub-Committee proceeded to draft a proposed Act of Assembly without first giving the persons interested an opportunity of coming before them and offering testimony as to where and in what particulars, if any, the present mining law should be changed. The Sub-Committee in this method of attempting to discharge the duties entrusted to them by the Commsision, did not make a public report of their work until the fore part of December last, at which time they reported to the Commission and the Commission then set certain dates for public hearings, where persons inter-

ested might attend and make recommendations to the Commission of any changes they desired in the proposed mine code as drafted by the Sub-Committee. The Anthracite coal operators, through their duly constituted representatives, appeared before the Commission and recommended that various changes be made in the article drafted by the Sub-Committee, and the United Mine Workers of the anthracite coal region appeared before the Commission and submitted a mine code which they requested the Commission to recommend to the Legislature as their report pursuant to their appointment. The Commission continued to hold meetings up to the 8th day of March last, and a majority of the Commission on that date adopted the report of the Sub-Committee, and agreed to recommend it to the Governor and Legislature of this State, with a view of having it become a law governing the anthracite coal industry of this Commonwealth and in so doing we are convinced that they have taken hasty and unwise action in the discharge of so important a duty as the one under consideration. The code as recommended by a majority of the Commission will increase danger in many particulars, as the same was not written after considering the causes that produce fatal accidents in and about coal mines with a view of improving the law as applied to the principal causes producing fatal accidents, but the same was written without proper information having been before the Sub-Committee to have the said Committee intelligently understand what should be recommended by them as a mine code, and the individuals who wrote the report of the Sub-Committee do not of their own knowledge understand the present mine laws or the mining conditions in the anthracite region sufficiently to write a law of their own knowledge. The code recommended by the representatives of the Mine Workers was written after a study of the causes producing fatal accidents and the present mining law, and the present laws are so changed that the causes which have heretofore produced the greatest number of fatal accidents in the anthracite coal region are very much improved upon, and the same in our judgment should have been accepted by the Commission and recommended by them to the Legislature to become the future law governing the anthracite mining industry.

We, therefore, refuse to join with a majority of the Commission in recommending the code prepared by the Sub-Committee to the Legislature, as being the laws that should be placed upon the statute books pursuant to their appointment as a Commission to revise and codify the anthracite mining laws. We recommend that the code prepared by the representatives of the United Mine Workers, a copy of which is herewith submitted, become the law of Pennsylvania governing the anthracite coal industry.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER O'DONNELL,
MARTIN NASH,
HENRY C. MORGAN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE VACCINATION COMMISSION REPORT AND DISSENTING REPORTS.

March, 1913.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

EMIL ROSENBERGER, Chairman.
HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT, Secretary.
EDWARD A. WOODS.
WILLIAM M. WELCH, M.D.
JAY FRANK SCHAMBERG, M.D.
JOHN PITCAIRN.
PORTER F. COPE.

REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE VACCINATION COMMISSION.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, in pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution of your honorable bodies, entitled "A Joint Resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission, to be known as the Pennsylvania State Vaccination Commission, and defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for the expenses thereof," approved by the Governor on June 14, 1911, (Pamphlet Laws of 1911, page 940).

Respectfully Report,

Inasmuch as this report is somewhat voluminous, it has been deemed expedient to preface the statement of the history of the Commission and of its work, as well as the detailed comments and arguments, by a succinct expression of our views, findings, conclusions and recommendations, and these are, as follows:—

From the evidence that has been submitted to the Commission,

I. (a.) We believe that the protective power of vaccination against smallpox has been conclusively established: The proof is based upon more than a century's experience with vaccination throughout the civilized world, by confirmatory scientific demonstration on animals by eminent authorities, and by the complete protection conferred by adequate vaccination on physicians, nurses and attendants in smallpox hospitals. Vaccination is endorsed (1), by the practically unanimous opinion of practicing physicians, particularly of those who have had large experience with smallpox; (2), by the concordant verdict of federal, State and muncipal health officials; (3), by the various Governmental Commissions which have been authorized to pass judgment upon the subject, and (4), by the action of practically all civilized countries, which have found it desirable to make vaccination compulsory in their armies and navies, and, in most instances, obligatory in one form or another for their civil population.

(b.) A successful vaccination protects the subject against smallpox for a period of time averaging from seven to ten years. In some instances, the immunity continues throughout life, particularly against the mild type of smallpox.

(c.) The protection may be renewed by a second vaccination when the immunity resulting from the primary vaccination has been exhausted. The revaccination restores the protection which lapse of time has diminished or abrogated.

(d.) Persons successfully vaccinated upon two separate occasions are usually immune against smallpox for life.

(e.) Persons vaccinated in infancy, but not revaccinated, and who at some later period of life contract smallpox, have in the aggregate, less severe and less fatal attacks than unvaccinated persons.

II. We believe that vaccination is a relatively harmless procedure.

(a.) Among the millions upon millions of vaccinations performed, serious vaccinal injuries constitute but a minute fractional percentage.

(b.) Vaccinal injuries and fatalities are, in nearly all instances, the result of secondary infections, which are preventable by the application of modern methods of surgical cleanliness at the time of and subsequent to vaccination.

(c.) Progress in the science of bacteriology and improvements in the manufacture of vaccine virus, have made vaccination today safer than at any time since its discovery.

(d.) The use of glycerinated lymph and the dispensing thereof in sealed capillary tubes, are distinct advances making for increased security.

(e.) The frequent examination of vaccine virus by the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, is a powerful aid in furthering its purity.

(f.) The Federal Law of July 1, 1902, requires that all establishments engaged in the production or sale of of vaccine virus in the District of Columbia, or in interstate traffic, shall be licensed by the Treasury Department, after an inspection of the establishment itself and examination of the product manufactured therein. The examination of the virus is frequently made.

(g.) We believe that the number of alleged vaccinal injuries has been greatly overestimated, and that the benefits of vaccination infinitely outweigh the minute risk attendant thereupon.

III. We believe that there is no available substitute for vaccination in the prevention and suppression of smallpox epidemics. Notification, isolation of the patient, quarantine of the contacts, and disinfection are extremely important and generally adopted aids in combating smallpox but they are ineffective without vaccination. They should supplement, not supplant, vaccination.

IV. (a.) We believe that the legal school age offers in this State the first practicable opportunity of establishing an official supervision over the vaccinal condition of the people and of applying generally the benefits of vaccination. Through the operation of our present law, a considerable measure of security against widespread and fatal epidemics of smallpox can be given to the people, for the law if enforced secures at least, a one time vaccination of the vast majority of the population.

(b.) Compulsory vaccination and revaccination have been proved to be capable of stamping out smallpox as an epidemic disease, as is oberved in the history of Germany for the past thirty-seven years.

(c.) However desirable a statute requiring general vaccination and revaccination would be, it would require a complicated administrative machinery, and would necessitate punitive measures in the event of non-compliance with the law. We believe such a measure would be difficult to enforce in Pennsylvania.

(d.) The present vaccination statute in Pennsylvania is not compulsory. It restricts the educational privileges of those whose parents are unwilling to comply with a provision that has for its object the protection of the people against a loathsome, disfiguring and death dealing pestilence.

(e.) The present statute requiring vaccination as a condition precedent to school admission constitutes the most important barrier against wide-spread epidemics of smallpox that the State has erected. The responsibility of removing that barrier is heavy indeed; to do so would be to invite a disaster that must sooner or later fall upon the people of the State.

V. Our report affirming the efficacy of vaccination is in harmony with the reports of all of the official and governmental commissions that have considered this subject. The same indorsement of vaccination is contained in the report of the Committee of the English House of Commons in 1802; in the report of the Danish Royal Commission of 1804; in the report of the Royal College of Physicians made at His Majesty's command to the House of Commons in 1807; in the report of the German Vaccination Commission of 1886, and in the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination appointed by Queen Victoria in 1889.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. We recommend the maintenance of the integrity of the present vaccination statute. Vaccination as a condition precedent to school admission is the minimum requirement that the State can demand in order to safeguard the people against an epidemic scourge. We feel sure that the great State of Pennsylvania in this matter will continue to be guided, as the United States Government is guided, by the counsel of its sanitary experts and by that of the medical profession.

2. In order that vaccinal complications may be further diminished, we recommend that greater emphasis be laid on the teaching of vaccination in all its phases, in the various medical schools of the State, and that the State Board of Medical Examiners require of all candidates for licensure that they shall have had an adequate course of instruction upon this subject.

3. We recommend that in the carrying out of public vaccination by State, municipal or other authorities, that said authorities shall be required to supply to each vaccinated person a leaflet giving instructions as to the subsequent care of the vaccination wound. We believe that the vast majortiy of vaccinal injuries are due to neglect or maltreatment of the vaccinated site.

4. We recommend, in the public vaccinations carried out by State, municipal or other authorities, that in the event any person shall suffer from a vaccinal complication of any kind whatsoever, that he shall receive gratuitous medical treatment therefor by the township, city or State, under whose authority the vaccination was performed.

Before proceeding with the detailed comments and arguments in support of the foregoing findings, conclusions and recommendations, the following statement of the history and work of the Commission is made.

The joint resolution already mentioned may be found at page 940 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1911 and is, as follows:—

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission, to be known as the Pennsylvania State Vaccination Commission, and defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for the expenses thereof.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and is hereby, authorized and required to appoint, within sixty days after the passage of this resolution, a commission, to be known as the Pennsylvania State Vaccination Commission, to consist of seven citizens of this Commonwealth, two of whom shall be persons who are well known to be in favor of vaccination, two of whom shall be persons who are well known to be opposed to vaccination, and three of whom shall be persons who are free from strongly fixed opinions, decided prejudice, or pecuniary, professional or other special interest, either in favor of or against vaccination.

Section 2. When, and as often as,, any vacancy shall occur in the said commission, the Governor shall, within sixty days after receiving information thereof, fill the same by appointment, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as though said appointment were made within sixty days after the passage of this resolution.

Section 3. The said commission, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, shall meet and organize within thirty days after their appointment, and elect from among their number a chairman and a secretary, and as promptly as possible proceed to perform their duties.

Section 4. The duties of the said commission shall be to inquire into,, consider, and report upon—

(a.) The history, nature, and pathology of smallpox.

(b.) What means can be used for diminishing the prevalence and mortality from smallpox.

(c.) The history, nature, and pathology of vaccination.

(d.) The original sources from which the various strains of vaccine virus now in use are or have been obtained.

(e.) The construction, administration, and sanitary condition of establishments for the propagation, preparation, and sale of vaccine virus; the methods used in the propagation, preparation, and storage of said virus, and in the examination of said virus to determine its potency and freedom from pathogenic micro-organism and poisonous or deleterious ingredients; the preservatives and germicides used in said varus, and the effects of said preservatives and germicides upon said virus and upon persons vaccinated with said virus, and the labeling of the containers and original packages of said virus.

(f.) The veterinary inspection of animals used in the propagation of vaccine virus, and the disposal of said animals, or of the carcasses thereof, after they have been so used.

(g.) The effect of vaccination upon the prevalence of and mortality from smallpox.

(h.) The objections made to vaccination on the ground of injurious affects alleged to result therefrom, and the causes, nature, and extent of such injurious effects, if any be found to so result.

(i.) The specific instances, if any, in which vaccination has caused deaths or other seriously injurious effects, either directly or as a contributing factor, particularly within this Commonwealth.

(j.) The existing acts and statutes, and parts of acts and statutes, and legal decisions, relating to or touching vaccination, and legal regulations governing the propagation, preparation, and sale of vaccine virus, now in force within this Commonwealth; the objections made to the

same, and the changes, if any, which should be made in said acts and statutes, and parts of acts and statutes, and legal regulations.

Section 5. The said commission shall make a complete report, in writing, of the results of their labors, to the Legislature that shall convene in one thousand nine hundred and thirteen—on or before the first day of February, of said year.

Section 6. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said commission. The same shall be paid on warrants of the Auditor General on the State Treasurer, in favor of and upon the requisition of the chairman of the said commission; the same to be accounted for by the said commission by proper vouchers, certified under the hands of the said chairman and filed with the Auditor General; and any unexpended balance in the hands of the said commission shall be returned to the State Treasury.

Approved—The 14th day of June, A. D. 1911.

The Commission originally appointed by the Governor on December 2, 1911, consisted of William M. Welch, M. D., Jay Frank Schamberg, M. D., well known to be in favor of vaccination; John Pitcairn, Porter F. Cope, well known to be opposed to vaccination; Samuel W. Pennypacker, George Wharton Pepper, and Emil Rosenberger, who were free from strongly fixed opinions, decided prejudice, or pecuniary professional or other special interest, either in favor of or against vaccination.

These gentlemen met on December 12, 1911, at 2 o'clock P. M., for a preliminary, informal discussion.

On December 19, 1911, Messrs. Pennypacker, Pepper and Rosenberger, in a written communication to the Governor, declined the appointment and asked to be excused from service on the Commission. The Governor then reappointed Mr. Rosenberger and appointed Henry C. Lippincott and Edward A. Woods as the "neutral" members of the Commission which was then composed, as follows:—

Pro-vaccinists:—

William M. Welch, M. D., of Philadelphia. Consulting Physician to the Philadelphia (Municipal) Hospital for Contagious and Infectious Diseases; Diagnostician to the Bureau of Health.

Jay Frank Schamberg, M. D., of Philadelphia. Professor of Dermatology and Infectious Eruptive Diseases, Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine; Former Consluting Physician to the Municipal Hospital.

Anti-vaccinists:—

John Pitcairn, of Philadelphia. President of the Anti-vaccination League of America. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Porter F. Cope, of Philadelphia. Secretary of the Anti-vaccination League of America.

Neutrals:—

Emil Rosenberger, of Philadelphia. Attorney-at-law, and President of The Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

Henry C. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Manager of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

Edward A. Woods, of Pittsburgh. President of the Edward A. Woods Insurance Agency, of Pittsburgh.

The members of the Commission having taken the usual oath of office, held their first meeting, in Philadelphia, on March 8, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which all were present, and elected Emil Rosenberger, chairman, and Henry C. Lippincott, secretary.

Subsequent meetings, pursuant to regular adjournment, were held at Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Glenolden, thirty-four sessions being held, in all. At these sessions fifty-eight witnesses were called by the pro-vaccinists and the anti-vaccinists and their testimony (which was not under oath, because the Commission had no power to administer oaths) was taken stenographically and will be reported to your honorable bodies as soon as its typography can be corrected and the transcription freed from the errors which have crept into it.

At one of the sessions the Commission visited and carefully inspected a vaccine establishment in Pennsylvania, in order that the members might familiarize themselves with the conditions under which vaccine virus is prepared and propagated.

In addition to the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission received considerable literature from Federal and State sanitary authorities bearing upon the subjects referred to in the joint resolution, as well as addresses and papers by those of the members of the Commission having knowledge of the subjects, all of which appear in the stenographic records.

The Commission regrets its inability to present a unanimous report but in view of the requirements of the joint resolution as to the representation upon the Commission of two "persons who are well known to be in favor of vaccination," and two "persons who are well known to be opposed to vaccination," it was scarcely to be expected that there could be an agreement upon the important subjects which the Commission has been considering.

It may not be amiss, before proceeding with the detailed comment and argument in support of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of this report, to briefly refer to the British Royal Commission on Vaccination and its conclusions.

BRITISH ROYAL VACCINATION COMMISSION.

On May 29, 1889, the Queen of England appointed a Royal Commission of fifteen to inquire and report as to—

(1.) The effect of vaccination in reducing the prevalence of, and mortality from, smallpox.

(2.) What means, other than vaccination, can be used for diminishing the prevalence of smallpox; and how far such means could be relied on in place of vaccination.

(3.) The objections made to vaccination on the ground of injurious effects alleged to result therefrom; and the nature and extent of any injurious effects which do, in fact, so result.

(4.) Whether any, and, if so, what means should be adopted for preventing, or lessening the ill effects, if any, resulting from vaccination; and whether, and, if so, by what means, vaccination with animal vaccine should be further facilitated as a part of public vaccination.

(5.) Whether any alterations should be made in the arrangements and proceedings for securing the performance of vaccination, and, in particular, in the provisions of the Vaccination Acts with respect to prosecutions for non-compliance with the law.

The British Royal Commission made its final report in August, 1896, having in the more than seven years of its existence held 136 meetings and examined 187 witnesses and, in addition, caused important investigation to be conducted for its assistance.

Three of the members of the British Royal Commission died and the place of but one of them was filled. This left thirteen members at the time of the final report, eleven of whom signed it and two dissented and presented a statement of the grounds of their dissent.

The final report, a most voluminous document, makes specific findings upon the various heads of reference. As to the first, it states, that it has appeared to the Commissioners "impossible to resist the conclusion that vaccination has a protective effect in relation to smallpox," and they think

"1. That it diminishes the liability to be attacked by the disease.

2. That it modifies the character of the disease, and renders it

(a.) less fatal, and (b.) of a milder or less severe type.

3. That the protection it affords against attacks of the disease is greater during the years immediately succeeding the operation of vaccination. It is impossible to fix with precision the length of this period of highest protection. Though not in all cases the same, if a period is to be fixed, it might, we think, fairly be said to cover in general a period of nine or ten years.

4. That after the lapse of the period of highest protective potency, the efficiency of vaccination to protect against attack rapidly diminishes, but that it is still considerable in the next quinquennium, and possibly never altogether ceases.

5. That its power to modify the character of the disease is also greatest in the period in which its power to protect from attack is greatest, but that its power thus to modify the disease does not diminish as rapidly as its protective influence against attacks, and its efficiency during the later periods of life to modify the disease is still very considerable.

6. That revaccination restores the protection which lapse of time has diminished, but the evidence shows that this protection again diminishes, and that, to ensure the highest degree of protection which vaccination can give, the operation should be at intervals repeated.

7. That the beneficial effects of vaccination are most experienced by those in whose case it has been most thorough. We think it may fairly be concluded that where the vaccine matter is inserted in three or four places, it is more effectual than when introduced into one or two places only—and that if the vaccination marks are an area of half a square inch, they indicate a better state of protection than if their area be at all considerably below this."

As to the second head of reference, the report recommends a sound system of isolation as of value in checking the spread of smallpox and also improvements in common shelters and common lodging houses.

As to the third head of reference, the report states, as follows:—

"A careful examination of the facts which have been brought under our notice has enabled us to arrive at the conclusion that, although some of the dangers said to attend vaccination are undoubtedly real and not inconsiderable in gross amount, yet when considered in relation to the extent of vaccination work done they are insignificant. There is reason further to believe that they are diminishing under the better precautions of the present day, and with the addition of the further precautions which experience suggests will do still more in the future."

As to the fourth head of reference, the report finds that the use of calf-lymph would afford security against the communication of syphilis; that the age period of compulsory vaccination should be six months from the date of birth; that the vaccination should be performed at the child's home instead of at a public vaccination station; that vaccination ought to be postponed when erysipelas, scarlet fever, measels or chicken-pox are prevalent in the neighborhood; that the vaccination vesicles should not be opened unless for some adequate reason; that the lymph should be preserved in tubes instead of on "dry points;" that no instrument should be used for the operation which has not been sterilized and that the arm should be inspected some time during the second week after vaccination.

As to the fifth head of reference, the report concludes that the State ought to continue to promote the vaccination of the people, in the absence of proof of the existence of any practical alternative which could be relied on to accomplish the same results if vaccination fell into disuse. Yet to avoid martyrizing those against whom it is attempted to enforce the penalties imposed by the compulsory vaccination statutes, the report recommends the so-called "conscience clause," by which a statutory declaration under oath, of conscientious objections to the practice of vaccination will avoid for failure to observe the vaccination laws.

This report is signed by Baron Herschell, then the Lord Chancellor of England; Sir James Paget, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir William Guyer Hunter, Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy, John S. Dugdale, Michael Foster, Jonathan Hutchison, Frederick Meadows White, Samuel Whitbread and John A. Bright.

The investigations of the British Royal Commission were most laborious and thorough, and its reports present to the world the most exhaustive and comprehensive discussion and conclusions upon this important subject, and its reports and minutes of evidence must ever remain a rich mine of information to those who desire knowledge upon the subjects there dealt with. Great Britain has today a compulsory vaccination law, but as a result of the work of the Commission its penalties may be avoided by a declaration under oath of conscientious opposition to vaccination.

QUALIFICATIONS OF WITNESSES.

In digesting the evidence that has been presented to our Commission, we have carefully considered the standing and qualifications of the witnesses who have appeared before us. It is obvious that the value of testimony in such matters as vaccination and smallpox depends to a large extent upon the scientific equipment and experience of those who offer it.

It is a striking fact that practically all of the physicians and medical scientists who have appeared before the Commission, who have had extensive personal knowledge of smallpox, have unqualifiedly endorsed vaccination. A comparison of the standing and expert knowledge of the witnesses testifying for and against vaccination, will be most useful to anyone who desires to properly weigh the evidence adduced.

We admit that logical deduction based upon the personal observations of others, constitutes competent testimony, but it must be proved that the original narrator was accurate and correct in his observations. Knowledge is acquired by experiment, by careful observation and by reasoning, and error in interpretation of results may be due to weakness in any one of these three links.

Inasmuch as those who read the report of the Commission and the stenographic notes of evidence, may not be familiar with the standing of the scientists and medical practitioners who have appeared as witnesses, it may not be out of place to present such information as will enable the reader to judge of their respective qualifications.

MEDICAL WITNESSES WHO TESTIFIED IN FAVOR OF VACCINATION.

1. Dr. William M. Welch, Professor of Pathology in the Johns Hopkins University; President of the State Board of Health of Maryland; member of the Advisory Board of the Public Health Service of the U. S. Government; Ex- President of the American Medical Association; President of the Board of Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, of New York; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institute for Scientific Research, of Washington, D. C.

2. Dr. Victor C. Vaughan: Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry, and Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan; President of the State Board of Health of Michigan; member of the Typhoid Fever Commission of the United States Government in 1898; member of the Advisory Board of the Public Health Service of the United States Government.

3. Col. Jefferson R. Kean; Lieut. Colonel, Medical Corps U. S. Army; Assistant to the Surgen General, in charge of the Division of Sanitation and Statistics of the Army.

4. Major Frederick Fuller Russell; Major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; Teacher in the Army Medical School at Washington; Government expert on antityphoid vaccination.

Dr. John F. Anderson; Surgeon in the U. S. Public Health Service, and Director of the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington; Chairman of the National Commission for the Study of Pellagra in the United States; Chairman of the National Commission for the Study of Leprosy in the United States; Recorder of the United States Public Service Sanitary Board; member of the National Committee on Milk Standards.

6. Dr. William A. Evans; Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago, Ill., from 1909 to 1911.

7. Dr. Guy L. Kiefer; Health Officer of the City of Detroit, Michigan.

8. Dr. Martin Freidrich; Health Officer of the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

9. Dr. Herman Spalding; Chief of the Bureau of Medical Inspection of the Department of Health of Chicago, Ill.

10. Dr. H. M. Bracken; Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

11. Dr. C. L. Ford; Secretary of Board of Health (Health Commissioner) of Cleveland, Ohio.

12. Dr. Charles Hampson Jones; Assistant Commissioner of Health of Baltimore, Maryland.

13. Dr. William T. Corlett; Professor of Dematology in the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio. Author of "A Treatise on the Acute Infectious Exanthemata."

14. Dr. B. Franklin Royer; Chief Medical Inspector of the Department of Health of Pennsylvania; formerly Physician in Charge of the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia.

15. Dr. Robert N. Willson; member of the Medical Staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital; Pathologist to the Presbyterian Hospital of Phildelphia.

16. Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, of New York City; former Chairman of the Public Health Education Committee of the American Medical Association.

17. Dr. Belle J. MacDonald, of New York City; formerly a School and Tenement House Inspector of the Department of Health of New York City.

18. Dr. Charles J. Hunt; In charge of the Field Service of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health.

19. Dr. S. M. Rinehart; Medical Inspector of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health.

20. Dr. William S. Wadsworth; Coroner's Physician of Philadelphia.

21. Dr. John Reichel; Veterinarian, connected with the H. K. Mulford Company of Glenolden, Pa.: Formerly, Chief of the Laboratory of the Pennsylvania State Live Stock Sanitary Board: Former Demonstrator of Biological Histology in the Veterinary Department, University of Pennsylvania.

22. Dr. William F. Elgin; In charge of Vaccine Propagation in the H. K. Mulford Company of Glenolden, Pa.

23. Dr. S. H. Gilliland; Former State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania; Former Executive Officer of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board; Former Director of Laboratories of the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Connected with the H. M. Alexander Company of Marietta.

24. Dr. J. R. McEachern; Health Officer of Jefferson county, Florida.

25. Dr. Weston D. Bayley; Neurologist, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL WITNESSES WHO TESTIFIED AGAINST VACCINATION.

1. Dr. Charles Creighton, of London, author of "A History of Epidemics in Great Britain;" also author of several works on pathology, and of article on Vaccination in the 9th Edition of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica. Formerly (for five years) lecturer on anatomy in Cambridge University.

2. Dr. William R. Powel; Practitioner of Medicine in Philadelphia.

3. Dr. Henry Allen Fitz; Practitioner of Medicine in Philadelphia.

5. Dr. Cyrus M. Bogar; Practitioner of Medicine in Parkersburg, West Virginia.

6. Dr. Walter M. James; Honorary Vice-President of the Anti-vaccination League of America; Former President of the German Homeopathic Medical Society; Former Editor of the "Homeopathic Physician."

HISTORY OF SMALLPOX.

1. Our Commission is asked to report upon the history of smallpox. An adequate treatment of this prase of the subject would of itself fill a volume. But brief mention can here be made. (For greater details, see paper on "History of Smallpox," appended in the minutes of the second session of the Commission.)

Smallpox dates back so far that its history is of antiquarian rather than of practical interest. It prevailed extensively in Western Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Quite accurate records are in existence covering the prevalence of smallpox in London from 1629 to the present time.

From 1647 to 1700, there was an average mortality from smallpox in London of 1,079 per year. (The population in 1685 was estimated to be 530,000.) This is a fearful mortality. Upon this basis there must have been on an average about 10,000 cases of smallpox in the English Capital each year for the entire century.

2. Vaccination was introduced by Jenner in 1798. A few years later a decline in smallpox mortality became apparent in practically all civilized countries. The opponents of vaccination admit this decline referred to, but deny that it was due to vaccination. We are in complete accord with the opinion expressed in the report of the British Royal Commission on Vaccination anent this subject.

In par. 85, The Royal Commission says:—

"Upon the whole, then, we think that the marked decline of smallpox mortality in the first quarter of the present century affords substantial evidence in favor of the protective influence of vaccination." Space will not permit a consideration of the historic data bearing upon this question. Suffice it to say that if the introduction of vaccination in 1798 bore no relationship to the striking decline in the mortality of smallpox that was noted in the beginning of the nineteenth century, then this must be regarded as one of the most remarkable coincidences in the history of mankind. (For more detailed data, see article "History of Smallpox," second session of Commission.)

3. The opponents of vaccination allege that smallpox inoculation was responsible for the continued high mortality in London throughout the eighteenth century, and that its diminution or cessation in the early part of the nineteenth century, brought about the decline in smallpox mortality. From a consideration of the available data, we register our approval of the conclusion reached by the British Royal Commission, which is summoned up as follows:—

"The general conclusion which may be drawn seems to be that inoculation had a double influence, one favorable, the other unfavorable, as regards smallpox; and, owing to the conflict between these two influences it produced but little effect upon the prevalence of or mortality from smallpox," (Par. 75.)

4. Smallpox is one of the most, if not the most, contagious of all diseases, and there is an almost universal susceptibility to the infection. In the prevaccination era there are instances of towns in which almost the entire population had at some period suffered an attack of the smallpox.

Haygarth gives an account of an epidemic of smallpox in Chester, England, in 1744, at which time, of a population of 14,713 there were 1,202 persons who took smallpox, of whom 209 died. At the termination of the epidemic, there were but 1,060 persons who had never had smallpox. Thus 93 per cent. of the people had suffered an attack of this fell disease.

In the small town of Ware, England, in 1722, in a population of 2,515 souls, 2,213 had had smallpox; 302 persons were referred to in the record as yet "to have the smallpox." Eighty-eight per cent. of the people had already had smallpox.

5. In our own country great epidemics were not unknown. The case of Boston is most striking. In 1752, Boston had a severe epidemic of smallpox. The population of Boston at that time, was 15,634; of this number 5,545 persons contracted the disease in the usual manner, and 2,124 took it by inoculation. Eighteen hundred and forty-three (1843) persons escaped from the town to avoid the danger of infection. There were, therefore, left in the city but 174 people who had never had smallpox. The population at the end of the epidemic practically consisted of persons who had survived an attack of this great scourge.

THE VARIOLOUS TEST.

6. In the days when smallpox inoculation was practiced, the protective value of vaccination appears to have been indisputably proven on many occasions and in many lands, by the so called "variolous test." Persons who had been vaccinated were subsequently inoculated with smallpox with negative results, thus evidencing the fact that vaccination protected against smallpox.

7. One of the most conclusive of these tests was that carried out on Noddle Island, Boston, in 1802. The plan of the experiment proposed was published in the newspapers for the consideration of the public. A small building was erected on Noddle Island and in August 16th, 1802, the experiment was begun. Nineteen boys who had been vaccinated with cowpox were later inoculated with fresh smallpox virus. At the same time, in the same rooms and with the same virus, two previously unvaccinated boys were inoculated with smallpox. These two subjects contracted

smallpox, one having 500 pustules on the body and the other 150. On the other hand, the nineteen children previously developed neither fever nor eruption, but remained perfectly well. They were a second time inoculated with the material from the two boys just referred to, but again resisted the smallpox infection. Furthermore, "they all remained together with the smallpox lads, in the same house, in the same room, and often in the same beds, without producing the least appearance of the smallpox."

Each of the children was examined by eleven eminent physicians who were invited to be present, and "who were individually convinced from the inspection of their orms, their perfect state of health, and exemption from every kind of eruption on their bodies that the cowpox prevented their taking the smallpox."

(See 4th session, minutes of Commission.)

8. This test appears to us to be the most conclusive experiment of the kind ever undertaken.

Dr. Charles Creighton, of England, an anti-vaccinist witness before the Commission, would not admit the validity of this test, stating that he doubted the "logical capacity and critical sincerity" of these eleven physicians. (22nd session of Commission). But this experiment was made in the presence of the five laymen who constituted the Board of Health, and these non-medical witnesses corroborated in detail every statement in the report of the physicians.

They conclude:—"Having daily visited the hospital ourselves, and made the most critical observations and inquiries" * * * we "therefore are confident in affiming that the cowpox is a complete preventive against all of the effects of the smallpox upon the human system."

9. It is foreign to the purposes of this report to present a detailed history of smallpox and vaccination, even though it be related to the controversial aspect of vaccination. This would expand our report to almost unreadable proportions and furthermore would envelop and obscure important facts in lengthy disputation. In addition, it would constitute a work of supererogation, inasmuch as the British Royal Commission on Vaccination has treated this phase of the subject in an exhaustive manner. We shall content ourselves with a discussion of relatively recent historical data in so far as they bear upon the subject under consideration and shall then proceed to take up the concrete practical references submitted to us by the Legislature.

10. At the present time we must rely for a judgment of the efficacy of vaccination upon the opinions of men of experience, and upon massive statistical data. We grant that statistics are not always to be accepted at their face value; the compiler may not take into consideration important influencing factors that might alter the conclusions to be drawn from the figures. Even given a correct compilation, there must be a discerning interpretation to avoid sources of error. We admit that there is probably some error in all statistics, but at the same time no question of the character under discussion can be scientifically considered without resort to statistical aid.

SMALLPOX STATISTICS OF GERMANY.

11. The smallpox statictics of Germany have been presented to the Commission in much detail, and the provaccinist members of the Commission have laid great stress upon their evidential value. The significance of these statistics lies in the fact that Germany passed in 1874, a compulsory vaccination and revaccination law, requiring vaccination before the end of the calendar year following the year of birth, and revaccination at the age of twelve. This law has been more thoroughly enforced than the vaccination law of any other great country of Europe. It is obviously of importance, in judging of the efficacy of vaccination from statistics drawn on a massive scale, to note the influence of such a law on the prevalence and mortality of smallpox in Germany, and to compare the results with those obtained in other European countries under less stringent vaccination requirements.

12. It must here be pointed out that it is important to recognize the distinction between law and the enforcement thereof. Many countries have excellent vaccination laws, but some of them are most inefficiently carried out. Only in such countries as possess a stable and efficient government, and in which the people have a high respect for the law, can vaccination regulations be well administered.

13. It must also be recognized that even in such a well vaccinated country as Germany, there will always be some thousands of unprotected persons. In the first place, infants are not obliged to be vaccinated until they reach the age of one to two years. A small percentage of vaccinations will fail to take; although these may not exceed two or three per cent., yet the aggregate among one and a half million primary vaccintions yearly, would reach considerable figures.

Then there is a certain amount of evasion of the law by removal and other causes. There is, in a proportion of cases, postponement of vaccination because of physical disability. Finally, the ingress into the country of foreigners who have not been subject to the vaccination laws of the land. These causes operate to supply susceptable material even in generally well vaccinated countries.

14. A remarkable decline in smallpox mortality is apparent in Germany beginning with 1875 (see table of smallpox mortality per 100,000 of population in Prussia; minutes of 3d session). This decline has continued down to the present time and Germany may be said to have exterminated smallpox as an epidemic disease. To what can the inauguration of this decline be attributed? There can be little doubt that the dominant factor was the compulsory vaccination law of 1874, which went into operation in 1875.

15. Before proceeding to a more detailed discussion of the results of this law, we will advert to the great epidemic of smallpox of 1871-75. This great epidemic originated in France in 1870, and during the Franco-Prussian war, was carried throughout Germany; it later spread all over Europe and even reached American shores. While the fatality of this epidemic was unusually great, the force of the epidemic in most countries was spent within two years, differing in this respect from the continuous outbreaks of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

16. The opponents of vaccination have contended that Germany was a thoroughly well vaccinated country and that it had compulsory vaccination prior to 1870. The data presented to the Commission do not bear out these allegations, and there is considerable German semi-official testimony to the contrary. Furthermore, statistical tables have been in evidence, showing that a considerable percentage of infants born escaped vaccination particularly in the period from 1865 to 1870. Finally there was admittedly no law requiring revaccination, so that even though the bulk of the people had been vaccinated early in life, the vaccinal immunity would in middle and advanced life have been greatly weakened or indeed, entirely exhausted.

17. The insufficient protection conferred for life by a single vaccination in infancy was emphasized in this severe epidemic, and this led the German Goverment to increase the rigor of her vaccination requirements. Since the supplementary requirement of revaccination, Germany has not had a smallpox epidemic. This immunity from epidemic smallpox has now covered a period of thirty-seven years, a sufficiently long period to enable one to assert that the freedom is not a temporary or accidental one.

18. During the past twenty-two years (from 1889 to 1910) the average number of deaths from smallpox in the entire German Empire, has been only 53 per year. (Population fifty to sixty millions.) No other great country of the world can boast of such low figures. In the year 1897, there were only five deaths from smallpox throughout Germany. From the year 1886 to the present day, the smallpox mortality in Germany has never reached one per hundred thousand of population, and since 1892, it has not reached one per two hundred thousand of population.

19. These remarkable figures are all the more significant when we considered that Austria, one of Germany's neighbors had, for the twenty years following 1,874, almost, thirty times higher smallpox mortality than Germany. During this period, 239,800 persons perished in Austria from smallpox.

The smallpox mortality in Russia, another neighbor of Germany, has been much higher than that of Austria.

From 1901 to 1908 Russia has lost on an average, by smallpox 38,833 persons per year. And this is in a territory covering but sixty to seventy millions of Russia's population.

20. In considering evidence on the subject of the efficacy of vaccination, it is pertinent to inquire why Germany has the lowest smallpox mortality of all of the great countries of Europe. It would be misleading to select for comparison countries which are essentially different in their sanitary administration. It would be unfair, for instance, to compare the smallpox mortality of Germany with that of Russia, Austria, Spain or Italy, which have all suffered in the past quarter of a century an enormous loss of life from smallpox. There exists no equitable reason, however, why Germany should not be compared with England, for the latter country, which was the pioneer in matters of sanitation, has still a district though diminishing advantage with respect to healthful conditions of living. The evidence adduced in favor of this thesis appears very strong, and is confirmed by independent writers. (See paragraph on page 378, of Municipal Government in Continental Europe, by Albert Shaw, 1895).

21. The conclusive comparative test of conditions of healthful living in different countries is, however, the general death rate. This has always been and still is lower in England than in Germany. The general death rates from all causes in England and Wales, and in Germany are as follows:—

GENERAL DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

	1841-50	1861-70	1895-1904	1909
Germany	25.8	20.9	20.8	18.1
England and Wales.	23.7	24.0	17.2	15.3
				(1901 to 1910)

22. The prevalence of smallpox in a country must be markedly influenced by the frequency of introduction of the infection. It cannot be denied that England enjoys a great advantage over Germany in her insular isolation. Germany is bordered by several countries in which smallpox is almost always present. Russia with its 843 miles of German frontier is a perpetual source of danger to the latter country. This is evidenced by the frequent importation of smallpox into Germany by Russian travelers. Official mention of these cases is found from year to year in the Medical Statistics Communications of the Imperial Board of Health of Germany.

23. Leaving aside for a moment the consideration of vaccination, the great sanitary measures of most importance in checking smallpox are notification, isolation, quarantine of contacts, and disinfection. In the perfection of this English system, no country has yet surpassed England, The sanitary methods employed to suppress smallpox are more rigorously carried out in England than in Germany. Germany has few, if any, special smallpox hospitals; smallpox patients are quartered in special pavilions of general infectious disease hospitals. These pavilions are often situated close to pavilions in which other diseases are treated. England, on the other hand, has not only maintained large smallpox hospitals, but has established them as far away from habitation as possible, and for many years London had special smallpox hospital ships.

24. Despite the advantages enjoyed by England, she has for the past thirty years suffered infinitely more from smallpox than has Germany. From 1875 to 1905 England has had 31,642 deaths from smallpox. From 1889 to 1908 England and Wales had 8,342 smallpox deaths as compared with 1,115 in Germany.

For these twenty years, England and Wales had actually seven and one-half times the smallpox mortality of Germany, and proportionate to the population, over thirteen times.

25. The opponents of vaccination have called attention to the very low smallpox mortality which England has had during the past five years, despite an increasing number of exemptions from vaccination. To endeavor to draw conclusions from England's relative immunity during such a brief period, would be to shut one's eyes to the epidemiology of the disease. No serious student of the subject would attach any special weight to a relative freedom, aye, even a complete absence of the disease for a period of five or six years. England had as recently as 1902 an epidemic of smallpox in which 2,464 persons lost their lives; in 1903 and 1904, 1,267 people perished as a result of smallpox.

From 1887 to 1891 a period of five years, there was only a total of 30 smallpox deaths in London. At that time one might have argued as the opponents of vaccination are arguing in the present instance, that London was stamping out smallpox. But in 1893, London had 206 deaths from smallpox. In 1902 a considerable epidemic developed which destroyed the lives 1,314 people in London.

England had in 1884 and 1885 an epidemic in which in London alone, 2,665 persons died of smallpox; in all England, 5,043 perished from this disorder.

26. England is a fairly well vaccinated country. She has a law requiring vaccination in infancy, but there is no law requiring revaccination. Furthermore from 1893 to 1900, the primary vaccinations have numbered only 65 to 70 per cent. of the children born; within the past few years exemptions from vaccination have been rapidly increasing.

27. In Germany there is compulsory vaccination and revaccination, thoroughly enforced.

Why has England a lower general death rate than Germany and an infinitely higher smallpox death rate? From a consideration of all the available data the only reasonable solution of the question is that Germany has more rigid and better administered vaccination requirements.

28. Of every 100,000 population there died from smallpox in Prussia

Year.	Civil Population.	Army.	Year.	Civil Population.	Army.
1825	15.4	9.9	1867	43.2	0.8
1826	14.4	13.1	1868	18.8	0.4
1827	25.4	18.8	1869	19.4	0.4
1828	19.0	28.7	1870	17.5	0
1829	19.3	27.0	1871	243.2	27.8
1830	24.1	22.1	1872	262.4	5.4
1831	11.9	75.0	1873	35.7	3.4
1832	30.3	66.7	1874 (2)	9.5	0.4
1833	60.1	75.0	1875	3.6	0
1834 (1)	49.1	28.1	1876	3.1	0
1835	27.1	3.5	1877	0.3	0
1836	18.8	6.4	1878	0.7	0
1837	15.3	2.4	1879	1.3	0
1838	16.8	5.5	1880	2.6	0
1839	14.5	1.6	1881	3.6	0
1840	16.1	2.4	1882.	3.6	0
1841	14.5	1.6	1883	2.0	0
1842	22.4	1.6	1884	1.4	0
1843	28.3	2.4	1885	1.4	0.2
1844	27.0	2.4	1886	0.5	0
1845	15.9	0.8	1887	0.5	0
1846	15.3	0.8	1888	0.3	0
1847	9.5	0	1889	0.5	0
1848	13.7	0.8	1890	0.1	0
1849	10.8	0.8	1891	0.666	0
1850	15.7	0.8	1892	0.30	0
1851	13.0	2.3	1893	0.44	0
1852	18.9	0.8	1894	0.25	0
1853	39.5	0.8	1895	0.076	0
1854	43.6	2.3	1896	0.02	0
1855	9.7	0	1897	0.02	0
1856	7.3	0	1898	0.04	0.2
1857	13.3	0.7	1899	0.08	0
1858	26.4	0	1900	0.14	0
1859	19.6	1.4	1901	0.16	0
1860	19.0	?	1902	0.04	0
1861	30.2	?	1903	0.04	0
1862	21.1	0.5	1904	0.047	0
1863	33.8	0	1905	0.027	0
1864	46.3	0.5	1906	0.08	0
1865	43.8	0.5	1907	0.061	0
1866	62.0	3.1	1908	0.161	0

(1) Introduction of vaccination in Army in 1834.

(2) New Imperial Vaccination Law which went into effect April 1st, 1875. (Kirchner, page 61.)

29. We invite particular attention to the above table which to our minds shows as conclusively as can be demonstrated by statistics the life saving influence of vaccination. In 1834, compulsory vaccination was introduced in the Prussian army; an enormous decline in smallpox mortality immediately followed. This could not have been accidental as the decline has continued up to the present time, a period of over 75 years. Only in the great epidemic of 1871-72 did it rise, but even in this epidemic, smallpox mortality in the army did not reach one-tenth of the mortality in the civil population.

In 1875, the compulsory vaccination and revaccination law went into effect in Germany. Immediately a decrease in smallpox mortality occurred which has now almost reached the vanishing point.

30. Dr. Creighton (in answer to question 185 of the 23rd Session of the Commission), expressed the opinion that the reason why Germany has had so little smallpox was that "after such an epidemic as that (in Prussia in 1870-74), according to the analogy of all epidemic diseases, there follows a long period of immunity." We are convinced that this explanation is not warranted by the facts either in its application to epidemics generally, or in its application to Germany's smallpox history.

31. Austria, Belgium and Holland all had a considerably higher proportionate smallpox mortality, during the epidemic of 1870-75, than did Prussia, and these countries exhibit no such rapid decline as does the last named country.

32. After 1875, smallpox as an epidemic disease disappeared from Germany, but smallpox continued for a number of years to prevail to a great extent in Austria and the other countries referred to. From 1887 to 1896, inclusive, Austria had 65,330 smallpox deaths.

33. The average yearly smallpox deaths in Austria and Germany for the following years was:

Average yearly smallpox mortality	Austria	Germany
1889-1893.	7,407	114
1894-1898.	1,709	29
1899-1903.	1,135	34

Even Belgium with its much smaller population than Germany had the following actual smallpox mortality:

Average yearly smallpox mortality	Belgium
1891-1893.	1,644
1894-1898.	255
1899-1903.	586
1904-1907.	249

34. The opponents of vaccination may endeavor to weaken the force of the German argument in their dissenting report. It is only fair to state that the provaccinist members of the Commission gave their opponents repeated opportunity to refute the accuracy of the German statistics and to controvert the deductions drawn thereform. Beyond the few counter-contentions above referred to, the opponents of vaccination did not avail themselves of this opportunity. (See minutes of evidence.) The history of smallpox in Germany during the past thirty-seven years, constitutes to our minds, the most impressive statistical evidence of the efficacy of vaccination that has ever been compiled.

Germany has solved the problem of exterminating smallpox as an epidemic disease.

EXPERIENCE OF SMALLPOX HOSPITALS, PARTICULARLY THAT OF THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

35. We have been depply impressed by the figures and facts presented in connection with the vast army of smallpox patients treated in the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia. These data have appealed to us with particular force as they were originally compiled by one of the Commissioners who has been officially connected with the hospital for the past 42 years; the figures and much of the other data are to be found in the annual reports of the Philadelphia Bureau of Health from 1870 to the present time. The facts and figures have, in addition, been corroborated by another Commissioner who was for eleven years officially connected with the Municipal Hospital.

As the subjoined data based largely on the personal observations and experience of the Commissioner who was for over a quarter of a century physician in charge of the smallpox hospital, they are presented with our approval, in his own words.

36. Attention is directed to the statistics of the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia, where over ten thousand cases of smallpox have been treated since 1870. These statistics were presented by Drs. Welch and Schamberg, members of the Commission, both of whom were officially connected with the hospital. Dr. Welch was for thirty-three years the physician in charge of this hospital, and has since been the chief consultant. It was under his supervision that the statistics were in large part compiled.

This Commissioner had not been connected with the hospital very long before Philadelphia was visited by an epidemic of smallpox that surpassed in malignancy all previous epidemics of which there is any record. Under an epidemic influence of such extreme virulence, vaccination was put to the severest possible test. Just how well it had withstood the trying ordeal to which it was subjected was not definitely known until the clinical and statistical data of the hospital had been collected together for the purpose of a report. But it was, however, a matter of common observation by the hospital attendants who had anything to do with the patients that there was a marked difference between the vaccinated and the unvaccinated for the benefit accruing from vaccination was too constantly in evidence to escape notice.

37. During this virulent epidemic there occurred in Philadelphia 15,629 cases of smallpox with 4,453 deaths, a mortality of 28.40 per cent., or one death in every 3.5 cases. Of these cases there were treated in the Municipal Hospital 2,377, with 743 deaths, a mortality of 31.25 per cent., or one death in every 3,199 cases.

Classifying the cases treated in the hospital into the vaccinated and unvaccinated it is seen that the mortality among the latter was 64.41 per cent.; while among the vaccinated cases which showed either good or fair vaccination marks—indicating a one-time successful vaccination—the mortality was 11.55 per cent. Including those which showed poor vaccination marks as vaccinated the death-rate among the vaccinated cases would be 16.94 per cent.

These high death-rates clearly show the malignant character of the epidemic. High though they were among both the vaccinated and the unvaccinated, yet there is seen to be a striking difference in favor of the vaccinated cases.

38. During the twelve months that this epidemic prevailed there were admitted to the hospital twenty-four persons with no disease, and during their residence in the institution they occupied wards in company with smallpox patients. These persons were mostly, either mothers admitted with their infants who had smallpox, or else infants or young children accompanying their mothers who were suffering from the disease. Everyone of these persons was perfectly protected against smallpox by vaccination. It may be added that such has been the usual experience of this hospital under similar circumstances from 1870 to the present time.

39. During this virulent epidemic of smallpox, characterized by a highly intensified contagion, of the large number of hospital employees exposed, not a single person who had been recently vaccinated or revaccinated contracted the disease. On the other hand, two or three of the attendants serving as nurses, believing that they had previously been affected with smallpox, and consequently not vaccinated, took the disease.

40. An epidemic of much smaller proportion visited Philadelphia in 1876, in which year 262 smallpox cases were admitted to the hospital. The disease was, however, of a virulent type. The mortality among the unvaccinated cases, which numbered 92, was 54.34 per cent., while among the vaccinated cases showing good or fair marks it was 10.52 per cent. Including as vaccinated those showing poor and often uncharacteristic vaccination scars the death-rate was 20 per cent.

41. In the course of this epidemic 17 persons were admitted to the hospital with no disease. They were invariably members of families from which one or more cases of smallpox were received. They were all, except one who had suffered from smallpox at an early age, protected absolutely from the disease by vaccination or revaccination.

42. Again, smallpox in epidemic form prevailed in Philadelphia from 1881 to 1885. Within this period 998 cases were treated in the hospital, with a mortality of 33.35 per cent., showing that the disease was of a virulent type. The mortality among the unvaccinated cases, of which there were 447, was 56.37 per cent., while among the patients who had been vaccinated in infancy or early childhood the mortality was 14.70 per cent. As in the previous epidemics, there is seen to be a marked difference in favor of the vaccinated patients.

43. The annual reports of the Board of Health were, for some reason, not published during the greater part of this epidemic; the only report published was for the year 1882. During that year there were admitted to the hospital eighteen persons who had no disease, being members of families in which smallpox existed. Although constantly exposed to smallpox while in the hospital, they were all perfectly protected against that disease by vaccination.

44. The report of 1882 calls attention to the fact that there were twenty-four patients sent to the hospital in that year under an erroneous diagnosis of smallpox. These persons were all, except one, freely exposed to the contagion, but none took the disease. Their exemption was due to prompt vaccination or revaccination after entering the hospital. It is the experience of the hospital that it is not difficult to confer absolute protection against smallpox by revaccination performed immediately after exposure to the contagion, but when the vaccination is primary—that is to say, if the individual had never before been vaccinated—protection may or may not be absolute.

45. The last epidemic of smallpox that visited Philadelphia occurred within the years 1901 to 1904. During this epidemic the vast majority of the cases were treated in the Municipal Hospital. The total number of cases in the city was 5,014, and the deaths were 894. This epidemic was less virulent than those that preceded it. Of the 4,074 cases admitted to the hospital 803 died, a mortality of 19.71 per cent. Of those admitted 1,943 were unvaccinated, and 636 died, a mortality of 32.37 per cent. The vaccinated cases numbered 1,844, with 124 deaths, a percentage rate of only 6.72. By excluding those showing poor vaccination marks, in which class of patients there is always included a large number unsuccessfully vaccinated, the death-rate among the vaccinated cases would be reduced to 5.17.

46. The following table shows the number of smallpox cases, vaccinated and unvaccinated, treated in the Municipal Hospital from 1870 to 1904, and a classification of the vaccinated cases according to the quality of the vaccination scars:—

	Cases	Deaths	Per Cent. of Deaths
Vaccinated in infancy—Good scars	2718	167	6.16
" " " —Fair scars	1238	146	11.79
" " " —Poor scars	1673	364	21.75
Total vaccinated cases	5629	667	12.02
Unvaccinated	4348	1826	42.
Total	9977	2503	25.08

Note.—By adding to the cases tabulated above the large number in which vaccination was performed during the incubation period of smallpox, the 167 cases of the mild, a typical type of the disease that were treated at the hospital in 1898, 1899 and 1900, and also several severe cases that terminated fatally before any examination could be made, the number would be increased to considerably over 10,000 cases.

47. In every epidemic of smallpox that has occurred in Philadelphia within the past forty-two years, the protective power of vaccination has not only been clearly in evidence, but, furthermore, the degree of protection has been found to bear a very decided relation to the character of the vaccination scars. That is to say, the patients who exhibited typical scars have enjoyed, as a rule, a higher degree of protection than those with indifferent scars. Of course, it is assumed that the varying types of vaccination scars indicate a more or less perfect evolution of the vaccinal process. While Jenner never said very much about the character of the scars, he nevertheless constantly insisted that the vaccinal process should observe a certain definite course in order that the protection should be perfect, and it is in such cases that the best scars are seen.

48. Experience shows that the scars differ considerably in appearance and degrees of perfection. It is true that many persons with quite inferior vaccine marks are fairly well protected or even enjoy immunity against smallpox, while others with typical marks proved to be susceptible to the disease, and indeed not infrequently perished from it. But such results may be regarded as exceptions to the rule. When a large number of patients are examined and the results tabulated, as in the preceding table, the degree of protection is found to bear a very close and direct relation to the character of the vaccinal scars. Of course, all this has reference to vaccination performed many years previously.

49. All the patients represented in the foregoing table were carefully examined on their admission to the hospital, and the number and character of their vaccination scars at once recorded. At this time it was, of course, impossible to fortell the final outcome of the disease. The scars, were divided, according to their quality, into three grades, which are designated in the table by the terms, Good, Fair and Poor.

50. Under the head of Good Scars were included all cases representing typical vaccine scars—that is to say, scars that are distinctly excavated, with well defined margins, reticulated or foveolated, and altogether presenting the appearance of having been stamped into the skin by a sharply cut die. Under the head Fair Scars were included all cases with scars having the same general characteristics, though much less distinctly marked. Under the head of Poor Scars have been classified all cases having scars which were said to have been the result of vaccination, but which in very many instances were so indistinct or uncharacteristic as to make it difficult and sometimes impossible to recognize them as vaccine marks.

51. In the cases classified under the heads of both Good and Fair scars the patients had all doubtless passed through a well-marked or reasonably well-marked course of vaccinia in infancy, or early childhood. There is strong reason to believe that very many of the cases classified under the head of Poor Scars were never successfully vaccinated. Very often it was the opinion of the physician at the time of making the examination and recording the vaccinal condition that such was the case, but, as the patients stated that they had been vaccinated their statement could not be rejected. It does not detract from the reputation of vaccination to know that when the vaccine process is irregular, imperfect or spurious, the protective influence is diminished or absent.

52. By referring to the table it may be seen that the mean death rate of the cases showing Good and Fair scars was 7.91, and the death rate of those showing Poor scars was 21.75. This great difference in the mortality rates makes it more than probable that not only very many of the latter cases had been imperfectly vaccinated, but that a large number had never been subjected at all to the vaccine influence. Moreover, note the contrast in the mortality rates of the properly vaccinated and the unvaccinated cases, the latter amounting to 42 per cent.

53. There is testimony before the Commission showing the experience of the smallpox hospital of London for a period of twenty-one years—from 1826 to 1846—with reference to the protective power of vaccination. Dr. George Gregory, physician to the hospital, states that during this period 6,146 smallpox cases were received, and of these 3,616 were unvaccinated, with 1,366 deaths; 2,530 had been vaccinated in infancy or early childhood, and of these 164 died. The mortality, therefore, was 37.77 per cent, among the unvaccinated, as compared with 6.48 per cent. among the vaccinated cases.

54. Dr. Gregory furthermore says: "It is a matter of general notoriety that smallpox is very seldom taken by vaccinated children who are under the age of eight years. In the course of a long experience at the Smallpox Hospital, I have never seen more than three or four instances of such an occurrence. The protective power of cowpox may, therefore, for all practical purposes, be considered as complete for that period; but we are compelled to confess that later in life it diminishes in a certain proportion of cases."

55. While hospital statistics furnish strong evidence of the protective power of vaccination, there is stronger and more convincing evidence seen in a smallpox hospital that has no place in statistical records. It is a matter of common experience that the physicians, nurses, and most of the patients themselves become fully convinced of its protective power long before they know anything about the figures that express the mortality rates of the vaccinated and unvaccinated patients. The much larger proportion of deaths among the latter, the greater amount of suffering experienced by them, the more tedious and critical convalescence when the acute stage is survived, and the more terriable physical deformities that follow, are facts too evident to pass unnoticed by even an inexperienced observer. All this, together with the perfect protection enjoyed by the physicians, nurses, and other attendants in the hospital, constitutes proof of the prophylactic power of vaccination so absolute and positive that it is simply incontrovertible.

56. The strongest evidence of the prophylactic power of vaccination is to be found in persons recently and properly vaccinated. Referring to the statistics of the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia we find that in a record of over 10,000 cases of smallpox there were only two cases in vaccinated children under one year of age, while the unvaccinated cases in this age period number 134. The mortality among the latter amounted to 64.18 per cent. Both of the vaccinated cases recovered. One of them was a child eleven months old; had been vaccinated two months previously; showed a good scar; had varioloid in an extremely mild form, the eruption consisting of only six small vesicles, and the child was scarcely ill at all. The other vaccinated infant had the disease so indistinctly marked that following the record of the diagnosis (varioloid) an interrogation point is seen, which, interpreted, means that the diagnosis of varioloid was questionable. Both of these cases were admitted to the hospital during the extremely malignant epidemic of smallpox in 1871-72. At that time, it should be remembered, an attenuated form of long-humanized vaccine was the only virus used in this county.

57. Furthermore, the records of the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia show that no properly vaccinated child under seven years of age has died of smallpox since the malignant epidemic of 1871-72. Even at that time there occurred but one death at this period of life among those who had been successfully and properly vaccinated, and there was a good excuse for that death. In this case, the child was about one year old, a foundling from the almshouse, poorly nourished, having disordered digestion, and was very feeble. The eruption consisted of only a few small vesicles. Death resulted from sheer debility.

58. On the other hand, the records of the hospital show for the same period of time the admission of 810 unvaccinated children under seven years of age, with a death-rate of 45.18 per cent. What a contrast is here seen between the vaccinated and unvaccinated cases at this period of life.

59. During the epidemic period of 1901-04, 5,014 cases of smallpox occurred in Philadelphia, and of this number 4,074 were received at the Municipal Hospital. None were admitted who had been recently successfully vaccinated.

60. In order to provide accommodations for the unusually large number of cases of smallpox already on hand, and which was rapidly increasing, it was necessary to erect additional buildings as well as enlarge those already in use. On this work from fifty to sixty men were employed, and as they were required to come constantly into close proximity to the patients, they were all requested to come to the Administration Building and get vaccinated. This request was complied with by all except two, and these two took smallpox.

Later it was found necessary to enlarge still further some of these buildings, and other workmen were engaged. Two of these neglected to become vaccinated before commencing the work, and they both took smallpox.

During this epidemic more than 200 persons, including physicians, nurses, ward-maids, cooks, laundresses and the like, were employed in the smallpox department, and not one contracted the disease. They were all immunized by vaccination.

61. Evidence of this same nature has accumulated for more than a century past. The immunity of recently vaccinated nurses and physicians against smallpox constitutes testimony in favor of the efficiency of vaccination which is irrefutable.

62. Much convincing evidence of the protection afforded by vaccination against smallpox never appears in morbidity or mortality statistics. Every physician who is familiar with the disease, particularly those who work in smallpox hospitals, can cite numerous instances of such protection. Jenner and other early vaccinators established positive proof of the virtue of vaccination by showing that smallpox could not be given to an individual recently successfully vaccinated, neither by exposure to the contagion nor by direct inoculation with variolous matter.

63. Smallpox is one of the most highly contagious of all diseases, and nearly every human being is susceptible to it. Scores of instances of protection granted to persons by vaccination after admission to the Municipal Hospital under mistaken diagnosis could be stated. A few examples which occurred during the most recent epidemic (1901-4), will suffice.

64. A child of one year, who had been successfully vaccinated about ten days before admission, was sent to the hospital with roseola vaccinosa, which had been diagnosed as variola. The child remained in the smallpox wards about three weeks and continued perfectly well. Another child, of nine years, with exactly the same history, returned home perfectly well after a constant exposure of over three weeks. An unvaccinated colored child, about two years old, was brought into the hospital with a sister who was suffering from smallpox. Immediately after admission vaccination was performed, and although the child was constantly exposed to the variolous infection for three weeks, he did not take the disease. Several other children, and also some adults, who were sent to the hospital under erroneous diagnoses, were vaccinated for the first time after admission, and were rendered thereby absolutely immune.

65. In every epidemic of smallpox that has occurred in Philadelphia within the past forty-two years, many instances have been observed of whole families being removed to the hospital because of an outbreak of the disease in these families. In such instances the unvaccinated children have suffered and even perished, while those who were vaccinated remained perfectly exempt, although living, eating and sleeping in the infected atmosphere for several weeks. But we have yet to see an unvaccinated child escape the disease under similar conditions of exposure.

66. We have more than once seen a vaccinated infant take its daily supply of nourishment from the breast of its mother who was suffering from varioloid, and the infant continue as free from smallpox as if the disease were not present and the food derived from the most wholesome source. Surely, more conclusive proof should not be required to convince any one with an open mind of the efficacy of vaccination.

Furthermore, we have seen in the hospital several instances in which women, while suffering from smallpox, gave birth to children; and we have succeeded in protecting such infants from the disease by vaccination performed immediately after birth.

During the epidemic of 1901-4, three white children were brought to the hospital with their mother, who had smallpox. They were not ill, but sent in because they had already been exposed, and, also, because there was no one left at home to care for them. These children were respectively seven, five, and four years old. Each had been vaccinated exactly three years and seven months before, and each showed a good scar. Immunity to smallpox was proved by their residing in the hospital for three weeks free from the disease.

68. J. B., aged 29, married, and the father of three children, was admitted March 27th, with varioloid. On April 5th, the wife of this man was also admitted with

varioloid, bringing with her the three children, as there was no one left at home to care for them. One child, five years old, had been vaccinated six months previously and showed a good scar. The other two children, one 3 years and the other ten months, were vaccinated March 30th, and each presented two vaccine vesicles that were developing perfectly. These three children remained in the hospital seventeen days, under constant exposure, without taking smallpox.

69. In the early fall of 1901, smallpox broke out in a certain family in the city, and the entire household, including father, mother and six children, were admitted to the hospital. The parents were vaccinated in infancy, but as the protection had become somewhat diminished through the lapse of time they both suffered from a mild atttack of varioloid. Their four youngest children were unvaccinated and they all had unmodified smallpox. Two children had arrived at the school age, one four years, and other two years, previously, but before they could be admitted to school vaccination was necessary. Each child showed a good scar. These children remained in the hospital three or four weeks, being in daily contact with the worst cases of smallpox, and at the end of that time returned to their home without having shown any symptoms whatever of the disease. The father, with perfect frankness, said: "I never believed in vaccination before, but now am convinced of its efficacy, and when I return home I shall preach it to my friends."

70. Perhaps the most conclusive proof of the efficacy of revaccination is that furnished by the physicians in charge of smallpox hospitals. After thirty years of work at the hosiptal of London, Marson asserted that but few patients were admitted who had been revaccinated with effect, and that these few had varioloid in a very mild form. During his connection with the hospital, he revaccinated all the nurses and servants, who had not had smallpox, on their coming to live at the hospital, and not one of them contracted the disease. At a time, however, when a large number of workmen were employed about the hospital, most of them consented to be revaccinated, but there were a few who declined; of the latter, two took smallpox, while the former enjoyed perfect immunity.

71. The Medical Superintendents of several smallpox hospitals of London reported that during the period from 1876 to 1879, when 11,412 cases of the disease occurred among vaccinated persons, not one case was known to occur in any person who had been successfully revaccinated. Of the nurses and servants employed at the various hospitals, numbering in all about 1,000, some half dozen only contracted the disease, and these, for some cause or other, had escaped revaccination before beginning service.

72. Two of the Commissioners state that their own experience in hospital work agrees entirely with that of the observers just quoted. But very few patients have been admitted to the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia showing veritable evidence of having been successfully revaccinated, and they were all mild cases, of the varioloid type, with no mortality. It should be remembered that these few cases were observed among many thousands of smallpox patients, and during the most malignant epidemic of the disease of which we have any record.

73. These Commissioners further state that during the past forty odd years, it has not been the custom to select for service in the hospital persons who have previously had smallpox, but rather to see that every one assigned to duty has been recently successfully vaccinated or revaccinated. With strict observance of this rule they are able to say that no physician, nurse ward-maid or other employee has fallen ill with smallpox; and the number thus employed, together with medical students who visited the wards of the hospital for clinical instruction, must closely approximate 2,000. They should not be surprised if, indeed, the actual number was greater.

74. In the early experience (1871-2) of one of the Commissioners there were two, possibly three, hospital attendants who, trusting for their immunity in an attack of smallpox that had occurred many years previous, were not vaccinated and fell ill with the disease.

75. Physicians, nurses and others have no such immunity against other infectious diseases as against smallpox. According to Ernest Hart, in 1893, of 2,484 persons employed in the nine Metropolitan Fever Hospitals of London, 130 became infected, and 2 died; 4 assistant medical officers, 10 nurses, 43 assistant nurses, and 16 maid-servants were attacked with scarlet fever. Two assistant medical officers 6 nurses and 15 assistant nurses contracted diphtheria.

76. The deaths from smallpox of medical men (who are as a rule well vaccinated) are but 13 per million as against 73 per million of the general population in England. In scarlet fever, on the other hand, against which physicians have no special protection, the figures are reversed; 59 medical men per million die of scarlet fever as against 16 per million of the general population.

77. At the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases the resident physicians and nurses, while they are immunized against smallpox, not infrequently contract such contagious diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria, and loss of life has occurred.

78. It is a significant fact, as shown by the testimony before the Commission, that the physicians who have had a large experience in the treatment and care of smallpox patients are all ardent, advocates of vaccination, while the opponents to the measure are made up of but few physicians and quite a large number of laymen who have had little or no experience with smallpox. Certain it is that the name of no physician who has ever had charge of a smallpox hospital in which a large number of cases has been treated can be cited as an anti-vaccinationist, but on the contrary, every such physician is not only a believer in vaccination as the result of his experience, but is invariably found among its strongest advocates.

79. It is clearly evident from the data placed before the Commission that men who have had the best opportunities to learn and to know the protective power of vaccination sustain the measure unreservedly. Indeed, the proof of its efficacy is so overwhelmingly conclusive as to lead the Commission to believe that, if vaccination were universally practiced in infancy, and revaccination at or near the age of puberty, smallpox would soon become an extinct disease. But whether this life-saving agent will ever be so universally and wisely employed as to confer on mankind its greatest possible benefit, so long as there is a strongly organized opposition resisting it, is doubtful.

80. One of the Commissioners, who has spent more than an ordinary lifetime in the study of smallpox and its prevention, makes the following remark: "If human experience counts for naught, upon what are we to rely? I have been connected with the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia for over 42 years, and have observed many more than 10,000 cases of smallpox. If there is one important fact in medicine, the truth of which has convinced me more than any other, it is the protective influence of vaccination against smallpox. In the light of my years of personal observation, I cannot conceive of the converse of this proposition. To do so would be to challenge the judgment of my senses and of my perceptive faculties."

RESULTS OF VACCINATION IN PORTO RICO BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

81. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, under authorization of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, appeared before the Commission and tstified concerning smallpox and vaccination in the insular possessions of the United States, and in the United States Army. Concerning Porto Rico, he quoted as follows from the Surgeon General's Report or 1899: "Mayor J. Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon, Department of Porto Rico submitted March 11, 1899, a report on the necessity for vaccinating the inhabitants of the Island, the means to be employed, and the estimated cost of the undertaking. Between December 15, 1898, and February 11, 1899, 554 cases of smallpox were reported from sixteen different towns and villages. The disease existed in every direction, and was a constant menace to the people and to the material interests of the island, a quarantine of fifteen days having been declared against Ponce by the neighboring islands."

82. "Orders were issued from the headquarters of the department requiring all the inhabitants to present themselves for vaccination when notified, and the Alcaldes of the several jurisdictions were called upon to use all their authority to secure prompt compliance on the part of the people. It was ordered, further, that after the completion

of the official vaccination in a district, no person belonging to that district would be admitted to any school, public or private, nor be permitted to travel by any public conveyance, to visit any theatre or any place of public resort, to engage in any occupation related to the public or to receive any employment unless possessed of a duly attested certificate of vaccination. This general vaccination of the population of Porto Rico was begun in January, 1899, and carried to a successful conclusion before the end of the fiscal year." What was the effect of this general vaccination? The Surgeon General says—there were no smallpox deaths thereafter for ten years.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

83. We have been greatly impressed by the marvelous accomplishment of the United States sanitary officers in suppressing smallpox in the Philippine Islands. We can best set forth the facts by quoting extracts from a written statement communicated to the Commission by Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

84. "For many years previous to the American occupation, smallpox was an extremely common disease in Manila, and throughout the provinces of the Philippine Islands, causing many deaths annually in Manila, and thousands of deaths in the provinces. Soon after the American occupation the problem of protecting the people from this disease by the practice of vaccination was considered. The work was naturally first carried on and most successfully done in the City of Manila. The Director of Health of the Philippines reported in January, 1911, that during the preceding five years not one person had died in Manila from smallpox who had been successfully vaccinated within a period of five years, nor had anyone died of smallpox in Manila, since June, 1909; and further, that since 1907, when systematic vaccination was completed of the six provinces near Manila, which have an approximate population of one million, and which had from time immemorial had an annual average mortality from smallpox of at least six thousand deaths, nor one person had died of smallpox in these provinces who had been successfully vaccinated, and that only a few scattered cases had occurred."

85. "In Bazac, an isolated barrio of two thousand inhabitants in the province of Bataan, systematic vaccination of the people had not been carried out. In 1905 there was a widespread epidemic of smallpox in the town. Investigation showed that there was one or more cases in every house. The people were immediately vaccinated and after two weeks no further cases developed, and the town has remained free from the disease."

86. "In the province of Pampanga there were 278 deaths from smallpox in 1904 and 168 in 1905. Vaccination was then begun with some degree of regularity, with the result that in 1906 there were only 35 deaths, and in 1907, 14 deaths, and that for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910, there were no deaths from the disease."

87. "Systematic vaccination was carried on in the Province of Albay, having a total population of 234,000. In this province in the towns of Tabaco and Malino, much opposition was encountered and various devices were resorted to by the people to escape vaccination. During the following year there were 40 deaths from smallpox in these two towns where there had been opposition to vaccination; these were the only deaths from smallpox reported during the year in the entire province. Effective measures were taken to vaccinate the people of these towns who had previously avoided it, and the province has remained free from the disease since that time."

88. "In January, 1910, the district health officer was summoned to the town of San Esteban because of an outbreak of smallpox. In January there were 126 cases with 29 deaths. Vaccination of the people was begun January 26th. In February there were 75 cases; in March the number had fallen to 10, and there was but one case in April, which was the last. Of the 58 persons who had died of the disease, not one had a vaccination scar, nor did any of the 154 persons who had the disease and recovered show evidence of recent successful vaccination. Vaccination in this outbreak was the only means used to combat the epidemic."

89. "Smallpox broke out in the Town of Baler on the east cost of Luzon in October, 1910. The town had a population of approximately 2,500 people. At the time the outbreak was reported there were 100 cases and there had been 27 deaths. An average of 35 new cases was occurring daily. The people were immediately vaccinated, and the number of new cases reported rapidly diminished, and after 14 days after the vaccination of the inhabitants (14 days being the usual maximum incubation period of the disease) no further cases of smallpox occurred in the town."

90. "In the Province of La Union, systematic vaccination had been carried on in the northern part in 1905. The southern part remained unvaccinated. In the northern section smallpox disappeared; and in the southern there were annual outbreaks of the disease. Later systematic vaccination was carried out in the southern portion and smallpox then also disappeared from the section."

91. "Prior to 1905 there had been reported each year in the Province of Cebu between 3,000 and 4,000 deaths from smallpox. In 1905 and 1906 general vaccination of the inhabitants was undertaken. In 1907 there were only 94 deaths from smallpox and in 1908 only 84 deaths. Believing that smallpox had ceased to be a menace, vaccination was suspended for two years, in which time there was a marked increase in the number of unprotected people, due to births and to immigration of unprotected persons. In the year 1909, the disease again broke out and caused 736 deaths. Investigation of the cases showed that 90 per cent. were among unvaccinated children, and that no case was reported in a person recently successfully vaccinated, and that of the few cases that occurred in adults nearly all were those who had never been vaccinated."

92. "Many other incidents regarding the results following vaccination in the Philippine Islands might be cited, but they would be largely a repetition of indentical occurrences."

93. These official statements from General Blue require no comment. If the United States had accomplished naught else than stay the scourge of smallpox that has ravaged the people of the Philippine Islands from time immemorial, her occupation of the islands, would have been, at least from a humanitarian viewpoint, more than justified.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION IN CUBA.

94. Cuba likewise owes a great debt of gratitude to the United States for ridding the island of smallpox. General Blue says:

"In Cuba during the Spanish regime, smallpox was practically always present. There had been laws in regard to vaccination, but they had not been systematically carried out. The only available index of the occurrence of the disease in the island is the record of deaths from smallpox in the City of Havana. It is as follows:

Years	Deaths	Years	Deaths
1878	1,225	1889	7
1879	523	1890	12
1880	446	1891	151
1881	706	1892	0
1882	1	1893	8
1883	5	1894	210
1884	1	1895	181
1885	0	1896	1,004
1886	0	1897	1,404
1887	1,654	1898	168
1888	550		

95. "In the latter part of 1898 the United States occupied Cuba, and one of the early considerations of the military government was the enforcement of vaccination. During the year 1899 there were but four recorded deaths from the disease in Havana, and in 1909 but 2. In June, 1901, the new vaccination law was put into effect by the military governor of Cuba, making vaccination and revaccination obligatory for all the inhabitants. By the end of the year 1901, Cuba was free from smallpox, and no outbreak of the disease had occurred up to the end of 1910."

VACCINATION AND THE NATIONAL MARITIME QUARANTINE.

96. The reliance of the United States Sanitary authorities upon vaccination is evidenced in the following statement of Surgeon General Blue:—

"In the administration of the National Maritime quarantine, the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has for some time depended practically entirely upon vaccination for the control of smallpox. Steerage passengers and members of crews of vessels coming from localities where smallpox prevails, or who have been exposed to smallpox are vaccinated before embarkation, unless they show evidence of having had the disease or of having been recently successfully vaccinated. When vessels arrive at ports of the United States, which either have smallpox on board, or have had a case during the voyage, all persons who have been exposed to the disease are required to be vaccinated, or are detained in quarantine for a period to cover 14 days since the last exposure, unless they show evidence of having had the disease or of having been recently successfully vaccinated. Persons on such vessels, who have been recently vaccinated, or who have previously had smallpox are not detained. The success of the practice has shown its adequacy."

THE OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX IN HOLGUIN, CUBA, IN 1898, AND THE IMMUNITY OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

97. The experience of two battalions, (representing about 700 United States soldiers, in Holguin, Cuba, in 1898, as narrated by General Leonard Wood, of the United States Army, impresses us as particularly strong evidence of the efficacy of vaccination.

General Wood says:—

"A large number of American soldiers under a fair state of discipline were sent into a country infected with the most virulent type of smallpox, where the death rate was heavy and all sanitary conditions were against them, and although living for several months in towns infected with most malignant type of smallpox to which they were constantly exposed, not a single case occurred in the regiment."

98. Major Robert S. Woodson, the officer in charge in his official reports, state: "The effect of vaccination seemed to be instantly to check the epidemic as though it had been swept from the district." * * * "The crowning feature of all in proving the efficacy of vaccination was the fact that the entire regiment, Second U. S. Volunteers (Hood), all protected by vaccination, encamped practically in the towns of Holguin and Gilbara, mingling freely with the inhabitants, exhibited an absolute immunity against smallpox, as not a single case occurred in the regiment during the six months service in the district. (For details of this episode, see minutes of session fourteen of the Commission.)

VACCINATION AND SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

99. The occurrence of 342 cases of smallpox and 99 deaths in the United States Army in the Philippines in 1898 and 1899, has been held by the opponents of vaccination to demonstrate the lack of protective power of vaccination. Lieutenant Col. Henry Lippincott, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, stated in 1898: "I believe I can say that no army was ever so carefully looked after in the matter of vaccination as ours, and that the Department Commander, General Otis, fully alive to the necessity, did everything in his power to make our work possible and effective."

100. The Surgeon General of the Army referring to this matter (report of 1899) says:—"It is understood that the occurrence of smallpox among the troops in the Philippines gave rise in England, where the protective influences of vaccination was under discussion at the time, to the claim that, as vaccination was compulsory in the United States Army and carried out under military rules, the presence of the disease among the men shows the inefficinecy of the process. This claim of the opponents of vaccination is not well taken. On the contrary, the history of vaccination and smallpox in the United States Army, suffices of itself to demonstrate that protection from the disease is proportioned to the care with which the protective operation is performed.

101. "At the outbreak of the Spanish American War, a large volunteer force was hastily organized, and the regiments of the Regular Army were hastily recruited up to their strength on a war footing. The Army was in a few weeks increased from 28,000 to 280,000 men. Under these conditions, it is probable that the requirements of the regulations as to vaccination were not as carefully fulfilled as in time of peace."

102. Referring to the orders of Col. Lippincott requiring officers to carry out frequent vaccinations, the Surgeon General says:—"But the vaccine received from San Francisco, California, appeared to be inert in so many cases, owing probably to the heat and length of time occupied by the voyage, that other sources of supply had to be discovered."

103. Col. Kean, the assistant to the Surgeon General, testifying before the Commission, attributed the smallpox among the troops to the inertness of the lymph employed, and in part to intentional removal of the vaccine by some of the troops.

In answer to question 18, of the 15th Session, he said:—"I have myself heard of three cases of volunteer officers who avoided vaccination and paid the penalty therefor with their lives."

104. In the report of Surgeon General Torney of the U. S. Army, for the year 1910 (published in 1911), the Surgeon General states:—"Two cases of smallpox occurred among the American troops. * * * Both men confessed to Surg. Lieut. Col. Woodruff, that though they had been vaccinated many times, they had always scraped off the wound as soon as dismissed from observation, and the last a severe case, had actually sucked the place to be sure the vaccination would not be successful.

It seems probable that the occurrence of smallpox in the army is to a considerable extent due to intentional avoidance of vaccination as a result of the reckless misstatements of anti-vaccination propagandists."

105. That the U. S. authorities had great difficulty in preserving and transmitting efficient vaccine lymph in the hot, moist climate of the Philippines, is evidenced in the report of the Commission appointed by Dean Worcester, Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, to devise ways and means of preserving and transporting vaccine virus. During the process of transmission, virus is now shipped in thermos bottles and then placed in refrigerators.

106. It is significant to note the striking difference in the incidence and mortality of smallpox among the Regular and Volunteer troops in the Philippines in 1899.

		Smallpox Cases	Deaths
Regular Troops	22,922	110	23
Volunteer	16,358	157	55

107. Colonel Kean, in his testimony before the Commission, attributed this difference to the greater discipline among the Regular Troops and their more ready acceptance of vaccination.

108. Since 1902 (a period of ten years), only six deaths from smallpox have occurred among the United States troops in the Philippines. (There were about 24,000 troops in the Philippines in 1903; since that time about 12,000 troops.)

Since 1906, no deaths from smallpox have occurred in the U. S. Army in the Philippines.

109. When it is recalled that the Philippine Islands were, at the time of the American occupation, hotbeds of smallpox infection, it is reasonable to believe that without vaccination, a frightful loss of life among the soldiers would have taken place.

Colonel Kean, when asked his opinion as to the probable result if the U. S. troops had gone to the Philippines unvaccinated, replied, "I think that only a small and disfigured remnant would have gotten home."

110. We are of the opinion that the official pronouncements on the cause of smallpox in the U. S. Army of Occupation in the Philippines beginning in 1898, adequately answer the questions raised by the opponents of vaccina-

tion. Regular and volunteer troops were quartered in a tropical country where smallpox has been a scourge from time immemorial. Less than one per cent. of the troops in any one year contracted smallpox; over ninety-nine per cent. were protected. The causes of the lack of protection in the fraction of one per cent. of the troops, are explained by those who were fully in touch with the actual conditions. (See minutes of evidence.)

THE EFFECTS OF VACCINATION IN JAPAN.

111. The opponents of vaccination assert that Japan is a thoroughly well-vaccinated country and that the persistence of smallpox epidemics there is evidence of the inefficiency of vaccination. Japan has had in the twenty years from 1889 to 1908, 171,500 cases of smallpox and in 1908 there were 18,139 cases. If the first premise were correct, that the people of Japan were all well vaccinated. these figures would seriously challenge the effectiveness of vaccination as a preventive measure against smallpox. Evidence of an authoritative character, opposed to this statement, has been presented to the Commission.

112. An article entitled "Vaccination in Japan," published in the United States Public Health Reports of September 2, 1910, by Surgeon Fairfax Irwin, gives the following vaccination statistics for Japan.

113. In 1908, there were 1,556,263 successful primary vaccinations and 320,359 unsuccessful primary vaccinations. Of secondary vaccinations, 1,244,555 were successful and 1,535,309 were unsuccessful. Of third vaccinations. 1,-661,596 were successful and 3,052,651 were unsuccessful. It is thus seen that the failures in primary vaccinations represented 320,395 persons or 17 per cent., a very high proportion of non-successes.

114. Between 1890 and 1899 there were 2,394,146 unsuccessful primary vaccinations and 14,464,198 unsuccessful subsequent vaccinations.

115. Germany has only a little over 3 per cent. of failures in primary vaccinations, and about 6 per cent. of failures in secondary vaccinations. In England, the failures in primary vaccinations are less than one per cent.

116. The frequent introduction of smallpox from Korea, Manchuria and Siberia, together with the large number of vaccinal failures, appear to be the prime causes of the recurrences of smallpox in Japan, despite the existence upon the statute books of excellent vaccination laws.

117. Dr. T. Amako, Director of the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases, in Kobe, Japan, contributes an article entitled "A Study of the Variola Epidemic in Kobe" (Archiv. f. Schiffs u. Tropen Hygiene, 1909, xiii, page 409.) He prefaces the statistics by stating that "Fearful epidemics of smallpox have raged in Japan seventy times between the years 551 and 1884." He says that "vaccination was introduced into Japan in 1848, but was carried out very incompletely." In 1885 the first Imperial Vaccination Law was passed, and since then the former murderous epidemics of smallpox have been tremendously lessened through vaccinations. In the year 1908, in the City of Kobe, with a population of 372,751, there were 4,184 cases of smallpox. Amako had an opportunity of observing 3,465 patients and of noting the relation between vaccination and smallpox in these cases; 1,607 patients, representing 46.4 per cent. of the entire number were vaccinated, and the remaining 1,-856 or 53.5 per cent. were either unvaccinated or vaccinated unsuccessfully. Of the vaccinated cases, 116 died, representing a mortality of 7.2 per cent.; of the unvaccinated or unsuccessfully vaccinated cases, 851 died, representing a mortality of 45.8 per cent. It is thus seen that the mortality among the unvaccinated cases was nearly seven times as great as among the vaccinated cases. There is certainly nothing in these figures which can possibly be construed to be unfavorable to vaccination. When by actual examination of the patients, an official finds over 50 per cent. of those suffering from smallpox to be unvaccinated or unsuccessfully vaccinated, there is no justification for the expectation that Japan should be free of epidemics of smallpox.

118. An article entitled "Vaccination and Smallpox in Japan," published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, March 25, 1911, by Kitasato, Director of the Institute for Research in Infectious Diseases, Tokio, Japan, has been brought to the attention of the Commission. This well known scientist gives the following causes for the occurrence of smallpox in Japan:—

1. Japan is surrounded by non-vaccinated countries whence contagion may flow in at any time.

2. The ignorant people frequently escape the provisions of the vaccination requirements.

3. A certain proportion of vaccinations performed are unsuccessful. At times 20 to 25 per cent. of the vaccinations fail to take, although since 1900 the number of unsuccessful primary vaccinations has been reduced to about 12 per cent.

4. Smallpox in Japan is usually of a highly virulent character, the mortality in the unvaccinated having reached at times 69.3 per cent. Among 10,600 persons with smallpox reported during the five years between 1878 and 1882, non-vaccinated individuals were found to amount to 6,690 or 63 per cent. During the last epidemic in the years 1907-1908, 1,527 non-vaccinated persons among 5,215 smallpox patients were found in one prefecture i. e. in Hiolgo.

Kitasato adds that the sentiment of the educated people of Japan is strongly in favor of vaccination. "Japan is never tired of preaching the gospel of vaccination, not only within her own dominions, but also as far as her sphere of influence permits."

119. As indicating the opinion of the Japanese Government concerning the value of vaccination, we may take its attitude toward vaccination in Korea. The total number of persons vaccinated in Korea in 1908 was 544,630. Japan had established thirty official committees of vaccination among the thirteen provincial Korean governments, and has appointed 600 official vaccinators among the district magistracies and prefectures. In addition, forty-eight non-commissioned official physicians have been attached to important local police stations to aid in the work of vaccination. (See abstract in Literary Digest, June 25, 1910, page 1,253.) It is evident that this vaccination campaign is costing Japan enormous sums of money, but this progressive nation recognizes that the work is of great importance to its development and to the development of Korea.

120. From the above resume of the evidence on the effects of vaccination in Japan, we cannot believe that vaccination has been demonstrated to be inefficacious. The Japanese Government must be in possession of all of the facts and the Japanese Government has not only made vaccination compulsory in Japan, but more recently in Korea.

IMMUNITY OF MEDICAL STUDENTS VISITING SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.

121. We have been greatly impressed by the experience of the Philadelphia and Chicago smallpox hospitals which hundreds of medical students were permitted to visit in order to receive instruction at the bedside. According to the testimony of Dr. Heman Spalding, Chief of the Bureau of Medical Inspection of the Department of Health of Chicago, he has, since 1899, taken thousands of students from the various medical Colleges of Chicago, through the wards of the smallpox hospitals; the students were exposed for an hour or more to patients in all stages of the disease. The students were thoroughly vaccinated before being permitted to visit the hospital. Of the thousands of students receiving maximum exposure in smallpox wards, not one contracted smallpox.

122. From 1901 to 1904, during an epidemic of smallpox in Philadelphia, about 700 medical students from the various Colleges of Medicine, were taken in small classes through the smallpox wards of the Municipal Hospital for instruction. The students remained for one to two hours in an intensely infected atmosphere, exposed to the severest types of smallpox. At one time over 300 cases of smallpox were in the various wards.

123. The Deans of the various Medical Colleges were previously instructed to see that the students were properly vaccinated. On reaching the hospital, the students were in the habit of showing their vaccination marks, to obtain an opinion as to whether they were adequately protected. It happened, that there was one student (who was later said to have been opposed to vaccination) who evaded vaccination. He contracted a severe attack of smallpox and was subsequently brought back to the hospital for

treatment. All of the remaining students were perfectly protected. The unvaccinated medical student alone took the disease.

(The above incident came within the personal experience of two of the members of the Commission, both of whom gave instruction to the students referred to.)

124. The experience of the Chicago and the Philadelphia smallpox hospitals, just mentioned, must convince one of the efficacy of vaccination. When one considers the extremely contagious character of smallpox, the almost universal susceptibility to it, and the prolonged exposure of thousands of students to concentrated smallpox infection, it is impossible to conceive of their escape without the operation of some common protective influence. What influence could have so operated if it were not vaccination!

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION.

125. Anti-typhoid vaccination is a protective inoculation, the principle of which is quite analogous with that of anti-smallpox vaccination. Recently this procedure was made compulsory in the Army and Navy of the United States. Maj. F. F. Russell, of the United States Army has testified before our Commission that only one case of typhoid fever occurred among 80,000 vaccinated soldiers in the first six months of 1912. In the Spanish American War, one out of every five of the troops suffered from typhoid fever. Even in peace camps, typhoid was a great scourge. In 1898 there were 10,759 men at Jacksonville, Florida. Of this number 2,693 contracted typhoid fever and 248 died. In 1911, 12,801 troops were quartered at San Antonio, Texas, in approximately the same latitude. Both camps had artesian water; but one case of typhoid fever developel and there were no deaths. (Testimony of Major Russell.)

126. A recent communication from Surgeon General Stokes, of the United States Navy, states that 62,000 anti-typhoid inoculations have been carried out, and that for the first nine months of 1912, but one death from typhoid fever has occurred in the navy. (The returns from the Asiatic Station have not yet been received by the Bureau.)

These figures prove incontestably the value of vaccination against typhoid fever.

ARGUMENTS ADVANCED IN OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION.

127. The opponents of vaccination base their opposition to this procedure on four chief grounds:—(a) that vaccination does not protect against smallpox; (b) that cowpox and smallpox are unrelated diseases, and, therefore, inoculation with the former could not be expected to protect against the latter; (c) that vaccination may and does, in fact, give rise to smallpox, and (d) that vaccination is injurious.

128. Considering the fact that the minutes of our Commission occupy over three thousand type-written pages of material, the paucity of evidence in support of the allegation "that vaccination does not protect against smallpox" is remarkable. Indeed, it is difficult to point out any direct evidence bearing upon this negation. Contrasted with this, is the abundance of evidence that has been adduced in support of vaccination.

129. In view of the fact that over 5,000 persons suffered from smallpox in Philadelphia from 1901 to 1904, inclusive, it seems strange that no witnesses were produced who had contracted the disease within a reasonable period after a successful vaccination. The failure of the opponents of vaccination to adduce such evidence must obviously excite comment.

THE RELATION OF COWPOX AND SMALLPOX.

130. The opponents of vaccination assert that cowpox and smallpox are unrelated diseases, therefore, it is illogical to assume that cowpox inoculation could protect against smallpox. If the premise were true, the deduction would have considerable scientific, though theoretical, weight. It is obivious, however, that if every day experience demonstrates vaccination to protect against smallpox this academic question possesses little practical import.

131. The British Royal Commission on Vaccination after discussing this subject at length came to the conclusion that there is an intimate relation between these two diseases, and, indeed, that smallpox virus can be converted into cowpox or vaccine virus, by passing the same through the bovine species.

132. It is unnecessary for us to relate the experiments of the numerous scientists in England, Germany, Switzerland, France and the United States, who have succeeded in converting smallpox virus into vaccine virus by transmitting the former disease through calves. There is general agreement of authorities in Germany, Austria, Great Britain and the United States as to the success of this transmutation. In France, scientific opinion is divided and the question is still considered an open one. In Germany, much of the virus employed at the present time has been derived from variolation of the cow.

133. The evidence in favor of the intimate relation of cowpox and smallpox was presented to the Commission by the distinguished scientist, Prof. Wm. H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University. Among other things he said: "There is no question in the world, gentlemen, in my judgment, and I think it is the judgment of all scientific men, that there is the closest relation between the disease vaccinia and the disease variola, and that the contention that they have no affinity to each other, and that there is therefore no scientific or practical ground of belief that the use of cowpox could protect against variola, because they are totally different diseases, has had all support withdrawn from it by the discoveries of the last thirty years."

134. The close inter-relationship between vaccinia and variola is evidenced by the presence in the virus of both, and in sections of the skin of both, of microscopic bodies which were first described by Guarnieri, an Italian investigator. This finding has been confirmed by a number of observers, but more particularly by Pfeiffer of Germany, and by Prof. Councilman and his associates of Harvard University, who have made elaborate and extended studies of these bodies which they regard as the parasitic cause of smallpox and vaccinia.

135. In the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to definitely affirm or deny the correctness of this view. It is generally agreed, however, that these bodies are peculiar to these two diseases and do not occur in any other affection. These observations, therefore, constitute strong confirmatory evidence of the close relation between smallpox and vaccinia.

136. The important studies in immunity which have occupied the attention of the world's leading scientists in recent years, appear to have been ignored by the opponents of vaccination. The light which has been shed on the protection against a disease by a previous attack of the same, throws a flood of illumination upon Jenner's empiric discovery. There are specific antidotal substances in the blood in vaccinia which are present in no other disease save smallpox. These "antibodies" developed in the blood of a patient by vaccination have a destructive influence upon the germs of smallpox if the latter are subsequently introduced.

137. Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry in the University of Michigan, explained the process to the Commission as follows: "Vaccine matter is a modified smallpox virus. You put it into the arm and there is generated in the cells of the body a ferment which destroys that virus; there is awakened in the cells of the body a new function and that function is to pour out a ferment which destroys the smallpox virus. When at any time subsequently the virus of smallpox is introduced that ferment which the cells of the body are producing, is poured out and digests the smallpox virus (i. e., the germ of the disease) before it has had time to multiply. Of course, the abundance with which that ferment is poured out depends on the length of time that has elapsed between the vaccination and exposure to smallpox infection, and it depends on peculiarities of the individual which we cannot measure."

138. Evidence of the relationship between vaccinia and variola is further strengthened by experimental researches on monkeys. These animals are susceptible to inoculated smallpox much in the same manner as the human species is. A number of investigators, but more particularly Copeman,

of England, and Brinkerhoff and Tyzzer, of the Harvard Medical School, have shown by carefully carried out experiments, that vaccination will protect monkeys against subsequent inoculation with smallpox matter. This completely confirms the early experiments of Jenner and others who proved the efficacy of vaccination by the "variolous test." The work of Brinkerhoff and Tyzzar was carried out partly in Boston, and partly in the United States Government Laboratories in Manila.

THE CLAIM THAT VACCINATION CAUSES SMALLPOX.

139. One of the anti-vaccination commissioners has striven to prove that vaccination is at times the cause of smallpox. Owing to the close relationship between vaccinia and smallpox, a relationship which the pro-vaccinists insist upon, this proposition is theoretically conceivable, but we fail to find that the opponents of vaccination have produced any evidence whatsoever in support of this allegation. Moreover, there appears to us to be an inconsistency between this thesis and the claim that vaccinia and smallpox are unrelated diseases. A disease which is unrelated to another, cannot under any possible circumstances, give rise to it. It cannot be urged that the allegation that vaccination causes smallpox is made only in reference to lymph produced by experimentally variolating calves. Prof. Adolph Vogt, an active opponent of vaccination, claimed many years ago that cowpox transmitted smallpox. Although we believe him to have been clearly in error, his position was consistent, inasmuch as he regarded the sores on the udders of the cow as primarily of smallpox origin.

140. The two dissenting members of the British Royal Commission on Vaccination were consistent, but in a different manner; they alleged the duality of cowpox and smallpox, but they did not vitiate this allegation by claiming that vaccinia caused smallpox. In fact, they distinctly disclaimed such a contention. In paragraph 156 they say:

"Matter obtained from the local products of such variolations of animals when inoculated on human beings in the hands of Chauveaux and others gave rise to smallpox, which proved infections. In the hands of others, matter taken from the local results, even when these bore no resemblance to vaccine vesicles, after serial inoculation on animals and on human beings, approximated so closely to the vesicles of ordinary vaccination as to be indistinguishable from them; in such cases there does not appear to be any ground for believing that the communicated disease, whatever its nature, is any longer infectious."

141. In paragraph 169 we read:—

"While it is probable then that the insertion of smallpox matter into the skin of a calf can produce vesicles similar in some cases to those obtained by the inoculation of cowpox matter, we are not aware of any evidence to show that the inoculation of the pox of the cow on the human skin has ever produced smallpox. In this sense, then, cowpox and smallpox are not convertible, and we think it is incorrect to speak of cowpox as the smallpox of the cow."

142. The views of Prof. Vogt, an anti-vaccinist, are opposed to the views of the two anti-vaccination members of the Royal Commission. Before our own Commission the anti-vaccination Commissioner referred to, adopts Vogt's claim that cowpox transmits smallpox, and likewise the claim of the two dissenters in the Royal Commission, that these two diseases are unrelated to each other. The inconsistency of this position does not need to be pointed out.

143. In order to escape this pitfall, a new hypothesis has been constructed, namely, that cowpox and vaccinia are different affections. But we find in our minutes no evidence in support of this view; on the contrary all of the evidence is opposed to it. The vaccine vesicles produced in successive series in the human species from lymph of spontaeous cowpox origin, are in no essentials different from those produced by lymph derived from laboratory variolation of series of calves.

144. To be sure in the cases of cowpox accidentally contracted by milkmaids in the Jennerian period, the appearances were often different, because all sorts of bacteria from the cow's wound gained entrance at the same time and a mixed infection resulted. But in further vaccinations, when the fluid of the clear vesicle was used, typical pearly vaccine vesicles were produced.

145. It should be recalled that natural cowpox has been practically limited to milch cows. The difference between spontaneous cowpox virus, therefore, and variola-vaccine is, in all probability, merely the difference between an accidently induced smallpox infection in the cow and a purposely induced one.

146. Experienced vaccine propagators have used strains of natural cowpox virus and of variola-vaccine, and none of them have recognized any essential difference between these. Not only is the clinical course of the vaccine disease produced in the human subject, in all essentials, the same, but one virus is protective against the other.

147. In 1892, Copeman, of England, tried out the effects of long humanized virus, calf vaccine and variolous material on monkeys. The humanized virus was obtained from Birmingham, where, to the best of Copeman's belief, it had been carried on by means of arm to arm vaccination since 1854. The calf lymph used was obtained from the Government Animal Vaccination Station. In addition smallpox lymph from the hospital ships was employed. Copeman carried out numerous experiments vaccinating monkeys in various sequences with humanized lymph, calf lymph and variolous lymph. He concluded as follows:—"From these experiments, it would appear that the protective power of lymph obtained from these three different sources, when inoculated on the monkeys, is practically identical in all respects."

148. The opponents of vaccination had ample opportunity of laying before the Commission evidence of the transmission of smallpox by vaccine virus. An allegation had been made by one of the anti-vaccination members of the Commission, that vaccination had caused an outbreak of smallpox in Marietta, Pennsylvania, in 1905. This case was considered in great detail by the Commission, and we are able to say that there was not a scintilla of real evidence to support the accusation made. On the contrary, investigation proved that the smallpox infection was introduced into Marietta by one Frank Middaugh, who had previously come from the State of New York. While under observation pending a diagnosis of his eruption, he escaped to York, Pennsylvania, where the disease was diagnosed as smallpox by three physicians, and where he was quarantined on May 22d, 1905. Following his attack, two servant girls at the Cross Keys Hotel, where he had stopped, took the disease; then the conductor on the street car on which the man left town, contracted smallpox, and so on through a series of cases.

149. The suggestion that variola-vaccine was used and that this was the cause of the outbreak, is entirely unwarranted.

150. The statement that the vaccine farm at Marietta had been using variola-vaccine, when thoroughly investigated, developed the fact that the vaccine was from a case of natural cowpox, discovered twenty years before the outbreak in Marietta; that it was used on children at that time with satisfactory results; that it has since been passed through about 2,000 calves; that the vague and unsupported rumor about the cowpox having been communicated to the cow by tramps suffering from smallpox, had never been seriously considered by the head of the vaccine establishment who took the virus from the animal.

(See minutes of 12th Session.)

151. The evidence in the two cases, referred to by Dr. Creighton, appears to us equally vulnerable to attack. In the case reported by Prof. Baginsky, of Berlin, it is perfectly clear from his concluding remarks that he regarded the disease as generalized vaccinia and not smallpox.

152. In the case of the boy attending a school near Godalming, England, reported by Dr. R. C. Pearce, while the diagnosis of smallpox was made during the first attack, the occurrence of an eruptive relapse made the attending physician doubtful as to the nature of the disease. To quote his words:—"The nature of the attack, and the explanation of the recurrence, I must leave to those more competent to form an opinion."

(See minutes of 22d and 23d Sessions).

153. In Germany, more variola-vaccine is used than in any other country of which we have knowledge; if variola-vaccine produced smallpox, that country should have a great amount of smallpox, as nearly 3,000,000 vaccinations are performed annually. As a matter of fact, Germany has less smallpox than any great country of the world.

VACCINAL INJURIES.

154. In the joint resolution creating this Commission, we are instructed to "inquire into, consider and report upon"—"(h.) the objections made to vaccination on the ground of injurious effects alleged to result therefrom, and the causes, nature and extent of such injurious effects, if any be found to so result."

This is obviously one of the most important phases of our inquiry and much time of the Commission has been devoted to hearing testimony upon this subject.

155. By way of preface, it might be advantageous to briefly quote a few sentences of the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, anent this subject.

"Not only has the utility of vaccination been denied, but it has been asserted that mischievous effects have been due to it resulting in personal injury and in loss of life. If the practice has been productive of substantial benefit in limiting the ravages of smallpox, and mitigating the severity of the disease, the fact that vaccination may lead in certain cases to personal injury or death, would, of course, not be a conclusive argument against its use." * * *

"The admission, therefore, that since risk attaches to the operation of vaccination, an admission that must without hesitation be made, does not necessarily afford an argument of any cogency against the practice, if its concequences be on the whole beneficial and important. The risk may be so small that it is reasonable to disregard it. Everything, then depends upon the extent and character of the risk." (Paragraph 379.)

156. Every human act is accompanied by some measure of risk. When one rides in an elevator, in a pleasure vehicle, in a railroad car, when one travels upon the seas, engages in sports, amuses oneself in the theatre, he takes a definite risk which can be mathematically caluculated. While in the aggregate the number of accidents and deaths from each of these causes may be considerable, yet the individual danger is so small that it may be, as a matter of fact is, disregarded. People are willing to incur a small risk rather than relinquish traveling or surrendering the opportunity of engaging in sports and pleasurable pursuits.

157. It would appear that the incurring of a minute individual risk is to a greater degree justified in the protection of the community against a disease which was before the days of vaccination, and in countries where vaccination is neglected, still is, a death dealing scourge. Many beneficient and much employed practices are much more danegrous than vaccination. According to Dr. T. D. Acland—"The percentage number of deaths which occur annually in England from chloroform is far greater than that which results from vaccination; it is in fact, nearly seven times as great." * * * "The percentage number of deaths resulting from the use of ether as an anaesthetic is also greater."

158. The opponents of vaccination have presented to the Commission lists entitled—"Cases in which deaths or non-fatal injury was alleged or suggested to have been caused by, or otherwise connected with vaccination." We do not understand that it is the contention of the anti-vaccination members of the Commission, that vaccination itself was responsible for the various injuries and the instances of death reported in these communications, but that these were "alleged or sugested to have been caused by, or otherwise connected with vaccination."

159. While the presentation of lists of vaccinal casualties, real or alleged, subserves a useful purpose for such a Commission as ours, they cannot be accepted as evidence without proof of the alleged injury and further, of the relation between the vaccination and the injurious results which are suggested to have flowed therefrom. The mere citation of cases is surely inadequate. For example, let us take a case included in a report of allaged vaccinal injuries handed in by Mr. Porter F. Cope.

"Case 30. Daniel Boughen, a private in the United States Army, of Cincinnati, Ohio, reported confined in the Hospital for the Insane, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, August 12, 1911."

Here the suggestion is that this man became insane as a result of vaccination. In reply to an inquiry made of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, the following communication was received:—

"The records of this office show that Private Daniel Boughen, Co. 1, 22nd, Inf., 23 years of age, born in Ohio, length of service six days, was admitted to the post Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 5th, 1911, for observation as to mental condition. He was descharged on certificate of disability, June 7th, 1911, on account of insufficient mental intelligence, not in line of duty; degree of disability, one half.

There is no record of his having suffered any ill effects as the result of vaccination. He was enlisted at Columbus Barracks, and was not on sick report there on account of vaccination or for any other cause. It is recommended that the writer be so informed."

Signed—Geo. W. Torney, Surgeon General U. S. Army.

160. The lists of alleged vaccinal casualties, which cover a number of years and include persons residing in various parts of the United States, might, unless properly analyzed convey an erroneous impression; they give no idea whatsoever of the percentage liability of vaccinal injuries and deaths, as the number of vaccinations performed in the respective localities is not known. Furthermore, the collective citation of such cases is alone apt to give one an exaggerated idea of their frequency.

161. If all the injuries and deaths resulting from railroad accidents were individually cited in lists, the average person would be appalled by their extent, and yet we know that the individual risk is a minute one.

162. A more accurate method of determining the extent of risk associated with vaccination is to obtain the records of experience of medical men. We have had before the Commission a number of witnesses who have had extensive experience with smallpox and vaccination.

Dr. Belle J. MacDonald, who has been in practice 23 years, and who as Medical Inspector of Schools in the City of New York, vaccinated and followed up 25,000 school children, in the course of eight years, testified that she never saw a fatality nor a perminent injury.

Dr. Guy L. Kiefer, Health Officer of Detroit, had about 150,000 vaccinations performed under his supervision; he never knew of any fatalities or permanent injuries.

Dr. C. L. Ford, Secretary of the Board of Health of Cleveland, testified that he has vaccinated many hundreds of persons, possibly thousands, and that he had never observed any injuries or fatalities.

Dr. Friedrich, Health Officer of Cleveland, stated that he saw many bad arms in Cleveland, in 1901, from the use of a virus whose manufacture has since been suspended. He also knew of four deaths from tetanus. Since that time, a period of ten years, he knows of no vaccinal injuries or deaths.

Dr. H. M. Bracken, Executive Officer of the State Board of Health, of Minnesota, for fifteen years, has personally vaccinated thousands of persons without any injuries or deaths.

Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Assistant Commissioner of Health, of Baltimore, has vaccinated thousands. Once ordered a general vaccination of the population of the city; considers vaccination perfectly safe as he has never seen a fatality. In 1895, 125,000 persons were vaccinated in Baltimore without a death.

Dr. Wm. A. Evans, Health Commissioner of Chicago, from 1909 to 1911, testified that during his incumbency, he never knew of death occuring from vaccination. He had official knowledge of a good many hundred thousands of vaccinations.

Dr. S. M. Rinehart, one of the Pennsylvania State Medical Inspectors, testified that he had vaccinated 1,000 persons and had never observed serious injury or death.

Dr. J. R. McEachern, Health Officer of Jefferson county, Florida, testified that he had seen about 2,000 cases of smallpox, had vaccinated thousands of persons and had never encountered a serious injury or death.

Dr. W. T. Corlett, Professor of Dermatology in the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, and formerly a member of the Board of Health, stated that he had never had a fatality from vaccination in all his professional career covering 31 years.

Dr. William M. Welch, of Philadelphia, in an extensive experience with smallpox and vaccination covering 42 years, has never observed a death connected with vaccination.

Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, of the United States Army, testified that in 1898 seven deaths occurred after vaccination in the United States Army, five of which accurred in San Francisco from the use of an infected virus. He further presented a table, showing that in the past 11 years, 352,997 vaccinations have been performed in the United States Army without a single death.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Sanitary Director of the Philippine Islands, in the Report of the Philippine Commission, and of the Secretary of the Interior, Part 2, 1907, says, "The fact that there has been no loss of life nor of any limb, and that there has been no serious case of infection resulting from vaccination of more than 2,000,000 human beings, is sufficient proof as to the care with which the vaccine has been prepared by the Bureau of Science and used by the Bureau of Health."

TETANUS.

163. The most serious of the injuries that have been attributed to vaccination, is tetanus. Even though the number of cases of tetanus among the vaccinated, constitutes but a minute fractional percentage, the disease is so fatal that no effort should be spared to ascertain the manner in which the germs have gained entrance to the wound, in order that this unfortunate complication shall in the future be prevented.

164. The Commission has had testimony presented to it on the habitat of tetanus germs in nature, on the geographical distribution of tetanus in the United States, on the character of wounds in which tetanus may develop and on kindred topics. A consideration of these is essential to a proper study of the cases of vaccinal tetanus.

165. The tetanus baccillus is a common germ, found in most garden earth, in dust, in manure and in the intestinal discharges of certain animals.

166. Tetanus has occurred after a great variety of injuries in which a wound has been inflicted upon the skin, even when the wound has been of the most trivial character. It has occurred after mosquito bites, bee stings, extraction of tooth, compound fractures, splinter in the finger, splinter of bone in the throat, all sorts of surgical operations, burns, confinements, hypodermic injection of drugs, etc., etc. Infection of the naval in new born infants is one of the most frequent causes of tetanus.

167. A very common source of tetanus is the punctured wound caused by a bullet or blank cartridge. After the battle of Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese War, 500 soldiers are said, by Lewandowsky, to have died of tetanus. In 1903, no less than 415 cases of tetanus occurred after the Fourth of July; in 1904, this was reduced to 105, and in 1905, to 104 cases. Since then, as a result of educational propaganda, issued by the medical profession and others, the extent of tetanus has been greatly reduced.

168. It is definitely proven that tetanus germs are not resident in powder, bullets or wad, so that it is evident they are driven into the wound from outside.

169. In the nine years from 1903 to 1911, Pennsylvania had 152 cases of Fourth of July tetanus—more than any other State in the Union. In fact, Pennsylvania has always been a high tetanus State. Of 1,099 cases of tetanus from all causes occurring in 41 States, over a period of years, the highest number (224) developed in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Maryland had, together, more than 50 per cent. of the cases of tetanus in the entire United States. It would seem therefore, in these States the liability to cantract tetanus from various causes is greater than in other sections of the country.

170. The study of the period of incubation of ordinary tetanus and of the mortality rate of the acute and chronic cases, is of interest in connection with the subject of vaccinal tetanus. Of 870 cases studied by Anders and Morgan, 568 developed tetanus between the first and tenth days after infection. The largest number developed the disease on the seventh day. Three hundred and two (302) cases developed tetanus in from ten to twenty days and over.

171. It is pretty well established that the cases with short incubation periods have a very high mortality, whereas the long incubation periods are much less fatal. Of the 568 cases, with an incubation period of ten days or under, 419 died, representing a fatality of 73.8 per cent. Of the 302 cases with an incubation period of ten to twenty days and over, 45 died, a fatality of 11.5 per cent. The difference is most striking and tends to show that the longer the time elapsing between the entrance of the tetanus germ and the development of tetanus symptoms, the less fatal is the disease.

172. Willson, in a study of 52 cases of vaccinal tetanus collected from literature and other sources, has shown that the vast majority of cases of vaccinal tetanus have an incubation period of over two weeks and a majority over three weeks. The average period of incubation of vaccinal tetanus is about three weeks, which is about two weeks longer than the average period of incubation of tetanus from other causes. This discrepancy is worthy of comment.

173. Of greater significance, however, is the fatality of vaccinal tetanus. In Willson's cases, it was 78.0 per cent. Now this is not the mortality rate of tetanus of long incubation period, which was under 12 per cent. but does approximate very closely the mortality of the short incubation period cases, which was 73.8 per cent. This leads us to inquire—were the cases of vaccinal tetanus in reality, not short incubation period cases, i. e., was not the infection of tetanus introduced subsequently, when the vaccination was in the most favorable condition to receive a secondary infection?

174. Willson made a detailed inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the cases of vaccinal tetanus reported by him, and concluded that in every case in which the particulars were known, over abundant opportunity was offered for secondary infection.

175. It should be here stated that Prof Joseph McFarland, in a paper entitled "Tetanus and Vaccination; An Analytical Study of Ninety-five Cases of this Rare Complication," written in 1902, came to a conclusion contrary to that reached by Dr. Willson; he believed, that in the group of cases occurring about 1901, the tetanus organisms were, in his opinion, in the virus. The argument made, required the support of two hypotheses to explain away the discrepancies in the inoculation period and the mortality rate. The truth of these hypotheses remains unproven.

176. Great light has been shed upon this subject recently by carefully carried out experiments in the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Dr. John F. Anderson, Director of the Laboratory, testified that experiments had been carried out on monkeys and guinea pigs (both of which are susceptible to tetanus), in which vaccine lymph purposely contaminated in the laboratory, with countless numbers of tetanus spores, was used. The vaccinations of the monkeys and guinea pigs were more severe than the ordinary vaccinations performed on man, in that several places were inoculated and the areas abraded were large. It was found impossible to communicate tetanus in this manner. Dr. Anderson, when asked what conclusions he drew from these experiments, replied: "My conclusion from these experiments is that it is almost impossible (I would not say it is impossible, although I almost feel that way), it is almost impossible to produce tetanus, even with vaccine virus that contains tetanus germs in it by the simple act of vaccination." (29th Session; answer to question 28.)

177. Prof. Wm. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, said apropos to this subject: "I would like to call your attention to the fact that even if the tetanus bacillus or its spores should by an accident get into the lymph, the chances would be probably 99 out of 100 that it would never be heard from."

178. In 1901, Dr. Robert N. Willson, of Philadelphia, on examining about 100 specimens of vaccine lymph, cultivated from one glycerinated point "bacilli and spores resembling those of tetanus." He cultured these in artificial media and injected them into animals producing symptoms strongly suggestive of tetanus. It must be recognized, however, that the said germs in this vaccine virus were cultivated in a tube of bouillon where they could develop their toxin and the cultured bouillon was then injected into animals.

Dr. Anderson's researches make it almost positive that vaccination of susceptible animals with the virus itself would have been innocuous.

'179. It is doubtful whether tetanus follows vaccination oftener than it does other wounds of a similar character. Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, Chief Statistician of the Census Bureau, Dept. of Commerce and Labor, states that in 1910, 1,373 peple died from tetanus from all causes in the registration area of the United States, covering a population of 53,000,000 people. During the same period and in the same area, there were 16 deaths from vaccinal tetanus, or a little over one per cent. of the total number.

180. Dr. William S. Wadsworth, one of the Coroner's physicians of Philadelphia, has testified that from 1905 to 1912, 174 cases of fatal tetanus were reported to the Coroner's office of Philadelphia. Of these, 13 were cases of vaccinal tetanus. Several of these patients were not residents of Philadelphia, but were brought to hospitals here for treatment and died in this city. While this percentage of vaccinal tetanus to tetanus from all causes is much larger than represented by the federal figures, this may be due to the elmination from the Coroner's records of tetanus of the new born, which is the most frequent form of tetanus. Vaccinal tetanus is thus seen to be a rare complication; 13 persons, not all from this city, having died in Philadelphia, during a period of eight years. While such deaths are greatly to be deplored, they must not blind us to the infinitely greater evil which vaccination banishes. From 1901 to 1904, inclusive, 890 persons perished from smallpox in Philadelphia.

181. Since 1909 there were examined in the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, approximately 100,000 specimens of vaccine virus, particularly with the purpose of determining the presence of tetanus germs or their products. The vaccine was purchased in the open market and the examinations were made as thoroughly as it is possible to make them. To employ Dr. Anderson's words:—"We have never succeeded in finding any evidence of the presence of the tetanus organism or its products in vaccine virus."

(See 29th Session, answer to question 14.)

182. All vaccine propagators, licensed by the United States Government, have been obliged since the act of 1902, to make careful tests to exclude the presence of tetanus organisms in vaccine virus. These tests not only consist of making cultures of the virus, but also the injection of the virus into susceptible animals. These safety tests are, to be sure, concluded before the virus is placed upon the market.

SYPHILIS.

183. No evidence that would stand scientific scrutiny has been presented to the Commission, that syphilis has been communicated by vaccine lymph, such as is employed at the present time. One witness, an anti-vaccination physician, thought that he had seen syphilis produced, but the testimony as to the diagnosis was so loose, that there was not even a pretense to scientific accuracy. (See minutes of 10th Session beginning with question 190.)

184. With the use of humanized virus, employed years ago, and particularly with arm to arm vaccination, extremely rare instances of the transmission of syphilis have been known to occur.

The use of calf virus, which is the virus now exclusively used in this country, renders such an accident impossible, as calves are not susceptible to syphilis.

The Royal Commission on Vaccination, in suggesting methods of decreasing the risks of vaccination says:—"We put the use of calf lymph in the forefront because, as we have said, this would afford an absolute security against the communication of syphilis. Though we believe the risk of such communication to be extremely small where humanized lymph is employed, we cannot but recognize the fact that however slight the risk, the idea of encountering even such a risk is naturally regarded by a parent with abhorrence."

CANCER.

185. The anti-vaccination members of the Commission have suggested that the increase of cancer is due to vaccination. This is purely gratutious assumption without any basis in fact whatsoever. It would be equally logical to assume that in the instances in which various diseases have decreased, that such decrease should be credited to vaccination. This argument is of course a reductio ad absurdum. We are in complete accord with the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, with respect to this subject.

"The increase of cancer is greatest in the age period furthest removed from the time of vaccination, whilst in the age period nearest to it, there is an actual decrease. This, of itself, would seem enough to acquit vaccination of the charge of having caused an increased mortality from cancer, even if the origin of that increase remained in complete obscurity. The Registrar General points out that there can be very little doubt that the increase is to a considerable extent apparent only, and is simply due to improved diagnosis, and more careful statement of the cause of death on the part of medical men. * * *

"It may be that, in addition to the apparent increase, there has been some real increase in the mortality from cancer, but there is not a shadow of evidence to connect this with the practice of vaccination, while there is, as we have shown, evidence pointing the other way."

186. It is significant to point out that the two dissenting Commissioners of the Royal Commission, makes no commentary on this subject whatsoever.

There was absolutely no evidence in support of the contention of the opponents of vaccination upon this subject, presented to our Commission.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

187. While reference has been made by the opponents of vaccination to the contamination of vaccine virus with foot and mouth disease in certain parts of the United States some years ago, not an iota of evidence has been introduced to show that any vaccinated person ever suffered from the disease.

Indeed, Dr. Anderson, of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, testified that a great many people who were vaccinated at that time were especially examined and no one was found who showed any evidence of the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

188. It has been likewise suggested by the opponents of vaccination, that tuberculosis is disseminated by vaccination. No evidence has, however, been adduced to prove this allegation. Against this assumption are the following facts: (1) Calves of the age employed for vaccination are rarely affected with tuberculosis. Dr. William F. Elgin testified that in the vaccine establishment of which he has charge, careful autopsies by a veterinarian had been made on about 5,000 calves, during a period of thirteen years, without once discovering evidence of tuberculosis. (2) Prior to vaccination, the calves are for one week under observation, during which time their tempurature records are studied; in many vaccine farms, the tuberculine test is applied. (3) After the vaccine lymph is removed from the calf, it is autopsied and a careful examination made of the internal organs by a veterinarian; if tuberculosis should be found, the vaccine lymph is destroyed; and (4), even though it were possible, despite these precautions, for tubercle bacilli to get into the lymph, they would perish if the lymph were glycerinated.

Copeman, of England, speaking of glycerinated lymph, says:—"The tubercle bacillus is effectively destroyed even when large quantities of virulent cultures have been purposely added to the lymph."

189. Despite compulsory vaccination of infants, revaccination of school children, and a third vaccination of the army recruits carried out in Prussia since 1875, the mortality from tuberculosis has declined from 31 to 10,000 of population in 1876 to 16 per 10,000 of population in 1908, a reduction of 46 per cent.

SKIN ERUPTIONS.

190. Vaccination is not uncommonly followed by a variety of harmless skin rashes which last a few days and then disappear. These are quite similar to the "stomach" rashes which are so frequent in children. In very rare instances more serious skin disorders have been known to result, but they are so uncommon that many practitioners go through a life's experience without observing an instance thereof.

191. Eczema.—Vaccination may now and then induce the appearance of eczema in a child predisposed to the disease, just as an attack of measles, scarlet fever, or simple teething may act as an exciting cause. Eczema is an extremely common disease in infants and young children. Evidence was introduced showing that of 126 consecutive cases of disease of the skin in children under two years of age, applying for treatment in a skin dispensary in Philadelphia, 98 were unvaccinated and 28 were vaccinated. Of this number there were suffering from eczema 71 of whom 61 were unvaccinated and 10 vaccinated. The figures show that 85 per cent. of these cases, taken hand running and without selection, were unvaccinated. From this study there is no reason to believe that vaccination plays any material role in the causation of eczema.

(See minutes of 29th Session.)

192. The Royal Commission on Vaccination concludes: "It is exceedingly improbable that vaccination is responsible for any substantial increase in the number of chronic skin diseases in children. No sufficient evidence whatever in support of such a conclusion has been brought before us."

ALLEGED CHRONIC EFFECTS OF VACCINATION.

193. The opponents of vaccination on the Commission have made repeated allusions to insidious, chronic, injurious effects exerted upon the system by vaccination. We must fain apologize for discussing this allegation at all, for a scientific report should concern itself with evidence, and not a shred of real evidence has been presented to the Commission in proof of this assertion. On the other hand notable scientists, such as Prof. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, Major F. F. Russell, of the U. S. Army, and others have testified that there is absolutely no evidence of such an influence.

194. Some opponents of vaccination assume that cancer, degenerative diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys, etc., etc., which have been on the increase as causes of death, have increased as a result of vaccination. It would be equally logical to credit vaccination with the decrease of various diseases which have markedly declined as causes of death. Such a contention is, of course, absurd.

195. The British Royal Commission on Vaccination holds such a contention as that outlined above as mainfestly untenable.

In par. 383, we read:—

"* * * There was no more reason for attributing to vaccination the increase of mortality in the case of those diseases where the mortality had grown, than there was for asserting that to its beneficient influence was due the decrease of mortality in those cases in which the mortality had become less."

196. Dr. Ogle showed by statistics drawn from the Reports of the Registrar General for England and Wales, that there had been a large decrease in phthisis, pneumonia and convulsions in the period from 1874 to 1891. "He does not, of course, suggest that vaccination has been the cause of this decrease, but he asks, and we think the question a pertinent one, why it should be credited with the increase of diseases, which have increased, and not equally credited with the decrease where the mortality has diminished." (Par. 384.)

197. The same argument was used by the opponents of vaccination, to account for the increase of syphilis when arm to arm vaccinations were employed. The Royal Commission on Vaccination, in par. 390, demonstrated that in Leicester, where the practice of vaccination had fallen into disuse, the registered deaths from infantile syphilis for the years 1883-1887, showed an increase over the period of 1863-1867 of 69.3 per cent. as compared with an increase for entire England and Wales of only 24.7 per cent. "This does not, of course, imply any connection between the disuse of vaccination and the increase of infantile syphilis. It does, however, conclusively rebut the argument of those who seek to connect the increase of mortality from syphilis with the practice of vaccination." (Par. 390.)

198. Leicester, England, has been heralded by the opponents of vaccination as the most unvaccinated of cities, and one whose healthfulness had resulted from the desuetude into which vaccination had fallen. It had been charged that an increased mortality from infantile erysipelas was attributable to vaccination.

In par. 394, the report of the Royal Commission says:

"It is worth turning again to the Leicester statistics. Comparing the years 1883 to 1887, with the years 1863 to 1867, we find that whereas in England and Wales there had been a decrease in the 20 years of 16.7 per cent. in the infantile mortality from esysipelas, there had been at Leicester an increase of 41.5 per cent cent."

199. In the 20 years above referred to there had been a decrease in deaths from all causes of 7.5 per cent. in England and Wales, and only 2.8 per cent. in Leicester.

200. Leicester's general death rate has been pointed to with pride by the opponents of vaccination, who regard the low figure to be due to the abondonment of vaccination.

201. In 1909, Leicester with a population of 244,255 had a general death rate of 12.9 per 1,000 of population. The death rate of London for the same year was 14.0. (Population 4,833,938.)

202. It is quite possible to cite a number of towns in Germany, in which the general death rate is lower than that of Leicester, and yet in which vaccination in infancy and revaccination at the age of twelve are rigorously carried out.

203. Some German towns with low general death rates.

Year	Town	Population.	Death rate per 1,000 of population.
1909	Rixdorf	213,532	11.3
1909	Schoneburg	164,019	11.3
1909	Charlottenburg	276,300	11.8
1909	Barmen	162,100	12.6
1909	Elberfeld	169,100	12.6
1909	Cassel	157,900	12.7

204. About three million vaccinations are performed annually in Germany. In addition to compulsory vaccination and revaccination, the recruits on entering the army are again vaccinated.

205. From 1866 to 1908 there has been a reduction of infantile mortality in Prussia of 23.8 per cent.

206. When the present vaccination law went into effect in 1875, the general death rate of Germany was 29.3; in 1909 it was 18.1. There is nothing in this exhibit to indicate the malign influence of vaccination referred to by its opponents. On the contrary, the elimination of epidemic smallpox has doubtless been a factor, albeit not a determining one, in the decline.

207. The mortality from tuberculosis, a disease alleged by some opponents of vaccination to be caused by vaccine virus, has steadily declined in Prussia, from 31 per 10,000 of population in 1876 to 16 in 1908, a reduction of 46 per cent.

208. England had a quarter of a century's lead over Germany in the inauguration of modern sanitary methods; her general mortality rate is therefore still below that of Germany. The latter country is, however, making rapid strides.

209. According to the statement of Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University, the rate of prolongation of life is greater now in Prussia than in any country of the earth.

210. Since the discovery of vaccination, some hundreds of millions of people have been vaccinated.

If vaccination per se, had any such ulterior injurious effect as has been alleged by some of the opponents of vaccination, the medical profession would have surely become cognizant of the fact. No medical scientist of any experience has given testimony before us in support of such a view; we therefore regard the assertion as having no basis in fact.

SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF ALLEGED INJURY FROM VACCINATION, PRESENTED BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

211. One of the topics of inquiry referred to us by the Legislature was the investigation of specific instances of injurious results following vaccination, particularly those occurring in Pennsylvania.

212. The anti-vaccination members of the Commission have caused to appear before us about a half dozen or more persons who are alleged to have suffered more or less serious injuries as a result of vaccination. There have also appeared before the Commission six women and one man who had lost a child as a result of some complication following vaccination, chiefly tetanus. The subject of tetanus and the modes of infection have already been discussed.

213. There can be no question that in most of these instances, death would not have resulted had the antecedent vaccination not have been performed; yet we are strongly of the opinion that the fatal complications could have been avoided had proper precautionary measures been taken. It is with a view of preventing these rare cases of secondary infection that special recommendations are elsewhere made. (See pars. 218 to 222, incl.)

214. The case of Camillus C. Howard is instructive in this connection. His was one of the most distressing cases brought before the Commission. This man had a leg amputated as a result of septicopyaemia (blood poisoning) developing after vaccination. The vaccination was performed upon the arm; abscesses developed later and pus ultimately formed in the knee joint necessitating an amputation. The vaccination was performed by a medical inspector of Philadelphia, following the occurrence, in the neighborhood, of a case of smallpox.

The witness alleged carelessness on the part of the vaccinating physician, but the evidence was entirely ex parte. The man worked in a veterinary hospital looking after sick horses, with his sleeve rolled up and without any dressing upon the vaccination. Every oportunity was, therefore, given for a secondary infection. The physician may have been culpable in failing to take the proper precautions and in directing the patient to do so.

We are unable to pass judgment upon this matter as the name of the physician is not known. The vaccine virus could not have been at fault as over a thousand persons were vaccinated at the same time with material from the same source. This is the only instance known to the medical members of the Commission in which a limb has been lost following a vaccination.

215. The following case has a special significance the nature of which is apparent. Miss H. was produced by the Anti-Vaccination Commissioners as instancing the malign influence of vaccination in the causation of epilepsy. This patient, a woman 36 years of age, began to have epileptic fits six months after her vaccination. The witness refused to be examined by experts named by the neutral Commissioners and was subsequently examined by two physicians chosen by the anti-vaccinist Commissioners.

One physician, an anti-vaccination partitioner, testified that he regarded the vaccination as the causative factor. His consultant, a specalist in nervous diseases, testified as follows: "I could not see any association in the way of cause and effect between the vaccination and the epilepsy. I rather considered a much more likely cause of the trouble to be the personal and family history of migraine, which is a condition akin to epilepsy, and which we occasionally find associated with it. Neurologists have always been of the opinion that epilepsy and migraine were in some way related illnesses." (Question 166, of the 29th Session.) The witness never knew of a case of epilepsy to result from vaccination.

This testimony is of particular significance as its disinterestedness is assured by the fact that the expert was chosen by the anti-vaccinist Commissioners and was a friend and colleague of the physician (a well known opponent of vaccination) who testified concerning this case.

216. A number of persons who were alleged to have suffered from various troubles following vaccination performed during an outbreak of smallpox at Bryn Athyn, Penna., in 1906, were referred to by one of the Anti-Vaccination Commissioners.

One hundred and fifteen (115) persons were vaccinated, and a number of common deviations from health such as "chronic catarrh," "throat and tonsillar trouble," "delicate health," "eczema," etc., were observed at varying periods thereafter and ascribed to vaccination. In connection with these cases, as well as in the case of epilepsy referred to, we are forced to inquire whether sequence has not been confounded with consequence. These conditions are so commonly seen in the unvaccinated as well as in the vaccinated, that their mere occurrence at some period subsequent to vaccination does not establish the relation of cause and effect.

217. In connection with the specific instances of serious vaccinal injury brought to the attention of the Commission, it is worthy of comment that the number is extremely small, when one considers the millions of vaccinated persons residing in this and neighboring States. This observation remains no less significant, even though it be admitted—that a larger number of cases of vaccinal injury would doubtless have been presented to the Commission had time permitted.

TECHNIQUE OF VACCINATION.

Extracts from Circular No. 14, issued by the Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., Commissioner.

218. "The selected vaccination site should be prepared (preferably the left arm if the person is right handed) by thorough washing with soap and water—rubbing sufficiently to produce a slight surface redness—after which the part should be rinsed with boiled water and then by alcohol.

If the subject be a male, scarify over the insertion of the deltoid; if a girl, higher up near the shoulder or on the leg if desired.

The lymph should be forced out of the tube upon the disinfected skin by means of a rubber bulb. It should never be blown out of the tube.

Grasp the arm with the hand, rendering the skin tense over the site of operation and with a scalpel or needle that has been sterilized in a flame, gently scrape and scarify the area covered by the drop of lymph until the true skin is bared.

A space of an eighth of an inch in diameter should be sacrificed. Always endeavor to avoid bringing blood.

After allowing the area to dry, a clean, soft handkerchief or a soft cotton cloth (recently sterilized by boiling) is fastened to the shoulder of the under garment in such a manner that it will hang down over the wound, thus preventing irritation from rubbing of the clothes. No other dressing in necessary.

The following well known succession of events appearing ordinarily after a successful inoculation should be explained fully to patients or their family who should be instructed to consult a physician in the event of untoward symptoms.

Within three to five days, according to the activity of the virus, vesicles appear at the edge of the scarification and an area of redness appears around it which is attended by considerable itching. Patients should be especially cautioned never to scratch it or permit dirt of any kind to get into the wound.

About this time the glands under the arm may become slightly swollen and tender, and there may be slight fever and loss of appetite. About the tenth day the sore begins to dry with the formation of a scab a few days later.

They should be instructed to observe care not to injure the scab, but allow it to dry up and fall off spontaneously, after which it should be burned.

Upon the appearance of the typical vesicle and resulting sore a certificate of successful vaccination should be issued and never before.

The protection of such a vaccination may endure during life, but experience has shown that absolute immunity has been lost in some cases after a period of five years; therefore it is advisable to have the operation repeated at intervals of five years and always when smallpox appears.

If subsequent vaccinations "take" it is thereby demonstrated that they were necessary; if not, the condition of immunity is altogether probable.

Unless the characteristic scar follows an inoculation it is probable that the attempt was unsuccessful or that an infection occurred.

Unless infants are sickly, presenting evidence of malnutrition or functional disturbance occasioned by dentition, diarroeha, or indigestion and except during the period of weaning, they should be vaccinated before the expiration of the first year. If smallpox appears, the operation should be performed at once.

That popular impression that vaccination should only be performed in the Spring and Fall is of course erroneous and it is the duty of physicians to dispel such errors as well as doubts as to the efficiency of vaccination and revaccination in preventing smallpox.

219. We commend all of the above instructions with the exception of the permission to vaccinate upon the leg. From evidence presented to the Commission, it would seem that such vaccinations are more prone to take on excessive inflammatory action, and are therefore more liable to secondary infections. In adults, vaccinations on the leg are apt to be more congested by reason of the position of the lower extremities, and are more likely to suffer from mechanical violence. In infants, vaccination on the leg may become spoiled with fecal or urinary discharges. We are therefore not in favor of vaccination upon the lower extremities.

220. We would emphasize our objection to the use of vaccination shields; these exert peripheral pressure and lead to increased inflammation of the vaccine lesion; by so doing they favor secondary infections. A perforated linen shield may be placed over the vaccination for a few hours, until the sacrified area has become dry, but after this the shield should be removed and should not be replaced. Sterile gauze constitutes the best dressing.

221. From evidence adduced before the Commission, we believe that a solution of picric acid in alcohol, is an excellent application for the after treatment of the vaccinal site. There appears to be less surrounding inflammation and less liability to secondary infections, as the roof of the vaccine vesicle is rendered harder and more resistant. A 2 per cent. solution of picric acid in 95 per cent. alcohol should be painted over and around the vaccinal site, 48 hours after the vaccination is performed. The paintings should be repeated daily until a hard vaccine crust has formed. If the skin later becomes excessively dry and chapped, the paintings should be interrupted and an ointment of oxide of zinc be applied.

222. The following simple-worded pamphlet is appropriate for distribution to vaccinated people. The observance of the pecautionary measures referred to would greatly lessen the tendency to excessively sore arms and to secondary infections.

CARE OF THE ARM AFTER VACCINATION.

1. Vaccination is an important measure to protect people against a disfiguring and dangerous disease, the smallpox.

2. When a vaccination "takes," slight fever and indisposition for a day or so may be expected at the end of the eighth to the tenth day.

3. Vaccination is a harmless procedure, provided proper care of the arm is taken.

4. Vaccination, of necessity, produces a wound upon the skin; this wound may like other wounds, become infected with various germs if cleanliness is not observed.

5. Nearly all of the injuries after vaccination are due to neglect of the vaccination. Germs of blood poisoning, and even those of lockjaw may get into the wound if the vaccination is left unprotected, scratched or comes into contact with dirty clothes and the like.

6. Shields should not be allowed to remain upon the vaccination as undue inflammation and infection may result. A small perforated linen shield may be placed over the vaccination for a few hours until it dries. It should then be removed.

7. The best protection to a vaccination is given by the application of a half dozen layers of sterile gauze (cheesecloth, 3 inches by 4 inches, wrapped in unprinted paper, and baked in a stove oven for about a half hour, will suffice). The gauze should be held on the arm by a gauze bandage or strips of adhesive plaster.

8. The gauze should be applied shortly after vaccination and should be kept on constantly.

9. Clean gauze should be applied every few days, according to circumstances. The person changing the dressing should thoroughly scrub the hands with soap and hot water beforehand.

10. Care should be taken by the vaccinated person to avoid having the arm bruised or injured in any way.

11. If the gauze sticks to the vaccination, and is not easily removed, a hot two per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, or similar antiseptic should be poured on the gauze to loosen it.

12. In the event of any undue inflammation, or of any illness of the patient, a physician should be consulted.

13. Patients may take baths in a tub in a sitting position, but the gauze dressing should not be allowed to get wet.

PREVALENCE OF SMALLPOX.

223. Before the days of vaccination, smallpox was a disease that constantly menaced the people. In London, during the eighteenth century, more than a twelfth of the deaths from all causes was due to this ever present pestilence. In the Philippine Islands, before the American occupation, 6,000 persons died annually of the smallpox in six provinces adjacent to Manila.

224. In countries where vaccination is neglected, smallpox is still a decimating disease. The extent of smallpox in a country is in a general way, inversely proportionate to the thoroughness with which vaccination is carried out. There are other influencing factors, but the vaccinal condition of the people is the dominant one. The history of Germany, during the past 37 years, is proof of this proposition.

225. In the countries and communities that are not safeguarded by vaccination, smallpox epidemics still continue to disfigure, maim and kill.

226. Russia is a country in which vaccination regulations are poorly carried out (see Kubler, History of Smallpox and Vaccination—in German—page 378). In the eight years from 1901 to 1908 in a portion of Russia covering 60 to 70 millions of people, 302,663 persons died of smallpox, an average mortality per year of over thirty-seven thousand. Applied to the entire population of Russia, this would mean 66,759 smallpox deaths a year.

227. Italy lost by smallpox in 1887, 1888 and 1889, forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-two (47,772) lives. The deaths in 1888 were largely among the residents of the mountainous districts of Sardinia, Sicily and Calabria.

228. In some of these small villages, one-half of the people took smallpox, and in one town, two-thirds of the people contracted the disease.

Guardavalle had 2,300 cases out of a population of 3,500; Mayerata had 1,500 cases out of a population of 2,500; St. Caterina del Jonio had 1,200 cases out of a population of 2,700; Badolato had 1,200 cases out of a population of 3,800, etc., etc. After this epidemic, Italy in 1892 passed a compulsory vaccination and revaccination law.

229. In the ten years from 1887 to 1896 Austria lost 65,330 lives as a result of smallpox.

230. Between 1875 and 1910, England and Wales suffered 31,836 deaths from smallpox. The greatest loss of life occurred in the following years:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Smallpox Deaths.
1876	2468
1877	4278
1878	1856
1881	3698
1884	2216
1885	2827
1893	1455
1902	2464

231. In Spain, from 1893 to 1897, there perished from smallpox 23,881 persons.

232. Japan had terrible epidemics of smallpox before the days of vaccination. These have gradually been declining with more thorough vaccination.

JAPANESE SMALLPOX EPIDEMICS.

233.

Years.	Smallpox Cases.	Deaths.
1885-87	125,315	31,962
1892-94	88,095	23,603
1896-97	52,650	15,664
1907-08	19,901	6,273

234. In the City of Kobe, Japan, in 1908, there were 4,184 cases with 967 deaths.

235. In the City of Havana, Cuba, in the years 1878 to 1898, inclusive, there were reported 8,266 deaths from smallpox. In four of these 21 years, the number of deaths exceeded 1,000 annually.

1878	1225
1887	1654
1896	1004
1897	1404

236. In Gibara, Cuba, upon the American occupation in 1898, an epidemic was raging, conservatively estimated, Col. Kean, of the U. S. Army, reports, at 4,000 cases with 30 deaths per day. Col. Kean reports as an illustration of the devastation of smallpox the absolute desertion of one town from the havoc wrought by this dread disease.

237. In the town of Auras, Cuba—2,500 inhabitants—from May 1, 1898, to November 1, 1898, 994 cases were reported, with 294 deaths.

238. In the Philippine Islands, in the Province of Cebu, prior to American occupation and to the year 1905, there had been reported each year between 3,000 and 4,000 deaths from smallpox.

239. An epidemic of smallpox broke out in the Island of Caluya in the Philippines, in 1910. The population of Caluya and near by inslands was 2,000; 1,000 unvaccinated persons contracted smallpox; 800 were thereupon vaccinated and protected. The remaining 200 were semi-civilized and fled from the vaccinators, and their condition remained unknown.

(U. S. Public Health Reports, April 14, 1911.)

240. In February, 1885, an unvaccinated Pullman car porter carried infection of smallpox into Montreal, Canada, causing 15,000 cases, and 3,164 deaths.

241. Chicago had large epidemics of smallpox in 1863, 1882, and in 1893-94-95. In 1894-95, there were 2,332 cases with a mortality of 27.7 per cent. From 1899 to 1912, including a period when the mild type of smallpox prevailed, there were 2,381 cases with 154 deaths.

242. In Baltimore, during the twelve years prior to the compulsory vaccination law of 1883, there were 2,700 deaths from smallpox. Since 1883, there have been only 16 deaths, and 14 of these victims came from outside the city.

243. Of 1,518 cases of smallpox occurring in Detroit, Michigan, from July first, 1901, to June, 1912, 1,316 had never been vaccinated.

244. From 1899 to 1911, Minnesota had 41,778 cases of smallpox. These were of the peculiar mild type that has been prevailing in the United States since the Spanish-American War, and were accompanied by a very low mortality.

245. The City of Cleveland had in 1902, 1,240 cases of smallpox and 224 deaths. An effort was made to check the disease by sanitary methods without vaccination, but to no avail. Buffalo, which had an exposition at the time, threatened to quarantine against Cleveland. Vaccination was begun and 200,000 people submitted to the procedure within three months; the epidemic then ceased.

246. In the United States, from 1897 to 1911, there occurred 353,029 cases of smallpox with 8,058 deaths, a yearly average of 23,535 cases with 537 deaths. The vast majority of these cases were of the mild type of the disease due to a special strain of infection introduced about the beginning of the period referred to.

247. From 1900 to 1903 inclusive, there occurred in the United States 163,258 cases of smallpox, with 5,177 deaths. During the same period, Germany, under a compulsory vaccination and revaccination law, had but 137 deaths from smallpox including deaths of foreigners residing in that country.

SMALLPOX IN PENNSYLVANIA.

248. According to a statement made by Commissioner of Health Dixon, there occurred from December, 1898, to the end of the year 1904, in the State of Pennsylvania, 21,727 cases of smallpox with 1,613 deaths. From November first, 1903, to November first, 1904, there were reported 5,172 cases, with 521 deaths.

249. Since October, 1905, to the date of this report not three consecutive months have passed without the appearance of smallpox in one of the counties of this State.

250. Philadelphia has suffered considerably from smallpox. The worst epidemics were as follows:

Years	Cases	Deaths
1871-72	15,629	4,464
1880-85	9,389	2,288
1901-04	5,014	894

251. During the past ten years, from 1901 to 1910, Philadelphia has had almost three times as many smallpox deaths as the entire German Empire.

252. During the Sessions of this Commission, in the Spring of 1912, smallpox appeared in various parts of the State. Outbreak occurred in Johnstown, Vandergrift, Carbondale, Pittsburgh and other localities.

253. A striking difference was noted in the type of the smallpox epidemic prevailing in Carbondale and in that prevailing in Pittsburgh. The former was the same mild type so widespread for some years throughout the country. There were 97 cases without a death; of these 96 were unvaccinated; only one vaccinated person contracted smallpox.

254. The Pittsburgh epidemic was of European origin, the infection having been brought over, it is believed, on the Steamship "Haverford." The type of the disease was severe. Out of 114 cases, 31 died, representing a mortality of 27 per cent. This type is more like the smallpox that is classic in the text books. The mild type is almost unique in the literature of the subject.

THE MILD TYPE OF SMALLPOX.

255. For the past 14 or 15 years a peculiarly mild type of smallpox has been extensively prevalent in various parts of the United States. Jennor noted what appears to have been a similar type of the disease about 1791; apart from this epidemic, however, the type referred to is almost unique in the literature of smallpox. The mortality is very low, averaging not over two per cent. and sometimes less.

256. If smallpox were always of this extremely mild character, the disease would not be so much dreaded. While the mild type constitutes the prevailing one in the United States at the present time, severe strains of infection are introduced from Europe from time to time. Philadelphia had the mild type of smallpox in 1898, but in 1901 smallpox of normal virulence appeared and in the several succeeding years destroyed the lives of 890 people.

257. In the year 1912, two distinct and different types of smallpox prevailed in Carbondale and in Pittsburgh respectively. In the former locality, there were 97 cases, with no deaths, whereas in the latter, there were 114 cases with 31 deaths, a mortality of 27 per cent.

258. An opponent of vaccination who appeared before the Commission stated that the mortality from smallpox at the present day was insignificant. The frightful smallpox mortality in Russia, Spain and certain other countries of Europe indicates that smallpox is still a disease to be feared. While the fatality of the present type of smallpox in the United States is slight, the aggregate mortality from the disease is by no means insignificant. From 1900 to

1903 inclusive, 5,177 persons died from smallpox in the United States. During the same period, well vaccinated Germany had but 137 deaths from smallpox including the deaths of foreigners residing there.

259. The Commission has had most interesting evidence presented to it showing that in the mild type of smallpox, not only is there a smaller fatality, but also a lesser degree of infectivity. A single vaccination will usually protect against the mild type of smallpox even though the vaccination dates back many years. A Health Officer from Florida, testified that negroes vaccinated during the Civil War were protected against the mild type of smallpox to which they were intimately exposed 45 years later.

260. Testimony from experienced men in different localities indicates that the mild type of smallpox spares the vaccinated and occurs almost exclusively among the unvaccinated. A sinale vaccination performed many years ago, may well protect against a smallpox of mild infectivity and yet be inadequate to fully protect against a more virulent type of the disease.

VACCINATION AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE PRESENT RELATIVE FREEDOM FROM SMALLPOX.

261. A non-medical witness, who appeared before the Commission, in opposition to vaccination, argued that vaccination was not needed, inasmuch as smallpox was a relatively rare disease now. It would be equally logical to assert that fireproof construction of buildings was unnecessary because fires had become relatively rare.

This witness would discard the very method that has fire-proofed us against a malady which, in the pre-vaccination era, consumed people by the thousands. Certain sanitary measures have helped to lessen the prevalence of smallpox, but vaccination has been the dominant factor.

262. An unbaised study of smallpox statistics at the present day will demonstrate that those countries are freest of smallpox that have the most thoroughly carried out vaccination requirements. The history of Germany which we have elsewhere considered is most illuminating.

263. Without vaccination it is impossible to hold smallpox epidemics in check. The case of the City of Cleveland in 1902, discussed elsewhere, conclusively proves this. Whenever smallpox appears in the community, all those in contact with the patients are vaccinated, as well as thousands of others. The role played by vaccination in staying epidemics of smallpox must be evident to every unprejudiced student of the subject.

264. It is, therefore, the height of illogicality to deny the necessity of vaccination because of the relative freedom from it and the low mortality which is now occasions in the United States. Germany has far less smallpox than we have, but that wise government recognizes the continued necessity for vaccination.

265. Smallpox would die out if all persons were vaccinated and revaccinated. In the epidemic of 1901-04 in Philadelphia, although 4,074 patients with smallpox were admitted to the Municipal Hospital, there was not a patient among this large number who had been recently successfully vaccinated. Over 99 per cent. of those admitted were either not vaccinated at all or their vaccinations dated back more than ten years. Experience proves that it is the unvaccinated and the inadequately vaccinated that offer susceptible material for smallpox epidemics.

MONETARY COST OF EPIDEMICS OF SMALLPOX.

266. It is obvious that the basic and dominant consideration which should prompt all health legislation, is the physical welfare of the people. This is demanded alike by broad humanitarianism and by common sense.

267. Epidemics of smallpox not only cause great bodily suffering and destruction of life, but likewise necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money for their suppression. Furthermore, an epidemic of smallpox injures the business interests of the community in which it occurs by interfering with the ingress of persons from other localities and by disturbing the normal business and social life of the citizens. In severe epidemics, a quarantine against the infected city or town may be threatened or actually put into effect.

268. For many reasons, smallpox epidemics are very costly. In large cities where there are permanent smallpox hospitals, it is wise to send all patients to the hospital, for in this manner can adequate isolation be best carried out. The average hospital stay of unvaccinated smallpox patients is in the neighborhood of five weeks. The cost of maintaining a hospital of this character with one hundred patients would be considerable. Included in the expenses would be the salaries of physicians, nurses, orderlies and servants, the maintenance of an ambulance service and a disinfecting plant, the cost of food, coal, etc., etc.

269. But few cities have permanent smallpox hospitals. .After the subsidence of an epidemic, the vacant hospital is, as a rule, put to some other use, and when smallpox again appears in epidemic form, a hospital must be improvised.

270. Where no special smallpox hospitals exist, patients are obliged to be treated in their homes. Apart from the fact that this establishes numerous scattered foci of disease, it is also a most expensive procedure. Guards are necessary day and night, to make sure that the quarantine is properly maintained. Furthermore, when the patients are indignant, it becomes incumbent upon the community to furnish medical service and nursing, as well as food for the patient and the other members of the household.

271. Owing to the loathsomeness of smallpox and of the consequent public dread of it, a physician can scarcely look after such cases without relinquishing the rest of his practice. It becomes necessary, therefore, even when there are but a few cases in a small community, to contract for the exclusive services of a physician. The per capita cost to the community is therefore greater than in large cities.

272. The epidemic of smallpox in Pittsburgh in 1900 cost the municipality $299,000.

The epidemic of smallpox in Pittsburgh, during the past year while our Commission was in session, cost the city $51,979.20 for the 114 cases in the city proper.

273. In Cleveland an epidemic of 2,743 cases and 224 deaths occurred from 1898 to 1900, costing the city $250,000.

274. One epidemic of smallpox at Chicago cost the city $500,000.

275. The epidemic of 1902-3 in Detroit cost that city $100,000.

276. The two municipal hospitals in Chicago cost $200,000, and $50,000 respectively; the expense of maintaining the larger hospital is about $50,000 annually. The expense of vaccinating is given at from $5,000 to $10,000 annually.

277. In giving the city cost of epidemics, we give only the municipal appropriations for the disease. It does not include any value for the loss of life, loss of earnings to those sick, private expenditure for the care of patients, for the volunteer services of physicians, nurses and others, for private burials, and for the loss of business to the community.

278. The most comprehensive statement of the actual cost of smallpox epidemic is the careful analysis prepared by Dr. Benjamin F. Lee, showing the cost to Philadelphia of the epidemic of 1871-2; during this epidemic there were 20,065 cases and 4,464 deaths.

279. Carefully investigating the various direct and indirect losses to the community and comparing them with the expenses of moderately well vaccinating the city, and allowing for the cases of smallpox that still might occur even in a fairly well vaccinated community, he estimates that the net cost to the City of Philadelphia of that epidemic over the cost of vaccination was $21,090,719.99, as follows:—

COST OF EPIDEMIC.

Losses by sickness and death:

Moneys disbursed by Board of Health..	$56,464 84
Expenses incurred in care of sick	203,879.00
Loss by sickness, direct and indirect	1,072,065.00
Loss by disability	10,000,000.00
Loss by death	5,013,000.00
Expenses of burial	74,420.00

Losses by diminishing travel and traffic:	
By railroads	$87,791.15
By city passenger railways	96,862.00
To hotel keepers	183,936.00
To retail dealers	306,560.00
To merchants and manufacturers	4,754,000.00
	$21,848,977.99

COST IF MORE THOROUGH VACCINATION PREVAILED.

(a.) Twenty-seven vaccine physicians (15 months)	$40,500.00
(b.) Expenses of Vaccine Bureau	1,000.00
(c.) Salary of Chief of Vaccine Bureau	4,000.00
(d.) Lease of Vaccine farm	2,000.00
(e.) Fitting up hospitals for vaccinifers	500.00
(f.) Expenses of Vaccine farm	6,000.00
(g.) Disinfecting station	4,000.00
(h.) Corps of dwelling disinfectors	4,000.00
(i.) Diffusing information	1,800.00
(j.) Expenses of municipal hospital (reduced)	1,856.00
(k.) Loss by sickness, death and disability	674,141.00
(l.) Expenses in care of sick	16,601.00
(m.) Expense of burial	1,860.00
(n.) Loss by diminished travel and traffic	00,000.00
Balance to credit of sanitation	21,090,719.99
	$21,848,977.99

280. In small communities, where epidemics are frequently occurring, the cost of caring for smallpox is proportionately greater, and the complications and difficulties increased. Ordinary hospitals cannot admit a smallpox case. It is almost necessary to make a separate hospital of each house, requiring often the destruction of the property, and guards to prevent both the patient and other contact inmates from spreading the disease.

281. As illustrating the expense to communities of small size, the expense to the small borough of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, with a population of 4,479, for the sporadic cases that have occurred in that borough during the six years from 1902 to 1907, was $3,768.97.

282. Perhaps a typical illustration of the cost of a mild epidemic of smallpox in a comparatively small town is the Carbondale epidemic, occurring in the Summer of 1911, covering 97 cases of smallpox there and in the vicinity. The population of Carbondale and the immediate vicinity where the epidemic obtained was between 22,000 and 24,000. The epidemic began July 30th. The City of Carbondale appeared to be unable to control the situation, the State assuming absolute control of public health by proclamation September 13th.

283. The cost to the City of Carbondale for all expenses incident to the epidemic was $8,667; to the Health Department of the State, $5,504.40. This sum does not include expert service and a great many incidential items, such as the salary and expenses of the deputy medical inspector. During the epidemic business was practically at a standstill. The business men's association placed the loss of trade at $60,000, with a probable loss of profit of 20 per cent. of this amount or $12,000. Bank deposits showed no increase where they would ordinarily expect to have some. Proprietors of places of entertainment placed their loss at from $4,000 to $5,000. There was an absolute prohibition on all public gatherings between the dates of August 23rd and October 7th. The public, private and parochial schools which were to have opened September 2nd were not opened until the week of October 7th. Hotel properietors placed their losses at approximately $2,500. The local agent of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad reports a loss, during August and September of $3,437, based on the normal sales of similar months of previous years, and not including the losses in contiguous towns, at which place large numbers of tickets were ordinarily sold, for transportation to Carbondale. The Superintendent of the Scranton Street Railway Company, the only electric line through Carbondale, states its loss to have been between $600 and $700.

This gives a total loss, to this comparatively small community, from 97 mild cases of smallpox, resulting in no deaths, of $31,204, as follows:—

Cost to City	$8,667
Loss of profit to merchants	12,000
Loss to proprietors of places of entertainment	4,000
Loss to hotel proprietors	2,500
Falling off of raliroad ticket sales	3,437
Loss to Scranton St. Ry. Co. by falling off of travel	600
Total	$31,204

284. Inasmuch as smallpox is an entirely preventable disease, it is evident that the expenditure of the moneys referred to above could have been avoided. This cost to the people must, therefore, be regarded as a great economic waste.

285. Germany, through the operation of a compulsory vaccination and revaccination law, has banished smallpox as an epidemic disease. Germany requires no smallpox hospitals.

EFFECT OF GENERAL SANITATION ON SMALLPOX.

286. It has been contended by the opponents of vaccination that the decline in the mortality from smallpox during the past century has been due to improved sanitation. Overcrowding and density of population are insanitary conditions which would naturally favor the spread of all contagious diseases, including smallpox. But overcrowding in tenement houses and density of population exist today in no less and, indeed, in probably greater degree that they did a century ago.

287. Rapidity of travel and intermingling and movement of population, which naturally facilitate the introduction of infection from one locality or country to another, are obviously more operative as factors in the spread of smallpox today than a half-century or a century ago. A person may become infected with smallpox in the heart of Russia today, and manifest the disease only after he has entered this country.

288. The Report of the Royal Commission (signed by 11 of the 13 surviving members) speaking of the influence of sanitation, remarks (Par. 78):—

"If we recognize that in the course of the eighteenth century the general mortality, the relative number of deaths from all causes went on decreasing, and attribute, as had been done, this decrease to improved sanitary conditions, no such like decrease of smallpox took place. Again, the places which were deemed the most salubrious appear to have been visited by epidemics of smallpox as severe as those which fell on unhealthy places. Thus the epidemic in Chester in 1774 was undoubtedly a severe one, and yet Haygarth writes: 'The healthiness of Chester, as shown by statisticians, must appear so very extraordinary as to be almost incredible.' "

Furthermore, "no evidence is forthcoming to show that during the first quarter of the nineteenth century these improvements differentiated that quarter from the last quarter, or half, of the preceding century in any way at all comparable to the extent of the differentiation in respect to smallpox."

"If we compare with smallpox an analogous disease of an equally contagious character, such as measles, we find absolutely no decline in the mortality of that disease in the period under consideration: on the contrary, we note an increase." (See Report of Royal Commission, Par. 60.)

Smallpox and measles resemble each other in the sense that the spread of both diseases in not dependent on any special sanitary defect. Unlike typhoid fever, cholera, and like diseases, their occurrence is influenced by personal susceptibility rather than by any definte vices of sanitation, such as imperfect drainage and sewerage and polluted water supply. Measles and smallpox are the most contagious of all diseases: the infection is conveyed through the air and almost the entire human family is susceptible. During

the period mentioned, therefore, there is no disease which could be more properly compared with smallpox as regards morbidity and mortality than measles.

289. It is to be observed that a decline in smallpox mortality was noted in Western Europe in countries where insanitary conditions continued to prevail.

290. The Report of the Royal Commission concludes upon this point as follows (Par. 55): "Upon the whole, then, we think that the marked decline of smallpox mortality in the first quarter of the nineteenth century affords substantial evidence in favor of the protective influence of vaccination."

291. It is most fallacious to consider the influence of general sanitation as applicable to all infectious diseases. Now that bacteriology and preventative medicine have enlarged our knowledge of the causes and means of prevention of various infectious diseases, we know that special diseases require specific means of prevention.

292. Cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery are largely due to infected water supply. The chief means of prevention is the securing of a pure source of water.

293. Malaria and yellow fever are due to the bite of certain species of infected mosquitoes. Protection against these diseases is secured by preventing the access of mosquitoes to patients suffering from malalia and yellow fever, and extermination of the mosquito as far as possible. It is through the employment of these measures that the building of the Panama Canal was made possible.

294. Typhus fever is conveyed, in large part, and perhaps exclusively by the bite of the infected body louse. This explains the former frequency of this disease on dirty ships, in jails and crowded hospitals.

295. The plague is chiefly transmitted by the bite or fleas that live on infected rats and other rodents. The successful campaigns against the plague have been based on the extermination of these animals.

296. There remains a group of highly contagious diseases, including among other affections smallpox, chickenpox, whooping cough, measles and scarlet fever, in which the germ is carried through the air and inhaled. Smallpox and measles are the most readily transmissible of all diseases.

297. The prevalence of these diseases is not materially influenced by general sanitation. During the nineteenth century there was, as a result of vaccination, an enormous decline in smallpox mortality, whereas the decline in the mortality of the other diseases of this group was infinitely less. According to the Registrar General's Reports, during the same period in England that smallpox mortality declined 72 per cent., the mortality from measles had fallen only 9 per cent. Furthermore, the deaths from whooping cough have declined but a little more than 1 per cent., and the diminution in the mortality of scarlet fever has only become apparent within the past few decades.

SMALLPOX AND SANITATION, AS SHOWN IN THE EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX IN PHILADELPHIA, 1901-04.

298. The study of the smallpox epidemic in Philadelphia from 1901 to 1904 inclusive, sheds an interesting light on the questions of the influence of sanitation. During these years, there were 5,014 cases of smallpox in Philadelphia, with 890 deaths. From a chart of the infected houses in the city, prepared by the Bureau of Health, and placed in evidence before the Commission, it is seen that there was an enormous preponderance of smallpox in the 28th and adjacent wards, in the immediate neighborhood of the smallpox hospital. There was likewise a great prevalence of smallpox along certain narrow streets through which the ambulance passed on its way to the hospital. The ward distribution of smallpox corroborates the view maintained by many distinguished experts that a large smallpox hospital is a danger to the sourrounding community, by reason of infection carried through the air, even over a considerable distance. For this reason, London, in 1885, established smallpox hospital ships.

299. It is quite possible that some infection may have been carried out from the Municipal Hospital by some careless employees, although there were strict regulations, etc., relatively small smallpox incidence. The number of cases pox developing in the families of employees was almost, if not quite, unknown.

300. During the years 1901-2-3, the 28th ward and several of the neighboring wards, representing 26.71 per cent. of the population of the City of Philadelphia, had 53.67 per cent. of the smallpox cases. The twenty-eighth and adjacent wards consist mainly of small two and three-story houses, many of them relatively new, in which single families reside. There are practically no tenement houses in these districts; generally speaking, the hygienic conditions are good.

Despite the latter fact, this section had an amount of smallpox entirely out of proportion to the poulation; this unusual incidence must be attributed to proximity to the Municipal Hospital.

301. The slum district, on the other hand, in which the general sanitary conditions were infinitely worse had a relatively small smallpox incidence. The number of cases in the varous wards of the city is not compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics, but the smallpox deaths are given.

302. From the figures we note that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards, for the four years, had a total number of smallpox deaths of 50. The entire number of smallpox deaths in the city was 890. It is thus seen that these wards had about 5 1-2 per cent. of the actual smallpox mortality.

303. The said wards contain a population of approximately 210,000, over one-seventh of the entire population of the city. So that a district representing about 14 percent. of the entire poplation had merely about 5 1-2 per cent. of the total smallpox mortality.

304. This entire district includes the slum districts of Philadelphia, and the section population by foreigners. It contains an enormous number of tenement houses in which numerous families live, often closely crowded together. It is not uncommon for six, eight or ten people to be housed within several rooms. It also represents in general the district in which there is the greatest poverty.

Despite these unfavorable conditions, this district, proportionate to the population, suffered much less from smallpox than the entire eity, taken as a whole.

305. It cannot be urged that the smallpox mortality was small because the disease was so seldom introduced into this section of the city. The general fatality ot smallpox throughout the city was about 18 per cent. As there were 50 deaths in the district referred to, there must have been in the neighborhood of 275 cases of smallpox in this section during four years.

306. To our minds, the chief factor which gives this section a so relatively low smallpox incidence and mortality was the better vaccination of its people. The district contains tens of thousands of immigrants, who are vaccinated before landing in this country. Furthermore, there is little opposition to vaccination in the class of people who inhabit this section.

307. The facts strongly suggest that over-crowding, bad domestic hygiene, bad ventilation, poor food, poverty and like factors are infinitely less operative in favoring the spread of smallpox than the neglect of vaccination.

308. We have before us, contrasted, two sections of the city, one in which the general sanitary conditions are relatively good, and the other in which they are bad, and we find that the section in which the said conditions are most unfavorable has a low smallpox incidence, and the section in which the general sanitary conditions were relatively good has a high smallpox incidence.

309. Even if we compared 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 with other wards in the city fairly remote from the Municipal Hospital, we note that the smallpox incidence was less in the slum district.

310. It should further be remarked that with respect to other contagious diseases, against which no prophylactic inoculation is employed, this district compares very unfavorably with other parts of the city. Scarlet fever and diphtheria occur in this district entirely out of proportion to the population.

311. That vaccination was not well carried out in those wards in which a high incidence of smallpox occurred, is

evidenced by the experience of the Municipal Hospital elsewhere referred to. There were no admissions to the hospitals of persons in whom a successful vaccination had been performed within a period of five years.

312. The experience of Philadelphia during the epidemic of 1901-1904 strongly supports the contention that general sanitary conditions play no important role in the control of smallpox. A large number of experienced sanitarians and health officials from other cities and States testified to the same effect.

WHAT MEANS OTHER THAN VACCINATION CAN BE EMPLOYED TO COMBAT SMALLPOX.

313. Practically all sanitarians and Boards of Health recognize the great importance of notification, isolation, quarantine and disinfection, in the combating of smallpox. These measures have been in force for many years in this and other countries.

314. It is important in the interests of the public health that the existence of a case of smallpox in the community should be promptly made known to the proper health authorities. Most large communities have enacted laws making compulsory the notification of smallpox and other pestilential diseases, under pain of fine or imprisonment. It is only through a knowledge of the distribution and extent of smallpox in an infected district that the health authorities are enabled to intelligently and efficiently inaugurate measures towards its suppression. Any undue delay in the reporting of smallpox by a physician renders him liable to punishment by the health authorities.

315. It is of great importance when smallpox appears in a community, to prevent a spread of the infection. To this end, the isolation of the patient—the source of the infection—becomes essential. This can only be adequately accomplished by having the smallpox sufferer sent to a hospital devoted to the care of this disease.

316. It is only the larger cities which have special smallpox hospitals, and the capacities of these are often overtaxed during epidemics. The treatment of smallpox patients in their homes makes each such domicile a focus of infection liable to disseminate the disease. When smallpox appears in a household, the problem arises—what shall be done with the exposed but well members thereof. If the patient is treated at home, the other inmates as well as the sufferer must of course be quarantined. For, if removed to another locality, save to a quarantine station or hospital, the disease might subsequently appear there, and a new centre of infection be thus established. To depend upon people particularly the uneducated, to voluntarily curtail their liberties for the common good, would be an unwise and disastrous policy. When the patient is retained at home, it is necessary to station reliable guards day and night, about the infected premises to enforce the detention of the exposed inmates for the period of eighteen days.

317. Even when the patient is removed to the hospital, it would be necessary, if vaccination were not employed, to pursue this policy. Experience proves that almost every unprotected person intimately exposed to a case of smallpox, will contract the disease. To depend upon daily medical examination of such persons, under these circumstances, and to give them full liberty until they fall ill, would be not only foolish but a dangerous experiment. Such a course would be an unwarranted confidence in the moral responsibility of the masses. We have known numerous instances in which persons have fled from houses in which an individual was suspected of having smallpox but in whom the diagnosis could not yet be made. The settling of such unvaccinated persons in various parts of the same city and in other cities, would be a source of the greatest danger.

318. The existence of a law requiring compulsory quarantine of persons exposed to smallpox is very apt to stimulate the escape of such persons. Experience proves that rigid quarantine requirements are therefore prone to disseminate infection rather than to limit it, by installing a fear of the enforced detention for the necessary period of time. Time and time again, during epidemics in Philadelphia, the first suspicion of smallpox in a boarding or lodging house has led to a general decampment before the house could be put under quarantine.

319. Disinfection is a highly important sanitary measure. Not only is the infection of smallpox imparted to the atmosphere surrounding the patient, but also to articles which have been used by him or which have been in his immediate environment. The disinfection of houses in which smallpox has occurred, and the disinfection of the clothing of contact cases, is a practice generally employed by sanitary authorities.

320. Another aid in restricting the dissemination of smallpox is to apprise the public of the particular domiciles in which the disease exists, so that no one may unknowlingly come within infecting distance of the same. This is accomplished by means of placards conspicuously posted upon such houses.

321. While notification, isolation, quarantine and disinfection are of great aid in preventing and suppressing smallpox epidemics, these measures are entirely inadequate without vaccination.

322. The smallpox history of Cleveland in 1902, as narrated to the Commission by Dr. Martin Friedrich, Health Officer of that city, is of great importance in the consideration of this subject.

323. Cleveland had 1,230 cases of smallpox in 1901. Dr. Friedrich took office in July of that year. Owing to the inertness of much of the vaccine virus that was first employed and the very sore arms and infections caused by an impure virus later used, the Health Officer abandoned vaccination and determined to fight smallpox by sanitary measures alone. This campaign was begun towards the end of the epidemic when but 27 cases existed in the city. Smallpox disappeared for five months. The Health Officer then published an article in the Cleveland Medical Journal of February, 1902, entitled: "How We Rid Cleveland of Smallpox." He stated that formaldehyde disinfection did it.

324. In March, 1902, smallpox again appeared in Cleveland, the infection being derived from Europe. Dr. Friedrich put into force notification, isolation, quarantine and disinfection. Disinfection was carried out in all suspicious quarters of the city on a scale seldom employed. Every general sanitary measure known to science was put into operation. But accordingly to Dr. Friedrich's testimony, these "absolutely failed." Smallpox continued to spread until 1,240 persons were attacked and 224 lost their lives. The doctor "tried to re-introduce vaccination, but the people were not ready to accept it; they had not suffered enough." "Vaccinating 200,000 in three months, we finally stopped smallpox in Cleveland. (Testimony of Dr. Friedrich; 16th Session of the Commission.)

325. Dr. Friedrich stated before the Commission that after the epidemic of 1901, he had published an article in a medical journal endorsing the view that sanitary measures had freed Cleveland of smallpox. Like an honest man, he admitted, "that was a mistake; I openly confessed that." The experience of the second epidemic convinced him that sanitary measures, without vaccination, could not control smallpox; we feel that much credit is due to Dr. Friedrich; for his candid testimony under circumstances that could not be but embarrassing to him.

326. The opponents of vaccination have briefly referred to the so-called Leicester "stamping out system," as a means of preventing smallpox. This matter was only incidentally mentioned from time to time by the Anti-vaccination Commissioners, without the system and its results being presented as formal evidence. The Leicester "stamping out system" comprises neither more nor less than prompt notification, isolation, quarantine and disinfection, measures which are generally employed at the present time, and which are recognized to be important aids in the suppression of smallpox.

327. A marked and progressive decline in vaccination had occurred in Leicester, England, for many years, so that in 1896, not more than 20 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated.

328. While notification, isolation, quarantine and disinfection have kept an inland town of England relatively free from smallpox, this constitutes no guarantee that large cities more liable to the introduction of smallpox by reason of the greater movement of populatin and the ingress of foreigners would fare equally well. Cleveland relied upon this system in 1902, and the result was 1,240 cases of smallpox and 224 deaths.

329. Furthermore, the "stamping out system" failed to protect Leicester against outbreaks of smallpox in 1892 and again in 1902. In 1892, 357 cases of smallpox occurred in 193 households. In 1902, another outbreak of smallpox took place.

330. The epidemic in Leicester, in 1892 was introduced by a tramp suffering from smallpox, the disease passing unrecognized. Herein lies the very kernel of the whole matter. Sanitary measures alone could only succeed in preventing and controlling smallpox, under a system whose perfection in every detail was quaranteed, a condition impossible to attain.

331. Failure to recognize the nature of the disease might in an unvaccinated population, spell untold disaster, for scores of persons could readily be exposed to infection before isolation could be enforced. The secondary cases in turn would lead to further dissemination of the disease. This is the manner in which epidemics are produced.

332. Failure to call in a physician would prevent notification and isolation and thus permit dissemination of the infection. In Germany, in 1909, in no less than 21 cases of smallpox were no physicians called in. In an unvaccinated community, this could readily have given rise to serious epidemics of smallpox.

333. Delay in calling a physician gives opportunity for many persons to be exposed to the smallpox patient. In Germany, in 1909, in 131 cases of smallpox, the interim between the onset of the illness and the calling of a physician varied from 1 to 62 days, and averaged 7 days.

334. Failure of the physician to diagnose smallpox is a common cause of extension of the disease. This may be due to the inexperience of the medical attendant, or may be the result of the inherent diagnostic difficulties of the case. Many diseases, particularly chicken-pox, measles, syphilis and certain drug eruptions may bear a close resemblance to smallpox when the eruption first makes its appearance. It is impossible to diagnose smallpox during the early initial fever. It is only recognizable when the eruption develops. Patients are commonly admitted to the wards of general hospitals with a fever which later proves to be that of smallpox. Among unvaccinated patients, it is not difficult to surmise what would result.

335. The admission of a Pullman car conductor to the wards of the Montreal General Hospital with a fever which proved to be smallpox, led in Montreal in 1885, to an epidemic which attacked 15,000 people and caused the loss of 3,164 lives.

336. Further imperfection in the application of the system such as incomplete isolation, escape from quarantine of contact persons, inadequacy of hospital accommodations, faulty disinfection of infected articles, etc., etc., may lead to similar disaster.

337. A sanitary system for the prevention of smallpox, without vaccination would require an eternal vigilance and a degree of perfection impossible to secure.

338. Furthermore, those living in a smallpox stricken household, would surely take the disease, without vaccinal protection. In addition, physicians, nurses, orderlies, servants, undertakers, etc., who are obliged to be exposed to infection, could not escape the disease without such protections. In Leicester, in 1892, among six nurses in the smallpox hospital who refused to be revaccinated, five contracted smallpox and one died.

339. The Anti-vaccination League of Great Britain distributes leaflets to third class steamship passengers coming to America, conselling resistence to vaccination. The introduction of smallpox into the United States from Europe, is ever a danger to this country. Our most serious epidemics arise from European sources. The rapidity of ocean travel makes it possible for a person to be infected in Russia, Italy or the Orient and to break out after arrival in the United States; during the latent period or stage of incubation, it is of course impossible to detect the existence of the disease.

340. In June, 1912, a patient, convalescent from smallpox embarked on the steamship "Haverford" at Liverpool. He was put off the boat at Queenstown. Some days after the arrival of the "Haverford" in Philadelphia, smallpox developed in some of the passengers from this boat who had settled in different sections of Philadelphia, as well as in others who had gone to Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Infection from this boat is said to have caused the serious outbreak of smallpox in Pittsburgh in which 114 persons were attacked, of whom 31 perished.

341. Evidence has been presented to the Commission showing that persons with smallpox in a highly infectious stage, have traveled (at times heavily veiled) in railroad coaches in order to reach the Municipal Hospital in Philadelphia. Under such circumstances, a score or more of persons are without their suspicion, intimately exposed to the disease.

342. From the testimony of numerous health officers and smallpox experts who have appeared before us, we are convinced that sanitation without vaccination would expose the people of the State to enormous risks. No system of sanitary control can possibly be effective, unless the smallpox patients are isolated as soon as the illness of smallpox develops in them. It is obviously impossible to accomplish this task.

The various sanitary measures referred to are to be regarded as important auxiliaries to vaccination, but in no sense as a substitute.

THE SOURCES OF VACCINE VIRUS.

343. We have been directed to inquire into "(d.) the original sources from which various strains of vaccine virus now in use are or have been obtained."

344. The virus first employed by Jenner in 1798, was taken from the hand of a dairy maid who had accidentally contracted cowpox from the udders of a milch cow. From the vaccination sore on her hand, a young lad, James Phipps, was inoculated, or as we would now phrase it, vaccinated upon the arm. A number of children were subsequently vaccinated one from the other. This strain of virus subsequently died out.

345. Vaccination was later carried out by virus from cases of natural cowpox discovered by various observers. Woodville and Pearson, of England, Sacco, of Italy, and many others found new sources of vaccine lymph in cases of so-called spontaneous cowpox in various countries.

346. A famous strain of lymph was derived in 1836, from a case of natural cowpox at Passy, in the environs of Paris. The lymph was most assiduously studied by Bousquet who compared the resulting vaccinations with those produced by the older strains.

347. In 1836, Estlin of Bristol put into circulation a lymph derived from a Gloucestershire farm, which was later extensively employed.

348. In 1841, Ceely stated that he had experimented with lymph from more than fifteen sources, six of which represent cases of natural cowpox.

349. In 1866, a valuable strain of lymph was developed from a case of natural cowpox occurring in Beaugency, France. This stock was cultivated by Professor Depaul. It was from this source that Martin, of Boston, obtained lymph with which he inaugurated animal vaccination in America in 1870.

350. In 1881, Martin, of Boston, observed a case of spontaneous cowpox at Cohasset, a small town in Massachusetts. The Cohasset and Beaugency stocks were for a time propagated separately in this country, but subsequently were mixed.

351. In 1885, Alexander of Marietta, Pennsylvania, found a case of so-called natural cowpox, the virus from which was successfully transmitted through over 2,000 calves. This virus is said to be used at the present time.

352. The lymph stock in use in 1905, at the Government Animal Vaccinal Establishment, of London, was originally obtained on November 26th, 1881, at a farm in Laforet, near Bordeaux, France.

353. Vaccine virus can be produced by the successive inoculation of calves with smallpox lymph. The virus is robbed of its contagious properties by this process of transmutation. Successful experiments were carried out by Thiele of England (1838), Ceely of England (1840), Badcock of England (between 1840 and 1860), Voigt of Germany (1881), Haccius and Eternod of Switzerland (1890), King of India (1891), Simpon (1892), Hime (1892). Within more recent years more successful con-

version of smallpox into vaccine virus has been achieved by Fisher, Vogt, Copeman, Freyer and others.

354. The use of vaccine virus of variolous origin, or variola-vaccine, as it is called, is officially sanctioned by the German Government and such virus has been and is extensively employed throughout the German Empire.

355. For many years vaccine virus was continued by direct arm to arm vaccination and later by the use of an emulsion made from the dried vaccine crust. This virus is referred to as long humanized virus.

356. In 1891, Copeman of England, advocated the use of glycerinized virus; this has come into general use and is almost universally employed at the present day. The addition of a proper amount of glycerine to the virus gradually destroys the life or the pathogenicity of the extraneous germs that may have gained entrance to the virus. The use of glycerinated lymph is one of the important advances that has been made since the discovery of vaccination.

357. It is evident from what has been said thus far that vaccine virus may be derived from natural cowpox, which is believed to be due to an accidental smallpox infection of the cow, or from variola-vaccine which is produced by purposeful variolation of the bovine species. This virus may be transmitted through a successive series of human beings as with the use of the long humanized virus (now obsolete and abandoned in this and most other countries), or it may be transmitted through successive generations of calves. The latter is the virus generally employed.

358. The opponents of vaccination have asserted that vaccine virus is an unknown substance without constancy in composition and derived from diverse affections. No scientific evidence, however, has been submitted to prove this assertion.

359. That vaccine lymph is a specific virus, producing definite and well known effects, is demonstrated by experienced vaccine propagators. Laboratory research on monkeys conclusively proves that vaccine protects against a subsequent inoculation with either vaccine or smallpox virus.

360. In the human subject, vaccinia runs a definite and characteristic course, passing successively through the stages of papule, vesicle and pustule; the acme of the affection is reached about the eighth day when an areola or reddish inflammation is seen about the pustule; after this, the inflammatory process gradually subsides, leaving a brownish-red firm crust at the site of vaccination. After the detachment of the crust, a more or less characteristic scar is left.

361. The affection induced by vaccinia is just as specific and characteristic as is measles or smallpox.

DEFINITION OF VACCINE VIRUS.

362. An attempt has been made to discredit vaccination because of the alleged inability to scientifically define vaccine virus. The germ which produced vaccinia is not definitely established although microscopic bodies are found both in vaccinia and variola (and in these affections alone) which are believed by many to be the parasitic cause of both. Despite the absence of proof in this connection a satisfactory definition of vaccine virus, based upon its physical and biological properties can be given.

363. Vaccine virus is a slightly alkaline fluid coming from the serum or plasma of the blood, containing epithelial skin cells and their debris, leucocytes (white blood cells) and occasionally red blood cells, in addition to the specific though as yet not definitey proven parasitic micro-organism. The vaccine virus is developed at the site of inoculation with either cowpox or variola-vaccine material, the lesion passing successively through the stages of papule, vesicle and pustule and crust, the acme of the process being reached at the end of eight days. Inoculation with vaccine virus protects the subject for a period of years against subsequent infection with vaccinia or with smallpox. Under the microscope, characteristic bodies, known as Guarnieri bodies are found.

364. The seed virus employed by vaccine propagators in this country at the present time, has been in large part secured from the vaccine establishments abroad, from Germany, Switzerland, France and other countries,—the American propagators do not, as a rule, know the original source of the virus, which may date back for decades; this information would be interesting but unessential, inasmuch as the properties of the lymph are well known to the foreign and to the American propagators.

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF CALVES USED IN THE PROPAGATION OF VACCINE VIRUS AND THE DISPOSAL OF THE CARCASSES THEREOF.

365. We are asked in reference "f" to investigate and report upon "the veterinary inspection of animals used in the propagation of vaccine virus, and the disposal of said animals, or of the carcasses thereof, after they have been so used."

366. An Act of Congress, approved July 1st, 1902, "regulating the manufacturing and interstate sale of viruses, serums and analogous products, makes specific provision for the veterinary inspection of calves before vaccination."

367. The clause of the Act referring to examination by a veterinary physician, is as follows: "Animals used for propagating vaccine virus must be under daily veterinary inspection for not less than seven days, immediately before they are vaccinated. Only healthy animals free from communicable disease shall be used for this purpose."

368. According to Act of Congress,

"The practice of renting animals for the purpose of propagating vaccine virus, and returning the animals to the market, shall be discontinued." Medical representatives of the two vaccine farms located in Pennsylvania appeared before the Commission and testified that the meat of the vaccinated calves used by them was not subsequently placed on the market. It was used as fertilizing material or for laboratory purposes. It was testified, however, that such meat is employed as food in England and in Germany, furthermore, that the meat is gladly eaten by persons connected with one of the Pennsylvania Vaccine Farms, whenever it is not needed for making laboratory cultures.

THE EXAMINATION OF VACCINE VIRUS AND THE SANITARY CONDITION OF VACCINE ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

369. In reference "e," the Commission is requested to report upon "the construction, administration, and sanitary condition of establishments for the propagation, preparation and sale of vaccine virus, the methods used in the propagation, preparation, and storage of said virus, and in the examination of said virus to determine its potency and freedom from pathogenic micro-organisms and poisonous or deleterious ingredients; the preservatives and germicides used in said virus, and the effects of said preservatives and germicides upon said virus and upon persons vaccinated with said virus, and the labelling of the containers and original packages of said virus."

370. Under the Federal Law of July 1st, 1902, and the regulations framed thereunder, all of the firms manufacturing vaccine virus are required to be licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury, before they shall sell their products in interstate commerce. There are seven firms engaged in this business in the United States, and all of these firms are licensed and therefore subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress above referred to.

371. Previous to the licensing of a vaccine establishment, it must be inspected by an official of the Public Health Service. The vaccine virus must, furthermore, be examined by the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The report of the inspector, together with the report of the examination of the virus, is submitted to the Sanitary Board of the Public Health Service for consideration. The Board considers these two reports, and on these reports bases its recommendations for or against a license of the particular firm making application therefor.

372. The regulations in regard to the manufacture and interstate sale of vaccine virus are quite strict and comprehensive, looking to the maximum safeguarding of the product manufactured and sold by vaccine propagators. In making inspections of vaccine establishments, the official Inspector of the Public Health Service is required to make his visit unannounced; he makes a thorough inspection of the premises, the appliances, the stables, the warehouses, the methods of preparation of virus and the records kept;

he also considers the qualifications of the personnel to properly carry out the Federal regulations. The inspectors are authorized, when they deem it desirable, to interrogate the members or employees of the firm, under oath.

373. The inspector obtains samples of the vaccine virus at the establishment, going to the refrigerator or store-room and taking as many samples as he desires. In addition, in order to secure such virus as is sold to the public, he buys the product of the firm in the open market in various sections of the country.

374. The vaccine virus is rigorously examined by the Hygienic Laboratory. Manufacturers are now required to submit large amounts of each lot of vaccine virus, in addition to that purchased in the open market. Vaccine virus is examined daily by a laboratory worker who devotes all of his time to this work.

375. The federal regulations require that "each and every lot of vaccine virus shall be examined to determine its freedom from pathogenic micro-organisms, and a special examination must be made of each and every lot, to determine the absence of tetanus; detailed and permanent records of these examinations shall be kept by the establishment propagating said virus."

376. In the vaccine establishments themselves, the virus is put through rigorous tests to exclude the presence of any harmful germs. The vaccine virus is injected into susceptible animals and the effect of the injections thoroughly studied before the virus is marketed.

377. It is required by the federal regulations that an autopsy be made upon each calf after the vaccine virus has been removed. In the event that any communicable disease is found or suspected in the animal, the virus may not be placed upon the market, but must be destroyed. Permanent records of each autopsy, in which particular reference shall be made of pathologic changes present, shall be kept.

378. The Commission has communicated with the various vaccine establishments requesting information concerning the construction, administration and sanitary condition of said establishments, etc., etc.; the replies to these inquiries are appended in the minutes and records of the Commission.

379. The chief preservative and germicide used in vaccine lymph is glycerine. The amount varies slightly in different establishments. Ordinarily the virus is mixed with six times its weight of a sterilized solution of 50 per cent. chemically pure glycerine in distilled water. The glycerine has the property of gradually destroying the extraneous germs which may be present in the lymph. It is scarcely necessary to state that glycerine is innocuous as to any effect on vaccinated persons.

(For further information under this caption, see Appendix.)

VACCINATION NOT UNPOPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE.

380. The great majority of the body politic is willing to be guided by scientific medical opinion in matters medical. The vast majority of the people of the State believe in vaccination. A great amount of voluntary vaccination is constantly going on; it is an every day experience for mothers to ask physicians when they think the baby should be vaccinated. During the epidemic prevalence of smallpox, tens of thousands of people seek vaccination of their own accord.

381. Opposition to vaccination in a community or country is in direct proportion to the extent of anti-vaccination agitation. Unfortunately, a great amount of misinformation is spread among the people and opposition to vaccination is thereby engendered. Certain allegations as to the mischievous effects of vaccination were made by representative opponents of vaccination before our Commission, which on investigation proved to be utterly without basis in fact. It was contended, for instance, that vaccination had produced smallpox in Marietta, Pennsylvania, in 1905; this accuation was published and spread broadcast in pamphlet form. The evidence presented to the Commission conclusively proved this allegation to be groundless and false. But the minds of many readers had doubtless been poisoned against vaccination by the calumny published.

382. While opposition is occasionally heard against the present vaccination statute of the State of Pennsylvania, the great majority of the people are willing to be guided by the dictum of science as expressed in the law of the Commonwealth.

383. In the City of Philadelphia in 1907, among two hundred thousand (200,000) school children in the public schools, but 35 were found by a careful census to be in non-attendance by reason of failure to comply with the vaccination statute of the State. It is thus seen that the parents of over 99 per cent. of the school children were willing and ready to accept the advice of the State.

REASONS WHY OBLIGATORY VACCINATION IS DESIRABLE.

384. I. Because history proves that without obligatory vaccination it is impossible to secure a general vaccination of the community. In the absence of smallpox, people cannot be depended upon to voluntarily seek vaccinal protection. Without statutory requirement, therefore, an unvaccinated population is bound to grow up.

The existence of a large unvaccinated population is a menace to the community, because the introduction of the spark of smallpox infection may lead to a general conflagration. To wait until smallpox is already in the community before carrying out vaccination, is a deplorable policy for the following reasons:—

(a.) Because wholesale vaccinations must be carried out on thousands of people hastily and often without proper precautionary measures.

(b.) Because exposed individuals may fail to take the vaccination and before a retrial is possible, may contract smallpox.

(c.) Because an unusually heavy demand may be made upon the supply of vaccine which may become exhausted; in the past, under such circumstances, the use of vaccine of questionable character has been resorted to.

(d.) Because all of the attendant circumstances would, on the one hand, increase the risk of vaccination, and on the other lesson the protective security attained by careful vaccination carried out gradually in the absence of smallpox.

II. The existence of a law upon the statute books requiring vaccination has a distinct educational influence.

The official endorsement of vaccination by the State is unquestionably accepted by the masses as evidence that it is a desirable health protective measure.

Per contra the expunging from the statute books of the provision requiring vaccination of school children would be regarded by the masses as a repudiation of vaccination. Such an act would unquestionably decrease the number of voluntary vaccinations, as a reflection would be cast upon the efficacy of the procedure.

Doubtless, thousands of these children would not be vaccinated, were the law requiring vaccination as a condition precedent to school attendance not in existence.

But these non-vaccinations would in large part be the result of indifference or neglect rather than the result of opposition to the law.

THE ARGUMENT—"LET THOSE WHO WILL, PROTECT THEMSELVES."

385. Certain opponents of vaccination contend that vaccination should not be in any manner enforced by the State, but those who desire it should avail themselves of it. They furthermore argue that if vaccination protects, the vaccinated need have no concern as they cannot be menaced by the unvaccinated. If a method of fireproofing houses for a period of years were discovered, and if the frequency of fires made it desirable to pass a law requiring all houses to be fire-proofed, the opponents of such a measure might, with equal force say—"let those who desire such protection avail themselves of it; for ourselves, we are willing to run the risk." But their willingness to run the risk would in the natural course of events, increase the number of fires, would endanger houses in which the fire-proofing was defective or had not been renewed, and would throw a great financial burden upon the community for the maintenance of fire houses, apparatus, etc.

386. So it is with vaccination: neglect of vaccination by a large element of the population would, in the natural

course of events increase the prevalence of smallpox. Vaccination properly performed protects the individual against smallpox, but the protective influence may become weakened or even lost in the course of years and require renewal; the individual does not know when the safeguarding influence of vaccination has expired. Though a devout believer in vaccination, he might through oversight, contract smallpox.

387. If smallpox were a prevalent disease as it is in unvaccinated countries, it would be necessary to vaccinate infants as soon as they were born and to revaccinate oftener in order to make sure that the vaccinal immunity were still in continuance. If exposed to smallpox, children would have to be vaccinated, despite certain disabilities that would ordinarily lead to postponement of the operation. Just as those who are willing to run the risk would be encouraging the prevalence of fires increase the risk to others wherever and whenever a defect in the protection existed, so would the risk be increased for the vaccination conformists.

388. But a greater injustice would be wrought in another manner. Epidemics of smallpox are most costly to the community. Extensive outbreaks keep prospective visitors from the afflicted city, close schools, paralyze industry and in various other ways interrupt the noraml community activities. It is estimated that the great epidemic of smallpox in Philadelphia in 1871-72, cost the people of this city $22,000,000. An epidemic of smallpox in Pittsburgh in 1900, cost the municipality alone $299,000, and a recent small epidemic in 1912 cost the city $51,979. What right have the unvaccinated to inflict this financial damage upon the community? They may repudiate the opinions of sanitary experts and declare their willingness to take the risk, but are they willing to indemnify the city against an unnecessary loss?

VACCINATION LAWS IN OTHER LANDS.

389. In practically all of the armies and navies of the civilized world, vaccination and revaccination are compulsory.

390. Germany's immunity from epidemic smallpox since the enactment of the compulsory vaccination and revaccination law of 1875, has led other countries to follow in her footosteps.

391. Japan adopted in 1885 a compulsory vaccination and revaccination law.

392. Hungary passed in May, 1887, a law requiring vaccination in infancy and revaccination at the age of 12.

393. Italy in March, 1892, adopted a law requiring vaccination in infancy and revaccination at the age of 10 to 11.

394. Roumania in 1894, began to put into effect a law requiring vaccination and revaccination.

395. France passed a law on February 15th, 1902, requiring a thrice compulsory vaccination, at the ages of one, eleven and twenty-one.

396. Sweden requires that children must be vaccinated "before the age of three."

397. Norway has indirect compulsory, requiring the vaccination of all school children.

398. Denmark. A royal decree of April 3d, 1810, made attendance at school, permission to receive confirmation and to be married in church, dependent on proof of vaccination. It also decreed compulsory vaccination in time of smallpox epidemics. Children must be vaccinated before the age of seven.

399. Belgium has indirect compulsion through vaccination of school children.

400. Holland. The vaccination law of December 4th, 1892, provides for the infliction of a fine on the teacher and pupil if an unvaccinated child is permitted to enter school.

401. England. The present law requires that every child shall be vaccinated before reaching the age of six months; the penalties of this law may, however, be avoided by a declaration under oath of conscientious objection to vaccination.

402. By reference to the above facts, it is seen that during the past two decades the tendency has been in Europe to increase the rigor of the vaccination requirements. In England, the exemption granted to conscientious objectors is the only step in the opposite direction. To any unprejudiced student of the conditions in England, it is evident that the maintenance of the exemption clause is the result of the existence of a powerful organized opposition to vaccination, which exerts a considerable influence in Parliament. We are prone to believe that the first great epidemic of smallpox in England will sweep away the "conscience clause."

403. A study of the prevalence of smallpox in the various European countries will show that the prevalence of smallpox bears an inverse proportion to the thoroughness with which vaccination is carried out in such countries: some countries have excellent vaccination laws and a poor or relatively poor administration of the same.

404. There can be no question that Germany leads all other countries in the systematic administration of her vaccination statutes. Is it a mere coincidence that Germany has a lower smallpox mortality than any great country of the world?

LEGAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PROPAGATION, PREPARATION AND SALE OF VACCINE VIRUS.

405 Clause (j) of Section three of the Joint Resolution requires us to report, inter alia, the legal regulations governing the propagation, preparation and sale of vaccine virus, now in force within this Commonwealth. We respectively report that there are none such, excepting those applicable to such products of vaccine manufacturers as are the subject of interstate commerce. The regulations are all those of the United States Government, but as all the firms and corporations in the United States engaged in the propagation, preparation and sale of vaccine virus dispose of their product not only in their home States but in the other States as well, it may safely be said that the regulations of the United States are applicable to them all. Those regulations are embodied in the Act of Congress of July 1st, 1902, which is annexed hereto, marked "Appendix A."

THE EXISTING ACTS AND STATUTES, AND PARTS OF ACTS AND STATUTES AND LEGAL DECISIONS RELATING TO OR TOUCHING VACCINATION.

406. Clause (j.) of Section three of the Joint Resolution also requires this Commission to inquire into, consider and report upon "the existing acts and statutes, and parts of acts and statutes and legal decisions, relating to or touching vaccination." This is a subject of considerable magnitude and at present will be referred to in only a general way.

(a.) With reference to cities of the first class there is the Act of 20 April, 1905, Pamphlet Laws, page 228.

(b.) Cities of the second class—Act of 26 June, 1895, Pamphlet Laws, page 350, Sections 21 to 33, inclusive.

(c.) Cities of the third class—Act 23 May, 1889, Pamphlet Laws, page 306, Article XI, Sections 1 and 4.

(d.) Boroughs—Act 11 May, 1893, Pamphlet Laws, page 44, Sections 1, 2 and 4.

(e.) Townships of the first class—Act 29 May, 1907, Pamphlet Laws, page 302, Sections 1, 2 and 4.

(f.) The School Code—Act 18 May, 1911, Pamphlet Laws, page 309, Sections 1414 to 1424, inclusive, regulates the compulsory attendance of children at a day school.

(g.) State Live Stock Sanitary Board—Act 30 March, 1905, Pamphlet Laws, page 78, Section 4.

(h.) Section 12 of the Act of 18 June, 1895, Pamphlet Laws, page 203, provides that "All principals or other persons in charge of schools as aforesaid are hereby required to refuse the admission of any child to the schools under their charge or supervision, except upon a certificate signed by a physician, setting forth that such child has been successfully vaccinated, or that it has previously had smallpox.

(i.) The Act to safeguard human life and health—14 May, 1909, Pamphlet Laws, page 855.

407. With reference to the judicial decisions, which by Clause (j.) this Commission is also to inquire into, consider and report upon, they are, as follows:—

(e.) Lee vs. Marsh, 230 Penna. State Reports, 352.

Judge Shafer, of Allegheny county, whose opinion was affirmed per curiam in the Supreme Court here decided that the term "vaccination," as used in the Act of 1895, means "inoculation with the virus of cowpox for the purpose of communicating that disease as a prophylactic against smallpox. It indicates an operation, and not a result. * * * The operation * * * has always consisted of inoculating the body, that is, grafting upon it the disease, by inserting the virus under the skin, and the test of its succes has always been considered to be the appearance of the symptoms of the disease including those which manifest themselves on the skin." It was held in this case that the administration of variolinum (an attenuation of the virus of smallpox) by the mouth was not "vaccination," as that expression is used by the Legislature in the Act of 1895.

(b.) Duffield vs. Williamsport School District, 162 Penna. State Reports, 476, was a case of great importance, decided by the Supreme Court, prior to the enactment of the Act of 1895, and it was there decided that a municipal ordinance that no pupil should be permitted to attend any public or private school without a certificate of a practicing physician that such pupil has been subjected to the process of vaccination, followed by a resolution of the School Board of similar import, adopted in response to a request of the Board of Health, was a reasonable and proper exercise of power and must be complied with, even in the absence of an Act of the Legislature.

(c.) Field vs. Robinson, 198 Penna. State Reports, 638. In this case the Supreme Court held that the decision in Duffield vs. Williamsport School District is correct and that the Act of 1895 is constitutional.

(d.) Nissley vs. School Directors of Hummelstown Borough, 18 Penna. County Court Reports, 481. This was an attempt in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county by a parent to compel the admission of his children into the public schools without a compliance with the Act of June 18, 1895. Judge McPherson, now of the United States Circuit Court, dismissed the plaintiff's petition for a mandamus.

(e.) Sprague vs. Baldwin, et al., School Directors of the School District of Otto township, 18 Penna. County Court Reports, 568. This was a case in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county similar to the case last cited and the decision by Judge Morrision, now of the Superior Court, followed that of Judge McPherson.

(f.) Gerhard vs. Packer Township School District, 9 District Reports, 720. This was a similar attempt in the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county to compel the admission of the plaintiff's children to the public schools notwithstanding a failure to comply with the Act of 1895 and the petition was dismissed.

(g.) Cousins vs. Burgie et al., 13 District Reports, 368. In this case the Court of Common Pleas of Warren county awarded a peremptory mandamus in accordance with the petition requiring the School District to admit the plaintiff's children to the public schools because the petition averred a compliance with the Act of 1895 and the return did not aver, nor was it shown, that there was a non-compliance.

(h.) Beveridge vs. Winner et al., 48 Pittsburgh Legal Journal (31 N. S.) 40, was a bill in equity filed in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, of Allegheny County, for an injunction to restrain the School Directors of a certain township from prohibiting the plaintiff's children from attending school because of his failure to have them vaccinated as required by the Act of 1895. The court dismissed the bill and refused the injunction.

(i.) Stull vs. Reber, 215 Penna. State Reports, 156. This was also a Bill in Equity for an injunction restraining the defendants, the principal, teachers and superintendent of public schools, from excluding the plaintiff's daughter from attendance because of her failure to comply with the Act of 1895. Chief Justice Mitchell, of the Supreme Court, wrote and filed in this case an illuminating opinion upon the whole subject and particularly with regard to the constitutionality of the Act of 1895 and suggests beyond a doubt the question of the power of the Legislature to enact such legislation upon the ground that "Section twelve is precautionary and preventive and it is an old and sound maxim that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." He also holds that "the police power of the Commonwealth in the preservation of the public health must, if necessity arises, sacrifice the less to the greater interest. Salus populi suprema lex." The bill was dismissed.

(j.) Commonwealth vs. Bauman, 50 Pittsburgh Legal Journal (33 N. S.), 109. In an action before a Magistrate the defendant was fined two dollars and costs for an alleged violation of the Compulsory Education Act of 1901. The defence was that the defendant had sent his children to the public schools but that they were refused admission because of their failure to comply with the Twelfth Section of the Act of June 18, 1895. This defense was held to be good and the conviction before the Magistrate was reversed by the Court of Quarter Session of Allegheny County.

(k.) Commonwealth vs. Smith, 9 District Reports, 625. This was also a proceeding instituted before a Justice of the Peace under the Compulsory Education Law of July 12, 1897. The defense was the same as in the case last cited and the Court of Quarter Session of Bradford county reversed conviction and discharged the defendant.

408. It is the opinion of the Commission that the statutory law of Pennsylvania relating to or touching vaccination, particularly as interpreted by the various courts before which the construction of such acts and statutes has arisen, constitutes, under existing conditions, as satisfactory a law as can perhaps be put into successful operation. Should smallpox prevail more extensively, a more rigorous vaccination law might become necessary. At this time we believe that no charges, capable of practical enforcement can be made in the existing statutory law of this State upon the subject of vaccination and upon the powers and authority of the State Board of Health and the Boards of Health in the various municipalities throughout the Commonwealth.

LEGAL AND MORAL RIGHT TO MAKE VACCINATION OBLIGATORY.

409. The legal power of the law-making branch of the government of this Commonwealth to enact legislation for the protection of the health of the people is a subject which is not open to discussion at this late day nor does it require the citation of authorities to demonstrate the right of a sovereignty in the exercise of its police power to go even to the length of depriving a citizen of his liberty if the purpose is the preservation of the health of the community against infectious or contagious diseases. The collection is a mass of the numbers of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the highest courts of the various States, affirming this principle, would serve no useful purpose and would be a mere affectation of learning and industry. But, it might be suggested and doubtless will be, assuming the right, under the constitution of the United States and this Commonwealth, to enact such laws, there is no moral right to do so, no freeman ever having agreed when entering into civilized society to give up his liberty or to permit the state to perform a surgical operation on his person, even in so worthy and laudable a cause as the good of the many. Let us examine into the merits of this contention.

410. It is shown in the foregoing pages that the protective power of vaccination against smallpox has been conclusively established and that vaccination it a relatively harmless procedure. It is not our intention to repeat the arguments and proofs already stated at great length in this report by which we have arrived at these conclusions nor to repeat the long list of names of eminent scientists who fully concur in these views and who have demonstrated their absolute truth by study, experiment and long experience.

411. Assuming, therefore, that the measure is benefical to the many, even if inconvenient or repugnant to the few, can there be the least vestige of doubt in the mind of any right thinking person of the right of the majority to impose such laws upon all, including the minority, and that such right exists whether the viewpoint be moral, ethical, legal, constitutional or social. Our form of government is a liberal democracy in which the majority rules and for this reason alone the minority must acquiesce. The member of any community, however opposed his views and convictions to those of the majority, has no alternative but to obey or cease to be a member of society. Again, it is the imperative duty of every member of civilized society to suffer inconvenience, discomfort, aye, even to temporarily lose his liberty that his fellow members of society may not suffer. Take the dread scourge of smallpox, for example. In

the pre-vaccination era, think of the thousands upon thousands of innocents who underwent this loathsome and disfiguring disease, losing their eyesight and their lives because no preventive had been discovered. After the announcement of Jenner's great discovery, the situation became entirely different. The rare exception is now the person who has had smallpox, while before the exception was the one who had not had it. Does anyone mean to say that he is under no moral duty to maintain this state of affairs and prevent a return of this most terrible of all contagious diseases, even if it does involve the temporary loss of liberty or the performance upon his person of a relatively harmless operation? To state such a proposition is to answer it.

412. There are in the City or Philadelphia two women lepers, who have been torn from their families and friends, and who are compelled to live in complete isolation, and this not temporarily, but perhaps for the remainder of their lives, for in the vast majority of cases this disease is incurable. Does anyone doubt the moral right of the health authorities to seggregate these poor unfortunate from their fellows? Does anyone for an instant suppose the object of their banishment for life is their own good? Does not everyone know that the only object in view is the protection of the people against the communication of this horrible disease? Surely the permanent deprivation of liberty is a greater invasion of personal freedom, than the enforcement of vaccination. Yet who would deny to the people the moral right to segregate, if necessary for life time, persons who were affected with a disease that jeopardized the safety of the community.

413. Smallpox is a disease more dangerous than leprosy, because its malign effect is swifter and the contagion is infinitely more intense; even if death does not ensue the disfiguring impress of the scourage is apt to be carried by the unfortunate victim to the grave. It is not only the legal and moral right of the authorities to prevent smallpox by vaccination, but it is the bounden duty of every good citizen, who has any consideration at all for the well being of his fellows, as well as for his own and his family's immunity from obnoxious disease, to submit without murmur to vaccination, quarantine and such other means prompted by the teachings of science to accomplish these laudable results.

414. The police power of the Commonwealth in the preservation of the public health must. if necessity arises, sacrifice the lesser to the greater interest. Salus populi suprema lex.

415. Chief Justice Mitchell in Stull vs. Reber, 215 Penna., 156, says:—

"There is no exercise of police power which does not to some extent deprive the individual of some right or liberty which he might enjoy unmolested were he in a primitive state or in other words not a member of civilized society. Such deprivations have now become so common and are so taken as a matter of course as to pass without notice because the individual recognizes that he receives vastly more than he gives up. Society requires obedience to the police power of the State and will not endure the individual views of members in opposition to the united voice of the majority crying out for the good of the many."

416. It seems to us too clear to need further exposition that, viewed from any standpoint or from any aspect, the right of the State to enact legislation for the preservation of the public health is too deep-rooted and ingrained in our institutions to permit of question.

EMIL ROSENBERGER,
Chairman,
EDWARD A. WOODS,
JAY FRANK SCHAMBERG,
WM. M. WELSH.

Note appended by Emil Rosenberger and Edward A. Woods, Neutral Commissioners.

Note.—The two "neutral" members of the Commission, who have signed the Report, desire to add this final word:

They entered upon the performance of their duties with open minds, wholly free from any preconceived ideas or opinions upon the subjects of the reference and they are convinced that the efficacy of vaccination and its relative harmlessness are so clearly established by the evidence that, in their judgment, not only is no other conclusion possible than as set forth in the Report, but it would be difficult to more strongly and conclusively prove any fact of medicine or other science.

EMIL ROSENBERGER,
Chairman.
EDWARD A. WOODS.

APPENDIX A.

THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF JULY 1, 1902.

"An Act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives the United States, or from the United States into any foreign from and after six months after the promulgation of the regulations authorized by section four of this Act no person shall sell, barter, or exchange, or offer for sale, barter or exchange in the District of Columbia, or send, carry, or bring for sale, barter, or exchange from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country into the United States, or from the United States into any foreign country, any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, unless (a) such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product has been propagated and prepared at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinafter authorized, to propagate and prepare such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product for sale in the District of Columbia, or for sending, bringing, or carrying from place to place aforesaid; nor (b) unless each package of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product is plainly marked with the proper name of the article contained therein, the name, address, and license number of the manufacturer, and the date beyond which the contents cannot be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results: Provided, That the suspension or revocation of any license shall not prevent the sale, barter, or exchange of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid which has been sold and delivered by the licentiate prior to such suspension or revocation, unless the owner or custodian of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid has been notified by the secretary of the Treasury not to sell, barter, or exchange the same.

Sec. 2. That no person shall falsely label or mark any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin or product aforesaid; nor alter any label or mark on any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid so as to falsify such label or mark.

Sec. 3. That any officer, agent, or employe of the Treasury Department, duly detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, may during all reasonable hours enter and inspect any establishment for the propagation and preparation of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States.

Sec. 4. That the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, be, and they are hereby, constituted a board with authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury not so sell, barter, or extime such rules as may be necessary in the judgment of said board to govern the issue, suspension, and revocation of license for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation of viruses, serums, toxins, antitoxins and analogous products, applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, intended for sale in the District of Columbia or to be sent, carried, or brought for sale from any State. Territory, or the District of Columbia, into any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or, from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States: Provided, That all licenses issued for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation in any foreign country of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid for sale, barter or exchange in the United States shall be issued upon condition that the licentiate will permit the inspection of the establishments where said articles are propagated and prepared, in accordance with section three of this Act.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this Act and of such rules and regulations as may be made by authority thereof; to issue, suspend, and revoke licenses for the maintenance of establishments aforesaid, and to detail for the discharge of such duties such officers, agents, and employes of the Treasury Department as may by his judgment be necessary.

Sec. 6. That no person shall interfere with any officer, agent or employe of the Treasury Department in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act or by regulations made by authority thereof.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating, any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by im-

prisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

REGULATIONS RELATING TO LICENSES, INSPECTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS, EXAMINATION OF VIRUSES, ETC., PROMULGATED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

ISSUE OF LICENSES.

1. Licenses shall be issued, suspended, and revoked by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

2. Licenses shall be issued only after inspection of establishments and examination of the products for which license is desired.

3. When an establishment shall have been inspected and the products propagated therein examined in accordance with these regulations, the report of inspection and laboratory examination shall be passed upon by the sanitary board of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The said board shall present its findings to the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service who shall review and forward same, together with his recommendation, to the Secretary of the Treasury for action.

4. The following form of license is prescribed:

LICENSE.

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This is to certify that , of State of have complied with the terms of "An Act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes;" that the establishment of the said has been duly inspected in accordance with regulations made under the terms of the said act, and that the said are hereby authorized to engage in the manufacture, barter, and sale of for one year from this date, or until reinspection.

This license is issued in accordance with the regulations prepared under the above mentioned act, and is subject to suspension or revocation when due cause therefor is shown.

[L. S.] Secretary of the Treasury.

5. Licenses shall be good for one year from the date of issue (or until reinspection), and will not be reissued without such reinspection and laboratory examination; the report of inspection and laboratory examination to be passed upon by the sanitary board and the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3. Inspections shall be made at least once a year.

INSPECTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

6. The inspection shall be made by an inspector or a board of inspectors detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

7. The inspectors shall be commissioned medical officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service or chiefs of division of the hygienic laboratory of the same service.

8. The visit of the inspectors shall be unannounced.

9. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to call first upon the head of the establishment or member of the firm, stating the object of their visit.

10. The inspectors shall examine all portions of the premises, appliances, stables, barns, warehouses, records, and the methods employed in actual operation.

11. The inspectors are authorized, when they consider it necessary, to interrogate the proprietor, members of the firm, and employes of the establishment under oath.

12. The inspectors shall investigate fully the methods of preparation, storing, dispensing, and other details in the manufacture and sale of serums, viruses, toxins and analogous products.

13. The inspectors shall carefully examine into faulty constructions, or administration of establishments which would tend to impair the potency or purity of their products, and shall, if of sufficient importance, make special report regarding the same.

14. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to purchase in open market or, if they deem it advisable, themselves to obtain in the establishment samples of the products then manufactured, which samples shall be examined by the inspectors for purity and potency or forwarded to the director of the hygienic laboratory for such examination.

15. It shall be the duty of the director of the hygienic laboratory of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to test samples sent him by inspectors for purity and potency, and the result of this examination shall be given to the inspectors, who shall give this report due weight in making their recommendations.

(Clauses 16 to 23 do not relate to vaccine virus.)

24. Preliminary to taking vaccine material from vaccinated animals said animals should be killed or otherwise rendered insensible to pain.

25. As soon as practicable after taking the vaccine virus, a necropsy shall be made upon each animal, and permanent records kept of each necropsy, in which particular reference shall be made of pathologic changes.

26. All vaccine material from any animal having a communicable disease, other than vaccinia, or suspected of having a communicable disease, shall be destroyed.

27. The practice of renting animals for the purpose of propagating vaccine virus and returning the animals to the market shall be discontinued.

28. Animals used for propagating vaccine virus must be under daily veterinary inspection for not less than seven days immediately before they are vaccinated. Only healthy animals free from communicable disease shall be used for this purpose.

29. The propagation and sale in interstate traffic of old-style dry "lymph" vaccine points shall be discontinued after January 1, 1910.

30. Each and every lot of vaccine virus shall be examined to determine its freedom from pathogenic micro-organisms, and a special examination must be made of each and every lot to determine the absence of tetanus; detailed and permanent records of these examinations shall be kept by the establishment propagating said virus.

31. Containers, grinders and mixing machines, filling apparatus, instruments, etc., that come in contact with vaccine material during the process of manufacture and preparation for the market, shall be sterilized before use by steam under pressure at a temperature of at least 120 degrees C. for not less than thirty minutes, or subjected to dry heat at a temperature of at least 160 degrees C. for not less than one hour. Materials that will not stand this degree of dry heat shall be sterilized by a process known to be capable of destroying tetanus spores.

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION.

33. When faulty methods of preparation, faulty construction, or administration of establishments are observed during inspection, the inspector shall bring the same to the attention of the manufacturer, and shall forward a report of the conditions found, together with the recommendations, to the Surgeon General.

34. When impurities or lack of potency of products, or improper labeling of same shall be demonstrated by laboratory examination, these facts shall be reported to the Surgeon General.

35. Should the faulty conditions discovered during inspection or laboratory examination be found upon review of the sanitary board and the Surgeon General to be of sufficient importance, the Surgeon General shall recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that the license of the offending establishment be suspended. If the said faulty conditions are not corrected within sixty days after suspension, he shall recommend that the said license be revoked.

36. The facts of suspension and revocation of licenses, with causes therefor, may be published in a circular to be issued and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DISSENTING REPORT OF JOHN PITCAIRN, COMMISSIONER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly:

As a member of The Pennsylvania State Vaccination Commission, appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth in pursuance of a Joint Resolution approved the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1911 (Pamphlet Laws, 940), the undersigned dissents from the Report of the Commission, and in doing so submits the following Report:—

Vaccination, involving as it does the inoculation of disease upon healthy bodies by means of a surgical operation, enjoys the unique position of being the only medical prescription enforced by law. This being the case, it is perfectly obvious that the practice stands in need of a moral and scientific justification which should be unique like itself—which should, in fact, be absolutely overwhelming. The burden of proof—and of irrefragable proof—lies with those who enjoin, not with those who refuse vaccination. That such proof has not been produced will be manifest from the evidence herewith submitted. The claims for the efficacy of vaccination in preventing smallpox have not been sustained, while on the contrary, the evil effects following vaccination are admitted by pro-vaccinists. The gravity of the injuries, however, is minimized by the advocates of vaccination, and in order that vaccination may not be discredited facts are suppressed, and deaths and serious permanent injuries due to vaccination are ascribed to other causes.

When we consider that the claims and pretensions upon which vaccination was originally established have gradually been surrendered, wholly or in part; when we consider that the pro-vaccinists again and again have been forced to shift their ground in view of accumulating adverse evidence, we wonder how the propriety of legal enforcement of the operation can even be thought admissible to argument.

We find in the Final Report of the British Commission the following admissions:

(Section 399.) "It is not open to doubt that there have been cases in which injury and death have resulted from vaccination."

(Section 410.) "It is established that lymph contains organisms, and may contain those which under certain circumstances would be productive of erysipelas."

(Section 417.) "It may, indeed, easily be the fact that vaccination * * * does occasionally serve as an exciting cause of a scrofulous outbreak."

In Section 413 we discover that vaccination may become exceptionally risky through special circumstances, such as the prevalence of disease in the neighborhood; and finally (Sections 420 and 421), that though formerly denied, it was no longer open to doubt that "it is possible to convey syphilis in the act of vaccination."

That the risks of vaccination have not diminished since the Royal Commission made its Report in the year 1896, is evident from the Reports of the Registrar General for the years 1900 to 1910 inclusive, showing that the death rate of vaccination was actually greater than the death rate from smallpox.

We find that in England and Wales from 1881 to 1907 inclusive, the Registrar General reported, 1,108 deaths from vaccination, the deaths averaging one every week during the first sixteen years. We wish to emphasize the fact that these 1,108 deaths were all admitted by vaccinists themselves to have been due to vaccination, and that the reports took no account of that greater number of deaths from vaccination which officially were ascribed to other causes. In regard to this, Professor Alfred Russel Wallace, after the most careful investigation, declared that in England and Wales alone vaccination was the probable cause of 10,000 deaths every year—deaths by five diseases of the most terrible and disgusting character, introduced by the vaccine virus.

VACCINATION AND COMPULSION.

Surely these facts and figures clearly enough show that vaccination involves serious risks, and to make it incumbent upon all, and especially upon legislators, to make at least some inquiry before they submit the children of the Commonwealth to these risks.

But, it may be asked, if all this is true, why does vaccination continue? The answer is that it continues because it is enforced by law. Take away legal compulsion, and vaccination would not long survive. But it has been enforced almost from its birth and has thus come to be regarded as more or less a matter of course. In all modern history no other medical operation has ever been legally enforced. But vaccination needed enforcement. Without compulsion it could never have survived, for from the very day of its introduction it has been strenuously opposed both by laymen and by members of the medical profession. Eminent physicians, it is true, have supported it; but other eminent physicians and also renowned bacteriologists and statisticians have condemned it as productive of the gravest injuries.

What is vaccination? It is easier to ask this question than to obtain a satisfactory answer. Put the question to a number of doctors, and observe the conflicting replies. Not all would agree with Webster's definition that it is inoculation with cowpox, for the modern American school of vaccinators now holds that it is inoculation with smallpox modified by the cow! And then: What is vaccine virus? Of course it comes from the cow; but where did it originate? And what is its effect when put into the human blood? Ask such questions and you will see the confusion that reigns. Vaccinations today is not what it was yesterday, and still less what it was in Jenner's day. Indeed, one of the most conspicuous features of the practice has been its constant shiftiness. And so we propose to answer the question, "What is vaccination?" by a brief survey of its history, showing what it has been as well as what it now is.

THE HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

The direct progenitor of vaccination was smallpox inoculation—the insertion of the running matter from the sore of a smallpox patient into the blood of a healthy person. This practice was introduced into England, in 1721, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, wife of the British Ambassador at Constantinople. Writing from that city Lady Montagu said that smallpox was rendered entirely harmless there by the invention of what the Turks called "ingrafting," and that there was a set of old women who made it their business to perform the operation.

This practice of "a set of old women" in Turkey was adopted in England where it was soon regarded as the greatest of medical discoveries, and its influence in checking smallpox was spoken of as "one of the best established of medical facts." Indeed the praises lavished upon inoculation by the medical profession of that day have been equaled only by those since accorded to the ever-changing forms of vaccination. In 1754 the Royal College of Physicians of London in a formal resolution declared that the arguments which had been urged against smallpox inoculation had been refuted by experience, and that the College regarded the practice as "highly salutary to the human race." But facts could not long be ignored. Instead of proving itself a harmless and beneficent invention, experience made it evident that the practice of smallpox inoculaion actually (and naturally enough) spread smallpox—every inoculated person becoming a new centre of contagion. This fact so strongly impressed itself on the British public that in 1840 the inoculation which had been so highly endorsed by the Royal College of Physicians was condemned by Act of Parliament as a criminal offense.

But previous to this time a new "scientific" protection against smallpox had been discovered. This discovery, as is well known, was given to the world in 1798, by Edward Jenner, properly called the Father of Vaccination. It is not so well known, however, that the vaccination advocated by Jenner has, like smallpox inoculation, been long since repudiated by the medical profession. Jenner's first experiment was with swinepox, with which he inoculaed one of his own children (who afterwards died of tuberculosis). He then adopted the belief of the country people that one who had had cowpox could never take smallpox. With this in mind, he performed his first vaccination, in 1796, using virus taken from a sore of a milkmaid infected with cowpox. Not satisfied with this, he next turned to horse-grease, as he called it—using virus taken from the sore of a man who had been handling the heels of a sick mare. These experiments led Jenner to his final "great discovery," which was neither cowpox nor horse-grease, but a combination of both.

The cow, infected with horse grease, was in its turn to give this horse-grease-cowpox to a human being. From the sores of this human being was then to be taken that virus which Jenner claimed would make a person "forever after secure from the infection of the smallpox." Four years later, in a petition to the House of Commons, he stated that his new species of inoculation "must finally annihilate that dreadful disorder." The claims which had been made for the old inoculation were now transferred to vaccination. It was vaccination with horse-grease-cowpox which now became "one of the best established of medical facts" and "highly salutary to the human race." But pernicious results followed vaccination just as they had followed inoculation. Universal observation showed that vaccination did not confer immunity for life. And not only this, but smallpox continued to spread. Then came the cry that vaccination must be repeated; a first vaccination in infancy and a second in youth; and this soon became the established doctrine. But still the vaccinated suffered from smallpox. Then followed other changes, until at last Jennerian vaccination was abandoned in all save the name.

ARM-TO-ARM VACCINATION.

First came what was called "arm-to-arm vaccination." This consisted of inoculation with pus from the sore of a vaccinated person. Then it was arm-to-arm vaccination that became "one of the best established of medical facts" and "highly salutary to the human race." But alas for this

improvement! Its continued practice brought the discovery that scrofula, tuberculosis, and even worse diseases—latent in the constitution of the subject from whom the vaccine virus was taken—were being sown among the people. In England the growing doubt and agitation in the public mind finally led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the subject. This Commission, of which Lord Herschell was chairman, was in session for seven years—from 1889 to 1896—and received the testimony of experts from all parts of the civilized world. Its report is comprised in fourteen folio volumes and constitutes the most exhaustive collection of medical evidence ever taken. Though out of the sixteen members of the Commission only three were anti-vaccinists, yet the result of the investigation was the passage by Parliament of the "Conscience Clause" of the Vaccination Acts. This clause, passed in 1898, exempted from vaccination the children of parents who declared a conscientious objection to the practice. England, the birthplace of vaccination, after a century of experience of its disastrous effects, thus freed her people from its enforcement.

The testimony taken before the British Commission not only caused the enactment of the Concience Clause; it proved also the death blow of arm-to-arm vaccination. The horse-grease-cowpox of Jenner had already been discarded. Arm-to-arm vaccination, in its turn, was now discarded. Both were condemned as thoroughly as they had previously been indorsed. Now it was held that vaccine must be derived from spontaneous cowpox without infection from horse-grease, and that the matter from the running sores on a calf thus diseased furnished the only sure protection against smallpox. The pus from horse-grease—Jenner's "true and genuine life-preserving fluid"—was entirely lost sight of. The new theory was loudly acclaimed; the true method of protection had at last been found! Again, we had the "best established of medical facts," so "highly salutary to the human race." But this, in its turn, is now condemned and discarded. Cowpox itself has fallen into disrepute, and at the present time we have a return to the old system of smallpox inoculation, which Jenner specifically denounced; for much of the vaccine now used consists of pus taken from the sores of human smallpox supposed to be modified by inoculation through a series of calves. Without notice to the public, the word "vaccination" has been usel in medical literature to mean totally different things at different times. When Jenner used it he meant cowpox matter, not smallpox. Now it is used to mean smallpox, not cowpox matter. And it is still called Jennerian vaccination. Can inconsistency go further?

THE ALLEGED IMMUNITY BY VACCINATION.

But the iconsistency is not confined to the matter of the vaccine virus. It is equally glaring in the claims as to immunity. At first one vaccination was to protect for life; this claim was soon modified and two vaccinations were considered necessary to confer lifelong immunity. The obstinacy of smallpox in attacking persons so vaccinated then resulted in shortening the period of immunity to fourteen years; later it was reduced to seven years, then five, and in the Spanish-American War—as shown by the practice of our army surgeons—six weeks was considered the limit of immunity. What could better prove that vaccination never has provided immunity? For if six weeks is now the limit of immunity, then it was likewise the limit when Jenner and the College of Physicians so confidently proclaimed immunity for life. But vaccination does not provide immunity even for six weeks. This is proved by the statistics of our Philippine Army. During the five years from 1898 to 1902, there were in that army 737 cases of smallpox, with 261 deaths,—a mortality of over 35 per cent.! And yet, referring to these very cases, Chief Surgeon Lippincott reported that "vaccinations and revaccinations many times repeated, went on as systematically as the drills at a well regulated post." He added, "I believe I can say that no army was ever so carefully looked after in the matter of vaccination as ours, and that the department commander, General Otis, fully alive to the necessity, did everything in his power to make our work possible and effective." But the soldiers still took smallpox and died of it. Where, then, is the immunity even for six weeks?

MANY FORMER VACCINISTS HAVE REPUDIATED VACCINATION.

In view, then, of the steadily receding character of the immunity claims made for vaccination, what are the arguments by which it is still defended? First, appeal is made to an asserted unanimity of opinion in the medical profession,—an assertion which cannot be sustained for one moment. Moreover, the profession cannot possibly deny that few physicians have made any original study of the subject. Vaccination is taught in the medical schools as a fact established beyond question, and it is the tendency of the human mind to accept as proved that which is established. Yet long usage proves nothing; instance the practice of bloodletting, followed for centuries. And again, not one of the many varieties of vaccination was ever well established ere it was displaced by its "infallible" successor.

There are many remarkable examples of medical men who, formerly accepting vaccination as a matter of course, have been led by investigation to repudiate it entirely. Such a man was Dr. W. J. Collins, a public vaccinator of London, who, in twenty-five years vaccinated many thousands of persons. Study, and his own experience, finally led him to the conclusion that vaccination had never diminished smallpox, but on the contrary had often produced it. He expressed the conviction that cowpox inoculation, whether performed with matter originating in the greasy heels of the consumptive horse or in the running sores of human smallpox, is a practice dangerous to the community at large; and he was so convinced of this that he abandoned vaccination altogether, thereby giving up an income of at least $2,500.00 a year.

Among the distinguished physicians whose names come to mind in this connection are the eminent pathologist, Dr. Charles Creighton and the equally eminent bacteriologist, Professor Edgar M. Crookshank. For the purpose of writing the article on vaccination for the Ninth Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Dr. Creighton, who then favored vaccination, made an original and exhaustive inquiry into the subject. The conviction soon forced itself upon him that vaccination is both useless and dangerous. Despite his changed views, however, the compilers of the Encyclopaedia still desired him to write the article giving his honest and unbiased conclusions. The result may be read by anyone—fifteen columns in which reason and science, experience and statistics, combine to prove the utter fallacy of vaccination. It should be noted in passing, that Dr. Creighton's article, signed "C. C." is not to be found in some of the American reprints of the Ninth Edition of the Britannica.

About the time Dr. Creighton's article was published, Professor Crookshank was engaged in investigating the diseases transmissible from the lower animals to man, and the question naturally arose whether his observations would support or refute Dr. Creighton's conclusions. Professor Crookshank, who at that tiem favored vaccination, went into an original and exhaustive examination of the subject, and the result was—two volumes against vaccination.

THE IMMUNITY THEORY A TRUE HYPOTHESIS.

The immunity theory by which vaccination is supported is a pure hypothesis. Without entering into technical details, the theory is that the introduction of vaccine virus into the human blood produces such a change therein, that there is created an antagonism to the supposed smallpox germ or bacillus. The theory may be popularly illustrated by the practice among the Borgias of taking poison in small doses, gradually increased, in order to secure immunity from similar poison; or by the opium or morphine habit,—persons who indulge in this habit becoming in time immune to doses that would kill the average man. At first blush this sounds quite plausible, but the great trouble with the argument is that those who are thus rendered "immune" by vaccination do take smallpox and also die of it. Even the vaccinists admit that the vaccinated take smallpox,—but the admission is made with this qualification: if the person dies of smallpox, then the vaccination was not "successful"; if the case is only a mild one, then it was only "partially successful"!

In one of the leading scientific works on Acute Contagious Diseases, written by our colleagues Dr. Welch and Dr. Schamberg, the statement is made—and made seriously—

that in a certain case where a vaccinated person had taken smallpox, the "signal failure to protect against smallpox" was a proof that the vaccination was "spurious." But even supposing the possibility that by vaccination many times repeated one may eventually become immune—that is, provided he does not die from the process—who would envy him the condition of his blood? He is "immune" by virtue of blood poisoning; for vaccination if it "takes" means nothing less than blood poisoning. And with poisoned blood, in what condition is the system to resist the various ailments to which human flesh is prone? The case is well illustrated by the morphine and opium habit. It is true that one addicted to this habit becomes in time immune to the effects of morphine or opium, but who envies him his immunity?

JUGGLING WITH STATISTICS.

Pages might be filled with an analysis of the statistics brought forward to uphold vaccination, but at this point of the Report we shall note only two or three. In general the argument from experience claims that since the introduction of vaccination, smallpox has remarkably decreased. This statement is true, but the suggestion that the decrease is due to vaccination is a mere assumption. It would be nearer the truth to say that the decrease is due to public sanitation, the betterment of living conditions and the enforcement of isolation. This is especially evident in the German Empire, where sanitary and quarantine measures are strictly enforced. Again, in Cuba, Panama and New Orleans, the scourge of yellow fever has been exterminated solely by hygienic measures and the prevention of mosquito inoculation. The benefits of sanitation and quarantine have been freely admitted in the cases of all contagious diseases except smallpox. But where smallpox is concerned there is a curious change of front. Everything is due to vaccination! In yellow fever the vaccinist will wage relentless war to stamp out the mosquito inoculator, but in smallpox the war is waged against those who would stamp out the human inoculator.

In addition to making the claim that vaccination has decreased smallpox, pro-vaccinists cite hospital statistics to show that the mortality of smallpox among the vaccinated is never more than 17 or 18 per cent., while that of the unvaccinated runs to over 60 per cent. It may be here noted that in their eagerness to prove a low mortality among the vaccinated the pro-vaccinists have been led, perhaps unconsciously, to forget their claim that vaccination is certain protection against smallpox. But we pass this by to note something even more remarkable. Under the filthy conditions prevailing before vaccination was heard of, the average smallpox mortality was less than 17 per cent. And now the mortality among the unvaccinated is said to be as high as 60 per cent. If true this would show not that vaccination protects, but that an opposition to vaccination carries with it an increased liability to death by smallpox. In other words, if one refuses to be vaccinated, then, in spite of all modern science, sanitation and hygiene, he will be many more times liable to death by smallpox than if he had never heard of vaccination.

Statistics that lead to so ridiculous a conclusion are, to say the least, suspicious. And the suspicion is strengthened when we consider that the hospitals receive many smallpox patients in the advanced stages of the disease, when it is necessarily difficult, and even impossible, to determine the question of vaccination.

Japan is a favorite example of the "blessings" of vaccination. In Japan, under the law of 1874, strengthened in 1885, vaccination is compulsory during the first six months of life, again at six years, still again at fourteen, and after this whenever smallpox occurs. For all males there is still further vaccination on entry to the army or navy. The law is strictly enforced and complied with, there being, as stated as recently as 1906 by Surgeon General Takaki, no anti-vaccinationists in Japan. Of this paradise of vaccination it is said: "Smallpox, once the scourge of the island, is now all but unknown."

Nevertheless, the official statistics of the Sanitary Bureau of Tokyo, from 1889 to 1908, show that there were in Japan 171,500 cases of smallpox, an average of over 8,500 a year, with 48,000 deaths,—a mortality of 28 per cent. And in 1908, when the Empire should have been reaping the best fruits of its rigorous vaccination laws, the smallpox cases numbered 18,000,—a number not exceeded since 1897—and the deaths were nearly 6,000, or over 32 per cent. Eighteen thousand cases, and "smallpox almost unknown"!

WHAT IS VACCINE VIRUS?

The fatalities from vaccination are frequently ascribed to "impure virus," and physicians are cautioned to see that their virus is "pure." As if there were, or could be, such a thing as pure vaccine virus,—"pure" poison. Virus means poison. Disguise it as one may, vaccine virus is simply the putrid matter running from the sore of a diseased calf. Further than this, as shown by the evidence of the Commission, no physician, nor even manufacturer, knows what it is.

The physician who buys from the drug store has no assurance of the harmlessness of his purchase. This was strikingly illustrated by the United States Government report on the outbreak of foot and mouth disease which occurred in 1908. A vaccine farm near Philadelphia had procured from Japan what was supposed to be a new culture of cowpox, and the virus from this culture was sold to another vaccine farm near Detroit. Then followed the disastrous outbreak of foot and mouth disease, which spread through several States and was suppressed only at great expense. In the Government investigation that followed it was proved that the disease had originated in the new culture of "cowpox" which was found to be a culture of foot and mouth disease. But of whatever disease it may be a culture, all vaccine virus is the putrid product of disease; and this is what mothers are forced to put into the blood of their children!

The blood is the life-giving stream on which all the fortunes of the body depend. Maintain its purity and the body will be in health. Defile it and the body will be diseased. This proposition is axiomatic and needs no demonstration. Yet vaccination involves a denial of it. The vaccinator would improve on the blood formed in the laboratory of Nature. He would perfect it by admixture with diseased pus! For the support of a position so contrary to the instincts of reason a large burden of positive proof is imperative. And what proof has been given? Constant shifting of theory and practice; broken-down claims of immunity; discredited statistics, and a virus the mystery of which is equalled only by its danger.*

CONSIDERATION OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

From the general consideration of the whole question of vaccination in a broad light, we pass now to the testimony taken before the Pennsylvania Vaccination Commission. In that testimony numerous instances of injuries and deaths following vaccination were proven to have occurred in Pennsylvania and adjacent States in recent years. It also was proven that no governmental regulations or systems of inspection could insure the virus from contamination, as it was clearly shown that vaccine virus manufactured in Pennsylvania, under alleged improved methods, was contaminated with foot-and-mouth disease (as previously referred to), for a period of six years, and widely sold and used without detection by any of the laboratory tests so lauded by the advocates of vaccination. This leaves the public helpless against unknown dangers and diseases from vaccine virus.

The uselessness and danger of vaccination prove that all compulsory vaccination laws should be repealed and the practice of vaccination so regulated by law as to bring personal responsibility to those who injure the public by its use.

Dr. William M. Welch, page 2923 of the testimony of the Commission, says:—

"Of all the questions brought before this Commission * * * if there is any one that has been more clearly and conclusively demonstrated than all others, it is the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox."

In contrast to Dr. Welch's assertion, attention is called to the experience of Dr. J. W. Collins, previously cited, a public vaccinator of London, who during twenty-five years had vaccinated many thousands of persons, but who finally became convinced that vaccination had never diminished smallpox, but on the contrary had often produced it.

*See the article by John Pitcairn on "The Fallacy of Vaccination" in The Ladies Home Journal for May, 1910; reprinted, with references to authorities, in Both Sides of the Vaccination Question by John Pitcairn, and Jay Frank Schamberg, M. D., Philadelphia, 1910.

Many distinguished physicians, also eminent pathologists and bacteriologists, after exhaustive investigation have abandoned the practice, as the literature on the subject testifies.

Dr. Welch ignores these facts. He ignores the fact that in England, the birthplace of vaccination, Parliament has virtually repealed the compulsory features of the Vaccination Acts; that vaccination is in disrepute throughout Sweden; that agitation for the repeal of compulsory vaccination is active in Germany and Italy; that the advocates of vaccination have failed in their efforts to re-establish compulsory vaccination in Belgium. While the enlightened nations of Europe are turning against the practice of vaccination, Dr. Welch and his associates are endeavoring to fasten it forever upon the children of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Schamberg, in a formal statement to the Commission (see Testimony, page 2937), says:—

"It is obvious that the primary and basic question to be considered is the efficacy of vaccination as a safeguard against smallpox. If vaccination did not protect against smallpox, further discussion of other references would be unnecessary, for all of the Commissioners would advise the abandonment of the procedure."

VACCINATION DOES NOT PREVENT SMALLPOX.

We, therefore, proceed at once to the discussion of this phase of the question.

The statistical data laid before the Commission and found in the accepted and official history of the subject prove conclusively that while smallpox declined with the abandonment of smallpox inoculation, the disease afterwards steadily increased in all civilized countries where vaccination was systematically practiced and enforced; and that after seventy years of vaccination there came the great, worldwide smallpox epidemic of 1872, the worst epidemic recorded in history, causing a vast destruction of human beings all over the world, notwithstanding the long-continued prevalence of the practice of vaccination.

THE STATISTICAL EVIDENCE IN ENGLAND.

The vaccination of infants was made compulsory in England by Act of Parliament in 1853. This compulsory law was made more stringent by further Parliamentary enactments in 1861 and 1867. Notwithstanding the enforcement of these compulsory laws, England had, in 1871-72, nearly fifty thousand deaths from smallpox, mostly among the vaccinated.

A distinguished pro-vaccinal medical writer of England, Edward J. Edwardes, M. D.,—an authority often quoted by Dr. Schamberg,—in a work entitled A Concise History of Smallpox and Vaccination in Europe, published in 1902, confirms strongly the failure of the compulsory vaccination laws of England to protect that country from the epidemic of 1872, and says (page 51 of the above work): "After a couple of decades of the practice of vaccination, it was found that:—Epidemics of smallpox began to recur." This view of Dr. Edwards is well fortified by the statistics of the Registrar General of England, whose reports show that in 1857-8-9 there were 14,244 deaths from smallpox in England. The compulsory law of 1853 continued to be enforced, and in 1863-4-5 the deaths from smallpox in England rose to 20,059. That is to say, as vaccination increased, smallpox epidemics increased in virulency and extent. Notwithstanding this unfortunate experience with vaccination, its official supporters urged Parliament to strengthen the compulsory features of the Act of 1853. This was done by the Act of 1861, and also by a much more drastic Act passed in 1867, for the still stricter enforcement of vaccination. Under these various Acts vaccination greatly increased in England, and we find that the official figures of the Registrar General show that in 1870-1-2 there died of smallpox in England, notwithstanding the stringent enforcement of the then compulsory vaccination laws, 44,840 persons. This shows an ever-increasing number of deaths from smallpox as vaccination advanced. The population between 1857 and 1863 increased 7 per cent., while the deaths from smallpox during that period increased 40 per cent.; and between the epidemics of 1863-4-5 and 1870-1-2 the population increased 10 per cent. and the smallpox deaths increased 120 per cent. Thus the statistical data of England, relied upon by Dr. Schamberg to prove the efficacy of vaccination, absolutely proves its inefficacy.

The manifest failure of the infantile vaccination laws caused the vaccinators of England to raise the cry of revaccination. The Royal Commission of 1889-1896, however, after seven years of careful inquiry, not only refused to recommend revaccination, as demanded by the vaccinators, but actually recommended the relaxing of the existing compulsory act, and in 1898 on the report of the Commission to that effect the British Parliament passed an Act relaxing the compulsory features of the infantile vaccination laws as they then existed, and provided the famous "Conscience Clause," by which parents might appeal to a magistrate to relieve them of the law because of conscientious objections. Under this "Conscience Clause" vaccination came still further into disuse and disrepute in England. As vaccination was relaxed there was a progressive improvement in the smallpox situation of the people of England, there being less cases and fewer epidemics. In view of this fact the British Parliament again, in 1907, still further relaxed the law by practically removing from it all compulsory features, as they applied to the civil population, by giving a parent the absolute right of exemption for his children by making a simple written declaration before anyone having the right to administer oaths. Since the passage of this Act over 50 per cent. of the children born in many parts of England are not being vaccinated, and the general exemptions of the whole Kingdom are over 25 per cent. Increased exemptions from vaccination in England have been followed by a progressive decrease of smallpox in that country. So striking has this decrease of smallpox been that, in the great city of London, containing over four and a half million inhabitants, there were but two deaths from smallpox in the five years from 1906 to 1910 inclusive. As vaccination decreased, sanitation and isolation in England began to be more practiced and enforced. Thus the failure of vaccination, as enforced by law, has been acknowledged in a most practical way by the Parliament of the English people. The law requiring only one vaccination, thus virtually repealed after investigation in England, is the same kind of law that the majority of our present Commission recommends to continue upon the statute books of Pennsylvania, to wit: the so-called "Compulsory Vaccination School Law."

THE STATISTICAL EVIDENCE IN INDIA.

The experience with vaccination in the colonies and dependencies of England was as disastrous as in England herself. One of the greatest problems ever presented to any government was the control of pestilential diseases as they existed and still exist in India. India is a thickly populated country, where the people are poor and ill nourished, and where sanitary conditions are and have been of the worst possible character. Here was an opportunity for vaccination, if it could do so, to save a country from smallpox, for smallpox was epidemic and ever-present in India. Vaccination was fully tried, but the overwhelming and official evidence is that vaccination has had practically no effect on smallpox in India. With its usual philosophy of prudence, the British Government provides for the presentation to Parliament of an annual Report on Sanitary Measures in India. In the Report for 1879-1880 (page 142) it is stated: "The vaccination returns throughout India show * * * that the number of vaccinations does not necessarily bear a ratio to the smallpox deaths. Smallpox in India is related to season and also to epidemic prevalence; it is not a disease therefore that can be controlled by vaccination in the sense that vaccination is a specific against it. As an endemic and epidemic disease it must be dealt with by sanitary measures, and if these are neglected, smallpox is certain to increase during epidemic times." The statement is also made that vaccination has no power, apparently, over epidemic smallpox, and that it would hardly answer, in the face of these facts, to go on vaccinating the people to protect them from smallpox, while leaving them surrounded by such disease-causes as the reports show to exist in all villages affected.

In the Report of the Sanitary Commission, for 1883, it is stated that "smallpox is an epidemic, and conforms to the law of unhealthy locality, as does cholera, and its predisposing causes must be dealt with locally. The vaccinator's lancet has no power over them" (page 139); also that "we cannot, however, overlook the epidemic character of smallpox in these provinces, which has to be dealt with in

the same way as must be followed with all epidemics, by the more complete removal of local disease causes, and by the general improvement in the life conditions of the population as a whole, and more especially in the care and management of infants" (page 190).

In the same report for the year 1884 it is stated: "The facts in the present Report show how small is the influence of vaccination in warding off smallpox when the predisposing epidemic causes are put on one side" (page 164). * * * "If sanitary work be neglected, no more dependence against smallpox epidemics can be placed on vaccination than can be placed on quarantine against invasions of cholera. The true remedies lie elsewhere altogether" (page 203).

Vaccination, however, is carried on extensively in India, but without results in warding off the pestilence. The Sanitary Commission, in its Report for 1909, shows that in India in 1909, there were 101,152 deaths from smallpox, and in 1908, there were 170,694. The same report shows that in 1909-10 there were 9,090,586 vaccinations in India. Notwithstanding this enormous enforcement of vaccination, smallpox raged among the population of India with epidemic violence, thus proving the correct position of the earlier Reports of the Sanitary Commission in India, viz., that only sanitary measures can be relied upon to save any population from smallpox.

THE STATISTICAL EVIDENCE IN GERMANY.

Dr. Schamberg repeatedly, throughout his testimony and remarks before the Commission, refers to Germany as a country saved from smallpox by vaccination and revaccination,—particularly does Dr. Schamberg insist on pointing to Germany as a nation wherein epidemics of smallpox are prevented by vaccination. To prove his point Dr. Schamberg (pages 175-6 of the Testimony) presents tables to show how vaccination reduced smallpox in Berlin. In these tables Dr. Schamberg sets forth that in 1758 to 1762, prior to vaccination, there was in Berlin an average annual smallpox mortality of 4,070 per million, and that in 1865-9, after sixty years of vaccination, the average annual smallpox mortality in Berlin had been reduced to 260 per million. This experience of Berlin was presented by Dr. Schamberg as strong evidence of how vaccination had reduced smallpox mortality in that city, down to the year 1869, but if Dr. Schmberg had continued his statistics down to 1871, as he should have done to present a complete picture, he would have had to record that in that year this same city of Berlin, after sixty-two years of vaccination, had a smallpox mortality of 6,150 per million, being one-third greater than the mortality of 1758-62, in pre-vaccination times. (A. R. Wallace, The Wonderful Century, page 264.) Thus we see conclusively that the historical experience of Berlin was that sixty-two years of vaccination led her into a smallpox epidemic greater than any she had ever suffered in the worst part of the eighteenth century.

Germany was a well vaccinated country prior to 1870,—particularly is this true of Prussia and Bavaria; yet, in Prussia, in 1871-1872, there died of smallpox 124,948 persons, nearly all vaccinated; and in Berlin, in the same epidemic, there were 20 391 cases of smallpox, of which 83.6 per cent. were vaccinated. In Bavaria, another well vaccinated country, there occurred in 1871, 30,742 cases of smallpox—95.7 per cent vaccinated. It was testified before the British Royal Commission, by Dr. Hopkirk (Second Report, Qs. 1481, 1489), that in Bavaria nearly the entire population was vaccinated, and that this country had had compulsory vaccination since 1807. Speaking of this sad experience in Germany, the eminent Doctor Robert Koch said, as quoted by Dr. Schamberg on page 183 of the Testimony: "It [the epidemic of 1871-1872] only showed that the vaccination which we formerly had was insufficient." Thus we see that the undisputed historical evidence absolutely refutes the proposition that vaccination prevents epidemics.

THE STATISTICAL EVIDENCE IN SWEDEN.

The experience of Sweden, a country put forth by Dr. Schamberg as a splendid example of the efficacy of vaccination, is the same as that of Germany and England—the utter failure of vaccination to save from epidemics. The first successful vaccination in Sweden was in 1801, and the first successful vaccination in Stockholm was in 1810 (Testimony, page 334). It has been estimated that in the first few years of the nineteenth century, only two per cent. of the population of Sweden were vaccinated, and yet from 1801 to 1808, before vaccination had had any chance of seriously influencing the disease, smallpox declined in Sweden. This decline took place before vaccination had been fully introduced into Sweden, but by 1816 the official vaccinators had succeeded in causing vaccination to be made compulsory, and we find the usual result—an epidemic of smallpox, from 1824 to 1827. History repeats itself. There was more vaccination, and from 1831 to 1835, still another epidemic. Vaccination continued to increase, and from 1837 to 1840 Sweden suffered still another epidemic, and yet another from 1850 to 1852—epidemics continually increasing as vaccination was increased and enforced (Testimony, page 383). In 1874-5, after continuous and compulsory vaccination for over fifty years, the deaths from smallpox in Stockholm had gone up to 10,290 per million (Wallace, Wonderful Century, page 261). This causes Dr. Schamberg to testify (page 345 of the Testimony), as follows: "I see nothing in the figures to contravene the statement that vaccination has been a factor in the gradual elimination of smallpox to the present day." And again Dr. Schamberg declares (pages 340-341 of the Testimony): "There has been since the discovery of vaccination, taking large periods, a constant decline in the mortality from smallpox." Comparing this statement of Dr. Schamberg's with the undisputed figures officially presented, showing the utter futility of vaccination to prevent epidemics in any country of Europe, even when enforced by drastic compulsory laws, it is difficult to perceive by what ordinary means Dr. Schamberg can reconcile his conclusions as stated to the Commission, with the facts of the case—facts patent and known to all students of the subject. Perhaps this apparently contradictory conclusion of Dr. Schamberg's can be explained by his statement, on pages 2939-40 of the testimony, that "at the present time we must rely for a judgment of the efficacy of vaccination upon the opinions of men of experience, and upon massive statistical data." The opinions of official vaccinators should not be substituted for the hard, cold facts of history. The facts themselves leave nothing in favor of vaccination. We have thus seen that a single vaccination is futile in protecting from smallpox.

FALSE CLAIMS FOR VACCINATION.

The fleeting and uncertain character of vaccination protection has been admitted even by vaccinators themselves. Dr. Cory, an eminent authority in favor of vaccination, in his work entitled The Theory and Practice of Vaccination (page 6), admits that infantile vaccination gives only "evanescent protection," and yet this evanescent infantile vaccination is what the most influential portion of the medical profession induced the Governments of Europe to embody in compulsory statute law for over seventy years, under the false promise that if a person were once vaccinated he would be protected for life,—a false promise solemnly made by Jenner to the British House of Commons in his petition for remuneration, presented March 17th, 1802. This same blunder was again urged by Lord Lyttelton, who in addressing Parliament in favor of the first compulsory vaccination bill, in 1853, said that "It is unnecessary for me to speak of the certainty of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, that being a point on which the whole medical profession have arrived at complete unanimity." This certainty of the protective power of vaccination thus solemnly asserted by Lord Lyttelton in 1853, was concurred in by the unanimous testimony of nearly two thousand medical men, headed by Dr. Seaton, afterwards a high official of the English Health Department (W. White, The Story of a Great Delusion, page 486). These medical men, by making promises that vaccination was certain to prevent epidemics, succeeded in procuring the British Parliament to enact the compulsory vaccination law of 1853, but Dr. Seaton, the head of these false prophets of safety, lived to see the great epidemic of 1872 devastate the people of England by such a havoc of smallpox among the vaccinated as to forever shatter any claim that vaccination can prevent epidemics under any circumstances.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing that the vaccinators imposed their false promises upon Parliament in England without opposition. Many of the most learned and sincere medical men of the Kingdom stoutly and continuously opposed vaccination from the beginning, and some of these medical opponents of vaccination appeared before the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1802, and ear-

nestly requested Parliament to await further investigation before hastily adopting this crude and untried practice of cowpoxing. Among those who thus appeared before the Committee were three members of the Royal College of Surgeons, one of whom was the eminent surgeon, Dr. John Birch, who subsequently, in 1807, called attention to the fact that a favorable vote of the House of Commons, in 1802, had been obtained for vaccination by false assertions and by insufficient evidence. He also stated that nearly two-thirds of the members of the College of Surgeons had not answered the inquiries sent out in 1807 as to the effects of vaccination; and that even of the one-third of the members of the College who had answered the inquiries then recently sent out, a number reported failures, injuries and deaths due to vaccination. So strongly did Dr. Birch feel on the subject that he published a pamphlet entitled An Appeal to the Public, in which he called attention to the silence of nearly two-thirds of the members of the College as to the effects of vaccination, and said that "in respect to the consequences of vaccination, I am compelled to declare, that I see new and anomalous eruptions following this disease; eruptions which in the whole course of my former practice I never met with, and which I must conscientiously refer to this novel practice and to this alone * * * the experience of seven years, has proved it to be a fallacious experiment, incapable of realizing those several advantages which it promised to Parliament, and was expected to have accomplished." The upholders of vaccination therefore found it necessary to again appeal to Parliament to give its all-powerful sanction to the practice, which even then was regarded as in danger of disuse, if not of extinction, owing to the great opposition to it. They appealed for help to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor brought the matter to the attention of the House of Commons, in July, 1806, and complained in his speech that while foreign nations were lauding vaccination, in England alone "the salutary practice of vaccine inoculation had been undergoing a retrograde movement." He then said that he wanted to give vaccination "the advantage of having all the weight of promulgation which the high character and popularity of Parliament is capable of." The vaccinators have ever appealed to legislative authority to assist their cult when it was in danger of extinction. The vaccinators succeeded in getting a Report from the Royal College of Physicians promulgated by Parliament, lauding the virtues of vaccination, and Dr. Simon declares that "with this Report terminates for all practical purposes the early history of vaccination in England. * * * Henceforth the public mind was apparently quite satisfied on the subject." (British Royal Commission, First Report, pages 70-71.) The above clearly establishes the fact that parliamentary or legislative sanction is the last and sole reliance of aggressive vaccinators to save vaccination from extinction. It was the recognition of vaccination by the British Parliament in 1802 and in 1807 that really fastened vaccination upon the Governments of the world, and it is probable that the action of this same British Parliament, in virtually repealing the compulsory vaccination law, in 1907, has dealt vaccination its death blow.

THE REAL NATURE OF VACCINE VIRUS.

VACCINE VIRUS IS HUMAN SMALLPOX.

No mistaken prescription of the medical profession has ever produced such disease-breeding and deadly results as vaccine virus. These injurious effects have followed vaccination from the beginning of the practice to the present day. Many of them are admitted by vaccinators themselves. Omitting any extended reference to the now discarded horse-grease-cowpox of Jenner, we turn at once to the most orthodox brand of vaccine virus in use today, which is admittedly procured from the infection of human smallpox inoculated into the monkey, and from the monkey passed through a series of calves. The resultant diseased matter is then put into glass tubes, mixed with glycerine, and used upon human beings, under the name of "Variola Vaccine." The human smallpox scabs from which the vaccine virus originates are in themselves inconceivably filthy and disease-producing, and the disease imparted to the monkey by these human smallpox scabs is necessarily of the same character, a character which is not essentially changed by diseasing a cow from the man-monkey disease produced by the first inoculation; the exact nature of the decayed matter that finally issues into the vaccine tube is to a great extent unknown; but vaccinists admit that every vaccine point is steeped in living disease matter,—composed partly of ordinary disease germs plus certain decayed tissue contributed by the diseased calf from which the vaccine virus is taken,—and then made ready for the market by being sealed in glass tubes.

In order that there may be no doubt that the present vaccine virus originates in human smallpox inoculated into the monkey, we refer to the testimony of Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, a most eminent authority, who testified before the Commission in favor of vaccination. Dr. Welch says (pages 2344-2351, Testimony): "Copeman inoculated monkeys, which we now know are highly susceptible to inoculation, with the smallpox virus. There is no question whatever on that point. * * * The form of variola produced in the monkey is, of course, the inoculated form. * * * Copeman contends, and his experiments bear out his contentions, that this passage of the variola virus through the monkey renders it more apt to act effectively upon the cow. * * * He [Gauducheau, a Frenchman,] has succeeded, experimenting under every precaution, by using the virus as obtained from monkeys who have been variolated from cases of smallpox, * * * in producing true smallpox, or vaccinia, in the calf. * * * Thre is general agreement that this has been accomplished. * * * So much for that question as to the transformability of he variola [smallpox] into the vaccine virus. * * * You can inoculate the cornea of an animal, of a rabbit, with vaccine virus, or with the variolous virus [smallpox], and in each instance you get practically the same lesion. * * * The stronger and most durable immunity is that produced by injection of living parasites, and there is no question whatever that the immunity that results from the immunity of the vaccine virus belongs in that class [living parasites] of the active immunity. * * * Cowpox has practically disappeared; it was formerly a common disease among cattle; it is an extraordinary rare occurrence today."

That the vaccine virus now used is the actual implantation of human smallpox itself into the population is conclusively shown by the testimony of nearly all the pro-vaccination witnesses that appeared before the Commission. Dr. Welch, just quoted, says further in his testimony (page 2366):—

"Q. Is it a fact, Doctor, that present-day vaccinations are made with variola-vaccine?

"A. That they are made with variola-vaccine? I have just discussed the question. I believe they are made. I think vaccinia is true variola. I believe natural cowpox is variola.

"Q. In effect, we are vaccinating with modified or attenuated smallpox?

"A. That is my judgment."

No proof whatever was presented to the Commission that the contagion of smallpox ceased because it was implanted in the monkey and the cow. It was asserted that in some mysterious manner smallpox contagion was transformed by being inoculated into other animals, but no proof was presented on this point, because it was admitted that the contagion of smallpox is unknown, and that therefore no judgment could be made as to when it ceases to be contagious in passing from animal to animal.

UNKNOWN DISEASE MATTER IN VACCINE VIRUS.

In order that there may be no doubt that the present vaccine virus is composed of disease matter, we again refer to the testimony of Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, where he states (Testimony, pages 2361-62): "It [vaccine virus] is the contents of the vaccine vesicle or pustule fluid, and, I think, very often mixed with it now, a certain amount of the solid contents of the vesicle, containing as its essential part the undiscovered but undoubted micro-organism of the disease vaccinia. * * * The specific substances [in vaccine virus] we cannot isolate chemically. The ordinary things we can isolate so they are the ordinary proteids—nothing peculiar about them—which you obtain in any ordinary inflammatory exudate." Here we have the highest living authority in America stating that vaccine virus consists of the contents of a vaccine vesicle and that it is often mixed with the solid contents of the vesicle, but that the only contents of vaccine virus easily recognizable is "ordinary inflammatory exudate." It will be observed in the above quotation

from Dr. Welch that he says the "essential part" of vaccine virus is "undiscovered," and that upon examination, only the "ordinary inflammatory exudate," is recognizable.

It is interesting also to note, in order to accentuate how vaccinal authorities cling to the certainty of the unknown, that Dr. W. H. Welch remarks in his testimony: "I have told you that the germ of vaccinia is ultra-microscopic." That is to say, judgment as to the certainty of the results of vaccine virus is pronounced, although the essential and specific contents of the virus, if there be such, are beyond human ken, even by use of the most delicate microscopic instruments which modern science has produced.

Dr. Robert N. Wilson, a pro-vaccinal authority, testified before the Commission that he had made a somewhat extensive bacteriological examination of the contents of vaccine virus, and when asked to state the kinds of organisms he found in the virus, he answered (Testimony, page 2123): "All of the pus producing organisms, the streptococcus, the staphylococcus, the pneumococcus, etc." It might be added that Dr. Wilson found the above disease germs in vaccine virus that was ready for use when acquired by him for examination.

In another part of his testimony Dr. Wilson says, speaking of the contents of vaccine virus (Testimony, page 2106-A. 55), "many other [organisms] and nearly all of the pus producing organisms have been obtained [from vaccine virus] and isolated." On the question whether or not glycerine was any protection against tetanus germs in vaccine virus, he said (Testimony, page 2106-A. 68): "Glycerine which is itself a powerful hypodermic irritant, would tend to accelerate rather than to retard the action of the tetanus process." This observation would seem finally to dispose of the contention that glycerine in vaccine virus is any protection whatever against the development of tetanus from vaccination.

TETANUS GERMS IN VACCINE VIRUS.

Among the germs found in vaccine virus by Dr. Wilson was the tetanus germ. Dr. Wilson testified that he inoculated a white mouse with a culture made from a glycerinated vaccine point purchased in the open market, and which, as he proved, contained "suspicious" bacilli, which were either "tetanus or pseudo tetanus bacilli." The result of this inoculation is best described in the words of Dr. Wilson himself, who says: "One minute later [the mouse] died in convulsion" (page 2144-B 5). Dr. Wilson says further that he found in vaccine virus, purchased in the open market and ready for use, all of the pus producing organisms; and he clinched this testimony by saying: "If I were a layman and were going to have my family vaccinated, I would see to it that my home physician had a careful examination made of the virus." (Testimony, page 2130.)

There was filed in the testimony of the Commission an elaborate article on "Tetanus and Vaccination,' 'by Joseph McFarland, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. This article was an address read before the Second Annual Meeting of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, on March 28, 1902. This was a thorough review by Dr. McFarland of the relation of tenatus to vaccination. In this article Dr. McFarland says among other things: "In nearly every case of which I have succeeded in securing details, I learned that the vaccination 'took well.' This may not be without significance, though it may be interpreted in several ways. It may mean that those vaccinations in which severe local lesions occur are those in which secondary infection has the best chance of occurrence. * * * I think truly, it may mean that it is only when such local lesions occur that the implanted tetanus bacilli can find conditions suitable for their development. * * * The tetanus organism may be present in the virus in small numbers, being derived from the manure and hay." (Testimony, pages 1608-9.)

Dr. Max von Niessen, of Germany, a most eminent investigator, in his recent work, Contributions to the Researches on Syphilis and to the Study of Vaccination and its Effects (Vol. X, page 71), states that the Hanoverian Vaccine Institute in Germany was recently closed by the German Government, owing to a report made by him (Dr. von Niessen) as to the unsual amount of disease-producing matter which he found in the vaccine turned out by that institution. Dr. von Niessen in the same work declares that he examined without prejudice the microscopic cultures made from many specimens of German Government lymph, and was surprised at the variety of germs which are to be found in them, and he recommends that the compulsory vaccination laws of Germany should be suspended in their operation until a proper official inquiry into this subject can be made. (Translation by Dr. Rudolph Straube, of Philadelphia.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN VACCINE VIRUS.

Dr. Anderson, of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, testified before our Commission (Testimony, page 2587), that he could not tell what vaccine was obtained from, but stated that the U. S. Government experts had found foot-and-mouth disease in the vaccine virus of two prominent manufacturers; that the license of these manufacturers was suspended, and that all their product that had been manufactured for some time previous had been confiscated and destroyed. The Report of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, for 1908 (page 392), shows that in 1902 no less than 4,461 diseased animals were destroyed by the United States Government as the result of vaccine infection. In another epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease, in 1908, likewise traced to vaccine factories, 3,636 animals were destroyed, at a cost of $300,000 (pages 391-2). Experiments by Drs. Mohler and Rosenau, "demonstrated that animals vaccinated with the mixed virus as a rule show only lesions of cowpox or vaccinia, although the infectious principle of foot-and-mouth disease remains in the vaccinal eruption" (page 388). This virus contaminated with foot-and-mouth disease, without discovery by the Gomernment experts or the vaccine farm laboratories, had been disseminated throughout the United States for five or six years. The vaccine farms that propagated this virus contaminated with foot-and-mouth disease, operated under a license of the Federal Government and had been subjected to the close scrutiny of Government experts, and yet a most loathsome contamination in the virus escaped the observation of these trained men.

As further illustrating the diseased nature of vaccine virus we refer to the testimony of Dr. Edgar M. Crookshank, one of the most eminent bacteriologists living, given before the British Royal Commission (Qs. 11061, 11067). In this testimony Dr. Crookshank says: "The only organisms which are found in the smallpox pustule are found in ordinary pus," and that there was found in cowpox "only the organisms found in lymph and pus in other diseases." This testimony is conclusive as to the disease-producing character of ordinary vaccine virus, and it also shows that these diseases have no relation to the alleged specific disease of viccinia, which is the sole excuse for vaccination. It is a biological contradiction to say that a synthetic substance such as vaccine virus, composed of the organisms of different diseases, when combined in the human system produces a new and specific resultant disease called "vaccinia," and does not produce the diseases proper to the disease-causes contained in the virus. Vaccine virus is distinctly a disease-product, operating in an open wound that invites dangers from every possible infection. These dangers from vaccine virus were shown by testimony presented to the Commission to be really actual and most terrible.

SOURCE OF VACCINE VIRUS.

The Commission addressed letters to the proprietors of various vaccine farms in the United States, asking for the source of the virus manufactured on said farms. The Vaccine Laboratory of the Board of Health of the City of New York answered through Frank S. Fielder, M. D., Assistant Director of the Laboratory, as follows (Testimony, pages 2872-74): "The vaccine virus of this department is a mixture of various strains. Not all of the original sources are known * * * it has been our custom to rejuvenate our vaccine from time to time by vaccinating calves with seed virus obtained from the human being or from rabbits. * * * The history of our virus, then, may be summed up as: calf-to human being-to rabbit-to calf-to general distribution." Dr. Fielder then adds that this "virus" (page 2880) is tested for potency, upon children, before it is issued." Here is the astonishing disclosure that human beings are used to test virus made by the Laboratory of the Board of Health of the City of New York. This illustrates the length to which vaccine virus manufacturers are driven in order to give

even a reasonable amount of confidence in the safety of vaccine virus. Dr. Fielder also states (Testimony, page 2881a) that "the glycerine acts as a preservative, but has no strong germicidal effect." Dr. Fielder, no doubt wishing to show the business economy necessary in the manufacture of vaccine, states also (Testimony, page 2881b) that "after calves have been killed, they are dressed and the veal is used for food."

Another vaccine laboratory,—the Cutter Vaccine Laboratory, located in California,—answered (Testimony, page 2890) that the original virus used in that laboratory was obtained from France.

Further, Colonel Kean, of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, testified (Testimony, page 1145) that he had no knowledge of the original source from which virus used in the Philippines was manufactured.

THE ALLEGED STERILIZATION OF VACCINE VIRUS.

Vaccine virus is not sterilized by any method that would effectively kill germs. It is admitted on all sides that vaccine virus is alive and stands alone as being the only vaccine resulting from decayed disease-products of the beast, used for injection into the human being, without sterilization. The very idea is abhorrent to reason, and danger is the first thought that comes into the mind when one contemplates such a disease-laden substance. No Government regulation for poison equals the elaborate precautions that are taken to eliminate the natural dangers that exist in vaccine; yet, as has been shown above, these precautions are very often taken in vain.

We find Dr. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, previously quoted, explaining that vaccine virus is true variola, and that the most durable immunity is that produced by the injection of living parasites, and that vaccine virus belongs to that class of immunity (pages 2349-51). These living parasites are the things that defy the microscope and escape the ice chest of the vaccine manufacturer and the delicate tests of the Federal Government Inspecting Service. These parasites are, as Dr. Welch puts it, "ultramicroscopic."

Dr. Wilson, in his testimony (page 2128), calls attention to the fact that the toxins in vaccine virus "increase through manufacture by the victim." That is to say, any minute portion of toxin that might be in the virus increases many fold in the blood and system of the person vaccinated.

There was presented to the Commission much evidence showing that many of the most serious and fatal of diseases are caused by vaccination, such as tetanus, meningitis and smallpox itself. Accurate reports have been kept by the Registrar General of England of all deaths in that country certified as being directly due to vaccination in that country. These reports show that the deaths certified in the Registrar General's report as being directly due to vaccination, for the years 1905-1910, inclusive, were 99, while the smallpox deaths during that same period were 199; and that, from 1900 to 1906, the deaths from smallpox were 19 per million population, while during the same period the deaths from vaccination were 34 per million vaccinated, showing a death rate of vaccination nearly twice that of smallpox. It also appears from the Registrar General's reports for the years 1900 to 1906, inclusive, that the deaths directly due to vaccination averaged one in every 30,000 vaccinated.

The following observations are found in A Manual of Bacteriology, by Williams, revised by Bolton (1900) page 200, "The origin of vaccination against smallpox with the virus of cowpox has been described in the historical sketch. The nature of the protection furnished by this virus has been the subject of much controversy * * * This question cannot be settled with certainty until the organisms causing smallpox and vaccinia have been isolated in pure culture.

In speaking of vaccines for plague, Bolton says (supra, page 202): "It is of the utmost importance to use pure cultures and to be sure the cultures are dead * * * they should in all cases be tested with cultures to determine whether all the bacteria have been certainly killed." Why this specific requirement for plague-vaccine to be dead and for Jennerian vaccine to be alive? If live vaccine is dangerous in all other human diseases why is smallpox vaccine not dangerous if it is alive? The testimony is unanimous that all smallpox vaccine is aline. Bolton further speaks of glycerine as a "preservative" (page 205). How glycerine kills the undesirable germs in smallpox vaccine and preserves the germs in other vaccine is certainly a question open for explanation by the pro-vaccinists. In diphtheria antitoxin "the cultures are freed from all living bacilli." (Bolton, page 209.) Why is this not necessary for smallpox vaccine?

Bolton further remarks (page 241), "It is not always possible to draw conclusions from the results of laboratory experiments as to the value of a germicidal agent." This should caution us not to accept mere laboratory tests as announced by vaccine manufacturers as proofs of the harmlessness of vaccine virus.

Dr. Elgin assures us that the use of glycerine, and keeping the virus on ice renders it harmless. (Testimony, page 953.) Dr. Rosenau, however, says (U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Bulletin No. 16, September, 1903), "A series of tests was then made to determine the effects of glycerine upon tetanus toxin. * * * It was found that the tetanus toxin exposed to glycerine was still alive 180 days in the ice chest or at room temperature." Thus we see that the tests so confidently put forth by Dr. Elgin are declared by U. S. Government experts to be of no value at all for tetanus protection; yet with these facts well known the pro-vaccinists continually deny the probability that tatanus following vaccination is to be ascribed to the virus and they put the blame on dirt. In his work Manual of Bacteriology, Bolton (supra, page 327), quoting Theobald Smith, says, "In some cases the tetanus spores in his cultures resisted boiling 40 to 70 minutes. * * * It [tetanus] is often found * * * in the feces of herbiverous animals. * * * McFarland claims that it may occur in vaccine virus when this is carelessly prepared, and this would explain those rare [!] cases of tetanus which occur after vaccination * * * The toxic substance [of tetanus] appears not to be a ptomaine, as was at first supposed, and its exact nature is not determined." Thus in the matter of the dangers of tetanus, we are still at the mercy of the "undetermined," and in the face of all this uncertainty Dr. Elgin says, from his tests, that vaccine virus is harmless.

Dr. Bolton further says, quoting Cernovodeanu and Henri (page 330): "The toxin is conveyed by the blood * * * the poison is tremendously powerful. * * * Horses used for the preparation of diphtheria anti-toxin may be infected with tetanus and have tetanus toxin in the blood even before symptoms of tetanus are observed in the horse." It is further set forth in Bolton's work (supra page 189), speaking of the toxins from tetanus bacilli and from diphtheria bacilli, that "such properties permit bacteria growing in a comparatively limited area to act upon parts of the body remote from the focus of infection," This, surely, is very disquieting intelligence. It gives us some slight idea of the dangers the public are daily put to by the use of animal viruses. It is remarkable that Dr. Bolton, in his work supra, nowhere mentions glycerine as a germicide for tetnnus, although Dr. Elgin makes glycerine his chief reliance for safety. To show how glycerine is used to cultivate germs Dr. Bolton says (supra, page 70): "Six per cent. of glycerine is added to agar before sterilization. It is very useful in cultivating the bacilli of tuberculosis and diphtheria." This is the great germicidal medium used by vaccine virus manufacturers! Dr. Bolton, in his elaborate work above quoted, consisting of 466 pages, devoted just 19 lines (page 200) to the specific discussion of "Smallpox and Vaccination." This gives us a glimpse of the "thoroughness" with which a modern medical text book writer treats this important subject. To such a pass has the alleged scientific basis of vaccination come that medical writers practically cease to discuss this phase of the subject. Similarly, Citron, in his work on Immunity, published in 1912, gives only 27 lines to the discussion of "Vaccination against Smallpox;" and even in these few lines, Dr. Citron speaks of the "smallpox germs," germs which have not yet been found; and further says that he will not "go into details of the preparation of the lymph." Yet, in other parts of Dr. Citron's work, he goes into the details of the preparation of all other vaccines except smallpox vaccine. Why this omission? Dr. Citron, however, under the heading "Immunization with a Living Virus" throws some light upon the dangers of using living virus. As soon as the vaccinating bacteriologist gets away from the word "smallpox," he begins to tell valuable truths,—which apply just as well to Jennerian vaccine virus. For instance, Citron says (supra, page 23): "Although this immunity [with living virus] is

very strong, * * * its disadvantages lie in that it is attained with difficulty; frequently the dose of virus injected causes serious symptoms of infection. * * * The infectious nature of the different bacteria varies markedly. The same bacterium reacts differently with different animals. While some animals possess a natural immunity against certain bacteria, others exhibit a distinct susceptibility to the same micro-organisms. The conceptions therefore of pathogenicity and virulence are purely of a relative nature." Thus we see that all the tests Dr. Elgin speaks of are here relegated to the twilight zone of medical doubt. The fact that Dr. Elgin found the virus no longer pathogenic to laboratory animals does not prove it harmless in man, according to Dr. Citron. So we really have this germ-infected living vaccine virus sent forth for injection into human beings with no test for safetay that can be relied on. Can any government be justified in forcing by law such a substance on its people?

THE NATURE OF VACCINE VIRUS UNKNOWN.

Citron seems to condemn living vaccine virus, when he says (page 187): "Pasteur's contention that a vaccine must necessarily be made up of living cultures has not proved itself correct. Carefully killed cultures suffice in almost all cases." Referring to Dr. Elgin's experiments to control or kill streptococci, it is interesting here to quote what Citron says (page 198) about streptococci: "Moreover it has only been indefinitely established whether there are various groups or only one kind of streptococcus; even the significance of their virulence or hemolysin formation is not clear." Thus again we are passed on to the region of the "indefinite" and the "not clear" in regard to one of the organisms always found in vaccine virus. Nothing whatever in regard to the origin and character of vaccine virus and its effects on the human system is really known. It is fortunate that this unknown character of vaccine is so conclusively established and admitted by the most eminent of the pro-vaccinal witnesses produced before the Commission. Note the positive statements of Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, as set forth in his testimony: "It [vaccinia] is modified variola" (page 2380). "It [the germ of vaccinia] is ultra-microscopic" (page 2362). Note also his answer to the question (page 2361): "Have you made an examination chemically and bacteriologically of any specimens of vaccine virus submitted to you?" Ans. "Yes." "What were the chemical constituents of the virus?" Ans. "I never made any examination of the chemical constituents. It has been done. The specific substances we cannot isolate chemically, the ordinary things we can isolate." No amount of "authority" can long successfully maintain in the forum of sound science a cult founded upon such ignorance of the nature and effects of vaccine virus, though vaccination may continue for a while at least to be maintained arbitrarily by force of compulsory laws.

THE NATURE AND PATHOLOGY OF VACCINATION.

The nature of vaccination cannot be accurately defined or described because the nature of the virus used in the operation is unknown. Some medical writers describe vaccination as an operation; others as a disease. It is sometimes described simply by calling attention to its symptoms. Then again it is described as to its origin; for instance, Dr. William M. Welch, of Philadelphia, in his testimony before the Commission (page 200) defines vaccination in a single line by saying: "Vaccination, as the term implies, owes its origin to cowpox." Copeman, the eminent English investigator, defines it as "the term originally devised for a method of protective inoculation against smallpox, consisting in the intentional transference to the human subject of a disease of milch cattle, called cowpox." (Vaccination: Its Pathology and Practice, page 2.) The word "vaccination," used in its proper sense, includes that group of actions and effects which takes place when a human being is inoculated with a substance called vaccine virus. Persistent and patient research by a long line of investigators has failed to penetrate the mystery of the nature of smallpox or vaccinia. Dr. William Osler's Modern Medicine, pages 273-4-5, states: "With our present knowledge of smallpox it is not possible to advance a theory of the disease which conforms to what appears to be known and which is explanatory. Of the mode of infection we are ignorant. * * * We do not know when the general infection of the blood takes place. * * * We know nothing of what takes place during the stage of incubation. * * * Although bacteria can be excluded as a primary cause of smallpox, they play a prominent part in its pathology."

Equally unknown is the vaccine virus used to produce the disease "vaccinia," which vaccination is intended to induce.

Dr. Elgin's examination before the Commission as to this question, proceeded as follows (Testimony, pages 953-954):

"Q. What is vaccine virus?

"A. I would like to know.

"Q. What is the original source of the strain or strains of virus you use?

"A. I don't know."

Dr. Friedrich was asked (Testimony, page 1200): "What is vaccine virus?" Dr. Friedrich replied: "Attenuated smallpox or bovinized smallpox."

Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, testified before the Commission (Testimony, page 2367):—

"I think vaccinia is true variola. I believe natural cowpox is variola."

Dr. Welch's examination continued as follows:—

"Q. In effect we are vaccinating with modified or attenuated smallpox?

"A. That is my judgment. I hope so. * * * The material used is cowpox. I consider that a great deal of evidence for the view that variola-vaccine is modified smallpox."

Rosenau declares:—"Vaccinia is a specific disease the cause of which has not been determined" (article in American Medicine, April 19, 1902, page 637). Strumpell, a high authority in the medical world, says (in his Text-book of Medicine, page 60) that: "To explain exactly how vaccination can protect against smallpox in this way is still beyond our powers."

When so many contradictory statements are made in regard to the nature and pathology of vaccination, it seems needless for us to make any extended report upon this branch of the subject before us, as to do so would be simply to accentuate that which is unknown.

THE EFFECTS OF INOCULATION WITH VACCINE VIRUS.

The dangers, injuries and deaths following and caused by vaccination that have hitherto been spoken of in this Report, are only those officially reported or proven, but the countless numbers of persons who are diseased by vaccination, whose cases do not get into official reports, are still more impressive. The poisons admittedly contained in vaccine virus are insidious in their operation and are capable of producing many dangerous and even fatal diseases, frequently of slow development, including such diseases as paralysis and epilepsy, not to mention tuberculosis, which is believed to be very largely caused by vaccine virus. The infliction of such known and positive diseases as vaccine virus has been shown to produce, together with the unknown dangers admittedly connected with vaccination, take away every justification for any compulsory law for forcing it upon anyone, under any circumstances. Instead of compulsion for its enforcement, the conditions suggest its positive prohibition by the Legislature.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF VACCINATION TO PROTECT WELL-VACCINATED JAPAN.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, in an address before a Committee of the General Assembly of Pennsylpania, on March 5, 1907, said, "Japan, the most progressive country on the face of the globe today, has a most stringent compulsory vaccination law, which calls for the performance of vaccination, first, within the first ten months of life; secondly, at the sixth year; and thirdly, at the tenth year." Dr. Dixon, in the same address, held forth this stringent vaccination and revaccination law of Japan as indicating the plain path of duty that should be followed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, confident that such a stringent compulsory vaccination law would protect a nation or community from smallpox epidemics. And yet, in less than one year after Dr. Dixon had used Japan as such an effective argument to show how an em-

pire could be saved from smallpox by a compulsory vaccination law, Japan had a most severe epidemic. The United States Public Health Reports, issued May 15, 1908, contain the following statistics of cases of smallpox then recently reported in Japan: General, 14,368; Bakan, 28; Formosa, 10; Kagoshima, 1; Kobe, 5,181; Moji, 126; Nagasaki, 24; Osaka, 1,837; Shimonoseki, 18; Tokyo, 1,364; Wakamatsu, 134; and Yokohoma, 446; total, 23,537. In fact, severe epidemics in Japan closely followed the enactment of her compulsory vaccination laws. The first compulsory vaccination and revaccination law went into effect in Japan in 1885, and by 1907, the official returns showed that there had been 97,355.246 vaccinations in Japan, of which 73,259.278 were compulsory and 24,355,968 voluntary. These figures indicate that every man, woman and child in Japan had been vaccinated on an average twice during the twenty-two years following the enactment of Japan's first compulsory revaccination law. Thus we find that Japan is the most thoroughly vaccinated country on earth, and yet we find her afflicted with epidemic after epidemic from 1886 to 1908. During the period 1886-1908, there occurred in Japan, as officially reported, 288,779 cases of smallpox, with 77.415 deaths, a death rate of over 26 per cent., which rate is far in excess of the death rate for the insanitary and unvaccinated England of over one hundred years gao.

These official statistics show that smallpox epidemics progressively increased in Japan as the compulsory vaccination law was more and more enforced. In the great epidemic of 1885-6-7, which followed close on the heels of Japan's first compulsory revaccination law, there occurred 125.315 cases of smallpox, with 31,962 deaths, representing a mortality of 25.5 per cent. The revaccination law of Japan, previously referred to, as we have seen, provided that every child should be revaccinated every five or seven years. If it were possible for vaccination, under the most modern methods, by its enforcement to protect any nation from smallpox, it should have been Japan, especially as the vaccinations were enforced with thorough-going governmental insistence; and yet, as the vaccinations and revaccinations went on, the epidemics increased in frequency and virulency. In 1892 to 1894 there occurred another severe epidemic, with 88.095 cases of smallpox, of which 23,603 died—a death rate of 26.7 per cent. Then again, from 1896 to 1897—only a few years after the preceding severe epidemic—there was another outbreak wherein there occurred 52,650 cases, with 15,664 deaths—a death rate of 29.7 per cent. Then again, in 1907 and 1908, there occurred another severe epidemic, with 19,101 cases of smallpox officially reported, and 6,273 deaths, showing the very high death rate of 32.8 per cent. These impressive figures of calamities from smallpox in the midst of universal vaccination, show that not only did vaccination fail to prevent the dease, but probably actually intensified it, as the death rate was greater than in the worst conditions of pre-vaccination times in England. Indeed, Dr. Kitasato, who is at the head of the Government Vaccination Department in Japan, says, describing the virulency of smallpox in Japan: "This is unmistakable evidence of the strong virulency of the smallpox which prevailed at that time. It is like a devastating fire which consumes everything in its path and to which nothing is fireproof." (Article by Dr. Kitasato, Journal of the American Medical Association, March 25, 1911.)

It is interesting to note the coincidental increase in Japan of other diseases, as vaccination was enforced. During the year 1908 there were in Japan, exclusive of Formosa, 17,790 cases of diphtheria, with 4,971 deaths,—the very high death rate of 27.9 per cent. Scarlet fever shows a most marked increase in Japan, with a very high death rate. Tuberculosis has largely increased since 1885 in Japan among all classes of the population. In fact, Dr. Kitasato, as the official representative from Japan at the Sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis, which met in Washington in the Fall of 1908, said: "The statistics show that it [tuberculosis] is tending to spread more and more widely in Japan. Cases of tuberculosis in children, for instance, which had been rarely known in times past, have markedly grown in recent years. This observation is confirmed by pediatrists."

It is interesting to note that during the same period following 1885, in England, where vaccination had begun to decline, smallpox likewise declined. Smallpox in England, with vaccination more and more neglected, and finally with compulsion practically repealed, shows an average smallpox mortality of one-fourth that of vaccinated and revaccinated Japan.

There is absolutely no explanation possible for the disastrous results of smallpox in Japan except the plain and obvious one that vaccination does not protect from smallpox, even when administered under the most improved scientific regulations. The Imperial Health Bureau of Japan is a model of its kind, including within its province every modern instrumentality for the enforcement of the vaccination laws. The virus in Japan is made exclusively at the Government's own lymph factories, under the superintendence of the eminent Dr. Kitasato.

The incontestable facts above recited as to the absolute failure of vaccination in Japan are answered by pro-vaccinists only with opinions, but in this age the mere opinions of medical men will not be received when flatly contradicted by patent facts.

Dr. Kitasato, commenting on the above statistics, says, "I regret that these statistics presented by our Japanese Government have seemed to afford data for upholding the theory of the anti-vaccinationists in America."

ISOLATION AND SANITATION ARE THE ONLY EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR THE CONTROL AND EXTIRPATION OF SMALLPOX.

The sponsors of vaccination promised, over one hundred years ago, that vaccination would control and prevent smallpox and finally extirpate it, and this promise has manifestly failed. But civilized governments have not relied on vaccination alone. They have applied other means for protecting the public from smallpox. The evidence presented before the Commission shows that no nation depends upon vaccination alone for controlling or stamping out smallpox. In Germany there exist most stringent notification and isolation laws, which are rigidly enforced by police power whenever a smallpox outbreak occurs. The same is true of the regulations enforced in the Philippines and other dependencies of the United States. Notification and isolation laws are numerous and are rigidly enforced in Pennsylvania and other States of the American Union. The influence of the improvement of hygienic conditions on the extent and mortality of all infectious diseases is freely admitted by Dr. Schamberg. (Testimony, page 355.) In response to an inquiry Dr. Schamberg stated that "the provaccinists admit that the prevalence of and mortality from smallpox may be diminished by personal sanitation and prompt notification and isolation of smallpox patients." (Testimony, page 398.)

Dr. Bakewell, Vaccinator General of Trinidad, testified before the 1871 Select Committee of the British House of Commons on the Vaccination Act (Q. 3585 of the Report of the Committee) as follows: "I have examined into the statistics of an epidemic of smallpox which was extremely severe, frightfully severe, as all epidemics are in that island, owing to the entire neglect of the ordinary sanitary precautions. * * * I wish to state that in my opinion the mortality from smallpox may be diminished very greatly by sanitary measures independently of vaccination." The Imperial Health Board of Germany, in its Report for 1904, speaking of the methods used to control an epidemic of smallpox in the town of Bochum, Westphalia, said: "The following up of the traces of infection led to the town of Bochum, where it was found there had been cases of smallpox since December 1st, 1903, without knowledge of the doctors. There was nothing for the officials to do but to follow the traces of the disease back for the four monthhs past so as to isolate persons already infected, and to prevent fresh cases * * * or at least keep it to isolated houses." Here we see the Imperial Health Officials of Germany did not trust to the existence of a revaccinated population to prevent the spread of the disease, but, again to quote their official words, promptly instituted isolation "to prevent fresh cases." (Medico-statistical communications from the Imperial Board of Health.)

The idea of isolation to protect from epidemics is not new. The first fully recorded quarantine order against plague in English history was that made in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII (1543). The King sent an order to the Aldermen saying: "That they should cause their beadles to set the sign of the cross on every house which should be afflicted with the plague, and there continue for forty days; that no person who was able to live by himself, and should

be afflicted with the plague, should go abroad or into any company for one month after his sickness." Queen Elizabeth took most vigorous measures to protect herself from the plague, at Windsor, by quarantining against London. The Queen erected a gallows in the market-place of Windsor "to hang all such that should come there from London." (Creighton, History of Epidemics, Vol. 1, pages 313, 317.) These methods of quarantine having been in some degree successful against the plague, great thinkers among medical men in the closing decades of the eighteenth century, men like Haygarth, began to suggest a general system of isolation for those infected with smallpox. As early as 1777 Haygarth suggested notification and isolation to stamp out smallpox. In a work which he subsequently published he complains that "medical errors have led mankind into the most pernicious habits." These vital suggestions of Haygarth to control smallpox by isolation began to gradually permeate the medical profession and the public, and would no doubt have been generally adopted for stamping out smallpox, had it not been for the sudden and sensational appearance of an artificial remedy for smallpox—vaccination—in 1798. Just as inoculation, the artificial predecessor of vaccination, had deceived mankind and delayed efforts in the direction of the real remedy for smallpox, so the dramatic invention of vaccination turned the minds of men from Haygarth's system to that of Jenner. Fifty years later, after the failure of vaccination had become apparent, Haygarth's system of notification and isolation began to regain its influence and was gradually adopted by the Governments of the world. In 1868, Sir James Simpson, Bart., M. D., of Edinburgh, an eminent authority, again accentuated Haygarth's system and brought it more prominently to the notice of the medical profession. (See 4th Report of the Royal Commission, page 40.)

The futility of vaccination to prevent epidemics had gradually been drawing the attention of medical thinkers. Jenner promised the world, in 1802, that vaccination would relieve all nations of the horrors of smallpox. This was a promise held out also by the Royal College of Physicians of London, in 1807, but by 1868 keen observers, like Sir James Simpson, fully realized that vaccination was a vain hope for stamping out smallpox, for they clearly saw that, just as vaccination was increased through enforcement by law, so also smallpox continued to increase, as it had done previously in the days of inoculation, from 1721 onward. Sir James Simpson says: "I believe the same principle of stamping out could be successfully applied to the extirpation of smallpox among us as it has been applied to the extirpation of rinderpest. * * * We could, in my opinion, as surely and as swiftly stamp out smallpox as rinderpest has been stamped out. For all that appears necessary for the purpose is simply the methodic temporary seclusion, segregation, or quarantine of those affected with smallpox. * * * Isolation is the chief and leading measure required to stamp out smallpox." Dr. Simpson in his address then calls attention to the Public Health Act of Scotland, passed in 1867, which covers all these regulations for isolation and sanitation. As smallpox does not mature into the stage of infection until several days after the eruption shows itself, the disease affords ample time for proper measures of isolation to be put into force. Australia has long kept itself free from smallpox by rigorous sanitary measures.

Just after the medical profession had awakened interest in sanitation,—largely owing to the reviving of the subject, in 1868, by so eminent a medical man as Sir James Simpson,—there came the great pandemic of smallpox in 1871-2, which brought the pestilence with increased virulence to every nation and clime on the globe. To quote the words of our colleague, Dr. W. M. Welch (page 74), the epidemic of 1871-2 "was the worst malignant epidemic of which we have any record." Such an extensive and deadly epidemic of smallpox, exceeding in its fatality and in the number of those afflicted, any epidemic of pre-vaccination times, occurring after seventy-two years of universal vaccination, at once caused keen medical observers and sanitary reformers to doubt the claims of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, and turned the minds of men again to the temporarily neglected system of Haygarth, revived into notice by Sir James Simpson.

Just after the epidemic of 1871-72 was over, civilized Governments passed new and rigorous sanitary and isolation laws. England passed the famous Public Health Act of 1875, dividing the country into sanitary districts and making very complete provisions for the isolation of infected patients. Dr. Seaton, Medical Officer of Health for Surrey, in the British Medical Journal (February 29, 1896, page 521), alludes to the spread of smallpox in London in 1872, by the careless exposure of infected persons and things at public houses, shops and lodging houses and says: "This had hitherto been kept in the background by the habit of relying wholly on vaccination as the great preventive measure against smallpox." In 1881, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the advantages or disadvantages of the London smallpox hospitals. In their report, after careful examination of the subject, the Commission says it is led to hope "that the immediate and complete isolation which ought to be secured by these means [notification, isolation] will greatly diminish the amount of smallpox, scarlet fever and typhus, in London." (Quoted in Minority Report of the British Royal Commission, par. 247.) England furnishes many examples of the recognition of the value of sanitation instead of vaccination as an effective preventive of smallpox. Of the epidemic at Warrington, England, in 1892-3, Dr. Savill said: "It will be gathered from the foregoing narrative that insufficient or imperfect isolation was an extremely important factor in the causation of the Warrington smallpox epidemic, 1892-3." (Minority Report of the British Royal Commission, par. 259.) This epidemic raged among a population almost wholly vaccinated.

THE SAFETY OF LEICESTER WITHOUT VACCINATION.

For the settlement of disputed questions, modern thought demands what are called "control experiments," by which all factors contributing to a general result are severally accounted for. Fortunately, there is one control experiment covering over thirty years in a large community where smallpox has been kept under subjection and prevented by isolation and sanitation, without vaccination. This experiment was made in the city of Leicester, England. Leicester is a city of about 250,000 population, a manufacturing centre in a district with considerable density of population. It has 75,000 school children, nearly every one unvaccinated. During the fifteen years from 1887 to 1901, out of 84,788 children born in Leicester, only 2,885 were vaccinated, and yet during that period there were only 21 deaths from smallpox in Leicester, and there were no smallpox cases there from 1896 to 1900. During this whole period Leicester experienced many importations of smallpox,—the same kind of importations that produced epidemics in well-vaccinated towns like Sheffield and Warrington,—but Leicester, in spite of dire prophecies, had no serious epidemic from these importations, and in every instance completely controlled and stamped out smallpox though having to deal with it in an almost wholly unvaccinated community.

Leicester has had practically no vaccination for over thirty years. For decades the upholders of vaccination have been pointing to the people of Leicester as inflammable material awaiting to be consumed by the monster, smallpox, whenever it should arrive. The monster arrived and was thoroughly conquered, without vaccination. One of the importations of smallpox that came to Leicester was a tramp who wandered about in the most thickly populated parts of the town, among the unvaccinated, inflammable material. According to the testimony of Dr. Friedrich, of Cleveland, before the Commission (Testimony, page 1195), one case, like the importation above alluded to, into Leicester, gave rise to 45 or 50 cases, right in one neighborhood in Cleveland. But unvaccinated Leicester had no such results. In 1902, smallpox was imported into Leicester by a tramp, with a confluent eruption out upon him, who went about the city for three days. In spite of this, only two more cases developed among this unvaccinated population. The next importation was a confluent case from London, in a man who also went about the city, for four days, but no further cases developed. There were afterward five other similar outbreaks in Leicester, resulting in 18 cases, but the cases were perfectly controlled without vaccination, by simple methods of isolation and sanitation. Dr. C. Killick Millard, the able Officer of Health for Leicester, himself a believer in the efficacy of vaccination, has at the same time given first hand testimony against the efficacy of vaccination, and in favor of the stamping out system, without vaccination. In a communication to the British Medical Journal for June 3, 1911, Dr. Millard writes of Leicester as follows: "One important section of the school children, are, for all practical purposes, entirely unvaccinated Yet al-

though all these school children have been repeatedly attacked whilst still attending school, the disease has never 'caught on' in a single school, nor have I ever had to close schools on account of it. A similar immunity of the school children was observed in the earlier epidemic of 1893." Thus we see how completely smallpox by the Leicester method was prevented from spreading among unvaccinated school children.

It has been more than thirty years since Leicester abandoned compulsory vaccination, and during that period there have been three epidemics in Leicester; in addition to those epidemics there were repeated minor outbreaks due to importations. For instance, in 1902, there were seven separate outbreaks, resulting in eighteen cases. These epidemics and outbreaks were thoroughly controlled by sanitation and isolation, without vaccination. It is evident, therefore, that the Leicester experiment has been thoroughly tested.

In an elaborate letter to the London Lancet for July 22, 1911, Dr. Millard gives a thorough review of the efficacy of the stamping-out system, without vaccination, as practiced in Leicester, with the view of enforcing the lessons which this great control experiment teaches. Dr. Millard says in his letter to the Lancet: "The real question at issue is briefly this: It is obvious that infantile vaccination is falling more and more into disuse.—Does this fact and the existence of an increasing proportion of unvaccinated persons in a community necessarily involve, under present-day conditions in this country, an increasing risk of smallpox mortality? The orthodox answer of the medical profession is, 'Most certainly, yes.' But the arguments upon which this answer is based are all of a more or less theoretical or indirect character, and I venture to submit that, convincing though they may seem, a priori, they ought not to have the same weight attached to them as to the definite results of a crucial experiment, such as has been carried out in Leicester. We have in Leicester a large industrial town, with over 200,000 inhabitants, which has so completely set the vaccination laws at defiance that in the past twenty-eight years, whilst there have been 155,880 births, only 19,562 vaccinations have been registered—i. e., 12.5 per cent. At the time of the last two epidemics, the vast majority,—say 80 or 90 per cent.,—of the school children in the town were unvaccinated, together with a large number of the young adults employed in the factories. Smallpox has been repeatedly introduced into the town. It has three times succeeded in establishing itself in epidemic form. In one epidemic as many as fifty cases occurred in one week, and as many as one hundred and fifty in a period of four weeks. Yet the disease has never 'caught on' amongst the unvaccinated section of the community, nor has it ever been necessary during my term of office to close a school on account of smallpox. Surely such an experience would be impossible if orthodox theories about the danger of the spread of smallpox amongst unvaccinated persons were correct * * * Nor is the Leicester system an expensive one, as is so often urged against it. On the contrary, I submit that it is far cheaper than a system of universal vaccination and revaccination (followed by a third vaccination of all males, as in Germany) would be. Space forbids me to enter into this here, but I am quite prepared to justify my statement. The Leicester experiment is about as conclusive as the experience of any one town can be. It has now lasted for a quarter of a century. It is confirmed by the more recent experience of the country generally, where an increasing neglect of vaccination has not been followed by any evidence of an increase of smallpox mortality. I have thought about this question for a good many years, and I may claim to have had some little experience of the subject, having been in the Birmingham epidemic of 1893-94 before I came to Leicester. * * * Of this I feel certain, and I believe many others are coming to think the same, that as time goes on we shall come to depend more and more upon such measures as notification, isolation and supervision of contacts, etc., rather than upon infantile vaccination of the general population. The future lies with the Medical Officer of Health, rather than with the public vaccinator."

THE RESULTS OF SANITATION IN GERMANY.

Germany, after the dreadful smallpox scourge which visited her in 1871-2-3, when she had over 170,000 deaths from smallpox—nearly all vaccinated—discovered that she could not rely upon vaccination alone to save her from smallpox. Therefore she turned her attention to sanitation and isolation in order to fight epidemic disease. This new significance of sanitation and isolation was accentuated by the declaration of the eminent scientist, Dr. Robert Koch, who publicly declared before the German Vaccination Commission of 1884, that "the vaccination which we formerly had was insufficient." And yet this was precisely the vaccination which had been urged by the medical profession upon all the Governments of Europe, from 1800 onward. It is true the vaccinators urged revaccination as a cure for their previous mistake of relying upon infantile vaccination, but the Governments of Europe and America no longer relied solely upon vaccination of any kind to protect their people from smallpox, but proceeded with the utmost energy and in every possible respect to improve the sanitary conditions of the people. From 1875 to the present day, Germany, with her usual thoroughness, passed and put into effect the most radical isolation and sanitary laws ever enacted by any nation. Under these laws provision was made for improved water supplies, drainage, better housing and cleansing systems and control of food supplies. They provided for a sanitary police system of unrivaled efficiency, supported by a brilliant array of scientific and highly trained officials. Shaw, in his work Municipal Government in Continental Europe (page 336), says: "The sanitary authorities at Berlin have led the world in recent inquiries into the relation of water supply to public health." Immense research has been bestowed upon the subject, with the result that the Berlin drainage is the most perfect in the world. Hamburg, Breslau, Munich and other German cities followed in the wake of Berlin, introducing improved sanitation and provision for the isolation and quarantine of those afflicted with communicable diseases. These laws even provide that a workman shall be paid his wages while suffering quarantine. Some interesting information upon the German system was furnished by Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, to a Committee of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at a hearing on a Vaccination Bill in 1907, when Dr. Dixon read a letter from Mr. Thackara, American Consul General at Berlin, in which Mr. Thackara not only referred to vaccination but also to the provisions in the German laws for the hygienic policing and treatment of smallpox "as being conscientiously and thoroughly carried out."

THE RESULTS OF EXEMPTION IN ENGLAND.

The history of the control of smallpox in England is also the history of effective sanitary measures. When the British Parliament in 1898, and more completely in 1907, withdrew its powerful support from the compulsory features of the British law for enforcing vaccination, the advocates of vaccination uttered dire cries about the unvaccinated infants of England. But the substitution of sanitary measures for compulsory vaccination disappointed these prophets of evil. The results of the new system in England were triumphantly proclaimed by the Honorable John Burns, Minister of Health for England and Wales, in the House of Commons, on April 12, 1911, when he said: "Just in proportion as in recent years exemptions [from vaccination] have gone up from 4 per cent. to 30 per cent., so deaths from smallpox have declined. * * * During the time that I have had the honor of being at the Local Government Board, the following have been the deaths from smallpox in a city of 4,500,000 inhabitants:—1906, no death; 1907, no death; 1908, no death; 1909, 2 deaths; 1910, no death. So that in five years there have been only two deaths from smallpox in a city of 4,500,000 of people. Not even Germany or Berlin can transcend those figures."

ISOLATION AND SANITATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An examination of the history of the United States and its possessions during the last fifteen years, in dealing with epidemic diseases, shows that there has been the same adoption of stringent isolation and sanitary measures to control smallpox. The regulations introduced by the Government of the United States into the Philippines are the most drastic that military power could enforce. When the American occupation was complete it was found that the City of Manila contained about 20,000 residences, 10,000 of which were nipa houses—a species of thatched shack. These nipa houses were unprovided with proper drainage, and as a result, during heavy rains, accumulations of filth and garbage floated out into the streets and were deposited over the districts, spreading the germs of disease far and wide. Only eleven out of 2000 nipa houses inspected were provided

with cans for the collection of garbage, and only five were provided with water closet arrangements. As each of these so-called "dwellings" afforded shelter for from 8 to 12 persons, it was impossible in 1902, to successfully enforce sanitary regulations. (See 3rd Report of the Philippine Commission, 1902, page 328.) The "depositos" or stone vaults commonly found in Manila were relics of the middle and barbarous ages, and in many of them the undisturbed collections of fecal matter of years were found to exist at the time of the American occupation. (See same Report, page 330.) There was practically no drainage system in Manila, with the exception of open gutters which were designed to carry off sewage. All these conditions were at once done away with by the American occupation. New sewage systems, improved water supplies and rigorous cleansing of all insanitary conditions marked the progress of the American authority. Colonel M. L. Maus, Commissioner of Public health for the Philippines, in his Official Report for the period ending July 31, 1902 (3rd Report of the Philippine Commission, 1902, page 309), says in speaking of the sanitary conditions of the Philippine Islands: "Little or no attention was paid to sanitation. * * * The sanitary condition of the city of Manila, at the date of the American invasion, resembeled that of European cities in the 17th century." The newly-created Board of Health of the Philippines passed most stringent regulations for cleaning up the city of Manila, as well as for the sanitary improvement of the entire archipelago. Provisions were made for the sanitary inspection of dwellings, for the lighting, ventilating and drainage of lodging houses, and for the control of garbage and the disposal of all offal. Most rigorous measures for the abatement of nuisances and providing for the actual vacation of premises were enacted and an elaborate system of quarantine, including sanitary guards, was put into effect. To illustrate the thoroughness with which communicable diseases have been controlled in the Philippines, by isolation and other sanitary measures, attention is called to the following extracts from the Report of the Philippine Commission for 1903. In this Report (Part 2, page 4), it is stated that the city of Manila "has been brought into a sanitary condition never approached under the previous administration, and its death rate so reduced as to compare favorably not only with that of other tropical cities, but even with that of many cities in the United States." The same Report shows that the expenditures of the Board of Health for the year ending August 31, 1903, were considerably over one million dollars. There were 1,954,990 inspections and reinspections of houses; 241,806 houses were cleaned as a result of sanitary inspection; 1,196 houses were whitewashed and painted; 7,336 houses were disinfected; 82 houses were condemned and removed; 11,256 cesspools and vaults were cleansed; 161,447 cleanings of yards were carried out; 1,757 yards were repaired, repaved, etc.; and 5,479 sanitary orders were complied with by householders. In the same Report (page 64) the Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippines says, "Improvement in health conditions is permanent only while proper sanitary measures are being applied." The President of the Board of Health of the Province of Pangasinan reports (Part 2, page 191): "Since the 2nd of February of the present year, 10 cases of smallpox were reported as appearing in 9 pueblos. There were 4 deaths recorded from the disease. The patients were isolated, clothing and other effects in immediate contact with the sufferers were destroyed by fire. The dead were buried in lime 2 meters beneath the earth's surface. * * * There were vaccinated 12,542 persons of which 6,375 were positive. * * *" Here we see that isolation and other sanitary measures were rigorously applied and that only about one-half of the vaccinations were "positive" or successful. The Health Inspector of the Province of Tayabas reports (Part 2, page 205), as to the town of San Narciso: "Smallpox—None. Vaccination not thorough, owing to lack of virus." And in the same report (Part 2, page 208) the Health Inspector of the Province of Ambos Camerines reports as to the town of Cabusan: "Streets and houses are clean. Offal is carried to edge of town and burned. * * * Smallpox—No cases. No vaccination thus far; though vaccinator reports having performed his duties, he has not been in the barrio this year." Here we have an illustration of a town where streets and houses were clean and where sanitary measures were carried out, and there was no smallpox and no vaccination.

THE POLICY OF IGNORING SANITATION AND ISOLATION IN THE CONTROL OF SMALLPOX.

Prior to the taking over of the Philippine Islands by the American authorities, there were on an average six thousand deaths per year from smallpox in Batangas and other provinces. After the American occupation the deaths from smallpox were reduced to practically nothing, and this reduction, it is claimed, was due to vaccination. In this official claim for vaccination no credit whatever is given to the far-reaching effects of improved sanitation and isolation. As the general death rate, particularly in Manila, was reduced admittedly by sanitation to almost the European standard, it is an illogical presumption to declare that this same improved sanitation did not likewise reduce smallpox, just as the plague and cholera and other communicable diseases were reduced. In view of the above facts, it is useless for the advocates of vaccination to assert that notwithstanding the contemporaneous use of vaccination and sanitation in controlling smallpox, vaccination alone is the efficient factor in the control of the disease.

Strong approval of the system of isolation is given by the Report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, London, for 1889, which says: "The removal from crowded districts of infected persons, each of whom might have become a centre of contagion, is an important factor in stamping out smallpox." The way professional pro-vaccinal writers and authorities unjustifiably ignore the influence of sanitation and isolation in stamping out smallpox is well pointed out by Dr. Crookshank, who says: "It is an extraordinary fact that in the text books of medicine no reference is made to the influence of all these Sanitary Acts upon the existence of smallpox and its prevention. The stuednt is taught that smallpox has declined since the introduction of vaccination, and there the matter is left!" Here, concisely stated, is the whole gist of the matter. By deliberately ignoring the large and dominating factor in the case, medical writers have given to vaccination an utterly false credit, which has enlisted the support of public sentiment, when unenlightened. The real truth, however, and the whole truth, now becoming known, strips vaccination of its stolen plumage.

Dr. Crookshank is unquestionably one of the greatest students of the subject of smallpox and vaccination in the world; his works have become classics and are the result of many years of painstaking and impartial research on the subject. In closing his testimony before the British Royal Commission on December 3d, 1890, he gives that eminent body, which was seeking advice for parliamentary action, the following solemn conclusion as to the only method by which smallpox can be extirpated: "I venture to think that the present system of notification and isolation, if uniformly carried out, is perfectly efficacious in stamping out smallpox, and I am encouraged in that belief by the following statement in the Report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for 1889, page 17: 'These very satisfactory results confirm the view taken by the Committee two years ago, to the effect that the rapid and systematic removal from crowded districts, of infected persons, each of whom might have become a centre of contagion, is an important factor in stamping out smallpox from the metropolitan population. The notification of cases will also greatly facilitate the action of the managers in this direction' I maintain that at the present day the chance of any person being infected with smallpox is infinitesimally small when notification and isolation are conscientiously carried out. * * * As regards vaccination, I would leave that question to the discretion of the individual, with liberty to take the advice of his medical adviser. Believing as I do that the stocks of vaccine lymph obtained from cowpox, horsepox, sheeppox, cattle plague and even attenuated variola-vaccine, produce, if any, a very transient effect, I should leave it to the individual to weigh on the one hand the advantages (if they exist) of 'vaccination,' and on the other the chances of infection with smallpox and the disadvantages and risks of 'vaccination.' A system of universal protective inoculation of healthy individuals as a means of warding off communicable disease of man and animals has, in my opinion, had its day. * * * In conclusion, I maintain that the State should protect the people from smallpox by a stamping out system and by the encouragement of sanitary reforms, and not by any system of protective inoculation." (Fourth Report of the British Royal Commission, page 123.)

The evidence above submitted is conclusive proof that sanitation, isolation and personal hygiene alone can be relied upon to control and extirpate smallpox.

JENNERISM DISCREDITED.

Sir John Simon, the great apostle in favor of vaccination in England, admits the failure of vaccination (see Appendix No. 1 to First Report of the British Royal Commission, page 81), when he says: "Post-vaccinal smallpox has been a disappointment both to the public and to the medical profession." Dr. Marson, for many years Superintendent of the London Smallpox Hospital, says in his testimony before the 1871 Select Committee of the British House of Commons on the Vaccination Act (Q. 4293): "Do not those figures seem to indicate that notwithstanding the extension of the practice of vaccination, smallpox, after vaccination, has increased proportionately? A. Yes; because the public are more vaccinated. There are more people for smallpox to act upon now than there used to be. * * *" (Q. 4327) "It has been stated by Dr. Pearce, before this Committee, that Dr. Jenner distinguished between the protective matter and the unreliable matter, the former having its origin in the greasy horse, and the latter in cows spontaneously affected; have you any reason to doubt the accuracy of that theory? A. I think, probably, that the horse's greasy heel had nothing to do with it. It was supposed that it was so at one time, but that I think is pretty well set aside now." (Q. 4328) "Then Dr. Jenner was wrong? A. Yes."

Again, an important official connected with the British Government Health Service, Dr. Thorne-Thorne, called attention to the mistake of the medical profession in looking to Edward Jenner as a guide, when he said (Q. 846, Royal Commission Testimony): "I remember the statement [of Jenner is that." A single cowpox pustule is all that is necessary to render the variolous virus ineffectual"], and it is one of a number of statements on which Jenner's experience was not, I assume, sufficiently lengthened and exhaustive to guide us at the present day." Thus we find the rash statements and uncontrolled experiments of Jenner disregarded and thrown overboard by even his nominal followers.

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHARLES CREIGHTON, OF LONDON, AGAINST VACCINATION.

Dr. Charles Creighton, of London, the eminent pathologist and epidemiologist, whose contribution to the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been referred to in the first part of this Report, came to America for the special purpose of giving testimony before the Commission based on his extensive historical and pathological study of vaccination.

It was as a result of the appearance of Dr. Creighton's article on Vaccination in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and of the almost simultaneous appearance of Professor Crookshank's History and Pathology of Vaccination, that the British Parliament, in 1889, appointed a Royal Commission for the investigation of Vaccination. Professor Crookshank and Dr. Creighton were the chief witnesses as to the nature of cowpox and vaccination who appeared before that body.

Dr. Creighton testified before our Commission (Testimony, page 1783), that about 1885 he was visiting the smallpox hospitals of London, and in talking with several superintendents with whom he was acquainted he was informed by them that three-fourths of all their patients in the smallpox hospitals were vaccinated, and, Dr. Creighton says: "This was the first scruple that I ever felt in regard to the efficacy of vaccination. He sated before the Commission that in his opinion the practice had produced many evil results and is fraught with the gravest danger.

Dr. Creighton was asked (p. 1850): "Do you believe that the use of variola vaccine, as employed now in Germany is protective against smallpox?" A. "No; I do not." Dr. Creighton further says (p. 1853): "One reason why the Germans hape kept down epidemics is their very rigorous rules about isolation." Referring to examinations of glycerinated pulp vaccine, examined under the microscope by Dr. Creighton, he says (Testimony, pages 1882-1883): "The field of the microscope [when glycerinated pulp is examined] is seen to be occupied with large quantities of epidermic scales, a smaller number of the cells of the soft layer of the skin, which are vacuolated and have nuclei free in the vesicles; and thirdly, an enormous quantity of the deeper layer of the skin, the so-called 'corium' or leather skin, torn into minute shreds. I found these appearances uniform in four or five samples which I received from the Lister institute. * * * Here was undoubted evidence that what was called glycerinated calf lymph consisted, to a very large extent, of solid elements of calf skin."

Dr. Creighton then calls attention (p. 1883) to the anomalous effects of glycerinated calf lymph, and to the fact that these injuries are "of the nature of phlegmonous inflammations diffused under the skin, sometimes very persistent and recurrent, and different, I think, altogether, from the sore arms that used to follow the use of the old vaccine." Dr. Creighton also call attention (Testimony, page 1886) to the irresponsible manufacturers who "have concocted an empirical product which is hardly definable, which was never contemplated by any Legislature which authorized the use of vaccine, and which, being unknown in its composition, is capable of any and every kind or anomalous action."

SMALLPOX MATTER QUIETLY SUBSTITUTED FOR COWPOX.

Dr. Creighton, as a scientific man, specifically denies that human smallpox material, by being passed through the cow, is turned into cow-pox, and says that the statements to that effect are mere assertions, without proof. Continuing his testimony, he says, (pages 1943-1945): "I think all the Legislatures in the world understood that when they were making laws for vaccination they were making laws for Dr. Jenner's vaccination, then done from arm to arm. The practice has now entirely changed. There is not one iota of Dr. Jenner's originality existing now. He has been thrown overboard, and, at the same time, no Legislature, except the German, has recognized that we have gone back in a sense to the old inoculation of smallpox. * * * The Legislatures of the whole world hardly know into what an empirical position the matter of vaccination has drifted. * * * I do not think highly of the scientific ability of the men engaged in this. I have the highest respect for the German scientists, but I cannot say that in all the papers which I have read upon the conversion of smallpox into cowpox, or the modes of producing glycerinated pulp, the correctness of the reasoning or the exhaustiveness of the statements are on a par with the scientific research of Germany in other subjects."

These valuable conclusions of Dr. Creighton's have not been refuted by any testimony presented to the Commission. The upholders of vaccination induced legislative bodies to adopt vaccination on the theory that it was cowpox. We now find that vaccinators have substituted for cowpox, human smallpox. As an excuse for this substitution, provaccinators bring forward the assertion that by inoculating human smallpox into a monkey and a cow, it is changed into something else. No proof, as Dr. Creighton says, was presented of any such change of smallpox into cowpox,—it was merely asserted. But that the human smallpox still remains smallpox after passing through animals is a fact supported not only by the testimony of Dr. Creighton, but by the evidence, which tends to show that the inoculation of human beings with this virus actually spreads smallpox. The weight of the evidence before the Commission shows that where vaccination is absolutely discarded, smallpox disappears; where variola-vaccine virus is used smallpox continues. When such eminent scientists as Dr. Creighton and Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, give diametrically opposite views, it should warn the laymen to be wary, and to adopt no legislation based upon the contradictory theories of different sets of scientific investigators. Certainty is necessary to justify the enactment of any law.

It should be noted, however, that both Dr. Creighton and Dr. Welch (page 2366) agree that the virus now used is, in effect, smallpox matter. And what can be expected from the inoculation of smallpox matter into human beings?

THE ADMITTED BLUNDERS MADE BY VACCINATORS.

The history of vaccination is a history of repeated shiftings and blunders by the vaccinators. The persistent refusal of the medical profession to define vaccination or vaccine virus has left the door wide open for any change of front or practice that might be desired. Perhaps the admitted fact that all medical knowledge beyond thirty years, as to the nature of disease, is now descarded, may explain to some extent the present confused attitude of vaccinators in trying to make any further shift as to the

real basis of vaccination. Dr. Schamberg says that the position taken by him in his own work, in 1905, should not now be used, as it is out of date. The exceedingly flimsy basis on which alleged scientific arguments in favor of vaccination rest, is well illustrated by Dr. Schamberg also (see Testimony, page 2024) when he says: " When one is vaccinated he is infected with a germ which is as yet hypothetical." It is respectfully submitted to the Legislature that an hypothetical germ is not the basis upon which any statute law should be enacted or enforced upon the people. Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, says in his testimony (page 2348): "Immunity is a process or condition which has been studied experimentally only to advantage within the last thirty years." Thus Dr. Welch throwns overboard all the vast pro-vaccinal literature of eighty years, and puts this literature into the category of guesses and vain imaginings. The cowpox blunder is definitely given up by Dr. Schamberg (Testimony, page 2025), when he says, speaking of the cause of vaccinal immunity, "We call it vaccinia, we would have no objection to terming it smallpox, if you are willing to preface to that name, bovine, modified, non-contagious smallpox."

Jenner himself, the inventor of modern vaccination, continually shifted from pillar to post in order to keep up with the different explanations required for vaccinal failures. Jenner first experimented with swinepox; then with cowpox; then with horse grease; and finally with a combination of both cowpox and horse grease, and this combination he set forth as the only real basis for vaccinations,—while at the present time Jenner's horse-grease-cowpox combination is wholly thrown overboard and human smallpox itself, passed through a monkey and a series of calves, is largely used.

A partial list of the specifically admitted blunders made by vaccinators in the past may be briefly set forth as follows:

1. Vaccination protects for life; asserted by Jenner and other medical men before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1802,—a statement which caused the Governments of Europe to recognize vaccination by law. This assertion of Jenner's upon which vaccination procured its recognition by law, is now admitted to have been a blunder.

2. Infantile vaccination would protect any community or nation from smallpox. This is now admitted by all pro-vaccinal authorities, without exception, to have been a blunder, and yet it was a blunder which was given as a pretext for all the compulsory vaccination laws passed in Europe and America for seventy years.

3. Smallpox inoculation. This was a medical blunder imposed upon the world for over seventy years, causing great and unnecessary destruction of mankind by smallpox until the blunder became so patent that it was prohibited by statute law in most civilized countries.

4. Arm-to-arm vaccination. A blunder of more than 80 years duration; by the use of human scabs frightful hidden diseases such as tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy and others of a like serious character were disseminated by the medical profession. The blunder, it is true, was carried on prior to the recognition of the germ theory of disease by Pasteur and others. As soon as the germ theory established the fact that arm-to-arm vaccination transmitted human disease, vaccinators were compelled again to retreat,—to abandon human scabs as a source of virus, and go back to animals. For a while the cow, inoculated with human smallpox, was used, and in recent years the monkey has been drafted into service as an intermediary between human smallpox and cowpox. How long the monkey and the cow will maintain their supremacy in the vaccination cult is at present unknown.

5. All public medical regulations, prior to 1880, admitted to have been blundering. Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, stated (Testimony, page 2410): "We must adjust our measures of prevention against a disease to what we know as to the nature of the organism causing it and as to the mode of spreading; before that, what was known as public medicine and hyhiene was a blundering thing. The revolution has come since 1880."

We respectfully submit that a profession that has had so many blunders incorporated into statute law in the past should now be most seriously questioned when they ask for the continuance of any such statute law enforcing vaccination.

FACTS VERSUS "OPINIONS."

As clearly shown in the preceding part of this Report the experience of a century not only does not prove the efficacy of vaccination, but distinctly proves the contrary. No nation or community was named to the Commission where vaccination alone had stamped out smallpox. On the contrary, where vaccination alone has been used, as in India, the official evidence shows that vaccination without sanitation has been useless for the prevention of smallpox epidemics; but where sanitation and isolation alone have been used, as in some provinces of the Philippines and in Leicester, England, there has been practical immunity from smallpox.

Despite these facts, the advocates of vaccination continually refer to "the practically unanimous opinion" of the medical profession as an all-convincing argument for vaccination. The Governments of the world have accepted the opinions of vaccinators, and now the vaccinators claim that this acceptance by the Governments is proof of the correctness of the "opinion." The point is, not that the Governments accepted the vaccinators' opinions, but, were the opinions of the vaccinators founded on truth and fact? Evidence shows that they were not. And it might be remarked that Governments are now beginning to withdraw the favorable legislative action which they once gave in compliance with the opinions of vaccinators. England has virtually withdrawn her legislative sanction, and Germany, Sweden and the United States are looking in the same direction.

THE "HARMLESSNESS" OF VACCINATION.

The majority of the Commission declare: "We believe that vaccination is a relatively harmless procedure" (Testimony, page 3065). But facts, not beliefs, are required as the basis of legislation. The facts are that an Unknown number of diseases and injuries, and many deaths, have been proven to follow vaccination.

At the 20th session of the Commission (Testimony, pages 1610-1615) 59 cases of death from tetanus were reported to the Commission for investigation. These deaths were reported as due to vaccination, or as being connected with vaccination. At the 24th session of the Commission (Testimony, pages 1965-1973) 72 cases of death or serious but non-fatal injury were reported as due to vaccination or as being corrected therewith. So far as the above cases were investigated by the Commission, the reports were found to be substantially true. In addition to the 59 cases of deaths from tetanus following vaccination, above referred to, there were 27 other fatalities following vaccination included in the lists. Among the diseases and injuries were tetanus, meningitis, inflammation of the brain, insanity, blindness, blood poisoning, paralysis, septic endocarditis, abscesses, amputation, neuritis, uremic toxemia, tonsilitis, dropsy, generalized vaccinia, typhoid fever, purpura haemorrhagica, smallpox, and accidential vaccination. These calamitious results of vaccination occurred during the last four years in all parts of our country, and the victims were of various ages and conditions of life.

Our colleagues also say that: "Among the millions upon millions of vaccinations performed, serious vaccinal injuries constitute but a minute fractional percentage." We have shown in the preceding part of this Report that it is officially acknowledged in the Reports of the Registrar General of England that one in every thirty thousand vaccinated is killed by vaccination. No attempt has been made to compute the number of those diseased but not killed. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace estimates, as we have before pointed out, that in England ten thousand per year are killed by vaccination.

But it is asserted that vaccinal injuries and fatalities are in nearly all instances the result of secondary infections. This, even if true, merely shows that a vaccine wound exposes a child to secondary infection,—an unnecessary danger, and not called for by and reasonable requirement to protect the health of the individual.

The majority of the Commission say: "Progress in the science of bacteriology and improvements in the manufacture of vaccine virus have made vaccination today safer than any time since its discovery." Medical evidence adduced in a former part of this Report shows that there are no laboratory or other tests which can insure the safety of

vaccine virus; that tetanus germs are by no means killed by the glycerine in the virus; and that in vaccine virus ready for use, and actually on the market, a pro-vaccinal witness before the Commission found deadly germs of blood poison and tetanus; that the United States Government tests and the manufacturers' tests failed to disclose the existence of the contamination of foot-and-mouth disease in vaccine virus that was distributed for use as safe and as having been officially inspected. No evidence whatever was presented to the Commission that any methods now used in the manufacture of vaccine make it safe. There was testimony before the Commission to show that glycerinated lymph in glass tubes was no improvement in the matter of diseases and dangers from vaccine virus. On the contrary, since glycerinated lymph in glass tubes has been used tetanus following vaccination has greatly increased. Dr. McFarland, an eminent bacteriologist who favors vaccination, says distinctly that the vaccine wound by its broken down tissue forms a medium for the development of tetanus spores into tetanus germs. These spores of tetanus are invisible at the time vaccine virus is put into the tubes for public use, and as Bolton says (Williams' Manual of Bacteriology, page 122): "The reproduction of bacteria takes place by means of the germination of bodies called spores. * * * They [spores] are more resistant to unfavorable influences of all sorts than are the fully developed bacteria. Spores, as a rule, resist drying, light, heat and chemical agents to a remarkable degree. * * * Under favorable conditions the spores germinate, as it is called, and develop to the adult form of the organism." Bolton says also (page 327): "The spores [of tetanus] are extremely resistant. * * * He [Theobald Smith] found that in some cases tetanus spores in his cultures resisted boiling from 40 to 70 minutes. This is of importance from the fact that the tetanus spores are so generally distributed in our environment." When we consider that these elusive and almost indestructible spores of the tetanus bacilli literally swarm around stables and in the dejecta of herbiverous animals, which is the environment of the vaccine manufactory, we cannot wonder at the cases of tetanus that follow as a natural result of the use of vaccine virus, wherein the spores of tetanus, invisible by any known process of inspection at the time the vaccine is sealed in the tubes, developed inside the sealed tubes; or may develop in a human body itself, when offered a favorable field, into full grown tetanus germs capable of inoculation into the vaccinated person at the time of vaccination.

In regard to the statement (Testimony, page 3066, f) that the Federal Law of July 1, 1902, requires all vaccine virus establishments to be licensed, and saying that the examination of the virus is frequently made, it may be remembered that this Federal Law prescribes no regulations for what vaccine virus shall be made of.

Dr. John F. Anderson, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, testified (Testimony, page 2585) as follows:—

"Q. Has the United States Government any regulations as to what vaccine matter is to be propagated from; what disease?

"A. No, sir."

It is the opinion of the majority of the Commission that the legal school age offers a good opportunity for securing a vaccinated population, but it need only be remarked that the preceding evidence set forth in this Report shows conclusively that a one-time vaccination is useless, even from the standpoint of vaccinators, and that a one-time vacination alone is provided for by the present school law; and since revaccination enforced by law is unthinkable in a free State, under present knowledge, the majority of our colleagues are forced to cling to the mistake which now exists in the statute law, to wit: One-time vaccination of children.

The majority calls attention to the fact that the efficacy of vaccination is favored in various Governmental Reports: the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1802; of the Danish Commission of 1804; and of the Royal College of Physicians made to the House of Commons in 1807. The opinions set forth in these Reports are however, now discarded, and the Report to the House of Commons for 1807 says, that eight years of vaccination is too short to ascertain every point in regard to the practice. On the other hand the Report of the Royal Commission of 1889 blasted all the hopes of vaccinators by not only refusing to recommend revaccination, the only alleged complete preventive, but by leading to the actual relaxing of the one-time infantile vaccination law, as we have seen, and finally, in 1907, to the virtual repealing of all compulsion. A reference to the British Royal Commission is unfortunate for pro-vaccinators since the result of that Commission's Report was distinctly against compulsory vaccination.

The Majority of the Commission recommend that if a person is injured by vaccination performed by public authorities "he shall receive gratuitous medical treatment therefor by the township, city or State under whose authority the vaccination was performed." (Page 3069.) By thus providing for the injuries which will result from a continuation of the present vaccination laws, the majority of the Commission have yielded our contention as to the harmfulness of vaccination. But we respectfully suggest that instead of providing for the treatment of the injuries resulting from vaccination it would be better not to create the injuries, by refraining from vaccination.

SUMMARY.

1. An introductory presentation of the question of vaccination is given from the point of view of reason and common sense.

2. It is shown from the experience of England, India, Germany, and other countries, that vaccination has not been efficacious in the prevention of smallpox; that where smallpox has decreased it has been due to improved sanitation; and that, in England, as a consequence of the Report made by a British Royal Commission sitting for seven years, compulsory vaccination has been practically abandoned.

3. The nature of vaccine virus is discussed, and it is shown that it is nothing more nor less than human smallpox, passed through a seires of animals, but not changed thereby. Further, that this human smallpox vaccine now in common use is generally admitted to contain at times tetanus and other germs the nature and effects of which are unknown. And lastly, that the inoculation of animals with a culture from birus purchased on the open market, resulted in their immediate death; and from a similar cause the inoculation of human beings has resulted in death and direct and serious injuries.

4. The claims of vaccinists in regard to Japan are taken up, and it is shown from official statistics that since the universal practice of vaccination in Japan that country has witnessed an increase in smallpox and especially in smallpox epidemics, and in diptheria, scarlet fever and tuberculosis.

5. It is shown that isolation and sanitation are the only effective means for the control and extirpation of smallpox, and numerous testimonies are adduced to this effect from England, Germany, the Philippines, etc. The experience of the City of Leicester, in England, where vaccination has been practically abolished since 1883, is cited as a "control experiment," showing conclusively that the abandonment of vaccination not only does not result in the increase of smallpox but actually leads to its decrease and prevention. It is further shown that since the practical abolition of the compulsory vaccination law in England, in 1898, there has been a marked decrease in deaths from smallpox.

6. The testimony of Dr. Charles Creighton, of London, is discussed with respect to the nature of vaccine and the effects of vaccination therewith.

7. The history of vaccination is briefly reviewed to show the varying and positive claims that have been made for vaccination from time to time and then abandoned.

8. Facts are contrasted with "opinions," especially the "opinion" as to the harmlessness of vaccination.

9. The length to which this Report is necessarily extended precludes us from bringing forward many points which will suggest themselves on a perusal of the evidence taken before the Commission. From that evidence it will be clearly seen that there is absolutely no proof in favor of vaccination, but that there is positive and undoubted proof of deaths from vaccination, of loss of limb, and of inception of various diseases as the result of vaccination. Parents and other sufferers have appeared before the Commission to give their testimony to this effect, and while attempts were made to discredit their testimony, and to attribute the results of vaccination to vague and more or

less remote causes, these attempts ended only in bare assertions. It will, perhaps, be sufficient to rest content with the above statement, which is amply supported by the evidence itself.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the facts set forth in the foregoing Report, we recommend:—

1. That the so-called compulsory vaccination school law of 1895 be repealed;

2. That all other laws upon the Statute Books conferring upon second class cities, boroughs and townships, the right to require vaccination, be repealed;

3. That all quarantine of persons because they refuse to be vaccinated be prohibited;

4. That legal redress for injuries inflicted by vaccination be given to all persons injured by negligent vaccination, or contaminated vaccine virus;

5. That all School Boards, Boards of Health, State Health Commissioners, or any other tribunals whatsoever, and all officials thereof, in this State shall be prohibited from issuing or enforcing any rule or order for the vaccinating of anyone;

6. That any rule requiring the vaccination of patients in hospitals, or of persons in prisons, or in insane asylums, or of orphans, or of wards of the State, be prohibited.

JOHN PITCAIRN.

DISSENTING REPORT OF HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT, COMMISSIONER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly:

1. As a member of the Commission appointed by his Excellency, Governor Tener, pursuant to the Joint Resolution approved June 14, 1911 (Pamphlet Laws, 940), the undersigned reports to your honorable bodies as follows:

2. While he has not had the opportunity of seeing or considering the majority and minority reports of the Commission, he deems it important to say that at a meeting of the Commission held on January 10, an alignment being had, it was disclosed that four members were prepared to make favorable recommendations as to the efficacy of vaccination, that three members could not unite therewith, and that of those three the undersigned, from a close and conscientious study of the evidence presented, had formed convictions respecting the main question and some collateral ones that apparently would not permit him to approve and sign either report. Under the circumstances, he feels warranted in making a special and brief report, embodying his views and judgment on certain features of the inquiry, leaving his respected colleagues to present their views in detail and extenso, merely observing that where not inconsistent with the findings hereinafter expressed he, in all probability, would unite in the recommendations of his associates.

3. The word vaccination was originally applied in France to the English practice of cow-poxing, which consisted in the inoculation of human beings with the virus of cowpox. The present practice of inoculation universally referred to as vaccination, does not consist, generally speaking, in the inoculation of the virus of cowpox, but comprises the introduction into the human system of the virus of smallpox, which virus is modified or attenuated by passage through a bovine series and by admixture with glycerine and water and occasionally by other means, such as by the previous passage of such smallpox virus through the system of the monkey.

4. Cow-poxing produced a malaise or disturbance in the system which was antagonistic to smallpox during the period that the disturbance lasted. This period varied with individuals. Its limit, as fixed by Professor Crookshank, was between two and three years, but in many individuals it lasted only over a brief period.

5. Vaccination as at present practiced being a modification of the yet older system of smallpox inoculation produces in those individuals possessing the constitutional capacity to react against the virus of smallpox a transient and temporary antagonism for an indefinite period, depending upon the vitality of the individual and other factors. This period, as determined by the variolous test in certain experiments known as Ceely's cases, may be as long as five months; but as Ceely's virus, unlike the virus now used, was not diluted with glycerine and water, the present period of immunity is probably very brief. In any event, it is admittedly indeterminate. Professor Crookshank, Dr. Cordwent and others state that the immunity may last a few weeks or for a shorter or longer period, but that in any event it is very brief. This opinion is supported by the fact that physicians and nurses are re-vaccinated whenever they have occasion to be exposed to smallpox, and this practice is observed by all persons professionally exposed to such contagion, except those individuals who from experience have ascertained that they possess natural immunity to the disease. Kirchner, of Germany, states that immunization by vaccination does not take place immediately, but in from eight to fourteen days afterwards. In the testimony presented to the Commission by Major Russell, of the United States Army, reference was made to the fact that a period of increased susceptibility follows inoculation by anti-typhoid serum; and it is yet undecided whether or not a like period or increased susceptibility follows vaccination during the incubation of the virus in the human system. While, with some subjects, it may produce temporary immunity, with others it may frequently—and with some even always—have an opposite effect.

6. The minor surgical operation of vaccinating is attended with some risk, mainly from the secondary infection of the wound following the absence of cleanliness and care. Deaths have resulted therefrom. Deaths have also resulted from the primary infection by the smallpox virus. There have been injuries resulting in the loss of limb, eyesight and other deprivations directly traceable to vaccination, and numerous injuries which seem reasonably associated with that act. Such deaths and injuries are not to be regarded as negligible.

7. While effort is made to surround the production of vaccine virus with every practicable safeguard, yet the origin or source of the virus now employed is unknown; and medical and scientific research have not been adequate to isolate any germs of smallpox in the virus used nor accurately and completely to describe the other constituent elements of the virus.

8. By indirection, vaccination is compulsory in Pennsylvania. While no statute directly makes it obligatory, it is illegal to admit unvaccinated children to the public or private schools. Beyond this, boards of health, in time of actual or threatened epidemics of smallpox, forcibly override the will of citizens by insisting upon their vaccination, or by compulsory quarantining of the unvaccinated for several weeks. The power of the State is exerted to the one or other of these ends; and in effect, if not in principle, the law is practically compulsory.

9. Beyond the testimony adduced showing deaths and injuries immediately following vaccinations, there was no extended inquiry by the Commission as to the after-effects of vaccination. It was not shown how far, if at all, constitutional changes are wrought through vaccination. It seems reasonable to infer that the transplanting into the human system of living organisms of the nature of which little or nothing is known, but some of which are claimed to develop at a different and higher ratio than the normal growth of human tissue, may exercise a wide and beneful influence upon future health. A thorough investigation to determine whether or not such constitutional changes occur is recommended.

10. If the State, however, declares in favor of vaccination, it appears that it would be the duty of the State to see that the operation is performed with the highest medical skill, inclusive of the proper care of the vaccinal wound until it is healed. For this purpose competent physicians should be employed and paid by the State, which should be answerable in damages for any miscarriage of the operation, to any person injured or aggrieved thereby.

11. The statistics offered to establish the caim that vaccination affords immunity are at best inconclusive. They enable it to be said, as heretofore, that temporary immunity from smallpox is thus gained; but the cost in diminished vitality or greater susceptibility to other diseases, while strongly indicated, has not been weighed or considered.

It has not yet been proved to the satisfaction of the undersigned, as for instance in the statistics of the German Empire, that vaccination is to be credited with the almost total disappearance of smallpox in the last thirty years from that country, or with the coincident increase in chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever and other maladies. There is abundant warrant for the belief that great epidemics of any disease are usually followed by long periods of comparative immunity before its recurrence, owing to the elimination of those who were most susceptible and to the adoption of additional sanitary precautions by the authorities. No control experiment with vaccination has been made from which to deduce absolutely reliable statistics. The statistics presented, while, admittedly of some and perhaps great influence, are deficient in that they take no account of social, sanitary, hygienic and economic conditions within the period of observation named; all of which in less or greater degree have been beneficially changed in Germany and elsewhere.

12. The problems involved in the prevention and cure of disease appear to be inseparably associated with economic conditions. Citizens who are well fed, well housed and well clad, and who adopt precautionary measures, are slow to contract disease in any form, and slower still to succumb to it. The famished, anaemic, overworked, and those housed in total disregard of sanitation, are quickly infected by disease, and are incapable of adequate resistance to its assault, aided though they may be by the highest medical skill. While the unselfish spirit in which many able physicians consecrate their lives to the prevention or relief of human suffering and the prolongation of life is fully recognized and there is no disposition to minimize their skill, yet it is suggested that greater study be devoted to those social and economic conditions which so often precede disease, and which, if not their fertile causes, are surely associated with them.

13. Physicians continually assert that they alone are competent to judge of methods of treatment of disease, and that laymen should accept and be bound by the evidence furnished by medical experts and the opinions which they deduce therefrom. If this claim were admitted to be true, the ordinary layman would still be confronted with the problem of determining who of the physicians are experts, since it often has been found, and especially so in the course of the vaccination inquiry, that alleged experts are arrayed on both sides of the proposition, each class apparently of equal experience, attainment and professional standing. It is known, however, that old methods give way to new, and that upon the authority of physicians themselves, the practice of medicine has been almost wholly revolutionized within the last twenty-five years, and that the profession as a whole sanctions its present methods and acclaims them as nearly perfect, with the same assertive confidence which prevailed respecting the now discarded practices of former days. Under these circumstances the writer may be pardoned for suggesting that the problems associated with smallpox and other diseases have been approached from the wrong angle. Smallpox is derivatively a filth disease and the prevention of it would seem to be obviously associated with the removal of its causes. In the opinion of the writer smallpox cannot be eliminated by the introduction of a virus derived or taken from the suppurating sores or vesicles of calves into which the virus of smallpox has been previously introduced. The open road which leads to prevention appears to a layman to be the creation of those conditions which will not engender and encourage the disease itself.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,

Secretary.

February 3, 1913.

DISSENTING REPORT OF PORTER F. COPE, COMMISSIONER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly:

The undersigned, a member of The Pennsylvania State Vaccination Commission, appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth in pursuance of a Joint Resolution approved the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1911 (Pamphlet Laws, 940), dissents from the Reports of the Commission, and in doing so desires to state that he joins in the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Reports of his colleagues Mr. Pitcairn and Mr. Lippincott.

PORTER F. COPE.

SPECIAL REPORT TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, BY SAMUEL G. DIXON, COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In compliance with the resolution of your honorable body, asking for a list of the employees of the Department of Health and the salaries and fees paid such employees, together with the Acts of Assembly under authority of which said employees are so employed, I beg to respectfully submit the following:

In 1905 the General Assembly passed three Acts which were approved by Governor Pennpacker, under which the Department of Health has been organized.

First: "An Act creating a Department or Health and defining its powers and duties." Approved April 27th, 1905, P. L. 318.

Second: "An Act to preserve the purity of the waters of the State for the protection of the public health." Approved April 22nd, 1905, P. L. 260.

Third: "An Act to provide for the immediate registration of all births and deaths throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Approved May 1st, 1905, P. L. 330.

In 1907 the General Assembly passed an Act which was approved by Governor Stuart, providing for the establishing and maintenance of one or more sanatoria or colonies in Pennsylvania for the free care and treatment of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis, and making an appropriation therefore. Approved May 14th, 1907, P. L. 197.

In 1909 the General Assembly passed an Act which was approved by Governor Stuart, providing for the safeguarding of human life and health throughout the Commonwealth by providing regulations for the control of certain communicable diseases and the prevention of infection therefrom, and prescribing penalties for the violation of said regulations. Approved May 14th, 1909, P. L. 855.

In 1911 the General Assembly passed an Act which was approved by Governor Tener, providing in part for the medical inspection of the pupils of public schools in districts of the fourth class, and for the sanitary inspection of the school premises in said districts. Approved May 18th, 1911, P. L. 391.

In 1911 the General Assembly passed the General Appropriation Act which was signed by Governor Tener, providing the monies for the expenditure for the two years beginning June 1st, 1911.

Under these general laws the Department has been divided into Divisions as shown by the accompanying diagram:

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Commissioner of Health.

GENERAL DIVISION.

The Commissioner of Health is responsible for the organization of the Department, he directs its activities which have for their purpose the protection of the Public Health, and supervises the work of the several divisions set out in this report and the expenditures incident thereto.

Under the Act of Assembly of June 3rd, 1911, the Commissioner of Health is ex-officio a member of the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure. Under the provisions of the Act of May 4th, 1905, he is ex-officio a member of the State Water Supply Commission. Under the Act of May 7th, 1907, he is a member of the Dental Council.

Under the Act of June 5th, 1893, he is a member of the State Quarantine Board. In acordance with a joint resolution approved the 14th day of June, 1911, he is a member of the Commission to investigate and report on the plan for the segregation, care and treatment of feeble-minded and epileptic persons within the Commonwealth.

The employees of the General Division assist the Commissioner.

GENERAL DIVISION COMPARISON.

$31,800 Asked for 1913	BILL.	Appropriated 1911....	$31,720
		Secretary, increase for 2 yrs...	1,000
		Auditor, increase for 2 yrs....	400
		1 Stenographer, increase, 2 yrs.	240
1,560 (now in Supply Division)		Janitor	
$33,360			$33,360

Clerks paid from General Appropriation.

THE GENERAL OFFICE IN WHICH ALL THE DIVISIONS ARE CENTRALIZED IS AS FOLLOWS:

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Commissioner of Health.	Samuel G. Dixon, M.D.	$10,000	$10,000
Assistant to Commiss'r.	Benjamin Lee, M.D. ..	3,000	3,000
Secretary	Harry Lindley-Hosford	3,500	4,000
General Inspector	C. W. Webbert	2,000	2,000
Auditor	Ivy E. Huber	1,800	2,000
Stenographer	Adna Hosler	840	960
Stenographer	Hazel Green	840	840
Messenger	Edward F. Eisely	1,200	1,200
Night Clerk	Roy C. Miller	1,000	1,000
Multigraph Operator ...	R. K. Styer	900	900
Clerk	Katherine Mullin	720	840
Clerk	Lida R. Beckwith	600	720

MEDICAL DIVISION.

The Division of Medical Inspector receives reports of all quarantinable diseases in the 1,350 Second Class townships of the Commonwealth and establishes the legal quarantine regulations at each infected premises, performing disinfection at the conclusion of quarantine, notifying public, private or parochial school authorities and public libraries of the existence of the disease as directed in the Act of May 14, 1909. In many instances the trails of infection lead the Field Officers of this Division into municapilities having local Health Boards, and much valuable assistance is given such local authorities in stamping out incipient epidemics. At other times it becomes necessary to give great assistance in communities where local organizations are unable to cope with dangerous epidemics. The Medical Division also directs the medical and sanitary inspection of schools in compliance with Section 15 of the School Code and until recently, directed the sanitary inspection of all farms in the Commonwealth having two or more cattle and producing milk or milk products for sale. The last inspection of dairies reached a total of 66,782 farms. This work, however, has now been turned over to the State Veterinarian, the funds formerly used for this purpose being used to meet the requirements imposed by the new School Code.

The Health Officers of this Division do a great deal of valuable work in the abatement of nuisances (menaces to health) in rural districts.

Within a year after the adoption of the new School Code it was necessary to appoint 535 Medical Inspectors of Schools. For the season of 1911-12 less than one-third of the School Boards voted against the inspection and it was necessary to increase the number to 871. Anticipating the time when all districts of the Fourth Class will agree to Medical Inspection, plans should be made for an increase of this corps by at least 425 additional physicians. The Medical Inspection corps, at the present time, consists of a Chief Medical Inspector, an Associate Chief Medical Inspector, an Assistant Chief Medical Inspector, 4 stenographers, 12 permenent clerks, 29 temporary clerks (employed during the school year), 66 County Medical Inspectors, 105 Deputy Medical Inspectors (Railway Examiners, not paid by the Department), 648 Health Officers, and 871 School Medical Inspectors. During 1912 County Medical Inspectors deputized 157 different physicians to assist in establishing quarantine regulations in remote sections of their counties and in confirming diagnoses where it could be done more economically by employing local doctors.

MEDICAL DIVISION COMPARISON.

$48,920 Asked for 1913	BILL.	Appropriated 1911...	$34,480
		Chief, increase for 2 yrs.....	1,000
		Asso. Chief, increase for 2 yrs.	1,000
		Asst. Chief, new	5,000
		Chief Clerk, new	3,000
		1 Stenographer, increase for 2 years	120
		1 Stenographer, new	1,680
		11 Clerks, increase for 2 yrs. ($120 each)	2,640
$48,920			$48,920

County Medical Inspectors, Deputy Physicians, Health Officers, Quarantine Guards, School Inspectors, are paid from the General Appropriation.

MEDICAL DIVISION.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Chief Medical Inspector.	B. Franklin Royer, M.D.	$3,500	$4,000
Associate Chief Medical Inspector	C. J. Hunt, M.D.	3,000	3,500
Asst. Chief Inspector		.....	2,500
Chief Clerk of Medical School Inspection		.....	1,500
Stenographer	F. A. Houseknecht	900	960
Stenographer	N. D. Buch	840	840
Stenographer	Emma Leib	840	840
Stenographer	Mary Arney	840	840
Stenographer		.....	840
Clerk	Harriet Mae Morley ...	720	720
Clerk	Rosa Van Horn	600	720
Clerk	Maud Van Ormer	600	720
Clerk	Mary Weigle	600	720
Clerk	Aida Beuter	600	720
Clerk	Grace Gerberich	600	720
Clerk	Bessie Fairbank	600	720
Clerk	Irene McCalley	600	720
Clerk	Florence Eckert	600	720
Clerk	Caroline Grove	.....	720
Clerk	Ada M. Hartman	600	720

COUNTY MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The County Medical Inspectors are the local representatives of the Department in the several counties. They are called upon to diagnose doubtful cases, to investigate epidemics, to visit in person or appoint a deputy to visit cases of eruptive diseases or suspicious throat conditions where there is no physician in attendence, and to order the

enforcement of health laws and the regulations of the Department. They are paid $1.25 per hour for time actually spent on State work and are reimbursed for their actual traveling expenses.

COUNTY MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911 TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Adams	J. R. Dickson, M.D.	$1,209 89
Allegheny	S. M. Rinehart, M.D.	303 65
Armstrong	T. N. McKee, M.D.	1,045 88
Beaver	Bruce Snodgrass, M.D.	720 80
Bedford	Walter de La M. Hill, M.D.	106 49
Berks	Israel Cleaver, M.D.	980 24
Blair	J. D. Findley, M.D.	103 74
Bradford	T. Ben Johnson, Jr., M.D.	1,117 94
Bucks	I. Swartz Plymire, M.D.	1,601 62
Butler	H. D. Hockenberry, M.D.	66 57
Cambria	W. E. Matthews, M.D.	158 88
Cameron	H. S. Falk, M.D.	76 00
Carbon	Edward G. Bray, M.D.	76 30
Centre	G. F. Harris, M.D.	17 70
Chester	J. Scattergood, M.D.	1,281 20
Clarion	J. T. Rimer, M.D.	155 88
Clearfield	R. Ross Jordan, M. D.	537 61
Clinton	R. B. Watson, M.D.	41 38
Columbia	S. B. Arment, M.D.	96 60
Crawford	J. K. Roberts, M.D.	862 18
Cumberland	Harvey B. Bashore, M.D.	1,034 06
Dauphin	Paul A. Hartman, M.D.	431 39
Delaware	H. M. Miller, M.D.	360 85
Elk	J. G. Flynn, M.D.	43 25
Erie	J. W. Wright, M.D.	211 09
Fayette	O. R. Altman M.D.	704 09
Forest	F. J. Bovard, M.D.	59 85
Franklin	H. X. Bonbrake, M.D.	1,193 70
Fulton	J. H. Mosser, M.D.	59 64
Green	J. T. Iams, M.D.	93 25
Huntingdon	Howard C. Frontz, M.D.	323 50
Indiana	W. A. Simpson, M.D.	147 73
Jefferson	S. Meigs Beyer, M.D.	359 85
Juniata	W. H. Banks, M.D.	63 25
Lackawanna	J. C. Reifsnyder, M.D.	578 47
Lancaster	J. L. Mowery, M.D.	1,209 18
Lawrence	Jesse D. Moore, M.D.	183 02
Lebanon	A. J. Riegel, M.D.	485 09
Lehigh	Morris F. Cawley, M.D.	120 00
Luzerne	Chas. H. Miner, M.D.	697 40
Lycoming	C. W. Youngman, M.D.	322 60
McKean	W. C. Hogan, M.D.	127 28
Mercer	P. P. Fisher, M.D.	465 57
Mifflin	C. H. Brisbin, M.D.	71 92
Monroe	W. L. Angle, M.D.	68 60
Montgomery	H. H. Whitcomb, M.D.	559 36
Mntour	G. A. Stock, M.D.	544 45
Northampton	E. M. Green, M.D.	32 48

COUNTY MEDICAL INSPECTORS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Northumberland	R. H. Simmons, M.D.	442 00
Perry	A. R. Johnson, Jr., M.D.	142 69
Pike	W. B. Kenworthy, M.D.	9 00
Potter	E. H. Ashcraft, M.D.	122 10
Schuylkill	L. T. Kennedy, M.D.	702 71
Snyder	F. J. Wagenseller, M.D.	91 51
Somerset	C. P. Large, M.D.	1,279 83
Sullivan	J. L. Christian, M.D.	26 70
Susquehanna	H. B. Lathrop, M.D.	61 41
Tioga	H. P. Hakes, M.D.	670 72
Union	C. H. Dimm, M.D.	37 08
Venango	J. P. Strayer, M.D.	506 12
Warren	C. W. Schmehl, M.D.	385 62
Washington	C. B. Wood, M.D.	285 05
Wayne	H. B. Ely, M.D.	718 03
Westmoreland	I. M. Portser, M.D.	723 90
Wyoming	H. L. McKeown, M.D.	216 36
York	J. S. Miller, M.D.	705 88

DEPUTIZED PHYSICIANS.

The following physicians were deputized to act for County Medical Inspectors and were paid at the rate of $1.25 per hour for time actually spent on State work.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911 TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Adams	E. H. Cashman	$8 00
Adams	J. G. Stover	3 00
Adams	M. C. Trout	2 75
Allegheny	E. A. Booth	20 00
Allegheny	J. D. Kistler	342 58
Allegheny	A. W. Hepper	22 00
Allegheny	F. G. Snyder	4 37
Allegheny	S. Hill	186 95
Allegheny	G. R. Wycoff	1 25
Allegheny	H. O. Mateer	221 39
Allegheny	D. M. McMaster	5 00
Allegheny	W. H. Caskey	10 52
Allegheny	W. Chas. Diess	3 75
Allegheny	J. B. Laughrey	10 00
Allegheny	John McAuley	6 13
Armstrong	J. A. James	55 50
Armstrong	G. A. Knight	5 00
Bedford	J. G. Hanke	10 25
Bedford	A. H. King	3 75
Bedford	C. W. Ginsimore	7 50
Berks	Wm. Gamble	5 00
Berks	L. G. Hain	49 75
Berks	M. L. Huyett	13 25
Berks	D. W. B. Kupp	2 25
Berks	L. Y. Lechner	5 50
Berks	A. H. Stamm	6 00

DEPUTIZED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Berks	W. H. Ammarell	1 00
Bradford	J. I. Carnwight	3 00
Bradford	John M. Coney	2 65
Bradford	H. C. Down	15 00
Bradford	G. H. Gustin	3 50
Bradford	A. L. Parks	7 50
Bradford	M. D. Ballard	95 75
Bradford	G. H. B. Terry	6 25
Bucks	C. Schultz	13 50
Butler	L. V. Grove	8 10
Cambria	F. C. Kress	4 52
Cambria	W. C. Rayman	12 25
Cambria	J. P. Markley	17 98
Cambria	F. Massey	23 31
Cambria	T. E. Mendenhall	3 99
Cambria	M. W. Reed	6 25
Cambria	Calvin C. Rush	3 75
Cambria	J. Schofield	39 25
Cambria	R. W. Thompson	15 00
Centre	J. C. Tripp	2 00
Chester	W. B. Ewing	15 75
Chester	R. B. Longhed	3 75
Chester	H. Y. Pennell	4 00
Chester	D. W. Falk	10 75
Chester	W. W. Woodward	5 00
Clarion	Wm. Brineman	5 85
Clarion	C. W. Hoffman	16 25
Clearfield	Robt. Jackson	16 00
Clearfield	A. J. Olson	17 50
Crawford	C. W. Burgwin	3 75
Crawford	G. W. Ellison	2 75
Cumberland	H. W. Linebaugh	6 00
Dauphin	J. W. Neff	6 25
Dauphin	H. A. Shaffer	11 25
Dauphin	C. J. B. Flowers	63 61
Dauphin	F. L. Shenk	70 00
Dauphin	F. I. Shruk	20 70
Delaware	W. W. Betts	5 50
Delaware	A. V. B. Orr	3 75
Elk	B. E. Merrill	3 00
Erie	J. H. Jones	46 25
Fayette	J. D. Cox	5 50
Fayette	C. H. Elliott	25 00
Fayette	W. H. Means	5 00
Fayette	R. A. Mitchell	2 50
Fayette	W. V. Myers	6 13
Fayette	C. J. Pfleger	49 77
Fayette	S. B. Roberts	1 50
Fayette	G. H. Robinson	8 00
Franklin	E. H. Menger	14 00
Franklin	W. H. Brosius	175 50

DEPUTIZED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Franklin	D. M. Shoemaker	91 75
Franklin	P. P. Allen	6 90
Franklin	A. B. Snively	5 00
Fulton	D. C. Fisher	17 00
Huntingdon	F. W. Black	8 00
Huntingdon	J. M. Keichline	12 25
Huntingdon	H. E. Miller	3 25
Indiana	H. Frantz	8 00
Indiana	G. B. Lewis	8 00
Jefferson	W. S. Fleming	2 00
Jefferson	A. C. McKinley	9 38
Lackawanna	C. G. Brown	812 21
Lackawanna	L. M. Mitchell	3 12
Lackawanna	L. W. Kahn	379 40
Lackawanna	J. J. Price	352 56
Lackawanna	E. T. Robinson	24 38
Lackawanna	W. F. Bennett	294 50
Lawrence	B. W. Schaffner	4 00
Lawrence	S. Warner	42 26
Lehigh	J. F. Butz	100 01
Luzerne	J. C. Fleming	91 39
Luzerne	M. A. Bartan	110 00
Luzerne	D. A. Hart	25 74
Luzerne	N. R. Myers	56 50
Luzerne	E. J. Schlichter	3 44
Luzerne	H. B. Trimmer	50 88
Luzerne	R. Truckenmiller	4 38
Lycoming	F. F. Castleberry	4 25
McKean	C. F. Dandois	12 23
Mifflin	R. T. Barnett	2 00
Montour	R. S. Patten	11 50
Montour	J. H. Snyder	5 75
Northumberland	D. A. Huebner	1 25
Perry	E. C. Kistler	32 50
Perry	H. D. Reutter	69 00
Potter	H. A. Laye	6 50
Schuylkill	J. V. Albert	2 50
Schuylkill	J. F. Bryson	59 73
Schuylkill	A. B. Fleming	17 50
Schuylkill	H. P. Hess	1 25
Schuylkill	J. L. Hoffman	21 74
Schuylkill	John Howells	12 00
Schuylkill	W. D. Kanterman	12 50
Schuylkill	W. J. Monaghan	2 29
Schuylkill	C. W. Banks	7 51
Schuylkill	M. E. Kistler	1 56
Schuylkill	H. H. Stewart	24 06
Schuylkill	H. A. Stutzman	3 75
Schuylkill	J. W. Schultz	10 00
Schuylkill	G. W. Schminkey	10 00
Schuylkill	L. Hoffman	21 74

DEPUTIZED PHYSICIANS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Schuylkill	David Taggert	1 25
Schuylkill	F. J. Walter	17 69
Somerset	F. L. Zimmerman	22 00
Susquehanna	I. D. Haverly	5 00
Susquehanna	A. E. Snyder	21 50
Tioga	J. M. Gentry	11 50
Tioga	H. W. Howland	49 75
Venango	P. E. Cunningham	5 62
Venango	J. F. Davis	11 50
Venango	G. C. Magee	5 00
Venango	E. M. McClelland	3 87
Venango	J. W. Monjar	75 99
Venango	J. T. Lafferty	3 25
Venango	A. W. Rickett	10 12
Venango	W. J. Richey	33 63
Warren	R. B. Mervine	1 50
Warren	G. P. Pryor	10 00
Washington	W. B. Bigger	3 12
Washington	D. D. Haines	12 00
Washington	Letherman and Martin	4 00
Washington	H. E. Moore	7 50
Westmoreland	W. C. Byers	5 00
Westmoreland	L. Mitchell	3 12
Westmoreland	T. P. Painter	7 50
Westmoreland	W. L. Fennel	3 75
Wyoming	H. S. Harding	10 00
York	W. L. Crawford	29 33
York	J. C. Murphy	10 50
York	W. A. Yeagy	73 25

HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Health Officers are the sanitary agents of the Department. Their duties are to placard premises where communicable diseases have been reported by a physician and to establish quarantine, furnish householders with instructions, governing the care of the disease reported, to disinfect, raise quarantine and remove placards when instructed. Health Officers are paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour to January 1st, 1913, after which date they have been paid 50 cents per hour for time actually spent on State work, and are reimbursed for their traveling expenses.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911 TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Adams	C. B. Hoffman	$290 81
Adams	C. Aldesperger	62 91
Adams	A. N. Kinneman	154 31
Adams	D. C. Krise	25 54
Adams	H. E. Weaver	31 00
Adams	A. C. Leib	25 16
Adams	A. N. Ditmar	130 75
Adams	J. H. Delp	135 62

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Adams	H. B. Rahn	87 93
Adams	J. J. Kohl	64 87
Adams	F. O. Gouker	68 20
Adams	J. H. Pecher	237 78
Allegheny	W. H. Frischer	93 75
Allegheny	G. W. Bell	194 87
Allegheny	W. P. Andre	51 61
Allegheny	J. M. Edmundson	383 93
Allegheny	J. C. Dunn	103 79
Allegheny	M. C. Schubert	27 24
Allegheny	Geo. Fisher	92 50
Allegheny	F. L. Fonger	228 75
Allegheny	J. R. McMichael	273 16
Allegheny	R. Pittock	9 09
Allegheny	C. M. Timblin	395 58
Allegheny	J. G. Yolton	165 27
Allegheny	G. C. Magill	346 81
Allegheny	G. W. McCandless	20 18
Allegheny	S. Jones	409 39
Allegheny	R. B. Pagan	2 10
Allegheny	J. H. Rath	334 91
Allegheny	A. E. Hendershot	523 90
Allegheny	J. A. Vandergrift	66 15
Allegheny	Stephen Yerkins	26 21
Allegheny	Chas. H. Kretzer	348 75
Allegheny	Isaac Lamont	472 12
Allegheny	J. H. D. Gray	87 74
Allegheny	Richard Titterington	100 19
Allegheny	C. V. Keefer	50 62
Armstrong	A. H. Semmens	208 56
Armstrong	J. F. Swigart	556 53
Armstrong	W. H. Eynon	384 31
Armstrong	J. C. Moore	253 64
Armstrong	W. A. Jack	207 34
Armstrong	W. A. Wray	338 63
Armstrong	J. A. Foreman	113 16
Armstrong	W. E. Paine	414 88
Armstrong	J. E. Wormer	45 62
Armstrong	J. E. Kinnard	349 96
Armstrong	C. L. Zimmerman	171 28
Armstrong	D. E. Wolf	579 92
Armstrong	A. Foster	83 29
Beaver	C. A. See	159 77
Beaver	G. H. Young	26 98
Beaver	H. McKee	260 06
Beaver	A. L. Marx	17 09
Beaver	I. H. Laird	139 26
Beaver	Wm. M. Miller	113 20
Beaver	J. Lewis	118 74
Bedford	Jesse Lowery	277 40
Bedford	C. W. Bulger	229 21

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Bedford	C. W. Thomas	772 85
Bedford	H. C. Metzler	36 43
Bedford	M. C. Mearkle	22 15
Bedford	C. G. Blymyer	250 38
Bedford	W. A. McGregor	8 80
Bedford	T. M. Staley	188 84
Bedford	C. Wolf	81 81
Berks	J. K. Ludwig	103 16
Berks	C. E. Schlasman	5 11
Berks	J. W. Schwartz	267 24
Berks	M. S. Spatz	337 14
Berks	Franklin Deitzer	157 11
Berks	W. H. Ammarell	1 00
Berks	J. D. Moll	350 41
Berks	D. J. Froenfelder	109 61
Berks	M. A. Ernest	391 28
Berks	A. L. Klengilla	292 90
Berks	L. S. Stengel	60 42
Berks	L. Y. Lechner	5 50
Berks	D. K. Houch	83 49
Berks	M. Guldin	56 82
Berks	F. W. Balthaser	97 96
Berks	W. S. Stengel	521 32
Berks	G. H. Herring	43 95
Berks	J. E. Moyer	331 02
Berks	W. H. Seitzinger	66 57
Berks	D. B. McLean	104 05
Berks	W. H. Lutz	272 51
Berks	Morris Schaeffer	746 59
Blair	Wm. Ickes	202 02
Blair	M. F. Brownley	62 53
Blair	J. W. Jones	11 70
Blair	J. F. Mentzer	60 61
Blair	J. K. Lytle	121 12
Blair	S. Kellar	117 74
Blair	T. G. Herbert	216 64
Blair	J. W. Myers	8 00
Blair	D. M. Walter	37 31
Blair	F. Garland	151 21
Blair	J. Crissman	147 49
Bradford	C. T. Hull	37 50
Bradford	H. Forbes	438 64
Bradford	T. F. Lent	261 01
Bradford	W. E. Lewis	1,109 97
Bradford	T. J. Waters	50 13
Bradford	F. H. Woolsey	30 84
Bradford	F. M. Hicks	361 74
Bradford	L. M. Brink	617 10
Bradford	A. E. Tressler	83 15
Bradford	Joseph T. Hested	66 94
Bradford	D. Fenner	362 82

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Bradford	F. O. Lantz	172 52
Bradford	D. Chase	46 13
Bradford	J. B. Butler	429 94
Bradford	J. M. Linerman	602 80
Bucks	D. C. Voorhees	370 05
Bucks	Cyrus Nagel	648 46
Bucks	George Milnor	144 13
Bucks	F. P. Reitter	266 11
Bucks	A. C. Shaw	118 21
Bucks	E. H. Blaker	71 81
Bucks	J. I. Henne	478 68
Bucks	H. H. Schautz	153 39
Bucks	T. H. Biehn	398 61
Bucks	H. C. Lovett	743 37
Bucks	F. G. Cope	185 45
Bucks	C. B. Barrett	393 25
Bucks	B. F. Wist	338 06
Bucks	A. F. Myers	210 95
Butler	D. W. Fiedler	22 74
Butler	A. G. Heberling	97 44
Butler	Joseph Criswell	380 31
Butler	J. H. Pizor	96 86
Butler	William Storey	37 35
Butler	J. F. Harper	154 54
Butler	L. L. Brown	63 67
Butler	G. H. Matchiott	119 00
Butler	W. D. Hoffman	215 79
Butler	H. C. Hindeman	278 69
Cambria	E. T. Edwards	480 66
Cambria	E. T. Ealy	686 87
Cambria	P. Ferguson	11 99
Cambria	F. B. Heilman	121 59
Cambria	A. C. Lovell	148 44
Cambria	J. Kline	63 56
Cambria	R. Cowan	53 28
Cambria	J. W. Fouch	300 00
Cambria	R. J. Gorman	49 40
Cambria	H. G. Washington	9 35
Cambria	J. A. Lynch	133 05
Cambria	E. G. Withers	149 40
Cambria	W. H. Brady	234 47
Cambria	D. L. Owens	102 54
Cambria	H. E. Read	9 92
Cambria	C. J. Burkey	248 26
Cambria	W. C. Perry	73 32
Cambria	E. Roland	237 89
Cambria	S. W. Worrell	114 40
Cambria	P. E. Hollen	24 36
Cambria	G. V. Cole	11 10
Cameron	R. R. McQuay	193 91
Cameron	F. G. Judd	22 10

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Cameron	H. V. Mutthereaugh	109 45
Carbon	J. T. Keehe	84 71
Carbon	P. J. Dougherty	58 81
Carbon	J. F. Cole	469 85
Carbon	C. J. Kistler	29 69
Carbon	A. T. Koch	41 57
Carbon	E. T. Mortimer	55 92
Carbon	Wm. M. Kleckner	75 90
Centre	S. M. Sankey	203 60
Centre	W. A. Sickel	31 32
Centre	G. M. Cooney	217 31
Centre	H. Carr	55 65
Centre	J. S. Weaver	51 15
Centre	S. R. Pringle	148 12
Centre	W. D. Port	136 78
Centre	I. J. Dresse	159 40
Centre	W. J. Kurtz	464 75
Centre	W. S. Glenn	22 40
Chester	S. H. Wickersham	392 32
Chester	I. J. DeWan	234 10
Chester	R. Love	102 64
Chester	W. W. Latshaw	63 21
Chester	J. H. Essick	198 20
Chester	W. H. Townsend	165 21
Chester	Wm. Evans	384 04
Chester	F. L. Talbot	359 75
Chester	Wm. H. Kennedy	21 65
Chester	T. E. Windle	724 54
Chester	D. A. Stubles	22 46
Chester	B. F. Miller	26 15
Chester	Wm. Hurley	144 78
Chester	Louis Miller	651 61
Chester	E. Hiestand	32 41
Chester	W. B. Seal	169 31
Chester	W. W. Sharpley	276 89
Chester	E. E. Scott	3 92
Chester	W. D. Garrett	203 58
Clarion	A. Beatty	55 04
Clarion	J. M. E. Brown	114 94
Clarion	T. McLaughlin	39 53
Clarion	S. A. Brown	5 40
Clarion	R. J. Sigworth	28 60
Clarion	N. M. Meals	49 05
Clarion	F. C. McEwen	38 04
Clarion	S. M. Miller	25 70
Clarion	C. E. Sayers	592 89
Clarion	H. N. Hess	11 25
Clarion	F. Sanders	471 01
Clarion	G. B. Wood	232 74
Clarion	E. W. Kiser	45 33
Clarion	H. A. Campfield	222 86

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Clarion	J. B. Fescemyer	17 15
Clarion	A. J. Rimer	77 67
Clarion	S. Rugh	5 55
Clarion	A. N. Callahan	21 86
Clarion	S. E. Henlen	23 20
Clarion	J. W. Young	16 70
Clearfield	M. E. Prowell	62 76
Clearfield	J. A. Miller	10 23
Clearfield	G. F. Prowell	28 29
Clearfield	M. L. McQuown	493 34
Clearfield	H. A. Woodside	112 82
Clearfield	H. G. Jones	160 16
Clearfield	J. H. Kline	224 88
Clearfield	E. Wetzel	328 97
Clearfield	W. P. Harpster	391 88
Clearfield	E. L. Roussey	74 36
Clearfield	W. W. Senn	143 36
Clearfield	P. C. Gates	52 97
Clearfield	F. R. Sparling	107 77
Clinton	I. T. Hunter	102 33
Clinton	J. D. Stoughton	38 50
Clinton	L. Pfoutz	125 28
Clinton	R. C. Sebring	11 20
Clinton	R. A. Shaw	102 92
Clinton	E. Esterline	29 65
Clinton	H. Weidler	27 85
Columbia	J. P. Ringler	335 99
Columbia	P. J. McHale	260 61
Columbia	J. A. Breisch	96 51
Columbia	M. L. Billig	82 05
Columbia	C. L. Hirleman	141 46
Columbia	W. H. Portzline	33 80
Columbia	E. L. Davis	53 78
Columbia	J. W. Mather	76 18
Columbia	R. M. Graham	26 90
Columbia	J. S. Cole	111 47
Crawford	H. L. Bush	171 79
Crawford	W. L. Reed	64 78
Crawford	M. Merchant	4 22
Crawford	H. P. Markley	83 92
Crawford	H. Peterson	96 29
Crawford	C. C. Munger	202 15
Crawford	A. L. Squire	106 53
Crawford	W. H. Campfield	116 68
Crawford	F. I. Taylor	13 90
Crawford	J. W. Heard	39 10
Crawford	J. T. Hemphill	169 29
Crawford	J. A. Reichel	208 38
Crawford	W. A. Rupert	676 99
Crawford	S. T. Hazen	94 20
Crawford	F. D. Young	49 66

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Crawford	S. S. Fleming	97 34
Crawford	W. C. Farley	99 59
Crawford	J. A. Webster	131 33
Crawford	W. H. King	35 52
Crawford	G. C. Wade	39 45
Cumberland	G. M. Hess	286 07
Cumberland	A. W. Yeats	84 75
Cumberland	G. B. Russell	138 30
Cumberland	B. F. Hutton	384 77
Cumberland	J. F. Bressler	347 48
Cumberland	M. A. Embisk	433 43
Cumberland	W. C. Creamer	18 05
Cumberland	J. B. Barbour	21 58
Cumberland	F. A. Carothers	132 96
Cumberland	I. J. Weaver	356 79
Dauphin	B. F. Coleman	5 05
Dauphin	B. C. Bishop	45 87
Dauphin	B. C. Bishop	16 70
Dauphin	C. C. Hetrick	1,386 00
Dauphin	J. A. Cambel	14 05
Dauphin	W. C. Mills	16 30
Dauphin	L. M. Manbeck	269 36
Dauphin	R. M. Steckley	290 25
Dauphin	E. F. Steever	74 07
Dauphin	C. D. Waldron	34 83
Dauphin	T. G. Lentz	242 17
Dauphin	A. B. Crawl	37 31
Delaware	S. A. Field	235 12
Delaware	J. Dalphuy	228 95
Delaware	W. A. Moorehead	105 11
Delaware	C. W. McComb	100 92
Delaware	L. D. Speakman	211 23
Elk	C. Younger, Sr.	171 42
Elk	A. S. Horton	406 71
Elk	E. H. Morey	318 43
Elk	J. E. Shanley	60 70
Elk	J. F. Hetts	104 07
Elk	J. T. Long	56 63
Elk	A. S. Gulnac	62 12
Elk	J. F. Wegemer	13 90
Erie	L. E. Ward	130 31
Erie	E. L. Dunn	396 18
Erie	C. E. Fish	54 84
Erie	H. McCray	35 40
Erie	A. Nason	238 80
Erie	J. E. Burton	495 66
Erie	T. Hurst	197 28
Erie	R. M. Buck	185 78
Fayette	S. B. Steepey	347 85
Fayette	F. L. Costolo	694 43
Fayette	W. G. Corriston	24 26

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Fayette	C. A. Sharp	467 71
Fayette	M. J. Weller	18 98
Fayette	W. L. Townson	809 98
Fayette	J. M. Crow	494 11
Fayette	A. C. Dunn	1,434 03
Fayette	C. Haut	62 17
Fayette	L. W. Feistel	249 21
Fayette	N. E. Hall	220 58
Fayette	M. Rafter	6 49
Fayette	A. M. Provance	1,674 66
Fayette	J. H. Humbertson	106 65
Fayette	A. Hyatt	614 42
Forest	W. Hood	286 74
Forest	R. L. Haslet	60 47
Forest	C. H. Wilton	134 79
Franklin	H. F. Hummelbaugh	374 52
Franklin	W. E. Finney	989 84
Franklin	T. H. Routson	38 05
Franklin	C. F. Fletcher	179 02
Franklin	P. Snowberger	914 40
Franklin	W. I. Shearer	265 39
Franklin	W. H. Markey	89 66
Fulton	C. E. Seville	342 55
Fulton	J. V. Deaver	75 81
Fulton	M. E. Barton	10 01
Fulton	H. L. Peck	121 91
Greene	H. C. Rice	5 55
Greene	R. E. Donham	40 79
Greene	C. W. Spragg	18 89
Greene	J. L. Rice	91 79
Greene	J. E. Bailey	10 40
Greene	J. M. Murray	110 59
Huntingdon	J. R. Lehman	174 24
Huntingdon	H. A. Weible	29 24
Huntingdon	J. M. Lutz	58 35
Huntingdon	W. H. P. Lehman	219 02
Huntingdon	D. J. Kyle	46 43
Huntingdon	I. C. Temple	215 24
Huntingdon	R. P. Smith	6 36
Huntingdon	R. H. Householder	152 19
Huntingdon	S. Houck	91 05
Huntingdon	D. B. Querry	92 76
Huntingdon	J. E. Irvin	113 43
Huntingdon	A. P. McElwain	178 26
Huntingdon	G. Jacobs	81 62
Huntingdon	J. G. Spangler	52 88
Huntingdon	W. Bair	130 88
Huntingdon	J. W. Simpson	14 01
Huntingdon	N. H. Abbott	95 57
Indiana	Dr. R. Alexander	372 16
Indiana	H. Barkey	95 14

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Indiana	F. L. Balfour	148 70
Indiana	J. M. McCloskey	22 21
Indiana	C. Miller	170 07
Indiana	A. Black	213 93
Indiana	W. S. Brown	151 46
Indiana	W. L. Shields	299 98
Indiana	E. M. Bushnell	189 30
Indiana	W. A. Lingfelter	250 72
Indiana	J. S. Kinter	43 55
Indiana	J. G. Gourley	172 54
Indiana	F. C. Almond	47 45
Indiana	E. Wissinger	65 23
Indiana	J. F. Fox	263 26
Indiana	W. C. Cunningham	91 80
Indiana	J. W. Thompson	30 39
Indiana	J. H. Peterman	547 56
Jefferson	J. G. Steiner	338 97
Jefferson	F. H. Schaffner	56 67
Jefferson	S. Shilling	40 95
Jefferson	W. B. Steele	48 84
Jefferson	J. W. Kyle	343 80
Jefferson	M. I. Kunselman	47 10
Jefferson	M. C. Elder	239 88
Jefferson	A. Frampton	177 62
Jefferson	I. B. McLoughlin	247 81
Jefferson	G. W. Nelson	49 74
Jefferson	R. N. Calhoun	62 30
Jefferson	I. D. Bowser	106 45
Juniata	H. W. Musser	14 14
Juniata	J. P. Calhoun	135 56
Juniata	J. S. Harley	15 73
Juniata	B. H. Branthoffer	92 24
Juniata	J. G. Alter	129 35
Lackawanna	J. F. Lacoe	14 35
Lackawanna	J. P. Saxler	13 78
Lackawanna	T. E. Schilling	226 70
Lackawanna	G. Collins	275 86
Lackawanna	H. Holcomb	83 81
Lackawanna	M. E. Gallagher	149 48
Lackawanna	W. H. Newman	6 50
Lackawanna	H. C. Hoffman	20 59
Lackawanna	E. Nolck	24 65
Lancaster	B. H. Pounall	293 78
Lancaster	H. B. Clepper	56 52
Lancaster	J. C. Bright	102 72
Lancaster	J. F. Brubaker	138 05
Lancaster	H. Jenkins	47 90
Lancaster	W. M. Sharley	203 12
Lancaster	H. B. Slack	93 99
Lancaster	R. S. Schweitzer	97 06
Lancaster	H. M. James	416 29

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Lancaster	J. Whitmyer	69 63
Lancaster	J. G. Mumma	512 85
Lancaster	C. McCloud	385 47
Lancaster	L. D. Rutherford	172 93
Lancaster	W. S. Tinny	188 12
Lancaster	J. H. Deen	1,274 39
Lancaster	E. E. Crouthamel	34 33
Lancaster	C. H. Krider	215 71
Lancaster	W. Wesley	124 09
Lancaster	R. C. Windolph	403 17
Lancaster	S. C. Groff	61 80
Lancaster	J. R. Habecker	102 36
Lawrence	A. S. Moore	42 39
Lawrence	E. N. Houk	345 76
Lawrence	J. A. Stickle	41 65
Lawrence	M. Neal	84 25
Lawrence	H. L. Torrence	39 14
Lawrence	Lewis H. Hawthorne	915 51
Lawrence	R. M. Leslie	53 98
Lawrence	W. J. Porter	206 58
Lawrence	J. A. Magee	103 26
Lawrence	I. W. Wilson	163 08
Lebanon	C. E. Dambert	94 42
Lebanon	J. Walter	205 25
Lebanon	G. S. Trafford	419 45
Lebanon	J. J. Light	211 69
Lebanon	J. B. Moyer	349 21
Lebanon	W. B. Hinterliter	288 66
Lehigh	P. F. Brown	497 43
Lehigh	B. F. Sell	106 79
Lehigh	B. J. Schlosser	158 92
Lehigh	W. D. Shiffert	109 77
Lehigh	W. E. Fritzinger	61 57
Lehigh	S. A. Sowden	45 21
Lehigh	E. A. Erney	147 31
Luzerne	J. Collins	647 84
Luzerne	J. McLean	64 10
Luzerne	D. Keiper	1 60
Luzerne	E. Quinn	19 15
Luzerne	T. McCormick	11 72
Luzerne	W. L. Richards	60 02
Luzerne	J. H. Seybert	56 31
Luzerne	C. D. Huff	559 90
Luzerne	R. H. Smith	359 36
Luzerne	T. E. Easton	344 36
Luzerne	H. F. Good	204 14
Luzerne	P. G. Frey	158 95
Luzerne	D. E. Thomas	1,452 16
Luzerne	A. Knies	257 16
Luzerne	W. R. Wyant	296 35
Luzerne	H. Deisenroth	131 90

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Luzerne	M. F. Whitebread	143 29
Luzerne	P. F. Hubler	22 92
Lycoming	H. C. Coder	73 88
Lycoming	J. L. Mansuy	531 65
Lycoming	T. F. Connelly	217 04
Lycoming	C. C. Conner	522 35
Lycoming	W. E. Delaney	246 80
Lycoming	C. V. Seeley	209 59
Lycoming	H. Harmon	185 93
Lycoming	R. J. Crawford	75 82
Lycoming	R. G. Lauer	22 39
Lycoming	G. O. Gray	285 91
Lycoming	C. W. Youngman	407 75
McKean	W. A. Connelly	413 16
McKean	C. M. Benson	22 76
McKean	Fred. Falkenberg	172 45
McKean	W. A. Ostrander	270 69
McKean	W. Rodell	155 80
McKean	W. A. Harler	219 69
Mercer	H. E. Moates	13 34
Mercer	R. I. Campbell	153 49
Mercer	J. A. Riddle	231 48
Mercer	R. D. Kerr	127 61
Mercer	V. B. Knapp	142 13
Mercer	J. L. Bell	21 24
Mercer	R. A. Fowler	106 22
Mercer	I. N. White	72 18
Mercer	S. Kerr	237 51
Mercer	J. Borland	20 06
Mercer	J. R. Davidson	26 36
Mercer	D. E. Moffitt	546 61
Mercer	P. L. Moore	22 57
Mercer	J. H. McCurdy	27 18
Mercer	G. B. Nevins	40 05
Mercer	D. L. Kammerer	19 60
Mifflin	G. W. McElhone	130 57
Mifflin	W. J. Burns	37 78
Mifflin	C. A. Zerbe	125 32
Mifflin	S. B. Kinner	89 70
Mifflin	A. S. Gibboney	113 62
Mifflin	C. A. Lantz	58 80
Monroe	A. H. Schoonover	195 14
Monroe	A. Shupp	79 84
Monroe	C. T. Smith	251 08
Montgomery	E. J. Kuhns	454 10
Montgomery	W. Z. Andres	200 20
Montgomery	R. J. Webber	448 29
Montgomery	R. E. Gift	751 46
Montgomery	J. I. Fisher	96 83
Montgomery	J. W. S. Gross	310 47
Montgomery	I. R. Haws	7 29

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Montgomery	R. G. Lorenz	35 03
Montgomery	G. N. Bare	166 96
Montgomery	C. E. White	850 43
Montgomery	J. E. Blanck	6 25
Montgomery	L. Reeder	170 50
Montgomery	C. Missimer	1,064 69
Montgomery	A. B. Bernhardt	614 21
Montour	A. A. Switzer	199 53
Montour	J. B. Patton	259 07
Montour	B. B. Brown	153 11
Northampton	L. W. Siegfried	386 34
Northampton	J. J. Burnstein	14 65
Northampton	H. U. Laubach	104 46
Northampton	W. G. Tillman	177 60
Northampton	O. R. Leyrer	12 83
Northampton	W. A. Linn	85 36
Northampton	S. A. Trein	107 57
Northampton	F. L. Ebner	37 40
Northampton	C. Mann	420 90
Northampton	C. P. Redding	45 43
Northampton	M. Huston	39 04
Northumberland	S. S. Burg	153 61
Northumberland	F. S. Fenstermacher	171 68
Northumberland	H. C. Fasold	39 10
Northumberland	R. S. Blaine	238 69
Northumberland	R. B. Bird	37 18
Northumberland	W. T. Burkert	40 46
Northumberland	H. Leivy	4 82
Northumberland	M. P. Purcell	117 40
Northumberland	W. C. Robbins	179 80
Northumberland	J. R. Lynn	392 60
Northumberland	N. S. Furman	59 81
Northumberland	G. E. Wagner	52 84
Northumberland	T. Noble	130 47
Northumberland	A. A. Mettler	303 20
Perry	S. S. Orris	49 25
Perry	W. E. Meck	44 51
Perry	G. D. Baker	15 00
Perry	W. C. Moore	35 95
Perry	J. W. Madder	18 93
Perry	B. H. Anderson	7 34
Perry	J. K. Adair	60 17
Perry	A. W. Orwan	14 35
Perry	J. Coble	76 84
Perry	H. L. Spohn	17 94
Perry	A. R. White	8 30
Perry	I. G. Kunkel	19 85
Pike	W. R. Shannon	18 67
Pike	William Cortright	13 75
Pike	Martin Hatton	78 53
Pike	C. A. Pellett	2 36

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Potter	E. C. Wood	41 00
Potter	D. E. Baker	4 41
Potter	W. N. Richardson	9 55
Potter	F. E. Dinehart	276 51
Potter	C. A. Terhune	135 14
Potter	J. A. Wodard	56 87
Potter	D. B. Fessender	134 25
Potter	A. Whitney	25 39
Potter	G. M. Whitney	17 77
Potter	C. H. Francis	194 58
Potter	W. H. Curtis	10 45
Schuylkill	George I. Derr	224 02
Schuylkill	F. E. Bogan	268 33
Schuylkill	D. Hopkins	52 85
Schuylkill	J. Sutton	115 40
Schuylkill	J. Butz	49 47
Schuylkill	N. R. Neisenwender	111 29
Schuylkill	E. Kauffman	20 72
Schuylkill	T. H. May	527 67
Schuylkill	R. Jones	346 94
Schuylkill	F. L. Brown	163 94
Schuylkill	J. J. Bruno	40 20
Schuylkill	L. B. Schock	364 66
Schuylkill	J. J. Conner	556 66
Schuylkill	G. F. Seesholtz	31 08
Schuylkill	T. Brennan	293 16
Schuylkill	J. H. Seymour	174 17
Schuylkill	P. Devlin, Sr.	72 00
Schuylkill	S. H. Fetter	202 26
Schuylkill	H. C. Kreis	32 67
Schuylkill	N. Koppenhaven	126 99
Schuylkill	J. H. Kirchner	19 05
Schuylkill	I. R. Erdman	75 48
Schuylkill	J. Willard	22 05
Schuylkill	F. Wharmby	279 71
Schuylkill	M. Toland	47 71
Schuylkill	J. B. Tyler	6 27
Schuylkill	G. F. Knittle	266 77
Schuylkill	E. F. Hamsher	64 99
Schuylkill	T. Devlin	22 53
Snyder	S. F. Aurand	315 92
Snyder	F. Ulrick	458 63
Snyder	M. Rothrock	8 75
Somerset	E. E. Shumaker	377 51
Somerset	J. W. Sturtz	10 15
Somerset	H. L. Martz	140 69
Somerset	H. S. Swank	72 71
Somerset	J. H. Hentz	108 30
Somerset	W. C. Paul	533 05
Somerset	E. F. Hemminger	69 59
Somerset	M. O. Barkley	3 42

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911 TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Somerset	H. A. Zimmerman	275 30
Somerset	A. Casebeer	236 30
Somerset	C. H. Fyock	4 69
Somerset	C. Fulton	291 26
Somerset	E. S. Forney	18 19
Somerset	W. Long	27 08
Somerset	H. F. Fogle	82 15
Somerset	O. Fike	1,046 37
Somerset	W. M. Gohn	303 59
Somerset	C. L. Eagle	40 40
Sullivan	J. H. Spence	168 85
Sullivan	W. E. Porter	10 17
Sullivan	T. W. Buck	25 64
Sullivan	J. E. Bird	50 22
Sullivan	W. N. Harrison	6 04
Sullivan	H. Gould	246 45
Susquehanna	T. B. Dimmick	321 66
Susquehanna	A. S. Blair	7 73
Susquehanna	H. A. Robbins	225 54
Susquehanna	L. B. Whitney	13 15
Susquehanna	M. Harris	63 76
Susquehanna	T. S. Greenwood	303 71
Susquehanna	E. B. Norris	58 02
Susquehanna	R. Foran	161 43
Susquehanna	S. B. McCain	5 25
Susquehanna	M. W. Dennison	14 25
Susquehanna	H. S. Conklin	84 65
Susquehanna	J. W. Jones	109 80
Susquehanna	H. C. Foran	9 50
Tioga	J. H. Bastian	410 04
Tioga	W. G. Sears	319 13
Tioga	E. E. Clarke	47 99
Tioga	F. J. Everett	60 85
Tioga	C. H. Simmons	60 05
Tioga	W. Bennett	12 13
Tioga	H. Orr	60 65
Tioga	J. H. Duff	573 77
Tioga	L. Webster	149 47
Tioga	A. L. Kemp	232 08
Tioga	L. G. Austin	92 43
Tioga	F. W. Clarke	22 23
Tioga	E. C. Howell	187 64
Tioga	L. E. Marks	6 04
Tioga	E. E. Wood	172 97
Union	J. A. Spigelmyer	60 59
Union	O. C. Diffenderfer	113 44
Union	J. L. Sanders	47 60
Union	W. P. Ritter	3 85
Union	J. S. McCreight	8 94
Union	J. R. McCurley	69 97
Union	C. S. Jacquinn	242 19

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Venango	J. H. Crawford	32 52
Venango	L. E. Grove	413 08
Venango	G. W. Dille	200 53
Venango	C. P. Snyder	92 95
Venango	A. E. Singleton	59 20
Venango	A. M. Brown	32 25
Venango	A. J. Morrow	93 53
Venango	R. Plimpton	434 32
Venango	J. L. Nesbit	15 00
Venango	J. W. Plimpton	620 50
Venango	S. W. Riffenburg	38 00
Venango	J. A. Holtzman	307 13
Warren	H. J. Spencer	152 16
Warren	J. Spencer	38 24
Warren	H. J. Bierce	482 22
Warren	A. J. Damon	76 13
Warren	J. English	5 72
Warren	H. Howard	352 33
Warren	W. H. Maultby	56 96
Warren	E. T. Mowris	14 00
Warren	R. H. McDowell	166 22
Warren	C. R. Morrison	41 38
Warren	L. C. Henry	132 93
Washington	W. G. Shillits	52 24
Washington	A. L. McConnell	514 87
Washington	W. G. Nease	307 46
Washington	J. A. Carson	32 79
Washington	R. H. Wolf	23 80
Washington	A. L. Runion	473 76
Washington	F. H. Condit	136 26
Washington	J. H. Chamberlain	517 73
Washington	J. G. Lowers	771 24
Washington	J. N. Hawthorne	239 79
Washington	J. D. France	261 66
Washington	E. M. G. Crawford	140 55
Washington	J. D. Wickerham	313 20
Washington	W. M. Lance	22 55
Washington	C. E. Willock	233 01
Washington	J. A. Dickey	131 58
Washington	E. E. French	428 93
Wayne	L. Bryant	124 02
Wayne	S. B. Woodmansee	116 28
Wayne	J. McCarty	4 10
Wayne	N. B. Spencer	278 10
Wayne	F. E. Rohrbacher	87 80
Wayne	S. A. Ward	279 65
Wayne	A. L. Haag	45 66
Wayne	E. B. Gavitte	157 11
Wayne	R. L. Gillows	41 55
Wayne	E. Tuthill	124 34
Wayne	S. C. Frisbie	81 12

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Wayne	H. C. White	310 97
Wayne	O. N. Tyner	94 74
Wayne	C. E. Boyd	187 98
Westmoreland	W. M. Nicely	50 88
Westmoreland	C. H. Meerhoff	162 87
Westmoreland	H. M. Tittle	13 57
Westmoreland	J. F. Evans	1,178 25
Westmoreland	C. J. Gallagher	180 58
Westmoreland	W. A. Kemerer	240 96
Westmoreland	J. B. White	1,027 87
Westmoreland	H. A. Waddell	260 00
Westmoreland	M. C. Taylor	451 45
Westmoreland	J. M. Bonar	23 63
Westmoreland	E. G. Crossland	822 85
Westmoreland	N. E. Rhodes	150 09
Westmoreland	L. J. Reese	76 38
Westmoreland	G. W. Stough	10 05
Westmoreland	A. L. Arner	341 26
Westmoreland	R. J. Hunter	361 85
Westmoreland	J. W. Jones	483 61
Wyoming	G. O. Shaffer	116 11
Wyoming	G. B. Patterson	84 89
Wyoming	S. W. Jenkins	14 95
Wyoming	S. S. Jenkins	11 37
Wyoming	C. B. Pickett	180 61
Wyoming	C. Y. Burch	176 93
Wyoming	W. H. Comstock	95 28
Wyoming	J. C. Turner	140 94
Wyoming	O. F. Ettwein	274 93
Wyoming	John Farr	52 25
York	J. E. Wilson	24 79
York	F. Y. Stanbaugh	672 66
York	L. H. Roth	30 89
York	J. Shaull	36 33
York	C. F. Heisler	96 19
York	W. H. Owen	10 25
York	W. J. Posey	31 81
York	F. Jordan	180 77
York	C. H. Marclay	43 90
York	W. A. Rehmeyer	58 61
York	B. F. Manifold	22 41
York	F. Horning	105 60
York	J. A. Stein	90 34
York	W. S. K. Brown	93 22
York	C. G. Elicker	94 23
York	W. H. Gemmill	57 80
York	W. S. Young	92 83
York	C. K. Weaver	125 72
York	Phares Geiselman	187 14
York	J. W. Brooks	94 21
York	W. G. Fulton	6 48

HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
York	D. W. Crider	136 25
York	D. W. Brilhart	33 70
York	L. S. Waughtel	116 22
York	H. C. Krout	31 91
York	J. W. Collins	223 82
York	E. A. Harbold	84 53
York	W. S. Gotwald	104 47

QUARANTINE GUARDS.

Quarantine Guards are appointed as required to guard premises under absolute quarantine. They are paid $2.00 per day for time in actual service. In a few cases they were paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911 TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Allegheny	W. G. Kiser	$36 00
Allegheny	J. Deer	18 00
Allegheny	C. Thomas	50 00
Allegheny	C. H. Garlow	96 00
Allegheny	W. Fritchel	86 00
Allegheny	Jos. Smith	50 00
Allegheny	J. Gustara	86 00
Allegheny	J. Briscoe	4 00
Allegheny	S. Houser	14 00
Allegheny	P. Madar	14 00
Allegheny	G. Kleptner	90 00
Allegheny	H. Rimmel	32 00
Allegheny	Morris Robinson	60 00
Allegheny	J. D. Dickson	2 00
Allegheny	Joe Kiser	28 00
Allegheny	L. H. Sandrock	60 00
Allegheny	Thos. McKeag	22 00
Allegheny	K. Stoner	6 00
Allegheny	J. Summ	76 00
Allegheny	G. W. Kiser	22 00
Allegheny	Harry Gosser	58 00
Allegheny	R. Griner	4 00
Allegheny	Henry Frichtel	96 00
Allegheny	D. B. Krider	9 87
Allegheny	Nicholas Frichtel	94 00
Allegheny	F. Kelly	6 25
Allegheny	E. Early	60 00
Allegheny	Walter Kendall	86 00
Allegheny	J. McLaughlin	98 00
Allegheny	E. McMurray	5 25
Allegheny	A. Rusbarski	6 00
Allegheny	V. Strazeck	10 00
Armstrong	J. E. Schoop	45 00
Bradford	H. Dixon	34 00
Bradford	Neal Haley	60 00
Beaver	L. G. Engress	8 00

QUARANTINE GUARDS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Centre	C. Beaty	64 00
Clearfield	H. Shoff	26 50
Clearfield	J. D. Miles	28 50
Clearfield	C. J. Headman	1 25
Chester	John Nash	32 00
Chester	Harry Wallace	32 00
Cumberland	Robert Wentz	8 00
Cumberland	M. L. Shull	25 00
Cumberland	J. W. Hauss	76 00
Cumberland	G. W. Zimmerman	128 00
Cumberland	H. C. Ashenfelter	54 00
Cumberland	H. F. Darr	12 00
Cumberland	Philip Danner	168 00
Cumberland	Daniel Darr	12 00
Cumberland	John Darr	50 00
Cumberland	A. Rudy	172 00
Cumberland	L. K. Miller	40 00
Dauphin	D. W. Strohn	36 00
Dauphin	C. E. Sheetz	88 00
Dauphin	L. Dettling	68 00
Dauphin	C. Baker	8 00
Dauphin	W. M. Shields	100 00
Dauphin	R. B. Shape	48 00
Dauphin	P. D. McKissick	94 00
Dauphin	John Missick	6 00
Dauphin	A. Price	55 20
Dauphin	A. F. Price	28 00
Dauphin	E. Cassel	114 00
Dauphin	C. D. Lingle	50 00
Dauphin	A. Undergust	68 00
Dauphin	G. Walter	62 00
Dauphin	J. J. Powley	102 00
Dauphin	G. Reed	6 00
Dauphin	Walter Weiser	38 00
Dauphin	G. H. Welker	90 00
Dauphin	C. Wickenheiser	76 00
Dauphin	Ross Wickenheiser	86 00
Dauphin	L. W. Blatt	108 00
Dauphin	W. H. Cassel	116 00
Dauphin	R. Rutherford	92 00
Dauphin	C. H. Cobaugh	98 00
Dauphin	R. Hoover	88 00
Dauphin	J. H. Lynn	38 00
Elk	M. Guinthur	17 25
Fayette	J. Taylor	81 25
Fayette	J. Kendall	80 25
Franklin	J. W. Miller	36 00
Franklin	J. W. Croft	19 50
Franklin	H. Patterson	44 00
Franklin	M. H. Carbaugh	76 75
Franklin	H. W. Staley	153 75

QUARANTINE GUARDS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Franklin	K. M. Bell	38 00
Franklin	Elmor Rock	44 00
Franklin	J. Black	2 00
Franklin	G. Rock	42 00
Franklin	Frank Benedict	32 50
Franklin	Ira Rock	36 00
Franklin	John A. Rock	58 00
Franklin	A. R. Small	6 00
Franklin	Chas. Berg	54 00
Franklin	C. E. Boner	32 00
Franklin	G. R. Moates	82 75
Franklin	Oliver Groom	134 75
Franklin	M. M. Fritz	152 75
Franklin	L. K. Young	52 00
Franklin	Jos. Hess	80 00
Huntingdon	E. B. Price	24 00
Lackawanna	J. Thompson	21 00
Lackawanna	E. Healey	71 00
Lackawanna	H. Heid	48 00
Lackawanna	John Bradley	2 00
Lackawanna	A. Brander	85 00
Lackawanna	J. B. Brandow	18 00
Lackawanna	Herbert Branney	58 00
Lackawanna	G. Walker	48 00
Lackawanna	T. J. Thomas	173 25
Lackawanna	John Walsh	4 00
Lackawanna	E. Anderson	44 00
Lackawanna	L. Robinson	48 00
Lackawanna	M. Wilson	7 00
Lackawanna	Edw. Cummings	108 00
Lackawanna	W. Walcot	4 00
Lackawanna	Michael Devine	45 00
Lackawanna	J. Hansen	32 00
Lackawanna	Earl Haycock	83 00
Lackawanna	H. Price	57 00
Lackawanna	W. Priestly	4 00
Lackawanna	C. W. Prunner	24 00
Lackawanna	B. Biglin	73 75
Lackawanna	J. N. Brennan	4 00
Lackawanna	H. Seymour	33 00
Lackawanna	P. Scott	84 00
Lackawanna	W. F. Brennan	4 00
Lackawanna	Paul Singer	53 00
Lackawanna	B. Killeen	234 00
Lackawanna	G. H. McMyne	18 00
Lackawanna	G. H. McMinn	17 00
Lackawanna	John Manley	2 00
Lackawanna	B. Gaffney	74 00
Lackawanna	E. McKenna	2 00
Lackawanna	J. Gallagher	243 25
Lackawanna	J. Mildon	2 00
Lackawanna	W. English	80 00

QUARANTINE GUARDS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Lackawanna	P. Kearney	144 25
Lackawanna	J. James	20 00
Lackawanna	T. Clifford	132 00
Lackawanna	J. Molinaro	30 00
Lackawanna	H. Moncuso	2 00
Lackawanna	J. J. Miller	75 00
Lackawanna	J. D. Honey	52 00
Lackawanna	Samuel Grego	45 00
Lackawanna	J. Altona	48 00
Lackawanna	J. R. Toolan	2 00
Lackawanna	M. Toolan	66 00
Lackawanna	J. Toolin	34 75
Lackawanna	A. B. Burdick	2 00
Lackawanna	C. Myers	73 00
Lackawanna	Frank Did	51 00
Lackawanna	J. Brennan	4 00
Lackawanna	F. Moffatt	4 00
Lackawanna	J. Doniican	75 00
Lackawanna	J. Missett	4 00
Lackawanna	C. Echart	2 00
Lackawanna	E. Jones	10 75
Lackawanna	Francis Aull	4 00
Lackawanna	O. Coggins	66 00
Lackawanna	J. Coggins	3 00
Lackawanna	P. Connolly	4 00
Lackawanna	J. Lavelle	60 00
Lackawanna	M. Casey	2 00
Lackawanna	C. Davies	30 25
Lackawanna	J. Gilboy	34 00
Lackawanna	E. Coon	2 00
Lackawanna	W. Loughtney	106 00
Lackawanna	R. Lynott	8 00
Lackawanna	T. J. Lennon	4 00
Lackawanna	J. Lewis	14 00
Lackawanna	M. Lewis	81 25
Lackawanna	J. Devaney	4 00
Lackawanna	J. McDonald	30 00
Lackawanna	M. McDonough	4 00
Lackawanna	R. McGowan	47 00
Lackawanna	E. McHale	108 00
Lackawanna	J. Mullaney	153 00
Lackawanna	P. Murphy	72 00
Lackawanna	P. Murray	2 00
Lackawanna	O. F. Casey	4 00
Lackawanna	W. J. Edwards	2 00
Lackawanna	J. Finnan	72 00
Lackawanna	J. Franey	2 00
Lackawanna	L. Barbaur	2 00
Lackawanna	M. Gorman	2 00
Lackawanna	F. A. Dilts	45 00
Lackawanna	W. J. Becker	2 00
Lebanon	W. C. Dice, Sr.	36 00

QUARANTINE GUARDS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Luzerne	Fred Covert	58 00
Luzerne	W. N. Turpine	54 00
McKean	A. Lenner	59 00
McKean	A. Anderson	24 00
McKean	L. Anderson	24 00
McKean	E. L. Smith	36 00
McKean	D. Walb	36 00
McKean	B. F. Pratt	238 00
McKean	R. Nelson	44 00
McKean	Bert Abbey	76 00
McKean	H. Donellon	60 00
McKean	N. Haley	60 00
Mercer	L. Rauch	46 00
Northumberland	J. O'Liaoa	36 00
Northumberland	M. Dooley	12 00
Northumberland	J. Brennan	30 00
Northumberland	C. Dunlargy	46 00
Northumberland	G. Boleski	36 00
Schuylkill	P. Haggerty	68 00
Schuylkill	H. M. May	2 00
Somerset	L. Kauffman	34 00
Somerset	R. Clark	48 00
Somerset	G. Saylor	34 00
Somerset	J. H. Cook	26 00
Somerset	F. L. Miller	26 00
Somerset	W. S. Blough	22 00
Somerset	G. G. Spangler	86 00
Somerset	J. D. Janeski	49 00
Somerset	C. C. Brown	87 00
Somerset	John Miller	70 00
Somerset	W. Seggie	19 00
Somerset	N. Helsel	72 00
Somerset	G. E. Barnhart	22 00
Somerset	H. King	47 00
Venango	H. Vanderburg	21 00
Wayne	Oscar Bigart	67 50
Wayne	W. Sheerer	2 25
Wayne	A. Gromlick	16 25
Wayne	Malone Gromlick	20 92
Wayne	P. J. Moran	20 00
Wayne	F. Swingle	41 05
Wayne	Clark Perry	58 15
Westmoreland	O. W. Swift	34 25
Westmoreland	W. S. Kemerer	76 00
Westmoreland	A. Taksar	34 00
Westmoreland	J. C. Deibler	4 00
Westmoreland	J. F. Lute	34 25
Westmoreland	Wm. Tarr	12 00
Westmoreland	Jas. McVay	36 00
York	L. Cassell	56 00
York	P. Weaver	54 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

A single Medical and Sanitary inspection of schools has been done each year since the adoption of the new School Code. A second inspection during the winter term is highly desirable. The Inspectors are paid $5.00 for each one room school inspected, and $4.00 for each room of more than one room each. No traveling expenses are paid.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Adams	J. R. Dickson	122 98
Adams	Geo. L. Rice	184 00
Adams	H. S. Crouse	55 00
Adams	E. W. Cashman	116 00
Adams	J. E. Glenn	60 00
Adams	N. C. Trout	80 00
Adams	Geo. H. Seaks	15 00
Adams	W. N. Wolff	141 00
Adams	E. Elgin	16 00
Adams	G. E. Spotz	40 00
Allegheny	J. F. Scott	24 00
Allegheny	G. R. Wycoff	52 50
Allegheny	J. C. Welch	15 00
Allegheny	A. E. Roose	91 00
Allegheny	W. L. Henderson	36 50
Allegheny	R. E. Poole	38 50
Allegheny	B. D. Jennings	35 00
Allegheny	R. F. Ripsley	24 50
Allegheny	W. H. Leffer	103 00
Allegheny	J. B. Laughrey	36 00
Allegheny	W. H. Cooper	135 50
Allegheny	J. W. Burkett	68 00
Allegheny	W. A. Arnold	15 00
Allegheny	R. R. Jones	94 00
Allegheny	W. P. McCullough	37 00
Allegheny	J. S. Crawford	31 50
Allegheny	E. M. Iland	19 00
Allegheny	J. M. McNall	58 50
Allegheny	L. Willard	80 00
Allegheny	E. H. Scatchard	10 00
Allegheny	S. J. S. Fike	141 00
Armstrong	J. F. Deemer	83 00
Armstrong	J. R. McDowell	43 00
Armstrong	J. W. Campbell	8 00
Armstrong	J. B. F. Wyant	48 00
Armstrong	W. J. Ralston	55 00
Armstrong	J. A. Lowry	40 00
Beaver	C. B. Moore	40 00
Beaver	Bruce Snodgrass	106 00
Beaver	B. B. Snodgrass	260 00
Beaver	M. A. Swaney	19 00
Beaver	O. J. Stevenson	52 50
Bedford	M. V. Brant	40 00
Bedford	H. I. Shoenthal	70 00
Bedford	A. H. King	100 00
Bedford	B. F. Hunt	204 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Bedford	W. de La M. Hill	71 00
Bedford	A. H. Evans	73 00
Berks	I. Cleaver	13 40
Berks	F. L. R. Mattern	89 00
Berks	C. E. Lerch	21 00
Berks	A. H. Bauscher	66 00
Berks	L. G. Hain	27 00
Berks	O. W. Berkey	40 00
Berks	H. W. Saul	32 00
Berks	H. L. Quickel	30 50
Berks	M. F. Clouser	30 00
Berks	A. A. Stamm	119 50
Berks	H. W. Miller	60 00
Berks	R. L. Tryon	5 00
Berks	J. M. Walborn	39 00
Berks	H. L. Bollman	25 00
Blair	J. L. Gallagher	68 00
Blair	E. R. Myers	46 00
Bradford	G. H. B. Terry	39 00
Bradford	M. B. Ballard	93 75
Bradford	J. C. Tripp	34 00
Bradford	H. C. Wooley	73 00
Bradford	P. C. Carpenter	41 00
Bradford	A. E. Dann	45 50
Bradford	T. B. Johnson	126 50
Bucks	H. H. Hellyer	20 00
Bucks	I. F. Huff	5 00
Bucks	W. H. Kunsman	8 00
Bucks	E. E. Pownall	43 00
Bucks	A. E. Fretz	28 00
Bucks	W. C. LeCompte	14 00
Bucks	W. H. Brown	76 50
Bucks	S. A. Leinbach	61 00
Butler	R. E. Ulrick	38 00
Butler	C. L. Dewolf	21 00
Butler	A. J. Edmonds	14 00
Butler	R. L. Allison	10 50
Butler	W. R. Hockenberry	78 50
Butler	V. F. Thomas	80 65
Butler	W. B. Campbell	49 00
Cambria	W. S. Lubken	8 00
Cambria	J. C. Blaisdell	10 50
Cambria	H. T. Prideaux	24 50
Cambria	A. W. Brinham	17 50
Cambria	E. L. Jones	55 00
Cambria	J. A. Comerer	168 00
Cambria	S. C. Jones	55 00
Cambria	J. S. Schofield	50 00
Cambria	H. Sommerville	107 00
Cambria	C. Martin	28 00
Cambria	W. E. Matthews	74 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Cambria	J. D. Keiper	89 50
Cambria	A. E. Fichtner	14 00
Cambria	F. U. Ferguson	8 00
Cambria	L. M. Gurley	28 00
Cameron	V. K. Corbett	38 00
Cameron	H. S. Falk	179 50
Carbon	A. M. Sittler	40 00
Carbon	W. G. Bray	82 00
Carbon	G. P. Hill	59 00
Carbon	E. T. Eshleman	12 00
Carbon	R. S. Moyer	57 00
Carbon	J. K. Farrar	26 00
Centre	B. H. Harris	86 50
Centre	S. C. Coons	25 00
Centre	P. H. Dale	45 00
Centre	S. U. Harshberger	25 00
Centre	C. E. McGirk	45 50
Centre	L. E. Kidder	25 50
Chester	J. R. Maxwell	77 00
Chester	W. B. Ewing	73 00
Chester	L. S. Carson	87 00
Chester	W. F. Cassell	35 00
Clarion	J. B. Miller	30 00
Clarion	J. M. A. Brown	132 09
Clarion	B. G. Wilson	35 00
Clarion	J. M. Fitzgerald	20 00
Clarion	R. A. Walker	33 00
Clearfield	J. S. Plegal	40 50
Clearfield	E. W. Harper	17 50
Clearfield	A. D. Cowdick	114 50
Clearfield	G. E. Mauk	69 00
Clearfield	H. O. King	48 50
Clearfield	J. F. Rawles,	30 00
Clearfield	W. G. Browne	78 00
Clearfield	R. L. Williams	70 00
Clearfield	R. Ross Jordan	92 50
Clearfield	W. S. Bryan	24 00
Clinton	J. M. Corson	39 00
Clinton	J. K. Gilmore	105 00
Clinton	R. B. Watson	18 00
Clinton	J. M. Dumm	85 00
Clinton	S. G. McGhee	41 00
Columbia	G. E. Baker	56 00
Columbia	D. M. Hess	41 00
Columbia	L. B. Klein	57 00
Columbia	J. A. Carnes	59 50
Columbia	G. E. Follmer	40 00
Columbia	J. R. Montgomery	20 00
Columbia	J. M. Gemmill	74 18
Columbia	A. Shuman	28 00
Columbia	W. E. Geer	53 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Columbia	J. C. Coulter	35 00
Columbia	C. W. Burgwin	72 50
Columbia	J. K. Roberts	91 00
Columbia	S. J. Dickey	44 00
Columbia	A. W. Clouse	60 00
Columbia	D. R. S. Smith	72 50
Columbia	W. H. Quay, Jr.	18 00
Columbia	H. M. Daniel	25 00
Cumberland	E. R. Plank	35 00
Cumberland	T. W. Preston	61 00
Cumberland	D. W. Van Camp	53 00
Cumberland	J. B. McCreary	59 00
Cumberland	G. G. Irwin	80 50
Cumberland	H. B. Bashore	72 00
Dauphin	H. A. Spencer	45 00
Dauphin	G. M. Stiter	29 00
Dauphin	A. C. Coble	50 50
Dauphin	D. E. Hotenstein	38 00
Dauphin	M. D. Lehr	43 50
Dauphin	H. McDaniel	38 00
Dauphin	C. S. Martyn	16 00
Dauphin	H. W. George	26 00
Dauphin	H. H. Rhodes	60 00
Dauphin	A. L. Shope	73 50
Dauphin	W. M. Shull	25 00
Delaware	F. S. Baldi	42 00
Delaware	W. H. Betts	28 00
Delaware	E. C. Bullock	70 00
Delaware	D. Dalton	45 50
Delaware	H. C. Dooling	38 50
Delaware	H. F. Taylor	143 50
Delaware	J. G. Thomas	18 50
Delaware	E. M. Harvey	64 00
Delaware	W. H. Price	78 00
Delaware	I. R. Roberts	18 00
Delaware	W. F. Moore	56 00
Delaware	C. H. Schoff	54 50
Delaware	N. D. Smith	42 00
Elk	S. Barrett	165 60
Elk	G. M. Hutchison	87 50
Elk	E. B. Sharp	78 00
Elk	A. Mullhaupt	49 00
Elk	M. M. Hankin	106 00
Elk	S. E. Hayes	66 50
Erie	J. T. Rutherford	60 00
Erie	E. B. Eiler	55 00
Erie	W. J. Humphrey	182 00
Erie	N. S. Gillespy	73 00
Erie	J. C. Domville	48 00
Erie	J. B. Howe	99 50
Erie	R. O. Woodruff	26 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Erie	S. W. Swigart	10 50
Erie	E. P. Spauding	60 00
Erie	C. L. Allen	56 00
Erie	F. C. Hart	70 50
Fayette	H. W. Zech	10 00
Fayette	E. Black	48 00
Fayette	H. Brady	31 00
Fayette	M. A. Noon	14 00
Fayette	M. H. Cloud	14 00
Fayette	J. M. Jackson	50 00
Fayette	H. J. Bell	14 00
Fayette	G. B. Hansel	68 00
Fayette	N. B. Lowman	36 00
Forest	T. J. Bovard	66 00
Franklin	F. A. Bushey	32 50
Franklin	H. X. Bonbrake	248 50
Fulton	J. M. McKibbin	80 00
Fulton	H. C. McClain	35 00
Greene	S. J. Titus	8 00
Greene	G. W. Hatfield	41 41
Greene	J. B. Birch	8 00
Greene	C. J. Kerr	8 00
Greene	S. H. Iams	96 00
Huntingdon	J. M. Steele	50 00
Huntingdon	R. R. Decker	65 00
Huntingdon	L. E. Wolfe	33 00
Huntingdon	L. D. Paige	48 00
Huntingdon	J. M. Fleming	40 00
Huntingdon	B. E. Himes	55 00
Huntingdon	C. H. Gardner	18 00
Huntingdon	H. C. Wilson	16 00
Indiana	W. A. Simpson	16 07
Indiana	W. D. Hall	58 00
Jefferson	J. S. Raine	28 00
Jefferson	J. A. Newcomb	20 00
Jefferson	E. P. Horner	5 00
Jefferson	C. H. Humphrey	36 00
Juniata	J. W. Deckard	20 00
Juniata	W. H. Haines	8 00
Juniata	A. W. Shelley	25 00
Juniata	B. F. Long	21 00
Juniata	J. G. Heading	25 00
Juniata	J. G. Headings	49 00
Lackawanna	W. J. Lowry	103 00
Lackawanna	H. O. Baldwin	55 00
Lackawanna	P. DeLong	31 50
Lackawanna	C. A. Zeller	49 50
Lackawanna	S. D. Davis	100 60
Lancaster	T. M. Rohrer	20 00
Lancaster	E. E. Hottenstein	38 00
Lancaster	J. L. Mowery	119 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Lancaster	H. H. Dissler	21 00
Lancaster	E. R. Miller	60 00
Lancaster	C. C. Kinard	56 00
Lancaster	A. S. Blough	53 00
Lancaster	T. S. Irwin	35 00
Lancaster	P. R. Wentz	14 00
Lancaster	W. T. Worth	45 50
Lancaster	B. F. Good	105 00
Lancaster	W. N. Keylor	66 00
Lancaster	R. Reeser	61 00
Lawrence	R. B. Tucker	43 00
Lawrence	H. E. Barr	45 50
Lawrence	H. D. Boyles	15 50
Lawrence	R. G. Miles	79 00
Lawrence	J. D. Moore	48 50
Lawrence	W. D. Clelland	33 00
Lawrence	J. Grimm	79 50
Lawrence	W. A. Shannon	116 00
Lebanon	D. E. Rank	50 00
Lebanon	S. D. Bashore	67 00
Lebanon	F. B. Witner	19 00
Lehigh	M. F. Cawley	63 00
Lehigh	M. J. Backenstoe	182 50
Lehigh	H. L. Trumbower	14 00
Lehigh	J. F. Butz	176 00
Lehigh	A. O. Kriebel	5 00
Lehigh	B. T. Sowden	45 00
Lehigh	O. E. Henritzy	70 00
Luzerne	R. I. Woehrle	101 50
Luzerne	J. Howarth	30 00
Luzerne	P. F. Brosius	60 50
Luzerne	M. C. Rumbaugh	99 00
Luzerne	A. C. Brooks	20 00
Luzerne	S. L. Underwood	46 50
Luzerne	J. C. Fleming	91 39
Lycoming	A. T. Welker	5 00
Lycoming	R. H. Milnor	50 00
Lycoming	T. K. Wood	42 00
Lycoming	J. E. Schaefer	45 00
Lycoming	J. W. Van Horn	20 00
Lycoming	C. Schneider	73 50
Lycoming	C. B. Youngman	120 50
Lycoming	A. P. Hull	71 00
Lycoming	M. H. Smith	24 50
McKean	E. N. McLean	146 16
McKean	W. F. Cook	127 00
McKean	C. P. Eliott	99 50
Mercer	W. E. Campbell	5 00
Mercer	H. Cotton	50 00
Mercer	E. F. Nelson	25 00
Mercer	F. J. Grace	28 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Mercer	O. W. Bean	13 00
Mercer	P. T. Hope	90 00
Mercer	G. D. Bagnall	83 00
Mercer	J. D. Hoffman	8 00
Mercer	D. H. Smith	38 00
Mercer	F. Bleakney	56 36
Mercer	T. F. Hogue	58 00
Mercer	A. I. Horn	72 00
Mifflin	C. G. Stanbaugh	48 00
Mifflin	C. M. Johnson	10 50
Monroe	C. A. Shupp	35 00
Monroe	G. H. Rhoades	24 00
Monroe	J. A. Stotz	45 00
Montgomery	W. W. Funk	50 50
Montgomery	C. T. Faries	31 50
Montgomery	B. A. Tyler	59 50
Montgomery	L. C. Wills	49 00
Montgomery	D. B. Moyer	14 00
Montgomery	W. R. Roberts	109 50
Montgomery	J. H. Seiple	33 00
Montgomery	W. J. Jameson	52 50
Montgomery	J. C. Landis	45 00
Montgomery	A. Godfrey	49 00
Montgomery	E. F. Benner	26 25
Montgomery	S .C. Basney	65 00
Northampton	A. S. Fox	51 00
Northampton	J. C. Keller	17 50
Northampton	W. D. Chase	160 50
Northampton	M. W. Phillips	5 00
Northumberland	N. M. Smith	39 00
Northumberland	M. Gearhart	12 00
Northumberland	J. B. Cressenger	60 00
Northumberland	D. M. Niple	66 00
Northumberland	R. W. Montelius	10 50
Northumberland	D. A. W. Huebner	59 50
Northumberland	H. T. Simmonds	45 00
Northumberland	C. E. Allison	38 00
Northumberland	J. B. Lark	43 00
Perry	W. G. Morris	16 00
Perry	C. S. Kinzer	35 00
Perry	W. T. Morrow	50 00
Perry	B. F. Beale	51 00
Perry	E. E. Moore	14 00
Perry	W. J. Allen	45 00
Perry	W. H. Hoopes	40 00
Perry	E. E. Kistler	46 00
Perry	J. A. Sheibley	100 00
Perry	L. S. Howard	35 00
Pike	A. J. Simon	20 00
Pike	L. B. Smith	25 00
Potter	D. E. Jacobs	67 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Potter	E. H. Ashcraft	59 50
Potter	W. Howe	40 00
Potter	H. D. Hart	35 00
Potter	N. W. Church	98 50
Potter	W. B. Potter	36 50
Potter	W. N. Squires	51 24
Potter	G. C. Rees	30 00
Potter	F. S. Reese	35 00
Potter	J. T. Hurd	68 00
Schuylkill	J. F. Bryson	132 00
Schuylkill	F. J. Walter	24 50
Schuylkill	T. J. McGurl	42 00
Schuylkill	W. R. Reutschler	76 00
Schuylkill	R. D. Roderick	56 50
Schuylkill	L. C. Robinhold	14 00
Schuylkill	J. J. Dailey	163 00
Schuylkill	J. M. Kuntz	33 00
Schuylkill	J. J. Curran	26 00
Schuylkill	H. H. Stewart	60 00
Schuylkill	J. W. Schultz	46 00
Schuylkill	D. W. Morgan	10 50
Schuylkill	J. Rhoades	17 50
Schuylkill	E. P. O'Donnell	107 00
Schuylkill	J. F. Marshall	113 00
Schuylkill	J. E. Beale	35 00
Schuylkill	E. H. Maurer	33 00
Schuylkill	H. P. Hess	80 50
Schuylkill	R. H. Renn	64 00
Schuylkill	L. D. Hein	75 00
Schuylkill	F. B. Harding	10 00
Schuylkill	J. A. Lessig	5 00
Schuylkill	E. E. Wiesner	170 00
Schuylkill	T. McCutcheon	21 00
Schuylkill	H. W. Dechert	32 00
Schuylkill	D. A. Lebo	167 50
Schuylkill	C. B. Wadlinger	30 00
Schuylkill	L. T. Kennedy	29 00
Schuylkill	J. L. Warne	118 50
Snyder	H. F. Wagonseller	76 00
Snyder	W. W. Longacre	43 00
Snyder	F. J. Wagonseller	90 50
Somerset	F. B. Schaffer	40 00
Somerset	F. E. Sass	149 00
Somerset	J. S. Garman	95 00
Somerset	H. J. Marsden	269 50
Somerset	H. Hurtzler	5 00
Somerset	C. F. Livengood	24 00
Somerset	A. M. Lichty	24 50
Somerset	C. T. Saylor	46 00
Somerset	C. P. Large	122 00
Somerset	W. P. Shaw	127 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Somerset	M. Stayer	38 00
Somerset	W. H. H. Schrock	86 00
Somerset	A. M. Uphouse	17 50
Susquehanna	A. S. Blair	187 50
Susquehanna	A. J. Ainey	94 00
Susquehanna	H. C. Frisbie	24 50
Susquehanna	W. W. Preston	42 00
Susquehanna	W. W. McNamara	25 00
Susquehanna	I. D. Haverly	41 20
Susquehanna	A. L. Craft	10 50
Susquehanna	S. Birdsall	35 00
Susquehanna	H. M. Fry	30 10
Tioga	W. G. Stroble	40 00
Tioga	B. W. Genung	12 00
Tioga	S. P. Hakes	113 00
Tioga	H. C. Harkness	53 00
Tioga	S. A. Gaskill	14 00
Tioga	E. L. Ward	12 00
Tioga	E. F. Wheeler	143 00
Tioga	C. W. Sheldon	71 00
Tioga	I. H. White	96 00
Tioga	F. G. Mastin	75 00
Tioga	C. W. Webb	28 00
Tioga	J. P. Longwell	28 32
Tioga	H. W. Knight	40 00
Tioga	J. M. Gentry	63 00
Tioga	M. R. Pritchard	43 00
Tioga	J. R. Davis	18 00
Tioga	N. W. Mastin	71 00
Tioga	T. A. Bair	51 00
Tioga	F. H. Shaw	63 00
Tioga	C. C. Jentry	22 50
Tioga	A. H. Globe	28 00
Union	C. A. Gundy	98 00
Union	O. W. H. Glover	127 00
Union	A. V. Persing	85 00
Union	C. H. Dimm	77 00
Union	F. B. Brubaker	25 00
Union	M. L. Focht	113 50
Venango	J. E. Taylor	63 00
Venango	F. M. McClelland	97 50
Venango	H. F. McDowell	200 00
Venango	A. W. Ricketts	108 00
Venango	H. Hatch	39 00
Venango	P. E. Cunningham	12 00
Venango	W. G. Richey	42 00
Venango	J. F. Davis	240 00
Venango	H. H. Lamb	5 00
Venango	G. C. Siggins	70 00
Venango	G. C. Magee	55 00
Venango	E. A. Kuhns	24 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Venango	F. C. Willard	65 00
Venango	W. H. Shortt	28 00
Venango	E. S. Briggs	140 50
Venango	R. C. Neals	181 00
Venango	R. B. Mervine	106 00
Venango	D. H. Keller	190 00
Venango	J. P. Strayer	25 75
Warren	C. W. Schmehl	197 03
Warren	J. J. Knapp	83 00
Washington	J. C. Nesbit	146 00
Washington	A. L. Russell	28 00
Washington	W. L. Scott	91 00
Washington	W. C. Martin	166 00
Washington	J. M. Timmons	14 00
Washington	A. E. Thompson	66 00
Washington	H. J. Kirby	19 00
Wayne	W. T. McConvill	82 00
Wayne	A. C. Boigt	35 00
Wayne	H. B. Ely	129 00
Wayne	H. C. Noble	151 00
Wayne	G. C. Merriman	76 00
Wayne	O. J. Mullin	76 00
Wayne	G. A. Kerling	10 00
Westmoreland	J. Q. Robinson	135 00
Westmoreland	B. Haughtmont	65 00
Westmoreland	E. L. Piper,	36 00
Westmoreland	W. L. Fennel	46 00
Westmoreland	L. L. Fichthorn	24 00
Westmoreland	Ivan M. Portzer	116 00
Westmoreland	C. M. Sloan	8 00
Westmoreland	C. E. Taylor	64 00
Westmoreland	A. J. Bearer	94 74
Westmoreland	E. J. Graham	45 00
Westmoreland	J. H. Fiscus	230 00
Westmoreland	J. R. Jack	140 00
Westmoreland	J. M. Dickson	5 00
Westmoreland	R. H. Lewis	5 00
Westmoreland	D. O. Todd	35 00
Westmoreland	C. A. Shirey	44 00
Wyoming	G. N. Kimer	39 00
Wyoming	G. H. Rauch	124 00
Wyoming	J. M. Kinner	64 00
Wyoming	H. L. McKown	183 00
Wyoming	G. N. Harrison	50 00
Wyoming	W. B. Beaumont	69 00
York	W. D. Danner	82 00
York	C. J. Hamme	162 00
York	G. W. Bahn	146 00
York	C. W. Eisenhower	183 50
York	C. N. Yagle	167 00
York	J. L. Yagle	21 00

MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS—Continued.
AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
York	B. F. Parker	101 50
York	A. C. Hettrick	195 50
York	W. A. Yeagy	115 00
York	W. H. Horning	43 50
York	J. L. Jamison	44 00
York	J. M. Hyson	88 00
York	W. H. McCurdy	84 00
York	L. H. Sterner	60 00
York	W. H. Smithson	23 00
York	J. R. Brodbeck	8 00
York	H. C. Hetrick	68 00
York	E. E. Phillips	85 00
York	J. C. Murphy	130 00
York	H. D. Smyser	75 00
York	W. L. Crawford	14 00
York	E. S. Stanbaugh	86 00
York	A. C. Wentz	95 00
York	G. M. Fickes	16 00
York	J. F. Norris	35 00
York	C. G. Hildebrand	85 00
York	B. A. Hoover	53 00
York	L. M. Hartman	45 00
York	J. C. May	10 50

LABORATORIES AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

The laboratory offers to physicians throughout the Commonwealth facilities for making examinations in determining the diagnosis of many conditions, the most important of which may be summed up under the following headings:

Tuberculosis:—An examination of sputum, pus, exudates, feces and urine for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Typhoid Fever:—An examination of the blood by the Widal test and an examination of the urine for Ehrlich's diazo reaction.

Malaria:—An examination of the blood for the presence of the malarial plasmodium.

Dysentery:—An examination of the feces for the presence of dysentery bacilli or the amoeba dysenteriae.

Parasitic Intestinal Diseases:—An examination of feces for the presence of characteristic parasites or their ova.

Morbid Growths:—An examination of sections of tumors or the products of the infectious granulomata either obtained during life or at post mortem.

Pathologic Fluids:—An examination to determine the specific organisms.

In addition, much valuable original research and experimental work is done. During the late epidemic of poliomyelitis two branch laboratories were opened in the field, where the epidemic was most serious, and an effort was made with the co-operation of physicians to discover the virus causing the disease.

Other valuable scientific reseaches have been made from time to time, particularly concerning the treatment of tuberculosis, and have been published in the Department bulletin.

In addition to this work the various tuberculins in use in the Department's dispensaries and sanatoria are prepared along the lines originally worked out by Dixon as long ago as 1889. From the 1st of January, 1911, to the 1st of

January, 1913, laboratory studies were made for physicians and in protecting public water supplies as follows.

Blood for Malaria	72
Blood for Typhoid	1,525
Sputum	8,548
Urine (bacteriological examinations)	272
Pathological Fluids	174
Pathological Growths	418
Milk	46
Water	12,954
Feces	125
Miscellaneous (including diphtheria smears)	8,652
	24,696

LABORATORIES AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

COMPARISON.

$28,080 Asked for 1913	BILL. Appropriated 1911	$26,520
	Tech. Ass't, increase for 2 yrs.	600
	Clerk, increase for 2 yrs.	240
	3 Helpers, increase for 2 yrs. ($120 each)	720
$28,080		$28,080

Domestic employees are paid from the General Appropriation.

LABORATORIES AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Chief of Laboratories	J. B. Rucker, M.D.	$3,000	$3,000
Bacteriologist	Alexander Garcia	2,280	2,280
Technical Assistant	J. Moore Campbell	1,200	1,500
Technical Assistant	Harvey L. Bates	1,020	1,020
Stenographer	Marie S. Krause	840	840
Stenographer	Estelle Hecht	720	720
Clerk	Mary Andress	720	720
Clerk	Amy E. Englebert	600	720
Clerk	Irma R. Staley	480	480
Laboratory Helper	Leon Harris	720	840
Laboratory Helper	Calvin Harris	600	720
Laboratory Helper	Andrew Keenan	480	480
Laboratory Helper	Margaret Roddy	600	720
Janitor	Lewis Brown	600	600
Dish Cleaner	Rosalie Harris	240	240

DIVISION OF DISTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

The Division of Distribution of Biological Products distributes free to the indigent throughout the State of Pennsylvania four distinct Biological Products, i. e., Diphtheria Antitoxin, Tetanus Antitoxin, Tubercle Bacilli Products and and Vaccine and Vaccine Supplies.

No. of Distributors of Tetanus Antitoxin (no compensa pensation paid)	661
No. of Distributors of Tetanus Antitoxin (no compensation paid)	68
No. of Distributors of Tubercle Bacilli Products (Inc. Mont Alto and Cresson)	117
No. of Distributors of Vaccine and Vaccine Supplies	67
Total number of Distributors of Biological Products	913

From the first of September until the first of May the Diphtheria Antitoxin Distributors make requisitions for the life-saving serum for the treatment of the indigent at any hour of the day or night; necessitating the head of the Division of Distribution of Biological Products to be practically on duty and within call at all times—day or night—Sundays and holidays.

SEVEN YEARS—1905-1912.)

Number of packages of Diphtheria Antitoxin used.	120,851
Number of persons treated for cure	44,965
Number of persons cured	41,487
Number of persons died	3,478
Percentage of deaths	7.78 per cent.
Number of persons immunized	31,157
Number of unsuccessful immunizations	30
Number of packages of Tubercle Bacilli Products used, 1909-1912	28,104
Number of Vaccine Points used, 1910-1911-1912	15,436
Number of packages of Tetanus Antitoxin used, 1910-1911-1912	525

The entire work covering the distribution of the four Biological Products above named is performed by the head of this Division with the assistance of one bookkeeper; one stenographer and two clerks, as follows:

COMPARISON.

$11,720 Asked for 1913	BILL. Appropriated 1911	$10,880
	Bookkeeper, increase, 2 yrs.	120
	1 Clerk, increase, 2 yrs.	240
	1 Stenographer, increase 2 yrs.	480
$11,720		$11,720

DIVISION OF DISTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Chief	Henry W. Peirson	$2,500	$2,500
Bookkeeper	Lucy A. Thompson	900	960
Stenographer	Mabel Thorn	840	840
Stenographer	Edna Knisely	600	840
Clerk	Belle M. Weible	600	720

LOCAL ANTITOXIN DISTRIBUTORS.

There are 667 local distributors of diphtheria antitoxin; they distribute antitoxin furnished by the Department to physicians for use in cases where the patients are indigent, in the sense that they would be unable to purchase it for themselves.

They serve without compensation.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics as constituted by Act of May 1, 1905, is required to register, index and permanently preserve the records of births and deaths that occur throughout the Commonwealth and to maintain a registry of physicians, midwives, undertakers and sextons. Under its operations the original records are inspected, numbered, permanently preserved and the analyses and tabulations made of the statistical material necessary for a complete understanding of the sanitary conditions of the several portions of the State and of the special causes of mortality.

From the original records certified copies of individual births and deaths are prepared as required for legal and business purposes.

The Division of Marriage and Morbidity Statistics, under provisions of Act of April 27, 1905, secures and preserves

from the records of the various County Courts evidences of all marriages performed throughout the State, indexes and tabulates the statistics relating to the same.

Morbidity or communicable disease statistics are recorded from the entire State and so compiled that immediate knowledge is possible of the unusual prevalence of such diseases in any particular portion of the State in order that proper restrictive measures be promptly applied.

In the combined Bureaus approximately 600,000 records are received annually.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

COMPARISON.

$37,080 Asked for 1913	BILL. Appropriated 1911...	$32,480
	Chief Clerk, increase for 2 years	400
	Returns Clerk, increase for 2 years	600
	5 Clerks, increase for 2 yrs...	1,200
	Search Clerk (was paid out of general appropriation)	2,400
$37,080		$37,080

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Registrar	Wilmer R. Batt, M.D...	$2,500	$2,500
Chief Clerk	Elmer W. Ehler	1,800	2,000
Classification Clerk	Wm. H. Briggs	1,500	1,500
Returns Clerk	Elijah B. Jenkyn	1,200	1,500
Search Clerk	Chas. Fry	1,200	1,200
Stenographer	Erma K. Longenecker.	840	840
Stenographer	Lila H. Connolly	840	840
Stenographer	Caroline Sprenger	720	720
Stenographer	Anna Magdeburg	840	840
Stenographer	Grace Montelle	720	720
Stenographer	Winifred Beckley	720	720
Stenographer	Edith L. Huber	720	720
Stenographer	Carolyn M. Lindley	840	840
Clerk	Martha G. McGranagan	600	720
Clerk	Marie McCalley	600	720
Clerk		600	720
Clerk	Teresa Neupert	600	720
Clerk	Edith Snyder	600	720

There is a local registrar and a Deputy in each city, borough and large center of population. Their duties are to receive all birth and death certificates in their respective communities and transmit them to the Registrar of the Deparment, and issue all burial permits previous to interment. They are paid for their work by the respective counties. There are 981 Local Registrars, 981 Deputies and 248 Substitutes.

MARRIAGE AND MORBIDITY STATISTICS.

COMPARISON.

$14,960 Asked for 1913	BILL. Appropriation 1911...	$12,800
	9 Clerks, increase for 2 yrs. ($120 each)	2,160
$14,960		$14,960

Inspectors paid from General Appropriation.

Marriage Transcribers paid from General Appropriation.

MARRIAGE AND MORBIDITY STATISTICS.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Supervisor	Wilmer R. Batt, M.D...	$1,000	$1,000
Inspector	R. J. Brauner	900	1,200
Clerk	Emily Charteris	600	720
Clerk	Margaret Rooney	600	720
Clerk	Amy Brown	600	720
Clerk	Fanny McCamant	600	720
Clerk	Helen Sloat	600	720
Clerk	Mary Kulp	600	720
Clerk	Carrie T. Tunis	600	720
Clerk		600	720
Clerk	Daisy H. Kuhn	600	720

DIVISION OF VITAL AND MORBIDITY STATISTICS.

The Clerks of the Orphan's Courts in the several counties copy the marriage certificates filed with them, and forward to the Department. For this they are paid four cents per transcript.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911 TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Adams	Mary S. Thomas	$8 48
Allegheny	Walter C. Niven	395 24
Armstrong	H. S. Henderson	19 32
Beaver	R. A. Smith	24 84
Bedford	A. S. Guyer	15 00
Berks	J. G. Herbine	118 28
Blair	G. R. Lingafelt	60 36
Bradford	M. C. Hoffman	14 52
Bradford	Blanche Dewey	16 08
Bucks	E. C. Michener	19 24
Butler	R. H. McFarland	22 24
Butler	A. H. Starr	16 48
Cambria	S. Tibbott	46 76
Cameron	W. J. Leavitt	2 40
Carbon	Jas. M. Doak	21 44
Centre	E. C. Tutten	11 48
Centre	J. Frank Smith	8 88
Chester	B. A. Conard	25 24
Clarion	A. F. Hess	9 16
Clearfield	R. M. Reed	15 16
Clearfield	W. T. DeHaas	29 60
Clinton	J. E. Lesher	$10 04
Columbia	J. F. Watson	13 72
Crawford	H. H. Finney	21 20
Cumberland	J. E. Carothers	7 36
Cumberland	Samuel Stuart	10 80
Dauphin	A. W. McLain	54 40
Delaware	E. S. Wood	34 44
Delaware	Theo. F. Kreeger, Jr.	13 80
Erie	H. P. Gillett	62 92
Elk	Bertha Geary	10 00

VITAL AND MORBIDITY STATISTICS—Continued.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

County.	Name.	Amount Paid.
Fayette	Harry P. Titterinton	34 04
Fayette	Gottleib Schmid	45 96
Forest	Kate E. Arner	1 88
Franklin	J. B. Diehl	23 96
Fulton	B. F. Henry	2 08
Greene	R. L. Headlee	7 08
Huntingdon	W. H. Trude	10 56
Indiana	J. Blair Sutton	20 80
Jefferson	Mark Campbell	10 36
Jefferson	Ira J. Campbell	9 24
Jefferson	P. A. Hutter	9 84
Juniata	G. F. Bousum	5 24
Lackawanna	John Maghran	142 48
Lancaster	S. R. Weaver	51 64
Lawrence	C. H. Andrews	31 72
Lebanon	J. H. Kochenderfer	21 40
Lehigh	E. D. Jeans	56 68
Luzerne	Ed. H. Smith	112 40
Luzerne	Wm. Walser	103 08
Lycoming	F. V. Myers	25 28
Lycoming	J. A. Losch	13 44
McKean	John B. Eastman	12 36
Mercer	J. S. Welker	17 88
Mifflin	Anna S. Schlegel	7 56
Mifflin	H. L. Martin	3 96
Monroe	Samuel B. Correll	10 20
Montgomery	Amandus Snyder	11 00
Montgomery	Harry W. Akins	54 68
Montour	Bertha A. Gaskin	4 68
Northampton	Jere F. Hahn	78 80
Northumberland	E. V. Nicely	37 12
Perry	Chas. L. Darlington	5 74
Philadelphia	J. J. Dougherty	793 80
Pike	Thos. F. Baker	1 16
Potter	Fred J. Wandall	7 04
Schuylkill	J. H. Fertig	64 80
Snyder	A. B. Keck	4 64
Somerset	Bert F. Landis	19 40
Sullivan	Albert Heess	2 68
Susquehanna	H. D. Birchard	21 20
Tioga	Wm. S. Woodhouse	10 48
Union	Ned. F. Church	4 48
Venango	H. C. Johnson	31 48
Warren	Robt. Dalrymple	11 28
Washington	N. S. Lackhart	38 72
Washington	D. L. Williams	39 20
Wayne	Robt. A. Ferber	4 48
Westmoreland	David A. Miller	64 88
Wyoming	Thomas M. Dunn	4 36
York	Robt. L. Meisenhelder	41 68

SANITARY ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Systematic conduct of the affairs of this division has necessitated the organization of it into six sections, namely: First, General Office Work; second, Water Works and Sewerage Applications; third, Water Works and Sewage Works Operation and Maintenance; fourth, Special Nuisances and Complaints; fifth, Construction Work, Designs and Superintendence; and sixth, Steam and General Sanitary Inspection.

General Office Work includes that necessary to administer the operation of the Division, such as correspondence, the recording of all reports and plans submitted by public or private corporations required by law to be filed in the office, the preparation of decrees and orders of abatement of nuisances and the following up to these matters, many of which involve the receipt of weekly or monthly reports which must be examined. The reference to the legal department of cases delinquent, oversight of other sections and correlating their work, recording the same and making monthly reports. Considerable office work is performed necessarily independent of the General Office Work, under the particular operation of each section of the Division.

Under the section of Water Works and Sewerage Applications, the plans of proposed sewerage and water works systems or for extensions to existing systems, are reviewed, field investigations are made and advice given. This involves a critical examination of every public water works system whether owned by an individual, a water company or a municipality, the watershed and the quality of the water, the dams or reservoirs, standpipes, pumping stations, pipe lines, blow-offs and cleaning facilities and all matters in any way affecting the purity and wholesomeness of the source of supply or of the water in storage or transportation from the source to the point of delivery in the household and the preparing of complete reports by Department experts to be used as the basis for Department decrees or permits. From this data changes, alternations, improvements are required to accomplish the purposes of the law existing to preserve the purity of the waters of the State for the protection of the public health in so far as the apparatus included in the term water works is concerned. Where necessary filter plants are ordered based on this information. The sewers of every town are examined, comprehensive plans are required to be made and adopted and thereafter, whenever a sewer is built in any street, it must conform to this system. This simple business method was not in vogue in Pennsylvania towns, with few exceptions, until the law of 1905 compelled towns to receive a permit from the State to discharge sewage into any streams. Before that time, sewers were built by piecemeal and the taxpayers' money wasted. Now system prevails and efficiency and economy is achieved, in so far as the State has any responsibility concerning the adoption of plans. Sewage treatment works are ordered where necessary. Usually the site for the works must be selected. The erection of the complete plant is not often required at once. The complete data of all relevant facts collected and filed in a report by the Department experts serves as a basis, plus conferences between the Commissioner of Health and the local authorities, for determining when and to what extent the sewage shall be modified before being discharged into a stream. The jurisdiction of the Department over water works and sewerage is continuing so that weekly and monthly reports are required to be filed in the Department office by the owners or operators of said system and these reports are checked off in the office.

Under the operation and maintenance section of Water Works and Sewage Works all of the work performed by the division in investigating the various water purification and sewage treatment plants of the State is conducted. This section also has charge of water and sewage sample collection. And it is organized with its expert engineers trained in chemistry to be sub-divided into squads to be sent into the field on momentary notice to suppress the outbreak of epidemics of a water borne character. Many hundreds of lives have been saved in this manner. The daily operation records of efficiency of existing water and sewage plants are filed in this office and they are checked off and if the plants fall below their required performance of duty, the local authorities are cautioned. This keeping up by the State of a watchful care has wonderfully improved the efficiency particularly of water filter plants and it has been one of the important factors in the reduction of typhoid fever of sixty-seven per cent. in Pennsylvania, during the last seven years.

Over fifty per cent. of the people are now supplied with filtered water. Reference to the Annual Report will show full details of the epidemiological work of the Engineering Division. Special investigations are also made by officers of this section.

In the section on Special Nuisances and Complaints, are received hundreds of communications relative to stream pollution by sewage or industrial wastes or relative to unsanitary conditions, inferior water supply, polluted ice supply, or relative to faulty sewers, nauseating odors, malarial conditions and general insanitary surroundings, defective drainage, night soil dumps, dead animals, stagnant water, objectionable slaughted houses or other nuisances and menaces. The localities complained of are usually outside of the boroughs and cities in territory where the State Department of Health only has jurisdiction. Such complaints or petitions are investigated and orders of abatement are issued where it is found that there exists in such places causes of disease and mortality. The investigation may be made by the Department's local health officer or by the County Medical Inspector or by a special field officer, engineer or chemist of the Engineering Division. These operations are conducted in the section mentioned and cover a very broad field of activity.

Under the section on Designs and Construction surveys, plans and direction of construction work relative to engineering at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mont Alto, Cresson and Hamburg have been made and performed. Also such other planning of sanitary engineering works as the Legislature has placed upon the Department, or that has been deemed advisable by the Commissioner of Health, full accounts of which have been given in the Annual Report. Furthermore the making of all maps and drawings and charts for the various divisions of the entire Department is done in this section.

In the section on Stream and General Sanitary Inspection, a very large amount of field inspection work has to be done. Streams have to be inspected and watershed improved, especially on small watersheds whose yield is wholly used for a public water supply. On these upland watersheds every property is inspected, sewage pollution of the waters is noted and abated. On larger watersheds, where are located villages, towns and cities draining to a stream used farther down for public water supply purposes, it is not practicable to follw the same policy. Control of the sewage, however, is required and probably the filtration of the water supply. The field inspection affords the facts upon which to base conclusions. Some industrial wastes pollute streams and require to be abated on the score or nuisance to public health. Again pollution of springs and wells in a village or town may cause sickness and death. The law charges the Commissioner of Health to preserve the purity of such waters or to act in connection therewith. Hence the field officers make inspections of the sanitary conditions in villages and towns. The officers are also trained to assist in stamping out epidemics. By reference to the Annual Reports such operations are set forth in detail. This section also prepares evidence and attends hearings and assists in conducting of court trials where necessary to enforce abatement orders and decrees.

SANITARY ENGINEERING DIVISION.

COMPARISON.

$125,400 Asked for 1913	BILL. Appropriated 1911...	$87,400
	Chief, increase for 2 yrs.....	2,000
	Ass't Eng. O. W., increase for 2 yrs.	1,000
	Ass't Eng. W. W. S., increase for 2 yrs.	1,400
	Ass't Eng. D. and C., increase for 2 yrs.	2,000
	3 Ass't Eng., increase for 2 yrs. ($300 each)	1,800
	2 Ass't Eng. new	6,600
	Chief Field Inspector, increase for 2 yrs.	1,000
	1 Stenog., increase for 2 yrs.	240

COMPARISON—Continued.

	1 Stenog., increase for 2 yrs.	120
	2 Stenog., new ($840 each)..	3,360
	Chief Clerk, increase for 2 yrs.	600
	3 Clerks, increase for 2 yrs., ($120 each)	720
	5 Clerks, new ($1,000 each)..	10,000
	1 Clerk, new	1,800
	1 Clerk, new	1,440
	1 Draughtsman, increase for 2 yrs.	200
	1 Draughtsman, increase for 2 yrs.	600
	1 Draughtsman, increase for 2 yrs.	420
	1 Draughtsman, increase for 2 yrs.	960
	2 Draughtsmen, increase for 2 yrs. ($280 each)	1,120
	2 Draughtsmen, increase for 2 yrs. ($180 each)	720
	2 Draughtsmen, new ($1,200 each)	4,800
	1 Draughtsman, new	2,000
	Transferred to another Division:	
	1 Clerk $2,400	
	1 Clerk 1,200	
	1 Clerk 1,800	
	1 Draughtsman 1,440	
	2 Draughtsmen ($15 each) 60	6,900
$125,400		$125,400

SANITARY ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Chief Engineer	F. Herbert Snow	$5,000	$6,000
Asst. Engineer on Office Work	C. W. Cummings	2,000	2,500
1st Asst. Eng. on W. W. and S.	Paul Hooker	2,500	2,500
Asst. Eng. on W. W. and S.	Ralph Irwin	1,800	2,500
Asst. Eng. on Designs and Construc.	C. A. Emerson, Jr.	2,500	3,500
Asst. Eng. on Tests of Water and Sewage ..	W. H. Ennis	1,800	1,800
Asst Engineer	H. E. Moses	1,500	1,800
Asst Engineer	J. H. Mahon, Jr.	1,500	1,800
Asst Engineer	W. C. Riddle	1,500	1,800
Asst Engineer	.....	.....	1,800
Asst Engineer	S. R. Parke, Jr.	.....	1,500
Chief Field Insp.	M. K. Ely	2,000	2,500
Stenographer	M. Irene Cuenot	840	960
Stenographer	M. Louise Eckels	840	840
Stenographer	Jane Gilbert	840	900
Stenographer	M. K. Sourbier	840	840
Stenographer	Nellie Shrum	840	840
Stenographer	Clara V. Mahaney	840	840
Stenographer	Eliz. R. Fleisher	840	840
Stenographer	Anna Moore	840	840

SANITARY ENGINEERING DIVISION—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Stenographer	Leola Hannah	840	840
Stenographer	Helen Ettinger	.....	840
Stenographer	Frances Smith	.....	840
Clerk	Daniel V. Ness	1,500	1,800
Clerk	Ira F. Ziegler	1,200	.....
Clerk	Nellie S. Pretty	600	720
Clerk	Caroline Grove	600	.....
Clerk	Lila H. Trace	600	720
Clerk	Edith Rourke	600	720
Clerk	Sam. F. Parke, Jr.	900	.....
Clerk	Ray E. Stewart	.....	1,000
Clerk	H. M. Haines	.....	1,000
Clerk	A. J. Bohl	.....	1,000
Clerk	R. B. Einstein	.....	1,000
Clerk	J. K. Miller	.....	1,000
Clerk	H. C. Beckley	.....	900
Clerk		.....	720
Draughtsman	John W. Gorman, Jr.	1,200	1,200
Draughtsman	C. A. Eckbert	900	1,000
Draughtsman	Ivan Glace	900	1,200
Draughtsman	Ray E. Stewart	720	.....
Draughtsman	R. E. Johnston	690	900
Draughtsman	J. W. Fortenbaugh	720	1,200
Draughtsman	Marion Sourbeer	720	1,000
Draughtsman	George Williams	720	1,000
Draughtsman	C. Douglas Andrews	720	900
Draughtsman	Richard Krall	720	900
Draughtsman	C. J. Andrews	15	.....
Draughtsman	C. F. Orth	15	.....
Draughtsman	C. R. Forbes	.....	1,200
Draughtsman	C. B. Mark	.....	1,200
Draughtsman	H. M. Walter	.....	1,000

SANITARY FIELD INSPECTORS.

Field Inspectors' duties are to inspect the water sheds of the State and report all pollutions of streams to the Department and to serve notice on property owners to remove cause of pollution and to see that the orders of the Department are put in force.

Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
W. W. Ritter	$100 00	$100 00
B. H. Boyd	75 00	75 00
Jas. M. Clark	100 00	100 00
Wm. K. Claypool	75 00	75 00
Chas. W. Collins	75 00	75 00
E. I. Confer	75 00	75 00
A. W. Conrad	75 00	75 00
John J. Considine	100 00	100 00
J. C. Couch	75 00	75 00

SANITARY FIELD INSPECTORS—Continued.

Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
R. M. Courtney	75 00	75 00
Wm. Davis	75 00	75 00
Henry Andrews	75 00	75 00
Jas. B. Aurand	75 00	75 00
J. W. Eisenhart	75 00	75 00
Wm. Ellis	75 00	75 00
Simon B. Engle	75 00	75 00
E. H. Evans	75 00	75 00
E. A. Falter	60 00	75 00
N. Z. Frederick	100 00	100 00
L. S. Halderman	75 00	75 00
R. S. Hansbury	75 00	75 00
Jos. M. Hellings	75 00	75 00
Warren S. Hood	100 00	100 00
Lincoln S. Imler	75 00	75 00
E. M. Irwin	75 00	75 00
Chas. P. Jarrett	75 00	75 00
Frank H. Lanard	75 00	75 00
J. A. McCleary	75 00	75 00
Chas. T. Maclay	75 00	75 00
D. J. Marshall	75 00	75 00
H. A. Miller	100 00	100 00
H. B. Moore	100 00	100 00
Wm. H. Morris	75 00	75 00
T. P. Nicholson	75 00	75 00
Otto F. Nickel	75 00	75 00
J. B. Nightingale	100 00	100 00
J. J. Oats	75 00	75 00
Lester L. Pierce	75 00	75 00
W. W. Reno	75 00	75 00
W. E. Rice	75 00	75 00
J. W. Roebuck	75 00	75 00
Augustus Schrink	75 00	75 00
J. H. Silliman	75 00	75 00
Roy Souder	100 00	100 00
Chas. H. Spelker	75 00	75 00
J. H. Stewart	75 00	75 00
M. E. Shaughnessy	100 00	150 00
Christian L. Seibert	75 00	75 00
R. B. Styer	100 00	100 00
W. R. Teats	100 00	100 00
I. D. Thompson	75 00	75 00
R. L. Vare (enlarged district)	100 00	125 00
T. Whelan	75 00	75 00
J. C. Yeager	75 00	75 00
Daniel Zellers	100 00	100 00
Wm. H. Varnick	60 00	75 00
F. A. Hugg	60 00	75 00
W. T. Waugaman	60 00	75 00
Ira F. Zeigler	.....	100 00

DIVISION OF AUDITING, ACCOUNTING AND PURCHASING.

The Division of Auditing, Accounting and Purchasing has charge of the expenditure of and accounting for all monies handled by the Department.

Its organization consists of a Chief and the necessary bookkeepers, stenographers and clerks and an orderly.

In this Division all purchases of supplies for the several divisions of the Department, including the sanatoria at Mont Alto, Cresson and Hamburg, are made and all contracts filed.

The accounting branch is under the immediate supervision of a head bookkeeper. Here all vouchers are received and examined for the reason and the authority for and the method of the expenditure, checked for the approval of the proper officers under whose supervision the expenditure was made and the correctness of the items, etc., as set out on the voucher.

Careful books are kept, showing the expenditure for the several divisions and monthly reports are made to the Commissioner, showing an analysis of all accounts for the month and for the appropriation period. For each voucher when approved by the auditor for the Commissioner, a check is drawn and is signed by the Commissioner. These vouchers are then filed with a detailed report with the Executive Comptroller and finally with the Auditor General of the Commonwealth.

COMPARISON.

$47,080	Asked for 1913	BILL. Appropriated 1911... $41,520
	Chief, increase for 2 yrs.....	2,000
	1 Bookkeeper, increase for 2 yrs.	200
	1 Stenographer, increase for 2 yrs.	60
	1 Stenographer, increase for 2 yrs.	120
	1 Stenographer, increase for 2 yrs.	180
	1 Stenographer, increase for 2 years	240
	5 Clerks, increase for 2 yrs. ($60 each)	600
	9 Clerks, increase for 2 yrs. ($120 each)	2,160
$47,080		$47,080

Janitor, paid from General Appropriation.
Five clerks paid from General Appropriation.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTING AND PURCHASING.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Chief	E. I. Simpson	$3,000	$4,000
Bookkeeper	C. T. Williams	1,800	1,800
Bookkeeper	Bertha Knoke	900	1,000
Bookkeeper	Lillian McCarty	840	840
Bookkeeper	Margaret C. Maher	840	840
Stenographer	M. Edith DeNegre	810	840
Stenographer	Pauline Simon	780	840
Stenographer	Lulu F. Prescott	750	840
Stenographer	Adele M. Henderson	720	840
Clerk	Bessie Derrickson	840	900
Clerk	Elizabeth Norton	840	900
Clerk	Sophia Penn	600	720
Clerk	Florence B. Tome	600	720
Clerk	Agnes L. Devlin	660	720

ACCOUNTING AND PURCHASING—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Clerk	Adele M. Sterr	600	720
Clerk	Cecelia Cottingham	600	720
Clerk	Elizabeth G. Haines	720	720
Clerk	Stella R. Leonard	600	720
Clerk	Lillian Kendall	600	720
Clerk	May B. Taylor	600	720
Clerk	Florence K. Sheetz	600	720
Clerk	Maude E. Uhler	480	540
Clerk	Chas. H. Clappier, Jr.	780	840
Clerk	Earl Hackman	600	600
Clerk	Alice Mather	600	720
Clerk	Martha T. Beck	600	720
Clerk	A. A. Fry	600	720
Clerk	Louise Spangler	600	720
Clerk	Katherine Hood	600	720
Clerk	Emily Patterson	600	720
Janitress	Agatha S. Clappier	120	120

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES.

The Division of Supplies receives, receipts for, arranges and cares for all stationery, furniture, printed circulars, forms, reports and miscellaneous supplies for the entire Department, of ten Divisions; to furnish and ship all supplies to the sixty-six (66) County Medical Inspectors, one hundred and seventeen (117) Tuberculosis Dispensaries and seven hundred (700) Health Officers throughout the State. To these were shipped during March, 1913, thirteen hundred and seventy (1370) gallon units of disinfectants alone.

The Superintendent makes requisition for all printed matter, makes up the schedules, files, lists, etc., necessary for the work of the Department, and assembles laboratory outfits for pathological examination, also keeps account of the stock received and distributed, and receives and makes all shipments, by express and freight, for the several Divisions, including Sanatoria, Dispensaries, inspectors and all employees as required from time to time.

Boxes with bottles for collecting samples of water from reservoirs, streams, etc., for bacteriological examination, are shipped daily to many parts of the State, and outfits for sending specimens of certain suspected diseased tissues and fluids to the Laboratories for analysis, are distributed gratis to all physicians in Pennsylvania upon request.

This Division keeps a record of all furniture, typewriters and material used by the entire Department, and mails large quantities of letters, cards, circulars, bulletins, books and packages, to the Dispensaries, Health Officers, etc., of the Department, and over ten thousand (10,000) physicians throughout the State.

Model rules and regulations, circulars and placards, are prepared and furnished to over one thousand (1,000) Boards of Health of townships, boroughs, etc.

COMPARISON.

$12,680	Asked for 1913	BILL. Appropriated 1911... $9,280
	Chief, increase for 2 yrs.....	1,000
	1 Stenographer, increase for 2 yrs.	120
	3 Clerks, increase for 2 yrs. ($120 each)	720
	1 Janitor, transferred from another Division	1,560
$12,680		$12,680

Four janitors paid from General Appropriation.

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Superintendent	Charles Hartzell	$2,000	$2,500
Stenographer	Caroline S. Patschke	840	900
Clerk	Susan Riegel	600	720
Clerk	Eva C. Mailey	600	720
Clerk	Thos. D. Straughn	600	720
Janitor	John Sample	780	780
Janitor	Harriet Smith	240	240
Janitor	Carrie Baker	240	240
Janitor	Elizabeth Mullin	240	240
Janitor	Katherine Wells	240	240

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

This Division was organized to carry on work authorized by the Legislature in 1907 which made an appropriation "to enable the Department of Health to establish and maintain, at such places in the State as may be deemed necessary, dispensaries for the free treatment of indigent persons affected with tuberculosis, for the dissemination of knowledge relating to the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, for the study of social and occupational conditions that predispose to its development, and for continuing research experiments for the establishment of possible immunity and cure of said diseases."

During the period since June 1911 the Department maintained dispensaries in 115 places.

The organization of the Division consists of a Medical Inspector of Dispensaries, Visiting Nurses, a Statistical Inspector, Stenographers and Clerks, Physicians-in-Charge of dispensaries, Assistant Physicians and Nurses, also necessary cleaning force. The larger dispensaries require clerical assistance.

Each dispensary is organized with a Physician-in-Charge, and if the service is sufficient to demand, a first and second assistant physician. In all except a few dispensaries there are one or more nurses, according to the service. Where it is impossible for the Department to provide a nurse, reports on home conditions of patients are obtained through the Department's local Health Officer.

The work of the dispensaries includes the examination of all applicants who present themselves, and who are unable to pay for their own medical attention.

Those who are found to be suffering with tuberculosis are listed as patients. Where the condition cannot be definitely determined the applicant is kept under observation for such further examination as will enable the dispensary to determine his condition.

During the year 1912 there were 13,541 applicants examined. Of these 9,105 were found to be tuberculous. Every applicant is carefully questioned by the physician at the dispensary and a record made of his past history and his mode of life, including income and the number of individuals to be supported. The physician carefully instructs each one as to the nature of tuberculosis and the means for its cure and avoiding its spread. Those who are tuberculous are furnished with supplies of paper napkins and sputum cups, and instructed to use them as receptables for sputum. Whenever a patient is sent to the Sanatorium he is provided with the sanitary paper drinking cups, and forbidden to use the public drinking cups at any place.

Every tuberculous applicant, after being listed at the dispensary, is visited in the home by the dispensary nurse or district health officer, and a written report of conditions found is attached to his record. The investigation of the nurse covers general living conditions, means of support and income, the number to be supported, and the health of other members of the family. This investigation enables the dispensary to prevent the abuse of privileges by people who are able to care for themselves. It has also resulted in bringing under treatment a very large number of members of patients' families who had not previously suspected the presence of disease. Many of these people are in the early stages and are found to be curable.

The visiting nurses have done much work for the general social improvement of patients and their families. This includes the referring of people to agencies for the treatment or disease other than tuberculosis; the directing of needy families to the attention of various charitable organizations and individuals; the great improvement of household conditions; the placing of orphan children under the care of various institutions.

During the year 1912 our nurses made 136,252 visits.

A very important part of the work of the nurses rests upon their ability to gain the confidence and good will of their patients. The nurses are instructed to inspect every part of the patient's domicile and to urge the correction of conditions which are unfavorable to good hygiene. They particularly attend to the matter of fresh air, cleanliness and proper preparation of food. In this respect they supplement the instructions given by the physicians, and specifically show patients how these instructions for improvement may be carried out.

The transformation in patients' homes is, in many instances, greater than the average observer would think possible. Dispensary studies have shown that the average housewife of the class of people applying for assistance knows little, or nothing, of any form of cooking except frying; a method of preparing food which is probably the most likely to make it impossible of proper digestion. Very important results in the improvement in the health of patients are often noticeable immediately after adoption of improved cooking methods. The nurse is very frequently of assistance to her patients in teaching them the principles of economical marketing, thus reducing the cost of living.

Another function of the dispensaries is to examine applicants for treatment at the State Sanatoria. Every applicant for dispensary treatment is informed of the existence of the Sanatoria, of the fact that treatment is free and of the general condition of admission. Each one is urged to apply for admission, and those who are willing to go are examined and the application forwarded.

Dispensary treatment consists of the giving of careful advice as to the best mode of life in each individual case, furnishing of medicine to those whose condition demands same, furnishing of supplementary food to those who are unable to obtain sufficient for proper nourishment.

The supplementary food supplies consist of milk and cotton seed oil. The Department authorizes the giving of not more than two (2) quarts of milk daily to such patients as require it. Cotton seed oil is prescribed when the judgment of the physician believes it is needed. Cotton seed oil has been found to have a very considerable food value and is popular among the dispensary patients.

During the year 1912 the lowest number of patients to whom milk was furnished was in the month of September when 39.9 per cent. of those enrolled received an average of 31.7 quarts. The largest number was in the month of March when 45.9 per cent. received an average of 39.2 quarts per month.

The dispensaries lay stress upon the desirability of proper disinfection of the homes of all tuberculous patients. In rural districts this disinfection has been by the Department's representatives, exactly as would be the case in the presence of other communicable diseases. In cities, boroughs and first class townships, which are by law required to maintain Boards of Health, our representatives use all their influence to have the work done by the local authorities. The dispensaries themselves are disinfected at frequent intervals, both by fumigation and careful scrubbing.

Investigation by our nurses shows that the average family, from which our dispensary patients come, consists of 4.39 members; that the average family weekly income is $6.08; that the average per capita weekly income is $1.40. We believe that these figures show conclusively that the bounty of the State is not being misapplied.

The work of the Medical Inspector of Dispensaries consists of general oversight of the operation of the whole system. Among other things he makes frequent personal

visits to dispensaries and makes a point of observing the methods of the dispensary force.

The visiting dispensary nurses likewise visit all dispensaries and personally accompany the local nurses on their rounds visiting patients.

The statistical inspector visits each dispensary once a year and reviews the records of every patient admitted. He renders an annual report to the Commissioner.

Since the opening of the Sanatorium No. 2 at Cresson, the Medical Inspector of Dispensaries has had charge of the admission of patients to Sanatoria. This requires his personal review of every application blank forwarded, the assignment of the applicant to the proper Sanatorium and to the proper section of the Sanatorium. This work alone requires his attention for an average of several hours each day.

The Department has made it a point to send out lecturers to all parts of the State. Lectures have been delivered by various Department officers and certain of the field officers. To facilitate the work of public instruction, lantern slides illustrating the Department's work have been secured and many of the lectures are illustrated.

In addition to the lectures the Department has prepared and maintaines a tubercusosis exhibit which has been enlarged so as to include the general sanitary work of the whole Department. This Exhibit is under the direction of the Division of Dispensaries, being under the immediate charge of the Lecturer and manager of the Tuberculosis Exhibit.

During the year 1912 this exhibit was shown in twenty-three (23) towns. In connection with the exhibit at each place there were numerous public lectures. A special effort was made to deliver lectures to the school children, the Manager of the Exhibit arranged with the local authorities to have the children brought to the lecture hall in charge of their teachers. Lectures were delivered to thousands of people, including the school children.

A feature of the exhibit work was that in connection with Argicultural Fairs, six of the principal Fairs of the State having been visited. It is hoped to be able to continue this work in future years.

We found that a large number of people could be reached in this way who could not be interested by other means. In addition to the Fairs and places where the exhibit was stationed, lectures were delivered in a considerable number of other towns.

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES.

COMPARISON.

$34,660 Asked for 1913 BILL.	Appropriated 1911...	$29,440
	Chief, increase for 2 yrs.	500
	Deputy Medical Inspector, new	4,000
	1 Stenog., increase for 2 yrs..	1,680
	3 Clerks, increase for 2 yrs. ($120 each)	720
		$36,340
	1 Chief Clerk to be dropped..	1,680
$34,660		$34,660

Dispensary Physicians, Dispensary Nurses, Dispensary Clerks, Dispensary Domestics, paid from General Tuberculosis Appropriation.

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Chief Medical Insp. ...	Thos. H. A. Stites, M.D..	$3,500	$3,750
Deputy Med. Insp.	.....	.....	2,000
Lecturer and Manager of Tub. Exhibit	William C. Miller, M.D..	3,000	3,000
Visiting Nurse	Alice M. O'Halloran....	1,500	1,500
Ass't. Visiting Nurse...	Margaret G. Parsons...	1,200	1,200
Statistician	Percival Herman, M.D...	1,200	1,200
Chief Clerk	Samuel S. Long	840	.....
Stenographer	Olive Jamison	840	840
Stenographer	Margaret D. Prescott...	840	840
Stenographer	.....	...	840
Clerk	L. K. Hiester	600	720
Clerk	A. M. Hartley	600	720
Clerk	Alma G. Ernest	600	720
Clerk (Traveling Exhibit)	W. M. Colvin	720	720

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES.

There are 115 Dispensaries with a chief in charge of each. Where the work warrants additional physicians have been added to take care of the work. The chiefs and assistants are paid by the hour for time actually spent on Dispensary work:

Chiefs	$2.00 per hour
First Assistants	1.25 per hour
Second Assistants	1.00 per hour

PHYSICIANS.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Position.	Amount paid
1	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	C. W. Miner	Chief	$828 17
			G. W. Carr	First Assistant	55 62
			R. L. Wadhams	First Assistant	166 22
			J. W. Geist	First Assistant	346 44
			S. B. Wyckoff	First Assistant	360 28
			W. Davis	First Assistant	238 82
			A. T. McClintock	First Assistant	8 75
			R. M. Lance	Second Assistant	5 00
			G. C. McConnon	Second Assistant	368 50

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

PHYSICIANS.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Position.	Amount paid
1	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	M. C. Rumbaugh	Second Assistant	126 99
			W. J. McGuire	Second Assistant	33 50
			J. T. Williams	Second Assistant	181 50
2	York	York	J. S. Miller	Chief	1,036 00
			R. B. Jessup	First Assistant	278 76
			R. D. Smyser	First Assistant	241 25
			L. M. Hartman	First Assistant	15 00
			W. C. Smith	Second Assistant	146 00
			L. S. Weaver	Second Assistant	204 00
			B. F. Parker	Second Assistant	224 00
			B. W. Shirey	Second Assistant	176 00
3	Erie	Erie	J. W. Wright	Chief	918 40
			J. B. Howe	First Assistant	71 25
			A. H. Roth	First Assistant	420 00
4	Carlisle	Cumberland	H. B. Bashore	Chief	1,240 94
			E. R. Plank	First Assistant	380 00
5	Lebanon	Lebanon	A. J. Riegel	Chief	1,115 16
			N. E. Maulfair	First Assistant	686 83
6	West Chester	Chester	J. Scattergood	Chief	406 00
7	Bellefonte	Centre	G. F. Harris	Chief	16 00
			D. Dale	First Assistant	3 76
8	Emporium	Cameron	H. S. Falk	Chief	140 00
9	Johnstown	Cambria	W. E. Matthews	Chief	964 45
			J. B. McAney	First Assistant	397 54
			C. M. Harris	Second Assistant	136 00
			H. F. Tomb	Second Assistant	331 50
10	Lewistown	Mifflin	C. H. Brisbin	Chief	461 69
11	Chambersburg	Franklin	H. X. Bonbrake	Chief	227 50
12	Chester	Delaware	H. M. Hiller	Chief	950 50
			M. A. Neufield	First Assistant	942 38
			J. W. Wood	First Assistant	1,097 82
			W. E. Egbert	Second Assistant	172 50
			F. R. Nothnegle	Second Assistant	3 00
13	Harrisburg	Dauphin	P. A. Hartman	Chief	3,370 00
			J. W. MacMullen	Second Assistant	951 53
			C. R. Phillips	First Assistant	2,225 34
			H. H. Farnsler	Second Assistant	1,260 50
			J. L. Arnold	Second Assistant	30 00
			A. L. Shearer	Second Assistant	938 00
			W. T. Dougless	Second Assistant	337 50
			C. J. B. Flowers	Second Assistant	1,625 83
			C. B. L. Keene	Second Assistant	211 50
14	Altoona	Blair	J. D. Findley	Chief	26 00
			E. B. Miller	First Assistant	524 37
15	Butler	Butler	H. D. Hockenberry	Chief	1,303 00
			H. P. St. Clair	First Assistant	1,077 43
			T. M. Maxwell	Second Assistant	26 00
16	Berwick	Columbia	S. B. Arment	Chief	295 00
			J. Cohen	First Assistant	5 00

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

PHYSICIANS.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Position.	Amount paid
17	McConnelsburg	Fulton	J. W. Mosser	Chief	65 64
18	Honesdale	Wayne	J. B. Ely	Chief	156 00
20	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	S. M. Rinehart	Chief	1,928 06
			W. B. Shepard	First Assistant	69 75
			C. W. Sample	Second Assistant	476 50
			S. Hamilton, Jr.	Second Assistant	446 75
			J. T. Edwards	Second Assistant	128 50
			H. O. Mateer	Second Assistant	17 00
			N. H. Clark	Second Assistant	182 25
			J. M. McCready	Second Assistant	108 75
			I. H. Alexander	Second Assistant	638 50
			F. D. Stolzenbach	Second Assistant	146 50
			D. H. Boyd	Second Assistant	234 75
			J. S. Mackrell	Second Assistant	347 25
21	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	A. P. Francine	Chief	1,382 00
			A. L. Turner	First Assistant	575 00
			R. A. Torry	Second Assistant	312 00
			J. H. Musser, Jr.	Second Assistant	92 00
			J. C. Foltz	Second Assistant	224 00
			B. L. Singer	Second Assistant	438 00
			C. W. Weber	Second Assistant	292 00
			K. Schaffle	Second Assistant	472 00
			H. Parrish	Second Assistant	464 50
			S. J. Repplier	Second Assistant	454 00
			W. G. Turnbull	Second Assistant	503 00
22	Rochester	Beaver	B. B. Snodgrass	Chief	452 00
			A. C. Thompson	First Assistant	31 25
23	Doylestown	Bucks	I. S. Plymire	Chief	444 00
24	Kittanning	Armstrong	T. B. McKee	Chief	844 00
			L. D. Allison	Chief	117 40
25	New Bloomfield	Perry	A. R. Johnston	Chief	177 75
26	Mifflintown	Juniata	W. H. Banks	Chief	947 50
			J. G. Headings	First Assistant	15 00
27	Coudersport	Potter	E. H. Ashcrat	Chief	8 00
28	Danville	Montour	G. A. Stock	Chief	692 66
29	Mifflinburg	Union	C. H. Dimm	Chief	34 65
30	Meyersdale	Somerset	C. P. Large	Chief	312 00
31	Norristown	Montgomery	H. H. Whitcomb	Chief	773 50
			C. H. Mann	First Assistant	144 72
32	Oil City	Venango	J. P. Strayer	Chief	2,257 88
33	Williamsport	Lycoming	C. W. Youngman	Chief	1,684 00
			B. F. Trainor	First Assistant	1,076 87
			W. F. Kunkel	First Assistant	93 75
34	Tionesta	Forest	T. J. Bovard	Chief	296 00
35	New Castle	Lawrence	J. D. Moore	Chief	1,604 00
			J. D. Tucker	First Assistant	909 98
36	Sharon	Mercer	P. P. Fisher	Chief	1,257 00

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

PHYSICIANS.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Position.	Amount paid.
37	Reading	Berks	I. Cleaver	Chief	729 85
			H. H. Muhlenberg	First Assistant	4 69
			C. P. Henry	First Assistant	1 87
			W. M. Bertolet	First Assistant	1 88
38	Bradford	McKean	W. C. Hogan	Chief	71 70
39	Lancaster	Lancaster	J. L. Mowery	Chief	696 00
			H. F. Myers	First Assistant	447 07
			H. C. Kinzer	Second Assistant	269 70
40	Scranton	Lackawanna	J. C. Reifsnyder	Chief	1,508 00
			C. Falkowsky	First Assistant	356 86
			J. A. Wagner	First Assistant	570 95
			D. H. Boyd	Second Assistant	234 75
41	Meadville	Crawford	J. K. Roberts	Chief	474 60
			W. E. Hyskill	First Assistant	227 83
42	Ridgway	Elk	J. G. Flynn	Chief	314 00
43	Clarion	Clarion	J. T. Rimer	Chief	146 00
44	Towanda	Bradford	T. B. Johnson	Chief	461 45
45	Mauch Chunk	Carbon	E. G. Bray	Chief	333 50
46	Lock Haven	Clinton	R. B. Watson	Chief	252 24
47	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	H. C. Frontz	Chief	788 00
48	Indiana	Indiana	W. A. Simpson	Chief	365 75
49	Montrose	Susquehanna	J. G. Wilson	Chief	988 75
50	Selinsgrove	Snyder	F. J. Wagenseller	Chief	302 25
51	Allentown	Lehigh	M. F. Cawley	Chief	321 50
			W. D. Kline	First Assistant, later Chief	662 75
			J. F. Butz	First Assistant	87 50
			L. C. Statler	Second Assistant	144 50
			F. R. Bausch	Second Assistant	333 25
52	Easton	Northumberland	E. M. Green	Chief	299 00
			T. C. Zulick	Assistant Chief	296 50
			W. H. McIlhaney	First Assistant	106 27
			J. E. Fretz	First Assistant	58 72
53	Shamokin	Northumberland	R. H. Simmons	Chief	644 00
			C. M. Malone	First Assistant	346 88
			O. E. Salter	Second Assistant	51 00
54	Warren	Warren	M. V. Ball	Chief	64 00
			C. W. Schmehl	Chief	166 00
55	Monongahela	Washington	C. B. Wood	Chief	311 00
			B. F. Haines	First Assistant	10 00
			H. F. Bailey	First Assistant	5 00
56	Tunkhannock	Wyoming	H. L. McKown	Chief	887 00
57	Greensburg	Westmoreland	L. M. Portser	Chief	470 00
58	Tioga	Tioga	S. P. Hakes	Chief	158 00
59	Dushore	Sullivan	F. G. Biddle	Chief	194 00
60	Gettysburg	Adams	J. R. Dickson	Chief	673 50
61	Everett	Bedford	W. de la M. Hill	Chief	372 46
62	Clearfield	Clearfield	S. C. Stewart	Chief	694 00
63	Waynesburg	Greene	J. T. Iams	Chief	246 00

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

PHYSICIANS.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Position.	Amount paid.
64	Punxsutawney	Jefferson	S. M. Beyer	Chief	363 00
			C. Montgomery	First Assistant	36 24
			W. F. Beyer	First Assistant	10 00
65	Stroudsburg	Monroe	W. L. Angle	Chief	154 06
66	Pottsville	Schuylkill	L. T. Kennedy	Chief	738 70
			G. H. Boyer	First Assistant	275 67
			O. J. Carlin	Second Assistant	18 25
			J. L. Warne	Second Assistant	139 25
67	Uniontown	Fayette	O. R. Altman	Chief	313 00
68	Hazleton	Luzerne	W. C. Gayley	Chief	837 00
			W. L. Hutchinson	First Assistant	449 74
			J. W. Leckie	Second Assistant	379 50
69	Hastings	Cambria	D. S. Rice	Chief	177 50
70	Connellsville	Fayette	T. B. Echard	Chief	308 00
71	Mt. Carmel	Northumberland	W. T. Wiliams	Chief	2,234 00
			T. L. Williams	First Assistant	1,307 54
72	Franklin	Venango	H. F. McDowell	Chief	765 00
			A. C. Thompson	First Assistant	31 25
73	Jenkintown	Montgomery	W. B. Jameson	Chief	362 00
			R. H. Jameson	First Assistant	57 50
74	Columbia	Lancaster	J. P. Kennedy	Chief	209 97
75	Coatesville	Chester	E. A. Graves	Chief	746 50
			J. Taylor	First Assistant	15 00
76	Phoenixville	Chester	C. A. Yocum	Chief	213 75
77	Mt. Pleasant	Westmoreland	M. V. Horner	Chief	239 00
78	Lykens	Dauphin	M. D. Lehr	Chief	629 00
79	Tyrone	Blair	W. S. Mosser	Chief	307 00
80	Philipsburg	Centre	C. E. McGirk	Chief	1,220 49
81	McKeesport	Allegheny	D. P. Blose	Chief	776 50
			W. H. Leffler	First Assistant	485 32
82	Bristol	Bucks	J. deB. Abbott	Chief	321 00
			H. Pursell	First Assistant	2 50
83	Robertsdale	Huntingdon	F. E. Herriott	Chief	102 00
84	Carbondale	Lackawanna	W. J. Lowry	Chief	278 50
85	Shenandoah	Schuylkill	H. M. Wasley	Chief	1,410 00
			D. J. Price	First Assistant	320 61
			S. F. Kilty	Second Assistant	540 07
			J. C. Gallagher	Second Assistant	26 50
			C. Gruhler	Second Assistant	171 50
86	Hanover	York	J. H. Bittinger	Chief	650 50
			H. M. Alleman	First Assistant	349 41
			J. A. Melsheimer	Second Assistant	4 00
87	Bangor	Northampton	H. S. Sherrer	Chief	191 50
			A. A. Seem	Chief	171 00
			F. W. Ireland	First Assistant	49 37
88	Monessen	Westmoreland	M. J. Cramer	Chief	626 66
			F. Duvall	First Assistant	50 63
			E. Dunlop	First Assistant	5 00

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

PHYSICIANS

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Position.	Amount paid.
89	Lansford	Carbon	G. P. Hill	Chief	167 50
90	Titusville	Crawford	C. E. Spicer	Chief	177 50
91	Tamaqua	Schuylkill	E. E. Shifferstine	Chief	108 00
			G. W. L. Davies	First Assistant	5 00
			F. B. Harding	First Assistant	71 25
92	Milton	Northumberland	R. B. Tule	Chief	648 50
93	Bloomsburg	Columbia	S. B. Arment	Chief	31 00
94	Pittston	Luzerne	S. L. Underwood	Chief	526 00
			H. L. Ransom	First Assistant	318 85
95	Du Bois	Clearfield	R. R. Jordan	Chief	721 00
96	West Fairview	Cumberland	H. B. Bashore	Chief	312 00
97	Susquehanna	Susquehanna	S. Brdsall	Chief	261 00
			D. J. Peck	Chief	20 00
98	So. Bethlehem	Northampton	W. D. Chase	Chief	449 50
			H. J. Schmoyer	First Assistant	26 41
99	Corry	Erie	C. B. Kibler	Chief	243 00
100	Homestead	Allegheny	A. P. Fogelman	Chief	276 00
			E. V. McCormick	First Assistant	12 50
			J. F. Correll	First Assistant	7 50
101	Braddock	Allegheny	F. K. Whitfield	Chief	931 25
102	Brookville	Jefferson	J. A. Haven	Chief	286 00
103	Beaver Falls	Beaver	Bruce Snodgrass	Chief	708 00
104	Wellsboro	Tioga	P. W. Houser	Chief	109 00
105	Washington	Washington	E. M. Hazlett	Chief	2,355 00
106	Pottstown	Montgomery	T. E. Wills	Chief	197 00
107	Frankford	Philadelphia	W. G. Turnbull	Chief	840 00
			E. J. Murphy	First Assistant, later Chief	559 50
			F. A. Murphy	Second Assistant, later First Assistant.	450 50
108	Waynesboro	Franklin	W. C. Schultz	Chief	655 50
109	Wilkinsburg	Allegheny	J. M. McNall	Chief	1,068 51
110	Sunbury	Northumberland	J. B. Cressinger	Chief	722 00
			R. B. McCoy	Frst Assistant	21 25
111	Tarentum	Allegheny	W. A. Arnold	Chief	892 00
			W. F. Silsby	First Assistant	105 00
112	Renovo	Clinton	C. L. Fullmer	Chief	296 00
113	Nanticoke	Luzerne	C. E. Bennett	Chief	606 00
			W. B. Strickler	First Assistant	7 50
114	Brownsville	Fayette	L. B. Reichard	Chief	137 00
			L. Waggoner	First Assistant	5 00
115	Kane	McKean	M. J. Sweeney	Chief	46 00
			L. W. Dana	First Assistant, later Chief	100 00
931	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	S. J. Repplier	Chief	40 00
			C. M. Montgomery	First Assistant	
			B. A. McDermott	Second Assistant	4 00

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

Each Dispensary is provided with one or more nurses, whose duties are to visit the patients and see that the Doctors' instructions are carried out and to teach sanitation in the Home. Some nurses on this list appear more than once. They serve at several Dispensaries but get only one salary.

NURSES.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
1	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	M. H. James	$60 00	$70 00
			E. B. Featherston	60 00	65 00
			M. B. Gilbert	60 00	70 00
			E. Silvara	60 00	70 00
			E. Blackwell	40 00	40 00
			E. G. Jones	75 00	75 00
			L. H. Tucker	40 00	40 00
			E. H. Lewis	60 00	70 00
2	York	York	Mrs. E. Fink	30 00	30 00
			H. L. Miller	60 00	70 00
3	Erie	Erie	E. M. Hartleb	60 00	70 00
			A. McQuade	60 00	70 00
4	Carlisle	Erie	L. Shellenberger	60 00	70 00
5	Lebanon	Lebanon	I. E. Peters	60 00	70 00
6	West Chester	Chester	G. Von H. Raup	60 00	70 00
7	Bellefonte	Centre	K. Sprankle	60 00	70 00
9	Johnstown	Cambria	K. Hughes	70 00	70 00
			A. Sullivan	60 00	70 00
10	Lewistown	Mifflin	E. L. Felker	60 00	70 00
11	Chambersburg	Franklin	F. Matthews	60 00	70 00
12	Chester	Delaware	J. C. Dalton	65 00	70 00
			K. Donnelley	60 00	70 00
			C. Worthington	60 00	70 00
13	Harrisburg	Dauphin	M. B. Yowler	60 00	70 00
			F. Lewis	60 00	65 00
			H. J. Roth	60 00	70 00
			S. K. Butler	70 00	70 00
			A. S. Kutzer	60 00	70 00
			J. M. McClure	60 00	70 00
			B. M. Brown	60 00	70 00
14	Altoona	Blair	I. M. Wharton	60 00	70 00
15	Butler	Butler	E. Risso	60 00	70 00
16	Berwick	Columbia	R. Follmer	60 00	70 00
18	Honesdale	Wayne	A. M. Chubb	60 00	65 00
20	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	N. S. Negley	70 00	70 00
			I. F. Boyd	70 00	70 00
			O. F. Rush	70 00	70 00
			F. B. Graham	70 00	70 00
			L. M. Moyes	70 00	70 00
			E. Holmes	70 00	70 00
21	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	A. E. Phillips	70 00	70 00
			B. Hayes	70 00	70 00
			I. M. Swartz	70 00	70 00
			H. K. Armstrong	70 00	70 00
			L. N. Gallagher	70 00	70 00
			E. Risso	.....	.....
			M. G. Flynn	70 00	70 00

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

NURSES.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
22	Rochester	Beaver	A. M. Nicely	60 00	70 00
23	Doylestown	Bucks	E. Hilkert	60 00	70 00
24	Kittanning	Armstrong	V. C. Lawson	60 00	70 00
26	Mifflintown	Juniata	E. F. Auker	60 00	70 00
28	Danville	Montour	M. G. Connolley	60 00	70 00
29	Mifflinburg	Union	S. M. Smith	60 00	70 00
30	Meyersdale	Somerset	M. Sullivan	60 00	70 00
31	Norristown	Montgomery	M. B. Cornell	70 00	70 00
			L. Brown	70 00	70 00
32	Oil City	Venango	A. Grafe	60 00	70 00
			R. McClintock	60 00	60 00
33	Williamsport	Lycoming	A. Gorman	60 00	70 00
			J. L. Simmons	60 00	70 00
34	Tionesta	Forest	S. Lauffenberger	60 00	70 00
35	New Castle	Lawrence	K. Shephard	60 00	70 00
36	Sharon	Mercer	E. J. Watts	60 00	70 00
39	Lancaster	Lancaster	C. B. Henrich	60 00	70 00
			E. Snyder	60 00	70 00
40	Scranton	Lackawanna	L. M. Rosengrant	60 00	70 00
			R. E. Tucker	60 00	70 00
41	Meadville	Crawford	M. MacMahon	60 00	70 00
42	Ridgway	Elk	S. Dunsmore	60 00	70 00
44	Towanda	Bradford	F. A. Rooker	60 00	60 00
45	Mauch Chunk	Carbon	A. B. Riebe	60 00	70 00
46	Lock Haven	Clinton	E. Bottorf	60 00	70 00
47	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	J. D. Black	60 00	70 00
48	Indiana	Indiana	J. Barclay	60 00	70 00
			C. A. Hensel	60 00	65 00
49	Montrose	Susquehanna	C. E. Van Auken	60 00	70 00
50	Selinsgrove	Snyder	M. G. Connolley	.....	.....
51	Allentown	Lehigh	L. Tritschler	60 00	65 00
52	Easton	Northampton	E. R. Miller	60 00	65 00
53	Shamokin	Northumberland	E. E. Rebuck	60 00	70 00
54	Warren	Warren	E. Lauffenberger	.....	.....
			S. A. Crooks	.....	.....
55	Monongahela	Washington	F. I. Wilson	60 00	70 00
56	Tunkhannock	Wyoming	J. L. Ross	60 00	70 00
57	Greensburg	Westmoreland	C. A. Kline	70 00	70 00
59	Dushore	Sullivan	F. A. Rooker	.....	.....
60	Gettysburg	Adams	F. Matthews	.....	.....
61	Everett	Bedford	M. Sullivan	.....	.....
62	Clearfield	Clearfield	E. C. Williams	60 00	70 00
63	Waynesburg	Greene	J. M. Riles	60 00	70 00
64	Punxsutawney	Jefferson	J. Barclay	.....	.....
			C. A. Hensel	.....	.....
65	Stroudsburg	Monroe	J. P. Miller	60 00	70 00
66	Pottsville	Schuylkill	C. E. Kantner	70 00	70 00
			A. L. M. Schwartze	60 00	70 00
67	Uniontown	Fayette	M. B. Allen	60 00	70 00

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

NURSES.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
68	Hazleton	Luzerne	M. B. Good	60 00	70 00
69	Hastings	Cambria	R. Easly	60 00	70 00
71	Mt. Carmel	Northumberland	M. M. Valentine	60 00	70 00
72	Franklin	Venango	M. A. Richards	70 00	70 00
			C. V. Sawyer	70 00	70 00
73	Jenkintown	Montgomery	E. Hilkert	60 00	70 00
75	Coatesville	Chester	R. H. Paxson	60 00	70 00
76	Phoenixville	Chester	C. Von H. Raup	.....	.....
78	Lykens	Dauphin	L. Shellenberger	.....	.....
80	Philipsburg	Centre	M. Stevenson	60 00	70 00
81	McKeesport	Allegheny	B. R. Beattie	60 00	70 00
83	Bristol	Bucks	L. A. Gillick	60 00	70 00
84	Carbondale	Lackawanna	A. M. Chubb	.....	.....
85	Shenandoah	Schuylkill	A. M. Bartsch	60 00	70 00
			V. D. Kazakevicz	60 00	70 00
86	Hanover	York	F. G. Stambaugh	25 00	25 00
			A. M. Martin	60 00	70 00
87	Bangor	Northumberland	J. P. Miller	.....	.....
88	Monessen	Westmoreland	M. Watson	60 00	70 00
89	Lansford	Carbon	A. B. Riebe	.....	.....
90	Titusville	Crawford	S. A. Crooks	.....	.....
			E. Lauffenberger	.....	.....
91	Tamaqua	Schuylkill	A. B. Riebe	.....	.....
92	Milton	Northumberland	S. M. Smith	.....	.....
93	Bloomsburg	Columbia	R. Fullmer	.....	.....
94	Pittston	Luzerne	M. G. Maloney	60 00	70 00
			J. L. Ross	.....	.....
95	Du Bois	Clearfield	S. Dunsmore	.....	.....
96	West Fairview	Cumberland	L. Shellenberger	.....	.....
97	Susquehanna	Susquehanna	C. E. Van Auken	.....	.....
98	South Bethlehem	Northumberland	E. R. Miller	.....	.....
101	Braddock	Allegheny	L. A. Flenner	60 00	70 00
102	Brookville	Jefferson	C. A. Hensel	.....	.....
			J. Barclay	.....	.....
103	Beaver Falls	Beaver	A. M. Nicely	.....	.....
105	Washington	Washington	A. White	60 00	70 00
105	Washington	Washington	J. M. Riles	.....	.....
106	Pottstown	Montgomery	L. Brown	.....	.....
107	Frankford	Philadelphia	E. J. Tinsley	70 00	70 00
			E. M. Heeney	70 00	70 00
			F. M. Phillips	70 00	70 00
108	Waynesboro	Franklin	F. Matthews	.....	.....
109	Wilkinsburg	Allegheny	G. M. Hall	65 00	70 00
110	Sunbury	Northumberland	A. Hileman	60 00	70 00
111	Tarentum	Allegheny	E. B. Hatfield	60 00	70 00
112	Renovo	Clinton	E. Bottorf	.....	.....
113	Nanticoke	Luzerne	B. M. Morgon	60 00	70 00
114	Brownsville	Fayette	F. I. Wilson	.....	.....
115	Kane	McKean	S. A. Crooks	.....	.....

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

NURSES.

In a few cases, the nurses were paid by the hour for time actually spent on State work.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Amount paid
43	Clarion	Clarion	N. B. Campbell	$30 12
78	Lykens	Dauphin	I. A. Keiter	541 25
99	Corry	Erie	L. W. Merriam	514 50

CLERKS.

In the larger dispensaries, clerks are appointed to do the necessary office work.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
1	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	Helen Masterson	$28 00	$28 00
2	York	York	Minnie E. Kellar	15 00	15 00
9	Jhnstown	Cambria	Minnie Matthews	5 00	5 00
12	Chester	Delaware	Helen Hanley	50 00	50 00
13	Harrisburg	Dauphin	Katherine Miller	60 00	60 00
			Anna E. Miller	60 00	60 00
20	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	E. Marjorie Stewart	45 00	45 00
			Alice K. Negley	70 00	70 00
21	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Mary N. Hendrie	70 00	70 00
			H. Clair Bruno	60 00	60 00
39	Lancaster	Lancaster	I. J. Landis	20 00	20 00
44	Towanda	Bradford	Nellie M. Schumann	.....	.....
52	Easton	Northampton	Marion M. Thomas	12 00	12 00
85	Shenandoah	Schuylkill	Marg. O'Kewicz	35 00	35 00

Note.—Nellie M Schumann, of Towanda, Dispensary No. 44, was paid at the rate of 25 cents an hour—$35.34.

DOMESTICS.

No.	Location.	County.	Name.	Salary. Monthly.	Salary. Cleaning.	Total.
1	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	Mrs. Wm. Severns	$30 00	.....	.....
3	Erie	Erie	T. B. Sullivan	8 00	.....	.....
5	Lebanon	Lebanon	Chas. Zimmerman	10 00	.....	.....
6	West Chester	Chester	W. Wallace	.....	$ 15	$20 70
9	Johnstown	Cambria	Mrs. Aubrey	8 00	.....	.....
10	Lewistown	Mifflin	Elsie C. Wolfang	.....	75	2 50
			Mrs. M. V. Adair	.....	75	67 50
13	Harrisburg	Dauphin	John Harder	30 00	.....	.....
15	Butler	Butler	Mrs. M. Divers	.....	1 00	74 31
16	Berwick	Columbia	Marg. Jacoby	.....	1 00	74 00
18	Honesdale	Wayne	Jennie Swartz	.....	1 00	4 00
			Mrs. A. Henderson	.....	1 00	73 00
20	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	Mrs. M. E. Harrison	40 00	.....	.....
21	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	G. W. C. Marlin	40 00	.....	.....
22	Rochester	Beaver	Mrs. M. Harris	.....	50	69 50
			J. T. Puyear	.....	50	11 25
23	Doylestown	Bucks	Mrs. C. Ritter	6 00	.....	.....

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

DOMESTICS.

No.	Location	County.	Name.	Salary. Monthly.	Cleaning.	Total.
24	South Brownsville	Fayette	Sidney Banks	4 00	.....	.....
26	Mifflintown	Juniata	Mabel Cleck	3 50	.....	.....
28	Danville	Montour	Geo. Macy	6 00	.....	.....
31	Norristown	Montgomery	Mrs. B. Haley	.....	75	44 25
			Mary Maguire	.....	75	19 50
			E. L. Emery	.....	75	33 00
			N. Buckland	.....	75	15 00
32	Oil City	Venango	M. H. Buckham	.....	75	115 50
33	Williamsport	Lycoming	Loretta Hafer	12 00	.....	.....
35	New Castle	Lawrence	B. Barthberger	.....	70	163 80
36	Sharon	Mercer	J. Mansfield	.....	1 50	40 50
39	Lancaster	Lancaster	Mrs. A. M. Gilbert	10 00	.....	.....
40	Scranton	Lackawanna	Mrs. John Curley	10 00	.....	.....
41	Meadville	Crawford	Eliz. Bornt	.....	25	27 00
42	Ridgway	Elk	Eliz. Ludwig	.....	1 00	19 75
43	Clarion	Clarion	Mrs. C. M. C. Thompson	2 00	.....	.....
45	Mauch Chunk	Carbon	John P. Krick	6 00	.....	.....
46	Lock Haven	Clinton	Mrs. Fred Sorgam	4 00	.....	.....
50	Selinsgrove	Snyder	C. S. Davis	5 00	.....	.....
51	Allentown	Lehigh	Eliza Muschlitz	.....	15	4 10
52	Easton	Northampton	Annie Apgar	7 00	.....	.....
53	Shamokin	Northumberland	H. O. Zimmerman	3 00	.....	.....
55	Monongahela	Washington	Ella Richardson	5 00	.....	.....
56	Tunkhannock	Wyoming	Susie Card	.....	75	56 81
60	Gettysburg	Adams	H. J. Brinkerhoff	7 00	.....	.....
61	Everett	Bedford	Mrs. L. Bennett	1 50	.....	.....
65	Stroudsburg	Monroe	Mrs. Geo. Hinton	3 00	.....	.....
66	Pottsville	Schuylkill	Mary Curran	6 00	.....	.....
67	Uniontown	Fayette	E. Braxton	.....	50	38 00
68	Hazleton	Luzerne	Mrs. A. Knopski	.....	1 25	97 50
69	Hastings	Cambria	Mrs. S. Fabian	.....	50	36 50
71	Mount Carmel	Northumberland	M. O'Donnell	.....	50	63 50
72	Franklin	Venango	Floy Sires	.....	50	37 00
73	Jenkintown	Montgomery	S. B. Howe	.....	1 00	9 00
			Sarah Jones	.....	1 00	69 00
75	Coatesville	Chester	Hannah Donnelley	.....	20	37 10
			Annie Green	.....	75	54 40
			Emma Wagner	.....	20	8 10
76	Phoenixville	Chester	Mrs. Mary Saylor	.....	1 00	82 15
77	Mt. Pleasant	Westmoreland	Mary Mottle	.....	75	5 25
79	Tyrone	Blair	Elizabeth B. Miller	2 50	.....	.....
80	Phillipsburg	Centre	Wm. McFarland	2 50	.....	.....
82	Bristol	Bucks	Peter J. Conley	4 00	.....	.....
83	Carnegie	Allegheny	Wm. Burleigh	.....	75	6 75
84	Carbondale	Lackawanna	Mrs. C. Burke	5 00	.....	.....
85	Shenandoah	Schuylkill	Hattie Webster	14 00	.....	.....
87	Bangor	Northampton	Mrs. N. Davis	5 00	.....	.....
88	Monessen	Westmoreland	Mrs. Ella West	12 00	.....	.....
89	Lansford	Carbon	Mrs. Ann Edwards	.....	75	58 50
90	Titusville	Crawford	Laura M. Shields	.....	75	59 25

DIVISION OF DISPENSARIES—Continued.

DOMESTICS.

No.	Location	County.	Name.	Salary. Monthly.	Cleaning.	Total.
91	Tamaqua	Schuylkill	S. Hepplewhite	.....	1 00	62 00
92	Milton	Northumberland	Amelia LeFevre	6 00	.....	.....
93	Bloomsburg	Columbia	Mrs. Cannon	.....	1 00	38 00
94	Pittston	Luzerne	Mrs. W. Hurry	10 00	.....	.....
95	Du Bois	Clearfield	Mrs. S. Schweickert	.....	75	74 25
			Mrs. S. R. Milliren	.....	75	4 20
97	Susquehanna	Susquehanna	Carrie Wrighter	.....	50	24 35
98	South Bethlehem	Northumberland	Anna Biehler	.....	50	79 25
103	Beaver Falls	Beaver	Jennie Parish	6 00	.....	.....
104	Wellsboro	Tioga	Nich. Warren	.....	1 00	51 00
105	Washington	Washington	Geo. W. Brown	7 00	.....	.....
106	Pottstown	Montgomery	B. K. Thomas	6 00	.....	.....
107	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	J. L. Crossin	40 00	.....	.....
108	Waynesboro	Franklin	E. W. Mathias	.....	50	1 00
109	Wilkinsburg	Allegheny	Lulu Geyser	12 00	.....	.....
110	Sunbury	Northumberland	J. E. Krah	8 00	.....	.....
111	Tarentum	Allegheny	Mrs. S. Myers	8 00	.....	.....
113	Nanticoke	Luzerne	Mrs. G. Eder	12 50	.....	.....
114	South Brownville	Fayette	C. Jones	.....	1 00	5 00
			Pink Colbert	.....	1 00	19 00
115	Kane	McKean	Mrs. S. Hallergrin	.....	20	15 38
931	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Rob. Black	40 00	.....	.....

MONT ALTO.

The Mont Alto Sanatorium is the largest institution for the treatment of tuberculosis in the United States. Over one thousand patients are continually under treatment.

The Medical Director is in charge with a Deputy, a resident staff of competent physicians, laboratory experts, a druggist and nursing staff.

The Sanatorium is located in the South Mountain, Franklin county, in the heart of the State Forestry Reservation of fifty-five thousand acres.

The institution is made up of the following buildings: Dining room building, general hospital, administration building, childrens' building, seventy cottages, sixteen pavilions, four bath houses, a chapel, laundry, power house, nurses' home, Doctors' home, Medical Director's house and infirmary, stables and garage, ice house and sewage treatment plant. All of the structures have been carefully planned by the Commissioner of Health and located to allow a minimum of air and sunlight.

From 1907 up to March 31, 1913, there have been 9,298 admissions to the institution. Of these 45 per cent. were in the far advanced or terminal stage. 38 per cent. were moderately advanced and 17 per cent. were incipient cases.

The advantages to patients in this institution are numerous and the social life constitutes no inconsiderable advantage in aiding their improvement. The mental stimulus obtained from the contact with their fellow seekers after health is distinctly advantageous. When their physical condition permits they are allowed to perform light work around the spacious grounds and on the sanatorium farm.

The possibilities of providing amusement and entertainment for patients is fully utilized. The institution orchestra, Dramatic Club, monthly magazine and various other similar activities aid in encouraging and stimulating the patients.

In addition to all these advantages in the care and successful treatment of patients the size of the Sanatorium allows the maximum of these advantages at a minimum cost per patient.

CRESSON.

The capacity of the Sanatorium at Cresson is at the present time three hundred and forty. This institution is located in the Allegheny mountains, adjacent to the State's main artery of travel from east to west. Accommodations for both advanced and incipient cases have been made. The administration, dining room buildings, etc., have been planned to allow an increased capacity by the addition of other wards without the necessity of expanding these admistrative units.

This institution was planned by the Commissioner of Health and offers the same advantages of a maximum of sunlight and air for their patients. The organization of the staff is identical to that of Mont Alto.

HAMBURG.

The Sanatorium at Hamburg is now in the course of construction and there is every indication that it will be finished within the time specified in the contract. This institution will have a capacity of four hundred and eighty-beds.

There are two great wards connected by passage ways with dinning-room and administration buildings. These ward buildings are so planned that they can be adapted to the use of advanced or incipient cases as may be required. The Sanatorium is located in the foot hills of the Blue mountains in Berks county.

SANATORIUM.

All Sanatorium salaries are paid from General Tuberculosis Appropriation.

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Medical Director	Fred. C. Johnson.	$3000 00	$3000 00
Deputy Director	John Berry	1800 00	1800 00
Consulting Surgeon	G. B. Kunkel	1500 00	1500 00
Druggist	Emyn Davis	600 00	600 00

PHYSICIANS.

Salary 1st six months	$66 67
Salary 2nd six months	75 00
Salary 3rd six months	83 33
Salary 4th six months	91 67
Salary 5th six months	100 00

Name.	Salary per month.
J. P. Marshall	$100 00
S. H. Rinehardt	100 00
Benjamin Robinson	100 00
Henry A. Gorman	83 33
L. Albert Heikes	83 33
Chester G. Crist	83 33
Wm. I. Davies	75 00
James E. Murphy	75 00
Edwin R. Vanderslice	75 00
G. C. Dolley	66 67
Charles S. Rebuck (Consulting Laryngologist)	$18.40 per day.

NURSES.

Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
F. M. Black	$50 00	$50 00
Marian Bostock	50 00	50 00
Ella Brown	50 00	50 00
E. M. Brown	50 00	50 00
Anna Cummings	50 00	50 00
Ida Deeds	50 00	50 00
Mary S. Eckhardt	50 00	50 00
Alice M. Flannigan	50 00	50 00
Nellie Foster	50 00	50 00
Christiana Fulton	50 00	50 00
Caroline Hall	50 00	50 00
Margaret Heslin	50 00	50 00
Mary A. Kelly	50 00	50 00
Marie Kennedy	50 00	50 00
Viola Kennedy	50 00	50 00
Maud L. Leffler	50 00	50 00
M. A. Lowell	83 33	83 33
Florence Laskowski	50 00	50 00
Jennie V. McGee	50 00	50 00
Ella V. McKeon	50 00	50 00
Agnes Marcus	50 00	50 00
Ethel Miller	50 00	50 00

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

NURSES.

Name.	Salary. Present.	Salary. Proposed.
Elizabeth Moffatt	50 00	50 00
Anna M. Morgan	50 00	50 00
S. N. Smith	50 00	50 00
Louise Patterson	50 00	50 00
Mary Pinean	50 00	50 00
Hannah Romberger	50 00	50 00
Esther Hanna	50 00	50 00
Ethel Starrett	50 00	50 00
Mary Silk	50 00	50 00
Susan Stewart	50 00	50 00
Katherine M. Stoute	50 00	50 00
Aida Walhay	50 00	50 00
M. E. Walker	50 00	50 00
Mary A. Weir	75 00	75 00
Elizabeth Zimmer	50 00	50 00
Pauline Zwikel	50 00	50 00
Elizabeth McManus	70 00	70 00
Anna Munck	50 00	50 00
Margaret Fothergill	50 00	50 00
Blanche Salfingere	50 00	50 00

Position.	Name.	Salary Present.	Salary Proposed.
Stenographer	Mary E. Ervin	$60 00	$60 00
Stenographer	M. P. Jones	60 00	60 00
Stenographer	Helen M. Keister	60 00	60 00
Stenographer	Jane B. Kenyon.	60 00	60 00
Clerk	L. Walter Garrett	45 00	45 00
Tele. Operator	Daisy Maher	12 00	12 00
Tele. Operator	Clara Umbach	10 00	10 00
Tele. Operator	J. Maher	12 00	12 00
Tele. Operator	Leo O'Brien	10 00	10 00
Messenger	Frank Desk	18 00	18 00
Steward	Louis Sorg	100 00	100 00
Matron	Anna M. Klee	60 00	60 00
Assistant Matron	Anna B. Yeager	26 00	26 00
Fireman	Edward Helfrick.	45 00	45 00
Fireman	Harry Kauffman	45 00	45 00
Fireman	Enoch Wagaman	45 00	45 00
Fireman	Emmett Flynn	15 00	15 00
Fireman	Grom Nagle	45 00	45 00
Fireman	Ben. Carbaugh	50 00	50 00
Blacksmith	C. M. Rupert	50 00	50 00
Engineer	Fred W. Ely	15 00	15 00
Stable Man	Walter Kaufman	35 00	35 00
Driver	J. P. Franklin	45 00	45 00
Driver	D. Wagaman	45 00	45 00
Driver	R. McCartney	18 00	18 00
Driver	C. Mayhugh	20 00	20 00
Driver	John Naugle	45 00	45 00

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Proposed.
Carpenter	Arthur Verdier	50 00	50 00
Carpenter	Ort Patterson	20 00	20 00
Driver	Edgar Dey	15 00	15 00
Auto Driver	Brooks Stone	40 00	40 00
Master Mechanic	Fred J. Paulser	100 00	100 00
Asst. Mechanic	Arthur Yeager	70 00	70 00
Cellar Man	Arthur Wallace	35 00	35 00
Cellar Man	C. Wallace	35 00	35 00
Cellar Man	Mick Nedelco	35 00	35 00
Night Watchman	James Aham	20 00	20 00
Night Watchman	Jas. J. Pursell	20 00	20 00
Night Watchman	W. H. Raber	15 00	15 00
Night Watchman	J. B. May	20 00	20 00
Night Watchman	Chas. Neunschwander	20 00	20 00
Day Watchman	Daniel Magee	15 00	15 00
Day Watchman	John O'Shea	12 00	12 00
Day Watchman	Wm. Sheppard	12 00	12 00
Poultry Man	Geo. Fitzgerald	20 00	20 00
Helper	J. Connell	15 00	15 00
Carpenter	John Murphy	20 00	20 00
Plumber	Ed. Nagle	45 00	45 00
Store Keeper	Harry Kunkel	50 00	50 00
Plumber	Frank McGlade	60 00	60 00
Gardner	Richard Gibson	60 00	60 00
Cook	Buffington Lille	20 00	20 00

KITCHEN HELP.

Name	Salary. Present.	Proposed.
Mary Souden	$17 33	$17 33
Bella M. Settles	17 33	17 33
Archie Wagaman	25 00	25 00
Zorka George	17 33	17 33
Susan Glessner	23 00	23 00
Annie Grady	26 00	26 00
Anna Gtusnka	20 00	20 00
Jan Gtuskna	25 00	25 00
Mary A. House	17 33	17 33
Ellen Kelley	23 00	23 00
Natalija Kudla	17 33	17 33
Chas. Huston	18 00	18 00
Chas. Lehman	75 00	75 00
Makj Lewandowski	25 00	25 00
Geo. H. Loucks	20 00	20 00
Thos. McGlynn	60 00	60 00
Euliana Nadlacin	17 33	17 33
Ena Ostop	17 33	17 33
Rudolph Pedenca	30 00	30 00
Katherine Perniche	17 33	17 33
Addie Prescott	17 33	17 33

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

KITCHEN HELP

Name.	Salary. Present	Proposed.
Rosie Raine	17 33	17 33
Lauis Sorg	100 00	100 00
Josef Stolarczuk	25 00	25 00
Margaret Fisher	17 33	17 33
Frank Thornton	75 00	75 00
Alexandria Wosinsa	17 33	17 33
Laura B. Weaver	23 00	23 00
Gottlob Zwicker	40 00	40 00
Ignatz Hairtkus	30 00	30 00
Irene Dinkelberger	17 33	17 33
Mary Matchner	17 33	17 33
Geo. Sebruary	35 00	35 00
Pit Syebo	40 00	40 00

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Proposed.
Scrubber	Mery Bas	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Pawlina Borsuk	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Mary Detter	20 00	20 00
Seamstress	Josie C. Garber	15 00	15 00
Linen Room	Julia Boyle	15 00	15 00
Seamstress	Florence Liggett.	15 00	15 00
Cook	Clara Estep	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Anna Gazda	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Kyjda Gtusnka	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Maria Huatuik	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Pauline Krasnoslika	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Minnie Krasnoslika	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Telka Krasnoslika	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Sofa Nedelco	20 00	20 00
Domestic	Annie Sulsbaugh.	20 00	20 00
Scrubber	Mara Sekulet	20 00	20 00
Scrubber	Mara Skoozylas	20 00	20 00
Scrubber	Agnys Szkoda	20 00	20 00
Scrubber	Maria Stalarosuki	20 00	20 00
Scrubber	Ena Szymkus	20 00	20 00
Scrubber	K. Brudkoska	20 00	20 00

CHAMBERMAIDS.

Name.	Salary Present	Proposed.
Sadie Funk	$17 33	$17 33
Mary Maley	17 33	17 33
Mary Stambaugh	17 33	17 33

ORDERLIES.

A. B. Carothers	$15 00	$15 00
F. Bainbridge	15 00	15 00
Henry V. Carr	15 00	15 00

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

ORDERLIES

Name.	Salary. Present	Proposed.
Nathan Empole	15 00	15 00
Roy Dimick	15 00	15 00
Daniel Breyer	15 00	15 00
W. J. Cambpell	18 00	18 00
Augustin Clarke	15 00	15 00
B. Davis	15 00	15 00
G. Elsesser	15 00	15 00
Jos. Harrison	15 00	15 00
Benj. Hess	15 00	15 00
C. H. Horn	15 00	15 00
C. Cline	15 00	15 00
M. Lawless	15 00	15 00
Jas. Longo	15 00	15 00
C. Lynch	15 00	15 00
Chas. McQuillan	15 00	15 00
Martin Marlin	15 00	15 00
Chas. S. Mayhugh	15 00	15 00
Elmer Morehead	15 00	15 00
Thos. O'Rourke	15 00	15 00
Antonio Perniche	15 00	15 00
G. Reither	15 00	15 00
J. B. Sadler	15 00	15 00
Geo. W. Waters	15 00	15 00
Harry Weiss	15 00	15 00
Wm. Westwater	15 00	15 00
J. F. Whitney	15 00	15 00
M. Tehan	15 00	15 00
Wm. Muthard	15 00	15 00

WARD MAIDS.

Katharine Kelly	$12 00	$12 00
Mary Caroll	12 00	12 00
Mary Selack	12 00	12 00
Mary Dank	12 00	12 00
Della Soron	12 00	12 00
Mabel Deter	12 00	12 00
Mary Dwyer	12 00	12 00
Florence Haberstroh	12 00	12 00
Ethel Hess	12 00	12 00
G. Hoover	12 00	12 00
Nellie Kamerer	12 00	12 00
Preiseda Menozzi	12 00	12 00
L. Morehead	12 00	12 00
Eliz. Emory	12 00	12 00
Maude Nuenschwander	12 00	12 00
Martha Sewell	12 00	12 00
Margaret Rogan	12 00	12 00
A. Wampler	12 00	12 00
Anna Hardick	12 00	12 00

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

WAITRESSES.

Name.	Salary. Present.	Proposed.
Laura Bolton	$17 33	$17 33
Sara J. Dunbar	17 33	17 33
L. Baker	17 33	17 33
Wilda Dittlenhafer	17 33	17 33
Ruth Baker	17 33	17 33
E. Ewing	17 33	17 33
Carrie Barnes	17 33	17 33
Florence Emery	17 33	17 33
Florence Berg	17 33	17 33
Rebecca Flick	17 33	17 33
Anna Barrell	17 33	17 33
Anna Funk	17 33	17 33
Maude Bowman	17 33	17 33
Eleanor Douglass	17 33	17 33
Anna Brumbaugh	17 33	17 33
Sadie Brumbaugh	17 33	17 33
Katharine Clarke	17 33	17 33
Margaret Douglass	17 33	17 33
Vera Morehead	17 33	17 33
Margaret Spurrier	17 33	17 33
S. Haberstroh	17 33	17 33
Mary Haly	17 33	17 33
Margaret Heishley	17 33	17 33
Tillie W. Heishley	17 33	17 33
Carrie Herbst	17 33	17 33
Maggie Kerr	17 33	17 33
I. Knowse	17 33	17 33
A. Leathery	17 33	17 33
R. I. Livingstone	17 33	17 33
Clara Baker	17 33	17 33
A. Luckenbaugh	17 33	17 33
Nellie McCann	17 33	17 33
D. McCreary	17 33	17 33
Josephine McDermitt	17 33	17 33
Sara McDermott	17 33	17 33
Mary McKeever	17 33	17 33
Jennie McKinsey	17 33	17 33
Mary McMackin	17 33	17 33
Fleda Martin	17 33	17 33
Marion Matchmer	17 33	17 33
Edna Well	17 33	17 33
Mamie Monmiller	17 33	17 33
Helen M. Ricker	17 33	17 33
Florence Robinson	17 33	17 33
Mrs. A. Rogers	17 33	17 33
Nellie M. Singley	17 33	17 33
Virgie Steinberger	17 33	17 33
Grace Steinberger	17 33	17 33
Ida Barnes	17 33	17 33
Gertrude Minnick	17 33	17 33
Bertha Hall	17 33	17 33

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

WAITRESSES.

Name.	Salary. Present.	Proposed.
Eveline Hall	17 33	17 33
Mary Hall	17 33	17 33
Beryle Warren	17 33	17 33
Bertha Wible	17 33	17 33
Carrie Williams	17 33	17 33
Helen Wingert	17 33	17 33

LAUNDRESSES.

Chas. Becker	$50 00	$50 00
Fred. Grohens	20 00	20 00
Sarah Bratton	17 33	17 33
Alma Carbaugh	17 33	17 33
Blanche Carbaugh	17 33	17 33
Daisy Carbaugh	17 33	17 33
Edna Carbaugh	17 33	17 33
Lizzie Carbaugh	17 33	17 33
Mabel Carbaugh	17 33	17 33
Rebecca Carbaugh	17 33	17 33
Bertha Comfort	17 33	17 33
Eliz. Fralick	17 33	17 33
M. E. Gill	17 33	17 33
Mae Ramsey	17 33	17 33
Jas. A. Staley	40 00	40 00
Ida Sylvester	17 33	17 33
Anna Verdier	17 33	17 33
Fannie Wagaman	17 33	17 33
Lottie Weaver	17 33	17 33
Polly Baker	17 33	17 33
Jessie Benjamin	17 33	17 33

LABORERS, MAINTENANCE.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Wilson Reynolds	$430 00
Oscar Ritter	57 51
William Ritz	33 00
George Rock	530 30
Jesse Rock	75
Mayk Rogoski	16 50
F. Ragose	16 50
P. Karnshaw	5 85
H. E. Kaufman	29 70
G. W. Kaufman	508 20
H. Kaufman	530 21
Jacob Kaufman	105 27
Jake Kaufman	166 77
John Kaufman	211 09
Levi Kaufman	17 50

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, MAINTENANCE

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Lewis Kaufman	122 52
John Kavanaugh	196 40
Percy Kaufman	8 00
William Kaufman	145 18
Walter Kaufman	58 99
F. Kepner	1 20
Simon Kepner	401 98
Thomas Kepner	9 90
Onc Jann	24
Joe Jolock	1 57
Steve Jolock	8 25
Yoka Joske	6 68
Sam Kanwitch	72 67
Harry Barnes	125 57
Oscar Barnes	132 10
Tony Bolanggain	16 83
Edward Bollinger	47 17
Simon Brait	11 55
William Brown	139 18
Tinn Buher	22 13
Frank Burtai	6 52
Arthur Butler	93 98
David Butler, Sr.	212 49
David Butler	318 89
George Butler	22 60
Oscar Butler	141 97
Samuel Butler	124 37
George Bullock	1 57
Harry Daywalt	62 09
James Daywalt	403 48
Oliver Daywalt	146 08
Peter Deock	24
J. W. Dever	25 08
Tovan Togen	12 71
Morcia Toggoe	1 65
Perpesican Todor	32 48
Tekele Todor	5 85
Tomor Torgo	30 16
Peter Trutson	47 36
Peter Vais	24
Geo. Vondocan	23 18
W. Verdier	117 53
V. Vincent	14 85
A. Wagaman	154 52
A. Wagaman (Archie)	94 53
Arthur Wagaman	133 56
Christ Wagaman	356 55
Elmer Wagaman	56 42
Enoch Wagaman	66 25
Fred. Wagaman	93 93

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, MAINTENANCE

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Geo. H. Wagaman	54 21
Geo. Wagaman	51 15
Jacob Wagaman	6 93
Levi Wagaman	32 68
Philip Wagaman	31 43
Theodore Wagaman	5 22
William Wagaman	110 11
Wm. G. Wagaman	21 95
E. F. Walters	4 13
S. Walters	236 78
Wm. Wurster	3 67
Irene Wyengst	1 73
H. Yeager	500 01
Toma Yorka	16 46
Teodor Zisjoe	62 70
Gilbert Lake	49 42
Mike Lavanoski	3 30
Neil McCool	19 70
James McDermott	6 40
John Machasco	5 85
Steve Mockfe	5 85
Pavel Macovco	25
Nick Mago	27 30
Harry Martin	194 99
Ira Martin	92 02
Levi Martin	98 27
Maurice Martin	49 50
Ruben Martin	127 49
William Martin	14 70
Sava Miculita	25
Allen Miner	1 94
Aleten Mitru	5 85
George A. Moser	203 85
George Murgas	13 20
Lewis Mozzanei	24 42
Yulian Narolski	5 77
Latko Natuk	21 69
Foster Naugle	32 03
George Naugle	181 26
George B. Naugle	3 42
Grover Naugle	130 96
Anto Looki	2 88
Harry Naugle	58 91
John C. Naugle	226 40
John W. Naugle	147 44
Wm. Naugle	455 40
Nic Nedelco	86 27
Jon Nedelcian	40 96
Cuastascu Nicolaie	4 95
Bau Nodlicuan	12 79

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, MAINTENANCE

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Joseph Null	2 66
George Ovram	27 48
Tuna Ouk	4 50
Ratz Paton	24
George Popovich	27 68
Ervin Potz	66
Pit Prechon	24
Tinn Puha	10 35
F. W. Rewver	24 75
George Seburd	1 57
George Seberuary	101 95
Steve Stroyo	22 85
George Stroyo	39 96
Paull Suel	17 33
Archie Smith	266 21
Stepon Seyerkar	6 03
Jude Alea	3 22
George Andillian	98 98
Homer Baily	138 87
Carl Baker	13 20
Geo. Baker	18 89
Harry Baker	95 50
Howard Baker	286 17
Jake Baker	82 35
Jesse Baker	516 61
John Baker	74 32
J. L. Baker	200 77
Morris Baker	88 81
Peter Baker	56 94
Peter L. Baker	19 55
Tony Ballangian	9 00
Frank Baranowske	292 60
Albert Carbaugh	205 55
Charles Carbaugh	7 97
Clayton Carbaugh	152 30
David Carbaugh	372 16
Dan Carbaugh	82 93
N. J. Carbaugh	63 37
Eph Carbaugh	20 46
George A. Carbaugh	435 43
George Carbaugh	39 54
H. L. Carbaugh	2 97
Harmon Carbaugh	17 25
Harvey Carbaugh	186 36
James Carbaugh	334 83
Jerry Carbaugh	129 79
Joseph Carbaugh	26 44
Levi Carabaugh	308 76
Lewis Carabaugh	13 04
M. H. Carabaugh	32 51

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, MAINTENANCE

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Samuel Carabaugh	23 27
Samuel I. Carabaugh	8 50
William Carabaugh	277 23
William G. Carabaugh	11 76
J. D. Carl	229 50
Francosco Castiglion	18 65
R. Cool	21 90
Anglo Coskine	6 11
Nicolaie Cuostscu	28 41
Domanido Darmarelli	12 29
Harvey Daywalt	8 06
Cal Carbaugh	167 77
John Goverjohn	12 79
Gustava Erxleben	85 25
Piricaic Graola	24
Walter Erxleben	114 00
Giem Holomsir	24
George Evan	4 50
George Ianii	1 65
Josef Folescue	1 65
George Ivan	1 65
George Funk	22 95
Tawal Ixis	6 84
Henry Galloway	5 15
William Galloway	16 74
F. L. Gardner	72 53
Majohn George	24
Popa George	12 95
Angelo Gosbin	5 36
Andros Soda	106 10
Wm. Sorg	630 00
A. J. Staley	322 08
A. L. Staley	137 69
Dan. Etaley	760 20
Ed. Staley	472 99
Geo. S. Staley	401 38
Geo. C. Staley	257 47
Geo. W. Staley	362 44
Harvey W. Staley	94 94
Howard Staley	879 49
Ira Staley	43 96
Jas. A. Staley	56 19
W. Staley	151 32
W. H. Staley	91 50
J. Stec	24
Mocien Steve	22 77
Salantz Steve	22 49
Majohn Steve	1 89
E. D. Stitzel	241 85
Ed. Strang	2 48

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, MAINTENANCE

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Jacob Strang	611 30
John Strouser	28 24
Harry E. Smith	288 70
Tony Smith	36 22

LABORERS EMPLOYED AT THE SANATORIUM ON CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Pat Karnshaw	$7 35
Andrew Kaufman	4 20
Calvin Kauffman	14 13
Chas. Kaufman	19 65
Clarence Kaufman	15 10
Sam Kanwitch	236 94
Harry E. Kauffman	14 93
Geo. W. Kauffman	138 80
Harry Kauffman	77 53
Jacob Kauffman	97 51
Jake Kauffman	238 69
John Kauffman	524 89
Levi Kauffman	81 56
Lewis Kaufman	292 38
Percy Kauffman	280 34
Wm. Kauffman	422 17
Walter Kauffman	33 74
Simon Kepner	81 55
Eilia Kolbacian	1 65
Harry Daywalt	230 01
Jas. Daywalt	162 87
Wm. Daywalt	60 18
Oliver Daywalt	275 79
Peter Deock	107 66
Pit Deock	6 60
Andreas Todor	1 65
Perpesican Todor	14 18
Tekele Todor	2 85
Tolcu Toma	1 65
Tomor Torgo	11 85
Peter Trutson	256 76
Peter Vais	17 16
Geo. Vonvondocn	10 35
W. Verdier	91 33
Andrew Wagaman	292 82
Archie Wagaman	244 84
Arthur Wagaman	316 61
Christ Wagaman	292 05
Elmer Wagaman	147 02
Enoch Wagaman	29 95
Fred. Wagaman	168 53
Geo. H. Wagaman	315 84
Geo. Wagaman	64 20
Harry Wagaman	2 97

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, CONSTRUCTION

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Jacob Wagaman	86 88
Levi Wagaman	159 79
Philip Wagaman	126 85
Theo. Wagaman	63 91
Wm. Wagaman	63 38
B. F. Walters	8 80
Samuel Walters	4 90
H. Yeager	158 12
Toma Yorke	101 38
Theo. Zusjoi	37 70
Chas. Barnes	27 31
Harry Barnes	213 82
Oscar Barnes	199 00
Wm. Barnes	432 73
F. Baronski	92 40
Gilbert Lake	226 82
Jian Larnce	1 65
Gattone Linzy	15 76
E. Lockhaum	20 13
Anti Looke	29 53
Anto Looki	49 75
Jas. McDermott	12 40
John Machisco	10 35
Steve Mockfe	26 85
Pavel Mocovci	49 23
Nick Mago	14 33
Harry Martin	153 03
Ira Martin	480 83
Levi Martin	242 09
Maurice Martin	169 87
Reuben Martin	263 57
Wm. Martin	567 76
Sara Miculita	25 49
Allen Minor	1 06
W. J. Miner	3 96
F. S. Minor	14 55
Oleten Mitrie	33 98
Sam Mucultia	5 11
Lewis Mozzami	34 16
Poni Mustz	4 20
Yulion Narolski	8 09
Latko Natuk	148 24
Foster Naugle	103 09
Geo. Naugle	290 39
Geo. B. Naugle	57 40
Grover Naugle	194 78
Harry Naugle	269 48
John C. Naugle	41 25
John W. Naugle	270 85
Wm. Naugle	139 60

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, CONSTRUCTION.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Nic Nedelco	36 76
Jon Nedelcian	145 52
Cuastascu Nicolair	35 55
Nau Nodlicuan	40 76
Jos. Null	75 31
Geo. Oviam	92 55
Toma Onk	23 18
Ratz Paton	118 87
Nitro Pena	2 55
Castantiono Pencia	3 80
Castantio Penzio	8 25
Calco Pit	2 55
Geo. Popovich	20 76
Pit Prechon	74 24
Tinn Puha	11 85
J. N. Reed	13 20
Wilson Reynolds (Foreign Labor)	1,764 93
Wilson Reynolds	129 08
Oscar Ritter	379 23
Geo. Rock	149 66
Jesse Rock	78 86
Mayk Ragoski	18 73
Freud Ragosi	27 47
Wm. Ey	2 00
Puicaic Graola	17 99
Harry Hostetter	282 01
Geo. Ickes	194 51
Sam Kanwitch	236 94
Albert Carbaugh	196 80
Arthur Carbaugh	28 34
Chas. Carbaugh	128 00
Clayton Carbaugh	299 77
David Carbaugh	97 21
Dan Carbaugh	155 55
H. J. Carbaugh	48 01
Eph Carbaugh	55 53
Geo. A. Carbaugh	127 95
Geo. Carbaugh	165 03
H. L. Carbaugh	2 97
Harmon Carbaugh	54 53
Harvey Carbaugh	588 34
Howard Carbaugh	101 13
Jas. Carbaugh	222 06
Jerry Carbaugh	369 05
Jos. Carbaugh	56 64
Levi Carbaugh	263 58
M. H. Carbaugh	33 83
Samuel Carbaugh	290 43
Samuel I. Carbaugh	79 81
Wm. Carbaugh	47 52

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, CONSTRUCTION

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Wm. G. Carbaugh	95 19
J. D. Carl	124 50
Francosco Castiglion	20 21
Nicolaie Cuastscu	122 94
Chas. Chamberlin	26 98
Angelo Coskini	13 36
J. B. Creagger	3 60
Nicolaie Cuastscu	122 94
Domanido Darmarelli	14 85
Harvey Daywalt	26 10
Cal Carbaugh	84 75
A. J. Staley	192 71
A. L. Staley	80 86
Daniel Staley	16 03
Ed. Staley	208 60
Geo. A. Staley	197 92
Geo. C. Staley	90 99
Geo. M. Staley	43 24
Geo. W. Staley	57 20
Andros Soda	137 86
Stepon Seyuko	140 81
Pit Adamit	1 65
Geo. Andilian	131 44
Gean Angellan	1 65
Peat Arushon	15 15
Freu Andinjaun	4 20
Harry A. Baker	11 57
Harry Baker	102 78
Howard Baker	144 85
Jake Baker	188 42
Jesse Baker	125 27
John Baker	298 05
John L. Baker	58 17
Morris Baker	64 60
Peter Baker	231 82
Peter L. Baker	70 00
Toni Balanigan	31 88
J. W. Barber	44 06
Homer Bailey	206 52
John Bailey	161 06
Cal Baker	83 97
Geo. Baker	172 58
Nap. Baker	22 19
Harvey W. Staley	634 16
Ira Staley	155 16
Jas. A. Staley	53 62
S. Staley	135 25
W. E. Staley	240 28
W. H. Staley	299 59
J. Stec	131 99

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, CONSTRUCTION

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Mocian Steve	46 61
Salantz Steve	186 19
Majohn Steve	176 05
Yon Ston	4 95
Ed. Strang	68 20
J. Strausser	11 85
Toni Bolonggain	39 35
Edward Bollinger	42 33
Simon Brait	1 65
Wm. Brown	258 64
Frank Burtai	4 87
Arthur Butler	143 61
David Butler, Sr.	310 56
David Butler	242 52
Geo. Butler	309 99
Oscar Butler	350 92
Samuel Butler	48 97
Gustav Erxleben	101 50
Geo. Even	26 85
Henry Galloway	51 64
Wm. Galloway	146 97
F. L. Gardner	213 80
Majohn George	14 85
Popa George	24 67
Angelo Gospin	20 79
John Goverjohn	53 05
Piricaic Braola	17 99
Gien Holomsir	51 65
Tawel Ixis	67 98
Pat Kershaw	7 35
Andrew Kaufman	4 20
Calvin Kaufman	14 13
Chas. Kaufman	19 65
Clarence Kaufman	15 10
Harry B. Kaufman	14 93
G. W. Kaufman	138 80
Harry Kaufman	77 52
Jacob Kaufman	97 51
Jake Kaufman	238 69
John Kaufman	524 89
Levi Kaufman	81 56
Lewis Kaufman	292 38
Percy Kaufman	107 90
Wm. Kaufman	293 42
Walter Kaufman	33 74
Simon Kepner	105 17
E. Kolbacian	1 65
Steve Stroyo	8 91
Heo. Stroyo	12 53
Paull Suel	8 91

MONT ALTO SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, CONSTRUCTION

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Archie Smith	290 59
Harry E. Smith	226 71
Tony Smith	100 86
Pete Dora	3 30
Nic Duma	1 65
Chas. Schaeffer	17 99
Geo. Seberruary	151 03
Geo. Dunmoe	1 65
N. Sollenberger	8 13
Geo. M. Staley	32 59
J T. Staley	1,160 00

CRESSON SANATORIUM

Position.	Name.	Salary. Present.	Proposed.
Medical Director	W. G. Turnbull	$3,000 00	$3,000 00
Stenographer	Celia Conrad	720 00	720 00
KITCHEN HELP.			
J. M. Smith		$100 00	$100 00
Alice Reynolds		20 00	20 00
Mary Disney		17 33	17 33
Frances Smith		17 33	17 33
Evelyn Haupt		12 00	12 00

LABORERS, CONSTRUCTION.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Frank Adelsburg	$4 35
Oscar Barnes	10 50
Louis Bertram	24 75
Vincent Billetdoux	15 83
Mike Billin	9 00
Dennis Bradley	554 40
Frank Brawley	54 68
James Brawley	6 75
Jones Brawley	15 15
Edwin Burgoon	6 68
Luke Burgoon	28 88
Harry Burns	14 70
J. E. Bush	7 80
Henry Bryne	41 15
Pat. Moriarity	$10 60
Robert Murphy	5 20
Francis Murray	109 70
Jos. Murray	90 45
M. P. Murray	70 20

CRESSON SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, CONSTRUCTION.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
Raymond Murray	139 84
Leo Myers	1,021 53
J. A. Noll	13 50
Jas. O'Brien	19 28
Norbert O'Donnell	5 80
W. C. O'Harra	308 20
Arthur O'Neill	5 00
Lex Platt	109 20
J. B. Eckenrod	521 32
Chas. A. Eger	134 57
Thos. Eger	469 11
Conrad Freidhof	307 63
James Gailey	162 09
John Gailey	190 19
Fedeleis Glass	258 32
A. Knoblach	15 60
Albert Glass	9 00
Mike Eger	20 25
Jas. Glass	80 91
Jos. Glass	98 26
C. J. Hogue	327 71
Geo. Hun	13 65
Arthur Kent	51 78
Richard Eger	5 80
Frank Gordan	3 20
H. F. Johnston	157 60
J. M. Johnston	445 88
K. K. Johnston	1,086 10
Albert Echenrod	3 75
Edward Eger	64 73
J. E. Conway	174 21
Thomas Conway	442 89
James Criste	227 01
Charles Freidhof	735 80
Griffon Vipond	3 38
James Walford	1 00
D. E. Warner	7 20
Robert Wighaman	305 25
Alvin Wyland	13 80
D. J. Sellers	25 65
William Seymoor	7 00
W. W. Simmers	25 43
Andrew Stevens	139 89
Raymond C. Sanker	2 55
N. P. Sanker	6 00
William Schwaderer	918 61
S. C. Lilly	192 17
Michael Luther	54 83
Thomas Luther	14 10
John McCauley	2 80

CRESSON SANATORIUM—Continued.

LABORERS, CONSTRUCTION.

AMOUNT PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1913.

Name.	Amount paid.
A. J. McDermitt	322 83
B. J. McDermott	388 80
John McGuen	333 40
John McKenna	8 40
M. I. Madigon	66 50
Paul Mesearch	249 79
Warren Milehorn	9 00

HAMBURG SANATORIUM.

Position.	Name.	Salary per Month.	Salary per Hour.	Amt. Paid.
Foreman	John Baum	$100 00	..	
Farmhand	D. A. Baver		$ .40	$113 50
Farmhand	Morris Bear		17	4 25
Farmhand	D. E. Becker		..	74 95
Laborer	S. A. Dunkelberger		35	21 80
Farmhand	W. Scott Fisher		35	33 25
Farmhand	H. Shallenberger		..	7 50
Farmhand	G. B. Siegfried		17	2 55
Farmhand	John Scheyday		35	16 62
Farmhand	Irvin S. Shappell		40	9 40
Farmhand	Harry Siegfried		17	1 87
Laborer	Alace Stein		12	3 36
Farmhand	Lewis Stitzel		35	77 84
Farmhand	Howard Strausser		45	81 65
Farmhand	Floyd Smith		17	2 21
Farmhand	John Deemer		30	33 00
Farmhand	Thos. Livingood		..	45 00
Farmhand	Adam S. Martin		..	64 79
Farmhand	Wm. S. Martin		..	16 73
Farmhand	Geo. Miller		..	114 42
Farmhand	Geo. F. Motes		..	52 50
Farmhand	J. J. Motes		..	55 00
Farmhand	Darius Mayer		..	9 95
Farmhand	Geo. Reppert		..	19 00
Farmhand	Geo. Reppert, Jr.		..	7 00
Farmhand	Henry Reppert		..	44 54
Farmhand	Isaac Reppert		..	7 87
Laborer	Elias Becker		17	6 63
Laborer	Leon Becker		10	2 40
Farmhand	A. P. Borrell		17	22 65
Farmhand	Wm. Boyer		17	55 76
Farmhand	Marous Bretz		17	3 57
Laborer	Louis Stitzel		..	10 50
Laborer	Lewis Swoyer		..	25 88
Farmhand	H. Wilhelm		..	217 78
Farmhand	Geo. W. Young		..	3 57
Farmhand	Henry Young		..	89 45

HAMBURG SANATORIUM—Continued.

Position.	Name.	Salary per Month.	Salary per Hour.	Amt. Paid.
Laborer	Clarence Geyer		15	11 93
Farmhand	Wm. H. Grin		..	136 67
Farmhand	Fred. Heckman		..	32 15
Farmhand	J. A. Kamp		..	9 74
Farmhand	Chas. T. Keller		..	54 79
Farmhand	J. Keller		..	45 00
Farmhand	Wm. Klingeman		..	1 70
Farmhand	Elijah Kreitzer		..	90 87
Farmhand	Herbert Krick		..	1 70

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER CHARGES AGAINST THE HONORABLE HENRY A. FULLER.

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Your special committee appointed under the resolution of February 6th, A. D., 1913, to consider the charges preferred against the Honorable Henry A. Fuller, President Judge of the 11th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and report, together with the testimony taken, its findings, and if its findings require, to formulate and present to the House aricles of impeachment, respectfully reports as follows:

In pursuance of said resolution, your committee has diligently inquired into the matter, by holding public meetings, both at Harrisburg and Wilkes-Barre, by compelling the attendance through subpoena of all witnesses who were suggested to the committee as persons likely to have information in the premises, by inviting the testimony of all who cared to appear before the committee and by considering everything that was furnished the committee in the way of argument on the facts or law.

We find that there exist no grounds whatsoever for impeachment, and recommend that no further steps be taken by the House. The petition, together with the testimony taken are appended hereto.

We would not have considered any more extended report than the above called for, were it not for the fact that the charges have been given such wide circulation and the fact that charges of this nature are often believed when not accompanied by the facts .

The committee thinks it proper to outline its conception of its own duties and explain its mode of procedure.

The petition of complaint was for the purpose of moving the House to impeach Honorable Henry A. Fuller. The power of the House to impeach a Judge, and of the Senate to try, is unquestioned (Const, Art. VI, Sec. 1-2-3), but the machinery of impeachment cannot be set in motion as a matter of right, and it lies entirely in the discretion of the House itself, having in mind its duty on the one side—to rid the State of unfaithful public servants, and on the other, not to allow its important functions to be disturbed by attending to friviolous requests or its powers perverted to serve partisan or personal spite.

To prepare itself properly for the decision whether to bring charges of impeachment or not, the House must be in possession of all pertinent information and it must seek this, as in other matters, through its accustomed organ, a committee. We are then, the eye and ear of the House, seeking to absorb everything that could aid a conscientious legislator in arriving at a just decision upon the question of the propriety of preferring charges of impeachment before the Senate.

This being so, our functions bear no exact analogy with any other institutions of civil government. We are not a court, for we render no judgment, nor could we enforce one, we are not a grand jury, for we are free to hear defense, nor could our findings if adverse, have, necessarily any such effect in setting the wheels of prosecution in mo-

tion, as would an indictment. Not being a court, we are not bound by the rules of evidence as applied in judicial proceedings, except so far as such rules assist in bringing out the actual facts. A great body of restrictive rules of evidence which are necessary in a complete system of general jurisprudence, can be dispensed with by a casual body of men seeking to inform themselves about specific matters.

With this conception of our powers and duties, we announced a public meeting of our committee at Harrisburg, and were there attended by both complainant and respondent, the complainant, a member of the bar, acting as his own counsel, and the respondent being represented by counsel. Explanatory statements were taken at that time, and testimony begun. The committee then adjourned to Wilkes-Barre, where two days were entirely devoted to hearing testimony. Counsel for both sides have furnished the committee with briefs of law and fact.

In the light of the information gained from the above mentioned channels, we offer the following discussion of the charges.

The petition charges generally "misdemeanors in office" and in support of such charges adds sixteen specifications. None of these specifications charge the commission of a crime, but confine themselves to matters bearing upon the propriety of Judge Fuller's official conduct, more particularly in matters requiring the exercise of judicial discretion.

One of the specifications, that denominated "N," is instantly rejected by the mind as ground for impeachment. It sets out that the special act creating the office held by Judge Fuller had been repealed by a subsequent general act passed at the same session of the Legislature. We are not informed whether this matter has ever been tested, but certainly the way is open to test it at any time, and there can be no misdemeanor in holding an office ,to which one is elected by the people, merely because someone may allege that the statute creating the office had been repealed by implication.

Specifications D E F cover cases where defendants were tried for misdemeanors and convicted in their absence. As the legal proposition that misdemeanors as distinguished from felonies, may be tried in the absence of the defendant, where his conduct is such as to waive his right to be present, is undenied and undeniable, no criticism could be urged against Judge Fuller in these matters unless it could be shown that he abused dis discretion in the management of causes wilfully and wickedly for the purpose of doing injustice to the defendants. The sitting Judge is charged with the dispatch of public business and it is the duty of defendants to be present to answer to the indictment. When not present, in cases of misdemeanors, the court has the option of continuing the case, forfeiting the bail, issuing a bench warrant for the prisoner, or trying the case in his absence. The proper course of proceedings is peculiarly within the discretion of the court, and unless some wrong motive or abuse of discretion can be pointed out, there is no fault, and hence there can be no ground for impeachment. The subsequent history of these cases shows clearly that there was no desire to oppress in Judge Fuller's mind. In each case sentence was suspended or a new trial granted.

Specification G covers a matter similar to those just discussed. Here defendant was present, and the complaint is that he was tried before counsel just assigned could prepare a defense. The testimony of John J. O'Connell, the counsel assigned, (Page 58) disposes of the complaint. "The jury was selected on the first day, I think possibly about three o'clock in the afternoon. The court was adjourned and I was given as much time as I needed. The defendant had no friends, had no one in this county interested in his behalf. I had very little testimony I could offer, and he could point out to me no one I could go to to get testimony in his behalf, so that on Tuesday morning when the case was called I was able to go on with his case as well as if I had had a week or a month's time." Defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree and a new trial granted. Afterwards he was convicted of a less degree. We see no evidence here of abuse of discretion.

Specification B charges that Judge Fuller has knowledge that the parties to the case violated the spirit of Section 10, Act of 31st of March, 1860, P. L. 387, relating to compounding crimes. The evidence shows that the defendant was convicted of larceny as bailee, and sentence was suspended on condition that restitution be made. Defendant was in bad health at the time and died not long after. Whether she was guilty of a crime or merely of failure to pay a debt, was a narrow question. The court had the undoubted right to suspend sentence. No criticism can attach to Judge Fuller for his action in this matter.

In Specification C the gravamen of the charge is that Judge Fuller, in violation of the law, deprived the defendant of his liberty. The evidence showed that the defendant had been arrested on a charge of adultery preferred by his wife. Counsel for defendant had him brought before Judge Fuller apparently without the formality of a writ of habeas corpus, and the point was raised that he could not be held on a charge of this nature where the wife was the prosecutrix. The testimony clearly showed that defendant had committed adultery in New Jersey, and raised a suspicion that he had also committed the same crime in Pennsylvania. Judge Fuller remanded prisoner for a further hearing, by the request of the District Attorney, who claimed a desire to make further investigation, through the detective of his office, as to whether or not the adultery had also taken place in the jurisdiction of the Court of Luzerne county. It was testified that there was testimony before Judge Fuller at this hearing that the defendant had deserted his wife and was in unlawful relation with another woman. The question was whether or not those relations had existed within the jurisdiction of the court. The fact, however, stands out clearly that Judge Fuller had a proved criminal before him. The prisoner was before the Judge irregularly, no writ of habeas corpus having been issued and the Judge's actions were not improper in allowing the prisoner to remain in the custody of the jailer until a thorough investigation could be made. To have discharged the prisoner without the proper process of law would have been an error. Subsequently, after the District Attorney had made his investigation, counsel for the prisoner regularly issued a writ of habeas corpus, and, there being no testimony as to the commission of the crime within the jurisdiction of the court, the prisoner was discharged. The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Conniff, a present member of the Legislature, testified that there was no complaint upon his part or upon the part of his client that any injustice had been done.

As to this specification the Committee finds no ground of complaint against the conduct of Judge Fuller.

Specification H charges that Judge Fuller and his colleagues failed, neglected and refused to make appointments of three general assessors under the Act of 24th of March, 1905, and delayed such appointments for political effects to advance the interests of two of his colleagues on the bench, who were then candidates for re-election and who were defeated at the polls. Absolutely no evidence was presented that the delay was due to political motives. Had the appointments been made immediately before the election, malice might as easily have charged that the appointments were made for political effect. On the other side we have the testimony of Judge Fuller, and of Judges Ferris, Strauss and Jones that the appointments were delayed to save the county the unnecessary payments of salaries which would accrue before the assessors would have any work to do.

The charge in Specification I is that Judge Fuller, and the other members of the bench, did not make an appointment to the office of poor director for the Central Poor District under the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1911, P. L. 878. The reply is that the Judges considered the act unconstitutional, hence giving them no power to act. They went so far in their care to act advisedly that they secured an opinion from ex-Judge Ferris upon the constitutionality of the Act, which opinion was adverse. To have made the appointment while holding this view of the law would not have been proper.

The facts as brought out in the testimony under Specification J show that Ralph Kahler was a youth of about sixteen, who preferred living away from home and earning money for himself rather than remaining with his father. His father needed the assistance of his son for his support. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out against the employer of the son. At the hearing it was shown that the employer laid no claim to the right of possession of the boy, and the boy made it clear that if sent home he would simply run away. Judge Fuller used his best officers for the establishment of a reasonable modus vivendi for all concerned, and an agreement was reached whereby the boy was to pay a certain regular sum to his father. This was agreed to by the father, the boy and the boy's employer. When pay-

ments were not made the father employed Mr. Shea, the complainant, who was not the original counsel. Mr. Shea filed a petition asking for the decision of the habeas corpus case. Soon afterwards Judge Fuller met Mr. Shea casually and explained the case to him. Mr. Shea seemed satisfied and took no further steps in the matter. Mr. Loveland, a member of the bar, came into the case for the father, not as counsel however, but as a friend, and payments continued to be made to him. Throughout Judge Fuller acted as a patient and conscientious Judge seeking to do the wisest thing.

The complaint in Specification K is delay in redering decision. The specification is plainly incorrect in its allegation of facts. It alleges that verdict was rendered on the 22nd day of June, 1912. There was however a second trial held in the middle of September, and then an argument for a new trial occurred in October. As these impeachment proceedings were begun in January, 1913, there was not the elapse of such a time as would of itself show negligence on the part of Judge Fuller, and there was not a breath of suspicion raised that he had any ulterior reason for delaying sentence.

Specification M-2. This was a case where Judge Fuller suspended sentence upon a man who pled guilty of embezzlement. The suspension of sentence was undoubtedly within the power of the Judge, was satisfactory to all parties, and the after career of the defendant has proved it wise. The specification seems to amount to nothing except that the record did not show the entry of the suspension of sentence. Failure to show suspended sentence appears by the testimony to show laxity of practice common to the whole county, and while we would recommend a general improvement in the whole matter of record formality, we cannot see that Judge Fuller should be singled out for attack in this respect.

The allegations in Specification O seems to have been made in complete ignorance of the facts. The complaint is that the matter was not decided. The evidence shows that the petition upon which action was asked was withdrawn by the petitioners.

We have reserved Specifications A, L and M to the last as special emphasis seems to have been laid upon them.

Specification A. This is the case of the North Mountain Water Supply Company vs. Troxell, No. 22, Oct. Term, 1908, in Equity, C. P. Luzerne county. The specification cites the decree, interprets it as virtually wrestling from the defendant his property and the use and enjoyment of a very valuable asset, without legal right, and even though the plaintiff itself never asked for such relief, and then insinuates that the Judge's decision was rendered because his relatives were stockholders in the Plaintiff Company.

The facts put a different face on the story. Defendant Troxell had a prescriptive right to maintain a dam at the outlet of Harvey's Lake. In June and July of 1908 defendant opened the gates of the dam and allowed a very large quantity of water to escape. He then closed them and impounded the water which normally produced Harvey's Creek. Agents or officers of the Plaintiff Company, or subsidiary companies of the Plaintiff Company, obtained an option for the purchase of the said dam from Troxell for the sum of $150,000. This option was not exercised by the Plaintiff Company. Later a severe drought ensued and the water company, which used Harvey's Creek as its source of supply, was unable to get water, and the town of Nanticoke faced a water famine but five days distant. The compny, as a lower riparian owner, claimed the right to receive the flow, as it needed the water imperatively and instantly, it sought the aid of the prompt powers of chancery to gain relief. An injunction was granted requiring a limited and stated amount of water to be allowed to pass over the dam. Bond of $5,000 was filed to protect the dam owner against damage, and the action simply meant that the consumer would have the water at once, and the parties could fight out their respective rights at leisure.

The hearing upon this application for preliminary injunction was held in the office of Judge Fuller, whose office was part of a suite of office occupied by himself and counsel for the Water Company, Mr. George A. Bedford. This fact was explained by Judge Fuller, who testified that having but recently been appointed to the bench, he was still retaining the offices in the same suite as Mr. Bedford, and in which he had practiced law for many years, because chambers were not yet provided for him in the new court house that was just then being completed in construction.

Troxell at once appealed from the preliminary injunction. His appeal was dismissed because not taken from a final decree. When the matter came on to be finally heard in the lower court, the emergency had passed and the injunction might easily have been dismissed, but the defendants found themselves in the embarrassing position of not being able to get a judicial determination from the Supreme Court of whether or not such a preliminary injunction could of right issue. Therefore, at the instance, not of the water company, among whose stock holders were Judge Fuller's relatives, but at the instance of Troxell's attorneys, a broad final decree was entered ordering the injunction to stand in force to give similar relief whenever a similar emergency should arise. The Supreme Court reversed this decree, because the original bill had not asked for so broad a decree. We cannot see anything impeachable in the decision that when a water famine is impending over a population of 20,000, and an upper riparian owner is holding back water, an injunction may be granted at the instance of a lower riparian owner after filing bond to protect the upper owner against all damage, compelling the release of a stated and limited amount of water.

Judge Fuller testified that he did not know at the time of the decision that his relatives, one of whom was Mr. Bedford, counsel for the complainant, and the bank of which he was a director, where owners of stock in plaintiff company. Had the evidence shown any abuse of judicial power on the part of Judge Fuller in the interest of the water company, it would be pertinent to extend the inquiry to ascertain from other sources whether or not knowledge of this ownership had been brought to him, but in view of the circumstances as they appear from the evidence, we deem any further inquiry along these lines unnecessary.

Specification L. The matter of the revocation of the detective license of Michael J. Mulvey was one of the two matters upon which the complainant, Mr. Shea, testified of his own knowledge, and was the matter upon which he appeared to lay greatest emphasis. The gist of the complaint in this matter is that Judge Fuller delayed rendering a decision until the license had expired. The facts, briefly, are these. The proceeding was a rule to show cause why the license should not be revoked. Rule was granted March 22nd, 1909. An enormous amount of testimony was taken, covering about 850 closely written pages. This was filed August 10th, 1910, and the rule was argued about the middle of September. On the 12th of December, 1910, Mr. Shea presented to Judge Fuller a petition, containing language which seems to us disrespectful, praying for an early decision. On the 20th day of April, 1911, Mr. Shea presented a petition addressed to all the judges, couched in language, which to us, seems still more disrespectful. This petition was endorsed "P. H. by C. B." This is a legal abbreviation which was new to the committee, but which means, as was testified, "Pidgeon-holed by the court in banc." On the 14th of May, 1911, the license expired. No decision has since been rendered.

Stated thus baldly, the accusation is that Judge Fuller delayed deciding a case from the middle of September till the middle of May following, when Mulvey's license expired. Owing to the great amount of testimony, and the mass of other work which the evidence showed was occupying his time, much could have been said in support of the reply to the charge, that the matter of a private detective's license had been compelled to yield to other matters of greater importance, but Judge Fuller frankly stated that he did not put his action on that ground.

In order to understand the matter fully we have gone at length into this case, and although we are not charged with deciding the application for the revocation of the license, we have found the task such as to delay materially the presentation of this report. A study of the testimony is very revealing. It was taken before a commissioner, an officer who has no power to exclude irrelevant testimony or prevent leading questions, and Mr. Shea, the complainant in this case, and counsel for the petitioner in the Mulvey case, abused the latitude of this method of taking testimony. A large part of the testimony consists of insinuating leading questions, the insinuation of which would be denied by the witness. But when the questions had been repeated over and over again in different guises and to different

witnesses, an impression is unavoidably made on the mind that something had been established. It would require a minute analysis of the testimony to shift out what had been testified to from what had been suggested by counsel. Almost all the testimony taken by Mr. Shea was really cross examination of his own witnesses.

As one proceeds with reading the testimony, one is more and more convinced that the case was being pushed for motives ulterior to the protection of the public by revoking the license of a private detective. Witness after witness was called whose knowledge of the case was most remote, and who was put on the stand and grilled on cross examination by the attorney who had called him as a witness, as if the attorney were a specially appointed inquest to inquire into the conduct of every one in general. For instance, Mayor Kniffen was called. His testimony takes up ten pages, and has no relevancy to Mulvey at all.

What Mr. Shea takes to be the importat part of this testimony is shown by his pencil underscoring, which, as he testified, he made for the purpose of assisting Judge Fuller to find the salient points of the testimony. On page 490 of complainant's testimony: (The testimony has been about one of the swindlers whose history had been brought out in previous testimony.)

"Q. How did you happen to meet him?

A. He was brought in to my office three or four times before he was able to be introduce to me.

Q. Who brought him in?

A. I refuse to answer.

Q. Abram Salsburg, the District Attorney of Luzerne county, brought him in to your office, didn't he?

A. Yes."

Again on page 491, a reiteration of this testimony is underscored, and there is no more underscoring in the ten pages of Mayor Kniffen's testimony. Again on page 580, when Mr. Salsburg is on the stand, a statement to the same effect is underscored. In the 32 pages of Mr. Salsburg's testimony, only one other passage of thirty-one lines asked by Mr. Shea, and the answer of Mr. Salsburg that he would do his duty.

A portion of the record, due mostly to the questions of Mr. Shea, when Mr. Salsburg was testifying, is of such a nature that we do not care to give it any further publicity, but as illustrating our view that the Mulvey case was prosecuted for ulterior motives, we feel it necessary to quote a few of the less objectionable passages, while begging the House to remember that we are quoting from testimony actually taken before a deputy of the court.

Pages 574-575. "Q. Did you prosecute the keepers of the houses of prostitution? Did you shake the owners down?

A. I never resort to tactics familiar to yourself.

Q. What tactics are familiar to me? Do you wish me to draw the inference you accuse me to be a shaker down?

A. I have answered that.

Q. You are afraid to answer.

A. No, not a bit.

Q. You are playing the baby?

A. No.

Q. Why don't you frankly, candidly and honestly answer the question?

A. I have always been honest.

Q. You are known as honest Abe, you parade in the newspapers as honest Abe, you want us to believe you are the honest Abe referred to?

A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know whether you are honest or not? etc., etc."

Page 595. "Q. Are you the sneaking coward your answers would insinuate?

A. No sir.

Q. The slimy, dirty coward whose answers convey insinuations?

A. No, don't compare me with yourself.

Pages 600-601. "Q. Is that the talk of a honorable and courageous man to make a statement of that kind and refuse to follow it up by telling what he means, or the talk of a dirty, low, slimy, sneaking cur?

A. You would be in the latter class if you were classed right."

Remembering that Mr. Salsburg was a candidate for reelection, that much of the testimony in this case was during the campaign, and that he was defeated by Mr. Williams, the following question in the examination of Mr. Williams reveals clearly the motive of much of the Mulvey prosecution.

Page 637. "Q. Did you, or Mr. Hefferman state in your presence that you did not want to show up Mulvey, that he was of no consequence, you wanted to connect up Salsburg, he was the one you were after?

A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you tell Mr. McGuigan to go the limit that you would see the expenses put up?

A. No, sir.

And much more to the same intent.

From the above excerpt and description of the method of taking testimony it is easy to see why Judge Fuller thought it advisable to have the argument in Chambers, on the ground that the case was being made an exhibition, and it is easy to see why he was puzzled over the case. Being familiar with the actors, he could see more of the ulterior in the matter than we, as strangers could.

Judge Fuller, as shown by the evidence, had made a substantial beginning on preparing his decision, when the uncalled for and insulting petition was filed by Mr. Shea. The latitude Mr. Shea had allowed himself in the examination, surpassing all bounds, and the imposition upon the judge of going through an enormous mass of testimony that violated continually the rules of evidence and could never have been taken in open court, coupled with the filing of the petition, and its language, taken together created a state of affairs calling for some action by the court to maintain its dignity. Judge Fuller was frank to state that it might have been better for him to have dealt with Mr. Shea personally, and apart from the case. What he did do was to refrain from deciding. Then came the second and more disrespectful petition to the whole court, which was officially pigeon-holed by the court in banc. And, sometime thereafter, the license expired. Is there anything impeachable in all this? We think not. The Supreme Court has on more than one occasion suppressed paper books not conforming to their rules and dismissed the appeal. In this case the action of Judge Fuller was somewhat analogous. He had before him a case not brought in good faith by an attorney, and disrespectfully presented, a case regarding a license soon to expire. He decided that on the whole justice would be best subserved by allowing it to expire, and in this he was supported by the court in banc.

As to the charge that Mulvey was subsequently appointed, without the proper qualifications as to residence, to the position of constable by the court, of which Judge Fuller was a member, the testimony before the Committee was that this appointment was made by the entire court, and against the dissent of Judge Fuller, and that while Judge Fuller's name was signed to the petition making the appointment, it was signed by him as President Judge, and not as an individual Judge. The testimony showed that the President Judge signs all orders, and the testimony of Judge Fuller and his colleagues was that Judge Fuller did not sanction the appointment of Mulvey.

A review of all these specific charges leads us to the conclusion, as stated in the beginning of this report, that there are no grounds for the presentment of charges of impeachment against Honorable Henry A Fuller, President Judge of the 11th Judicial District, County of Luzerne, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should proceed no farther.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. K. SCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL B. SCOTT.
I. GORDON FORSTER,
CHARLES J. RONEY, Jr.,
ABRAHAM C. STEIN.

IN RE CHARGES FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE HONORABLE HENRY A. FULLER, PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF LUZERNE.

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Thomas D. Shea, a resident of the Borough of Nanticoke, a member of the Bar of Luzerne County, and a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, presents:

First: The Honorable Henry A. Fuller is the President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, County of Luzerne.

Second: The said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, since he assumed his judicial duties, has been guilty of misdemeanors in office and should be impeached therefor, as provided by Article 6, Section 3, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which is as follows: "The Governor and all the other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office," and further, by Article 6, Section 1, of the Constitution, which declares that "the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment."

Third: Some of the specific instances of misconduct and abuse of power on the part of the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, while acting as a Judge, are chiefly matters of court record or violations of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and need but very little oral testimony to sustain them. The same are herewith submitted.

SPECIFICATIONS OF MISDEMEANOR.

A.

In the case of the North Mountain Water Supply Company vs. E. R. Troxell, No. 22, October Term, 1908, in Equity, in the Common Pleas of Luzerne County, which was a bill for a mandatory injunction to take possession of the defendant's dam and water rights in Harvey's Lake by the plaintiff corporation during a temporary period of drought, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller not only granted the said injunction as prayed for, but in the final decree ordered "while the emergency has now passed away, the injunction will stand in force to give similar relief whenever a similar emergency shall arise, each party to pay just the costs they have respectively incurred." This decree virtually wrested from the defendant, Troxell, his property and the use and enjoyment of a very valuable asset, without legal right, and even though the plaintiff, itself, never asked for such relief. The ill-considered zeal of the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller in caring for the interests of the plaintiff corporation to the great injury of the defendant may be explained by the fact that Mr. George R. Bedford, a brother-in-law of the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, was counsel for and a director of the plaintiff company and that they both, to wit, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller and George R. Bedford, his brother-in-law, shared offices in common for the transaction of business. The defendant, Troxell, by his counsel, sought to have the said decree modified or reversed by the Honorable Henry A. Fuller and failing in this, was compelled to expend a large sum of money to defend and recover his property rights with the result that the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania by opinion of Judge Mestrezat, reversed the decree in the following language: "We think the Learned Court erred in entering a final decree that 'the preliminary injunction should stand in force to give similar relief whenever a similar emergency shall arise.' There was no prayer in the bill for such relief and the emergency, the only ground for issuing a preliminary injunction, having passed, the bill should be dismissed."

North Mountain Water Company vs. E. R. Troxell, 232 Pa. 156.

B.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Helen Leonard, No. 424, September Sessions, 1909, in Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, the defendant, a notorious character of ill-repute, was tried and convicted of larceny as bailee of a large quantity of diamonds and jewelry valued at one thousand dollars, or more, before the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller. A new trial was asked for and refused by the Honorable Henry A. Fuller. The defendant was never sentenced by said Judge, and, as your informant believes, with the knowledge, if not the consent of the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, Judge, the parties were permitted to settle the case and avoid the sentence of the defendant by the latter returning the stolen goods or their value. This, in violation of the spirit, if not the actual letter, of Section 10, Act of 31st of March, 1860, P. L. 387, Penal Code of Pennsylvania.

1st Stewart's Purdon's Digest, 13th Edition, 917, Title "Compounding Crimes."

See Commonwealth vs. Helen Leonard in Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, No. 424, September Sessions, 1909, Continuance Docket No. 62, page 294.

The decision of the Court was: "Now, 18th October, 1909, by opinion filed, the conviction was proper, both in law and in fact, and the motion for a new trial is denied.

"H. A. FULLER, Judge."

C.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. John Tobin, in quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, No. 334, January Sessions, 1912, the defendant was charged with a crime; his attorney applied for and obtained a writ of habeas corpus. A hearing was had before the Honorable Henry A. Fuller. At the hearing there was no evidence whatever to prove a crime in the State of Pennsylvania, or to hold the defendant in prison or under bail. Notwithstanding this fact, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, Judge, in violation of the law, deprived the defendant of his liberty and remanded him to prison against the protest of himself and his counsel. The prisoner was subsequently discharged by another Judge.

D.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. James Conrad, charged with selling liquor without a license, No. 261, September Sessions, 1912, in Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, the defendant was forced to trial in his absence and convicted.

E.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Patrick Brann and Adam Chisknos, charged with forcible entry and detainer and assault and battery, in Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, No. 198, April Session, 1912, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller forced the case to trial in the absence of the defendant with the result that they were convicted without being heard.

See 67 Quarter Sessions Docket, page 298.

F.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Mathias Hoffman, in Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, No. 154, April Sessions, 1912, the case was forced to trial by the Honorable Henry A. Fuller in the absence of the defendant and the latter was convicted of a criminal offense without being heard. He was afterwards granted a new trial.

G.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Ignatz Rosemowicz, No. 163, November Sessions, 1911, 6 Oyer and Terminer Docket, pages 139 and 159, the defendant was indicted for murder in the first degree. At the time the case was fixed for trial, the defendant was serving a sentence on another charge in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was brought to Luzerne County, he was without counsel or friends. The said Honorable Henry A. Fuller assigned counsel when the case was called. A continuance was asked for and refused. Counsel was forced to a trial of his client without an opportunity to inquire into the merits of the case. The defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree. A new trial was afterwards granted and the defendant convicted of a lesser degree.

H.

Under the laws of Pennsylvania, see Act of 24th of March, 1905, P. L. 47, the County of Luzerne was entitled in the year of 1911 to three general assessors, to be appointed by the Judges, for the purpose of making an assessment of all

the taxable property in said county. The Act is mandatory in its provisions, yet, in defiance of the law, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller and his colleagues failed, neglected and refused to obey the command of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in making said appointments but delayed the same for political purposes and effect to advance the interests of two of his colleagues on the Bench, who were then candidates for re-election and who were defeated at the polls.

I.

In the year of 1911 the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a law giving an additional poor director for the Central Poor District to the Borough of Nanticoke, the same to be appointed by the Judges. The purpose of the said act was for the benefit and convenience of persons residing in said borough. Although repeated requests to make said appointments in obedience to the above act have been made to said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, President Judge, and the other members of the Bench, he, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, together with his colleagues, disregarding the interests of the people of the Borough of Nanticoke, and in defiance of law, has failed, neglected and refused to make said appointment.

See Act of 10th June, 1911, P. L. 878.

J.

In the matter of habeas corpus of Ralph A. Kahler, No. 778, October Term, 1910, in Common Pleas of Luzerne County, the writ was sued out by the father of the boy on the 4th of August, 1910, returnable before the Honorable Henry A. Fuller on the 8th of August, 1910. At the hearing, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller remanded the boy to the custody of a stranger, but has never entered a decision of the case upon the record. A request was made by a formal petition for a decision of said case so that the father might appeal if it was against him, but the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller has to this day failed and refused to decide the said case, nor has he ever returned the files, including the petition above mentioned, to the proper officer, to wit, the Prothonotary of Luzerne County.

K.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Samuel Donn, No. 278, September Sessions, 1911, the defendant was tried and convicted before the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller for permanently maiming a man and killing a woman on the streets of Plymouth, Pa. Verdict was rendered on the 22nd day of June, 1912, but the defendant has never been sentenced.

See No. 61 Quarter Sessions Docket, pages 217 and 635.

L.

In the case of revocation of the detective license of Michael J. Mulvey, No. 495, January Term, 1909, in Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, a rule was granted to show cause why the detective license of said Mulvey should not be revoked, based upon allegations of a most grievous and infamous character against the said Michael J. Mulvey. This rule was granted on the 22nd day of March, 1909. More than a year was taken up in obtaining and taking testimony. The proceedings caused widespread interest, not only in the County of Luzerne, but in various parts of the United States, owing to the nature of the charges and the persons involved. A great volume of testimony was taken, numbering over 850 pages. It was not completed and filed until the 10th day of August, 1910,—the cost of taking and transcribing the testimony alone being over $300. The rule was argued before the Honorably Henry A. Fuller at the September Sessions of Argument Court of Luzerne County in 1910. He promised an early decision in said case but neglected to render the same. On the 12th day of December, 1910, a petition was presented to the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller requesting that he render a decision upon the above rule. He received said petition but took no action and never even filed same with the records of the case. An additional petition was presented to Honorable George S. Ferris, then President Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, on the 20th day of April, 1911, and addressed to the Court in banc, including the Honorable Henry A. Fuller, not only requesting but demanding that a decision in the above case be handed down, giving as a special reason that the license of Michael J. Mulvey, detective, would expire by limitation or die a natural death on the 14th day of May, the month following.

Notwithstanding the said petition, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, in violation of his oath, wilfully, unlawfully and corruptly failed and refused to perform his duty in the premises and until this day no decision has been handed down in the said case. The license of said Mulvey expired by law on the 14th of May, 1911.

In the said proceedings it was shown by the testimony of Mulvey, himself, that he was a friend and companion and aider of thieves, bunco men and swindlers of all kinds; that he became bail in the sum of $46,000 for notorious crooks and thieves; that he was the go-between for thieves in returning stolen goods. He was charged with many other offences of a like nature.

M.

In addition to refusing to decide the application to revoke the license of said Michael J. Mulvey, by an order made on the 24th day of February, 1912, in the hand writing of the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, the said Michael J. Mulvey was appointed Constable of the First Ward of the City of Wilkes-Barre, although at the time his home, family and residence was in the Borough of Miners Mills, a town several miles distant from said city.

See No. 67, Quarter Sessions Docket, page 171; No. 339, January Session, 1912.

M-2.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. John J. McNealis, No. 192, November Session, 1909, in Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, the defendant was charged with the embezzlement of $1,200. The record shows that on the "11th day of January, 1910, defendant pleads guilty, sentence suspended on terms hereafter to be noted of record." Signed, Fuller, J. On the 14th of February, 1910, a bail piece was issued and a capias sent out for defendant; on the 20th of May, 1910, the defendant was brought in on a capias and "after hearing, defendant released on his own recognizance, conditioned that he comply with order of Court to appear in Court on Wednesday, June 1st, 1910, at 11 A. M. By the Court." There is nothing upon the record or in the files of the case to show what action was taken by Judge Fuller or the terms mentioned upon which the sentence was suspended. The costs of the case, amounting to $688.43, were paid by the County of Luzerne, and of this sum, $386.80 was paid by the County of Luzerne to Michael J. Mulvey, the detective and constable above mentioned.

N.

It is further submitted that the office of said Honorable Henry A. Fuller was created by special Act of the Legislature on the 11th of July, 1901.

See Act No. 332, P. L. 1901, page 655.

This Act was then repealed by the Act of 18th July, 1901 (See Act No. 339, P. L. 1901, pages 669, 674), thereby abolishing the office which the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller now holds. The title, therefore, of the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller to his office is null, and the very existence of said office itself has been wiped out. Hence, all of the decisions of said Honorable Henry A. Fuller are open to question and doubt and subject to attack at any time.

O.

On the 3d day of November, 1911, George J. Llewellyn, a member of the Bar of Luzerne County, petitioned the Honorable Henry A. Fuller, as Judge of the Court of Luzerne County, excepting to the account of Franck G. Darte, who had been a candidate for Orphans' Court Judge, and the said Llewellyn requested that an auditor be appointed as provided by law, to investigate the election expenses of the said Franck G. Darte. The said Honorable Henry A. Fuller received said petition, never placed the same upon the record, nor has he placed it among the files in the proper office. Further, the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller has never disposed of said application, although in January, 1912, the said George J. Llewellyn made a personal demand upon the Honorable Henry A. Fuller to act upon the aforesaid petition and appoint an auditor as the law required.

The foregoing address or memorial is hereby submitted to the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by virtue of Article 1, Section 20, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, title, "Declaration of rights," which declares as follows: "The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good and to apply to those invested with powers of government for redress of grievances, or other purpose, by petition, address or remonstrance."

Wherefore, the said Thomas D. Shea saith that the said Honorable Henry A. Fuller, President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, County of Luzerne, should be impeached for misdemeanors in office as heretofore set forth, and requests the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to take such action as may seem meet and proper in the premises.

THOMAS D. SHEA.

LUZERNE COUNTY, SS:

Thomas D. Shea, being duly sworn according to law, says the facts set forth in the foregoing address or memorial are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

THOMAS D. SHEA.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, A. D. 1913.

R. M. KEISER, Clerk.
per GEO. WAGNER,
Dep. Clerk.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY VIRTUE OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE ON THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1913, TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER OF IMPEACHMENT CHARGES AGAINST HONORABLE HENRY A. FULLER, PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, COUNTY OF LUZERNE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Pa., Wednesday, February 19th, 1913.

House Caucus Room, Capitol Building, at 7.30 P. M.

PRESENT.

HON. JOHN R. K. SCOTT, Chairman.
HON. S. B. SCOTT, Secretary.
HON. CHARLES J. RONEY, Jr.
HON. I. GORDON FORSTER.
HON. A. C. STEIN,
Committee.

THOMAS D. SHEA, Esq., the Complainant.
HON. HENRY A. FULLER, the Respondent.
HON. F. W. WHEATON, Counsel for Respondent.
HON. W. U. HENSEL, Counsel for Respondent.
CHARLES H. BERGNER, Esq., Counsel for Respondent.
PAUL R. BEDFORD, Esq., Counsel for Respondent.

EXHIBITS.

Specification J.

Copy of Petition of Hiram A. Kahler, "Exhibit A."

Specification L.

Petition in Re Revocation of License of Michael J. Mulvey, "Exhibit B."

Rule to Revoke License of Michael J. Mulvey, "Exhibit C."

Notes of Mr. Shea on the Mulvey Testimony, "Exhibit D."

A. M. Lutz, being duly sworn according to law, says that the following is a true and correct report of the proceedings before the Special Committee to investigate the charges against the Hon. Henry A. Fuller made by Thomas D. Shea.

BY MR. SCOTT:

The Special Committee that has been appointed upon petition No. 5 entitled "Charges for an impeachment of the Hon. Henry A. Fuller, President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, County of Luzerne," is now ready to proceed to business.

Minutes of meeting held February 12th read by Secretary.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Is Mr. Shea present?

A. Yes.

Q. Is Judge Fuller present or a representative?

A. Yes, both.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Gentlemen, will you kindly note whether or not the complainant is present. I understand Mr. Shea is here. Are you representing the complainant as counsel?

BY MR. SHEA:

I merely appear as a witness in these proceedings.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Judge Fuller appears in person and is represented by Hon. F. W. Wheaton, Charles H. Bergner, Paul R. Bradford and W. U. Hensel.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

We are not just sure what the charges are. We have not been furnshed with any official copy of the charges. Mr. Shea furnished a copy of the charges as he understands them. We got them at four o'clock Monday afternoon, two days intervening from the time we got the charges until we came here, as we left Wilkes-Barre to come here this morning at seven o'clock. Before that we had no knowledge whatever of the charges to be heard before the Committee. And we ask permission to file an answer to the charges. It will not take much time, as we can file an answer within two days, and if necessary, within one day, but we would like to have an opportunity to file an answer to whatever these charges may be, and we feel that that will assist your committee very materially as it will not be necessary to take any testimony on admitted allegations of fact and we feel that if you will permit us to file an answer within one day or two days, it will aid you very materially.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Do I understand you, Judge Wheaton, that your desire is to have these charges from the Committee?

A. No.

Q. Your thought is the charges now in our possession?

A. We are not particular where we get them, just so we get the right charges. We had no opportunity to prepare an answer and bring it here tonight.

Q. The Committee is rather of the opinion, Judge Wheaton, that the charges that are preferred here are not at the present time in a position that the respondent is called upon to make answer; in other words, we take it that by this petition that has been presented to the Committee that we are first to find out whether there is any ———— to the charges that have been preferred against Judge Fuller, and if an answer would be filed our thought is that would only be in case this Committee would find there is sufficient circumstances of fact to warrant articles of impeachment; in other words, we take it that these proceedings are for investigation, that the respondent is not called upon to make answer, nor do we feel that we could entertain a formal answer made by the respondent in a legislative sense. It might be of some aid to us, but unless you gentlemen desire to volunteer to file such a statement, we don't think it necessary.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Our thought is also that unless you had something in the nature of an issue, whether we volunteered it or not, if you start out to get testimony upon the charges unanswered you will lose a lot of time and take a lot of testimony that afterwards would not be useful or material. It was not our thought that we wanted to make formal answer here before you to be tried as a case would be tried in court. We conceived that it would be of great aid to you to know what it was material to take testimony about. We don't mean that we should join issues so as to have a trial before your Committee as if an impeachment matter were being tried out in that way, but we do think that unless you get something in the nature of an answer, I don't care whether it is a formal answer or not, unless you devise a way to eliminate the admitted allegations, you are only going to waste a lot of time and you are not going to find that out until after you have wasted it.

BY MR. SCOTT:

The Committee has no objections to taking the proceedings as suggested by you gentlemen other than we would be loath to lose the night bringing witnesses here as we have. It was our thought that tonight's meeting would be preliminary. The plaintiff has given us a long list that he desires to be subpoenaed, and the Committee thought it would be better to go where the witnesses are, to Wilkes-Barre, than to bring them all here. If it is agreeable to you gentlemen to proceed with the plaintiff's testimony this evening the Committee is ready to proceed. We don't want to do anything here that is improper either to complainant or respendent.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

We are perfectly ready.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Mr. Shea, that the Committee may understand the desire of the complainant here, you say that you appear as a witness?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you also appearing in the capacity of counsel in order to proceed with the examination of witnesses that you have given the names to examine before the Committee?

A. If the Committee will grant me that privilege, yes.

Q. We feel that that is your right.

A. Of course, I want it clearly understood by the Committee and also by Judge Fuller that I don't appear in any sense as a prosecutor in these proceedings. The basis of my charges are not grounded upon any personal feeling or ill-will or animosity, nor do I occupy the position of a defeated lawyer that is sore at a judge. Mine is a professional position. I want my attitude clearly understood and clearly declared.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. You are still the complainant?

A. Yes, sir. ....

Q. And as the counsel you will examine the various witnesses you desire called before the Committee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you desire to proceed now with your own testimony, or do you desire to call other witnesses?

A. I have no other witnesses present, but I am ready to proceed.

THOMAS D. SHEA, Nanticoke, Pa., being duly affirmed, makes the following statement:

BY MR. SHEA:

Will the Committee instruct me how to proceed?

BY MR. SCOTT:

We desire you now to appear as a complainant, and also after you have presented the testimony before the Committee I suppose you will proceed with your questions.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

It won't be necessary for us to make objections, will it? Can't we let matters proceed without annoying you by objecting? I think we had better let matters go and rest in your hands, as you are all lawyers.

BY MR. SHEA:

I will offer in evidence, with the permission of the Committee, the charges themselves. As you will observe, the charges are divided into specifications of misdemeanor. Of these specifications of misdemeanor I have no personal knowledge except as to two.

Now, "J," page 7, is in the matter of Habeas Corpus of Ralph A. Kahler. The counsel in the case was S. S. H., of the Luzerne county bar. He issued a writ of habeas corpus at the instance of H. A. Kahler, the father of Ralph A. Kahler, who was a minor. At that time I had no connection with this case. Upon information supplied by Mr. H. and from the record itself I note that the return was issued for the 8th day of August, 1911.

BY MR. HENSEL:

These matters that you are stating as information should not be stated on oath.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Our thought is that the testimony, whether hearsay or not should be taken by the Committee and when the time comes you can point out what is irrelevant, and you as lawyers will be able to determine that.

BY MR. HENSEL.

Well, I think the gentlemen then ought to be compelled to state what is hearsay and upon whom he depends for his information.

BY MR. SHEA:

As I refer to the record this should not be hearsay evidence.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Proceed with your testimony.

BY MR. SHEA:

And I found that the writ was returnable on the 8th day of August, 1910. I have no personal knowledge as to what was done at that hearing. Subsequently Mr. Kahler, the father of the boy came to me and engaged me as his counsel. He told me that he had obtained a writ of habeas corpus for the possession of his son, that a hearing was heard before Judge Fuller and that Judge Fuller remanded the boy to the custody of a stranger, a man by the name of Walters. Kahler requested me to look after his interests and the interests of the boy in that matter. The record shows nothing after the issuance of the writ and the return day. I examined the record and I also made examination in the office of the Prothonotary for the record of the case and they were not to be found. He went to Judge Fuller about it, at least that is what he told me, I don't know whether he did or not, but the records weren't found. Mr. Kahler came to me again and I sent him to Judge Fuller and requested him to decide that case either against him or for him. Mr. Kahler will tell you himself the result of that interview with Judge Fuller. In any event the interview brought no results. I then presented the following petition:

"In re Habeas Corpus of
Ralph A. Kahler,
a minor child.

In the Court of Common Pleas
of Luzerne County.
No. 778, October Term, 1910.

To the Hon. Henry A. Fuller, Judge of said Court:

The petition of Hiram Kahler respectfully represents:

That he is the father of Ralph A. Kahler, the minor child above mentioned; that on the 4th day of August, 1910, a petition was filed asking for a writ of habeas corpus commanding Albert Walters to produce the body of Ralph A. Kahler, minor child above mentioned; that the said writ was allowed by the Court and made returnable on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Court Room No. 3; that at said time and place, a hearing was had before Your Honor when the testimony was taken; that at said time a temporary order was made with reference to the custody of the child, Ralph A. Kahler; that said order or decision was never placed upon the record.

"That your petitioner's attorney has made a search for the files in said case but has been unable to find the same.

"Your petitioner therefore prays that decision be rendered in said case as to the custody of said child, Ralph A. Kahler, and that the same be placed upon the records of the Court.

"And he will ever pray, etc.

(Sgd) HIRAM W. KAHLER.

"Luzerne County, ss:

Hiram Kahler, being duly sworn according to law, says that the facts set forth in the foregoing are true and correct.

(Sgd) HIRAM W. KAHLER."

Sworn and subscribed before me this
7th day of November, 1911.

(Sgd) ALEX. RICKETS,"
(Seal) Alderman.

(Petition submitted in evidence and marked "Exhibit A.")

I gave this petition to Mr. Joseph Kohen, a member of the Luzerne county bar, who occupies an office adjoining mine, and requested him to present it to Judge Fuller. Of course his report will be hear-say, and I thought it best to call him. Mr. Kohen will appear as a witness. Mr. Kohen told me that Judge Fuller told him that he was powerless to act. This petition has never been filed. This is a copy of it. It has never been placed among the files of this case and as far as I know it has never been filed.

Now, in justice to Judge Fuller with reference to that case, I wish to say that some time after that petition had been presented he met me one day in the Court House and called my attention to this case. He told me it was a very difficult case. I am not clear about the character of the conversation, but I know he called my attention to it, said he was somewhat at a loss as to how to decide it. I told him that the father was anxious to have it decided and all I wanted was to have the case decided.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Tell the rest of the conversation with Judge Fuller.

BY MR. SHEA:

I prefer not to discuss that now, probably Judge Fuller will mention it. That is all I know with the exception that the case was started by Mr. Herring and Mr. Herring will go on the stand and testify as to that.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Shall we cross-examine him now?

BY MR. SCOTT:

Wouldn't that be rather irregular, Judge?

BY MR. SHEA:

I am satisfied to be cross-examined.

BY MR. SCOTT:

No, I think we had better just proceed to hear just what the charges are.

BY MR. SHEA:

The next case in which I was personally interested will be found under Specification "L." In the case of the revocation of the detective license of Michael J. Mulvey, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, No. 495, June Sessions, 1909. In that case Michael J. Mulvey was a private detectvie in Luzerne county and for a long time the county of Luzerne and the City of Wilkes-Barre particularly, had been the headquarters or camping ground of the finest aggregation of crooks that the United States has produced and this man, Mulvey, was their constant companion. Owing to some of his activities against a man whom I represented as a client, I obtained a rule to revoke the license of Mulvey as a detective. The foundation of that rule, the petition or affidavit upon which it is based, will be found in the records of this case. Testimony was taken on the rule before a commission. It took a year or more to obtain and take this testimony. That testimony developed from Mulvey himself that he as a detective was on the bond of thieves of national reputation known as "bunco men," men who are dabbling in fake prize-fighting games, fake horse-races, and so on. He was on the bond of such crooks to the tune of forty-six thousand dollars.

He had aided others of them when in trouble to get bail. He was a go-between for pickpockets in returning stolen goods. Some of the stolen goods were a diamond pin stolen from a client of mine on the Lehigh Valley Railroad train as he was going away to Boston. There are other serious charges against this man, from New York, Boston, Baltimore, and all over the State, testified to the records and pedigrees of these thieves found in the testimony and their pictures. That testimony took 850 pages when it was transcribed. That case was argued before Judge Fuller. It came up for argument in open court, but he changed it himself and argument was heard in his private chambers. He didn't exclude the public, but he intimated that their presence wasn't welcome.

After that case had been argued Judge Fuller sent for me to call at his office or his chambers. I went, and he stated to me that the Courts were very much burdened with business, and he particularly, which I knew to be true, he said that there was a large amount of testimony taken in that case, and while he had read it over hastily, yet he knew I might be of some assistance to him. He then referred me to the room where the records are kept. I sat there until about half-past twelve or one o'clock, and stayed until six o'clock that evenng, writing it out in long-hand on scratch paper, emphasizing the questions and answers, so that there couldn't be any possibility of mistake as to what I wished to call his to attention. In the evening I wished to go home. He was sitting in his outer office. I handed him my notes, said I hadn't finished it. I went home and the next morning when I went back he told me that he had read my notes and it would not be necessary to go any further. He thanked me for what I had done. He didn't intimate what he intended to do about it, but said it wasn't necessary for me to go any further. He asked me what else I relied upon other than the testimony and I mentioned the facts to him. He stated at that time that there ought to be a promp decision rendered in that case. That case hasn't been decided to this day. This case was argued, as I before mentioned, on the 11th day of September, 1910. On the 12th day of December, 1910, I personally presented a petition to Judge Fuller, asking him in open court to render a decision in this case, stating that Mulvey's license would expire by limitation on the 14th day of May following. I don't need to give the contents of that petition, but merely to say that it is not on he records of this case, except a copy supplied by be. I will come to that later.

(Reads Petition, offered in evidence as 'Exhibit B.")

"In re Revocation of
Detective License of
Michael J. Mulvey.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions
of Luzerne County.
No. 495, June Sessions, 1909.

"To the Hon. Henry A. Fuller, Judge of said Court:

The petition of Thomas D. Shea respectfully represents:

That he is the attorney for John McGuigan, the petitioner in the above case; that the rule in said case was granted on the 22nd of March, 1909, and that many hearings were had to sustain the said rule; that every effort was made on the part of the petitioner to bring the proceedings to a speedy termination; that during the progress of the hearings it was suggested by Your Honor that the said case had assumed the proportions of a public scandal and should be terminated as rapidly as possible.

Your petitioner further showeth that the delay in the said case was caused by the conduct of the respondent; said case came up for argument finally on the 11th day of September, 1910, and was argued in Chambers before Your Honor, H. A. Fuller, A. L. J., and still remains undisposed of; that the testimony in the said case has been handed down to the Clerk of the Courts for a period of two weeks or more.

Your petitioner believes that the interests of public justice demand that said case should be disposed of at an early date for the reason that the license of the said Michael J. Mulvey will expire on the 14th day of May 1911, and that it the testimony has been sufficient to warrant the revocation of said license, unless such action is taken, the said license will expire by limitation; if the testimony is not sufficient to warrant the revocation of the said license, then the said rule should be discharged and the respondent vindicated from the charges preferred against him,—but if the Court is in doubt and desires additional testimony to sustain the said rule, your petitioner will present, if required, evidence tending to prove that the said Michael J. Mulvey borrowed the sum of five hundred dollars from one Harry Moore, whose name appears in the testimony and who was a witness in the case, which sum of money was paid over to the said Mulvey in the Sterling Hotel at the City of Wilkes-Barre and that said five hundred dollars was used as part of one thousand dollars paid by James H. Shea, attorney for William J. Keenan, Walter Miller, and William Brown, attorney for E. A. Suttle in the toilet room of Court Room No. 2, Old Court House, to settle the case of conspiracy brought by said Suttle against Keenan, et al., thereby showing that the said Mulvey was interested in protecting theves.

Your petitioner will further show, if required, that the said Michael J. Mulvey drew down $3,000 from a bank in the City of Wilkes-Barre, which was used as a bait, or what is commonly called among crooks, the "bank roll," in swindling one, Frederick Johnson, of Detroit, Michigan, out of the sum of ten thousand dollars, the said Mulvey being an active associate and participant in said swindle in conjunction with one Louis Straussnyder and William T. Keeley, two notorious crooks whose names appear in the testimony.

Your petitioner further showeth that owing to the widespread publicity given to the above case during the progress of the hearings, the people of the community have become especially interested in the outcome or result; that frequent inquiries have been made to your petitioner as to why the case has not been finally disposed of; that insinuations have been made that your petitioner has been influenced, and improperly so, to not press the proceedings and to permit them to go by default.

Your petitioner further saith that other matters pertaining to the enforcement of the law are being held in abeyance subject to the decision of your Honorable Court in this case; that the interests of the public in the said other matters are being endangered and imperiled by delay. Quoting, therefore, from Your Honor, in a recent discourse, 'That the little foxes spoil the vines,' your petitioner respectfully represents that it would be well to look after the large foxes lest they get away with the vintage and carry off the whole grapery.

"He therefore prays Your Honor to consider the foregoing petition and if it seem proper to the Court in its wsidom and dscretion, to grant an early decision in the above case.

"And he will ever pray, etc.

(Signed) THOMAS D. SHEA,
Atty. for Petitioner.

That petition has never been filed.

(Petition offered in evidence and marked Exhibit "B.")

BY MR. SCOTT:

It is now filed, isn't it?

BY MR. SHEA:

No, an exact copy has been filed. You will notice that petition was filed on the 12th day of December, 1910. No decision was handed down in response to that petition and another petition was presented to Hon. George S. Ferris, President Judge of Luzerne County at that time, which is as follows:

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. What time did you make that application?

A. On the 12th day of December, 1910.

Q. I thought that was the day you presented the first petition?

A. This was on the 20th day of April, 1911.

(Reads petition offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit C.")

"In re Rule to revoke the
Detective License of
Michael J. Mulvey.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions
of Luzerne County.
No. 495, January Sessions, 1909.

"To the Honorable, the Judges of said Court:

"This rule was taken on the 22nd day of March, 1909; the testimony was completed and filed August 11, 1910; the rule was argued at the September Sessions of Argument Court, 1910; no decision has yet been handed down.

"On December 12, 1910, a petition was presented to the Hon. Henry A. Fuller, who heard the argument in the said case, asking that a decision be rendered either revoking the license, discharging the rule, or to take further testimony of the Court was in doubt.

"This petition was received and treated with the contempt which it may or may not have deserved. The detective license of Michael J. Mulvey will expire by limitation on the 14th day of May, 1911. If this case is not decided before that time, it will die a natural death. The Court may have the power to bury a case but this does not imply the right to use that power.

"A distinguished member of the bench, in chaste and nervous English, most apropos to the case at bar recently said: 'In the the catalogue of his judicial qualities I would lay particular emphasis upon the general virtue of puntiliousness, the most excellent virtue which a judge can possibly possess, because it embraces almost every habit needed for useful service on the bench, the habit of punctuality, which keeps every engagement at the precise time and place appointed, the habit of promptness, which transacts all business with dispatch, the habit of firmness, which insists upon compliance with every rule, the habit of impartiality, which accords like treatment to every individual, the habit of exactness, which hazards no performance without full knowledge of the situation, and best of all, the habit of square dealing, which defines action in respect to every proposition." (Eulogy of Hon. Henry A. Fuller at the Bar Meeting on the death of Judge Halsey.)

"The delay in the present case has caused it to become the subject for aleatory speculation. It is freely bruited about the purlieus of the City of Wilkes-Barre that the case will never reach a decision, and what are known as 'sure thing men' have expressed their willingness to back this opinion. The administration of justice to be effective should be speedy. This is common sense. It is common law, at least in theory. And the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to show how solicitous the law is for promptness in legal proceedings has enacted the following: 'It shall be the particular duty of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to see that all actions in their respective Courts shall be reached and have a fair opportunity of a trial, at least one year after they shall have been commenced; and if the Judges of the Supreme Court or the Presidents or Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or any of them, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties en-

joined on them by this Act, it shall be deemed misbehavior in office and lay a sufficient ground for the removal of the Judge or Judges so offending.' Act of 24th of Feruary, 1906, Section 22, 4 Smith's Laws, 275; First Stewart's Purdon's Digeset, page 632, Section 69.

"By analogy, although not expressly enacted a case should be swiftly decided, especially when time is material. We therefore demand as a matter of right that a decision of some kind be handed down in this case before the detective license of Michael J. Mulvey expires. In the words of a late opinion of this Court, 'Jam satis.'

"Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd) "THOMAS D. SHEA,
Atty. for Petitioner."

(Petition offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit C.")

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

It was addressed to Judge Ferris as President Judge?

BY MR. SHEA:

It was addressed to all the judges.

Notwithstanding that petition, which never was filed, the case has never been decided and hasn't been decided yet. Since that time, on the 14th day of May, 1911, the license of Michael J. Mulvey as a private detective in Luzerne county expired by limitation. Since that time, on the 24th day of February, Michael J. Mulvey, who as I am informed was then a resident of Miners Mills and had lived there for many years, had a wife and family there, and had his home there, had been a candidate for re-election as a constable, and in his Court, on the 24th day of February, 1912, as I have been informed, in the handwrting of Henry A. Fuller, was appointed a constable in the City of Wilkes-Barre, when, as I have been told, he didn't live there at all. (Specification "M.")

BY MR. STEIN:

Q. The detective license wasn't renewed, was it?

A. Oh, no, he didn't apply for a new license.

Now, gentlemen, that is all the personal knowledge I have of my own. The rest is supplied by persons who will later testify.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUDGE WHEATON.

Q. Taking up the matter of the Kahler Habeas Corpus, Mr. Shea's Specification "J," when did you first become counsel for the father of Ralph Kahler?

A. I have no recollection as to the date or the time.

Q. How long before you drew up this petition which you refer to did you become his counsel?

A. That I do not know. I suppose about the date of this petition, the 7th of November, 1911, or somewhere before that.

Q. Somewhere in the fall of 1911, it is safe to say then? This writ of habeas corpus has been made out in 1910, hadn't it?

A. If the record so stated.

Q. This says 1911.

A. Well, it is a mistake in the date.

Q. Well, I am not particular about the date. I just wanted to know how long before that?

A. I know nothing about it except what appears on the record.

Q. Well, now, in the conversation Judge Fuller had with you after you had filed your petition with him, he told you, did he not, that the father and the boy and Mr. Walters, who was alleged to have been unlawfully detaining the boy, had come before him, and they had had a hearing, didn't he?

A. Yes.

Q. And he said that Mr. Walters said, "I have no claim upon this boy, Mr. Kahler." Didn't he tell you that?

A. I have no recollection of that.

Q. And didn't he say that he had said to Mr. Kahler, "Mr. Kahler, take your boy, I have no reason for holding him"?

A. He did say something of that kind and I stated to him that Mr. Kahler had stated to me that Judge Fuller had turned him over to Walters.

Q. And didnt he tell you that Mr. Loveland wa scounsel for Kahler?

A. If he had I wouldnt have been foolish enough to present a petition.

Q. And didnt Judge Fuller tell you that the boy then stated that he would run away, that he didn't want to stay at home?

A. I don't recall it.

Q. Well, didn't the Judge tell you that the boy had said that he would rather be sent to the House of Refuge than be back home to his father?

A. No.

Q. Well didn't Judge Fuller tell you that the father had agreed that the boy should go back to Walters and that he should turn over the wages to the father, and Judge Fuller should have a statement?

A. I don't know that Judge Fuller told me that.

Q. Well, when did you become counsel for the father?

A. Well, I still regard myself as counsel.

Q. Well, didn't you know that Chas. Loveland is counsel?

A. No, I didn't know it until about two weeks ago when Kahler came to me and told me and told me since I filed these charges, said that Mr. Charles Loveland, through Kahler's daughter, who was a Sunday school pupil of his came and asked him to go up to Judge Fuller's office, and when Kahler went to Judge Fuller's office he said, "There is your boy. Take him."

Q. Well, didn't Kahler also tell you that an arrangement was made between Kahler and the boy and his boy's counsel, Mr. Lonellar, some time in the fall of 1912, whereby a specific amount, to wit, five dollars a week was to be paid, and that has been done ever since?

A. You ask me if I know that. No, I did't know it.

Q. Well, then, the net result of the charges offered in this matter is that this boy instead of being compelled by some sort of process or other to go back home with his father and run away and leave him, has been allowed to work and turn his wages over?

A. That I know nothing about. The complaint is that of refusing to decide a case.

Q. And about how old is the boy now; about 18 years, isn't he?

A. As I stated before, I know notohing about that.

Q. Well, he is old enough to be married.

A. Yes, so I am told.

Q. What I am getting at is that he is without the limits of the Juvenile Court.

A. Well the father stated to me that he is only 18 now, when he got married.

Q. Taking up Specification "L," you took rule for John McGuigan as your client to revoke the license of one Michael J. Mulvey, a private detective, the 22nd day of March, 1909?

A. If it so appears on the record, that is correct.

Q. Well, you went on and took depositions in support of that rule until you had accumulated how many typewritten pages?

A. My recollection is about 850.

Q. On your side?

A. I think so.

Q. And you filed yur depositions on the 11th day of August when; 1910, was it?

A. Whatever the record says.

Q. So that you were taking depositions from March, 1909, until August, 1910?

A. No, not all of that time.

Q. Well, your taking depositions extended over that time?

A. If the record so states.

Q. On the 26th day of August, 1910, the respondent took a rule to take depositions, didn't he?

A. That I don't know. If it so appears upon the record, I suppose so.

Q. And his depositions were written out at the timbe of the argument, were they?

A. I have no knowledge of that.

Q. Didn't they make an application to continue the case for two reasons: one, because counsel was in Europe, and another because depositions weren't written out?

A. I have no recollection of the conditions. I know the case was postponed.

Q. It was set for hearing on the 7th, and was continued until the 10th, was it not?

A. I think that is true.

Q. And on the 7th it was continued because the records were not written out?

A. That I do not know. Who was the counsel supposed to be in Europe?

Q. L. Jones, so the records show.

Well, some time after this, and it is correct that the depositions were not written out, some time afer this, September 10th, 1910, this case finally got into Judge Fuller's hands.

A. It got into his hands before the day it was argued and that was the 10th day of September, 1910. It was in his hands before that.

Q. It was not in his hands justly until the time it was argued.

A. Well, but let me explain, the testimony had been in his hands prior to the date of the argument, because as I said I went over it and made the notes on it.

Q. That was your testimony, was it not? Not the Respondent's?

A. I am not sure about that.

Q. Well, that was not the Respondent's testimony because they didn't take rule to take the testimony until the 10th day of October.

Q. This case was handed to him without briefs on either side, was it not?

A. I think that was true. I am not sure about that.

Q. And afterwards he asked you to make him a brief, and you have have told the Committee that you made a brief.

A. No, I told the Committee that he asked me to go over the testimony, which I did, and made notes on it.

Q. That is the brief that you put into his hands? (Hands Plaintiff papers.)

A. No, this is not my handwriting, Judge.

Q. You had better look at it very carefully?

A. Well, I am looking at it very carefully. My eye-sight may have changed, but maybe you didn't hand me the proper brief.

Q. I may have handed you more than that. No, that is the wrong paper. (Hands Plaintiff another paper.) That is the brief, isn't it?

A. No, that isn't mine, that is Judge Fuller's hand writing. Yes, here is some of my stuff.

Q. Sift out what is yours. Well, that is your brief, isn't it?

A. I don't call it a brief.

Q. That is all you did send, isn't it?

A. That is all I did at his request. I furnished no brief. I wasn't asked for a brief.

Q. How many cases besides the Mulvey case did Judge Fuller hear at September Argument Court?

A. I don't know.

Q. Look at the list here and see how many cases were listed for September Argument Court?

A. Well, I don't know of any cases listed.

Q. Isn't that the official list?

A. This is Argument Court for September 8th, 1910, but I don't know whether it is Judge Fuller's Argument List or Whose Argument List it is.

Q. I can tell you. There are 188 cases on that list on that Argument Court that he heard. Look at the paper that you have there and read from that that Judge Fuller heard that many cases on the list?

A. I don't know how many he heard.

Q. There are how many on the list there?

A. How do I know from this list how many cases he heard?

Q. I am not asking you that.

A. You are asking me something equally absurd.

Q. Well he had that many listed for his Argument Court.

A. I suppose each case that is listed they hear?

Q. And your complaint I understand is that this case in which you took 850 pages of testimony and how much testimony did the Respondent take?

A. I don't know. The record will show, the files will show how much.

Q. It took a year and five months' time to take your testimony?

A. Well I don't want to be understood that we were occupied all that time taking the testimony.

Q. Well it was strung out over all that period, and yet you are complaining that this wasn't decided before the 14th day of May, having gotten it on the 10th day of September?

A. I certainly am complaining.

Q. That is what your complaint is?

A. That is one of my complaints. Judge Fuller refused to grant me an attachment for witnesses who refused to appear on subpoena when I went to him and asked for them.

Q. Did you talk with Judge Fuller or have any talk with him about Specification "M"?

A. Which is that, Judge?

A. About the appointment of Mulvey as constable?

A. I don't think so. I only know that under the handwriting of Judge Fuller Mulvey was appointed constable.

Q. But Judge Fuller was then President Judge of that Court. There are four judges, and you know as a lawyer that all orders made in conference are over the signature of the President Judge?

A. No, I don't know that.

Q. Don't you know that when four judges met and when they made the appointment, that as President Judge, his handwriting was under the order?

A. I have known of one of the judges dissenting when the others agree.

Q. Well do you think that a man should be impeached for signing his name to an order that had been agreed upon in conference?

A. I am not here to offer an opinion, but one member of the court informed me that they all agreed upon the appointment, Judge Fuller included.

Q. Well I say to you that Judge Fuller did not agree. I say to you that Judge Fuller was opposed to it.

A. Well if he did that he should have revoked his license before it expired.

Q. How many judges have you?

A. Five, one Orphans Court Judge.

Q. I mean Common Pleas?

A. Four.

Q. You complain that Mulvey was made a constable in Wilkes-Barre and his residence was in Miners Mills. Is there any law in Pennsylvania that requires a constable to live in the same district in which he is appointed constable?

A. I don't know.

Q. You mean that you don't know what the law is on that subject.

A. There are a great many laws I know nothing about and there are a great many lawyers in the same position.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Mr. Shea, the Committee want to know whether or not you charge that Judge Fuller was actuated by any improper motive in his failure to make a decision in the Kahler case?

A. Well I don't charge that personally.

Q. Well you are here as a witness before the Committee, whether you claim personally or as a representative, we want to know fully whether you make any arguments charging improper motives on the part of the Judge in his failure to make final determination of the Kahler case?

A. Only so far as it may be inferred from the facts, from the evidence. I have no knowledge of anything.

Q. Does that also apply to the Mulvey case, or do you charge Judge Fuller with having any improper motive there?

A. Personally I have no knowledge that would warrant me in making any charge of improper or corrupt motive on his part, but from the facts and the testimony preferred it may be reasonably inferred that he was actuated by an improper and corrupt motive in the Mulvey case.

Q. Are there any other witnesses which you desire to call.

A. Not here, Mr. Chairman.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

If you will look in the first specification you will find that it refers to the Injunction Case of the The North Mountain Water Supply Company against Troxel, and it would seem from that specification that somehow or someway Troxel had been outraged by a decision of Judge Fuller. I happened to be Troxel's counsel. Mr. Woodward, of the firm, Mr. McClain and myself represented Troxel in that case. The case was simply that there was an unprecedented drought. The Cities of Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke, in which Mr. Shea lives and did live at the time, were within five days of a water famine, which meant a menace to health.

The North Mountain Water Supply Company were riparian owners of the water in Harvey's Creek, which water came from Harvey's Lake, which was a considerable body of water. And Harvey's Lake was stopped at the outlet by a dam of my client Troxel. That dam was there by prescriptive right. He didn't own the water of Harvey's Lake or any part of it and never claimed to own it, but he had a prescriptive right to use the water of Harvey's Lake as power for a mill, but the mill hadn't been in use for two years before that time and has never been used since. It was practically abandoned at that time and he just held the dam there. The North Mountain Water Supply Company, since he did not own this water, asked him to lift his gate and let the water down to these people. When he refused they asked the court to permit them to use three million gallons of water per day. And the Court said "This is an extraordinary condition, an extraordinary emergency and requires extraordinary remedies" and he enjoined them. Well we didn't think his law was good and we took the case up to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court wouldn't decide it upon the merits of the case and they just put us off. The case is decided in 223 Pa. Well then we came back and took testimony and by the time we got down to the findings of a final decree in the case the emergency had passed. But our client, Troxell, didn't want Judge Fuller to do what was the easy thing for him to do, to refuse to continue the injunction and continue the bill, because he couldn't go back to the Supreme Court and have it decided on its merits, and he was very anxious to have it go back to the supreme court and have it decided, so between us instead of getting Judge Fuller to modify his decree, Troxell's counsel thought it advisable to take the first decree from which we might appeal the case.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Do you mean to say that it was an appeal that both sides had agreed upon?

A. Yes, and we took the case up upon its merits, but we found unfortunately the supreme court wouldn't decide it upon its merits. They said he had made the decree broader than the prayer and put us out again, but that wasn't Judge Fuller's fault at all. And that is all there is to that.

Now the second complaint, Commonwealth vs. Helen Leonard. Now this Helen Leonard may have been the notorious character he made out. I don't know. This Helen Leonard had bought some jewelry from a man named Landau on a written contract, and she and her legal advisers conceived that this jewelry was bought on a contract of conditional bail, but Landau claimed that it was bought on a contract of bailment, and when she didn't pay he brought criminal proceedings. Of course she didn't understand that this was a contract of bailment, she simply thought it was a civil action for non-payment of debt. The Court held that it was a bailment and they declared she was guilty of a crime though she never thought she was, but thought she was only refusing to pay a civil debt. The Court held that it was a bailment and when she was convicted of a crime she asked for a new trial which was refused. The Woman was in poor health and Landau and everyone else said this woman is in poor health, when she agreed to pay the costs and the full value of the goods, that sentence be suspended and the costs and full value of the goods. Landau got all that was coming to him and shortly after that she fell ill and died in the poor house. Now that is all of the second charge.

Now in regard to the third charge. John A Tobin was committed by a committing magistrate, charged with adultery. He was never brought before Judge Fuller at all on a habeas corpus, but in a perfectly informal way which we have up there sometimes in that county, possibly on the way from the office of the committing magistrate to the jail, he was taken to the District Attorney's office and the District Attorney and Tobin and all of them came up to the Judge's office.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. No formal writ was issued at all?

A. No, no writ at all, and the question was kind of considered in a friendly way whether he should be held or not. Now Tobin was a married man and had broken up his family by reason of having committed adultery and though not technically guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania he was in New Jersey, and the District Attorney said he ought to be held.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. There had been a commitment from the magistrate?

A. Yes, but no remanding of him or anything like that. By that time the District Attorney had completed his investigation and was satisfied that he couldn't convict this man that he couldn't get the evidence to, and he was released on his own recognizance. All that is of record.

SPECIFICATION D.

In case of Commonwealth vs. James Conrad, charged with selling liquor without a license. He didn't appear when his case was called for trial in Quarter Sessions Court. No application was made for a continuance. No excuse for his not appearing. Witnesses were ready to go on with the trial and Judge Fuller assigned counsel, took the plea and went on with the trial.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Is that frequently done in that county?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. Yes, commonly done in misdemeanor cases.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Trying a man in his absence?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. Yes it is lawful to try him and sentence in misdemeanor cases.

BY MR. SCOTT:

There is no question about it being legal, it is a matter of discretion.

BY MR. SHEA:

Well because it is being done there, is it a good thing to do.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

No, but it is legal and not impeachable. Of course, Judges who do that keep their hand on the case. After this man was convicted it was made to appear to Judge Fuller that this man was a poor cripple, had been in a mine explosion, had one eye blown out and one arm broken and couldn't earn his own living, and he naturally turned to selling liquor without a license because he couldn't get a license, and he simply suspended sentence; that is all there is to that charge.

SPECIFICATION E.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Brann and Adam Chisknos. The Defendant Brann was a constable in the Borough of Exter, and it was claimed he used a little too much force and violence in performing his duty, so he was held, and they didn't either of them appear when the case was called for trial in Quarter Sessions. No application was made for a new trial, so the case was proceeded with when the number was called, which is proper and legal, but just as in all these other cases Judge Fuller kept his eye on the case and afterwards by reason of the doubt that arose in his mind, he granted a new trial. The case was tried before Judge Strauss and they were convicted.

SPECIFICATION F.

Commonwealth vs. Mathias Hoffman. Now in that case Hoffman was not only notified in the usual way that his case was listed for trial on that date, but his counsel was Mr. Frank McGuigan, who was also his bondsman, and Mr. McGuigan notified him specifically and personally that his case was listed for trial and that he should be there. Mr. McGuigan had a personal interest in that case because he thought Hoffman was going to get away and get him stuck on the the bail bond and Mr. McGuigan was very anxious to have the case heard. When Hoffman did not appear the case was tried in his absence and he was convicted. Again, as in the other cases, Judge Fuller kept his mind on the case and when an application for a new trial was made it was granted. That is all there is to that charge.

SPECIFICATION G.

Commonwealth vs. Ignatz Rosemowicz, charged with murder. He was brought there for trial but had no counsel. Judge Fuller assigned counsel to him, Mr. O'Donnell, I think. Mr. O'Donnell did what every other young lawyer would under those circumstances, he wanted a little more time to get ready his defense. He said he didn't know that he could. Judge Fuller said "Go on." It was tried. He kept his hand over that case just as in all the other cases, and when the man was convicted he said I don't want to take the responsibility, and he gave him a trial, and he was tried again before another judge and was convicted of second degree murder. I think he plead guilty.

SPECIFICATION H.

About the three general assessors. In 1910 Luzerne county got into the class such as Allegheny county was prior to that time, and instead of having the Board of County Commissioners revise the value of real estate for the purpose of taxation, they had a Board of Assessors. This appointment was to be made by all the judges of the county. A majority of the four judges had to act upon all of those appointments. Judge Fuller had no power to make one of those appointments or to prevent any one of them being made. I don't see, however, any man can conceive it is posible for a judge to be impeached or can be charged with such high crimes or misdemeanors as would warrant an impeachment in a matter in which he is absolutely powerless to act by himself.

SPECIFICATION I.

After a careful examination of that Act of Assembly, certified by an opinion of which I have a copy here, the Judges, the four of them of the Common Pleas Court of Luzerne county, concluded that the Act was unconstitutional, and so believing, they did not make that appointment. As in the case of the assessors, Judge Fuller alone was powerless to make that appointment.

SPECIFICATION J.

Now in the Kahler case. At the hearing on the habeas corpus Mr. Walters said "I have no right and don't claim to have any right to detain this boy, Mr. Kahler, you are at perfect liberty to take him." And Judge Fuller said "You are at liberty to take the boy."

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. How old was he?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. He was about seventeen years then. He was beyond the Juvenile Court age and that is what bothered Judge Fuller. And so the boy said he wouldn't live with him, he hadn't treated him right, he hadn't any of them right and I would rather go to the House of Refuge than live with him. And Judge Fuller said: "Now Kahler, don't you think it would be better to leave him stay there with Mr. Walters, and if all you want is his wages, I will direct Walters to turn these wages over to you, and I will get a report from Walters to show that they are turned over," and that was carried into effect and Mr. Walters reported to the Judge from time to time and the father receipted them and it went on that way. Now and again the boy didn't turn over his wages and then there would be trouble and the Judge would stir him up and try to get him to turn his wages over. These domestic matters are most harrassing to a judge and particularly to Judge Fuller. So things went on until Mr. Shea came into the case. Judge Fuller told him exactly what the situation was, that the boy was turning over his wages and Mr. Shea appeared to be entirely satisfied.

BY MR. SHEA:

Just a moment. When do you allege he told me that?

A. After you had filed your petition.

Q. Does Judge Fuller say so?

A. Yes he tells me that and I am repeating it from him.

Then Mr. Loveland came into the case and they patched up an arrangement whereby the boy was to turn over five dollars a week and Mr. Loveland's affidavit is here and I brought it down, and there they are. Instead of the father losing his boy and losing his wages, he is doing well and about ten days ago he got married.

BY MR. SHEA:

Yes he committed perjury in obtaining his license.

SPECIFICATION K.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Donn. In this case sentence was suspended as he had a perfectly legal right to do. If you will refer to Commonwealth vs. Mally, 57 Pa., you will find that the Supreme Court finds that it is a perfectly proper thing to do if there is any doubt as to what to do in a case like that he ought to hold it, and he shouldn't be criticised for so doing.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Was there any motion before him there, Judge?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. No sir, not a thing.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Was it a conviction?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. A conviction. He was tried for murder and acquitted. He was tried for manslaughter after that and the jury disagreed. He was tried a third time and the jury convicted him of involuntary manslaughter with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Now those circumstances, don't you think the Judge ought to hold the matter under advisement, when it took the third jury to find him guilty.

BY MR. FORSTER:

Q. The man is on bail, of course?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. Yes, he is on bail.

SPECIFICATION L.

Now in this Mulvey case, that is all the grievance Mr. Shea has got is the Mulvey case. The rest he has brought here to make it look bad: that is all. It is the Mulvey case that grieves him. Now I think you have got the facts in the Mulvey case, that is, the testimony in it. (Shows roll of testimony) That is what he dumped into Judge Fuller's hands in September and demanded that he decide that case, and that is only part of the testimony in that case, eight hundred and fifty pages of

testimony, besides the Respondent's testimony, and that is what he dumped into Judge Fuller's hands in September, without a brief, and expects an immediate decision. Now I wish you gentlemen would look at the brief he submitted in that case, and you as lawyers know that there is not a judge in the State of Pennsylvania that would take this up on a brief of that sort. The Respondent, the other side, filed no brief.

BY MR. SCOTT:

This isn't a brief at all; this is only an idex.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Our laws of court require a brief to be filed.

BY MR. SHEA:

Well in this case the Judge didn't require it.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Well I say that any lawyer that comes and dumps that testimony into the hands of a Judge in September and demands a decision before the 14th day of May, with 188 cases on that month's argument list, of which I am safe to say he heard 165, has no right to complain. I would like the Committee to see the other work that he did. (Shows argument list to Committee). The Judge had other matters in which the public was involved, and in this case nobody except yourself and Mr. McGuigan were concerned. Now on the 24th day of October, Judge Fuller handed down his dissenting opinion in the tax appeal cases that had been in the supreme court twice before that, and which involved millions of dollars and the valuation of all the coal lands in the County of Luzerne which he had been working on, and on the 24th of October he worked out and got down that dissenting opinion in the tax appeal case which the supreme court used as the correct view of the law at the following April sessions, and you will find that this man was working every day until it was done, and it was hard work and work of great importance. I say that no lawyer, nor no layman, or anybody else in the world will say that a judge ought to be charged with high crimes and misdemeanors and impeached, under those circumstances.

Now gentlemen, of course, if he didn't decide it by the 14th day of May it couldn't be decided at all, for of course there would be no use revoking a license which didn't exist, neither could he discharge a rule which had become useless, yet if it was not decided before the 14th day of May it couldn't be decided at all. I say that he couldn't get it decided. It wasn't in his hands in time, and it couldn't be decided, of course, by the 14th day of May. Now that is all there is to that charge.

SPECIFICATION M.

Now the next scpecification is signing an order of Court appointing Mulvey to be constable. I want you to bear in mind this statement, which I think Mr. Shea will admit to be a fact, that in each of these cases he prepared one of those insulting petitions, which if he had presented to me I would have committed him. Every time he took one of those petitions up to the Court he gave them to the newspapers of the town to be printed, so that they might be printed, and they were printed in the newspapers of the town. Before he took them into Court he gave them out to be printed. Now Judge Fuller didn't vote for Mulvey for constable, he opposed him and voted against him, and the other three judges voted for him, and the order was signed by Judge Fuller as President Judge, as Judge Fuller expressed it, they then brought it to the President Judge to sign that order, and I signed it althought it was against my preference and against my vote, it was an action of the Court and I signed it, that is, signed it for the Court.

SPECIFICATION M-2.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Now in the McNealis case. McNealis was charged with embezzlement and he pleaded guilty. John McNealis was a good man when he was sober, but he had got to drinking too much. Every one said that if John McNealis was sent away to the Penitentiary, the people who took the money, the surety company who were on his bond, all said that if Judge Fuller would give John McNealis a chance he will make good, but if you send him off to the penitentiary he is a ruined man. So Judge Fuller suspended sentence upon terms of restitution and those terms were endorsed on the indictment; and now what is the result? John McNealis took the pledge, he has become a sober, decent, upright man and has worked hard and has paid off almost every dollar that he embezzled. Now I don't think a judge should be impeached for suspending sentence when he could have ruined that man had it not been in his power to suspend sentence, and he has made a decent citizen of him. That is all there is to the John McNealis story.

SPECIFICATION N.

Now the next charge is that Judge Fuller didn't appoint an audit in the Llewellyn matter. Now in the Llewellyn matter Llewellyn had been a candidate for Orphans Court Judge on the Republican ticket, and Franck Darte had been a candidate on the Republican ticket, and Franck Darte was nominated and Llewellyn wasn't and four days before the election Llewellyn filed exceptions and that was directed to the Court, and by the action of the statutes Fuller couldn't act on it, it had to be acted upon by the whole court. He laid it away until it was convenient to act upon it and after that came the election, then followed bitter contests and applications for re-counts which kept all the judges busy for weeks in Luzerne county, and when they turned to this petition they found that the petitioners, six in number, had brought in a request upon the ground that the signatures thereto had been obtained through a misapprehension and that they didn't know of any of the facts contained in the petition at all either by their own personal knowledge or upon information. Now it has been decided by Judge Johnson in Delaware county and it has been decided by the Supreme Court that in such case the Court need go on further, and they did go no further, and I have the petition here for withdrawal signed by the original signers. Now that is all there is to that charge.

SPECIFICATION O.

In this charge Mr. Shea questions Judge Fuller's right to his office. I am surprised at that charge, because Mr. Shea stated to me that the intent of the Act of 1901 was that Luzerne county should have additional law judge. Mr. C.————read this act to Mr. Shea and when he had finished reading it I said "Now Mr. Shea don't you think it was clearly the intent of the Legislature of 1901 that Luzerne county should have an additional law judge? And Mr. Shea said "I do," and we shook hands and separated and now he has brought it up as a charge of impeachment.

Now if you will give me until Monday I will send you a written answer formally.

BY MR. HENSEL:

Several counter statements have now been made and if they raise any material issue, and many of the statements have been admitted, and it seems to me that it wouldn't be necessary to consider statements that have been answered.

BY MR. SCOTT:

No, I don't think the Legislature intended us to take such a step as that before the Committee, the Committee feel that charges have been preferred against a judge, and it is not only the duty of the committee to investigate these charges but to call witnesses to determine whether or not these charges are well founded. Our Committee feels that it is the duty of the Committee to take whatever testimony may be supplied by Mr. Shea's witnesses. We have extended that privilege to him, and also to Judge Fuller. Now if you have any desire to state your position, we have no objection. As far as the other charges are concerned, we have no objection to hearing them.

BY MR. SHEA:

Well I will do it as briefly as possible. As I stated to the Committee, my knowledge of the charges is confined to the two of which I had personal knowledge, the others are based upon statements made to me by others. In the Troxell case the information came chiefly from Dr. Troxell. It appears there is more to that charge than appears on the surface, and it is known that if ture, makes that one of the most important charges. There is an intimation that the decision in that case was brought about by the peculiar association of Judge Fuller and one of the counsel, a director of this company. This counsel appears to be a brother-in-law of Judge Fuller's and occupied the same office with him. I said I had no personal charge to make against Judge Fuller, but I state in answer to Judge Wheaton's question certain testimony may be brought from which you can draw your own conclusions and from which you may infer an improper and corrupt motive.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Well wo don't want to argue it, Mr. Shea. Judge Wheaton merely held himself to what he intends to prove.

BY MR. SHEA:

I was coming to that part. As I understand it, the witnesses that will be called will be called to prove that fact.

Now in Commonwealth vs. Helen Leonard, we shall produce to you the counsel in the case, both for the Commonwealth and for Helen Leonard, and we will leave you as lawyers to judge from their testimony whether it is such a case as Judge Wheaton would have you believe.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Well what do you claim it was, Mr. Shea?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. That it was a case of compounding a felony, with the knowledge of the Court and the Court not only refused to stop it, but participated in it.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. What felony?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. In spirit, not in law. She was properly convicted. She was a woman of notorious criminal character, known all over that section of the State, and it was in the nature of the crime of that woman to steal the twelve hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and then secrete it in a safe deposit vault, but she was tripped up on it.

Now in the Tobin case the information was supplied by Mr. Conniff. I don't know whether there was a writ of habeas corpus or not, but so I understand.

Now in the Conrade case. This case was listed for September and it came up before Judge Strauss, who was then presiding, and the case was continued generally, when it was placed on the trial list at the instance of Judge Fuller without any notice being given and the case was called for trial. The defendant didn't appear. Mr. McAniff was there, and he made this objection that the defendant wasn't there, that the case had been listed for the previous week and regularly continued, but he was forced to trial. When the case was argued Judge Fuller restricted him to his line or argument, but that brings us down to the opinion as he said that Judge Fuller extended his kind hand and remedy what was done. That is an instance

of a general line of conduct since he has been on the bench, trying men in their absence and acting in a high-haded, arrogant and arbitary manner. These are the grounds for impeachment. A man's conduct is a general line of action, and as Judge Wheaton said, in this case he was compelled to extend a kind hand and remedy the wrong he had permitted. We never heard of anybody else trying men in their absence.

Now in the case of Commonwealth vs. Patrick Brann and Adam Chisknos, another case where they were forced to trial in the absence of the defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Mathias Hoffman, another instance where his kind hand had to be extended and a new trial granted.

Commonwealth vs. Ignatz Rosemowicz, where a man was charged with murder in the first degree, another case where he was compelled to extend a helping hand. We will show to this Committee by counsel that they were forced to trial without an opportunity to prepare their case. This man was charged with murder, and at the time the case came up for trial the defendant was serving sentence in the Eastern Penitentiary for another charge. He was brought to Wilkes-Barre for trial. He had no friends and had no counsel. Judge Fuller assigned Mr. O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell didn't ask for a continuance, he asked for a little time to prepare his case. He went down to the law library to make out an order, which I believe is necessary in order to get fees in such cases, and while he was absent from the court room the prisoner was arraigned and a jury empannelled, and he on trial for his life, gentlemen. This for the purpose of saving time. He wants to save time and sacrifices men's lives and liberty at the same time. That is the purpose of the charges put in here, to show the nature of his conduct.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

If I had been impeached for that sort of thing I would have been impeached long ago.

BY MR. SHEA:

O no, Judge Wheaton, nobody would impeach you for misconduct.

Now as to the case where the positive mandates of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania were served with contempt and disregarded, when they failed to appoint these assessors. Judge Wheaton has stated to you they hadn't the power to make these appointments. They took that act of the Legislature and tested it and misused it for political purposes, and they agreed to not make these appointments until after the election. And I propose to have these judges go on the witness stand and let them tell what sort of a combination they had. It was a matter of common knowledge, the newspapers were full of it, that this appointment was withheld because they had so agreed. They were both elected afterwards. Judge Ferris and Judge Jones.

The same thing applies to Specification 1. Judge Wheaton comes in with a legal argument in regard to that. We will let them go on the stand and tell why this appointment was not made. They decided it wasn't constitutional, in other matters they do not decide whether or not they are constitutional until they are asked to decide, and it is a question whether or not they have the right to decide until they are asked to.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Do I understand that an opinion had been handed down that this act was unconstitutional?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Yes.

BY MR. SCOTT:

An opinion furnished to the judges upon which they acted?

BY MR. SHEA:

Well then the situation resolves itself whether or not the act was constitutional.

BY MR. SCOTT:

We don't want to argue it, Mr. Shea.

BY MR. SHEA:

Now the Donn case is one for the Committee to discuss as to the testimony of facts, but the situation is that a woman was run down in the streets of the town of Plymouth and killed by a man carelessly driving an automobile, and Judge Wheaton has stated, that case was tried three times, and that case was afterwards decided September, 1912, and the man has never been sentenced.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Your contention is that he should be sentenced whether or not he was improperly convicted?

BY MR. SHEA:

My idea is that in a case of such importance that a judge is a public officer and must do his duty to the public. He is a public officer, and notwithstanding the fact that Judge Wheaton has said nobody is complaining, a great many people are complaining, but they are afraid to say a word when a judge is involved, that would be sacrilege.

Now as to Specification M, the Mulvey case, Judge Wheaton has stated that Judge Fuller did not join in the appointment of Mulvey as constable. Of course, if Judge Fuller would say so I would believe him. I would believe anything that Judge Fuller would say, I will state so frankly, but one of the judges who acted on that stated that they all agreed to it. We will put him on the stand.

Now as to the McNealis case, according to Judge Wheaton Judge Fuller should be praised for taking care of that man. We will show that there were $663.00 costs, that Luzerne county paid for his conviction, and $333.00 of that was paid to Mulvey, as constable.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Well was there any complaint about the man not———about sentence being suspended?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

I don't know unless it was the bonding company.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

They asked for the suspension.

BY MR. SHEA:

Because there was a settlement to be made. Mr.—complained to me about it.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

He never complained since.

BY MR. SHEA:

Well he complained to me about it.
Now on the Act of 1901.

BY MR. SCOTT:

The Committee decided that they do not want to decide on this question.

BY MR. SHEA:

I did not say that to the Attorney General. When he made that remark I said while it might appear to be—the history of the Act would show that that it was the intention of the Legislature to repeal the Act. I told Mr. Bell that it might appear to be that way.

BY MR. SCOTT:

That is before the Act of 1901. Well we have no interest in that.

BY MR. SHEA:

Now in the Llewellyn matter.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Well is it so that the petitioners withdrew the petition?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Yes it is true, we have the petition here signed by every man that signed the original petition.

BY MR. SHEA:

When did they withdraw it?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Right after the election.

BY MR. SHEA:

We will put Mr. Llewellyn on the witness stand.
That is all.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

In regard to the case of North Mountain Water Supply Co. vs. E. R. Troxell, Mr. Bergner was not a director in that company.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Now gentlemen we would like to have this matter disposed of, but we do not want to inconvenience you. If it is the sense of this Committee we will consider a motion to adjourn until Friday, February 28th.

It is moved by Mr. Stein and seconded by Mr. S. B. Scott that we adjourn to meet at 9:30 A. M. at the court house in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Friday, February 28th, 1913. Motion carried.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES AGAINST HON. HENRY A. FULLER, PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF LUZERNE, BY THOMAS D. SHEA, HELD AT WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 28TH AND MARCH 1ST, 1913.

PRESENT.

HON. J. R. K. SCOTT, Chairman.
HON. S. B. SCOTT, Secretary.
HON. CHAS. J. RONEY, Jr.
HON. I. GORDON FORSTER.
HON. A. C. STEIN.

Committee.

THOMAS D. SHEA, Esq., in person.
HON. HENRY A. FULLER, in person.
HON. F. W. WHEATON, Counsel for Respondent.
HON. W. U. HENSEL, Counsel for Respondent.
CHARLES H. BERGNER, Esq., Counsel for Respondent.
PAUL R. BEDFORD, Esq., Counsel for Respondent.

EXHIBITS.

Specification A.
List of Stock-Holders of Spring Brook Water Supply Co., "Exhibit E."

Specification B.
Bill of Indictment. Exhibit "F."
Motion for New Trial, "Exhibit G."
Additional Reasons for New Trial, "Exhibit H."
Transcript of Docket, "Exhibit I."
Defendants Brief, "Exhibit J."
Reasons for Arrest of Judgment and New Trial, "Exhibit K."
Petition for Copies of Lease, Etc., "Exhibit L."

Specification D.
Bill of Indictment. "Exhibit M."

Specification F.
Indictment, Transcript, Motion to Arrest Judgment, Reasons for a New Trial, "Exhibit N."

Specification G.
Bill of Indictment, Transcript, Commitment, Opinion, Sentence, Motion for New Trial, "Exhibit O."

Specification I.
Opinion of Judge Ferris, "Exhibit P."
(Memo returned to Judge Wheaton)

Specification J.
Files of the Entire Record, (Memo), "Exhibit Q."
Petition By S. S. Herring, "Exhibit R."
Newspaper Clippings, "Exhibit S."

Specification K.
Motion for New Trial (Returned to Judge Wheaton), "Exhibit T."

Specification L.
Petition for Rule, Revoking License, "Exhibit U."
Court Records (Memo), "Exhibit V."
Resignation J. W. Thigg, "Exhibit W."

Specification M-2.
Indictment, Etc., "Exhibit X."

Specification O.
Petition for Appointment of Auditor, "Exhibit Y."
Withdrawal of Signers, "Exhibit Z."

Letters of Ernest Gray, Plymouth, Pa., "Exhibit B-1."
Luzerne Legal Register, "Exhibit A-1."
Work By Judge Fuller of September Argument List, 1910, "Exhibit C-1."

BY MR. JOHN R. K. SCOTT, Chairman:

A quorum of the Committee being present, we will now proceed to business.

Now, Mr. Shea, if it is agreeable to you gentlemen you will take charge of calling of your witnesses.

BY MR. SHEA:

I would ask the Committee what they would suggest as to the order of testimony. Shall we call the witnesses for one specification at a time?

BY MR. SCOTT:

I think that is the best way to proceed; start with Specification No. 1, and any specification that you desire to abandon may be abandoned.

SPECIFICATION A.

DOCTOR E. R. TROXELL, Called.

Doctor E. R. Troxell, being duly sworn, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Doctor, you are a resident of the Borough of West Pittston in this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are a practicing physician?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your father previous to his death was the owner of considerable property in the neighborhood of Harvey's Lake, in this country, was he not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Among others, real estate fronting on the lake and a dam at the outlet of the lake?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At his death that property discended to you and your sister as his heirs, or was devised to you and your sister by will?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Harvey's Lake is the largest body of water in the State of Pennsylvania, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the size of the lake?

A. About seven acres.

Q. It is about seven or eight miles in circumference, is it not?

A. Nine miles.

Q. And the flow of water from that lake was controlled by your dam at the outlet?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any dealings with the North Mountain Water Supply Company with reference to the dam at Harvey's Lake?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state to the Committee what negotiations you had and with whom those negotiations were had?

A. In July, 1908, with the President of the company, Governor Watres.

Q. Lewis A. Watres, formerly Lieutenant Governor, is that correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please proceed and tell the Committee about those negotiations?

A. He came to me by apointment. I met him at the lake and looked about the lake and showed him the dams, and he wrote for himself, which I signed, an option for the purchase of the dams with land adjoining for the distance that we owned for two miles down the creek, for $150,000. At the end of the ten days they wanted an extension of the option which I refused to give them. Shall I go on?

Q. Go right on and tell the Committee all you know about it.

A. In September, by an order of the Court, I was subpoenaed to come to Wilkes-Barre to meet at Judge Fuller's office where, witnesses being heard, they gave to the Spring Brook Water Company possession of our dams and restrained us from using more than one million gallons of water per day.

Q. Pardon me, Doctor, aren't you in error. Wasn't it the North Mountain Water Supply Company instead of the Spring Brook Water Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Spring Brook Water Company is a subsidiary of the North Mountain Water Supply Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you were brought to Judge Fuller's office. Was that on the bill in equity filed in the case of the North Mountain Water Supply Company vs. E. R. Troxell and Rose Troxell, asking for an injunction?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that matter was heard before Judge Fuller and he granted a permanent injunction permitting the North Mountain Water Supply Company to take possession of your dam and use the water for its purposes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was that after your negotiations?

A. From July until September.

Q. Two months after you had given this option?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

With the permission of the Committee we will now offer in evidence the records, consisting of the files and Equity Dockets in the case of the North Mountain Water Supply Company vs. E. R. Troxell and Rose Troxell, No. 22, October Term, 1908, in the Common Pleas, Luzerne county, In Equity. I now offer at length the bills in equity:

"North Mountain Water Supply Company vs. E. R. Troxell and Rose Troxell, Defendants.	In the Common Pleas Luzerne county, Sitting in Equity.

To the Honorable the Judges of Common Pleas of the County of Luzerne:

Your orator complains and says:

1. That your orator is a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly incorporated and organized to supply water to the public in the County of Luzerne, with all the corporated power incident thereto, so that the North Mountain Water Supply Company is listed a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania duly incorporated to supply water to the Borough of Nanticoke in the said county and to the territory adjacent thereto, and has been engaged for a period of some twenty-one years in the furnishing of said supply of water."

BY MR. SCOTT:

Is it neecssary to offer the entire bill?

BY MR. SHEA:

The only material part which I wish to offer is the prayer of the bill.

"The exigencies of the case and the immediate public needs are such that prompt action is imperative, and your orator therefore prays:

"1. That an injunction may issue commanding said defendants to open or permit to be opened the gates of the dam at the outlet of Harvey's Lake to allow the outflow of water from said lake equivalent to three million gallons each day, and no more until the further order of the court.

"2. That said defendants and each of them be enjoined from preventing the outflow of water from said lake equivalent to three millions gallons of water each day.

"3. Such other relief as to the court may seem proper.

North Mountain Water Supply Co.
By H. W. Palmer and G. Walters.

Sworn to by
L. A. Watres, North Mountain
Water Supply Co."

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Is that the L. A. Watres with whom you had your negotiations in July?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

I now offer in evidence the opinion of the court on the exceptions and the decree made:

"Now June, 1910, the exceptions filed by the defendants to the decree, having been duly heard upon argument as upon a rule for a new trial before the judges of this court en banc, the said exceptions are dismissed and the decree nisi is confirmed as a final decree of the court, that the preliminary injunction was properly granted on September 19th, 1908, and continued on September 28th, 1908, upon the conditions then prescribed and in view of the emergency then existing, and while such emergency has now passed away, the injunction stands in force to give similar relief whenever a similar emergency shall arise, each party to pay just the costs which they have respectively incurred."

By the Court.'

BY MR. SHEA:

Will it be denied that Judge Fuller made that, Judge?

BY JUDGE FULLER:

That is admitted.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. After that decree had been handed down by Judge Fuller then what did you do?

A. Submitted to it gracefully.

Q. Well did you take an appeal?

A. Yes, I took an appeal.

Q. You took two appeals, one against the preliminary injunction and also one against the premanent injunction, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the appeal wasn't decided?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you took an appeal from the final decree?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which was heard by Judge Mestrazat, by the Supreme Court and Judge Mestrazat offered an opinion?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

Now we offer in evidence the case of North Mountain Water Supply Company vs. E. R. Troxell, especially that part of the court's opinion by Judge Mestrazat: (32 Pa. Page 156)

"We think the learned court erred in entering a final decree that 'the preliminary injunction should stand in force to give similar relief whenever a similar emergency shall arise.' There was no prayer in the bill for such relief and the emergency the only ground for issuing a preliminary injunction, having passed, the bill should be dismissed."

I believe that Judge Wheaton stated to the Committee at Harrisburg, I may be wrong, but that is my impression, that there was an agreement that such a decree should be made in order to have the case tried on its merits. Was there any such agreement made?

A. With me? No, sir.

Q. Did you make any agreement at all with counsel for the other side or authorize your counsel to do so?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where you put to any expense in this litigation?

A. Yes, considerable expense.

Q. Who were the counsel for the North Mountain Water Supply Co.?

A. Bedford, and Henry W. Powell.

Q. Who is Bedford?

A. He is a prominent attorney at the Luzerne county bar.

Q. George W. Bedford?

A. George R. Bedford.

Q. Where is his office?

A. I really don't know.

Q. Is he related by blood or marriage to Judge Fuller?

A. I believe he is Judge Fuller's brother-in-law.

Q. Do you know whether or not he occupies any official position with the North Mountain Water Supply Company.

A. No, I do not.

Q. Did you have any other negotiations after this litigation with the North Mountain Water Supply Company?

Q. Yes, L. A. Watres sent for me to come to his office some time in December or November. He made me an offer of $2,500.00 for the water which they had taken. They had offered me $100 a day before the injunction issued and I refused it, and then after they had taken the water, it was later they gave up the dams, in February, the middle of February, 1909, returned them to me; it was after that that they sent for me and I met him at his office and they offered me $2,500.00 for the water they had taken.

Q. Were there any other negotiations as to the purchase of the dam? Were they renewed?

A. Not directly from them. Recently through an agent, I should judge.

BY MR. SHEA:
That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUDGE WHEATON.

Q. Doctor Troxell, you were represented in this litigation, you and your sister, by J. B. Woodward, were you not—and W. S. McClain?

A. I don't know about W. S. McClain, but Mr. Woodard represented me.

Q. Well Mr. McClain was of record in the case,

A. Yes, he went to Pittsburgh.

Q. Well when the preliminary injunction was granted you thought the court was entirely wrong in granting it didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you and your lawyers, including myself, think it was altogether wrong and bad law, didn't we?

A. I think you did.

Q. Yes, and we decided to take it up and see if we couldn't get the supreme court to reverse it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And we did take it up and the supreme court didn't reverse it but sent it back again?

A. You are right in a measure. They said it was imperfectly presented.

Q. They invoked some technical reason and sent it back to avoid deciding it on the merits?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then we felt just the same way towards the Supreme Court as we did toward the court below?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then we went to a final hearing and took testimony?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And upon the final hearing it was decided that the emergency, that is the threatened water famine down at Nanticoke, had long ago past; everybody admitted that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Nevertheless we were all anxious to have your rights defined in that case?

A. Yes, I think you were.

Q. Yes, we discussed it frequently that we wanted your rights settled in that matter, and we had gone to a lot of expense and consumed a lot of time and we wanted your rights settled, but we couldn't get it settled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when it came up to the final decree, don't you remember discussing with Mr. Woodard in our office there that if Judge Fuller refused to continue that bill, we couldn't get an adjudication of your rights in that law suit?

A. I might have done so, but I don't remember that I did. I said it would be quite a feather to reverse Judge Fuller.

Q. Yes, that is what we all thought, we wanted to reverse him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, don't you remember that I said we wouldn't get a chance to reverse him if he didn't continue the bill?

A. I don't know.

Q. Well, we did get a chance?

A. Yes.

Q. We appealed from the final decree and we went up for the purpose of getting an adjudication on the merits, we wanted your rights defined?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And we all agreed on that, that that was the right thing to do?

A. I believe so, because you did it.

Q. And the Supreme Court never touched the merits at all? They turned us out again on the ground that the decree was broader than the prayer and never touched the merits at all?

A. I don't know.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Doctor Troxell, it is conceded by you that there was a water famine or threatened water famine at the time?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

Yes, and they also had the right of eminent domain. They could have taken the water without the injunction.

MR. SAMUEL H. HICKS, Called.

Samuel H. Hicks, being duly sworn, in answer to questions propounded answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Hicks, you are the Secretary of the North Mountain Water Supply Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were subpoenaed to produce here a list of the stockholders and bondholders of your company, if you had it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of both the Spring Brook Water Company and the North Mountain Water Supply Company; have you that list?

A. I have a list of the stockholders, but I have no way of knowing who the bondholders are.

Q. Have you no register of your bonds?

A. The bonds provide for registration, but I don't know of any being registered.

Q. Well, this list is merely the list of stockholders? (List of stockholders of Spring Brook Company submitted.)

Q. Where is the list of the North Mountain Water Supply Company?

A. The North Mountain Water Supply Company is held by the Spring Brook Company, that is, the stock of the North Mountain Water Supply Company is held by the Spring Brook Company.

BY MR. SCOTT:

If there is any question about any particular stockholders, can't they be agreed upon?

BY MR. SHEA:

Yes, there is no question.

By JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. That is a list of stockholders of what date?

BY MR. HICKS:

A. As of September 19th, 1908.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You were subpoenaed to bring a list of the stockholders as of September 19th, 1908, the date when this injunction was issued?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

Now we offer in evidence this list of stockholders, particularly for the purpose of showing that George R. Bedford and Emily L. Bedford, his wife, were both stockholders in that company, and I think that is admitted by the other side?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Yes, that is admitted.

BY MR. SCOTT:

To what extent, Mr. Shea?

BY MR. SHEA:

The list does not show.

BY MR. SCOTT:

The list does not show, Mr. Hicks, to what extent these people are stockholders?

BY MR. HICKS:

No, it does not. Well, I can tell you what stock both Mr. and Mrs. Bedford held.

BY MR. SCOTT:

That is in September, 1908?

BY MR. HICKS:

Yes. Mr. George R. Bedford, 200 shares; par value $100. Market value, I don't know. Emily L. Bedford, 200 shares; par value $100.

BY MR. SCOTT:

What was the capitalization there?

BY MR. HICKS:

The capitalization is five million dollars.

BY MR. SCOTT:

What amount of stock was issued at that time?

BY MR. HICKS:

It was all issued at that time.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Of the North Mountain Water Supply Company?

BY MR. HICKS:

No, of the Spring Brook Company.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

That was incorporated in September, 1908?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the stock was all issued?

A. Yes, sir.

List of stockholders offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit E."

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Was Mr. George R. Bedford a director in the North Mountain Water Supply Company on the 9th day of September, 1908?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was he a director of the Spring Brook Water Company.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Spring Brook Company owns and controls the North Mountain Water Supply Company?

A. Well, the Spring Brook Company owns the stock of the North Mountain Water Supply Company.

Q. Owns all the stock?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is merely the Spring Brook Company under another name?

A. Well, the North Mountain Water Supply Company is another Company.

Q. Well, at the time that Mr. George Bedford was a director in the Spring Brook Company he was counsel for the North Mountain Water Supply Company, was he not?

A. Well, I don't remember that Mr. Bedford was ever counsel in that case for us, except that he joined General Palmer in these injunction proceedings.

Q. Well, he joined General Palmer in this particular case?

A. Yes, General Palmer was not well; he was not our general counsel.

Q. Do you know where Mr. Bedford has his office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever been to his office?

A. Yes. frequently.

Q. Since the injunction proceedings or before them?

A. I have been there more frequently since then, but also before the proceedings.

Q. Well, who occupied offices with Mr. Bedford, before that time, since that time and now?

A. I don't know of anyone except his son, Bowman Bedford.

Q. Isn't Judge Fuller's office there?

A. Well, I don't know.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Wasn't that admitted?

BY JUDGE FULLER:

It is admitted that my office prior to going upon the bench was in the same suite with Mr. Bedford, not as a law partner, but we occupied the same suite; after going on the bench I remained in my office until quarters could be supplied in this Court House. It was only supposed to be for a short time, but was much longer than was expected.

Q. Do you occupy that office now?

A. That was in May, 1909, I came to the Court House.

Q. Where was your office in September, 1908?

A. I had the same office that I had always had in connection with Mr. Bedford. And I will say that the hearing in that case was held in the waiting room of the suite, more for the convenience of witnesses than for any other reason.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Judge Fuller in going over this list has found two other relatives owning stock. One sister, Harriet, and Benjamin Reynolds, a brother-in-law.

BY MR. SCOTT:

What amount of shares?

BY MR. HICKS:

Yes, the sister holds five shares. Benjamin Reynolds I would have to look up, I don't remember.

BY MR. SHEA:

I think it might be well to take this list and put the number of shares on and submit it afterwards.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

I would submit to you gentlemen that if there is any materiality at all in this list it is in the shares owned by Judge Fuller's relatives, and is there any reason to spread upon any public record a list of the stockholders?

BY MR. SHEA:

It is only our intention to have the four.

BY MR. SCOTT:

The Committee agrees to that; that is all that is necessary.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUDGE WHEATON.

Q. Mr. Hicks, the counsel of the Spring Brook Water company, for a long time te least had been General Palmer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And General Palmer at that time had failed in health very materially. He had suffered a stroke of paralysis?

A. Well, I can't just say as to that. He had failed in health.

Q. He had failed in health, and on that account George Bedford was associated with him in that case?

A. Yes, I think Mr. Palmer suggested that.

SPECIFICATION B.

BY MR. SHEA:

We offer in evidence the Leonard Case, No. 424, September Sessions, 1909, Quarter Sessions Continuance Docket No. 62. First I offer the indictment, showing that Helen Leonard was indicted for the larceny of jewelry valued at $1,480.00; the charges being, first count, larceny by bailee; second count, receiving stolen goods.

Bill of indictment offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit F."

The record is as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Helen Leonard. Charge, Larceny as bailee.

H. Michlosky, Pros. Transcript filed the 25th of August, 1909.

August 25th, 1909, True Bill.

And now, the 18th day of September, 1909, in filing the within petition, the Court orders that the Prosecutor, Harry Michlowski and Samuel Landau furnish to John V. Kosek and Jas. L. Lennahan copies of all letters or bailments which he may have with the within named Helen Leonard, and it is further ordered that the said John V. Kosek be permitted to inspect all book accounts with the said Harry Michlowski and Samuel Landau they may have been with the said Helen Leonard.

"By the Court."

"Now, September 22nd, 1909, the Court overruled motion of defendant's attorneys to quash the indictment, charging Helen Leonard with the larceny of personal property not charged against her in the information of transcript."

"Now, 22nd of September, 1909, the defendant, Helen Leonard, pleads Not Guilty."

"Now, October 18th, 1909, by opinion filed, the conviction was proper both in fact and in law, and the motion for a new trial is denied.

"H. A. FULLER, Judge."

BY MR. SHEA:

Now I offer in evidence the files.

Files offered in evidence and marked "Exhibits F, G, H, I, J, K, L."

Now I offer in evidence the Act of March 31st, 1860, P. L.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Now, I understand in this case, sentence was suspended?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. No, the record doesn't show that it was suspended.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

That is as far as you got. You stopped too soon. I suppose you read that: "Costs, $46.58 paid to the county, November, 1909."

BY MR. SCOTT:

Well, isn't that of itself part of the decision, the payment of costs?

BY MR. SHEA:

I don't know, I haven't seen it.

COLONEL PRICE, Called.

Colonel Price, being duly sworn, in answer to questions propounded answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Colonel Price, you are a member of the bar of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know Helen Leonard?

A. I never knew her until I met her in that law suit.

Q. Did you know her by reputation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was her reputation?

A. Not very good.

Q. She was a notorious character at the time, without going into further details?

A. Yes.

Q. You were private counsel for the Commonwealth in the case of Commonwealth vs. Helen Leonard, you and Mr. Salsberg, and you aided in the prosecution of Helen Leonard on the charge of larceny by bailee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, as the record shows, she was convicted of stealing fourteen hundred dollars' worth of jewelry?

A. Larceny as bailee, yes, sir.

Q. Was she ever sentenced?

A. That I do not know.

Q. What became of that case, as far as you know?

A. As far as I know, after the conviction I told these people, that is, Helen Leonard's counsel, and her friend who was interested at the time in the case with her, that if they would give back the ring and pay Landau what she owed him, I would make no objection if they asked for a suspension of sentence in the matter. This is a case where this woman had bought the jewelry on the installment plan under a lease by which she was not to obtain title of the jewelry until the jewelry was paid for and after she paid two or three hundred dollars she refused to make any further payments. I then brought an action of replevin and the sheriff went down to replevy the articles, and was informed they were pawned. He then went to the pawn shop where she said they were pawned and was informed that they were not there. He made a return that the goods were eloigned, and meaning that for larceny as bailee. She was convicted. I then stated that if she would restore back to Landau the goods purchased that I would make no objection? They gave one of the rings back, and they paid Landau a portion of the amount that was due, and they paid the costs, and that is the last I heard of it.

Q. Did you ever consult with Judge Fuller on this matter?

A. I told him that I would make no objection to it.

Q. Make no objection to what?

A. To a suspension of sentence.

Q. Why did you tell him that; was request made for suspension of sentence?

A. From whom?

Q. Well, what I am trying to get at is how did it happen that you told Judge Fuller you would not object?

A. Because I had had a conversation with Mr. Kosak and somebody related to Helen Leonard. We discussed it afterwards, and I said, "You people are foolish to go ahead with this case, and I don't want to see a woman put behind bars, and I have no objection if you will pay back the goods."

Q. What did Judge Fuller say?

A. I don't remember; I don't think he said anything.

Q. Did you tell Judge Fuller that you would settle this case?

A. I don't know that I told him that. I told him I had made this settlement.

Q. That is that you were going to settle it by paying back the value of the goods and some of the articles?

A. I don't remember the exact language that I used, but I did say that I had told these people that if they would give back this ring and the value of the other goods and pay the costs, that we would make no objection to a suspension of sentence.

Q. What did he say?

A. I don't remember; I don't think he said anything.

Q. Well, he never assented or dissented?

A. That I don't remember.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUDGE WHEATON.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. How long have you been at the bar here, Colonel?

A. Thirty years.

Q. And in this Leonard case, after this girl was convicted what they were trying to get you to agree to was to suspend so much of the sentence as covered imprisonment? They didn't want this girl to be put in prison, did they?

A. No, sir.

Q. And they talked about the effect on her health if she would go to prison?

Q. You thought she ought not to be put to prison?

A. No, I didn't want to see a woman put behind bars.

Q. She got these goods in the beginning on a conditional contract?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And her lawyers advised her that it was a conditional bail?

A. Well, I don't know what they advised her.

Q. Well, that is what they fought it out on all the time, and we thought it was a bailment? And all through the case they said they were trying to collect a civil debt in a criminal court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then after it was all over, everybody, the District Attorney, Helen Leonard's counsel, and everybody connected with that case was willing that she shouldn't go to prison?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you communicated that to the Judge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And afterwards she became crazy and died soon after?

A. I don't know as to that I think so.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. But you did collect a civil debt in the criminal court, didn't you?

A. Well, now you are raising a legal question.

Q. Well, now, Colonel, did you go to the other people with reference to this settlement, or did they come to you, I mean the counsel for Helen Leonard?

A. Well I don't remember.

Q. According to Judge Wheaton, he would have it understood that Helen Leonard's counsel came to you?

A. Well, I don't just remember. I am sure that I didn't go to Mr. Kosek's office. I never went to Mr. Lenahan's office after the conviction. It seems to me it must have been here in the Court House after a trial or on the street somewhere. Just where the conversation occurred I don't remember, but they evidently told us they were willing to settle the case.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Colonel Price, was there any other defendant than Helen Leonard?

A. She was the only defendant in the case.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. While we are on the subject, Mr. Shea, the Committee would like to know upon what theory do you hold this to be compounding a felony?

A. I don't say that it is compounding a felony, but I say it is contrary to the spirit of the law. As Colonel Price has testified, they used the criminal courts to collect a civil debt.

JOHN V. KOSEK, Called.

John V. Kosek, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. I might say that this case is offered to show that the records are not complete.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Well, the Judge doesn't keep the records, does he?

BY MR. SHEA:

No, but his decisions are handed down and should be of record.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You are a lawyer in the City of Wilkes-Barre?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were counsel for Helen Leonard in the case of which we have been speaking?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that case disposed of eventually?

A. The last I heard of it I went to Judge Fuller's office. I believe, with Helen Leonard and the Judge said he would suspend sentence. She was sick and I believe I had a doctor's certificate, if I remember properly, showing that imprisonment might kill her within a short time, causeher death, and we had repaid the prosecutor all moneys due and whatever goods we had belonging to him.

Q. Do you know what that amount was?

A. I don't recollect it. I stated the facts to Judge Fuller, I told him he would be warranted in suspending sentence. I don't think there was anyone else present. I think it was only the Judge, Helen Leonard and myself. I don't believe anybody else was there.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Were the costs imposed by the jury?

A. The costs followed the verdict. We paid the costs. We first made an application for a new trial and after the Court refused the application for a new trial Helen Leonard refused to appeal the case. She was very much worried about it and said that if we could possibly arrange for a suspension of sentence she would pay back whatever money was due and would give back the ring in her possession, and I made arrangements with Mr. Price, met him in the Court House corridor and told him that we would pay the costs and paid back the money due, and he said that under these circumstances they would not oppose petition for suspension of sentence, so that we did pay the costs and eventually paid back the money due.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. How did you come to pay the costs, in your county here, when the costs were not imposed by the jury?

A. They follow the verdict, are a part of the verdict. Then we asked the Court to suspend the jail sentence.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Then as I understand it there was an imposition of costs, and as far as the sentence of imprisonment was concerned, that was suspended?

BY MR. SHEA:

Now, was any sentence imposed by Judge Fuller or any order made as to costs?

BY MR. KOSEK:

A. I don't think there was. Judge Fuller asked me whether we had paid the costs and whether we had restored the goods or their value, and I told him that we had, and as I remember it he said he wouldn't impose any jail sentence, or did he suspend sentence or impose costs by an order or anything of that kind.

Q. Well, you know what I mean: did he make a regular order, imposing terms of settlement; did he make a written order of any kind?

A. No, sir, he didn't make a written order.

Q. Well, then there was nothing to show how the case was settled?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. The record showed the costs paid, didn't it?

A. Yes. I paid them.

Q. And the jail sentence was expressly suspended by the Judge?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the District Attorney ever move for sentence?

A. No, sir, we took the matter up with the District Attorney, after we had consulted with Colonel Price, and he said if they were satisfied he would be.

Q. Well, Salsberg was District Attorney then, wasn't he?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Well, whoever was District Attorney agreed that it was the proper thing to suspend sentence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now if the Judge had imposed sentence, the sentence would have been that she pay the costs, return the goods to the owner and undergo imprisonment?

A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. And as far as everything but the jail sentence was concerned that had been complied with, hadn't it?

A. As far as I know, yes.

Q. Well, did you see anything wrong there; do you see at this time anything wrong with the Judge's decision in that case?

A. No, but we didn't think that under the law a conviction could be sustained. We took that up with Judge Fuller. Then we made application for a new trial and he refused the application. Then we talked with him about the return of the goods, and the judge said she is convicted of a technical crime. We said we would pay back the goods, or their value, pay the costs. And the Judge said, "Go ahead and do that, and then come to see me."

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Then we understand that it was by the order of the Court that you paid the costs?

A. Yes, practically so.

Q. Can't you get your mind right down and let us know positively whether it was or was not; in other words, did you pay the costs by the District Attorney's orders or by your own initiative, or by order of Judge Fuller?

A. As I remember it, Judge Fuller said we ought first to pay the costs and the value of the goods and then talk to him about the jail sentence.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Did you see anything arbitrary or wrong in the way the Judge disposed of the case?

A. No, outside of his law.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Did you say that you had the consent of the District Attorney?

A. Yes, we had a conversation with him and he agreed to it.

Q. Who tried that case; Mr. Dando?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say that Mr. Dando consented to have the case disposed of in the way in which it was?

A. If he is the man who tried the case, yes.

Q. You will say that Judge Fuller expressly suspended sentence in this case?

A. Yes, he did.

Q. How did he expressly suspend it?

A. When I came to his office with Miss Leonard I first explained to him that we had restored the goods and then I asked him to suspend sentence, and the Judge said: "In view of the fact that you have restored the goods and paid the costs the Court sees no reason why sentence should not be suspended."

Q. Now, Helen Leonard had good lawyers in that case, yourself and Mr. Lenahan? Why didn't you insist on having that placed on record?

A. Well, I thought the Judge would live up to it.

Q. You thought he would do his duty?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, either you as counsel didn't do your duty or the Judge neglected his?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is true?

A. Yes, sir.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. But you are willing to take your part of the blame?

A. Yes, sir.

SPECIFICATION C.

BY MR. SHEA:

I now offer in evidence the record in the case of Commonwealth vs. John Tobin: The Quarter Sessions Docket, No. 67, page 167.

Now, I might say to you that I have no personal knowledge of any of these charges except the Kahler and the Mulvey charge. The others have been given to me by out-

siders. I formerly stated in this charge that a Habeas Corpus was issued originally. I find by the record that it was not.

BY MR. SCOTT:

I understand, Mr. Shea, from the circumstances related by Judge Wheaton that a habeas corpus was not issued?

BY MR. SHEA:

No, I propose to put Mr. Conniff on the stand, to testify as to what actually did occur.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

I find that they had a practice here a number of years ago when a fellow was in jail and they wanted him for a hearing, they would just telephone to the warden to bring him down, without any writ or anything, a perfectly informal way.

MR. A. P. CONNIFF, Called.

A. P. Conniff, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

Q. You are a member of the bar, Mr. Conniff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Also a member of the Legislature?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the case of Commonwealth vs. John Tobin?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were his counsel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State to the Committee please what you know about this case.

A. I think it is about two years since that case was brought before the Court and I can't at the present time recall all the details, but I remember that I was called to the Luzerne County Prison by a postal card from John Tobin. When I reached the jail I found that on the commitment Mrs. Tobin, I forget her name, John Tobin's wife, was named as the prosecutrix, and on an order from one of the Judges John Tobin was brought to the Court House, I don't remember whether it was a habeas corpus or an order from the Court.

Q. Let us get that: "By an order from one of the Judges John Tobin was brought to the Court House."

A. Sometimes after the writ is issued we get an order from one of the Judges, but anyhow the prisoner was brought to the Court House and I moved for the discharge of the prisoner for the reason that his wife was named as the prosecutrix in the commitment.

Q. Before what Judge?

A. Before Judge Fuller.

Q. Well?

A. He was discharged on the commitment.

Q. By Judge Fuller?

A. By Judge Fuller, and Mr. Kuski, Assistant District Attorney, suggested re-arrest suggesting one of the County Detectives as the prosecutor. I forget which county detective.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. He had a formal warrant issued?

A. Well, I think so, I don't remember whether I saw the warrant or not. The District Attorney was there and the County Detective, but I don't remember whether they read the warrant there or not. I didn't think it was necessary at the time.

Q. Well, formal information was made?

A. Well, I don't remember, I don't recall that warrant at all. The only paper I recall seeing was the commitment.

Q. You mean the commitment the man was committed to jail on originally?

A. Yes.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. As soon as he was discharged he was arrested in open Court in the presence of the Judge, without any warrant?

A. The man was simultaneously arrested. I don't recall now, but I imagine the warrant was read to him.

Q. Who issued the warrant?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Was it a bench warrant?

A. I don't remember whether it was or not.

Q. Well, what was done, just describe the charge against this man?

A. The charge was adultery.

Q. And you had a hearing on this charge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The only witness called was a woman who was said to be the adultress. She admitted she had relations with this man, but they took place in the State of New Jersey. I moved for the prisoner's discharge, the defendant's discharge, at that time.

Q. To whom?

A. To Judge Fuller.

Q. Then what?

A. Mr. Kuski then suggested that since the County Detective hadn't been in the case for any length of time that he did not have an opportunity to produce any more witnesses, or gather further evidence. Judge Fuller than remanded the prisoner to prison.

Q. With your consent or against your protest?

A. I believe I protested, yes. That was the end of the case as far as Judge Fuller was concerned.

Q. Well, now he was remanded to jail by Judge Fuller?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was done then?

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Was he remanded to jail for further hearing?

A. For further hearing.

Q. Before Judge Fuller or for the Court?

A. Well, that was not suggested at the time, but I presume it was meant to take place before Judge Fuller.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Well, there was no evidence to hold this man and he was sent to jail; and what did you do then?

A. Well, when we got into the corridor the husband and wife made up. Subsequently I brought them before Judge Garman and he gave his own recognizance.

Q. You got out a writ of habeas corpus then, didn't you?

A. I believe I did, I don't just remember how I got him before Judge Garman.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUDGE WHEATON.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. This man had been committed to jail when you first knew about the case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you went up there to see him and represent him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your objection then being that the wife appeared as prosecutrix?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And upon your making that objection Judge Fuller agreed with you and released him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then he was re-arrested upon another warrant and a hearing held to see whether he should be held or not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To determine whether he should be held or allowed to go free?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at that hearing testimony was taken and statements made by both him and by counsel?

A. By the defendant? The defendant made no statement, but he admitted the statement made by the witness.

Q. Well, he made a statement, because he admitted his guilt in the State of New Jersey?

A. No, he didn't concede that, but in cross-examination that was brought out.

Q. Well, the girl admitted that?

A. Yes, the girl testified to that.

Q. Well, in the testimony it was brought out that he had had the girl in Wilkes-Barre?

A. Well, I don't remember that it was shown he brought her here.

Q. And it also appeared that he had taken her down to New Jersey and that she had had a baby down there and that he had brought her and the baby back here?

A. I don't know that it was testified that he brought her back, but she came back.

Q. But she admitted that she had committed adultery in New Jersey, but did not admit committing adultery in Wilkes-Barre?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And upon that he was held for another hearing?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. How long was he held?

A. I think it was a matter of a few days; it might have been a week.

Q. Was Tobin's wife then insisting upon him being committed?

A. No, she didn't insist in words, but her presence there meant that.

Q. Had she claimed any neglect or desertion?

A. Yes.

Q. She claimed that he had deserted her and taken up with this other woman?

A. Yes.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Hadn't she had him in court here on a non-support charge, and desertion charge before that?

A. I don't know about that, I wasn't engaged at that time.

Q. Well, hadn't she had him in court here before that time?

A. I don't know, I merely heard that, Judge.

Q. Well, after that hearing, did he and his wife become reconciled?

A. Yes, sir.

Record offered in evidence:

"Commonwealth vs. John Tobin. | No. 334. January Sessions, 1912. Charge: Adultery.

Mrs. Mary Tobin, Prosecutrix.

Transcript filed February 8th, 1912.

Defendant committed.

Habeas Corpus hearing, February 24th, 1912.

"Now, the 24th of February, 1912, the District Attorney having stated in open Court that there is no evidence that the crime was committed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Defendant, John Tobin, released on his own recognizance, conditioned that he keep the peace and appear in court when wanted."

"GARMAN, Judge."

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. How long does that show from the time of his first commitment to his final discharge?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. February 8th, the transcript was filed and the defendant committed. February 24th the defendant was released. He was in jail sixteen days.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q Does this commitment down here mean the original commitment by Judge Fuller?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. My information was given to me by Mr. Conniff; how about that, Mr. Conniff? Does that mean before or after the hearing?

BY MR. CONNIFF:

A. I think it was after the hearing.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. There was no other charge against this man at that time except that of adultery?

A. That is all that I know of.

Q. Well, you went there as his attorney?

A. Yes, Judge Fuller suggested a previous charge of desertion.

Q. Well at the time of the hearing before Judge Fuller and the hearing before Judge Garman on the habeas corpus, was there another charge pending against this man?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. It was you that gave me the information about this case?

A. I believe I was speaking to you about it, yes.

BY MR. SHEA:

That is all of Specification C.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. Conniff, let me ask you for the Committee, was there anything about the conduct of this case by Judge Fuller upon which you as counsel for this defendant will claim that his rights were denied him, or that the judge was actuated by any other than high motives?

A. No, other than of course I was anxious to get the discharge of my client and I believed then that the Judge was legally in error.

Q. Well, admitting that he was legally in error, was there anything that he was actuated by other than the dictates of his conscience in trying to bring about a just solution of the case?

A. I couldn't say there was.

Q. Well, did the County Detective go on the stand and make a request that the Judge hold the man?

A. I don't think the County Detective did, but Mr. Kusak, the District Attorney did; he suggested to the Court that since the County Detective hadn't been long in the case he hadn't any opportunity or time to gather any evidence and he suggested to the Court that he might be held.

Q. Well, when you say "suggested," do you mean that he in his official capacity as District Attorney asked it; or did the Judge do it on his own initiative? He surely didn't do it at your request?

A. No, sir.

Q. Whose action was it; or did the Judge do it on his own initiative?

A. I know it came from Mr. Kosek, the Assistant District Attorney.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. At the time that Judge Fuller issued the original commitment, didn't he then direct himself that the man be held and didn't Judge Fuller at the hearing say: "It doesn't make any difference whether there is any evidence or not, we will hold the man and send the detective out and get evidence"?

A. Oh, no, Mr. Shea, we had a warrant for his re-arrest. We had to make arrangements with the District Attorney in order to have the hearing.

Q. And the re-arrest of Mr. Tobin was not suggested by Judge Fuller.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. When you said you had a warrant for his re-arrest, anticipating to get him discharged, by what judicial officer was that issued?

A. As I said before, I don't think I saw the warrant. I don't know. It was all done simultaneously with the discharge of the former commitment.

Q. Do you remember what you told me about this case?

A. I don't know, Mr. Shea.

CHARLES KUSKI, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Called.

Charles Kuski, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You are an Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Kuski?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the case of Commonwealth vs. John Tobin, charged with adultery?

A. Well, my recollection is somewhat vague, Mr. Shea; I recollect it in a general way.

Q. The Committee would like to know what you know about the case?

A. Well, I heard part of Mr. Conniff's testimony. As I recall it there was a hearing prior to that time or he was brought down to a hearing at which one of the other members of our office was present, but at this particular hearing Mr. Conniff raised the objection to the commitment that the wife was the prosecutrix. The charge was adultery. Mr. Conniff moved his discharge before Judge Fuller. I then suggester that we be given an opportunity to investigate the charge and that Mr. Price, the County Detective, be substituted as the prosecutor, and swear out information against him.

Q. Well, did he physically swear out information and was a warrant issued?

A. Well, that is my recollection.

Q. Was that issued by the Judge or the committing magistrate?

A. My recollection is that there was a warrant issued, but I don't know by whom.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Well, you didn't take him before any other judicial officer, did you?

A. Well, I didn't. The County Detective might have taken him.

Q. Is he here?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. We can get him.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. After he had been discharged on the commitment because of the improper information offered by the wife, there was a warrant issued, and on that warrant there was a hearing before Judge Fuller at which testimony was taken?

A. Yes, there was some testimony taken.

Q. Before Judge Fuller?

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Then your understanding was there were two commitments: First, he was committed wherein the wife was the prosecutrix, then he was discharged and re-arrested and committed again on the commitment in which Detective Price was the prosecutor, and subsequently he was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

A. Well, I don't know about the subsequent proceedings.

Q. Well was there a writ of habeas corpus at the first hearing when the prisoner was discharged at Mr. Conniff's request because the wife was the prosecutrix?

A. Well, I believe so, my recollection is somewhat vague. I remember being present at the hearing at that time.

Q. Whether there were two writs or not, you don't know?

A. No.

Q. Well, would the record at the jail show a record of these commitments?

(Jail record to be produced later.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUDGE WHEATON.

Q. Well, you asked Judge Fuller to hold this man, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You asked it in your official capacity as Assistant District Attorney, representing the Commonwealth?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. There was no evidence at this time to hold him, was there?

A. Well, there was evidence there of the commission of the crime, I couldn't state just the place.

Q. Well, he was eventually discharged by Judge Garman, because there was no evidence, wasn't he?

A. I don't remember that. I wasn't there.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. I want to ask this, Mr. Kuski, did you see anything overbearing or anything arrogant, or anything that was intended to oppress this man; did you see anything wrong about it in any way?

A. No, he was represented by counsel.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. But there was nothing shown against him; Judge Fuller committed him to jail and kept him for sixteen days.

A. Well, there was evidence against him.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Was he formally discharged at Mr. Conniff's request, or was his commitment continued?

A. Well, my recollection is that he was discharged.

Q. And then allowed to go away, or what?

A. Mr. Price, the Detective, arrested him.

BY MR. SHEA:

I wish to call the Committee's attention, was there any warrant issued?

BY MR. SCOTT:

He said that.

BY MR. SHEA:

There is no record of it.

BY MR. SCOTT:

He said there was no record of the first warrant on the first commitment.

BY MR. SHEA:

Yes, there was.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

The jail record only shows the original order of commitment by the magistrate. That is what they told me, I 'phoned there.

JAMES PRICE, Called.

James Price, being duly sworn, according to law, to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You are one of the County Detectives?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the Tobin case?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you no recollection of it at all?

A. No recollection at all.

Q. Have you heard Mr. Kuski's testimony?

A. Just part of it.

Q. He has substantially testified that a warrant was issued on your information?

A. Well, I don't remember that, I know I have done such things, but I don't remember this case.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Didn't he say positively, "Price"? Won't you and Kuski put your heads together and find out whether it was or was not?

A. It is very hard to remember those things.

SPECIFICATION D.

BY MR. SHEA:

We will offer in evidence the record in the case of Commonwealth vs. James Conard: No. 261, September Sessions, 1912, Quarter Sessions Docket No. 68: Charge: Selling liquor without a license. Samuel Powell, Prosecutor. Transcript filed August 24th, 1912.

"Now, the 26th of September, 1912, defendant James Conrad pleads Not Guilty, whereupon issue joined, jury called and being duly sworn do find, September 26th, 1912, the defendant guilty as indicted, and recommend him to the extreme mercy of the Court."

BY MR. SHEA:

I offer in evidence the file in this case to show that there has never been any record of sentence or of sentence suspended.

MR. M. H. McANIFF, Called.

M. H. McAniff, being duly sworn according to law, in answers to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Mr. McAniff, you are a member of the bar of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long?

A. I have practiced here for twenty-one years.

Q. Do you remember the case against James Conrad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were his counsel in that case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state to the Committee what you know in connection with that case?

A. That case was down for trial I believe the first week of Court of Quarter Sessions. I was here with Mr. Conrad on that case and toward the end of the week they told me they didn't think the case would be reached. I recollect it was Monday or Tuesday he told me the case would be reached on Wednesday. My client had gone home and I didn't know his address. When the case came up I protested against it being tried because I hadn't given word to my client. The case was called, I declined to enter a plea. The case was tried and a verdict of guilty as indicted by the record found. The Judge asked me afterwards if I would bring Mr. Conrad down on a certain day. I did. We sat in the rear court room. He said, "Is that your defendant here?" I said, "That is the defendant." He said, "He looks like a pretty good, decent fellow." I said, "He is like any of the rest of us." He said, "Go home, and when I want you I will send for you."

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Well explain to the Committee how the business of Quarter Sessions is made out and how they try cases.

A. Each particular list is made up for each particular week and if it is continued it is generally on to a day set for the next week.

Q. What disposition has been made of your case?

A. So far as I know nothing further has been done.

Q. When this case was continued, was it placed on the list expressly for the next week?

A. I had notice on Monday or Tuesday of the week that it was to be called.

Q. Who was holding Court?

A. Judge Fuller.

Q. What did you think of his conduct at the trial?

A. In what respect?

Q. State how he conducted himself in this trial?

A. I think I repeated that.

Q. Well, you have in a general way. Will you specify more particularly?

A. Well, I will say that I didn't want to go to trial, but I went in spite of myself.

Q. Well, what did you say to Judge Fuller?

A. I said I didn't know the address of my client and had no witnesses.

Q. Well, what did the Judge say?

A. I don't know of anything that he said except going on with the trial.

Q. And you refused to plead, to enter a plea?

A. I certainly did. I see the record says he pleaded. That is not true. I didn't plead for him and he was not there.

Q. Tell how it was tried.

A. It was tried in the regular way except that Judge Fuller said that I must not dwell on any extraneous things, particularly not to dwell on matters regarding his blindness, to cut out any sympathy or feeling on that account, that I shouldn't dwell on that phase of the case.

Q. Well, whether or not he did not direct you specifically what you should argue or anything else, he said definitely to you to argue upon so and so, he limited your line of argument?

A. Well, he said to stick to the facts as brought out in the testimony, do not digress and not to dwell upon anything extraneous.

Q. And what did you think of that?

A. Well, I didn't like it very well at the time and I didn't make much of a spread-eagle speech.

Q. Well, how did he conduct himself in that case, arrogantly, or high-minded or anything like that?

A. I don't think it is any of my duty to pass upon that.

Q. The defendant was convicted as shown by the record. He was brought here after the sentence. I find that in our records it is often done that way and it has the effect of a sentence.

Q. That is all, Mr. McAniff.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. You said that the defendant wasn't present at the time?

A. He absented himself and the bail had to be forfeited.

Q. Well, just before this was reached for trial, didn't the District Attorney Mr. Bigelow, move for a continuance until the next week? Then it got on the list by order of Judge Strauss continuing it?

A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Well, you filed a motion for a new trial about the 27th or 28th of September?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is the motion filed?

A. Perhaps. I said to Judge Fuller going down in the elevator. I said, "Judge, I have some reasons for a new trial." He said, "Are they reasonable?"

Q. On the back of it is endorsed "Suspended." Now what happened when Judge Fuller sent for you and the defendant to come to the Court House, what happened when you were there?

A. Judge Fuller called him up and he said, "If I want you I will call for you again."

Q. You never have argued this motion for a new trial?

A. Never have found any necessity for so doing.

Q. It is still on the list?

A. As far as I know.

Q. And it has been filed?

A. I don't know.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Please ask that this motion for a new trial be offered as an exhibit.

BY MR. SHEA:

It ought to be.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. As a matter of fact this man had been in a mine explosion?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. He had one eye and one arm gone or something of that kind was pretty badly crippled up?

A. Yes, he was pretty badly crippled. The evidence that I tried to adduce was that the business was conducted by his wife.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. You state that you don't want to give your opinion as to whether the case was tried in an arbitrary or high-handed manner by Judge Fuller. Was there any testimony admitted by the Judge that was to your mind improper?

A. I wouldn't say so.

Q. Were there any questions that you asked that were proper in their nature and that were improperly ruled out by the Judge?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Then so far as the trial was concerned, eliminating the absence of the defendant, everything was regular, was it?

A. That would be a conclusion of law that I am not able to state.

Q. Well, I don't know how we are going to come to a conclusion if you will not give us the evidence?

A. Why by hearing what we have to say here.

Q. Was there anything in the admission of evidence that you considered improper?

A. If there is it is to be found in my reasons for a new trial.

Q. Well, can't you say?

A. Well I can't say what I found further than trying the man in his absence.

Q. Well, after he had been convicted and you had filed your motion for a new trial and after you had talked with Judge Fuller, were you satisfied with the disposition of the case?

A. I feel perfectly satisfied. Unless he is called in I am resting easy.

Q. Your defense was that while there was illegal sale of liquor, it was at the hands of his wife?

A. And in addition to that it was shown that a little boy was sent to buy liquor as evidence against him.

Q. You speak about the Judge directing your line of argument, excluding from your argument any reference to this man's physical condition such as to arouse sympathy. Did the Judge prevent you from arguing anything you felt you had a right to argue?

A. I will say not, but at the same time I was not free to make the argument I intended to make.

Q. Mr. McAniff, there is no claim on your part that it was beyond the Court's right to try this man in his absence?

A. That remains to be decided.

Q. Well, you are here as a lawyer, and we are lawyers, you surely know whether you claim that was not the Court's right?

A. Well, why should I enter into this? I don't desire to take one side or the other.

Q. We are not going to have you enter into it unless you inject yourself into it. Do you claim that trying that man in his absence was a right that the Court had?

A. Well, I will say that I won't answer that.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Now, before proceeding on the next number, I understand that an application had been made on the Conard case fixing the date at a later date the next week?

A. As I understand it, Mr. Bigelow made such an application.

MR. BIGELOW, Called.

Mr. Bigelow, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Bigelow, you are the District Attorney of Luzerne county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of the case against James Conard?

A. I didn't try the case, but I have knowledge of the direction of the case.

Q. Well, the Committee would like to know about it?

A. That case was one of a number of cases instituted by Samuel Powell, who was a special representative of the Luzerne County Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. The technical charge was selling liquor without a license. The case was listed for the first week of Quarter Sessions of September Sessions, 1912. In those cases he received an intimation that a very important witness of theirs had been spirited away or at least could not be reached by subpoena. The cases were not called on that first day but were called on one day and the witness was not present. I therefore moved before Judge Strauss that a certain number of these cases should be continued until a date fixed upon the following week and as I recall it it was just one week from the date it had been listed. That motion was allowed upon my statement that it was in the interest of public justice so to do. Some of these other cases had been listed upon the application of the defendants and the motion was allowed. As I recall it, this was among the cases continued until the week following, because I know that he had been arrested once before upon a similar charge. It seems that many of the speak-easy cases are something like that, cripples or widows or something. I made public announcement in the court room of the time when it would be called. I do not know whether sentence was suspended in this case or not. I know there was a motion for a new trial.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. What was your official position?

A. I was District Attorney at the time of the indictment and the time the continuance was ordered.

SPECIFICATION E.

BY MR. SHEA:

We will offer in evidence the record:

"No. 198. April Sessions, 1912.

Quarter Sessions Docket No. 67.

"And now, September 13th, 1912, Defendants by their Attorney, John H. Dando, plead Not Guilty, whereupon jury called and finds the Defendant guilty as charged in the indictment."

"Now, 21st of September, 1912, the Court of its own motion grants rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, the rule is made absolute and the District Attorney is directed to place the case on the list for trial for the week commencing September 23rd, 1912."

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Specification E, which is the next one I understand Mr. Shea is going to take up. We admit the facts in that case.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. Shea, the Committee requests me to ask whether or not in any of these cases you complain of here that were tried in the absence of the defendants whether there was sentence imposed?

A. In this particular case these men were tried again and sentence was imposed.

Q. What was the subsequent history of these cases?

A. They were re-tried. The District Attorney says they were paroled. They were convicted at the second trial before Judge Strauss and were subsequently paroled. One was an invalid and the other was a constable up there.

MR. LENAHAN, Called.

Mr. Lenahan, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Lenahan, you are one of the Assistant District Attorneys?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you tried the Brann case both times?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present when it was called to trial?

A. Yes, sir. Patrick Brann and Adam Chicknos were indicted for assault and battery. They were constables in the borough of Exeter, and the Commonwealth showed that on a warrant charging with disorderly conduct and trespass that the one constable broke into a house and attempted to take a woman away from her children in the absence of her

husband. Neither defendant appeared. It was legally listed. It was on the list, I think, for Thursday and I think was called on that day, but neither defendant appeared. They were represented by Mr. Dando. I think the Court appointed Mr. Dando. The pleas were entered and the case was tried and a verdict of guilty rendered. Afterwards Judge Fuller granted a new trial on the representation that Adam Chicknos, one of the defendants, was sick in bed and for that reason was unable to get down, and Brann, knowing that Chicknos was sick, didn't believe that the case would be called, or else had been here and had gone away. A verdict of guilty was rendered, recommending them to the mercy of the Court. Chicknos, I believe, at that time was ——— of Luzerne county of the Poor District. He was in feeble health and had been for a long time and Judge Strauss imposed a fine of $100.00 and costs and immediately paroled them and gave them six months, I think, to pay the costs.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Was there anything, Mr. Lanahan, in the conduct of the trial before Judge Ferris that was at all unlawful or wrong in any way?

A. Absolutely none.

Q. Have you ever known in your experience as Distrist Attorney a suspended sentence to be entered on the docket?

A. I never looked to see.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. In other words, you treat it here as a sentence deferred?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What notice did the defendant get that the list was continued?

A. The list was published in the papers.

Q. That is the custom here?

A. Yes, we send notice to the prosecutor that the list, that the case will appear on the list for such and such a day.

Q. Is it the custom here to try the case in the absence of the defendant?

A. It is the usual thing. We have a large list here and my experience has been that it is the usual thing in misdemeanor cases.

Q. Was there any notice given to you as prosecuting officer or to the Judge or anyone that the defendant was confined to his home by reason of ill health.

A. I think Mr. McAniff was his counsel and he was absent and the Court assigned Mr. Dando.

SPECIFICATION F.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Mr. Shea, there are two features that have come up during this testimony; first, that it is a customary thing here in his couny to try defendants charged with small misdemeanors in the absence of the defendant and also that it is customary in this county for the Court not to make note of suspended sentence. We understand from the meeting at Harrisburg that it was not to your knowledge customary.

BY MR. SHEA:

A. No, I didn't say that that was a custom as I understand it, but a custom of Judge Fuller's.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Now it has been stated here by the District Attorney that it is a custom for all the judges t try defendants in their absence.

BY MR. SHEA:

Well, my recollection is that it isn't.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Let the District Attorney be called.

BY MR. RONEY:

You were out of the room when that testimony was adduced. We wanted to bring that testimony clearly to your notice. Mr. Lennahan testified that the usual thing is not to enter upon the docket suspension of sentence.

BY MR. SHEA:

Isn't it customary for the District Attorney to enter it upon the docket if the sentence is suspended?

A. Yes, we do that as a rule.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

I can give testimony for about six years sitting on the bench and I will say to you that not one per cent. are entered on the docket.

BY MR. SHEA:

Specification F., Commonwealth vs. Mathias Hoffman, 154 April Sessions, 1912, Quarter Sessions Docket No. 67. Charge: Interfering with gas fixtures. Ray Ammerman, Pros. The material part of this record is as follows:

"Now, September 12th, 1912, Pleads not guilty. Jury sworn finds defendant guilty as charged in the indictment."

"September 25th, 1912, by decision filed a motion for a new trial granted and permission given to the defendant to raise his motioin to quash the first part of the indictment."

MR. M. J. MULHALL, Called.

M. J. Mulhall, being duly sworn according to law in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Mulhall, you are a member of the bar of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been for a number of years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Formerly Assistant District Attorney?

A. I was.

Q. Do you remember the case of Mathias Hoffman?

A. I do.

Q. Will you go on and state to the Committee what you know about it?

A. Well when the case was called for trial I happened to be in the Court Room and the defendant was absent and I was assigned as counsel to represent him, and I represented him as best I could in his absence and he was found guilty. I afterwards moved for an arrest of judgment. I do not think I moved for a new trial, but I know I moved for an arrest of judgment and based my reasons to Judge Fuller—

Q Who assigned you to defend him?

A. Judge Fuller.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Mr. Mulhall, in making motion for arrest of judgment you did not state any opposition to the man being tried in his absence?

A. Oh, no, I said:

"No, the 14th day of September, 1912, the above named defendant by his attorney, M. J. Mulhall, Esq., moves to arrest judgment in the above cause for the following reasons:

(1) The record fails to show any entry of any plea by the defendant.

(2) The indictment is insufficient in law.

And he further moves for a new trial, for the follwing reasons:

(1) The verdict was against the evidence.

(Sgd) M. J. MULHALL.

I want you to note that I did move for a new trial. I said that I didn't, but I see I did.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Do you mean that a new trial was granted?

A. Yes.

Q. And what was done?

A. Nothing, for it was a petty case and was allowed to go. He connected up gas around the county so he wouldn't have to pay his gas bill.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Well, Mr. Mulhall, was there any complaint by you of the disposition of the case or the conduct of the case?

A. Well, no, I didn't really have time to exmaine the indictment, that was all.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

At the end of Judge Fuller's opinion in granting the motion for a new trial is a record. He said, "In accordance with these views we permit the defendant to renew his motion to quash the first part of the indictment, for the reasons above stated."

It is moved by Mr. S. B. Scott and seconded by Mr. Stein, that the Committee take a recess until two o'clock. Motion carried.

———

Friday Afternoon. Feb. 28th. 1913.

SPECIFICATION G.

BY MR. SHEA:

Before taking up Specification G, I offer in evidence in reference to Specification A, the list of stockholders of the North Mountain Water Supply Company, as admitted by the the Secretary:

Geo. R. Bedford, 200 shares, he being a brother-in-law of Judge Fuller.

Emily R. Bedford, 200 shares, she being a sister of Judge Fuller.

Harriet M. Fuller, 5 shares, she being a sister of Judge Fuller.

Benj. Reynolds, 6 shares.

Mr. Dando is now present, and if you wish, we will call him in reference in Specification B.

MR. JOHN DANDO, Called.

John H. Dando, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Dando, you were the Assistant District Attorney who tried the case of Commonwealth vs. Helen Leonard?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any agreement made by you in behalf of the Commonwealth that sentence might be suspended in that case?

A. No, sir.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. What knowledge had you about the sentence, Mr. Dando?

A. I can't really say that I had any.

Q. Do you remember about having a talk with Mr. Kusek about suspending sentence, the imprisonment part of the sentence?

A. No, I don't remember.

Q. How long ago was that?

A. It must have been about three years ago.

Q. Who was the District Attorney then?

A. Mr. A. Salsburg.

Q. Did you ever move for sentence in that case?

A. No, never did.

Q. Why did you never move for sentence?

A. As I recollect there was a motion for a new trial pending, and after that I lost trace of the case.

BY MR. SHEA:

We will take up Specification G.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. Dando, one of the members of the Committee wants to know whether you knew of the fact that restitution of the goods was made and the payment of the costs, and the case had been disposed of in that manner?

A. I knew of it in a general way, but I positively had no knowledge of it.

Q. Well, was it an unusual thing for a failure to note on the docket when sentence was suspended?

A. Well, frequently when the matter was done in chambers and no clerk was present it was omitted.

Q. Was it a usual thing or frequent occurrence?

A. Well, if it was done here in Court it was usually noted, but if it was done in chambers, which occurred quite frequently, it perhaps did not get on the docket.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Let me ask you, Mr. Dando, away back of my time was it a usual thing not to enter a suspended sentence or not? Wasn't it after the Superior Court decided that the officers couldn't get their costs unless it was entered that they began to enter the sentence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after the Superior Court decided that they began to stir it up, didn't they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it would be entered for the sole purpose of enabling the officers to get their costs?

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. And for that very reason it hasn't been the usual thing not to have suspended sentences entered.

BY MR. DANDO:

A. Yes, where costs are involved and payable by the county.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Well, the understanding was made with the chief, Mr. Salsburg, and not with you, Mr. Dando.

MR. A. SALSBURG, Called.

Mr. A. Salsburg, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. What is your knowledge of the case against Helen Leonard with reference to sentence?

A. Why after her conviction they came to me. There was an application made for a new trial, which was refused, and counsel that were involved in that trial came to me and wanted to know how I was disposed towards suspending the jail sentence, and I said I had no objection at all and, as I remember it, they said she was ill and it wouldn't be right to have her confined in prison, and they asked me if it would be all right to me if she would make payment of the goods stolen and paid the costs, and I said that as far as our office was concerned it would be.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. The District Attorney's office then had knowledge of the application for the suspension of the imprisonment part of the sentence?

A. I had knowledge of it yes.

Q. And you assented to it and were entirely satisfied with it?

A. To me it was all right.

Q. Were you present when it was done?

A. I can't recall that. I think Mr. Kosek came to me and told me he had paid the costs.

BY MR. SHEA:

We will now take up Specification G.

SPECIFICATION G.

MR. JOHN J. O'DONNELL, Called.

John J. O'Donnell, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. O'Donnell, you have been a member of this bar for several years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the case of Commonwealth vs. Rosemovicz?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were his counsel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state to the Committee, if you please, what knowledge you have of this case?

A. Do you want the whole history of the trial?

Q. As to the trial, your connection with it at the time of the trial?

A. His case was marked for trial on the first day of the January Sessions, 1912. He was brought here from the Eastern Penitentiary where he was then serving sentence. I think it was the first day of District Attorney Bigelow's administration and he stated to the Court that Rosemovicz was without counsel and asked the Court to assign counsel. Judge Fuller appointed me to defend Rosemovicz. The case was then called and the selection of a jury was begun. I then stated to the Court that I thought inasmuch as I had no time to prepare and knew nothing about the case and owing to the seriousness of the charge, it should be advisable, and I suggested that I might have two or three days to prepare, not for a continuance generally, but to let it go over until later in the week. Judge Fuller said that he wouldn't continue the case but that we would proceed to the selection of a jury and then whatever time I wanted after a jury was selected I could have in the way of making necessary preparations to defend this man. The jury was selected on the first day, I think possibly about three o'clock in the afternoon. The Court was adjourned and I was given as much time as I needed. The defendant had no friends, had no one in this county interested in his behalf. I had very little testimony I could offer and he could point out to me no one I could go to get testimony in his behalf, so that on Tuesday morning when the case was called I was able to go on with his case as well as if I had had a week or a month's time.

Q. What I wanted to ask you is, who pleaded? Were you present when the defendant was arraigned?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you present when he pleaded?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who pleaded for him?

A. I don't remember. At the time I was appointed there was a great deal of confusion here in the court room. It was the first day of the January Session and Judge Fuller suggested that the usual petition be prepared under the act of 1907, and I went down to the law library to prepare the petition.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. That is in the same building?

A. Yes, down stairs. The first juror was called and I think had been asked one or two questions when I returned. The questions and answers were repeated to me so that I had knowledge of it.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. And who was the Judge on the bench at that trial?

A. Judge Fuller.

Q. Now as I understand it, this man was arraigned, called upon to plead, somebody pleaded for him, and the jury was selected in the absence of his counsel?

A. That is so.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. You didn't ask for any continuance beyond a little time to prepare, did you?

A. No, that is all.

Q. You got all you asked for?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, Mr. O'Donnell, in the conduct of that case, was there anything unlawful, arrogant or unusual?

A. No, I felt that he was justly convicted.

Q. And he could have had no corrupt motive for doing anything at all they are finding fault with?

A. No.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. As a result of that trial this man was convicted of murder in the first degree?

A. Yes.

Q. And was subsequently granted a new trial?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was convicted of murder of a lesser degree?

A. Yes.

Q. So that he fared better the second time?

A. Yes.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Well, he wasn't being tried for murder of the first degree, was he?

A. No.

Q. He was pleading guilty to murder?

A. No.

Q. They found him guilty of murder and the Court fixed the degree?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think that anything was done in connection wth that case by Judge Fuller that in any wise prejudiced his case?

A. No.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. O'Donnell, did you represent him in the second trial? When he was convicted and the Court fixed the degree?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This motion for a new trial after the first conviction, upon what was it based?

A. The motion for a new trial was granted upon one of the specifications of error that the District Attorney in cross-examination asked him. The vice was in the question and not in the answer and it was beyond the control of the Court or of counsel to prevent the mischief.

Q. Well, what the Committee wants to know is whether the rights of the defendant were protected as well as could be?

A. Yes.

Q. During the trial and afterwards, when you asked for a new trial did you have this objection upon the record as to the question which was contrary to the act of Assembly?

A. No.

Q. The Court granted a new trial even without having this present act of Assembly being brought to the attention of the Court?

A. Yes. We all knew of the Act of Assembly and I felt that any undue significance attached to that question would operate more to the defendant's harm than good, and allowed it to stand.

Record in this case offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit "O."

SPECIFICATION H.

BY MR. SHEA:

For the proposition we offer in evidence the Act of Assembly of the 24th of March, 1905, P. L. 47. It originally applied to Allegheny county, but by reason of the increased population under the new census it applied automatically to Luzerne county.

HON. GEORGE S. FERRIS, Called.

George S. Ferris being duly sworn according to law in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Judge Ferris, you were the President Judge of this Court for several years?

A. I was.

Q. You were a judge of the Court of ten years?

A. Eleven years.

Q. When was the last election for Judge?

A. 1911

Q. You were President Judge during the year 1911?

A. I was.

Q. And your term expired on the first of January, 1912?

A. It did.

Q. Who were the other judges that composed the bench at that time?

A. Judge Fuller, Judge Garman and Judge Jones.

Q. And at that time you and Judge Jones were both candidates for re-election?

A. We were.

Q. You were familiar with the Act of 1905, P. L. 47?

A. I was.

Q. That Act confers the power of appointment upon the Court?

A. Upon the Court.

Q. And the Court, as I understand it, consists of all the Judges?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are familiar with the United States census of 1910 as to Luzerne county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And by virtue of the increased population as shown by that census, Luzerne county was entitled to have three assessors appointed under this Act?

A. It was.

Q. And under the terms of this Act the Assessors were to have their lists ready by November?

A. No, that isn't my recollection of the Act. My recollection of this Act was that the Board of Assessors should district the County and appoint sub-assessors for the several districts. It was made the duty of the sub-assessors to make returns by them made of the year preceding the tri-ennial year.

Q. This tri-ennial year in this county was 1912?

A. No, this is the tri-ennial year now, 1913, and the tri-ennial assessment is in the process of being made now.

Q. Well at that time, in 1911, the judges had the power to appoint them?

A. They did.

Q. Did they appoint them?

A. They did.

Q. When?

A. I think during November.

Q. Previous to or after the election?

A. After the election.

Q. Were there many applicants to the Court for their appointment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And as I stated you and Judge Jones were candidates for re-election?

A. We were.

Q. That was one of the issued of the campaign, was it not?

A. It was talked of.

Q. It was considerably discussed in the newspapers?

A. I believe so.

Q. Was not that the ground upon which you and Judge Jones were making your campaign?

A. They were mentioned.

Q. Weren't they mentioned and most emphatically mentioned at every meeting?

A. They were emphatically mentioned, whether at every meeting or not I don't remember.

Q. Wasn't there an understanding between you that this appointment, should not be made until after the election?

Q. Was it ever discussed?

A. We had discussed it one way and another.

Q. Concerning the effect of the appointment of the assesors upon your election and Judge Jones'?

A. No.

Q. Well did you discuss it with Judge Fuller?

A. I am not sure whether we did or not. We discussed the propriety of appointing these assessors so long before their duties began.

Q. Do you remember when the official census was sent out?

A. I think the latter part of December, 1910.

Q. So that in January, 1910, you had official knowledge of the population of Luzerne county?

A. In January, 1911.

Q. 1911 I mean. And in the newspapers of Luzerne County it was impressed upon you judges the importance of making these appointments?

A. O yes, there were newspapers articles upon both sides of that question.

Q. And were there demands made for the appointments to be made?

A. Yes.

Q. And was it not stated in the newspapers that they were being held up for political purposes?

A. I don't remember, there may have been.

Q. Was there not an agreement between the Judges that these appointments should not be made before the election?

A. No.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. If those assessors had been appointed upon the first day you had power to appoint them their salaries would have begun then?

A. I think so.

Q. How much were they to get a year?

A. $1,200.00.

Q. That is all of them?
A. $1,200.00 each.
Q. And they wouldn't have a thing to do?
A. No.
Q. And that was an aspect of the case, whether you should save the county that $1,200.00 or not?
Q. And you decided to save the county that?
A. Yes, but not by any formal agreement.
Q. Not by any concerted action?
A. No.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Don't you want to call Judge Jones?

BY MR. SHEA:

No, I think not.

BY MR. SCOTT:

The Committee would like to hear Judge Jones.

HON. BENJAMIN JONES, Called.

Benjamin Jones, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says?

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Judge, you were a member of the bench in 1910?
A. I was.
Q. Or 1911, which was it?
A. I was appointed in October, 1910.
Q. You were a candidate for re-election in 1911?
A. I was.
Q. Well will you state to the Committee what you know about the appointment of these assessors?
A. I know we appointed them after the election in 1911.
Q. Is there any more you know with reference to the information the Committee has asked for?
A. Yes.

BY MR. S. B. SCOTT:

Q. Judge, we simply want to know whether the appointments were delayed for the purpose of influencing the election of the candidates for judicial office.
A. Positively no.

BY MR. JOHN R. K. SCOTT:

Q. Judge Jones, was the impropriety considered by you of making these appointments prior to this election or while this campaign was going on, fearing that the making of these appointments might be considered as having been done for political purposes?
A. Not by myself. I had no fear whatever, and I stood for not appointing them and I stumped the county and that was one of the issues of that campaign, and I was against it.
Q. Was it the idea not to appoint them at all or simply to delay it?
A. Simply delay the appointment until the assessors had something to do. I might say that this Act of Assembly was applicable only to Allegheny county and not to the county of Luzern until after the census of 1910. Then it was discovered that we had passed into the same class as Allegheny county and we came under the Act of 1905, and there was considerable talk, as I recall it, the Democrats were urging the Legislature in 1911 to repeal that Act, and we agreed that we would wait and see what the Legislature of 1911 would do and we all hoped that the Legislature of 1911 would repeal that Act. They didn't repeal it, then the matter came up and we studied the Act carefully and we all concluded there would be no reason for appointing them at that time. I for one was most emphatic for not appointing these assessors until the opportunity arose for them to do something and not to appoint them and have them stand around here with a lot of sub-assessors and draw salaries from the county.

SPECIFICATION I.

JUDGE FERRIS.

BY MR. SHEA:

First I will offer in evidence the Act of June 10th, 1911, P. L. 878, which substantially provides for the appointment of a Poor Director for the Central Poor District, to be selected from the borough of Nanticoke; not in these words, but that is the substance of that.

Q. Judge, are you familiar with that act?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you seen it very often?
A. Yes, I made a study of it.
Q. When did you make a study of it, Judge?
A. I think it was in the latter part of the year 1911 or after I went off the bench.
Q. Well will you please state the circumstances how it came about?
A. How what came about?
Q. That you made a study of the act?
A. Well I knew there were applicants for the position of Poor Director of the Central District, which the act you refer to established, and the question came up as to who should be appointed, if anybody, and there was no appointment made until my term expired. Later on, after my term expired, the suject was stirred up before the Court, and I was requested to give them the benefit of my study of the act. To my way of thinking it was an unconstitutional act, and I so reported to the Court.
Q. That was all after your retirement from the bench?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You wrote an opinion of the act?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. On whose requests?
A. Judge Fuller's request.
Q. Did you present that to Judge Fuller or to the Court?
A. I don't remember.
Q. This question never came up in a formal manner for a decision in Court?
A. No, I don't think so, not in Court. It was talked of in Court and discussed informally.
Q. There was nothing ever presented in a tangible way to decide; no mandamus compelling the judges to decide it, so that the matter could be adjudicated?
A. No, sir.
Q. So that all you know is that you wrote an opinion as to the act?
A. Yes, sir.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Before you went off the bench, while you were still one of the four judges, the question came up to you formally in the question of applicants to fill this place, and you and the other judges took up the act and discussed it, and there arose in your minds a very grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the act?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And after you went off the bench Judge Fuller asked you to give your opinion for the benefit of the other judges, whether it was or was not constitutional?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And that you did in an opinion dated April 16th, 1912?
A. I don't remember the date? Yes that is it.
Q. And in that opinion you reached the conclusion and you so advised them that the act was unconstitutional?
A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Is there any judicial decision on that?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. The act has never been before any Court. It was a purely local matter. Nobody cares about it except Mr. Shea.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. No mandamus proceedings were ever brought?
A. No.

BY MR. SHEA:

Nobody cares about it. Several people care about it and have been after me for it. Many people have applied for the position and the judges have ignored it and given no reason.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Well, wouldn't this be a reason that the Court considered the act unconstitutional?

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. So there has never been any judicial proceeding brought to test the constitutionality of that act?
A. No.
Q. And no move has ever been made by anybody to compel action on their part?
A. I have never heard of anything.

SPECIFICATION J.

BY MR. SHEA:

I will offer in evidence the case in re the habeas corpus of Ralph A. Kahler, No. 778 October Term, 1910.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Offer in evidence what portion?
A. All the files and the entire record.

"Now August 4th, 1910, petition of Ralph A. Kahler, by his next friend and father, Hiram Kahler, filed, praying the Court that a writ of habeas corpus may be issued directed to the said Albert B. Walters, commanding him to bring before your Honorable Court the body of the said Ralph A. Kahler, and show cause, if any he has, why the said Ralph A. Kahler should not be relieved of the said illegal restraint and why he should not be delivered into the custody of his father, Hiram Kahler."

"Now August 4th, 1910, writ of habeas corpus for the body of Ralph A. Kahler is allowed as prayed for, returnable Monday, August 8th, at 10:00 A. M. in Court Room No. 3. By the Court." That is all there is upon the record on that case.

Petition for habeas corpus offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit Q."

Petition and affidavit offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit R."

MAJOR HARDIE, Called.

Mr. Hardie, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You are the Dupty Prothonotary for this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make an examination of the files for the habeas corpus of Ralph A. Kahler in October, 1910?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What files did you find?

A. The petition and the writ.

Q. Are there any other files?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

I offer in evidence the fact that the Prothonotary testified that he had filed the petition and the writ. This is the entire record of that case.

SPECIFICATION I.—continued.

HON. S. J. STRAUSS, Called.

S. J. Strauss, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Judge, are you familiar with the Act of June 10th, 1911?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which substantially provides for an additional Poor Director for the Central District?

A. Yes, sir.

A. The question has arisen here why the Court did not mke the appointment? Now will you give us the reasons?

A. The Court, the judges, took counsel in the matter among themselves and especially with Judge Ferris, who had recently been a member of this bench, upon the question whether the act was constitutional. And we came to the conclusion ourselves and were certified by the opinion of Judge Ferris that the act was not constitutional, and as far as I am concerned, I can't speak for the other judges, I feel that the only way the constitutionality of the act could be decided was to have this Court refuse to make the appointment and to have the question raised by mandamus issued upon the Court. And as far as I am concerned, I myself have taken the position that the appointment should not be made, and I think the others have taken the same position.

Q. What I mean by this question is this question hase never been adjudicated in any Court that you know of?

A. No, sir, and I don't know how it can be expected in the way I have pointed out.

SPECIFICATION J.—continued.

MR. HIRAM KAHLER, Called.

Hiram Kahler, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Kahler, how old are you?

A. 58 years old.

Q. Have you a family?

A. Yes, sir.

A. One son 29 years old, one son eighteen years old, a daughter 17 years old, and a boy twelve.

Q. What has been your occupation up to your illness?

A. A printer.

Q. In the printing business you have worked for nearly all the newspapers in town?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been ill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the nature of your illness?

A. Rheumatism, ulcers and running sores?

Q. Now do you remember the time that you applied to me for a writ of habeas corpus for the boy, for your son, Ralph Kahler?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that time who composed your family?

A. Myself, my oldest son and daughter and my youngest son,

Q. Have you any property or income or any means of support of any kind?

A. No, sir.

Q. Upon whom were you dependant at that time?

A. Upon my oldest son.

Q. Where was your son, Ralph Kahler?

A. He was living with a man by the name of A. B. Walters, a druggist.

Q. Keeper of a drug store on South Main Street in this city.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did he happen to come to be with Walters? When he was a young boy Walters took a fancy to him, and you permitted him to go and live with Walters?

A. He was to go there and work around the store and go to school.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. How old was he then?

A. About eleven then.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Well now to come down to this case. You applied for a writ of habeas corpus through your counsel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was your counsel?

A. Samuel Herring.

Q. A member of this bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Start and tell the Committee all you know of this case?

A. Well I spoke to Mr. Herring about getting a writ, he said that was the only way to get possession of him. I asked him if he could do it and he said he would go on as soon as I could furnish him with funds.

A. Well never mind about that. He got out a writ of habeas corpus from this Court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well then what was done?

A. Well we had a hearing before Judge Fuller on the 8th of August, 1910, I think it was, and Mr. Walters, I believe he was sworn first, then they took my testimony. I told him about how I was crippled up and needed the support of the son and that I was dependant on my oldest for support and I thought that Ralph was old enough now to help aid the family.

Q. Now at this time what was your son Ralph doing?

A. He was a musician at that time. He was a trap drummer.

Q. He was a trap drummer in Oppenheim's Orchestra in this city.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you wanted his aid to support the family?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you say?

A. I said that I wanted him home to help support the family and to learn a trade. The Judge asked me a question I believe while I was there. He asked me if I intended to take him out of school, and I said "Yes," I wanted him to learn a trade.

Q. Was a stenographer taking down testimony at that time?

A. There was a stenographer there, I don't know whether they took the notes or not. Well after my testimony I believe they called Mr. Walters. I don't know whether it was Mr. Walters or the son next called, but he called one of them and took their testimony, and Mr. Walters in his testimony claimed that he had taken care of the child ever since he was born, had dressed him and supported him which was not true.

Q. Well what was the result of that habeas corpus proceeding?

A. Why the Judge remanded him back to Walters and the boy was to report the next morning to him, that he was going to have a private talk with him in his chambers.

Q. That is to Judge Fuller?

A. Yes. That was all was done in the matter and I saw Mr. Herring and asked him what more could be done. And he said "The Judge has taken it out of our hands."

Q. Well the custody of the boy was given to Mr. Walters?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he related to you in any way by blood or marriage?

A. No, not at all.

Q. Well you say he was a drummer, was he earning any money?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you and your youngest children needed support, and by reason of your illness needed medical attendance and so on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That you say was in August, 1910?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the next step you took with reference to this?

A. I waited for awhile. The Judge, I believe, had given instructions that the boy was to go to school. Mr. Walters

stated that he was going to send the boy through college if he was permitted to remain with him if he was able. And I waited to see how he was attending school, and I found that he was irregular at school and was being out late at nights and was spending a good bit of his money and was not turning over as much money as I thought he ought to turn over and I went up to see the Judge about it. Next I went up to his house and told him that the boy was not turning over as much money as I thought he ought to and that he hadn't turned over any very lately. Well he said he would write him a note or something to that effect.

Q. Well the boy was still in the custody of Walters. What was the next legal step?

A. Well the next legal step was I came and saw you in regard to it.

Q. Well what was done?

A. I asked you to take hold of the case and explained it to you as far as I could, and you said you would go and see if you could get the records and see what had been done at the previous hearing. A few days after that you sent for me to come to your office and said you had been up and made a search for the records and couldn't find the records, and you instructed me to go to Judge Fuller and tell him that I had employed you and that you would like him to make a decision of the case one way or another and I went down to see him, and he said: "Well Mr. Shea is a very good lawyer and you tell him that anything I have, why to come to see me.

Q. Well what else did he say to you?

A. Well he told me that his home was his castle and after this when I wanted to see him to come up to the Court House, and I told him that it was pretty hard to come to the Court House on account of the running sores and so on.

Q. Well did you go to the Court House after that?

A. Well I met him going to his office, and I said: "Judge, could I see you for a few moments?" and he said: "I am busy." And he says: "How's the boy? going to the devil pretty fast?" And I said: "Yes," and he said: "The quicker he gets there the better." And he said: "Has he given you any money lately?"

Q. And you came to me and I prepared a petition and you signed and swore to that petition. I gave the Committee that petition in Harrisburg. Well then I told you that I had prepared that petition and that we would have to wait and see what he would do?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What instructions did I give you then? The idea was that if he would decide against you we would take an appeal to the higher court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well failing to get a decision in the record, what instructions did I give you we would have to do? I told you we would have to get a mandamus proceeding, and you didn't have the money?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was the next thing I told you to do, the only thing left open by law?

A. You said we would have to wait and see what would be done in the matter.

Q. Well I said that the only thing under the law was to file charges of impeochment, wasn't that so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you acquiesced in that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was the last conversation we had with reference to that case until the last two or three weeks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now tell the Committee what has happened since that time?

A. Since that time an attorney by the name of Charles Loveland said he would take the matter up with Judge Fuller and wouldn't charge any fees. He said I had made a mistake in that.

Q. A mistake in what?

A. In employing the attorneys that I did. He said that Mr. Herring.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Is that material?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. Never mind about what he said, go on and tell what happened?

BY MR. SCOTT:

We don't want to prevent any testimony that you want to offer if you feel that it helps you any.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Go on and tell what happened?

A. My daughter and my youngest son and my son Ralph and Mr. Loveland and I met and we went to Judge Fuller's chambers, and as we went in he said: "Come in Kahler and take a chair," and said: "Here's your boy, take him now if you want him," and he was busy there with other attorneys and finally Mr. Loveland and the Judge and the son went into the other room and had a conference and afterwards they came out and the boy went out of the Court House and Mr. Loveland said that him and the Judge and the boy had agreed that he would give me five dollars a week, and with what I was getting from my oldest son and that ought to be enough to get along, and I said I wouldn't do anything of the kind, the boy was spending too much as it was.

Q. Well in any event this never was brought to my attention until when? Two or three weeks ago?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. When was it this talk took place?

A. Last October.

Q. Was that the time he said: "Here's your boy, take him?"

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say about this?

A. That is about all.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Well Mr. Kahler, you say that you didn't tell Mr. Shea about Mr. Loveland or your meeting with Judge Fuller until just a couple of weeks ago?

A. No, sir.

Q. And did you have any conversation with Mr. Shea just before he brought these charges to the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any knowledge of these charges?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why didn't you tell Mr Shea you and the Judge had made arrangements?

A. We hadn't made any arrangements to take him back at the time he said: "Here's your boy take him."

Q. Well what was the purpose of the meeting in October, wasn't it to get the boy to turn over some of his earnings?

A. Yes and to get custody of the boy.

BY MR. SHEA:

Let me explain to the Committee. I said to him that we would file a petition to get a decision, and we got no decision. And he asked me what else could be done, and I told him that the only thing left to do would be to get a mandamus, and he said that he didn't have the funds, and I told him then the only thing was to make impeachment charges. That was before October, and I haven't seen him since. And when I presented these articles of impeachment I came up and examined the records and I made my own memorandum before the Prothonotary, no proceedings had been taken and no files.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Mr. Kahler, your boy Ralph was born down in the Perry Building wasn't he?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was the oldest son of your third wife?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You lived on the third floor of the Perry Building, and right under you lived A. B. Walters and his wife?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And right under that was the drug store of A. B. Walters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mrs. Walters was a great friend of your wife's?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And she was present with your wife when this boy was born?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how long did your wife live after that?

A. I think seven years after that.

Q. You lived in the Perry Building longer than that didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well then she died more than seven years after this boy was born. All the way down as a little fellow he was allowed to stay with the Walters' wasn't he?

A. No, he was allowed to go down there and Mrs. Walters would come up and pick him up and take him down.

Q. Well from the time he was born he spent most of his time with the Walters' didn't he?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well he was something over 17 years old when you got this writ of habeas corpus?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at the hearing on the habeas corpus Mr. Walters said that he had no right to hold the boy?

A. He said he wanted the boy with him.

Q. And Judge Fuller said: "Why there is no fight Mr. Kahler, he doesn't claim the boy, and the boy said that he wouldn't live with you?"

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Didn't he state there in the presence of Judge Fuller and your counsel that he wouldn't live with you?

A. No, sir.

Q. And if he was compelled to live with you he would run away from you?

A. I never heard that before.

Q. He didn't say that?

A. No, sir.

Q. And didn't Mr. Herring and you and Judge Fuller and all of you consult together, and didn't Judge Fuller say to you: "It will be better Mr. Kahler to let him stay where he is than have him run away and get away all together?"

A. No, sir.

Q. And wasn't there an arrangement made there that this boy should turn over half his wages to you?

A. At the hearing?

Q. Wasn't that arrangement made at the hearing?

A. No, sir.

Q. When was that arrangement made?

A. It was made afterwards.

Q. How long afterwards?

A. The next day or two afterwards.

Q. And the boy was working for George Weidner, wasn't he?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. And he was also drumming in Sam Oppenheim's Orchestra?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the money he got was from Weidner and Oppenheim?

A. I never knew of him working for Weidner. He got money from Oppenheim.

Q. And how long did he continue to turn money over to you under that arrangement?

A. For nearly a year.

Q. And then he didn't pay for a while?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when he stopped paying you went to Judge Fuller's house and annoyed him about it?

A. I went to the house once or twice.

Q. And would stay outside and watch for him so that when he came out you could follow him, didn't you?

A. No, sir, I always went to the house.

Q. How much did he pay during the year he did pay?

A. Why sometimes he turned over ten and twenty and thirty dollars and as high as forty dollars sometimes.

Q. Well who paid you the money, who paid it to you?

A. He paid it to me, the boy brought it to the house.

Q. And it didn't come from Mr. Walters at all, didn't pass through his hands at all?

A. No.

Q. And during the interval that the boy stopped bringing money to you, it was that you employed Mr. Shea as your lawyer?

A. I believe so.

Q. Well after Mr. Shea had gotten through with it, along last October some time Mr. Loveland came into the case?

A. Yes.

Q. And an arrangement was made between Mr. Loveland and the boy and the Judge that the boy was to pay you five dollars a week out of his wages?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did he carry out that arrangement?

A. Two months. October and November.

Q. And that money was paid over to you by whom?

A. Mr. Loveland.

Q. And you receipted for it each time, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then the boy got married, didn't he?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long ago was that he got married.

A. In January, the 30th, I think.

Q. And he is living here now in town with his wife?

A. Yes, 18 years old.

Q. Yes, awful foolish isn't it? He ought to have saved up money the way his father did?

A. When he goes and gives his age as 22 years old, perjures himself, yes.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. Kahler, did Mr. Walters at any time assert any claim upon the boy?

A. Why I requested the boy to come home.

Q. No, I don't mean what you requested. Did Mr. Walters ever assert any claim upon the boy? I suppose you went to the drug store yourself about the boy coming home? What was your conversation with him?

A. I never had any conversation with him.

Q. Did you ever go there and demand the boy?

A. I told him that he would have to come home.

Q. Did you say that to Mr. Walters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what did Mr. Walters say?

A. I said I needed him at home, and he said: "You had better leave him here."

Q. Well was the boy working there?

A. Yes he was working there and going to school.

Q. Did he get his clothing there and work there?

A. He got a good bit of his clothing from home too.

Q. Well after sixteen or seventeen years of age, did he get any wages from Mr. Walters?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. You sued Mr. Walters for some wages, for five years wages for this boy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And before the Squire at the hearing he swore that he had never worked for wages, and you lost the case?

A. No, sir, I didn't lose the case. The boy went there on a contract that he was to work there and go to school.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. What was the outcome of that suit?

A. We got judgment against Mr. Walters for two hundred fifty dollars, and Mr. Walters took an appeal.

Q. What is the condition of the suit now?

A. It is still pending.

Q. Who represented you in that case?

A. Why Mr. Shea.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Who represented you first?

A. Mr. Herring.

Q. No, in the first case, who was your counsel then?

A. John T. Lennahan.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. When Mr. Walters requested you to let the boy stay at his home, did he ever claim the boy on account of this existing contract?

A. The only time I know of him claiming him was when Mr. Herring went for him and he said he wouldn't give him up.

Q. Was Mr. Herring present at the time of the first suit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From that time on was money turned over to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And from that time did the money continue?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was agreed there between the boy and Herring and the Judge that the boy should go home with Walters and he should give you money each week?

A. No, sir, it was not agreed there?

Q. You agreed to it, didn't you?

A. No, I didn't agree to it there.

Q. You don't quite understand me, Mr. Kahler, you knew at that time that the boy was going back to Mr. Walters' home, and you knew that he was to give, according to Judge Fuller's orders, you certain moneys, that the boy had promised that?

A. No, I didn't know it at the hearing.

Q. Well, when did you find it out?

A. I read it in the newspapers the next morning.

Newspaper clippings offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit S."

Q. Well did you see Mr. Walters or Mr. Herring afterwards?

A. Yes, a day or so afterwards.

Q. Well what did they say to you?

A. Well he said we can't go on, they have taken it out of our hands.

Q. I see here it says "Ralph Kahler to remain with Walters, but promises Judge he will help support crippled father. Testimony in the dispute reveals some pathetic features."

A. Yes, the boy was to report to the Court each month.

Q. Was it a month before you got any money?

A. Yes, pretty nearly that.

Q. Well, when you saw that in the papers the account of what happened, and the boy had promised to help support you, didn't you know it then?

A. No he didn't promise that at the hearing. He was called to go up to see the Judge the next day.

Q. Well this must have been the result of a public hearing, wasn't it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well how did the newspapers get it, if it wasn't public?

A. That was one of the mistakes there, the boy was requested to come up the next day.

Q. It says here: "After a conversation with Ralph Kahler, son of Hiram Kahler of Wright Street, who sought to obtain the custody of the boy from Albert Walters a druggist of South Main Street, Judge Fuller made an order this morning

directing that the youth pay his father as much as he can out of his earnings and that he remain in his present home." You read that didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was satisfactory to you?

A. Well, if that was the decision it had to be satisfactory.

Q. Well you wanted the boy so that he would help support you didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well when it was decided that he should turn over some of his money to you, weren't you satisfied?

A. No, sir, I wanted possession of the boy, I wanted him at home because I knew that he was getting in bad habits and going around late at night.

JOSEPH F. COYLE, Called

Joseph F. Coyle, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Coyle, you are a member of the bar of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do you remember that petition marked "Exhibit A" in the case of Ralph A. Kahler, do you remember that petition?

A. Yes, I prepared the petition asking to have this matter disposed of.

Q. Did you give it to the Judge personally?

A. Yes, presented it to him.

(Judge Fuller shows original petition.)

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. You were just acting as Mr. Shea's messenger in presenting this petition for him?

A. Well, I just handed it to him for him.

Q. What I mean is, you weren't respresting him?

A. No, sir, Mr. Shea asked me to do it, and I handed it to the Judge.

Q. And the Judge at the time said he would like to see Mr. Shea personally?

A. He said if Mr. Shea would come and see him he would explain it to him. He said that he believed the boy was in the matter.

Q. And by that word he meant that the boy was over the age of Juvenile Court?

MR. S. S. HERRING, Called.

S. S. Herring, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Herring, you are a member of the Luzerne county bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were an attorney for Mr. Kahler in his habeas corpus proceedings?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state to the Committee what you know of those proceedings?

A. Well on the morning of the return day of the writ we all assembled, Mr. Kahler, Mr. Walters and his lawyer, Mr. Kleeman, and myself for the father. The father was sworn, cross-examined by Mr. Kleeman; Doctor Walters was sworn and crossed-examined by me. A woman by the name of Fries, or some such name, testified. After the hearing a general discussion took place as to what was best for the welfare of the sixteen or seventeen year old boy. Some suggestion was made that the boy go home with his father. Now the boy lived on Wright Street here in the city, Walters' drug store was on Main Street. The boy said he didn't want to go home with his father, that the father was cruel and abusive to him, said that he had been in the custody of Walters for five or six years and wanted to remain with Walters, that he was a snare drummer in Oppenheim's Orchestra and earned forty dollars a month. A suggestion was made that he give the father out of the forty dollars, five dollars a week, whereupon we left with that understanding. The boy went back with Walters. The father knew of it, and Judge Fuller cautioned the boy to report to him his progress and how he was making out.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. A definite agreement, Mr. Herring?

A. Yes out of what the boy earned, out of the forty dollars a month. Then later on the boy neglected the performance of his agreement, and the father complained, then the boy would pick up and catch up again, and that was the way it went. I will say this, that after I heard the case myself my personal opinion as to what was best for the welfare of the boy was to remain with Walters, though I represented Kahler.

BY S. B. SCOTT:

Q. Did Walters urge any claim upon the boy?

A. No, simply rsponded in pursuance with the writ.

BY MR. J. R. K. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. Shea, will you allow these newspaper clippings to go on record?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. Certainly.

CLIPPINGS MARKED "EXHIBIT S."

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Is the boy here?

RALPH KAHLER, Called.

Ralph Kahler, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You are the son of Hiram Kahler?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old are you?

A. Eighteen.

Q. Of course you were familiar with the habeas corpus proceedings brought for your custody?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State to the Committee all you know about it?

A. Well I don't know a great deal about it. I was subpoenaed to come to the Court and I came and Mr. Kleeman represented me. The Judge heard my father and he heard Mr. Walters and he heard me, and he stated that he didn't care where I went whether I went with Mr. Walters or home with my father.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Who stated that?

A. Judge Fuller. And I told him that I refused to go with my father, that I wouldn't go. And I told him that I would help him all I could, which I did, and I came and reported to the Judge, and here lately he fixed it at five dollars a week. But all the time I was giving him money he was suing me for something else and I was tired of it.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. You mean your father was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you say right there in that first hearing that if you were sent back to live with your father you would run away?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You told Judge Fuller that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Judge Fuller said to your father: "You had better leave him with Walters and not have him run away and not have him at all?

A. Yes, sir.

SPECIFICATION K.

BY MR. SHEA:

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Donn, No. 278-278 1-3 and 278 2-3, September Term, 1911, Quarter Sessions Docket No. 66. Charges; Murder.

JOHN WAGNER, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

It shows three trials. The last entry is September 10, 1912. Defendants pleads not guilty. Jury sworn, finds, September 12th, 1912, not guilty as indicted." Later entry, "involuntary manslaughter." This is for the purpose of showing that the case has never been disposed of. No sentence appears of record.

MR. JOHN H. BIGELOW, Called.

John H. Bigelow, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You are the District Attorney in this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you personally tried this case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times was the case tried?

A. Twice upon the charge of involuntary manslaughter, and was tried once before my term and was then on the charge of murder.

Q. Go on and tell what you know about it?

A. Samuel Donn was running an automobile on the principal street of Plymouth one night and going, as we contended, at an excessive rate of speed, violating the statutory limit. Katherine Davis, a young woman who was a musician playing at some moving picture show in the Borough of Plymouth, was about to board a trolley car coming towards Wilkes-Barre. She came out of the moving picture show to the curb, waited for the car, left the curb to mount the car, and while in the act of passing from the curb to the platform of the car this automobile came down Main street at a very high rate of speed, struck

her, and as a consequence of the injuries she received she died within a few hours. The case was tried by Mc N———under Mr. Valentine, former District Attoreny. The charge was murder.

Q. What were the counts?

A. One count murder and manslaughter, but after I got into the office I found the indictment Involuntary Manslaughter. That was tried April 1st, 1912, and the result was a disagreement. That case was tried before Judge Garmon. It was listed again in September, 1912, and after that trial the verdict was as announced. The verdict was rendered as I think on the 12th of September and a motion was made for arrest of judgment. That case would have ordinarily been disposed of in the argument court beginning the first Monday of October, but I think we argued it sometime before October, 1912, before the regular argument court.

Q. At the time this young woman was killed another person was badly maimed?

A. Yes, a man named Andrew Robb.

Q. Has the prisoner ever been sentenced in that case?

A. Not as far as I know. The argument was heard before Judge Fuller, and while the case was decided the motion was not disposed of at this time. I think we discussed what we should do if the motion should be decided adversely to Donn.

Q. There is nothing on the record showing that?

A. Well we can't help that. That record is kept by clerks, and often motions are made in chambers and no clerk is present and it doesn't get on the record.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Has it been argued?

A. It has been argued.

Q. But not decided?

A. Not disposed of.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. When was it argued?

A. Well I can't give the date, but I know it was before ordinarily a motion would be argued, which would be the next argument court, the first Monday of October.

Q. The verdict was rendered in September, 1912?

A. I think so; what does the record show? And went to trial, the first was June or April, 1912, which resulted in a disagreement.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. And argument on the new trial was about when?

A. I would say early in October, 1912.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. That motion for a new trial that was argued in October had some seventeen reasons in support of it?

A. Yes, a large number of reasons I think fully that many.

Q. And after the argument, Judge Fuller said, without making any formal decision, that he was rather inclined to sustain the conviction?

A. No. I don't think he said he was inclined to sustain the conviction, but seemed to indicate that there was nothing in the reasons for a new trial, that he should not disturb the verdict.

Q. What is that motion for a new trial marked?

A. It isn't marked. I think the only difficulty anybody spoke of was that it was difficult to do justice to both the Commonwealth and the Defendant.

Q. When you found your indictment for involuntary manslaughter upon your incumbence, did you inquire anything about it before you reached it?

A. Yes, I did.

Did you not find that there was a movement to ask for a noll pros in that case?

A. No. Just after the conviction of a young man by the name of Bowman on the charge of involuntary manslaughter because of an automobile accident, which was tried by Judge Fuller, he reminded me that the case of Commonwealth vs. Donn has never been listed, and I listed it. On account of the fact of the amount of time that had been consumed in the first case I went to Judge Garman and asked for the permission to noll pros the case because of the time consumed, and he said "Use your judgment in that," and I went to Judge Fuller and said that I was inclined to enter a noll pros in that case because of the time, and Judge Fuller said there should be another trial. I think that remark was made in open court at the time that Mr. Wentworth asked for a continuance of the case.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. Bigelow, has there been any complaint offered by the prosecution on account of the delay? Or do you feel that the delay is unreasonable?

A. Yes, on account of the large number of reasons, I don't think it is unreasonable, but if it had been disposed of it would have saved me a lot of annoyance on account of witnesses and officers on account of costs.

Q. Was there pending civil suits?

A. Yes, one suit was brought by Andrew Robb against Frank Donn, who was the father of Samuel Donn. The Davis people may have a suit pending, I don't know.

Q. Was there any other counsel associated with you?

A. No.

Q. Well didn't the counsel having charge of the civil suits consult with you?

A. No.

Q. Didn't have any interest at all?

A. Well they wanted to see what testimony I had in order to prepare their case, because he wanted to take some depositions in New York in regard to the matter. Mr. Fell and Mr. Lenahan were the attorneys.

Q. Who was Samuel Donn?

A. He lived in the Borough of Plymouth.

G. What does he do, what is his business?

A. He is in the employment of his father. His father keeps a hotel and is in the ice and coal business in the Borough of Plymouth, and the young man works for him.

Q. Has the civil suit been disposed of?

A. No. Depositions were taken on it last fall I think.

SPECIFICATION L.

BY MR. SHEA:

I have already offered the petitions and scratch notes in this case. (Exhibit "B. C. D.")

BY MR. SCOTT:

Now as far as the testimony is concerned, you don't want us to enter all that mass of testimony. Is there any part of it that you want entered of record?

BY MR. SHEA:

I have no desire to go through that testimony again. I merely offered it to show that this case has never been decided.

JUDGE FERRIS, Called.

George Ferris, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You were a President Judge of this Court of the County of Luzerne on the 20th day of April, 1911?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the case in the matter of the revocation of the Detective License of Michael J. Mulvey?

A. I, do.

Q. Was there a petition presented to you and addressed to the judges of the entire Court, asking for a decision in that case?

A. I think it was, I couldn't say for sure about the address, whether it was addressed to me or to the entire Court.

Q. Was it handed to you?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you consider that petition?

A. No, I handed it to Judge Fuller.

Q. You handed it to Judge Fuller for what reason?

A. Because it was in the nature of an insult to ask one member of the Court to decide, and Judge Fuller had charge of the case.

Q. And it was handed to Judge Fuller by you?

A. Certainly.

Q. Were you ever consulted as to the opinion to be handed down in that case.

A. I have no recollection, but yet in a vague and indistinct way I think that Judge Fuller talked with me about it, but I can't tell you what we said.

Q. At what time did you have this conversation with Judge Fuller?

A. I think at the time I handed this petition to him.

Q. Well what was the substance of the conversation?

A. The substance of the conversation between Judge Fuller and me when I handed him this petition and said that was a petition in the Mulvey case.

Q. Well handing him a petition is not a conversation?

A. Well I can't give you the exact words of it.

Q. I don't mean to ask you to give the exact words, the substance of it? Was the conversation about the contents of that petition?

A. Yes, it was about contents of that petition.

Q. Well what was said about the petition?

A. In what way?

Q. In reference to deciding the case? The petition was asking to have the case decided wasn't it?

A. Yes, that was it.

Q. And it stated in that petition on the 20th of April that the Mulvey license would expire on the 14th day of May following?

A. Yes, I think so. I haven't seen it since.

Q. Well you and Judge Fuller did consult about it?

A. Well I wouldn't call it consulting. We talked about it.

Q. Well talked about it? I don't care what you call it.

A. Well I said to him that it was a very uncalled for petition and very disrespectful.

Q. And what else?

A. I don't remember.

Q. What did you say to him about the decision of the case?

A. I didn't seek to direct him about the decision in that case.

Q. I didn't ask you what you sought. What did you say to him?

A. I don't know as I can remember.

Q. Well will you try?

A. I know what I thought.

Q. Well tell us what you thought?

A. Well I thought I would hand down a decision when I got ready, and that wouldn't be until I had decided what it should be.

Q. Now will you tell us what you said about the decision?

A. I didn't say anything about the decision.

Q. Your campaign was coming on then was it not?

A. That was in 1911, wasn't it?

Q. Yes. You and Mulvey yere pretty good friends weren't you?

A. No, neither friends nor enemies.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Mr. Shea we don't understand all these questions are relevant.

BY MR. SHEA:

I am coming to that. I want to ask as to whether you did not get Judge Fuller to withhold his decision until after the election.

A. No, not to my knowledge and I never dreamed of such a thing.

Q. You said that you would hand that decision down when you got good and ready; was it that a decision at that time might influence your election?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he ever consult with you or any of the judges that you know of with reference to the Mulvey case?

A. Not with me except in that informal way I have just mentioned.

Q. Well what did he say when he talked with you in an informal way?

A. I can't tell you, but the bother was that a great deal of testimony had been taken and it was hard to decide.

Q. The original petitional had been presented to you, hadn't it?

A. I don't know.

Q. The petition for the rule? This is the petition. You made the order granting the rule, didn't you?

A. That is my writing.

Q. I suppose you read that petition before you signed it?

A. I suppose so.

Q. It was read by me in open court wasn't it?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Well then you did know what was in it, you are familiar with its contents? And you were familiar with the nature of the case from this petition for rule.

PETITION FOR RULE OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT U."

Q. That was quite an important case was it not? (Shows testimony).

A. It is bulky.

Q. And there were about six hundred pages of testimony taken in that case?

A. I don't know. I suppose so.

Q. But when that petition was made to you and you granted that rule you considered it important?

A. I considered the allegations serious.

Q. And if they were not proved it was an awful injustice against a decent man and he should have been vindicated? Shouldn't he?

BY MR. SCOTT:

Well now, Mr. Shea, the Committee doesn't feel that this is important.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You say you never had any consulatation with Judge Fuller in reference to withholding the decision in that case?

A. I say so.

COURT RECORDS (MEMO) OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT V."

SPECIFICATION M.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 14th, 1913.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct transcript of the notes of testimony taken by me on trial of the above matter.

MABEL A. YOUNG,

Assis't Official Stenographer, 11th Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

CHAIRMAN:

Is Earnest Gray in the court room? (Earnest Gray answers). Mr. Gray since this Committee has come to Wilkes-Barre you have placed a complaint, rather indefinite here, before the Committee, against Judge Fuller and some other gentlemen. We have no power to act upon the others, but will let you testify whatever you want to testify here, under the resolution under which we are created, whatever pertains to Judge Fuller. In order that you may be heard we will have you called now as a witness.

MR. GRAY:

It will take quite a while.

CHAIRMAN:

We will call you now.

ERNEST GRAY, PLYMOUTH, PA., Called and duly sworn.

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Gray you have laid before the Committee in a communication addressed to myself as Chairman, and Samuel B. Scott, Secretary, a statement wherein you write as follows: "I addressed a communication to Hon. R. J. Scott, Chairman, under date of Febreuary 13th, 1913, in which I asked for an opportunity to present charges against Hon. H. A. Fuller. I am informed that Mr. Scott has not received this letter. I therefore ask that I be permitted to appear before your honorable Commission and present the charges in detail." You may tell the Committee the charges you have against Judge Fuller.

MR. GRAY:

I filed a remonstrance against Annie Kundrock in license court for 1912. In circulating the remonstrance I found some of the neighbors, one neighbor objected to sign the remonstrance on the ground they stated they was afraid the Kundrocks would molest their children and other members of the family, and when I came across that I quit. I had some of my own relatives on the remonstrance. When I heard the people saying they was afraid to sign I brought the remonstrance in as it was. I think there was five or six names, I am not sure, on the remonstrance. A few days afterwards I was informed there was not enough, that it required fifteen, and I watched the papers and noticed that my remonstrance was not published as the others were. I thought it must be correct that I did not have enough signers. A friend of mine after the License Court told me, he said the Kundrock remonstrance came up and you were not there. I said it was not published, that I understood there was not enough signers.

CHAIRMAN:

Who said that?

A. A friend of mine. I immediately set down and wrote Judge Fuller and explained the matter as I understood it, and asked if I could have a hearing, that I would have been there if I had known. He sent word to appear a certain date. I do not remember the date. I came into Court. I had no counsel, no attorney, I could not afford one, and I cannot afford one now either, and I tried to present my case. When I started to tell my story he would interrupt and went so far as to, I wanted to tell the reason I had no signers, that the people were afraid, afraid their places would be dynamited. The Judges all laughed about it, took it as a joke, Judge Fuller and the rest. It is God's fact the people are afraid. In the remonstrance petition I stated the fact that, I don't know whether I said a murder was committed in the place or not, but there had been. I stated also that the place was in close proximity to a trolley line where cars run at the rate of 50 to 60 miles an hour. One man staggered out and had been killed by the trolley, that was in the petition, and I wasn't allowed to bring that out in Court, not to testify to it myself or ask any winess to bring it out. I was not satisfied when I found they granted the license. I wrote Judge Fuller and told him so. I did not think the Court gave me a square deal and I don't think so, and on the first of April when the constables made return I came into this room. Judge Garman was satisfied it ought to be on the constable's return and I asked to have it amended, the constable's return. Mr. Shea, that is James Shea, not Big Tom. Jim, he got up with a spread eagle speech. He said there was nothing in this claim. Judge Garman said he was bound according to law to have the thing amended and returned to the Grand Jury. So it was. They took it to the District Attorney's office. The constable was about half shot then, half loaded, and they took it in there and the young fellow, Mr. Bigelow's Secretary, they handed it to him to correct, to have it amended. Mr. Wagner said he would fix it up and I left it with him and went home. The constable came down with a subpoena, subpoenaed the witnesses whose names I gave him. They all came up here I think on Wednesday. I think the return was made Monday and we came up here Wednesday and the constable's return had been amended but it was returned the Plymouth Borough for road nuisance.

CHAIRMAN:

Get down to Judge Fuller. We don't care about that.

A. And of course we got no hearing before that Grand Jury that day. So I got Mr. Bigelow—I would like to give this thing in detail.

CHAIRMAN:

We are here about Judge Fuller.

A. I am coming to Judge Fuller, and I went to Mr. Bigelow and asked him if there was some way he could assist me to

get it before the Grand Jury. He called his County Detective and instructed him to go with me to some justice of the peace or—

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Gray have you any complaint against Judge Fuller? If you have tell us what it is, that is all we are here for. What have you to complain about Judge Fuller?

A. Well finally in May I think another Grand Jury met. I brought the case up again. I had two minor children who bought drink in Kundrack's place, to testify to the fact. I got a true bill, two counts, and the case was placed on the list. We came in I think Thursday morning in Judge Fuller's Court. Cases were assigned to the several Judges and the Courts were all filled. We were the next case, at 11 o'clock a case was finished in Judge Strauss's Court and we should have got in that Court, our case was next on the list, but instead of calling us another case was called. We were here, held until a quarter of four in the afternoon and brought up before Judge O'Boyle. I have—

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Gray time is very valuable here. You say you have a charge against Judge Fuller. I have asked you several times what you complaint is about Judge Fuller.

A. I claim he changed our position on the list.

CHAIRMAN:

That is your whole complaint?

A. That is one of them.

CHAIRMAN:

You claim he changed your position. Have you any other complaint?

A. That he suppressed the testimony at the remonstrance.

CHAIRMAN:

Suppressed the testimony at the remonstrance. Anything else?

A. I don't know.

CHAIRMAN:

Was he there upon the license Bench alone?

A. No, there was two other Judges.

CHAIRMAN:

What do you mean by saying he suppressed the testimony?

A. He conducted the hearing.

CHAIRMAN:

What do you mean by saying he suppressed the testimony?

A. When I offered to testify he took me up.

CHAIRMAN.

You mean to say he interrupted you?

A. He forbid me.

CHAIRMAN:

That is the full extent of your complaint?

A. As far as Judge Fuller is concerned.

CHAIRMAN:

That is as far as we are interested. Was the hotel proprietor present at the time you appeared before the Court, before the three Judges?

A. The lady, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN:

The hotel keeper

A. It was a lady

CHAIRMAN:

It was a woman held the license?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN:

And was it she who owed you the money you speak of?

A. No, her husband. I had her name on the contract at the time. I think she signed after he died.

MR. SHEA:

Now take Specification M. No. 339 January Sessions, 1912, Quarter Sessions, Docket 67.

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Shea have you any thought of calling testimony in the Mulvey matter?

MR. SHEA:

No, sir. My complaint is only that there was no decision.

CHAIRMAN:

Your whole complaint in the Mulvey case is that Judge Fuller did not decide the case?

MR. SHEA:

That is all.

CHAIRMAN:

And that the license expired before his—

MR. SHEA:

Before a decision was rendered. I only offer the testimony to show the nature of the case.

CHAIRMAN:

Are you going to give the Committee no information in reference to the Judge's judicial employment around about that time?

MR. SHEA:

I understand that is their defence.

CHAIRMAN:

That is the understanding Judge Wheaton?

JUDGE WHEATON:

There is no understanding but I am perfectly willing to give it to him if you want it from this side.

SPECIFICATION M.

MR. SHEA:

This brings us to the appointment of Mr. Michael J. Mulvey as Constable. I offer in evidence the files in No. 229 January Sessions, 1912, containing resignation of J. W. Trigg as Constable of the First Ward, City of Wilkes-Barre, and petition for the appointment of Michael J. Mulvey as Constable of said Ward, and the following order: "Now, 24th day of February, 1912, Michael J. Mulvey is hereby appointed Constable of the First Ward of Wilkes-Barre, city as within prayed for, upon approval of bond. By the Court en banc." In the handwriting as I contend of Judge Fuller.

JUDGE FULLER:

Let me see. I will admit it if it is. (Paper shown to Judge Fuller). Yes, that is my writing.

MICHAEL J. MULVEY, Sworn.

MR. SHEA:

Q. Where did your family reside on the 24th day of February, 1912?

A. Miners Mills.

Q. At what place did they reside?

A. 27 Thomas street.

Q. Who comprised your family at that time?

A. My wife and six children.

Q. How far is Miners Mills from the City of Wilkes-Barre?

A. Three miles.

Q. This is the First Ward of the City of Wilkes-Barre, where this court house is located?

A Yes, sir.

Q. How long had your family resided at Thomas street in Miners Mills?

A. About eight years.

Q. You were formerly constable of Miners Mills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And last election were defeated were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Both for the nomination and election?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since this case?

A. Yes, sir. Too many Finns there.

Q. Too many what?

A. Too much Finn.

Q. Too much of this there?

A. No, not any of it.

Q. Not any of that figured in it?

A. No.

Q. Now when did your family move from Miners Mills?

A. The latter end of March.

Q. Sir?

A. I think the latter end of March.

Q. Of last year?

A. 1911.

Q. Of 1911?

A. I think it was.

Q. It was 1912, don't you recollect?

A. 1912, yes.

Q. The latter end of March, 1912. When did you remove from Miners Mills?

A The December previous.

Q. When.

A. The December previous to March.

Q. Previous to the removal of your family?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where did you remove to?
A. River street.
Q. Where.
A. 237.
Q. What is that place?
A. McDonald's Hotel.
Q. What McDonald?
A. James McDonald.
Q. Where is it located?
A. On River street.
Q. River street is a long street.
A. Well it would not be in the first ward if you went to the other end.
Q. I do not know where the first ward runs.
A. You just asked me if this was the first ward.
Q. I asked you where it was located.
A. 237 I told you.
Q. Where?
A. Up here.
Q. Above what street?
A. Above North.
Q. In the neighborhood of the court house here?
A. About, I judge, 300 yards.
Q. Was there any reason why you should leave Miners Mills?
A. No.
Q. Did you ever go back there after you came here in December?
A. Often. I was there yesterday.
Q. Your family was there at that time, that was your home?
A. This was my residence here.
Q. That was your home?
A. This was my home here.
Q. You had two homes did you?
A. This was my residence.
Q. I am asking you if you had two homes?

CHAIRMAN:

Do you think there is any necessity to go further into that?
Q. Your family then did not leave there until that latter part of March?
A. I would have had my family here long before but I could not get a desirable house.

JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Michael did you present your own petition for appointment as constable?
A. You mean did I present it?
Q. Yes, personally?
A. No, Mr. Murray did, an Attorney of this Bar.
Q. To whom did he present it?
A. To Judge O'Boyle I am informed.

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Shea is it your intention to present no further testimony by this witness, to the Committee?

MR. SHEA:

That is all.

CHAIRMAN:

Do we understand that you take the position now, after having set forth in your statement to the Legislature and offering testimony that this man is the associate of thieves, a receiver of stolen goods, a booster, a fixer, upon which you based your complaint of Judge Fuller having appointed him a constable, that you now do not desire to examine this witness before the Committee?

MR. SHEA:

If the Committee so wish. I refer to the testimony in the case. It is impossible to have the witnesses. When I made the allegation I said the record showed that. This is the record. I will examine Mr. Miulvey if the Committee so desire.

CHAIRMAN:

I see by your Specification M that you have here, your allegation there is a complaint of the man being appointed constable merely on the question of character?

MR. SHEA:

In addition to revoking the license of said Mulvey, yes, and the fact of his being the person mentioned.

CHAIRMAN:

In your previous subdivision "L," where you complain about the fact that this case was not decided by Judge Fuller in the time you think he ought to have decided it, do you desire to examine this gentleman any further as to the allegations made in that charge?

MR. SHEA:

I will ask a few questions if the Committee so desire?

CHAIRMAN:

We are here on your charge. What is your desire in the matter?

MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Mulvey you were formerly a private detective of this city?

CHAIRMAN:

Understand Mr. Shea, we don't want to take the position of compelling you to examine any witness you don't want to examine. We want to give you every possible opportunity to present every charge you have before the Legislature. If the Committee itself feel they want to examine the man, we reserve that right ourselves, but we now ask you, who preferred the charge, whether you now see fit to allow the witness to go with the testimony offered?

MR. SHEA:

I will ask a few questions just to show who he is.

MR. SHEA:

Q. You were formerly a private detective in this city?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did your term expire?
A. Sometime in May.
Q. Sometime in May what year?
A. 11, I think.
Q. Sir?
A. Eleven I think .
Q. 1911 you think?
A. Yes.
Q. Well you had quite an extensive practice throughout the State?
A. Some.
Q. Did you ever know one William J. Keenan, alias William Blase, alias William Cuttle, alias Chicago Kid?
A. I heard you call him that.
Q. Did you ever know that man?
A. I knew William J. Keenan.
Q. What was his business?
A. Well a gambler.
Q. He was a thief, wasn't he?
A. I wont say so, I don't know.
Q. Wasn't he a pickpocket?
A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. A bunco man?
A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. A cross-country man?
A. I don't know what you mean.
Q. Did you ever know a man named Herbert Suttle, of Chicago, or H. A. Suttle, of Chicago?
A. I never seen him.
Q. You heard of him?
A. Yes.
Q. You heard he was taken to the Terminal Hotel in this city? You know Walter Miller?
A. I do.
Q. What is his business?
A. Gambler.
Q. You know also Mr. Shortberger, the Great Breaker of Seattle?
A. No.
Q. You know Old Joe Eaton?
A. I know Joe Eaton.
Q. Known as Walking Joe, a New York crook?
A. I don't know.
Q. You heard he was?
A. I heard you say so.
Q. You heard it proven?
A. No.
Q. You saw his picture in the Rogue's Gallery?
A. Yes.
Q. You saw Keenan's picture?
A. Yes.
Q. Taken from the New York Rogue's Gallery?
A. No.
Q. Where?
A. With you.
Q. It is in evidence with this case, together with the New York police records, isn't it?
A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. You know Harry Moore, commonly known as Nigger Moore?

A. Yes.

Q. A friend of yours?

A. Yes, a client of yours.

Q. A friend of yours?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was a gambler, thief and pickpocket?

A. I know him to have been a gambler for years.

Q. Known in the community as the best one hand pickpocket in the country?

A. Oh, no.

Q. You have heard of Suttle haven't you?

A. Yes.

Q. A man in business in Chicago and brought on here by your friend Keenan and Miller and Eaton and a few others and taken to the Terminal Hotel where he was trimmed out of $4,000 on a fake prize fight, or was it $2,000?

A. I don't know.

Q. You heard that?

A. Yes.

Q. You assisted those men when they were arrested, to wit: Keenan, Eaton and Miller, didn't you?

A. I assisted Miller, yes.

Q. Didn't you assist the others to procure bail?

A. Why to benefit Miller I had to.

Q. At that time you were both constable and detective?

A. Yes.

Q. Constable of Miners Mills borough and detective of this county, private detective?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those men were charged with conspiracy by the man Suttle?

A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know they were arrested on that charge?

A. I did not know what charge it was. I know they were arrested.

Q. And brought into Court for stealing this man's money?

A. I don't know that.

Q. You heard that?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. James H. Shea was their counsel?

A. Yes.

Q. And their bondsman, wasn't he?

A. Yes.

Q. And he turned them over, withdrew as bail and turned them over to the Sheriff?

A. Yes.

Q. And you went to Miners Mills and got bail for them?

A. No. I never knew of any bail from Miners Mills for them.

Q. Plains?

A. I don't know.

Q. Parsons?

A. I don't know.

Q. Which place?

A. I don't know.

Q. Didn't you get men to go their bail?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Who did?

A. I don't know.

Q. You say you helped those fellows. How did you help them?

A. Mr. Miller asked me to go and get Mr. Shea for him. I went after Mr. Shea. He appeared as counsel afterward and became one of their bondsmen.

Q. I will get you to something you do know. You have heard of a man known as Fritz Stolznagle, proprietor of a hotel opposite the Casey, I don't know the name, he formerly kept the St. Charles. You heard of him?

A. Yes, seen him often.

Q. You know him pretty well?

A. No, I never spoke to him.

Q. Mr. Fritz Stolznagle was taken to New York, then to Bridgeport by your friend Keenan and others and when they got to Bridgeport they took $5,000 of cash away from him on a fake prize fight.

A. I heard of it.

Q. After they got through in Bridgeport they sent him back to Scranton and he got $10,000 more to go to Boston where your friend Keenan, the famous Chicago Kid, lifted $10,000 more from him?

A. I don't know.

Q. You heard that?

A. Yes.

Q. Then Mr. Stolznagle happened to discover Keenan and his friends were in Wilkes-Barre?

A. Yes.

Q. And they had Keenan and old Eaton arrested didn't they, before Alderman Brown of this city, next to where you have your office, isn't that true?

A. No.

Q. Not before Alderman Brown, before Alderman Miller, of Scranton, and brought here on that?

A. Yes.

Q. You know that?

A. Yes.

Q. Charged with stealing $15,000 from Stolznagle in that information or warrant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when they were arrested in Wilkes-Barre they were taken over to the office of Alderman Brown, next to your office, insn't that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. With a view of entering bail?

A. I don't know.

Q. You heard it didn't you?

A. I don't know what view they were taken there for.

Q. In any event bail was demanded in the first instance for these men of $20,000, wasn't it?

A. I don't know.

Q. You do know you went on a bond for $16,000 that night?

A. That isn't $20,000.

Q. You do know you went on a bond for $16,000 that night?

A. With other men.

Q. You and other men?

A. Yes.

Q. You, a constable and detective, went on a bond for $16,000 for two thieves, two international and notorious thieves, Walking Joe Eaton and Chicago Kid?

A. I don't know. I wont say they are national thieves. I say they were charged with a crime.

Q. Then subsequently Mr. Mulvey of course you didn't know those fellows were crooks then did you?

A. No.

Q. How much had they been around here under your auspices?

A. Keenan was around possibly a year.

Q. Who did he have with him. Tell the gentlemen the staff he had with him?

A. I don't know.

Q. Patsy Corrigan, so-called prize fighter. You met him?

A. Yes.

Q. James Galvin, so-called wrestler?

A. I met him.

Q. He was on Keenan's staff?

A. I don't know.

Q. A fellow named Stroflighter, Big Lew, who kept a gambling house at 88, gave you a diamond pin?

A. I don't know.

Q. You run a horse with him out on the Erie tracks?

A. No.

Q. You knew Big Lew, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. You found he was a thief too?

A. I heard it from you.

Q. He was a friend of yours?

A. No.

Q. After you had gone on this bond for $16,000, Mr. Keenan——

A. Wait a minute. For your benefit I would like to explain.

CHAIRMAN:

Explain.

A. I came to Alderman Brown's office, Keenan and this man Eaton was arrested there and Miller called me to one side, he said here Mr. Finn and Mr. Corrigan want to see you. I said what for. He said they want you to go on this bond. If you will go on with them they will go on. I called Mr. Finn and Mr. Corrigan and asked them if they were satisfied to go on the bond. I said I will sign with you.

Q. That was conditioned for their appearance at Scranton?

A. Yes, for a case that was never presented there either.

Q. The next proceeding you knew against Keenan was that very night, after being released, he was picked up for being a common theif on a warrant served, for a finger ring?

A. Yes, he was arrested, and discharged.

Q. And he didn't have a hearing until the following day, before Alderman Pollock?

A. I believe that is true.

Q. That is the hearing where he was discharged?

A. Yes.

Q. As soon as he was discharged by Alderman Pollock—

A. Then you showed up.

Q. Then I showed up and the Sheriff was waiting and grabbed him on a capias in an action of trespass for stealing $15,000 from the Scranton man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And $30,000 bail was demanded in that action?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who went on his bond?

A. P. J. Finn and Gilligan and M. J. Mulvey.

Q. And M. J. Mulvey happens to be you?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew at that time he was arrested for a common thief?

A. I had to go on it then.

Q. If you were in $16,000 you would go in for $30,000 more?

A. Yes, I would go the whole distance.

Q. You remember when you stated to me that a mob of twenty-one pickpockets were going through here? Two men, Freddy McKeen and Dillon were arrested for robbing Mose Ellowitch's barber shop?

A. I never said that to you.

Q. Do you remember a man named Donovitch, who had his pocket picked by two men and Lighton and Dillon were arrested for it?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they friends of yours?

A. No.

Q. Did you know them?

A. No.

Q. Didn't know them at all?

A. No, I never knew them until they were arrested, never knew who they were or anything about it.

Q. Then you got acquainted with them. Did you help them out then?

A. Did I help them out?

Q. Yes, you understand what I said. If you didn't say so,

A. Why a party asked me that came here in their interest, about a lawyer and I recommended a party I thought would be a good lawyer for them.

Q. They were tried?

A. Yes.

Q. The first time the jury disagreed?

A. Yes.

Q. The second time they acquitted?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know a man named J. B. Carr who lost a diamond pin from his shirt front and accused these men of taking it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who turned over that diamond pin?

A. I will explain that.

Q. Who turned it over?

A. Judge Garman told me that those two men who were arrested that Tom Shea had another warrant out for them and as soon as ever they were discharged that he would have them rearrested, and this stone was taken on the train between the Lehigh Valley depot and Mauch Chunk I understand it, and that if they could get that stone back from any of their friends or if they knew where it was that would be the end of the prosecution. I told them that I would see them and a few days after a party came along with the stone and I so informed Judge Garman and you said I should make arrangements to meet Judge Garman in his office in the Bennett Building. You took the warrant back from the two officers and dismissed them, and you arranged with the Sheriff and you arranged with Alderman Pollock to withdraw the case, you had your client there and he had a jeweler there and the jeweler said he thought it was the same stone or one equally as good.

Q. And who turned over the stone?

A. I did.

Q. The stolen goods?

CHAIRMAN:

Judge Garman then acting as counsel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know where Hotel Searfoss was in this city?

A. Yes.

Q. Directly opposite City Hall, now the Redington Hotel?

A. It is in the next block.

Q. The bar of the Redington Hotel now occupies what was the Searfoss Hotel?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever know a men named John S. Higgin?

A. I have met such a man.

Q. Where did you meet him?

A. In Searfoss's Hotel.

Q. You took him there and introduced him to the bar keeper?

A. Oh, no.

Q. You didn't?

A. No.

Q. How long had you known Higgin?

A. Why I never knew him until I met him there.

Q. How did you meet him?

A. Well I might say in the office or along the hotel bar.

Q. How long did you stay with him?

A. Well I don't know, I don't think I was in his company ten minutes.

Q. What is his business?

A. I don't know.

Q. I will refresh your recollection. Wasn't he in the business of selling green goods?

A. I heard afterwards.

Q. Isn't this some of his stuff (Witness shown paper)?

A. I don't know.

MR. SHEA:

I will read it. "Post Office Department, Office of Inspector, Philadelphia Division. June 25th, 1910. W. S. Ryan, Inspector. Mr. Thomas D. Shea, Attorney at Law,

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of 16th inst. relative to the green goods operations in your city September, 1909, mentioned in my conversation with you recently, I beg to say that at the time this case was taken up by me at Wilkes-Barre I was informed by Mr. Searfoss that John S. Higgin, or a man giving that name, was introduced to him by a detective named Mulvey, and that Mulvey was present at the time the room in the Searfoss Hotel was engaged by Higgin. The room Mr. Searfoss informed me was not occupied although it was paid for a week in advance. You will find the signature of Higgins on the record, or at least it appeared there at the time of my visit to your city a few days ago. It was by intention to take the matter up at the time but other matters interfered. I send you a copy of the green goods circular sent out at that time. Yours very truly, W. S. Ryan, Post Office Inspector."

Q. Have you ever seen the green goods man's stock and merchandise?

A. I have seen it often. They all have different lines. For the benefit of the Committee in regard to that communication there, Mr. Searfoss afterwards made an affidavit that he never told Ryan no such thing.

Q. Of course you recognize the confidence circular, I mean the letter?

A. I never seen the letter before.

Q. Do you remember ever seeing anything like it?

A. No.

Q. And the newspaper clippings?

A. I have seen a lot of them.

Q. Let me ask you this, did you ever see the form of telegram. Copy of telegram to be sent to the victim: John S. Higgin, Hotel Searfoss, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Very much pleased with letter. Bell"

COMMITTEE:

Is Mr. William J. Keenan a resident of Pittsburgh now. We have had trouble with a man of that name out there (describing him).

MR. MULVEY:

That isn't the man. I know Mr. Keenan isn't in Pittsburgh.

MR. SHEA:

Is he in Florida?

MR. MULVEY:

I would not tell you if I did know.

SPECIFICATION M.

HON. JOHN M. GARMAN, Duly sworn.

MR. SHEA:

Q. Judge I call your attention to the appointment of Michael J. Mulvey as constable of the first ward, City of Wilkes-Barre. There seems to be some dispute as to the attitude of Judge Fuller in that proceeding. Would you explain as to how the Judges conducted themselves in making that appointment?

A. The matter came up on a petition presented to the Judges in Chambers. I don't know which Judge had the petition, but if my recollection is right Judge O'Boyle; Judge Strauss and myself first suggested that, argued in favor of the appointment of Mr. Mulvey in that we thought he would be a diligent man in the service of warrants and matters in connection with the constableship. Judge Fuller hesitated and said something in the way of demurrer. I forget what it was but if I am correct in my memory he said well if you people wont to do it I will hand down the order, something of that sort. I assumed it was the appointment by all of us, at least three of us agreeing. There was no dissenting opinion except that the Judge said he doubted whether he ought to be appointed, something of that sort in the way of dissent, and being President Judge, he did like in all matters of that kind, handed the matter down.

Q. He did not positively vote against the appointment?

A. I have no memory on that point. He demurred I know at first to the appointment and I know I argued that if Mulvey was as bad as he was represented he would be a good fellow to catch others that were worse, and if he were not, we would make the appointment.

HON. PETER A. O'BOYLE, Sworn.

MR. SHEA:

Q. Judge what is your recollection of the appointment of Mr. Mulvey as constable?

A. My recollection of it is that the petition was originally presented to me by I think J. C. Murray, and before the time of the session of the Court en banc I presented the petition, brought it to the President Judge's Chamber, and after looking over the petition Judge Fuller said, I guess we don't want him, do we? I said, I don't know why. So on the day of the meeting when the matter was called up, Judge Garman said that he always thought Mr. Mulvey was an efficient process server and that this matter was somewhat different to a detective license, and that if he were asked to vote for him on a question of that character that he would not vote for him, and Judge Strauss said that he had discovered that he was an efficient officer, and the petition having been presented to me I acquiesced and I said, very well if that is the way you feel about it, but Judge Fuller said, if that is the way you gentlemen feel about it then I will hand down the order. Now that is as clearly and distinctly as I can recall it and I think is practically correct.

Q. There was no such thing as Judge Fuller voting against this appointment?

A. I would not say he cast a vote against it, but I know he did not cast a vote for it, but he said finally, after some discussion he said, if that is the way you feel about it that is the action of the Court, or words to that effect and I will hand down the order.

Q. What was Judge Fuller's objection to Mulvey?

A. He did not state any objection, but the general talk I presume.

Q. He had a pretty bad reputation around here?

A. I would not like to go into the question of reputation. I did not hear the testimony in the case, never heard it. I was not on the Bench at the time the matter was presented.

Q. Three of you were for the Mulvey appointment as constable?

A. Yes.

Q. Judge Fuller was not for it but finally agreed?

A. He finally agreed to hand down the order.

JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. He agreed as President Judge to do the usual thing, hand down the order?

A. Yes. Judge Fuller signs all orders where we sit en banc.

MR SHEA:

Q. There was no such thing as Judge Fuller voting against the matter?

A. I don't think there was a vote announced against it, but I knew his attitude before we had met en banc.

CHAIRMAN:

You mean his attitude was adverse?

A. Yes, his attitude was adverse when the petition was presented by me.

CHAIRMAN:

At no time was there a vote cast either for or against?

A. In my recollection when we sat en banc a vote was not cast either way. I am satisfied it was not cast for, and I think it was not cast against.

HON. S. J. STRAUSS, Called.

S. J. Strauss, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. What is your recollection of this case?

A. Since I have seen the minutes that were kept of the meeting there can be no question about the fact that we were all present and that the appointment was made. As I remember it Judge Fuller had the petition with other papers of a similar nature on his table. Judge O'Boyle had brought the petition to Judge Fuller, as I understood it then. Judge Garman spoke favorably of him. My own recollection of it is that I said I didn't know about Mulvey, as I had been concerned in prosecuting him some years before in a matter in Miners Mills and since then he has served subpoenas and things of that sort for me, and the talk to and fro was that he was an efficient officer as a constable, and so I joined in with Judge Garman and Judge O'Boyle in the appointment and Judge Fuller then said practically, "If you three are in favor of it, I will vote with you."

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. He didn't vote against it?

A. No, there was no vote taken. It was an expression of opinion in which Judge Fuller expressed some doubt about this appointment.

Q. He didn't protest against it?

A. No, but he expressed some, doubt.

Q. Well the situation is this that the three other judges agreed upon it and Judge Fuller went along?

A. Judge Fuller did what was his duty to do, he handed it down.

BY MR. S. B. SCOTT:

Q. Well Judge, was Mr. Mulvey's political power or anything mentioned?

A. No, nothing of that character. We who have lived here in Wilkes-Barre and practiced law have known Mr. Mulvey as a constable, and my own experience was that when he was given anything to do you could rely upon it being done according to instructions, and I just expressed myself in favor of it, as you said: "going along."

RESIGNATION OF J. W. TRIGG, AND APPOINTMENT OF MICHAEL J. MULVEY AS CONSTABLE OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT W."

SPECIFICATION M-2.

BY MR. SHEA:

We will now take up Specification M-2, Commonwealth vs. John McNealis, 192 November Session, 1909, Quarter Sessions Docket No. 62, which is as follows:

"Commonwealth vs. John McNealis, 192, 192¼, 192½, November Sessions, 1909. Charge: Embezzlement.

The matter pending is as follows:

Now 11th of January, 1910, Defendant pleads guilty, sentence suspended on terms hereafter to be noted of record.

(Sgd.) FULLER,
Judge.

I want to call your attention to this. Sentence is suspended and record is made of it.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Have you other cases where record is made of sentence suspended?

A. No, I haven't any now.

BY MR. SHEA:

"Now May 16th, 1910, capias issued by the Court."

"Now 20th of May, 1910, Defendant brought in on capias. After hearing Defendant released on his own recognizance conditioned that he comply with the order of Court and appear in Court on 21st of June, 1910, at 9:00 A. M.

By the Court."

I offer the indictments in evidence. There are three of these.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT X."

BY MR. SHEA:

192 1-2. November 1st, 1909. In the handwriting of Judge Fuller, January 11th, 1910: "Pleads guilty, suspended for restitution until April sessions."

BY MR. WHEATON:

I think you will probably bear in mind that McNealis didn't appear in the session on account of the capias having run out, and it was about that time that he was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Did Judge Fuller order it?

A. I don't know, but the chances are it was done by Judge Fuller, he heaving heard the case.

GEORGE DYER, Called.

George Dyrer, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

We offer in evidence County Commissioners Criminal Court Docket, showing the record of the case of Commonwealth vs. John McNealis, No. 192, November, 1909, and the amount of costs in the case.

Q. How much were they?

A. $653.43.

Q. Of that how much did Michael J. Mulvey receive?

A. $393.80

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. In the McNealis case was there restitution made?

A. As far as the record shows there was nothing.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

By the receipts of the constable to the presecutor, but there were no receipts made to the embezzler.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

I don't quite understand.

BY MR. SHEA:

I asked the clerk about it. They got the costs because the defendant plead guilty.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. How could they get such large costs?

FRANK SLATTERY, Called.

Frank Slattery, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. How much restitution has McNealis made up to date, that you know of?

A. All but about one hundred dollars.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Mr. Slattery, will you state to the Committee all you know about the McNealis case?

A. I was private counsel for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. McNealis was the State Officer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. I think he was the State Secretary, and he received money which he didn't turn over to the State Treasurer, and the Surety Company was asked to make good the amount of loss, which was $1,051.71. Mr. McNealis was arrested and I appeared here at the time the case was called, and Mr. George McLaughlin, who was a member of your bar, who is now in California, represented Mr. McNealis. And Mr. Mc Laghlin wanted to know if I would agree to a suspension of a sentence in case he would plead guilty and in case he would pay $200.00 in cash and give good security for the balance.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. The charge was what?

A. Embezzlement. I thing there were three indictments. I assented to that and I think I conferred with the District Attorney and Judge Fuller, who was upon the bench at that time and the matter was left in that condition. I was to receive $200.00 in cash that afternoon and security for the balance. I complained to Judge Fuller about a week later that the Attorney for McNealis had violated his agreement with me, not paying this money. And it is my recollection that Mr. McNealis was brought in before Judge Fuller with his attorney and we had a conference and we agreed to take this money in monthly installments of fifty dollars each. My recollection is that Judge Fuller said that sentence would be suspended, and I think there was some talk about the imposition of costs, that we would await final restitution. I received this money in installments of fifty dollars and twenty-five dollars occasionally for several months, and then they became less frequent, and then the Surety Company would write me and stir me up and I would stir McNealis up, until at the present time I think there is less than two hundred dollars due the surety company.

Q. What did you say the original amount was?

A. $1,051.71. I have a letter from the Surety Company under date of the 2nd, which says: (This letter is addressed to Mr. Bolan, agent of the surety company here.) It says that we paid the Ancient Order of Hibernians the sum of $1,051.71. On account of the above we have recovered through Mr. Slattery to date, the sum of $575.00.

They sent me as attorney for the company a copy of that letter. I will state during the time I was collecting from Mr. McNealis through members of his family, and he has a large family, I learned that it was somewhat of a hardship, and I asked the company to reduce the amount. There is less than two hundred dollars still due.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Where did this great amount of costs come from in this embezzlement case?

A. I have that only from information. Before I came into the case Mr. Mulvey, the process server, went through the State of Pennsylvania subpoenaing local officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to prove that they had paid this money to the Secretary, and that he didn't turn it over to the Treasurer under the by-lays.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. That is to say now, he was the State officer and he received money from all over the State, and when you came to get witnesses you had to send out all over the State of Pennsylvania to get them in here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is why the costs were so high ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew Mr. McNealis, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he at that time Burgess of the Borough of Luzerne?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A man who was all right except when he drank?

A. Yes, sir.

A. And drink was what had started him down hill?

A. So I heard.

Q. Well now when the matter was before Judge Fuller on the proposition of suspending sentence if he would make restitution, were you in favor of that?

A. Some of Mr. McNealis' friends came and went over the matter with me.

Q. You were in favor of it?

A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Bolan was in favor of it?

A. That I don't know.

Q. And you stated to Judge Fuller that you were in favor of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the District Attorney was in favor of it?

A. He must have been.

Q. And your recollection is that there was no one at that time who was not in favor of it, and since that time he has gone on and supported his family and paid off the money embezzled within the amount named?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. You explained about the costs. There were some three hundred dollars of the costs went to Mr. Mulvey, where do the other costs come from; do you know that? Was this man a fugitive or anything like that?

A. No, but tnere were officers here from all over the State.

Q. There were witness fees were they?

A. Yes, sir.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Mr. Slattery, Mr. Salsburg was District Attorney at that time when the indictment was filed?

A. I don't recollect that.

Q. And what ever subpoenas went out went out from the District Attorney?

A. I don't know that.

Q. Well you know that the Court would have absolutely no control of the subpoenas, don't you?

A. Yes, I know that.

Q. They go out as the District Attorney directs them to go out?

A. Yes. sir.

SPECIFICATION N.

BY MR. SHEA:

We will now take up Specification N., which relates to the law with reference to the office of Judge Fuller. I will offer that in evidence.

BY MR. SCOTT:

I thought we agreed the other night not to consider that?

BY MR. SHEA:

Unless the Committee wishes to consider it.

BY MR. SCOTT:

We don't wish it.

SPECIFICATION O.

BY MR. SHEA:

We will now take up Specification O.

GEORGE J. LLEWELLYN, Called.

George J. Llewellyn, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You are a member of the bar of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been the Prothonotary here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were a candidate for Orphans Court Judge during last campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now at that time you were one of the candidates for the Republican nomination?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Frank Darte was another candidate for the nomination?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Go on and tell what you know about the filing of the petition, asking to have an auditor appointed to audit his account, I mean his account as a candidate?

A. Before going into details I would ask that I be permitted to say I filed the petition as he states, but it seems that the signers of that petition withdrew it and want to say the petition is withdrawn.

Q. There is no account of that case on the record?

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Well let us get the matter in an orderly manner before the Committee.

BY MR. LLEWELLYN:

Q. May I be permitted to ask when that petition withdrawing those names was presented before I testify? When this petition was filed with the Court, asking that their names be withdrawn from the petition that I originally filed?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. In December, 1911, or January, 1912.

Q. At whose instigation.

BY MR. SCOTT:

You are here to testify to facts you know. We are here to get your information, not you to get ours.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. That is your petition? (Shows petition).

A. Yes, that is my petition.

Q. Go on and tell the Committee the circumstances under which you prepared that petition?

A. I prepared that petition and presented it to Judge Fuller.

Q. Will you read that petition so that we will all understand what it is?

Petition read.

PETITION OF GEO. J. LLEWELLYN OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT Y."

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. How is it endorsed, Mr. Llewellyn?

A. "Now, November, 1911, this petition having been presented on November 3rd, 1911, within the time prescribed by law, it is directed that the Clerk of the Courts certify the account within mentioned to the Court for audit; and is appointed as auditor to audit the same, at the cost of accountant if the clerk shall ultimately decide that the account was false in any substantial manner or that any illegal election expenses were incurred, otherwise at the cost of the petitioners, who are required to enter preliminary security for the same in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00)."

Q. Go ahead now and tell us what was done?

A. I don't know of anything being done.

Q. What did you do with the petition?

A. I filed it with Judge Fuller.

Q. That was presented to Judge Fuller in person?

A. Yes.

Q. What was done?

A. Nothing that I know of.

Q. When did you present the petition to Judge Fuller?

A. On the 3rd day of November, 1911.

Q. Well did you see Judge Fuller afterwards with reference to that petition?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When?

A. I can't say exactly. I couldn't say whether it was in December or January.

Q. Well what did he say in reference to it?

A. I met Judge Fuller on the street. I said to him: "Judge, I was going up to Common Pleas to see you." He replied by saying: "I will be at Common Pleas at 11:00 or 11:30. I said: "I don't think it will be necessary to go up and wait all that length of time I will say to you now what I want to say. I want you to appoint that Auditor in that case of mine." He replied by saying: "I thought you had some charity in you. Franck Darte lost the office, he lost his money and now has lost his baby." I said to him: "Franck Darte nor none of his friends had any charity for me. Three weeks before election my sister died the following week my father died in Mercy Hospital, and the week before I sat in the court room trying the Carns case for a week," and I said: "I received no charity from Franck Darte or any of his friends. Kindly make that appointment."

Q. Well what was done?

A. Nothing as far as I know. I felt that I was hurt, and I suffered the loss of my money and he was nominated by the Republicans of Luzerne county, and I felt that the auditor should have been appointed.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Do we understand that you were a candidate against Judge Darte?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Did you ever have any knowledge of this withdrawal?

A. No, I had no knowledge of that, except Judge Wheaton told me that a few days ago.

Q. The first intimation you had of it was when I told you about it?

A. No, that is a mistake, Mr. Shea, Judge Wheaton told me that the parties who had signed the petition had withdrawn it.

Q. Did Judge Fuller ever give you any notice of that paper being presented to him?

A. No, sir.

Q. It is not even marked filed?

A. No, it isn't marked filed.

Q. Neither one is marked filed?

A. No. sir, neither. The one which purports to be a withdrawal has no date on it or any kind on any place, except September Session, 1911.

Q. There is nothing to indicate the date on which this paper was prepared or filed?

A. No, sir.

Q. We will offer both of these papers in evidence, with your permission.

Petition for audit of account of Franck Darte offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit Y."

Paper requesting withdrawal of petition for audit of account of Franck Darte offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit Z."

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. George Llewellyn, the time you talked with Judge Fuller about appointing an auditor, you suggested a name to him, didn't you?

A. I don't think I did at that time. I did afterwards, though.

Q. Yes, you said "Now, Judge, you appoint Clarence Kauffman, he was Franck Darte's treasurer during his campaign. He is a good enough auditor for me," didn't you?

A. No, but I did say to Clarence Kauffman: "You go to Judge Fuller and ask him to appoint you auditor."

Q. Knowing that Franck Darte and Clarence Kauffman were associated together?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Knowing that he was his treasurer during his campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't, of course, expect to get any of the money back that you had spent during the campaign?

A. You know I didn't, Judge.

Q. Well, you felt that if an auditor was appointed you could show up some of the fellows who had betrayed you during the primary election?

A. Yes, not only betrayed me but betrayed him.

Q. Your idea was to be able to show up fellows who had betrayed you at the primaries?

A Yes, I was after a certain gang of Republican pirates in Luzerne county, and that was the only chance I could get to get at them.

Q. These signers on there, George, who were they? The first one, Hoffenstein, what were his politics?

A. I don't know him. I only knew two of them, I think.

Q. I will ask the Democratic Chairman.

A. No, that wasn't brought by any Democratic chairman.

Q. They were all Republicans?

A. Yes, they were all Republicans.

Q. They all voted for you?

A. I don't know about that.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

The Democratic Chairman says that they were Democrats and the paper was signed in the Democratic headquarters.

Q. Was Mr. Bedford Democratic Chairman at that time?

A. He is now. No, he is the President of the Democratic Club. That is where I made my mistake but Mr. Bedford says that it was signed in the Democratic headquarters.

BY MR. LLEWELLYN:

Q. Were you there?

BY MR. BEDFORD:

A. No, but that is my information.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Do you knw when it was signed?

BY MR. LLEWELLYN:

A. My petition?

Q. Yes.

A. The second of November.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Do you know where it was signed?

A. No, I don't know.

Q. Were you present when it was signed?

A. No.

Q. You weren't present to see where it was signed?

A. No, but that is a peculiar place to bring a Republican petition to the Democratic headquarters to sign.

Q. That was where it was signed?

A. Do you mean that I lent myself to the Democratic party to defeat Franck Darte?

Q. Well I wouldn't say that.

A. You are hitting it pretty well on the head if you only mean to insinuate.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Isn't there a requirement here that bond be entered in cases of this kind?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. The Act of 1906 says the court shall determine whether they will or will not appoint an audit. They may determine the matter themselves. It also requires them to determine whether they will or will not require bond to be entered. The act provides for that.

Q. Judge Wheaton, in this petition to withdraw the names, I see that it is merely a petition requesting permission to withdraw. Was the petition ever allowed?

A. There was never any formal order. The Court took it as allowed. The question of permitting petitioners to withdraw after they have filed a petition is somewhat doubtful. Within the last three weeks there has been a decision of the Supreme Court where the petitioners are permitted to withdraw the court cannot go any further, and I was told that Judge Johnson the day before we had our meeting at Harrisburg handed down a decision to the same effect.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Well, that was where men claimed to have signed under a misapprehension?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, have you any proof why they withdrew?

A. No, I don't know.

BY MR. SHEA:

I want to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that these papers have been suppressed in the hands of the Judge.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Mr. Llewellyn or any other man entitled to have any papers can, if he pleases, go into the Prothonotary's office and present his paper and have it filed before he takes it to the Judge, and that is the proper practice. He should go to the proper official and have his paper filed and have it filed before he presents it to the Judge; nevertheless he may bring into the court without having gone to the Prothonotary's office for the purpose of having it filed, and after he gets into the court the court may put a file mark, noting the date, at any time. You often go into court and ask the Court, "Your Honor will you mark this paper filed?" He has that right at any time. He always has the right to take them to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions or the Prothonotary and have them filed at any time, then he will know they are filed. They are just as much filed when they are brought in and handed to the Court as if they had been filed in the Prothonotary's office, the Court can mark it filed at any time. It can do that now, except of course, in view of the proceedings, it would not be a proper thing to put a file mark on it now.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Well, what is the custom here, to give it to the Clerk or to the Judge?

A. They do it both ways. They present it to the Court and they say, "Will Your Honor, please mark it filed," and it is marked filed, and they may go to the clerk first. I think that is the proper practice, then they are sure it is filed.

Q. Well, I see on the top of that something. It looks to me like P. H. What is that?

A. I will ask Judge Fuller what that means.

BY MR. SHEA:

While Judge Wheaton finds that out I will say that Judge Wheaton misconstrues my position. I say that when a paper is handed to a judge or a clerk it is his duty to file that paper in the proper place, and not in his desk or his pocket or anywhere he please.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Judge Fuller says that means "Pigeon-holed by Court en banc."

BY MR. SHEA:

"Pigeon-holed by Court en banc." It is these star chamber proceedings we are protesting against, that is what we have been protesting all along. This is an example of suppressing the records and holding them up; that is this case.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. What is it that compels Judge Fuller to make this appointment? Why aren't the other judges concerned in it?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. I have no personal complaint. Mr. Llewellyn can answer that.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Why did you single out Judge Fuller to make this complaint against instead of the three other judges as well?

A. As I feel now I really have no complaint.

Q. Well, but why did you single out Judge Fuller?

A. At that time, why, because I presented it to Judge Fuller.

Q. But, of course, it would be the action of the Court. He himself would have no power to appoint an officer that the other judges would oppose?

A. I don't know what the judges in chambers do, or how they dispose of papers.

Q. I understand that in your county there is but one Common Pleas Court?

A. Oh, no, we have one court and four judges.

Q. And you addressed your petition to the Court?

BY MR. SCOTT:

Mr. Llewellyn suggests that the judges en banc or any judge in chambers may have the power to make the appointment.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

That isn't my recollection of the act.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. Bergner, what is your recollection?

A. I have no recollection of it.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

It is as clear as daylight that one judge can't be compelled to do it. It must be submitted to the Court.

BY MR. SCOTT:

You have one President and three Associate Judges?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. One President and three Additional Law Judges.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Judge Wheaton, in this county do you detail one judge for Court of Quarter Sessions and one judge or more to hold Common Pleas?

A. Any one of the judges holds either Quarter Sessions or Common Pleas. We have regular turns scheduled.

Q. Well, has it been a general rule that it is an act of the Court?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, in Delaware county both judges sat, both Judge B. and Johnson sat on that question.

A. At the beginning of the year the judges announce a schedule of Court for the entire year, fixing the time for Quarter Sessions. They fix Common Pleas so many weeks beginning such a day in January. They sit all the while, they go from one court immediately into another. Two judges always sit at a trial and sometimes three. Very rarely all four courts are going when business is very much behind. This week a man may be holding Quarter Sessions, and the next he may be off working on petitions, and the next week he may be sitting in Common Pleas and the next he may be in Equity Court. At first it bothered me a great deal to have first one case and then another all jumbled up.

PAUL BEDFORD, Called at Request of Committee.

Paul Bedford, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Mr. Scott, what is your information with reference to five signers of the petition for appointment of an audit?

A. In what respect do you mean, Mr. Scott?

Q. Well, you suggested that you had some knowledge of where it was signed.

A. Well, I must say that I was a member of the Democratic County Committee at that time and in frequent relations with the Democratic headquarters, often going in there, and one day I was told that a petition, asking for an audit of Mr. Darte's account had been brought there and signed in the Democratic headquarters. Six names I understand were signed.

Q. Who were the candidates?

A. Darte was the Republican and Judge Frees was the Democrat.

Q. I thought Llewellyn was against Darte?

A. Mr. Llewellyn was a Republican candidate and was defeated at the primaries.

Q. And this petition was filed just before the general election?

A. Three or four days.

Q. When did the time to file petitions expire?

A. On the day it was filed. It was the last day.

Q. What do you know about the withdrawal of these names by these gentlemen?

A. In regard to the withdrawal. After the election was over, Mr. Darte, who is a personal friend of mine, spoke to me about this petition for audit that had been filed. I knew of course that he had been defeated at the election. I knew he had had affliction in his family and was about to take a trip to Europe. I can't remember whether he or I suggested that we might get the petition withdrawn, but I think it was my own suggestion that I would investigate and see under what circumstances they had signed their names. I got the names and then communicated with Mr. McClain, who was the Democratic County Chairman. Only two of the signers I knew myself. Mr. McClain knew the others. We found that the men had signed it just to make trouble for any Republican candidate, that they had no information

themselves whatever about it, it was handed to them and they signed it thinking to make trouble for the Republicans. None of the signers, Mr. McClain discovered had any information at all.

Q. How did you get the signers' names?

A. By going to Judge Fuller's office and asking to see the petition.

Q. It was in his possession?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know when that was?

A. It was some time between the middle of December and the middle of January, 1912.

Q. Do you mean his private office or here in the Court House?

A. His office here.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Judge Fuller at that time?

A. No.

Q. Did you tell him your purpose in seeing the petition?

A. I don't think I did.

Q. Did you speak to any of the other judges about it?

A. No, sir.

Q. And after you had the names you presented this petition for withdrawal, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you present that to Judge Fuller?

A. Yes, sir. I drew it up and had Mr. McClain get the signers.

Q. When was that?

A. It was in January, 1912, the latter part or the middle.

Q. What did you say to Judge Fuller when you presented the petition to him?

A. I simply said that these men had signed that petition under a misapprehension and they wanted to withdraw it.

Q. Did you talk to any of the other judges about it?

A. No, sir.

Q. With Mr. Llewellyn?

A. The only persons I had any conversation with was Mr. Darte and Mrs. McClain.

Q. And did Darte then go to Europe?

A. Yes.

Q. When?

A. Early in February.

BY MR. SHEA:

You are a nephew of Judge Fuller?

A. I am.

Q. And Mr. Darte was a student in his office?

A. I think so, that was before my time.

Q. How did you discover that a petition had been filed with Judge Fuller?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Didn't Judge Fuller tell you?

A. No, he didn't.

Q. Did Darte tell you?

A. He may have, I don't remember.

Q. You have no knowledge how you learned it was filed with Judge Fuller?

A. I think it was rather general knowledge that it was filed with Judge Fuller.

Q. You have no knowledge as to how you got your information?

A. I don't remember now.

Q. And all you did was to go to Judge Fuller and ask for the petition?

A. I went to Judge Fuller and asked to see the petition to get a copy.

Q. And then you handed him this withdrawal?

A. It wasn't done immediately. There was an interval of time between the time I got a copy and the time I presented the withdrawal.

Q. Did he tell you to give Llewellyn notice or did he ask you if you had given him notice about this?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Well, you are a member of the bar, aren't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, isn't it a matter of common courtesy to give notice of matters of this character?

A. I wasn't acting for Mr. Llewellyn in this case, I was acting for Mr. Darte.

Q. But you are here acting against Mr. Llewellyn?

A. Yes.

Q. And until this day you never disclosed your connection with that transaction?

A. Oh, yes, I did.

Q. When?

A. Well, it was known a year ago to some people.

Q. Well, they were people who were in on the job, were they?

A. Mr. Darte and Mr. McClain knew of it.

Q. Mr. Darte and Mr. McClain and the fellows who got up the petition. Now tell us somebody else?

A. That is all.

Q. The only people who knew anything about your petition?

A. As far as I know. I don't know who they told about it.

Q. When you handed this to Judge Fuller he didn't ask you if Llewellyn had been notified?

A. No.

Q. What did you say to Judge Fuller?

A. I didn't say anything at all. I simply handed it in to him.

Q. Didn't he ask you what it was?

A. I think he did, possibly read it over while I was there.

Q. You are sure that is the time you handed him the petition?

A. I can fix it by the time Mr. Darte went to Europe, early in February. It was handed in previous to that.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Isn't it a fact that at the time Mr. Llewellyn's petition was filed it was published in all the newspapers here and everybody knew about it? It was made prominent just before elecion?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the Democrats talk about it?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Was that generally known that it was handed in to Judge Fuller? Was that mentioned in the papers as part of campaign material?

A. No. I think it was simply known that it was handed in to the Court and the people in the Court knew it was handed to Judge Fuller.

Q. Mr. Shea, the Committee would like to ask you this one question. Did you know at the time you filed these charges that the petition had been withdrawn?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. I knew nothing about it.

Q. Well, you don't contend that after that withdrawal had been handed to Judge Fuller that he could go ahead and appoint an auditor, do you?

A. No, I do not. My complaint is the permitting the withdrawal of a petition of a fellow-member of the bar without giving notice, the tampering of public records. My contention is that every record that goes into the hands of a public officer, whether a judge or clerk, should be a public record.

Q. Well, isn't it filed?

A. Yes.

Q. Then where is your complaint?

A. Because of him suppressing it.

Q. Well, here goes a man and asks for it and he hands it over?

A. Yes, but it isn't filed of record. The public hasn't access to it.

Q. Well, for instance, had Mr. Llewellyn's lawyer gone and said, "Let me see that petition," couldn't he have seen it?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, isn't the paper filed then?

A. It is filed, but not public. A document to become a record of the Court must be transcribed upon the record of the Court and endorsed and the public knows what is being done.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Then the complaint you make here is the failure to have that record in the hands of the recorder in the Prothonotary's office.

A. Yes, failing to make record of suspensions of sentence.

BY MR. SCOTT:

We can't quite follow you in that point that this is suppression of the petition. If this is a suppression of the petition, what explanation do you make that he showed it to Mr. Bedford at his request?

A. I say so far as the general public is concerned who would go to the proper place to look for such a record the records are suppressed, because they are in the minds or desks or pockets of the judges and the public hasn't access to it.

Q. The Committee wish me to ask you, Mr. Shea, as the prosecutor in this case, whether the charges in this petition is a general protest of the bar and public, or were sworn out by you yourself?

A. They were not sworn out by me. The only charges that I am responsible for are the Kahler and Mulvey cases.

Q. Well, is this protest a protest of the bar and the public generally?

A. Well, I wouldn't attempt to speak for either the bar or the public, but my impression is that a large part of the bar is in sympathy with it and a large part of the public.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Well, this information was not brought to you, was it? You went to Mr. Troxell and got it, didn't you?

A. He came to me.

BY MR. SCOTT:

The Committee just asked that for their information.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Well, I say to the Committee that he went after the information.

It is moved by Mr. S. B. Scott, and seconded by Mr. Stein, that the Committee adjourn until 9.30 tomorrow morning.

Saturday Morning, March 1st, 1913.

Committee called together at 10 A. M.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Mr. Kahler requested that he be recalled, he has some testimony he wants to give.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. What is it, Mr. Kahler?

BY MR. KAHLER:

A. In the first place I want to show you that I gave Mr. Walters a written notice. I have a copy of it here. That was before the habeas corpus hearing.

(Reads a copy of letter.)

Wilkes-Barre, March 31, 1910.

"A. B. Walters, City.

Dear Sir:—

I desire to inform you that I have requested my son, Ralph A. Kahler, to return to his home, and as he hasn't done so, I herewith notify you that he is a minor and that you must not harbor him or pay him any money, as in the future I shall collect all moneys earned by him for wages earned due or by any other process until he is twenty-one.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd) H. W. KAHLER."

I showed that to A. B. Walters. That was before the habeas corpus hearing. I also showed that to Judge Fuller.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Was that served before the habeas corpus or before the petition was prepared?

A. Before. It was after the habeas corpus hearing. I waited a while to find out whether the boy was going to attend school or not and I got his reports, and these were the last reports that I got was the one that I went to the Court House to see Judge Fuller and that was when he made the remark, "How's the boy?" and whether he was going to the devil fast.

(Reads letters from school principals.)

(Letter without date.)

"Ralph Kahler was irregular in attendance in school last year. In the first term ending December, he was absent twenty-one out of seventy-three days of school. In the second term he was absent twenty-three of fifty-eight days. In the third term he was absent 21 days of the forty days of school. This was the first two months of the term; in the last month of the third term, which is the last month of school, he wasn't there at all.

"He was a well-behaved boy in school and did well in his studies when you take into consideration the number of days he was absent.

(Sgd) J. B. BREIDENGER,
Prin. High School."

This letter was written in the vacation summer of 1907, signed J. B. Breidenger.

May 14, 1912.

"This certifies that Ralph A. Kahler entered the High School in October, 1911, and attended eight days out of fifteen. He was absent in November, being suspended for irregular attendance. In December he returned and attended eight days, being marked absent for eight more days. Since that time he hasn't been in school.

"He studied Geometry, bookkeeping and penmanship, I think although he did not get any mark in penmanship."

(Sgd) J. B. BREIDENGER,
Prin. High School.

Also at the habeas corpus hearing, Mr. A. B. Walters, who had possession of the boy said that at the time the child was born I laid in the house drunk, had no doctor or woman to care for the mother, and has used that—

BY MR. SCOTT:

Well, that is immaterial here. We don't care whether you were drunk or not. That is immaterial.

BY MR. KAHLER:

Here's the letter received from Mr. Loveland:

"Chas. M. Loveland,
Attorney-at-Law, 608 Coal Exchange,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

October 7th, 1912.

Mr. H. W. Kahler,
54 Wright Street,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Judge Fuller has fixed next Saturday, at ten o'clock, for a hearing in your matter.

"Please call at my office on Thursday morning to go over the matter which we wish to bring before the Judge.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) CHAS. M. LOVELAND."

Mr. Loveland told me at the time that I ought to have someone who has influence when I took the case before Judge Fuller. "Mr. Herring is a bad man to take up your case, they are talking about disbarring him." At that meeting they fixed it up that boy was to pay me five dollars a week and I was to come to this office every week to have the money .

BY MR. SCOTT:

Now we have gone into all this affair before. Is there nothing else?

MR. CHARLES M. LOVELAND, Called.

Charles M. Loveland, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Will you just state to this Committee your relations in this matter?

A. I made an affidavit to the facts in connection with this Kahler case and I suppose it has been handed in as part of the evidence in these proceedings.

BY MR. SCOTT:

No, we have no such testimony.

BY MR. LOVELAND.

I would like to have that handed in and I will swear to the facts contained in that at this time if they will take that as evidence.

In the fall of 1911 I was in the campaign for election for City Solicitor in the tenth ward of the city. I then became acquainted with Mr. Kahler, who was one of the older voters in that ward, and his older son, Bentley. He was a cripple and had a great deal of trouble in getting along. I first learned of his trouble in talking to him at that time. Mr. Kahler came to my office several times following that first talk with him and stated his position with regard to his son Ralph, and stated his side of the case with reference to the habeas corpus proceedings. I felt that probably there was something there, that probably he had some rights in the case and possibly Judge Fuller had not understood the matter fully, and also another thing came into the matter, Ralph Kahler, his sister and a younger brother were members of a Sunday school in which I was an officer, and I knew the teacher of this child and I said I would look into the matter, and I did so. I inquired of the employer of Ralph Kahler as to the situation, and Ralph Kahler's father showed me a book which contained the amount from his son Beneley who had removed to New York, and the amount from Ralph who was living with Mr. Walters. It seemed that Bentley had been providing him with funds. Ralph had been giving him some money but during the summer of 1912 this had practically stopped, so in the fall of 1912 I said to Mr. Kahler, "I am not willing to act as an attorney in this case, it is simply from interest to bring about a better state of affairs in your family that I will take it up. I said, "If Mr. Shea or Mr. Herring is still your attorney, I will not take it up at all." He told me that he had no attorney at that time. I told him I was not acting as his attorney in the matter, that I would charge no fee, that I would simply like to have him and his younger children brought before Judge Fuller at a date which would be arranged and also have Ralph Kahler there at that time. I understood, and I heard again this morning, that he quoted me as making statements against Mr. Shea and Mr. Herring, which I did not make, and he misconstrued things which I did say as probable reasons why I could not appear in this case while they were attorneys in the matter.

It was very evident all along that Mr. Kahler was very bitter against Judge Fuller. I asked him whether he was willing to receive a fixed compensation from his son Ralph. He said, "That is not what I want." I said, "I will not take this matter up to bring the boy to your house, as I believe it would be a very unwise thing to do." With that understanding we went before Judge Fuller on the 12th day of October, 1912. It was not an official order, but a general understanding. The boy said at that hearing that he was persecuted by his father for money. He said, "I am constantly held up

in everything I do, and my younger brother is sent around to my employer to get money, and I am persecuted for it, and I cannot continue to give to my father under those conditions. For that reason I said I was willing to undertake this proposition. I said, "I am willing that the boy should pay me five dollars a week from what he is earning, except during the Lenten season when the work of a musician is practically nothing and I will turn that money over to your father." And I told Mr. Kahler that I would do that so long as he did not prosecute his son for money. I then took a form of record for the receipts and expenditures and gave Mr. Kahler a copy.

It says here, "Received by Charles M. Loveland, acting as distributing agent, the following sums of money paid by Ralph Kahler for the support of his father and younger brother and sister, in accordance with verbal order of H. A. Fuller, made on the 12th of October, 1912:"

Ten dollars was paid on the 22nd of October, 1912, for which I receipted.

Ten dollars the 4th of November, 1912, for which I receipted.

Twenty Dollars, December 2nd, 1912, for which I receipted.

He was paying then monthly instead of weekly. Just about the time a monthly payment was due there appeared in the paper the specifications of these charges, and there is no question that effected the boy Ralph in the continuation of his payment. On the back of this memo which I hold as my receipt in the matter appears the following:

"Received, Nov. 6th, 1912, of Chas. M. Loveland, $20.00.

(Sgd) H. W. KAHLER.

"Received Dec. 6th, 1912, of Charles M. Loveland, $20.00.

(Sgd) H. W. KAHLER.

That shows the payment of $40.00 and the signing by Mr. Kahler for that forty dollars.

I will say that in looking up this family I discovered that a younger boy, Walter Kahler, of thirteen years of age, the youngest child of Mr. Kahler, was not at school and had not been at school regularly for two or three years, that his father was putting him to work and was making apparently no effort to send the boy to school. I felt that this condition should not continue, and I attempted to get the father to promise to send the boy to school, which he did not do. I believe that covers my knowledge of the matter.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. That chamber order that Judge Fuller gave when you took Kahler and his younger children there. What took place there?

A. Mr. Kahler and his two children remained in the outer office and I went with Judge Fuller into the inner office with Ralph Kahler, the boy. I made the statement to Judge Fuller that this boy had been making regular payments and I considered it necessary for the boy's good as well as the father's and the younger brother and sister's, that the boy should help support the father and the younger children, and I furnished to the Judge statements which I had received from Mr. Oppenheim as to what the boy was able to earn. The boy said he was willing to pay that amount. Judge Fuller asked if he would make that payment to me regularly, and he did not make any formal order at that time, but it was agreed to in his presence.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Was it satisfactory to Mr. Kahler at that time?

A. The father said it was not satisfactory, but he came and got the money.

Q Was Mr. Walters there?

A. No, he wasn't there.

Q. Was the decision of the case satisfactory to you; did you feel that the client's interests were being looked after?

A. I felt that the father would receive more money that way than when he was turned over to him, because I felt that the boy would not remain in his father's home. The conditions in the family were such that I felt it was best for Ralph to remain with Mr. Walters.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Did Kahler say anything to you while you were acting as his counsel about obtaining a decision in the case?

A. I never acted as his counsel.

Q. I will withdraw that part of the question. Did he say anything to you while you were acting as his distributing agent?

A. He spoke on that subject and said he wanted to have a decision.

Q. He complained to you about a decision not being rendered in that case?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you what was done?

A. Yes practically.

Q. He told you that he had a petition prepared and presented to Judge Fuller, asking to have this case decided one way or another?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he also told you that the purpose of the petition was that a decision would be reached and an appeal be taken?

A. Well, I don't know as he said that, but substantially that.

Q. Well, didn't he tell you that I advised a mandamus in that case?

A. I don't believe he would use those words, I don't believe he wuld understand it.

Q. What did he say.

A. He simply made the claim that no decision had been filed in that case and he wanted a decision filed, but he also made clear to me that Judge Fuller had acted in the matter and that he had accepted the result of Judge Fuller's action.

Q. Yes, he gave you to understand that Judge Fuller had made an order in that case, but it had never been on the records?

A. It was an unusual case as I discovered more and more as I looked into it.

Q. Did he tell you that matters were pending in his law matter?

A. He told me that he had no lawyers before I would take this case up.

Q. When was that?

A. It was previous to the first of October, 1912, I should say at least three months previous to that.

Q. The interview with Judge Fuller took place in October in his office?

A. October 1912.

Q. You weren't acting as attorney for Kahler?

A. No I didn't act as his attorney

Q. Neither you nor Judge Fuller notified the men who had previously acted in the matter nor since that time?

A. No, I did not because Mr. Kahler said he had no counsel.

Q. Neither from you nor from Judge Fuller?

A. No. Of course I don't know whether Judge Fuller notified them, but I didn't.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Are there any other witnesses, Mr. Shea?

A. No, I have no others. I would like to call Judge Fuller, but I don't suppose he would be required to appear as a witness. I supposed the other side would call him.

Q. Then as far as your case is concerned, you are closed?

A. Yes, sir.

JUDGE WHEATON, Called.

F. W. Wheaton being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

Apologizing to the Committee for this unusual conduct, I want to say that I was counsel of counsel for the defendants in the equity case of the North Mountain Water Supply Company vs. E. R. Troxell et al. Mr. Woodard, one of my partners, was the active counsel in the case. With him was associated W. S. McClain, Sr., who represented Miss Rosa Troxell, sister of Doctor E. R. Troxell, who had an equal interest in the matter with her brother. I was frequently consulted both by Mr. McClain and Mr. Woodard about the various phases of the case, and during all the time it was in the courts was familiar with all the facts in the case. I had been the counsel of Mr. Troxell's father in the litigation over this dam which preceded this equity charge, in which Judge Lynch was an interested party. And after the preliminary injuction which had been in a sense affirmed, although without going into the merits of it, by the Supreme Court of Appeals, the case being reported in 223 Pa., page 315, we went on to final hearing, and by the time that the testimony had been taken and the case had been again submitted to Judge Fuller for determination at the final hearing, the emergency which gave rise to the use of the water and the preliminary injunction had passed away, and we realized that if Judge Fuller on that account refused to continue the preliminary injunction and dismissed the bill, we would not be able to get an adjudication of this case by the Supreme Court on its merits, since there would be absolutely nothing to go upon. I remember that we discussed that a good deal, and while I am not positive that we carried that information to Judge Fuller, and I talked the matter over with Mr. Woodard and he is not positive that he carried that information to Judge Fuller. Neither one of us is willing to say that we didn't do it and Judge Fuller states that the information was conveyed to him, though at this time he is unable to say who gave him the information.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Are you testifying for Judge Fuller now or will you put him on the stand?

A. I am testifying for Judge Fuller.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Now, with that dilemma before us, which was communicated to our client, Doctor Troxell, though very naturally he doesn't remember it, without actually having an agreement or understanding with Judge Fuller on the matter expressly, or without formulating for him the form of the decree which was finally given, the matter was sufficiently brought to his attention so that he would devise the form of decree which was filed as the final decree in the case, to wit, that the injunction should be continued and remain in force

so that it would be useful to the plaintiff if a similar emergency to that which gave rise to the granting of the injunction should later arise, and upon that we went to the Supreme Court with a view of having that case determined on its merits. We didn't assign as error the form of decree, nor did we raise in the Supreme Court any question that the decree was broader than the prayer, but the Supreme Court in its wisdom dug that out itself, and although they reversed Judge Fuller they didn't go into the case at all, but reversed him on the ground that he had made a decree broader than the prayer, and so in the end we didn't get what we wanted to get or designed to get.

Now, sir, I am ready to be examined.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. When you made your original statement at Harrisburg I was led to understand, probably I am wrong, that there was an agreement between counsel as to the form or the decree.

A. There was no agreement of counsel as to the form of the decree.

Q. Then this agreement of counsel which you speak about was an agreement between you and Mr. Woodard?

A. And Mr. McClain.

Q. Is Mr. McClain here?

A. He has been in California, I don't know whether he has gotten back or not.

Q. You said that this agreement was submitted to Judge Fuller?

A. Oh, no, I beg your pardon, I never said it. I said that our desire to have some form of decree upon which we could go up and get an adjudication on the merits was undoubtedly communicated to Judge Fuller.

Q. By whom?

A. We don't know, we can't remember that.

Q. Was your desire in that matter communicated to counsel on the other side? To Mr. Bedford or Mr. Palmer?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Then, in other words, you and Mr. Woodard were approaching a judge of the court to have him decide the case in accordance with your wishes?

A. We were after the Court to lick us in the first instance so that we could lick the Court in the second instance.

Q. Well, you were framing up a decree?

A. No, sir.

Q. You were suggesting a form of decree?

A. Oh, no, we didn't suggest a form of decree. Our position was that we wanted some form of decree that we could appeal. Our client had told us repeatedly that he wanted an adjudication on the merits.

Q. Well, now, Judge, you have testified to an agreement between you and your colleague, Mr. Woodard?

A. It was merely a discussion among counsel for the defendants and an understanding all around between them that the advisable thing as far as our client was concerned was to have a decision made, so that we could appeal the case and have it decided on its merits. Our client, Troxell, was anticipating the bringing of a trespass case against the North Mountain Water Supply Company for the recovery of damages, and we wanted to get his status fixed in this case so that we would know where we stood.

Q. And you wanted the Judge to accommodate you?

A. No, we didn't. That isn't a very nice way to put it.

Q. Well, what did you want him to do? Did Judge Fuller do as you suggested?

A. No, I wouldn't say that certainly as far as I am personally concerned. We never asked Judge Fuller to do that. If anything was done with Judge Fuller it was in the form of some talk, that our client would like if possible, having spent so much money and gotten so far along with it, to have it decided on its merits. We would like to have that done. I haven't a particle of a doubt in my own mind that he changed the decree in any way at all. I don't want to convey that impression to you, all I want to convey is that the decree was satisfactory to us because we wanted to appeal it. Judge Fuller wasn't influenced to decide that case differently from what he would have decided it.

Q. He may have made that without any suggestion from you?

A. Yes.

Q. You say so far as you know you didn't convey this information?

A. No.

Q. Well, then so far as you know there hasn't been any communication that you can swear to as to the framing of that decree between you and Judge Fuller?

A. No.

Q. Well, inasmuch as there was such an understanding between you and Mr. Woodard, Judge Fuller would know it, wouldn't he, in a case of such importance?

A. I don't know that he would.

Q. At Harrisburg you asked me about a certain conversation, if Judge Fuller didn't tell me cartain things in connection with these charges?

A. Not this case.

Q. No, the Kahler charges.

A. Yes.

Q. Particularly you asked me whether Judge Fuller didn't tell me all about Mr. Loveland's connection with the Kahler case?

A. I believe I did.

Q. I was a little loath to answer that?

A. I thought you answered very promptly.

Q. Well, I did finally. Now, did Judge Fuller tell you that he had been told by Mr. Woodard or by anyone else that you desired that kind of a decision?

A. I do not remember.

BY MR. HENSEL:

What he asked you was whether Judge Fuller hadn't told you the Saturday before that Charles Loveland was counsel for Kahler.

BY MR. SHEA:

Judge Wheaton asked me if Judge Fuller didn't say to me that Charles M. Loveland has come into the case and that an arrangement was made in this office for five dollars a week, jffiust after this arrangement was made. Don't you remember that?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

I wanted to know what you know and what you were keeping back.

BY JUDGE FULLER:

Judge Wheaton did ask that question, but he was getting that conversation confused with the one the Saturday before we went down to Harrisburg.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Aren't you going away beyond the issue here. The Committee can't possibly see how this is material? Judge Wheaton, now as I understand your explanation with reference to this decree, there had been a preliminary injunction granted, you had gone to the Supreme Court and the question was not passed upon by the Court?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then when the permanent injunction was to be granted by the Court, fearing that a permanent injunction would not be granted but merely laid aside on the ground that the necessity had passed, the defendant asked that a decree be entered against you along the lines of the original injunction?

A. That was our thought.

Q. And whatever communication you had with the Court, it was along the lines of having the same decision by the Court in the permanent injunction that the Court had expressed in the preliminary injunction?

A. Yes, practically any decree that would enable us to go to the Supreme Court and get our client's status.

Q. And that was conveyed by some means to the Judge?

A. I have no doubt of it at all.

Q. And your purpose of doing so was to have the case decided by the Supreme Court.

A. Yes.

Q. You didn't consult with the gentlemen on the other side?

A. No, I won't say we didn't. I don't think we thought it any of their business. I don't see why we should consult with them.

HON. H. A. FULLER, Called.

H. A. Fuller, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, answers and says:

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Judge Fuller, you were born in this town?

A. I am so informed.

Q. In 1858?

A. I have forgotten the year.

Q. I mean you are fifty-eight years old?

A. Yes.

Q. Lived here all your life except when away at school?

A. Yes, practically so, except for a few years in Philadelphia before the war.

Q. Admitted to the bar of this district when?

A. '77.

Q. Except when on the bench, you have been in continuous practice of law ever since?

A. Yes.

Q. Still claim to be a lawyer?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you go on the bench?

A. April 29th, 1887.

Q. And continued on the bench ever since?

A. Practically.

Q. When were you made President Judge of this bench?

A. The first of January, 1912.

Q. Taking up the first specification in these charges, I want to ask you if at any time during your connection with the case of the North Mountain Water Supply Company

against Troxell, from the beginning to the end, did you hear or did you know that any relatives of yours had any stock in the Spring Brook Water Supply Company?

A. I had no such knowledge.

Q. The testimony showed here positively that Mr. Bedford, two of your sisters, Mr. Reynolds, did in the fall of 1908 own stock in the Spring Brook Water Supply Company. When did you first find that out?

A. Yesterday, when the exhibit was made.

Q. And you never knew of it before?

A. Never did.

I have forgotten whether in the charges preferred here there was an averment made that Mr. George R. Bedford was a stockholder. My recollection is just a director. Was there, Mr. Shea?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. No, sir.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. I wish you would go on and in your own way state your relations in a business way as covered by the suggestions of this charge here with George R. Bedford, your brother-in-law.

A. Mr. Bedford and myself since 1893, or from 1893 down to the time of my going upon the bench, had occupied the same suite of offices. We had separate rooms and a waiting room in common. There was no law partnership between us, of any kind at any time, although naturally we were associated together in considerable business, in a number of cases. Such were our relations when I went upon the bench. We had offices on the sixth floor of the Coal Exchange in this city. I had a room and he had a room and there was a waiting room between. When I went upon the bench I considered the matter of changing my office. Of course, it was apparent to me that the change should be made for a matter of propriety, but at the time of my appointment it was by no means certain, in fact very uncertain, that I would be nominated; and after my nomination it was very uncertain whether or not I would be elected. There were no suitable public offices provided at that time for judges. The old Court House was then in use. This Court House was in process of erection of approaching completion. Under the contract it should have been completed before my going upon the bench and it was confidently expected that it would be completed in a few months afterwards. I don't remember just how. At all events those considerations led me to retain my former offices, although of course we were entirely dissevered from any business relations whatever after that until this Court House was open for occupancy, which I think was in May, 1909, when I changed my office.

Q. Now was there anything in your relations with Mr. Bedford, either personal or business relations, which in any way effected your determination of this Troxell case?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Did you on account of your relations with him, or for any other reason, have any other motive in the determination of the Troxell case than an honest desire to decide that case according to law and equity?

A. Absolutely none. I had in mind the necessity of 20,000 people, including Mr. Shea himself, who were approaching a water famine and would have come to a famine inside of five days as conceded by everybody, except for the granting of that injunction. And I wish to correct an impression which Mr. Troxell made, either intentionally or otherwise, that my injunction gave his property into possession of the water company. It did nothing of the kind, it simply permitted the withdrawal from Harvey's Lake one-sixth inch vertical of water daily, amounting to three million gallons, to supply the immediate necessities of that community. This was water that had been stored as I understand against the rights of a lower riparian owner, the Water Company.

Q. Well, now, go on through to the time of the final decree. What is your recollection about that?

A. I had supposed of course when the case went to the Supreme Court the first time and no disturbance was made of the proposition which I had laid down, and inasmuch as the emergency had entirely passed, that Mr. Troxell and Mr. Troxell's counsel were contented to leave the status as it was until they brought the case on for a final hearing. It will be understood that the first hearing before me was on motion to continue the preliminary injunction. It was not a final hearing. And the first appeal was taken from the continuance of the preliminary injunction. That brought the case on, and I have forgotten whether you or Mr. Woodard, my impression is that Mr. Woodard was most active in that case. Then it was brought on for a final hearing and of course the same testimony was retaken. My impression was that it was offered in evidence. I haven't a distinct recollection of what occurred at the final hearing, but the impression was impressed upon my mind then distinctly that the purpose of the decision of Troxell and his, Troxell's, counsel was to obtain a decision in the Supreme Court on the merits of the proposition laid down thereon when I granted the preliminary injunction. I considered the matter, turned it over in my mind as to how that could be accomplished. My natural temptation would have been and was to dismiss the bill since the emergency had passed. That would have been a cowardly evasion of any review by the Supreme Court on the merits. I didn't want to evade that matter, and without any suggestion from anybody as to the form of the decree, although having in mind the desire of the parties for a final adjudication, I framed the decree which was finally entered of record. My impression is that the exceptions to the adjudication was argued before the judges en banc, the Supreme Court having laid down a rule that in equity in exceptions to adjudication, where there were more than one judge in the district they would expect a hearing before the judges en banc. That was their construction of the equity rule on that subject, and consequently my recollection is that this was argued there before the other judges, but of course, it was finally given into my hands, I having been the trial judge, and I formed the decree, reciting that it was by the Court en banc. No suggestion came to me from anybody from either side of the case as to the form of the decree, and no complaint was made by either party or by counsel for either party as to the form of the decree. It was framed by me solely for the purpose of enabling Troxell to obtain a final decision from the Supreme Court, which he did not obtain, for the reason which you have heard stated here on the stand.

Q. Now, Judge Fuller, the old Court House which you have referred to at the time you went on the bench had no rooms for judges at all. No Common Pleas judge when you were on the bench had a room in the Court House?

A. Let me recall. Judge Lynch had his office in the Bennett Building. Judge Halsey had his office in the Odd Fellows Building. Judge Ferris had his office in the Coal Exchange just under my office.

Q. Yes, and during the five years that I adorned the bench I kept the same office that I had, and I was more thickly and intimately associated with Mr. Woodard and Mr. D. than you ever were with Mr. Bedford?

A. I can't say as to that. You may have been more sociable than I was.

Q. And there hadn't been any judge had his office in the Court House since the time that Judge W. had an office there, which was taken away and occupied by the County Commissioners?

A. Yes.

Q. So that hearings in equity cases and matters in chambers before a judge and all sorts of motions and arguments and rules in chambers before any single judge were carried on and had in his office wherever he happened to be, wasn't that so?

A. Yes.

Q. If a man wanted to take a motion before Judge Lindsey or wanted to procure a rule he went up to the Bennett Building to Judge Lindsey's office?

A. Yes.

Q. And the hearing down there on the Troxell case was on that account held in the large library room, in order to accommdate the people there?

A. Yes.

Q. Which was the usual and customary and only place you had to have such things?

A. Yes.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Judge, was the decree which you entered for the permanent injunction granted by you after consultation with your colleagues, or upon your own initiative?

A. I recall no consultation with my colleagues over the formal decree. The matter was left in my hands as Judge.

Q. I mean did you enter the decree after you had consulted with your colleagues on the case?

A. I don't recall any consultation with my colleagues other than that we were together when the case was argued and it was put in my hands as the trial Judge.

Q. It was argued en banc?

A. That is my recollection.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Judge Wheaton, we would like to know whether at the time this was before the Supreme Court, when you asked for a reversal of Judge Fuller's decree, whether or not you urged the fact that the decree was greater than the prayer?

A. No. I testified to that.

Q. I mean at the argument?

A. No, they dug that out themselves, it was not raised by either side.

Q. Judge Wheaton, the Committee would like to ask you whether or not in your experience as a lawyer and as a judge there had been a case brought into court involving the rights of the owners of Harvey's Lake and the private water company?

A. I don't recollect any case exactly in point on that. The only case I referred to as a preliminary case was the case in which Judge Lynch's wife owning land on the border of Harvey's Lake had alleged the Troxell dam set the water back on her land. He brought suit against Troxell to recover damages, and that involved the right and title of Troxell to keep and maintain this dam, with the result that he had prescriptive right of this water but not the dam which he had, and he was required by the Court to reduce the height of his dam, and I think incidentally it was the reducing by him of this dam which was one of the things that brought about this drought. I can tell you very briefly. Harvey's Lake is probably the second lake in size in Pennsylvania. I think Conneaut is the first. Applications were made forty or fifty years ago to the land office for the land underlying Harvey's Lake from low water mark to low water mark. They still claim descent. It has never been adjusted whether their descent is good or not, but that is the situation there. Then across Harvey's Lake, which is from nine to eleven miles around, there are a great many shore owners, people who having land calling for Harvey's Lake as boundary, and since Harvey's Lake was by nature navi-

gable, that is, of sufficient depth and size for navigation and has been by steamboats for many years. The Legislature confirmed the fact that it is navigable, and you can easily see how it would be difficult for any individual or set of individuals or company to prove title to Harvey's Lake. We had a variety of law suits at one time in which some of these owners brought suit against the steamboat company for navigating Harvey's Lake, alleging that they had no right to navigate the lake and were trespassing and so on. Judge Halsey disposed of the case in the end by saying that if it was a nuisance at all it was a public nuisance and couldn't be abated by the suit and individual.

Q. Are any water companies now drawing water from Harvey's Lake?

A. No, not at all.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Judge Fuller, have you any recollection of any litigation of this nature?

A. No, not at all.

Q. The Committee would like to have a statement, Judge, from you as to the testimony before you as to the severity of this impending water famine?

A. Well it is all in record of the case.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

We will furnish you with a copy of the bill and the testimony taken. The Judge could give you his recollection of the testimony in that case.

BY JUDGE FULLER:

Without refreshing my memory by the testimony, I wouldn't like to state. That was some five years ago.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. There was no dispute as to the fact that there would be a water famine?

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. No, there would have been an absolute water famine.

Q. How many people would this effect?

BY JUDGE FULLER:

A. At the time it was shown that the population supplied from that source was 20,000 people. There had been one hundred days' drought, and it was an emergency, in fact a terrible situation.

Q. Was it brought to the attention of the Court at the time of the equity proceedings that the company held an option or did hold an option on the right to purchase this dam for $150,000?

A. I have no recollection of that at all.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. No, it was not.

Q. Was there anything to show the conceded value of this dam?

A. The company after looking it over and investigating Troxell's rights, and when he investigated and found that he had no right in the water, that he merely had a prescriptive right to the dam for the purpose of running a mill and that covered both dams, abandoned the idea. They found that the mill had been abandoned, and it hasn't been used since and let the matter go, until Troxell threatened them with a trespass suit when they made an offer that they would pay at I think the rate of one hundred dollars a day and he wouldn't take it.

Q. Then I understand that Troxell had no right to the water?

A. No right at all beyond the right to use the water for his mill.

Q. And the option was for what?

A. For the water and the dam and all that. When they found he didn't own the water, they didn't want the option. The option was for the water, the mill and the dam and the farm and everything that he had along Harvey's Creek there.

Q. And now it is the information given to the Committee that he had no right to the water?

A. No, not beyond the right to use it for this mill. The prescriptive right.

Q. And the question you wanted to have settled by the supreme court was what?

A. He claimed that he owned the water of Harvey's Lake, and he wanted that question determined. His trespass suit I don't know whether he ever brought it or not.

BY MR. SHEA:

He brought an action in assumpsit and I represented him in that and that suit now pending against the North Mountain Water Supply Company.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

That is a long story.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Well, how did the decree which was drawn by Judge Fuller. How was this decree to meet this very question of the ownership, of the right to the water?

A. They had taken testimony on this thing, and of course Troxell's position and our position was that he owned the water in the dam the only way they could get possessions of it was by filing a bond for condemnation proceedings. Of course if they filed a bond in the condemnation proceedings they would admit his title, and of course, they didn't want to do that. The vital thing was not his allegation or our allegation that he did own the water and that they couldn't sieze it by the exercise of eminent domain, but we wanted an adjudication on that matter. If we could get the supreme court to say that he did own that water, you can see how it would clear the way for a trespass or assumpsit suit.

BY MR. SHEA:

Now as I understand it, as explained to me by Troxell, Troxell doesn't claim the ownership of the water. He claims the ownership of the dam the water is stored, and upon the theory that he is entitled to complete it, that is the theory upon which he is bringing suit.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Yes, and that was his original theory as I stated to you.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Now, if the Appellate Court had decided the question, would they have decided the contention of Judge Wheaton?

A. No, because the contention is not in dispute.

Q. As to the ownership of the water?

A. I don't know.

BY MR. SHEA:

A. No, our suit is for one hundred thousand dollars. We haven't filed our statement yet. You are a little ahead of the game you will see it in due season. Now, while this company could have condemned his property, could have gotten it by the right of eminent domain, they relied upon the terms of that decree; namely, that they might use the dam whenever a similar emergency might arise, virtually taking possession without any process of law.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q. Does Troxell claim ownership of the land underneath the bed of the stream?

BY MR. SHEA:

A. Oh, yes.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

A. He is a riparian owner and for some distance below the dam but not for land under Harvey's Lake. That is part of a long story. His father at one time owned a very considerable area of land under Harvey's Lake and when he sold off he reserved a strip for himself a considerable strip of land around Harvey's Lake and he has a frontage on the lake. I can say to you that I most carefully examined this matter for Mr. Troxell who was at one time a very intimate friend and we gave him the very best service that we could possibly give him, yet we were never satisfied that had any title to the water in Harvey's Lake.

BY JUDGE WHEATON:

Q. Now, Judge Fuller, after the first specification here there follow a line of cases which involve either one or two things, or possibly in some instance both things; to wit, criminal cases in which sentence has been suspended or they are criminal cases in which a defendant or defendants have been tried, it is alleged, in their absence and in which sentence has been suspended. I wish you would go on now and explain fully to the Committee, without taking each of these cases up separately, why sentence was suspended and what the practice has been in this Court, and why, if it be true, anyone was tried when he was not present in court, and particularly what the custom and practice of the Court here has been with reference to the entry on the records of suspended sentences upon the discretion of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. Do it in your own way and cover them all and save time.

BY JUDGE FULLER:

A. I think it would be better, Judge, instead of putting that long question, to beging with the questions in their order and their specifications.

Q. Take the Helen Leonard case. Explain that to the Committee.

A. Well, let me explain, before I am subjected to cross-examination that I don't know Helen Leonard, had no knowledge in any way as far as I recollect until this case came before me. The charge was larceny as bailee, and there were technical questions, rather difficult questions involved, all tending to minimize the criminality of her performance and shifting it to the civil side. That was the contenton in her behalf. The defense was interposed both in law and in fact that the arrangement between her and Landau, if that is the correct name, was a conditional bailment, not bail. I took the legal view that it was a bail and that the offense was complete by failure to return, submitted the case to the jury upon that issue as I recall, and afterwards upon motion for a new trial presented upon the same contentions, I refused a new trial, and wrote an opinion which is of record. Then came up the matter of suspending sentence. Of course this was a long time ago, four years if my recollection serves me, three years and a half, and I have made no examination or investigation in the matter, records or anything else, to refresh my recollection for this statement. This to my mind is the crux of the whole matter, that the suspension of sentence upon Helen Leonard on the ground of her ill health and the condition of restitution and payment of the goods, met the approval of everyone connected with the case, the District Attorney, the prosecutor, prosecutor's private counsel, counsel for the defendant and accordingly I suspended sentence. I am told she died soon afterwards, but restitution was made and the facts relative to those matters have been given by other witnesses. The only thing, if you will pardon presumption in making

the statement, in the action of the Court or my action in reference to that matter of the suspension of sentence of Helen Leonard was the omission to put upon the record the terms of suspension.

Now, so far as the practice in that respect is concerned in this county, I cannot say there is any well-defined practice but anyone judge in particular as to the course which he follows or by the judges in general. My practice has been varied. I prepared for my own use, based upon the Act of 1909, which I think in this respect was reenacted by the Act of 1911, a blank order of suspension.

Wilkes-Barre, April 19th, 1913.

BY MR. SCOTT:

This meeting is held for the purpose of recording the testimony of Judge Fuller which was included in the stenographer's notes that were lost at the time of the original hearing. It is agreed by Thomas D. Shea, Esquire, the petitioner, and Hon. Henry A. Fuller, the Respondent, that the substance of the testimony shall be related, and the said statement in these notes shall be considered as the testimony given at the previous hearing, for the purpose of filing.

SPECIFICATION C.

BY MR. SCOTT:

In the Tobin case it was testified to that John Tobin, having been charged with the crime of adultry, was committed, that without the formality of a habeas corpus he was brought before Judge Fuller for hearing on the question of discharge. He was represented by Mr. A. P. Conniff, a member of the Luzerne county bar. In the hearing before Judge Fuller there was no testimony of the crime of adultry taking place in the jurisdiction of the Courts of Luzerne county. The District Attorney, through his detective, however, requested that the prisoner be committed to the County Prison upon the preliminary commitment to give him time for further investigation. This was permitted by Judge Fuller. Subsequently the prisoner was brought before Judge Garmon upon a properly issued Habeas Corpus, and there being no evidence of the commission of the crime within the jurisdiction of Luzerne county, the prisoner was discharged. It was testified in reference to the hearing before Judge Fuller, that there was testimony of the adultry having taken place outside of the jurisdiction of Luzerne county, and there was evidence that the defendant had deserted his wife and that his wife apeared before Judge Fuller as the real prosecutor. There was no testimony before the Committee that the prisoner Tobin was before Judge Fuller upon any proper legal precess.

SPECIFICATION D.

In case of Commonwealth vs. James Conrad, the attorney for the defendant, Mr. McAniff, testified that he had appeared in the Court upon a certain day to try Conrad, but the case was not reached and the prisoner was allowed to go home upon a continuance. He and the defendant were under the impression that the case was continued without date. At a subsequent date the following week the case was called and the prisoner was absent. Continuance was asked by Mr. McAniff. Judge Fuller refused the continuance and tried the case in the absence of the defendant, upon the charge of selling liquor without license. Upon a motion for a new trial it was brought to the attention of the Court that a technical defect existed in the indictments which were similar to the indicments of which Conrad was convicted, and while the point at that time had not been decided, it was agreed that sentence should be suspended in that case. And in addition to that they made explanation to the Court that the prisoner was mained for an accident that happended in the mines and he was subsequently unable to support himself. The District Attorney, J. Bigelow, testified that the case was continued to a day certain, and he announced it himself in the court room and this was the day on which the case was tried.

SPECIFICATION E.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Mathias Hoffman, the defendant Chisknos, these defendants were charged with forcible entry and detainer and Assault and Battery. The case was called for trial and they did not appear and the case was tried in their absence. Subsequently a new trial was granted upon application of counsel and the defendants were subsequently convicted before another Judge. The original case tried in the absence of the defendants was tried before Judge Fuller. It was subsequently brought to the attention of Judge Fuller that one of the defendants was sick at the time of the trial and upon that basis a new trial was proper, so that both men were granted a new trial. This new trial. by another Judge ended in conviction of both men.

SPECIFICATION. F.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Mathias Hoffman, the defendant was charged with tampering with gas pipes, under Act of Assembly which prohibits that being done. Mr. McGuigan, a member of the Bar of Luzerne county, was the bail for the defendant. Both the defendant and Mr. McGuigan had received notice of the trial of the case. The defendant did not appear. The defendant also had personal notice from Mr. McGuigan. The case was called for trial before Judge Fuller and tried in the absence of the defendant. At the time of the trial M. J. Mulhall, Esq., was appointed as counsel. The defendant was convicted but subsequently granted a new trial. Mr. McGuigan was present when that was done.

SPECIFICATION G.

Commonwealth vs. Ignatz Rosemowicz. The facts in this case were testified to by John J. O'Donnell, who was appointed counsel, and it was the case of Charles B. Lanahan, Assistant District Attorney.

SPECIFICATION J.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Ralph A. Kahler, Judge Fuller had before him a writ of Habeas Corpus for the custody of Ralph A. Kahler. The writ was issued by the boy's father. The boy had been living with a druggist's family by the name of Walters. It seems that the boy's father, who was not in good health, had left this boy in the custody of the Walters family from the time he was a child. On taking out this writ the boy was about 16 years of age. The father's complaint seemed to be that the boy was not helping the father and the father was in an impoverished condition. It was then agreed that the boy should remain with Mr. Walters and that a certain amount of the boy's wages should be paid the father.

BY JUDGE FULLER:

It was my direction that the boy remain with Walters and pay his earnings to his father and report to me about it, and the old man acquiesced in this arrangement, although it didn't meet with his positive approval. He wanted the boy, there was no doubt about that, but he acquiesced in the arrangement about the payment of wages. As long as the boy paid his regularly, but when the payments left off then the father became restive and came to see me a number of times, and I would take the matter up and send for the boy and try to get it straightened out.

BY MR. SHEA:

Well, the Judge recalls the fact that I filed a petition with him, or at least I prepared the petition and Mr. Kohn presented it to the Judge, and I believe he stated to Mr. Kohn that it was a hard case, he would see me or I should see him.

BY JUDGE FULLER:

As far as that petition is concerned I met you afterwards in the corridor of the Court House, and that I said to you that I had received the petition and I explained to you the difficulty of the case and what they had been trying to do, and I further stated that you seemed to be satisfied, although I think I added that that might be due to your pleasant nature, rather than intention to assent. I heard nothing further from you and the next I knew was that Mr. Loveland appeared as the representative of the old man and we sent for the boy and we fixed up another arrangement by which the boy's wages were to be paid over to the father. I think I said if I decided it I should not have decided it in the old man's favor and I was exercising my discretion, and that I believe would be a sound exercise or discretion.

SPECIFICATION L.

BY MR. SCOTT:

In the Mulvey case Judge Fuller testified to the effect that a rule to revoke Mulvey's license as private detective was granted on the 22nd day of March, 1909, and that in August, 1910, the testimony of the petitioner was filed, and there was also in the hands of the Judge in September Argument Court, 1910, the respondent's testimony, the testimony of both the petitioner and the respondent being in the hands of the Court for September Court, 1910. That Mulvey's detective license would expire in May of 1911. Between the filing of the testimony and the expiration of the Mulvey detective license, there was filed by Mr. Shea, as counsel for the petitioner, an additional petition asking for a decision.

In explanation of granting no decision in this matter, Judge Fuller testified that the large volume of testimony was one of the reasons that prevented the immediate decision.

BY JUDGE FULLER:

After I read the testimony my "head was in a bag," to use a local expression, and I couldn't make up my mind definitely what was the proper thing to do. I think I stated that the general effect of the testimony was to show that Mulvey kept bad company, and that if he had been a minister of the gospel, I would have discharged him from the ministry, but being a detective, association with wicked people did not seem per se conclusive ground for revoking his license. And while I was in that state of preplexity, Mr. Shea's petition was presented, and the petition itself and the publicity of it in the papers disgusted me or exasperated me so that I laid the matter aside for a time. Afterwards when I took it up again more time had elapsed and the termination of the license was approaching, and I talked the matter over with my colleague, Judge Ferris, and both of us came to the conclusion that public interest would be sufficiently served by allowing the license to lapse without a decision.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Is that substantially what it was, Mr. Shea?

BY MR. SHEA:

Yes, as I remember it.

SPECIFICATION M-2.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Commonwealth vs. John McNealis. This man was convicted on the charge of embezzlement. It was testified to that a portion of the money which he was convicted of embezzling had been paid back and that sentence was not imposed by the Court and the matter has been left open. These facts were testified to by Judge Fuller and explanation was given by him that private counsel for the prosecution agreed to this course and it being assented to by the District Attorney, and counsel for the defendant, sentence was suspended, and that fact was noted by the Judge on the back of the indictment. Although no formal terms were filed, yet the conditions were that he should pay back the money that he had embezzled, and I think he took the big pledge, it happended that his besetting sin was drink, and that he had been led into this default

by an officer of the association. After sentence was suspended under those conditions, I think it apepared that he had paid back all the money, made settlement, and that he had re-established himself morally, giving up drink, and regained the respect of the community and had been elected Burgess of Luzerne borough. In other words, the summary of that was that with the concurrence of the District Attorney and the approval of my own judgment, as the proper thing to do, sentence was suspended.

SPECIFICATION O.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Exceptions to the account of Franck G. Dart. It was testified to by Judge Fuller that there was a petition presented by George J. Llewellyn, under the Act of 1906, asking for the audit of Dart's account as candidate for Orphan's Court Judge at the primaries held in September, 1911. Llewellyn being a rival candidate, this petition was presented on the Saturday preceding the Tuesday of the general election, which was the last day for filing petitions.

BY JUDGE FULLER:

It was the Saturday before the Tuesday of the general election that I received the petition from Mr. Llewellyn with the express intention of bringing the matter to the attention of the other judges, it being a matter in which the full Court should act and not a single judge. And I think, having that in view I had typewritten on the back of the petition an order in blank, the effect of which would be to refer the matter to an auditor, under the Act of Assembly, and also fixing the amount of bond to be given by the petitioner. On the following Tuesday the election followed by a meeting of the judges and the return board on the following Thursday, involving many disputes, being a hotely contested election for several offices, particularly for the office of Judge. I might say in that connection that two of the Judges then on the bench were candidates for reelection, Judge Jones and Judge Ferris and it possibly would have been improper that they should have participated in the matter. After the count the disputes and difficulties arose and it kept Judge Garman and myself constantly busy for four or five days. I had no opportunity as I recall, or if I had the opportunity, it didn't occur to me to exercise it, of having my colleagues, or Judge Garman, on the assumption that the others would not have acted, join with me in naming the audit under this petition. Following right along without the slightest possibility of intention on my part to shirk or avoid the matter, although it would only be fair to state in that connection that Mr. Darte had lost the election and he had lost his baby shortly following the election. Those were circumstances that excited by sympathy somewhat and I think I called that to the attention of Mr. Llewellyn some time in December. I believe Llewellyn testified to that himself. That consideration did not influence my action, however. I might state that afterwards, just how long afterwards I can't recall, but shortly afterwards petition or paper was brought to me signed by all of the individuals who had signed the original petition, stating that they had signed under a misapprehension and requesting it to be withdrawn. I brought this circumstance to the attention of the other judges, whoever they were, whether they were my colleagues before the first of January, or my colleagues after the first of January, I don't distinctly remember, but I think it was after the first of January, and with their approval and concurrence, I marked the petition to be pigeon-holed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SHEA:

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Judge, you are thoroughly familiar with all the specifications in this case?

A. Is that in the present tense?

Q. You are now and have been for some time past familiar with all the specifications in this case?

A. Well, I can't say that I am now, Mr. Shea.

Q. Now we will take up Specification A., the Troxell case, you are familiar with that?

A. Yes.

Q. Those charges are true, aren't they, as contained in that specification?

A. Please read the specification.

Q. (Reads Specification A.)

A. You ask me if I admit that charge?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I don't admit that charge, I admit certain but not all of the statements of fact.

Q. Which charges do you deny?

A. All I admit is that I decided that case.

Q. The rest you deny? The charge is substantially—

A. Well, now wait. I deny the statement that "the decree virtually wrested from the defendant, Troxell, his property and the use and enjoyment of a very valuable asset, without legal right." I deny the innuendo in the statement that "The ill considered zeal of the said Hon. Henry A. Fuller is caring for the interest of the plaintiff corporation to the great injury of the defendant may be explained by the fact that George R. Bedford, a brother-in-law of the said Hon. Henry A. Fuller, was counsel for and a director of the plaintiff company." I deny that we shared offices in common for the transaction of business, although I admit that for a short period after my going on the bench and before I could get offices in this Court House I continued to occupy my old office in the same suite of offices as Mr. Bedford, following in that respect the example of other judges, leaving there just as soon as I possibly could. I admit that the decree was reversed in the language quoted. I think it was a prayer for general relief from the bill which in my judgment, modestly expressed, would be sufficient to sustain the relief that I formerly granted, if that relief had been proper on other ground.

I assert that if Mr. Bedford was a director in the Spring Brook Water Company at the time I had no knowledge of it, and I am informed that he was not a director. I assert that the form of the decree which I finally entered was adopted by me with the concurrence of Troxell's counsel for the express purpose of putting the record in shape to be reviewed in the Supreme Court on the merits of the defendant, Troxell, the only form of decree which in my judgment at that time could have been presented. The obvious thing to do, perhaps, and the easiest thing to do, would have been to dismiss the bill and dissolve the injunction, as the emergency on which it was granted had passed; but with a view of having this important consideration fairly submitted to and passed upon by the Supreme Court, I adopted that form of decree.

Q. Then the rest of the charges, with the exception of those charges you deny, you admit?

A. I admit just what I have stated and I deny what I have denied.

Q. In your former statement you testified that you had been advised by counsel, that was the word you used, as to the form of decree you would give?

A. I don't think I used that word "advised." The form of decree was the evolution of my own brain, and the form of it was not suggested by counsel on either side.

Q. Prior to that time you had your office with Mr. Bedford for a long time, that is you occupied the same suite?

A. Mr. Bedford and I had been together in the same offices, although not in any law partnership, since 1891, no, earlier than that, it was at least as early as 1890, because I remember witnessing the cyclone of that year from the door of our office, it is at least as long ago as that.

Q. You were at least familiar in a general way with Mr. Bedford's clients and his business, were you not?

A. Yes, in a general way.

Q. Were you ever counsel for Mr. Reynolds, your brother-in-law, and your sister?

A. No, never. I wasn't general counsel, I was at times perhaps counsel for Mr. Reynolds, I would transact legal business for him, but I had no knowledge of his financial affairs. He never consulted me.

Q. Were you at that time interested in the Anthracite Savings Bank, at the time this decree was made?

A. Yes, I was director in the Anthracite Savings Bank.

Q. At that time the Anthracite Savings Bank was a stockholder in the Spring Brook Water Company?

A. I don't know.

BY MR. HICKS:

A. The Anthracite Savings Bank was stockholder in the Spring Brook Water Company to the extent of 64 shares, valued at $100.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. You weren't connected with the Miners Bank at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is Anna B. D. Reynolds a relative of yours?

A. Anna B. D. Reynolds, is the wife of Sheldon Reynolds, is a second cousin. She has been dead nine or ten years, was dead at that time.

Q. Also Dorrence Reynolds?

A. Dorrence Reynolds was her son.

Q. Mabel D. Reynolds?

A. She was the wife of Dorrence Reynolds.

Let me state in connection with that stock matter, I had no knowledge at that time of any of the stockholders to which you called my attention, in fact didn't know about it until you called my attention to it.

Q. But were you a director of the Anthracite Saving Bank?

A. I was.

Q. And as such director you were presumed to know of the holdings of that bank?

A. Well, directors are presumed to know, but I assert that I had no knowledge of that.

Q. When was that stock purchased by Anthracite Saving Bank?

BY MR. HICKS:

A. In 1896.

BY MR. SHEA:

Q. Judge, if the Anthracite Saving Bank was owner of this stock from 1896 on, wouldn't you have known it, 64 shares?

A. Well, it seems as if I ought to have known it, but I don't know it and didn't know it in 1908.

Q. The bank issued statements each year showing its holdings?

A. I presume they did.

Q. And you received them?

A. Yes, but no statements with the specifications of the details that I ever saw.

Q. Did you ever examine the securities or holdings between 1896 and 1908, as a director?

A. I have never examined any of the stock holdings as auditor, I have examined bond holdings.

Q. And as an auditor, wouldn't you be required to examine all the assets of a bank?

A. No, I think not. It would be this. The stocks are not reducable, and the purpose of the audit was to check up assets that were reducable.

Q. Then I understand it was your reason to make this judgment and decree in the Troxell case so that it would be appealed?

A. Not so that it might be appealed, but so that if appealed the questions could be considered and the case decided on the merits of those questions.

Q. And also you as Judge made this decree so that the company could take the dam at any time that an emergency might arise?

A. Not take the dam, but giving them the right to use the water.

Q. Well, it is substantially the same.

A. No, quite different. The effect of the injunction was to permit the plaintiff to withdraw daily a certain amount daily of the accumulated water.

Q. Did you not know at that time that an option had been obtained by Mr. Walters for $150,000?

A. No, I don't now recall that I knew that.

Q. Was the question of the right of the company to take this water by eminent domain mentioned by counsel for Troxell?

A. That was one of the arguments.

Q. Then the company did have complete remedy in law, by reason of this right of eminent domain?

A. It is possible. I considered that question in my first opinion, continuing the injunction. I don't remember now what my line or argument was.

Q. You did consider that question as you state. Then, of course, if the company had taken the property by right of eminent domain, it would have involved the compensation of Troxell, under the law?

A. Under the law of eminent domain, the injured party is compensated.

Q. It is true that Mr. Walters, representing the company, had taken an option on the property for $150,000. That would be some evidence of the value of the property, wouldn't it, Judge?

A. I couldn't answer that, Mr. Shea.

Q. Well, it would indicate the value placed upon it by Mr. Walters himself?

A. All it would indicate to my mind would be the figure they would be willing to pay for whatever that money was intended to pay for.

Q. And Troxell has testified that Walters, and it hasn't been denied, that Walters took an option upon the right to this water and lake for $150,000 for a period of ten days, and at the expiration of this time Troxell refused to renew, and that would indicate the value placed upon it by Mr. Walters?

A. Well, I couldn't want to testify what that would indicate, if it indicates anything, that is evidence without any testimony from me.

Q. Why did you fix the bond at merely $5,000, when you had granted virtually a preliminary injunction?

A. You mean when the preliminary injunction was granted?

Q. Yes.

A. I had forgotten that that was the amount of the bond. It was a custom of mine in a case of that kind that the amount of the bond was fixed by agreement.

Q. Did counsel for the plaintiff suggest the amount of the bond?

A. I can't remember.

Q. Did any person ask or suggest that the injunction should remain in force in the event that a similar emergency should arise?

A. No one suggested that form of decree. As I have already stated, that was my own idea, as I have stated, for the purpose of having the question decided without dismissing the bill, which was the only alternative. This fight was against the North Mountain Water Supply Company, not the Spring Brook Company, and I had no knowledge that the Spring Brook Water Company was the holding company of the North Mountain Water Supply Co. I had no knowledge of the legal relations existing between those two companies.

Q. Now we come to Specification B., the Leonard case. In that case the charges largely relate to the fact there, there is a record showing the matter alleged in the change, so that charge is true to that extent, isn't it, Judge?

A. I admit there was a case Commonwealth vs. Helen Leonard, for larceny as bailee, and that the number and term are probably correct as set forth in the specification.

Q. Did you actually suspend sentence in this case?

A. There is no formal record of the terms other than the payment of costs. Sentence was suspended, there is no question about that, but it wasn't done in a formal way by filing the terms of record. The record does show the payment of costs which was one of the conditions. One of the motives for the suspension of sentence was the physical condition of the defendant, of which she afterwards died.

SPECIFICATION D.

Q. Commonwealth vs. James Conrad. In that case the charge is as follows: "In the case of Commonwealth vs. James Conrad, charged with selling liquor without a license, No. 261, September Sessions, 1912, in Quarter Sessions of Luzerne county, the defendant was forced to trial in his absence and convicted." That charge is true, isn't it, Judge?

A. James Conrad?

Q. Yes. Mr. McAniff appeared as his attorney.

A. I insisted upon the trial of the case at that time in the absence of the defendant.

Q. And against the protests of the attorney for defendant, isn't that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it the custom in Luzerne county to try persons in their absence?

A. It has been done very frequently?

Q. By other judges but you?

A. Yes, I think so. I have understood so.

Q. Then in the Conrad case there was no expressed or implied waiver of the defendant's right, by himself or his counsel, but there was a protest by the counsel?

A. No, no waiver.

Q. Don't you know the Constitution of Pennsylvania has forbidden such proceedings?

A. I do not.

Q. Are you familiar with Article 1, Section 9, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania?

A. I am not.

Q. It reads as follows:

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusations against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory processes for obtaining witnesses in his favor."

A. I am very familiar with that provision, and it was not violated in the Conrad case.

Q. Wasn't he forced to trial in his absence?

A. Counsel was present. He had notice, was also under bail. As the Constitution says he has a right to be heard, and he was heard by his counsel.

Q. I will read it again: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath the right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusations, etc."

A. He had the right to be heard by himself, but he didn't see fit to exercise that right.

Q. He wasn't given that opportunity.

A. He was, the case had been put on the list and continued.

Q. Didn't the attorney state on the witness stand that the defendant hadn't any notice of the time of the trial?

A. No, Mr. McAniff testified that, and I think it is correct, at least it is my recollection. I think he stated something to the effect that he hadn't gotten word to his client or that he hadn't heard from his client, but the exact nature of it I don't recall.

Q. Are you familiar with the case of Commonwealth vs. House, Judge Rice, in No. 6 Superior Court, on page 111, says:

A. Page 92. I can't say that I am familiar with it, but undoubtedly I have read it.

Q. On page 111, Judge Rice said: "He consented to nothing and waived no right; and no Pennsylvania case has held, or, as we firmly believe, ever will hold, that a defendant, whether indicted for a felony or a misdemeanor, can be tried in his absence, unless he has expressly or impliedly waived the right to be present."

A. That opinion appears in the opinion of the Court, but just what relation that bears to the case, I can't say without studying it further.

Q. Again in the same opinion it says:

"We cannot conceive of a trial for a crime resulting in forfeiture of the citizen's liberty where the law, or the Court in the administration of it, can deny him the privilege of being present. The right is inherent in the very nature of the proceedings, and, moreover, is secured to him in the fundamental law." Have you read that, Judge?

A. I don't recall that part, but the defendant was not deprived of the right to be present.

Q. And further it says:

"It is his right to have everybody known for what he is tried, and why he is condemned, and to witness the tone, manner and temper of his prosecution, that he may be subjected to no other influence than truth and law; nor is he bound at all to trust the Court or the Judge in this matter. It is his great privilege and no power can impair it." "Although the accused may waive the right to be present in misdemeanors, yet the Court cannot deprive him of it. Nor can its action in doing so (however well intended and however free from arbitrariness) be justified by balancing probabilities as to the injury done to him in the particular case." Now that was done in this particular case, was it not?

A. No, he was not deprived of any right.

Q. The testimony was that he had no notification of the trial and the counsel protested to you, that was your own testimony, was it not, that McAniff protested?

A. Mr. McAniff protested, I have already said so, but he had no valid reason for having the case continued, and the District Attorney was ready and had witnesses present to go on with the case.

Q. The same consideration would apply to the other cases where the defendants were tried in their absence. I don't want to go over those specifications?

A. Yes.

Q. When you try a prisoner in his absence and grant a new trial, you wasted time and doubled the expense to the county, didn't you, Judge?

A. No, that wouldn't follow.

SPECIFICATION H.

Q. With reference to the appointment of the Assessors. It is a fact that the assessors wasen't appointed, isn't that true, as

the Act of Assembly automatically went into force with reference to Luzerne county, by reason of the increased population?

A. The assessors were not appointed until December, if I recall correctly, December of the year in which by the census of 1910, the act went into effect.

Q. Did you agree to their appointment?

A. Did I agree to their appointment?

Q. Yes.

A. I think I concurred in the appointment of the three that were appointed.

Q. Why was the appointment of these assessors postponed until after the election?

A. Judge Jones gave on the witness stand good reasons for it.

Q. Well, what were your reasons?

A. One reason. Of course, I had no power to bring on the appointment without the concurrence of my colleagues, and I was perfectly willing to acquiesce in the postponment, because in addition to the reasons given by the others, I believed that better appointments could be made after a political campaign rather than during a political campaign.

Q. Well, Judge Jones on the stand testified that the reasons the appointments weren't made, and his reason was that the assessors would have nothing to do and it would be a waste of time and money?

A. Yes, that was a good reason.

Q. Was that your reason?

A. That was one of my reasons.

Q. They had nothing more to do after the election than before, had they?

A. Well, I don't know about that. I haven't kept tab on them in their work.

Q. Was it not a fact that the appointment was held up to benefit the candidacy of Judges Jones and Ferris, who were candidates for re-election?

A. Positively not, as far as I am concerned.

SPECIFICATION J.

Q. Now, Specifiation J. With reference to the Kahler case. That charge is substantially correct, is it not?

A. I will say to that that no formal decision was ever filed.

Q. In other words, the charge that you would not decide the case was true?

A. The papers were in my possession in my office, accessible to anybody who desired to see them.

SPECIFICATION L.

Q. In Specification L, the Mulvey case, you have started that you and Judge Ferris agreed that this case should not be decided.

A. No, sir, I haven't stated that we agreed.

Q. Well, you conferred with Judge Ferris and the result of the conference was that the case was not decided?

A. Well, we talked it over I might say informally, and he concurred in the fact that it was proper not to hand down that decision, the interest of the community would not be jeopardized if the measure would expire by its own limits.

Q. The charges against Mulvey were very serious, were they not, Judge?

A. Well, the petition for the rule speaks for itself in that respect.

Q. Well, if they were false, he should have been vindicated by a decision in his favor?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. Will you explain why?

A. Well, if I remember, I already explained the principal thing made out against Mulvey was that he associated with bad people, and while that might be a reason for not granting him a new license on the expiration of it, yet it would not be a conclusive reason for revoking his license.

Q. Wasn't it shown, Judge, that he aided thieves by getting them bail and going on their bonds himself when they were being prosecuted?

A. It appeared that he went bail.

Q. And that he went bail for the enormous sum of forty-six thousand dollars?

A. All that was a matter of public knowledge.

Q. When a public officer could go on the bond for thieves with impunity, didn't it show a state of public affairs in the City of Wilkes-Barre?

A. I couldn't say what it showed.

Q. Well, it looks pretty bad for a detective to go on the bond of a thief?

A. On its face it looks pretty bad.

Q. That in itself should be sufficient to revoke the license?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. It was also shown, Judge, that he acted as a go-between for thieves in receiving the stolen diamond of J. B. Carr?

A. I don't recall that, Mr. Shea. My recollection of the testimony is very hazy indeed.

Q. Did you vote for the appointment of Mulvey as constable?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you protest against his appointment?

A. I did.

Q. On what ground, Judge?

A. Simply on the ground that your efforts in the rule to revoke his license had given so much publicity to the charges against him that an appointment of that kind might be criticised.

Q. Did you think he was unfit?

A. No, I can't say I thought he was unfit, but I did think the appointment would excite criticism. My colleagues had greater personal knowledge of his capacity as a constable and they knew as well as I did the history of the case to revoke the license, and they, without any exception, favored his appointment.

Q. But your opposition to the license, your refusal to agree upon his appointment was because of what you learned from the testimony taken by me?

A. No, I have already answered definitely on that point. My opposition to the appointment of Mulvey was not based upon anything against his character as established by the rule to revoke his license, which as I have just said, the publicity which has been given to the charges against him by yourself during this hearing extending over a year and a half, and I thought the appointment would be criticised.

Q. Did I give the matter publicity? Or was it the newspapers themselves, Judge?

A. Well, I think it was a concurrence of the two.

Q. Don't you know that the newspaper reporters came to the hearings of their own motion?

A. Well, I didn't know that, but I have no doubt of it.

Q. Well, you have stated that I wanted to give the matter publicity?

A. Well, I think you did.

Q. Well, in what way?

A. Well, by giving these petitions to the papers.

Q. Do you know that I gave any petition to the paper?

A. I didn't say you did it.

Q. Do you know as a fact that I did not?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Well, then, you really don't know whether I did or did not?

A. No.

A. I want to say in connection with Mr. Mulvey, that he is a man with whom I have never had the slightest personal acquaintance. I don't recall at this moment the exchange of a single word with him. I don't recall that I ever spoke to him in my life. He is not a friend of mine, and I am not a friend of his. And I am free to say, as I said at the hearing, that the case should have been disposed of.

Q. Then you admit that the case should have been disposed of?

A. Yes.

Q. You wouldn't put it on the ground of lack of time? Or pressure of other business?

A. Not altogether, because I don't think a Judge should make that plea, but undoubtedly pressure of my official business, which was very great and burdensome at that time was an obstacle.

Q. Did you ask counsel on either side to furnish a brief of the testimony or law on the case?

A. I think I asked counsel to furnish me with a brief of testimony.

Q. The fact is you did send for me and had me index the testimony for you, and you have that index now, or did have it before this hearing?

A. You furnished me. My recollection, Mr. Shea, is, you came here to this office and took the testimony and sat down in my anteroom and made some specifications of testimony, just how long it took you I don't know, or when you finished it, I don't recall, but I do remember that you made an abstract of the testimony and put it in my hands.

Q. Wasn't that done at your request?

A. I don't remember about that, but it probably was.

Q. Before concluding my abstract of the testimony, did you not tell me that you had sufficient, and then asked me what other matters I based my charges on, and I said that we had knowledge that he had obtained money fraudulently from the county? Or substantially that?

A. No, I don't recall that. But the impression on my mind is that I received your work without objection and made no criticism of its defects; in other words, I didn't ask for any more in the shape of a brief. Your opponent didn't furnish any.

Q. At a former hearing you stated your mind was perplexed as to how to decide the case. Doesn't that occur in every law suit?

A. Well, I am free to say, it does occur in almost every law suit, at least in a good many cases.

Q. Now among others, in answer to a question given at your last examination, you stated that one reason why you didn't decide this case was because you didn't want to satisfy my vanity, what did you mean by that, Judge?

A. I don't think I stated it in that way, Mr. Shea. I think what I stated in that respect was in this connection, that a little private interest was involved, that Mr. McGuigan, the petitioner, was a rival detective who had fallen out with Mulvey and was inspired by motives of revenge, and that I thought you were actuated by the vanity of publicity, now that is in substance what I said, if I recall it.

Q. Well, Judge, did that appear in the testimony that you have now stated, that McGuigan was inspired by revenge or rivalry and that counsel was seeking publicity?

A. No, I can't say it appeared in the testimony.

Q. Where did you acquire that information, Judge?

A. Those were probably inferences from the general course of proceedings and the general aspect of the case.

Q. Well, did you specify anything in particular?

A. No, I can't, Mr. Shea, except that this thing had been exploited in the newspapers for a year and a half at great length, and in a sensational way.

Q. Well, wasn't it a sensational case in its nature, the facts of the testimony?

A. Well, what is the definition of sensational? I don't like that word.

Q. Well, you used it yourself, I am quoting from you.

A. Why, the manner in which it was conducted was certainly sensational.

Q. Wasn't it conducted like any other case?

A. No.

Q. How did it differ?

A. Well, in one respect, of the extraordinary prominence of the hearings, the length of time over which the depositions spread, and the wide range which the testimony took, and in other respects which I am not now prepared to state.

Q. Was not the prolongation to the taking of the depositions due in some measure to yourself?

A. I don't recall in what way that could have occurred.

Q. Don't you recall that on different occasions I applied to you for process for witness who did not respond to subpoenas?

A. No, I don't recall that I refused, but I remember that you did ask for process, and the witness afterwards testified, that is my recollection.

Q. Don't you recall that on two different occasions I applied for process to compel Abram Salsburg, the District Attorney, to compel him to accept subpoena, and you refused to grant it?

A. I recall once during the summer of 1910, that was a long time after the hearings had been commenced, and that I was reluctant to grant an attachment against an attorney of this bar without first giving him an opportunity to explain his reason, which I understood he did afterwards.

Q. Don't you remember that he was brought before you on two different occasions and it was shown that the subpoena had been properly served and he refused to testify, until you ordered him to?

A. No, I don't recall the details.

Q. Don't you recall that I applied to you for an attachment on ——— Mullen?

A. No, I don't recall the details.

Q. Will you deny it?

A. No, I won't deny it.

Q. Why, I came to you with a properly served subpoena that this man had failed to answer. It was in your office in the Coal Exchange, and I said that I expected to prove by him that Mulvey was involved in jury fixing, in the third rail case, and you said then that you wouldn't serve an attachment, that you were not in favor of serving attachments, and I should go down and notify him again, and I went down and the man had gone and I lost my witness?

A. No, I don't recall that. I didn't say that I was opposed I probably said I was not in favor of serving attachments without giving a second notice. I am sorry though, Mr. Shea, that you lost your witness. I don't remember my exact words, but I will say that my custom in those matters before serving summary processes of any kind, as taking out attachments or capias, was that the parties should be notified.

Q. Well, I did that, I tried to give him notice, but he had gone.

A. Well, of course, I am sorry for that. That is the first time you brought it to my attention.

Q. The man had gone, so there was no use bringing it to your attention. Didn't you tell me at the time I applied for an attachment against Salsburg that the case had reached the proportions of a public scandal and should be brought to an end? And I told you that I was doing all in my power to bring it to an end?

A. Are you positive that I made that statement?

Q. Didn't you state that you had seen your own name in the public press in this publicity which you speak about, in connection with discharging some of these men who were brought before you on a writ of habeas corpus?

A. It is possible I might have made that statement, but I don't recall it. I had entirely forgotten the incident of my name appearing in connection with it.

Q. Well, don't you remember that I said it was a fact and J. K———, who was then Mayor of Wilkes-Barre at the time, had testified that his testimony appeared in the newspapers.

A. No, I can't recall it.

Q. Well, so far as you know, Judge, you can't cite any instance in which I was seeking publicity for myself or for this case, so far as you know, Judge?

A. Any instance?

Q. Yes. Or anything that would show from your own knowledge that the purpose was to gain publicity or gratify my vanity?

A. No, I couldn't lay my hands an any specific thing. It was an inference as I have already stated, from the conduct of the case in general.

Q. Nor can you show anything that would indicate that McGuigan was inspired by malice or jealousy, from your own knowledge?

A. I have already answered that.

Q. Well, at any rate, what did McGuigan's desire for revenge, or my desire for publicity or vanity, have to do with the decision of the case?

A. I only referred to that subject to show that public interest was not involved.

Q. Public interests were not involved?

A. That private interest were not involved, and that public interest could be sufficiently served by allowing the license to lapse.

Q. You say private interests were not involved? Don't you know that great expense was incurred in getting witnesses?

A. No, I never gave that any consideration.

Q. Of course, the record came under your observation?

A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you see from the files of the case that the bill for over four hundred dollars was filed for taking testimony alone?

A. No, I don't recall seeing that.

Q. Well, you know from the volume of testimony in your hands that that would have to be paid by somebody?

A. No, I didn't know that. It might have been voluntary and not cost anything.

Q. I am speaking of stenographer's fees alone. That would indicate that it had cost something, wouldn't it, Judge?

A. Oh, yes. There is no doubt about that. I don't question the fact or the conclusion that costs were incurred and perhaps large costs in the conduct of that case, but how large they were, I don't know. I might state in that connection that however large the costs were, there was no legal provision by which they could be imposed upon anybody.

Q. Well, if it was a matter of public interest, and public benefit and public good, they might have been imposed upon the county, could they not?

A. No, not necessarily. That is largely statutory. I don't say they could not have been.

Q. We had a right to a decision in that case, didn't we, Judge? As a matter of right?

A. Yes, I think you had a right to a decision.

Q. And that right was denied us?

A. No, not denied, except in the manner that was testified.

Q. Well, failing to receive a decision, I as counsel, had a right to petition the Court to a decision?

A. Yes, you had a right to do that in a respectful way.

Q. Now, in what manner was the petition disrespectful?

A. It was disrespectful by making a quotation from some address which I had delivered, the purpose of that being, as I interpreted it, perhaps I do you an injustice, but as I interpreted the quotation from my address, the quotation was intended to hold me up to public ridicule.

Q. Well, the language was yours that offended you?

A. Yes.

Q. There was nothing else in the petition that offended you except your own language?

A. I would say that petition would have been entirely proper if it had simply called attention to the fact that the case had been submitted and that the license was running out and suggesting that a decision be rendered, although even to that extent it was an unusual performance.

Q. Well, that referred to "little foxes spoiling the vines," it was in the first petition?

A. Well, it referred to little foxes, whether it was spoiling the vines or the grapes I don't know.

Q. Are you familiar with the case one of your counsel, W. U. Hensel, appealed, in 95 Pa., 238?

A. I was familiar with that case when it occurred, 25 years ago, or about that time. I think it was when Palmer was Attorney General. Yes, I remember the case.

Q. The Court there said. "No class of the community ought to be allowed freer scope in the expression or publication of opinions as to the capacity, impartiality or integrity of Judges than members of the bar. They have the best opportunity of observing and forming a correct judgment. They are in constant attendance on the Courts. Hundreds of those who are called on to vote never enter a court house, or if they do, it is only at intervals, as jurors, witnesses or parties. To say that an attorney can only act or speak on this subject under liability to be called to account and to be deprived of his profession or livelihood by the very judge or judges whom he may consider it his duty to attack and expose, is a position too monstrous to be entertained for a moment under our present system."

Q. That lays down the duties of lawyers, doesn't it?

A. It seems to, and one that ought to meet with approval.

Q. It is not only the right, but the duty of lawyers to use all decent means in their power to have the case decided, both in justice to himself and his clients?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything indecent or improper in that first petition?

A. Not indecent, but I think it was improper, for the reason that I have already stated.

Q. Why didn't you answer that petition?

A. I should have. I should have called you to account for it, but I didn't. But in that, I lacked back-bone, I guess.

Q. Well, that petition referred to an address which you had delivered before the Y. M. C. A., about little foxes spoiling the vines?

A. Yes.

Q. By presenting that petition, I was guilty of no contempt, was I?

A. I don't think you were guilty of contempt.

Q. Now, you have testified that you and Judge Ferris conferred about this case?

A. We talked it over together.

Q. And Judge Ferris requested you not to decide the case?

A. No, he did not.

Q. Did he in any way influence you or attempt to influence in your decision?

A. He did not in any respect, and he did not seek to interfere or attempt to interfere, and I can conceive of no motive operating on his mind to do such a thing.

Q. Did you ever read the case of Commonwealth vs. Addison, 4 Dal. 224?

Which says: "We are of the opinion that every judge has a right, and, emphatically, it is his duty, to deliver his sentiments upon every subject that occurs in Court. We add so far as the expression of our sense of decorum may have weight, that we think, it would be indecent and improper, in any presiding judge, to attempt to prevent his associates from the exercise of their right; from the performance of this duty."

This is the case of Judge Addison who is charged with preventing his colleagues from taking part in decisions.

A. I don't recall it.

Q. In your testimony at the last hearing you stated that you feared an exhibition on my part if the case was argued in the court room, what did you mean by that expression?

A. I meant, Mr. Shea, a display of oratory, and I expected it not only from you but from the counsel on the other side, and I felt that if the case was argued in the court room it would be a temptation to indulge in oratory and also to prolong the argument, and consequently I invited it here in my anteroom, and the result of that was that it curtailed the oratory and the length of the argument. I don't think we spent more than half an hour on that, certainly not more than an hour.

Q. Do you know of any influence which was brought to bear on the Committee or any member of the Legislature, with a view to influencing these proceedings.

A. Absolutely not. And no one would deplore it more than I would, if it were so.

Q. Do you know anything about a banquet tendered the Committee at the Reddington Hotel?

A. I know nothing about that banquet further than I heard or saw in the newspapers that a banquet was tendered to the members of the Committee by the local Representatives in the Legislature. I was not present at the banquet, had no previous knowledge of it, and had no knowledge of what transpired there other than the eating and drinking.

Q. Dod you know that Mr. Stein, one of the members of the Committee, Representative from Pittsburgh, before the hearings in this case had been concluded, forecast the outcome of the proceedings in this case?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you read in the Wilkes-Barre Times the next day the report of the anecdote which he read at the banquet?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you know that letters had been written to the members of the Legislature and representatives of the newspapers in Philadelphia on your behalf in this connection?

A. I don't know, except of one letter which was sent to a Philadelphia paper, which was kind enough to refer to me in favorable terms. I had no other information of any letter being written to members of the Legislature or to newspapers.

Q. Now, after the second petition was presented, what was offensive in that?

A. Well, the same grounds for offense, only somewhat aggravated.

Q. That was the address in which you had given your idea of what a Judge should be?

A. Yes, I emphasized the virtue of punctiliousness and your quotation on that subject seemed to be peculiarly pointed and peculiarly intended to bring me into disrepute. Of course, this petition like the other, went into the newspapers, and was peculiarly aggravating, for of course it was so much later than the other, that it didn't have the same effect.

Q. In other words, to use a common expression, in intimating that what was "Sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander"?

A. The difficulty in answering that question is the difficulty in determining which was which.

Q. Did those petitions influence you in any way in not deciding the case?

A. The first petition influenced me in laying the case aside. It seemed to me that it was virtually a change of venue for the reason I have already given.

Q. The delay in deciding the case, if not the actual lapsing of the case was due to a feeling against counsel, isn't that true, Judge?

A. Absolutely not, Mr. Shea. I had no feeling against you then and I have no feeling against you since. I did feel exasperated at the time your petitions were presented, I have none whatever now or at any time.

COMPLAINT OF GEO. M. MILLER ASKING FOR IMPEACHMENT OF HON. WILBUR F. SADLER, PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

York, Pa., March 1st, 1913.

Hon. Mr. Alter and Gentlemen of the Legislature.

I herewith transmit charges against Wilbur F. Sadler, P. J. of the 9th Dist. If sustained by the proof your action should be summary. I know if I were Commander-in-Chief of U. S. and he were a sub-altern I would promptly order him court marshaled. Rights of life and property are inviolate and neither equivocation or qualification can answer to alienate them.

There was in my case no justification for either suspension or nullification of constitutional guarantees and this is no question for appellate courts as it embraces not irregularities but specific violation of our Con. and laws. As I am but a laborer and no lawyer, excuse errors of form, illegality, diction and other mistakes.

Take the care and give it that careful consideration you would want given were you the petitioner.

Resp. yours,

GEO. M. MILLER,

No. 480 West Phila. St., York, Pa.

AFFIDAVIT NO. 1.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned duly authorized to administer oaths within and for said County one Geo. M. Miller who being duly affirmed according to law deposes and says:—that during the past decade he was a resident of Cleversburg, Cumb. Co., Pa., until about Aug. 4, 1912; that the above named place has and had a notorious record as a community and that a status flagrante dilecto then existed; that the situation became so serious that said deponent appeared before his honor Wilbur F. Sadler, P. J. of the 9th Judicial Dis. and asked that he call for a State police to protect life and property—he was most courteously received by the court and given the assurance that while he the court declined to ask the services of a State constable, that he would gladly co-operate with the good citizens of the community by way of appointing a local constable to restore order and see that such appointee got some compensation. The appointment was never made.

On the night of Oct. 31st, 1910, a mob (taking advantage of Hallow E'en sports) made an attack on said deponent, beginning operations by setting fire to a number of shocks of corn in a field farmed by said deponent with the ostensible purpose of destroying his entire crop in said field, as evidenced by the remarks of one of the the members of the mob "better watch your corn, it may not be there in the morning;" that said attempted incendiarism failed because there was too little wind to carry the flame; that the then, (which was composed of upwards of 3 persons (act of May 31st, 1841, defining such unlawful assemblage as a riot) returned from the field and being augmented by recruits began stoning the residence of said deponent (having no way to call for the assistance of an officer there being none within 3 miles of the place) said deponent and sisters defended their home to the best of their ability; that in the melee his oldest sister who is of exceedingly nervous temperament fearing for the safety of the house started up Main St. of the village to see who the rioters were, the male part of the mob ran away and a feminine member of the mob sallied forth and attacked her which said deponent hearing went to her rescue that he was then and there assaulted in a most cowardly and uncalled for manner and being unable to secure evidence as to who did the burning and stoning, he had no alternative but to bring action for assault though he well knew that in any court assault is looked upon as a fight and that public sentiment on this point is too lax to insure safety of life. He brought the action and one assailant was held for court; the case was called for trial Nov. term 1910 that said W. F. Sadler in conducting the case refused to allow the prosecutor to explain his reason for going from his home on a public highway on an errand of mercy and when he came to charge the jury the said Judge told it "to consider how much of the act was justified" that "while said deponent had gone where he did for a noble purpose, that that if any man had hit his mother with a stone he would have knocked him down" it having been sworn by defendant's relatives (but not by disinterested witnesses) that said deponent had hit defendant's mother with a stone) this was equivalent to saying that interested testimony was more reliable than disinterested.

He the Judge then made a passionate appeal to the jury to save the taxpayers of Mother Cumb. from suits such as this (which was saying in substance, save the state but let the citizen perish), thus wrought up the jury declared the defendant not guilty and placed the costs on the prosecutor. Then came the trouble, the mob vindicated began depredations, fruit trees were cut down, fences thrown over, stock poisoned and a building burned for said deponent, thinking Judge Sadler was just prejudiced said deponent went to him personally and asked that a state police be called to assist in apprehending who were doing these acts of vandalism.

That he the Court directed the then district At't'y John Rhey, esq., to give said deponent a letter of reference to Capt. Lumb, of the State police asking him to despatch a member of the force to the scene of the difficulty; that said deponent delivered this letter in person to Capt. Lumb and was there advised that just then none was available but that in a few days when one was idle he would be sent. None came and said deponent happening in H'b'g called at Headquarters to learn the why of it when he was told in the interim, Dis. Rhey had written Capt. Lumb that no state police was needed in Cumb. Co. Then said deponent on his return home wrote Dis. Rhey a letter accusing him of being guilty of double dealing; to this he replied substantially that he had no recollection of the affair; this exasperated the said deponent and believing that Judge Sadler was the "real nigger in the wood-pile," wrote his honor a most denunciatory letter accusing him of being the aid and abettor of mob law and demanding protection for himself and property in these terms, "Under a form of government like ours I am the sovereign and you the servant and he exhausted the vocabulary of satire and invective of which he considers himself an adept (without being egotistic) using such forceful language as this it is said that when you have your hand in the lion's mouth keep still; my hand is in your mouth bite it off (referring to the unpaid costs in the assault case); that this letter was followed by others denunciatory of the Judge's acts one to Dis. Alexander and another to his excellency, John K. Tener Gov. of Pa. (which latter I was advised was returned to him) that the depredations still still continuing and said deponent being unable to secure evidence as to who were doing them (by reason of the fact that persons who knew were keeping quiet to shield their relatives) that as "a drowning man will grab at straws" he did what only a man in desperation could do bring an action for perjury against witnesses who had testified for defendant in assault case Nov. 1910; that he brought this action against the advice of Hon. Filmore Maust who knowing the animadversion of the court towards said deponent gave him to understand that no matter what the merits of his case he could not win before said court, but, despairing on one hand and wishing to give his Honor a chance to do his worst (so that said deponent might hail him before your honors to give an account of his stewardship, he brought the action experiencing no trouble where the court's influence was not manifest to convince the grand jury of the merits of his case. The case was called for trial Wed. Sept. 11th at 1.30 P. M.

Witnesses for the Commonwealth heard when he Judge Sadler said to Mr. Maust, Is this your case? Mr. Maust said Yes. His honor retorted in a most unprofessional manner "that he would not convict a dog on such testimony and that he would take the case from the jury."

Then said deponent feeling indisposed to respect a court that did not respect itself contradicted the court's word thus, "Your honor; David Stine corroborated my testimony in full. The court answered he did not and again said deponent hurled the lie in the court's teeth, To this the court made no reply but said he would allow the jury to dispose of the costs and in his charge to the jury he stated: "The fact that said deponent had sworn as to the alleged perjury and that one of the jury in the case of Com. vs. Chas. Yiegnst Nov. term 1910 (John Kendig) had substantiated him that this was competent testimony that said deponent had further testified that he did not do the act alleged by defendant's witnesses and that David Stine had sworn the same but that David Lehman had sworn had sworn that it was dark (hence his excuse to flout Stine's evidence). Now David Lehman had said that it was pretty dark, the fact is it was starlight and if too dark to see that deponent threw no it was also too dark for Ellen Yiegnst an elderly woman (who by reason of age must have impaired eyesight) to see that deponent threw a stone and also too dark for Lehman to have seen Herbert Riley (a grand-son of Ellen Yiegnst) threw a and that when he threw it Mrs. Yiegnst threw up her hands and said "I'm hit." It would also have been too dark for one Wm. Clever to see a revolver which I carried in my right hand and which I came into possession of by taking from another who wanted to use it and which I would have used on my assailant had it not been for the bye-standers, I knowing that I was hurt choose rather to take what came than jeopardize the lives of innocent non-combatants. I was dealing with a mob bent on doing harm to me and my property and that in carrying the gun openly I was within my legal and constitutional rights Ar. I Sec. 21 Pa. Con. says, "The right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves * * * shall not be questioned." How shall peaceable folk gauge their acts on the side of safety if they are to be shaded with suspicion because they resist violence by force especially as in my case through official neglect I was forced to take the law in my own hands? But the Court who had promised to protect me and did not, made capital of this incident to turn the scales of justice against me by remarking that I had admitted that I had a revolver in my hand (giving them the impress that I meant to use it offensively instead of defensively)—he did this to give the jury the impression that I was a wanton lawbreaker bent on doing harm, (the fact is I never in all my life discharged a fire-arm). He also laid stress on the fact as pointed out by defendant's counsel that a civil action was pending against my mother and "that he did not know but that it was deponent's motive in bringing this action to fore-stall the civil action." And he said this in face of the fact that I had said on oath that the civil action could be settled in civil court. Here the court misrepresented me by inuendo. To be frank it was none of his or the juries or anybody else's business what my motive was as it was purely a question of fact for the determination of the jury (still I had explained to the jury that it was to put a stop to destruction of property and render it possible for me to live in Cleversburg that I brought it and that while the action was pending (by strange coincidence) the depredations had ceased. In taking the case from the jury the court, maliciously, wilfully and with malice aforethought, violated the law and his oath of office as act of Mar. 31st, 1860, says "No person shall be convicted of perjury except on the oath of two witnesses." The law also fixes the statute of limitation at 5 years so that half the limit had not expired under the act. The deponent had complied with the law and the case should have gone to the jury. But his honor knew that this case like any similar one given to a jury with an impartial charge meant conviction hence his tactics. The jury thus misled, though a fair specimen of intelligence placed the costs on the prosecutor which were near $100, thus crime was twice vindicated and the triumph of mob law rendered complete and said deponent was forced to abandon all he had and seek the means of a livelihood in exile being ruined by the very officers sworn to protect him in common with all citizens.

And further the deponent saith not.

GEO. M. MILLER.

Affirmed and subscribed to before me this third day of March, 1913.

NOAH C. MAY,
Alderman.

(Seal.)

My Commission expires the first Monday in December, 1913.

AFFIDAVIT NO. 2.

That the fore-named deponent again affirms that in a civil action Yiegnst vs. Miller May 20th 1912 the fact that defendant had no At't'y (said deponent having discharged her At't'y for having advised an act and afterward having advised a settlement after litigation grew out of that act and being unable to procure services of another the case was called to trial without counsel for defence and his honor designated said deponent to act as counsel for his mother.

That in charging the jury said court changed the bill of complaint from one of closing "a blind lane or avenue" to one of closing a public street (note the court's temerity) (and see how he gave more heed to the memory of a dead friend than he did to the testimony of a living witness) he told the jury that one Geo. Clever who laid out the town had dedicated the street and that Geo. Clever had directed me to open same, he said this on the oath of Ellen Yiegnst who had so sworn. This was false. Geo. Clever is dead and there was no witness to our conversation, the fact is Geo. Clever was so generous to me as to offer to sell me the the land but at no time gave me orders to open the street and the court had no legal right to say that he did. I explained to the jury that my reason opening the street was, that James McBeth who once owned the lot had told Yiegnst that there was a reserve in the deed, and, that deponent not knowing at that time whether the deed granted to H. H. Cleaver by Geo. Cleaver for land across the street contained a similar proposition and not having money to make a legal test and not being indisposed to open the street agreed with Wm. Yiegnst to open it and did open it, but that act of opening it did not bar closing it again when entrance was barred to his mother's property and claim was made to the private ownership of said street. The deponent affirms that this act on part of his honor was in violation of the principles of the equality of all men before the law—it was oath against oath and the court should have called attention to this but instead ignored said deponent as though he had not been on the stand and yet he was the only witness who knew enough of the case to give either dates or data.

The court also said that it was a public street and had been open 13 years, whereas the act of Assembly governing public roads states "that a road to be public must be open during a period of 21 years, or upwards, uninterruptedly, continuously and averse to the consent of the owners thereof," and which he Judge Sadler had quoted in establishing a precedent in the case of Com. vs. Amos H. Snyder, Sept. term Cumb. Co. Court 1892 charged with erecting a nuisance on a public road and that he then and there told the jury that were it to convict he would have to set aside the verdict (to my knowledge, no record of the trial appears but counsel for prosecution, G. Wilson Swartz, is still living).

Now further a public road must have two termini—this the court passed over. In this case Wm. Yiegnst presented a deed of the heirs of Geo. Clever of the date of 1908 showing that a piece of land 15 by 60 taking all of the front of a lot of ground alleged to have been reserved by Geo. Clever and also 10x15 ft. of another property of Jane Miller facing said street, the law requiring the recording of deeds within a given time thus makes Wm. Yiegnst the technical owner of Jane Miller's land barring her ingress and egress to said property from said street. This is in conflict with the road law which says that roads shall be owned with their appurtenances by the owners of the land through which they run said land to revert to said owners after vacation or abandonment.

The defects in the attempted dedication are these. Although the courts have held (and it is therefore a part of the common law) that a street may be opened by dedication without being opened any length of time), that said Geo. Clever the dedicator first took pay of John A. Miller for said land mentioned in deed of Mar. 1910 and then dedicated a portion of it in Miller's deed for a street which U. S. and Pa. Constitutions say cannot be done. U. S. Con. Amendment No. 5 says, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law" (confiscation et dedication are not processes of law). Pa. Con. is still more specific. Ar. XVI Sect. 8 * * * individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction * * * highways * * * which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction." It does not say that a person may take pay of another land and then dedicate said land for public use. Then, too, Geo. Clever's dedication is defective for the reason that there is nothing to show that he imposed similar conditions on H. H. Cleaver, to whom he sold land on the opposite side of the street.

That said court had further charged said jury as to Jane Miller's responsibility although plaintiff's star witness—David Chestnut—had sworn that Jane Miller had not employed him to build fence around plot in dispute or said anything to him about it and in face of the further fact that said deponent had stated on oath that he had first built the fence on Oct. 12, 1910, and agreed to assume responsibility laying emphasis on the fact that both U. S. and Pa. Con. forbid attainder and that one could not be held hostage for the acts of another.

The jury returned a verdict of $67 although defendant had offered to settle for 6c.

Then said deponent seeing new trouble made motion for a new trial which said court overruled, stating that "the matter of damages had been properly left for the jury and not for the court" (but he had very adroitly passed over the matter of explaining to the jury what the road law was and also as to the precedent he had set up—he denied that there had been any invasion of the defendant's rights as guaranteed by the constitution. Thus it cost Jane Miller $167 damages to have another person made de facto owner of her property with means of egress and ingress given over to said alien owner paving the way for further litigation, it does more it renders it impossible for Jane Miller to give a clear title to her property in case of sale.

And further the deponent saith not.

GEO. M. MILLER.

Affirmed and subscribed to before me this 3rd day of March, 1913.

NOAH C. MAY,
Alderman.

(Seal.)

My Commission expires the first Monday in December, 1913.

A BRIEF.

Set Forth in Explanation of Foregoing Affidavits.

Some time during 1905, claim was laid by one Wm. Yiegnst to a plot of ground mentioned in Aff. No. 2.

Trouble developing out of it my youngest sister brought an action in Surety Court and it was testified there by J. W. Russell (a neighbor) that one Mrs. Ellen Yiegnst had blocked said plot with farm machinery so that when he came to deliver a load of wood to Jane Miller he was unable to do so till Bertie Miller hauled the implements away and that Ellen Yiegnst had hauled them back and thus started a fight. Judge Sadler in disposing of the case said that the testimony showed that Mrs. Yiegnst had been the aggressor but that she had gotten the worst of the bargain "hence he divided the costs."

Dr. M. M. Dougherty, then Clerk of Courts, told me when I came to pay the costs that my At't'y, Mr. Maust, was thunderstruck at seeing the court give a decision so much at variance with the evidence as he admitted it to be, and that it was a gross miscarriage of justice.

In the matter of asking the court for a state police, he replied that the State Constabulary was all right in case of a riot, but that they could not do detective work that their epaulets and regalia savored too much of display of authority to enable them to ferret out crime. Then I suggested a man locally whom I thought could do the work but remarked that he was an ex-convict—to this his honor replied that it was no difference in that way as the state police were made up of ex-convicts. I said it was my information that they were ex-U. S. soldiers; again the court replied more than half of them were ex-convicts. I said no more of this but to this day I disbelieve this arraignment of the state police by his honor.

To show you gentlemen that I am not a litigant, I did not appear in court even as a witness before I was 37 years of age. In my first case after the court had so wrought up the jury as to cause them to throw me into the costs he said to me, "Geo. you will have to pay these costs. I made no reply.

Then Mr. Willis, my At't'y in this case, after futile attempt to get me to settle even with the warning that sentence for costs was indeterminate and that once in jail I would stay there, came to me and told me the judge had said I should go home and report in the morning—waiting a chance I went to the judge's bench and asked him to let me serve out the costs as money came hard, to this he replied that I would be foolish to want to do this but that I should go home and study over it a couple of weeks and that perhaps I could get some of the witnesses to release—that my sisters had acted badly (I make no apology for their acts as I had tried to explain their mental condition, but the court had power to deal summarily with them and not to wreak vengeance on I who was trying to keep the peace.

I went home paid the witnesses and the rest stands and may stand so far as I am concerned.

After the perjury charge had been given to the jury the Court on motion of Dis. Alexander committed me to jail; next day he allowed my release on paying costs of perjury suit and giving a note for other costs.

I had suggested to Mr. Maust that in the event that the court threw out my case he should agree to pay the costs because I did not wish to burden the taxpayers with the aftermath of judicial perfidy, but Mr. Maust thought otherwise.

I had overheard the court remark that he would have thrown my case out. It was Tues., Sept. 10th, past 1.00 P. M., when Judge Sadler ascended the stairs at the rear end of Cumb. Co. Court House. I went up behind him to get a drink from the cooler, but, hearing his honor in the ante-room of the law library I sat down on the window sill to wait: not wishing to run in on him. The day was sultry and the old man was visibly affected by the heat. While waiting there I heard him remark to some one with him, that if he got through with all the cases but Miller's he would order it thrown out. I immediately hunted up my At't'y Mr. Maust and gave him the information with the remark that my case was lost. He replied that surely the judge would not dare undertake so bold a thing as that. Well! He did, as I have detailed, and I should have mentioned the fact in my affidavit had it not been for the fact that I am cautious to avoid auto-incrimination by swearing to something though true yet of which I lack proof.

When I wrote his honor asking for a new trial in my mother's case I told him that the next legislature would be in the hands of the people under Roosevelt and that the latter would use the "big stick" on him as he had used it on Machen in the P. O. R. D. frauds.

He set the 18th day of June for argument at which I appeared (and his honor walked out of court as I came in). When he returned he called court, rapidly heard miscellaneous business, adjourned to 1.30 P. M., a custom he invariably had when he wanted to do me. When court reconvened he made a rule that I was not a member of the bar I could not plead but allowed defense 10 days to file a brief. This I thought he did to make sure that the "invisible government" had fixed Roosevelt then he'd make short work of me in conformity with the policy of the powers that be to squelch all who seek justice.

To be sure I had no authority to quote Roosevelt, but one of his honor's sons had been fencing with him in the 18th district with such disastrous results that the very mention of Bull Moose was enough to cause rabies in the Sadler political household.

Thus single-handed and alone, like Garabaldi entering Rome, I withstood for 5 wks. the power of Cumb. Co. Court to do this unlawful act.

As to Judge Sadler's private character, he is affable, kind and learned in his profession besides having a good knowledge of human nature, is perhaps better fitted for the office he fills than is any person in Cumb. Co.

He is opposed to black-mail and would not urge one person to sue another in order to get business for the court. If I could have kept out of court he would not have dis-

turbed me, but, when I could not, he had no right to blacken my character with the misdeeds of a lawless community.

I saw him weep over the plight of a fallen woman and yet applaud an attack made on my life even after he had told me privately that he knew I was peaceably disposed, and he did it with no sense of shame for a man of his physique knowing that I am a physical athenic. The woman's virtue was not to her what my life was to me. She could live without it as many of them do, but, he cared not that I have but one life and denied me the right to protect it.

Ar. I Sec. 1 Pa. Con. says, "All men * * * have certain and indefeasible and inherent rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life, liberty and acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation."

I was a fairly successful business man up until the Court used the power of his office to aid my destroyers, now I am in debt to persons who had befriended me and whom I should most certainly pay.

But to reconsider the court, his theories confirm neither to his disposition nor to his education for he says that it takes two to fight and reasoning from this false premises, proceeds to hold each side equally culpable making no attempt to search out the cause of trouble.

His habit of making costs the issue is vicious as costs are part of court expenses and the poor have all they can do to live, without paying costs, and further criminals feel justified if after doing crime they can have such prestige in court as to swear themselves out of trouble and the ones they have injured into costs.

If persons are abusive, they should be restrained, if abused, they should be protected, but never should the lawless be encouraged by throwing the law-abiding into costs.

His habit of roughly ordering people to keep out of court won't do because decent people forced to live fiends must either elect to come to court as prosecutor or defendant for the reason that persons who commit crimes are prepared to swear themselves out, especially as it goes in Cumb. Co. Court where interested testimony is given precedence over disinterested.

Bad people have only too much power—the burden of proof is on the Com., they dare not twice be put in jeopardy of life or limb and they are further encouraged with the that in the event of being caught a suspended sentence awaits their first conviction.

Thus crime grows enormously and alarmingly.

As to my conduct, it goes without saying that I broke no law, but, suppose I did, I am not, was not nor will be above the law, and, instead of seizing such excuses to exculpate my destroyers and force me to pay for being assaulted and perjured against and having my property destroyed his honor should have wielded the power of his great office to protect my life and property; dismissing those slanders with the challenge that if I broke any law there was a lawful redress in the orderly process of the courts instead of taking the law in their own hands. Judge Sadler has no right to order people to keep out of court, however commendable that attitude may be. Ar. I Sect. 11 of Pa. Con. says, "All courts shall be open; and every man for injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law and right and justice done without sale, denial or delay."

No charging juries to consider the justification of crime here—is there?

But to conclude. Judge Sadler exemplifies in a local way the decadence of the judiciary in general. Note an admirer's antithesis as an ante and post-election sentiment: "I love judges, they are my ideals and typify on earth what we shall meet with in heaven under a just God." "A voice from the dead" unconsciously paraphrasing the words of the hymn, "Hark! From the tomb a doleful sound."

Boldly do we hear a Progressive propose to swap the ermine for the fur of a jack rabbit.

Is sacred writ thus exemplified in the parable of the unjust judge and the importunate widow also where the apostle makes still plainer where he says, "Ye are not come to the mount that cannot be touched and fire and smoke and deep darkness in so much that Moses himself said I exceedingly quake and fear, but ye are come unto Mount Zion and the new covenant unto the general assembly of the church of the first born and to God the judge of all showing that under the dispensation of Moses which was a critocracy or government of judges that it was popularly accepted that judges were unjust.

To be sure this last statement is irrelevant, but I want to give your honors a vision of the future to show you that the judiciary which is but regis jure divino will be abolished and that criminals will be treated in hospitals instead of being punished in prisons.

In speaking to Judge Sadler I chanced once to question the legality of a certain act to which he replied that if he had the evidence, he would make the law—thus showing his familiarity with legislation by judges so much complained of by insurgency of our time.

The act of May 31st, 1841, makes the county liable to damages for property destroyed by riot.

As it is difficult to redress past grievances or restore past losses, I make no recommendation but hope your honors will make Judge Sadler responsive and responsible to the cause of justice so that my character may be vindicated and Jane Miller restored to the lawful ownership of her property.

Under Judge Sadler's present bigoted state of mind I would be unsafe to live in Cumb. Co. or hold property there.

Gentlemen, I have been grievously wronged and worst of all my health has been injured by the rough treatment I have received at the hands of one sworn to uphold the peace and I respectfully pray your honors for redress and will ever pray.

GEO. M. MILLER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO OBTAIN FROM INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING STATE AID INFORMATION RELATIVE TO SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES.

RESOLUTION NO. 21.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
House of Representatives.
In the House, Febrduary 17, 1913.

Resolved, That every institution which received an appropriation of State funds for charitable purposes from the session of one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and which is again applying for an appropriation from this House, shall furnish to this body, before March fifteenth, a list of all monies paid out for salaries or other remuneration in excess of seventy-five dollars per month or nine hundred dollars per year, giving name of person to whom paid, amount paid and character of services rendered; and be it further Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, which committee shall be empowered to demand that the information be furnished, accompanied by proper affidavit.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be furnished to each member.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
House of Representatives.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with provisions of Resolution No. 21, your committee reports:

That the following institutions receiving State aid report that they pay no money to doctors, surgeons, attorneys r directors amounting to $75.00 per month or over. Affidavits are attached in many cases:

Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum, Pa.
Allegheny General Hospital, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allentown Hospital Association, Allentown, Pa.
Almira Home, New Castle, Pa.
Altoona Hospital, Altoona, Pa.
American Oncologic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Associated Charities and Humane Society, Scranton, Pa.
S. H. Barnes Memorial Hospital, Susquehanna, Pa.
Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton, Pa.

Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton, Pa.
Beacon Light Mission, Bradford, McKean County, Pa.
Bellefonte Hospital, Bellefonte, Pa.
Beulah Anchorage, Reading, Pa.
J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, Huntingdon, Pa.
Bloomsburg Hospital, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Pa.
Boys' Industrial Home, Williamsport, Pa.
Braddock General Hospital, Braddock, Pa.
Bradford Hospital, Bradford, McKean County, Pa.
Brownsville General Hospital Corporation, Brownsville, Pa.
Butler County General Hospital, Butler, Pa.
Cannonsburg General Hospital, Cannonsburg, Pa.
Carbondale Emergeny Hospital, Carbondale, Pa.
Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chambersburg Hospital, Chambersburg, Pa.
Charity Hospital of Montgomery County, Norristown, Pa.
Chartiers Valley General Hospital, Ingram, Pa.
Chester County Hospital, West Chester, Pa.
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Children's Home, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Children's Home, York, Pa.
Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Children's Industrial Home, Harrisburg, Pa.
Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Children's Aid Society, Meadville, Pa.
Christian Home for Children, Johnstown, Pa.
City Hospital, Washington, Pa.
Clearfield Hospital, Clearfield, Pa.
Coatesville Hospital, Coatesville, Pa.
Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Columbia Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Columbia Hospital, Columbia, Pa.
Commonwealth Humane Society, Bradford, McKean County, Pa.
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, Pa.
Corry Hospital, Corry, Pa.
De Paul Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dixmont Hospital, Dixmont, Pa.
Downington Industrial School, Downington, Pa.
Du Bois Hospital, Du Bois, Pa.
Easton Hospital, Easton, Pa.
Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution, Spring City, Pa.
Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.
Easton Home for Friendless Children, Easton, Pa.
Elk County General Hosptial, Ridgway, Pa.
Erie Home for the Friendless, Erie, Pa.
Evangelical Home for the Aged, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Florence Crittenton Home and Hospital, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Florence Crittenton Mission, Williamsport, Pa.
Florence Crittenton Mission, Scranton, Pa.
Florence Crittenton Mission, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Franklin Hospital, Franklin, Pa.
Frankford Hospital, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
Friends' Home for Children, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ladies' G. A. R. Home, Hawkins Station, Pa.
German Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glen Mills Schools, Philadelphia, Pa.
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon, Pa.
Grand View Hospital, Oil City, Pa.
Greenville Hospital, Greenville, Pa.
Grove City Hospital, Grove City, Pa.
Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, Pa.
Hamot Hospital, Erie, Pa.
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.
Hayes Mechanics' Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hebrew Sheltering Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Holy Family Orphan Asylum, Emsworth, Pa.
Home for Aged Couples, Philadelphia, Pa.
Home for the Friendless, Williamsport, Pa.
Home for Aged and Infirm Women, Easton, Pa.
Home for Friendless Children, Reading, Pa.
Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster, Pa.
Home for the Aged, Philadelphia, Pa.
Home for the Friendless, Scranton, Pa.
Home of the Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Home for the Friendless, Harrisburg, Pa.
Home for the Training of Deaf Children, before School Age, Philadelphia, Pa.
Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia, Pa.
Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading, Pa.
Home of the Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Home Asylum or Society, Lebanon, Pa.
Home for Veterans of the G. A. R. and Wives, Philadelphia, Pa.
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Reading, Pa.
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Homeopathic State Hospital, Allentown, Pa.
Homestead Hospital, Homestead, Pa.
Hope Rescue Mission, Reading, Pa.
House of Good Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.
Convent of Good Shepherd, Reading, Pa.
House of Good Shepherd, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
House of Good Shepherd, Philadelphia, Pa.
Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Irene Kaufman Settlement, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Industrial Home for Colored Working Girls, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnstown City Hospital, Johnstown, Pa.
Kane Summit Hospital, Kane, Pa.
Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kittanning General Hospital, Kittanning, Pa.
Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.
Latrobe Hospital, Latrobe, Pa.
Lewistown Hospital, Lewistown, Pa.
Manual Training and Industrial Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Markleton General Hospital, Markleton, Pa.
Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Meadville City Hospital, Meadville, Pa.
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Mercy Hospital, Altoona, Pa.
Mercy Hospital, Johnstown, Pa.
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Messiah Home, Harrisburg, Pa.
Midnight Mission, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miners' Hospital, Spangler, Pa.

McKeesport Hospital, McKeesport, Pa.
Monongahela Memorial Hospital, Monongahela, Pa.
Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mount Pleasant Hospital, Mount Pleasant, Pa.
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nanticoke Hospital, Nanticoke, Pa.
Nason Hospital, Roaring Spring, Pa.
Nazarene Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nesbitt West Side Hospital, Dorranceton, Pa.
New Castle Hospital, New Castle, Pa.
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia, Pa.
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nursery Home, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oil City Hospital, Oil City, Pa.
Old Ladies' Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary M. Packer Hospital, Sunbury, Pa.
Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School, Abbottstown, Pa.
Passavant Memorial Home, Rochester, Pa.
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Penn Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital, Oakburne, Pa.
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Elwyn, Delaware County, Pa.
Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa.
Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook, Pa.
Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton, Pa.
Pennsylvania Memorial Home, Brookville, Pa.
Pennsylvania Seaman's Friend Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa.
People's Hospital, Sayre, Pa.
Philadelphia Home for Infants, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Home for Incurables, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Orthopoedic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenixville Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa.
Pittsburgh Home for Babies, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh Hospital Sisters of Charity, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittston Hospital, Pittston, Pa.
Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pottsville Benevolent Association, Pottsville, Pa.
Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, Pa.
Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, Pa.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Couples, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Roselia Foundling Asylum, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, Pa.
Reading Hospital, Reading, Pa.
Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Renovo Hospital, Renovo, Pa.
Rush Hospital, Malvern, Pa.
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg, Pa.
State Hospital for the Insane, Norristown, Pa.
Sewickley Home for Convalescent and Crippled Children, Sewickley, Pa.
St. Timothy's Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum, Reading, Pa.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Joseph's Protectory, Pittsburgh, Pa.
State Hospital, Coaldale, Schuylkill County, Pa.
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Scranton, Pa.
Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home, Bellevue, Pa.
Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, Harrisburg, Pa.
St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading, Pa.
St. Joseph's Protectory, Norristown, Pa.
St. Luke's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pa.
State Hospital for Insane, Norristown, Pa.
State Hospital for Insane, Warren, Pa.
State Hospital for Criminal Insane, Farview, Wayne County, Pa.
State Hospital, Hazleton, Pa.
State Hospital, Philipsburg, Pa.
State Hospital, Blossburg, Pa.
State Hospital, Mercer, Pa.
St. Christopher's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
State Hospital, Wernersville, Pa.
State Hospital for the Insane, Danville, Pa.
State Hospital, Shamokin, Pa.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie, Pa.
St. Joseph's Foundling and Maternity Hospital, Scranton, Pa.
State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Polk, Pa.
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue, Pa.
Sewickley Valley Hospital, Sewickley, Pa.
Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle, Pa.
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Spencer Hospital, Meadville, Pa.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie, Pa.
Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Scranton Society for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Scranton, Pa.
St. Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tabor Home, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Titusville Hospital, Titusville, Pa.
Todd Hospital, Carlisle, Pa.
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
United Zion Home, Lititz, Pa.
United Charities of Hazleton, Hazleton, Pa.
Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown, Pa.
Visiting Nurse Association, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warren Emergency Hospital, Warren, Pa.
Washington Hospital, Washington, Pa.
West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa.
West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, Philadelphia, Pa.
Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Westmoreland Hospital Association, Greensburg, Pa.
Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, Greensburg, Pa.
Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, Edgewood, Pa.

Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

West Side Hospital Association, Scranton, Pa.

Waynesburg Hospital, Waynesburg, Pa.

Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Williamsport Hospital, Williamsport, Pa.

Williamsport Training Home for Girls, Williamsport, Pa.

Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Wills Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Woods Run Settlement, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Women's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, York, Pa.

And that the following institutions pay salaries over $75.00 per month to physicians or managers as follows:

Your Committee in addition would beg to report that in their opinion some Institutions which receive State aid for charity disburse too great an amount in salaries. An examination of the reports will show some Hospitals for instance have the services of eminent doctors and surgeons free, while a few pay large salaries for apparently the same kind of service. We would respectfully ask the attention of the Appropriation Committee and the Board of Public Charities to this feature of the report.

AVERY COLLEGE TRAINING SCHOOL, N. S. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Superintendent, secretary and treasurer, $1,500 annually.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. N. F. Mossell, medical director and superintendent, $2,000 per annum.

ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL, SAYRE, PA.

Dr. Donald Guthrie, surgeon-in-chief, $2,500 per year, with 75 per cent. of operating fees.

Dr. Silas D. Molyneux, assistant surgeon, $3,600 per year.

H. E. Bishop, superintendent, $1,800 per year.

Miss Clio Hollopeter, directress of nurses, $85 per month.

Geo. Geiss, day fireman, $80 per month.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Roy Smith Wallace, secretary, $416.66 per month.

Elizabeth H. Erskine, assistant secretary, $100.00 per month.

Andrew J. Kinkade, agent, $95.00 per month.

William R. Beck, agent, $90.00 per month.

Jacob Kepecs, agent, $125.00 per month.

Jane P. Deeter, agents' supervisor, $125.00 per month.

Marion A. Hillyer, office supervisor, $75.00 per month.

Elizabeth H. Reeves, bookkeeper, $75.00 per month.

STATE HOSPITAL, SCRANTON, PA.

J. D. Wilson, M. D., pathologist, $1,800 per year.

John L. Burgan, superintendent, $1,500 per year.

E. A. McLaine, M. D., chief resident physician, $1,500 per year.

Miss Maude Robertson, directress of nurses, $1,320 per year.

B. H. Jackson, M. D., X-Ray specialist, $1,200 per year.

John Cummings, chief engineer, $960 per year.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS, FOUNTAIN SPRINGS, PA.

J. C. Biddle, surgeon-in-chief and superintendent, $583.33 1-3 per month..

Wm. H. Barr, permanent resident surgeon, $150.00 per month.

M. A. Gearhart, directress of nurses, $75.00 per month.

A. J. Travis, chief clerk, $75.00 per month.

TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wm. Charles White, medical director, Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh.

Salary—$5,000 a year.

Duties—Medical director of the Tuberculosis League Hospital; dispensary; South Side Babies' Dispensary; Oakland Babies' Dispensary; Tuberculosis League Farm; Tuberculosis League Open Air School; Tuberculosis League Educational Bureau and R. B. Mellon Research Laboratory.

Alice E. Stewart,

Salary—$1,200 per year.

Duties—Superintendent of the above named agencies of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh.

James L. Anderson,

Salary—$1,200 per year.

Duties—Resident doctor Tuberculosis League Hospital.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Alice M. Seabrook, M. D., superintendent, $125.00 per month.

Elwood T. Mullin, chief engineer, $125.00 per month.

Isabel B. Close, chief nurse, $75.00 per month.

Harry K. Stanwood, first assistant engineer, $75.00 per month.

Harry Nolan, plumber, $75.00 per month.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. H. Bigger, superintendent, $275.00 per month.

E. W. Willets, pathologist, $250.00 per month.

J. G. Strock, chief engineer, $150.00 per month.

R. M. Dodds, assistant engineer, $75.00 per month.

Jessie J. Turnhill, superintendent of nurses, $125.00 per month.

Ruth Bower, chief operating room nurse, $75.00 per month.

Grace Preston, head social service, $85.00 per month.

Hiram Grove, clerk, $100.00 per month.

Fred. S. Maize, bookkeeper, $100.00 per month.

S. P. Brown, assistant bookkeeper, $75.00 per month; no longer employed.

Cyrus Kane, assistant bookkeeper, $75.00 per month.

C. N. Gill, steward, $100.00 per month; no longer employed.

E. M. Garwood, steward, $80.00 per month.

O. N. Eisaman, sub. pathologist, $200.00 per month; no longer employed.

Gerome Sauers, painter, $75.00 per month.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT REPLIED.
STATE HOSPITALS.

State Hospital for Injured Miners, Ashland, Pa.

State Hospital for Injured Persons, Connellsville, Pa.

HOSPITALS RECEIVING STATE AID.

Adrian Hospital, Punxsutawney, Pa.

Berwick Hospital, Berwick, Pa.

Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon, Pa.

Children's Hospital, 207 S. 22nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Garretston Hospital, 18th and Buttonwood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Emergency Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.

Lock Haven Hospital, Lock Haven, Pa.

Monroe County Hospital, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mid-Valley Hospital, Blakely, Pa.

Northern Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanitarium, Austin, Pa.

Ohio Valley Hospital, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Presbyterian Hospital, Sherman and Montgomery Avenues, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Punxsutawney Hospital, Punxsutawney, Pa.

St. John's Hospital, McClure Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Springdale General Hospital, Springdale, Pa.

Taylor Hospital Association, Taylor, Pa.

Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania Hospital, 22nd and N. College Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

York Hospital, York, Pa.

SANITORIA.

Bon Air Sanitorium for Treatment of Tuberculosis, Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport, Pa.

Bethesda Orphans' Home, Liverpool Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Christian Home for Women, 1433 Liverpool Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Curtis Home, Brockenridge Avenue and Morgan Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, 3335 Perrysville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

German Protestant Home, Fair Oaks, Pa.

Home for Aged Colored Persons, Girard and Belmont Avenues, Philadelphia, Pa.

Home for Colored Children, Termon Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

Nazareth Rescue Home, 17 Kenova Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Industrial School, Eagleville, Pa.

Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home, Stevenson Street, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rosine Association, 3212 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Union Home for Old Ladies, Girard and Lancaster Avenues, Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Temporary Home, 36 N. 40th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. J. McALEER, Chairman,
THOMAS CARTER,
JOHN M. FLYNN.

PETITION AND PRAYER OF CORNELIUS F. FOLEY, OF POTTSVILLE, PA., FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF HON. C. N. BRUMM, ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

To the Honorable, the Members of the House of Representatives.

Honorable George E. Alter, Speaker, etc.

Whereas, A certain Hon. Charles N. Brumm is one of the Judges in and for the 21st Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and is known as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County;

Whereas, The said Hon. C. N. Brumm, Judge as aforesaid, since the first Monday of January, 1909, when he took his oath of office, has been biased, prejudiced and unfair in his judgments, actions, and determinations in matters heard by him, especially, when attorneys or litigants he disliked appeared before him; and

Whereas, In several cases, to wit, equity cases, Wilson vs. Wilson, he practiced such unfair and unlawful methods, that he took three years in determining the case and so that the other Judges refused to consent to his action and policy, in this, that he informed attorneys, after the case was closed, what defects had been pointed out in said case by other judges sitting inbanc, and thereby gave his favorite attorney an advantage which was unfair and unlawful; and

Whereas, The said Hon. C. N. Brumm, in the case of the Coombe Garment Co. vs. Albert Morris, et al., in which his own son, G. Frank Brumm, appeared as attorney for the complainant, the said C. N. Brumm acted as if he were the plaintiff, the witness and the attorney for the plaintiff, and exercised a manner so arbitrary so as to work an injustice to the defendants, in said case, and bring the equity powers of the Court into disrepute and contempt; and

Whereas, In civil cases, he insists upon the jury adopting his views, the attorney makes the kind of speeches he desires, and the application of law he thinks ought to be made for said case, and criticizes counsel for speeches made to the jury, calling them liars, leaving the bench and walking up and down the room, sitting beside counsel he favors, framing questions, and taking part in the trial of the cause, as if he were a litigant or one of the counsel; and

Whereas, He treats the older members of the bar with a patronizing air, tells them to hire halls when they are making arguments, or that he does not want to hear anything about the matter before him, that he is fully informed; and

Whereas, Although he is only on the bench four years, he has threatened to commit for contempt at least six members of the bar, and has had more quarrels with lawyers in that time than all the judges have had in the first one hundred years of the history of the County; and

Whereas, In criminal cases, the said C. N. Brumm becomes a prosecutor, imposes outrageous sentences, so that the Board of Charities of its own motion intervenes for pardons, harangues lawyers and defendants for long periods of time, insults jurymen, and if a jury brings in a verdict of guilty, and stays out longer in deliberating on cases, than he thinks they ought to, he insists upon their return to know what one of the jurymen wouldn't agree, and what he urged in the jury-room, and then says he will have their names stricken from the wheel so that they can serve on no more juries in the future; and

Whereas, The said C. N. Brumm insists upon knowing what was said by jurymen to one another while deliberating on cases, and of punishing jurymen who recommended mercy to defendants, and exposing said jurymen to ridicule, and other jurymen serving on the same panel to fear; and

Whereas, The Criminal Courts of Schuylkill County are hampered by his manner, and attorneys refusing to appear before him; so that the District Attorney and his assistants are consequently requested by all of the lawyers, not to call any cases before him; and

Whereas, The President Judge is asked and appealed to by attorneys at the bar, to either continue their civil causes so that they will not be called before Judge Brumm, or that they be called before some other Judge; and

Whereas, The said C. N. Brumm has by his arbitrary and tyrannical manner, put attorneys, officers and jurymen under duress, and brought humiliation upon the bar and the Court; and

Whereas, The said C. N. Brumm has lectured jurymen for not finding a verdict the way he thought it ought to be found after Court adjourned, and he met the same upon the streets, in cars, or public places; and

Whereas, It is a fact known to the public that in the grant of licenses, he offered to his colleagues on the Bench to agree to vote for any licenses they desired, if they would vote for licenses represented by his son, a member of the bar; and

Whereas, The said C. N. Brumm, as aforesaid, has, by his threats and intimidations, brought about a condition that the editors of the newspapers no longer make comment upon his action, because they are in fear of being rushed into Court on Bench warrants without hearing, etc.; and

Whereas, He ordered the Grand Jury to indict your complainant for riot in a matter springing out of the Coombe Garment case, and although your complainant has repeatedly asked for a trial, he refuses to give your complainant a trial, and your complainant is compelled to rest under the charge that he stands indicted for riot, without redress; and

Whereas, Your complainant is informed that several of his colleagues have given utterance to the belief that the said C. N. Brumm is "obsessed" with the thought that to him has been given the task of correcting every evil in Schuylkil County, and that they believe that his mind has been slowly but surely affected by this self-appointed work; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives has just lately appointed a committee to investigate charges against one of the Judges of the Commonwealth, that are in no way to be compared with the serious conditions brought about by the said C. N. Brumm's actions;

Therefore, Your complainant prays that the House of Representatives impeach the said the Honorable C. N. Brumm, and if necessary, to first appoint a committee so that the House may be fully informed, your complainant presents the following names of witnesses to be subpoenaed in this behalf, to wit:

Watson F. Shepard, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.

Hon. A. L. Shay, Pottsville, Pa.

James J. Bell, Esq., Shenandoah, Pa.

John Ulrich, Esq., Tamaqua, Pa.

A. D. Knittle, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.

Hon. O. P. Bechtel, Pottsville, Pa.

H. I. Silliman, Editor Miners Journal, Pottsville, Pa.

Hon. H. O. Bechtel, Pottsville, Pa.

The panel of Jurymen to March Term of Criminal Court, 1913.

Hon. Wesley F. Crone, Pottsville, Pa.

Albert Freiler, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.

John F. Whalen, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.

Robert Swenk, Mahanoy City.

Your complainant further submits, that he will have his Counsel present when or wherever the House of Representatives or its Committee may meet, and furnish such proofs as your complainant believes will establish the above charges as made, and your complainant prays for speedy action, and submits that as early as December, 1911, he made similar charges to what was then known as the Catlin Commission.

And he will continue to pray, etc.

CORNELIUS F. FOLEY,
217 West Market Street,
Pottsville, Pa.

March 10th, 1913.

Pottsville, Pa., March 22, 1913.

To the Members of the House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Hon. George E. Alter, Speaker.

Since my first communication to the House of Representatives has been referred to a Committee for action, I desire to submit the additional information, to wit:

On March 5, 1909, during a Criminal Term of Court, with almost 200 cases for trial, and hundreds of witnesses in the Court Rooms, and only a few weeks after he was sworn in as a Judge, he, the said Charles N. Brumm, absented himself for the purpose of attending a banquet.

On June 1, 1909, in the Beecher, Barr, Newcomber case in a civil proceeding, after a verdict was rendered he sent the jury back for further action, and in this case, his opponent in his fight for Judge, A. W. Schalck, was one of the Attorneys, and he, Judge Brumm, left the Bench, and in his impetuous and advocate manner walked up and down the Court Room while the said A. W. Schalck was addressing the Jury, calling the said Schalck a liar and telling the Jury to pay no attention to what he said.

On June 24, 1909, he severely lectured John Cuff, William Conway and John Barr, jurors in the Haines case, for not bringing in a verdict to his liking and insisted upon knowing why they rendered the verdict they did, and ordered their names stricken from the Jury wheel.

On July 5, 1909, he delivered a famous speech from the Public Rostrum which gave Schuylkill County Courts such notoriety that ever since he is called "The Branding Iron Judge."

On September 6, 1909, he entered a rule for the disbarment of a certain lawyer in a long speech of the usual Brumm variety.

On September 11, 1909, he sentenced one, Jennie Kane, 16 years of age, and the first offence, to four years for larceny of property of very small value, so that within a very few hours after she was put in prison she committed suicide.

On September 17, 1909, in the case of John Molinosky, of Mahanoy City, for malicious mischief, he abused and scored the whole Jury for a verdict not to his liking, and set the verdict aside.

On September 17, 1909, another busy term of Court before him, he again adjourned Court to attend another banquet.

On September 20th, 1909, the Haines case was again tried, and although the offence was hiring a horse from a livery stable, getting drunk, driving to Birdsboro from Pottsville and not returning the horse, he was found guilty, because of the Judge's severe charge, and was sentenced to nine years in prison. The Board of Charities, upon investigation of horse thief case of their own motion, moved the Board of Pardons for his pardon, Sept. 11, 1912.

On November 19, 1909, Frank Larkin, of Mahanoy City, and Silas Spann, of Ashland, were severely scored and abused because a verdict was rendered that did not suit him, and he insisted upon who the men were and found the said jurors to be the men to be blamed.

On November 15, 1910, in the Houck-Ziegler case, a juror was severely scored and abused by him because of his detective methods to find out what juror exercised his judgment against that of Brumm's.

On March 8, 1911, he sentenced A. D. Knittle, Esq., for contempt for not addressing the Court properly as he thought.

On May 4, 1911, he sentenced one, Yarsavage, age 60, of Mahanoy City, and Joseph Shank, age 45, of New York, to 22 years in prison, each, for stealing canned goods from railroad cars at different times.

On November 18, 1911, he censured the Grand Jury for not doing what he wanted them to do.

On December 18, 1911, he censured the Public Press because the Press failed to give the kind of news that he thought should be given about the action of the Court.

On November 20, 1911, he issued an injunction in the Coombe Garment Company case out of which grew the Foley riot case in which he became the prosecutor, and although Mr. Foley requested hearing after hearing, the said Brumm has refused to have the case tried.

In January, 1911, in the Mary Zitkus case, he severely scored the Jury, and on one occasion met one, Stewart Glover, a juryman, on the public streets and again took him to task and denounced him most severely.

On April 22, 1912, he threatened James J. Bell, Esq., because of his mannerism in Court, and if I am correctly informed, because Mr. Bell protested against a sentence of three months of a prisoner on a charge of surety in the face of no law providing for the same.

In the June Term of Court, 1912, in the Al Hoskins case, he refused to accept a verdict and gave the prosecutor, a police officer, Pottsville's Chief, Hirmon Davis, and all concerned in the case, a severe lecture and held them up to ridicule, etc., because they could not testify the way he, Judge Brumm, desired them to. In March Term Judge Bechtel was compelled to sentence the same Hoskins six years for same offence.

During the Chicago Convention of 1912, he adjourned Court, although not a delegate, to attend the Convention of the people.

The cases are numerous in which he set aside the verdicts of the juries, although acquittals had been entered by the juries.

He also threatened Hon. R. H. Koch with contempt proceedings in insisting upon the trial of a case which he, the said Brumm, had long delayed, and exposed the Court to ridicule, in which it was justly held by the people, because of his many peurile and petty acts and childish temperament.

His actions towards witnesses that he knows personally, and who have been in Court in cases before him, while testifying in cases in which they have no interest, is one of denunciation of witnesses and condemnation of his own free will, without any introduction of attack upon the credibility of witness by Counsel on either side.

His action in the Streng-Buck Run Coal Company case, where he left the Bench and sat beside Counsel, and made himself an advocate, and left a Judge in fiction upon the Bench, exposed the Court to contempt and derision and the humiliation of all the people of Schuylkill County. Witnesses that can be called to verify this statement are John T. Lenahan, Esq., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; C. E. Berger, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.

In the matter of licenses, his son, Frank Brumm, never represented a new license that was granted before the said Charles N. Brumm was on the Bench and since he is on the Bench, his son has for every year during the four years received one and two grants for his applicants, and it is during one of these protests that the said Charles N. Brumm agreed to vote for any license, for one for his son, that the other Judges would desire.

His occupying the office with his son, and every Attorney that has business with his Court must appear in his son's office to perform the same, and every litigant that his son has cannot help but conduct his business in the presence of his father, the Judge. Some of Judge's opinions are written on son's stationery.

I am reliably informed and believe I can substantiate the same by witnesses that the said Charles N. Brumm has filed opinions in Court upon cases heard before him which were written by members of the bar who represented the side in favor of which the opinion was written.

I am reliably informed and I believe I can confirm the testimony that another Judge, not a member of his Court, writes many of his opinions.

I am reliably informed and believe I can confirm it with proof that he wrote opinions from the exceptions in a case without reference to the testimony, the testimony having been lost after it came into his hands and cannot be found, and upon an appeal to the higher Courts the same must be re-written by the Stenographer, this at a great expense to the County and the litigants.

I am reliably informed and I believe I can confirm it with proof, that he has exhibited his opinions to the Attorneys interested in the case before the same was filed in order to give advantage to said Counsel, his own son being one of the Counsel.

I am reliably informed and I believe I can confirm the same that of late the said Charles N. Brumm, by reason of his mental condition, is incapable to coherently state the legal propositions and the facts involved in a case to a Jury sitting before him.

I am reliably informed and I believe I can confirm the same with proof, that the opinion of the members of the Bar practicing in his Court is, that his Court is a joke, and that cases tried therein will not be tried with justice and that he is a menace to the liberty of any person accused, whether guilty or not, and that his Court is a place of ridicule and indignity and contempt, and to prove the same I submit the names of D. W. Kaercher, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.; John Ulrich, Esq., Tamaqua, Pa.; George Striegle, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.; Edmund D. Smith, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.; Hon. R. H. Koch, a member of the Court, and Hon. H. O. Bechtel, a member of the Court.

I pray that speedy action be taken so that the people of Schuylkill County may know how long they are to be imposed upon by this incompetent and unfit Judge.

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. FOLEY,
217 West Market Street,
Pottsville, Pa.

To the House of Representatives.

The Judiciary General Committee hereby reports that after carefully examining the written charges and allegations against Hon. Chas. N. Brumm, one of the Judges of 21st Judicial District, it is the opinion of the Committee that if the charges are true there is sufficient to warrant the appointment of a committee to investigate the same and hereby recommends that a committee of five members of the House be appointed to investigate the charges so made, and make such report as the circumstances and facts warrant.

Signed FRANK H. ROCKWELL,
Chairman.

March 25, 1913.

(Copy)

REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES AGAINST HON. CHARLES N. BRUMM.

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Your Special Committee appointed under the resolution of March 26th, A. D. 1913, to investigate the charges preferred by Cornelius F. Foley, against the Honorable Charles N. Brumm, one of the Judges of the twenty-first Judicial District and report its findings as to the truth of the allegations named in the complaint, together with testimony taken; and present the same to the House, respectfully reports as follows:

In pursuance of said resolution your Committee proceeded in the performance of its duties by giving due and timely notice to the complainant, and respondent, of the time and place of hearing and has inquired into the matter by holding public meetings at Pottsville and Harrisburg, by calling witnesses who had been subpoenaed to the fullest extent, as suggested by either the complainant or the respondent; also by calling and examining witnesses who had not been suggested by either party, who were thought to be unbiased in their opinions as to the truth of the matters in question. Each, the complainant and the respondent, were represented by eminent counsel, Thomas W. Barlow, Esquire, of Philadelphia, appeared for the complainant, and John F. Lenahan, Esquire, of Wilkes-Barre, appearing for the respondent.

The hearing was continued until each of the parties had produced all the testimony they desired, after which the meeting was adjourned to the House Caucus Room in Harrisburg, for the purpose of argument of counsel upon the facts and law in the case.

CHARGES.

Forty-eight general and specific charges of complaint against Judge Brumm were filed with the Committee alleging bias, unfair rulings and decrees, prejudice toward attorneys and litigants; imparting private information to favored counsel of secrets obtained from his associate judges sitting in banc, particular favoritism of his son, G. Frank Brumm, in the trial of cases before the court, arbitrary rulings, offensive and arbitrary manner in the trial of cases working great prejudice to the rights of litigants, insisting upon his views being adopted by juries, criticising counsel during their arguments before the jury, sitting beside counsel, framing questions and assisting in the trial of causes as though acting as one of the litigants or private counsel, saying to counsel during argument to hire a hall, committing for contempt six members of the bar, quarrels with members of the bar, imposing outrageous sentences, insults to lawyers, threatening to strike the names of jurors from the Jury Wheel, by threats putting jurors, witnesses and counsel under duress, ordering Grand Jury to indict complaint for riot, absenting himself from Court to attend a banquet, calling A. W. Shoff a liar while he was addressing a jury, lecturing John Cuff, William Conway and John Burr, jurors in the Haines case because the verdict of the jury was not to his liking and ordering their names stricken from the jury wheel, sentencing A. D. Knittle, a member of the bar for contempt for not addressing the jury as he thought proper; for acting as prosecutor in the Coombe Garment case, threatening James J. Bill for protesting against a sentence of three months in a surety of the peace case; refusing to accept a verdict in the Al. Hoskins case, agreeing to vote for any liquor license his associates in the bench might desire if they would vote for one represented by his son, Frank Brumm; having his opinions written by members of the bar who represented the side he favored; alleging that another Judge writes many of his opinions; that he is mentally incapable of stating a legal proposition and giving a true statement of facts to the jury; that the members of the bar hold this Court in disrespect, and other matters set forth in said complaint, a copy of which is hereto attached marked Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof.

Notwithstanding the wide and unlimited latitude granted the complaint to produce evidence to substantiate his allegations, he has utterly failed to bring forth any evidence to verify his complaint excepting in a few instances of which his counsel took particular notice in his argument before your committee. Mr. Barlow, counsel for the complainant in his argument at the close of the hearing plainly stated that there was no evidence material for consideration excepting upon the following points, upon which he based his argument, viz:

1st. For punishing jurors by striking their names from the jury wheel for rendering verdicts in opposition to his judgment.

2nd. In threatening jurors with imprisonment for contempt for rendering verdicts in opposition to his judgment.

3rd. For rebuking jurors for recommending a prisoner to the mercy of the Court and declaring it to be his purpose to discover which member of the jury suggested the recommendation to mercy.

4th. In accusing witnesses in the presence of the jury trying the case that the testimony they were giving or had given was prejury.

5th. For accusing three members of the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Haines and who dissented from a verict of guilty, with conspiracy to defeat the verdict of guilty; no testimony to support such an accusation having been produced in Court in the presence of said accused jurors.

6th. For declaring to said jurors that they were a disgrace to the administration of public justice and should be committed to prison for contempt.

7th. In having directed the Clerk of the Court to expunge from the jury list the names of said three jurors without any investigation or the production of an legal evidence to justify such a direction to the Clerk of the Court.

8th. In having declared to the said jury in Commonwealth vs. Haines when they expressed their disagreement that he (Judge Brumm) would discover the names of the jurors who refused to assent to a verdict of guilty and punish them for contempt.

9th. In denouncing a juror on the public street for having joined in a verdict which he (Judge Brumm) did not approve.

10th. The case of Commonwealth vs. Bowers, September Term, 1912, was held before Judge Brumm and on the same day the jury returned a verdict of not guilty; Judge Brumm should be impeached for remanding the defendant to prison after acquittal where defendant was confined for thirty-four days under the following order of the Court.

September 10, 1912. It is ordered that the verdict be not recorded.

October 14, 1912. It is ordered that the verdict be recorded.

11th. In having sentenced a defendant to three months imprisonment without bail who had committed no indictable offense but was charged with a simple breach of the peace, a threat to do bodily harm.

The evidence pro and con bearing upon these points will be noticed particularly as herinafter detailed under the heading denominated "The Evidence."

IMPEACHABLE OFFENSES.

The constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania being silent as to the causes for which a Judge may be impeached, your Committee proceeded in its consideration of the evidence under the general rule adopted in the recent trial of the Honorable Robert W. Archbald under the Federal Constitution, which briefly stated is as follows:

A judge may be impeached not only for crimes for which an indictment may be brought, but for grave political offenses, corruption, maladministration or neglect of duty involving moral turpitude, arbitrary and oppressive conduct. and even gross improprieties by judges and high officers of state, although such offenses may not be of a character to render the offender liable to an indictment either at common law or under statute.

Therefore practically every allegation named in the complaint is material for consideration so far as any evidence has been produced to substantiate the same.

MOTIVE FOR COMPLAINT.

A strong presumption against the propriety of the proposed impeachment is created by the utter absence of any demand for it, except from a single individual, that of Cornelius M. Foley, who is the author of the complaint, and who comes with a grievance because certain proceedings were instituted against him for causes in which he was charged with inciting a riot (which will be particularly noticed hereafter under the consideration of the evidence) and the complainant has not been sworn or offered himself as a witness to prove any matter or thing named in his complaint.

Mr. Foley is the proprietor of a barber shop in Pottsville, a business honorable in itself, but not in any way indentified with any of the proceedings in the Courts of Schuylkill County, or of any other public interest therein, excepting as he may have been charged with inciting riots which have disturbed the peace of the community, a menace to good government and defiance of the majesty of the law.

We do not charge Mr. Foley as being guilty of this crime, as that should be left to the judgment of his peers when his case is tried; but we were impressed by his public declarations during the hearing as well as by his manner that he was possessed of an extremely erratic mind and temperament which impelled him to become sponsor for the extreme measures he has assumed in these impeachment proceedings against Judge Brumm.

Mr. Foley declared publicly at the hearing in Pottsville that he alone was responsible for this impeachment proceeding; that he alone had employed the counsel to prosecute the case, and that no other person was directly or indirectly responsible for the payment of the expenses thereof, and that he would pay every dollar of it from his "soap box" or words to that effect.

Of the multitude of charges he has preferred, positive evidence has been produced that relates to very few of them and this only in the sense of prima facie evidence, upon matters that in no way militate against the integrity of the Court, but reiterate the established fact, that to err is human to be perfect is Divine.

The complainant had the services of the Sergeant-at-arms and his assistants for many days prior to the hearing, armed with subpoenas under instructions to produce every person without limit, in Schuylkill County and elsewhere, whom the complainant might desire to have testify in this case. Of the hundreds that were subpoenaed, among the thousand who had knowledge of the private public, and judicial life of Judge Brumm, not a witness was found to testify against his integrity and absolute honesty as a man, or as a public servant, except in five or six instances where witnesses had a professional or personal interest in which they felt or fancied that they had been wronged by the rulings or decrees in court by the respondent. These exceptions in the testimony as to the general high character of Judge Brumm will be noticed later under "The Evidence."

CHARACTER OF THE RESPONDENT.

It is not the purpose, neither is it the province of your Committee to give any certificate of the good qualities, or of the unimpeachable character of Judge Brumm, excepting only so far as the evidence shall warrant. There are some facts, however, in relation to the history of Schuykill county in which the life of the respondent has been so closely and intimately indentified, that are material for careful consideration especially so in regard to the crimes, which have infested the county for many years, concerning which Judge Brumm is accused of unwarranted severity in the trial and sentence of criminals. Excepting in regard to his aggressive attitude in this class of cases, there appears to be no particular complaints. If the moral force of this aggressive judicial temperament has been salutary for good and has been the means of striking terror to the hearts of evil doers, and diminishing crime, then Judge Brumm should be honored as the conservator of public peace, the welfare of the community and the majesty of the law.

The evidence clearly indicates that the attitude of the judge has been right in this regard. If he has been hasty in his conclusions, bitter in his denunciations erroneous in his judgment, the evidence does not show any conduct on his part involving moral turpitude or such gross impropriety as to demand his impeachment.

Judge Brumm is now about seventy-five years old. He was born in Schuykill county where he has always lived, excepting his service of three years as a soldier in the Civil War, and fifteen years in Congress; and while in Congress in 1909 was elected to the Bench the position he now holds. The conditions which existed in the county at and prior to his election to the Bench can best be told in the language of the Judge from his testimony before your Committee, viz:

"Schuylkill county was notorious in the criminal calendar and has a record very much worse than any county in the State for years back. It had more liquor licenses in proportion to its population than any other county in the State and also became very notorious in the matter of ballot box stuffing. It was commonly known that elections in certain parts of Schuylkill county were a farce. The better citizens did not go to the polls, they knew it was useless. It was not a question of what the people wanted it was simple a question of what the corrupt people would do. This only applied to a certain locality in the county. A number of cases had been brought to court in which a conviction could not be had. Many cases were ignored by the Grand Jury, could not get them to trial. The higher crimes, felonies, had become so numerous that I felt and the community felt that our people, a certain element in certain localities, were becoming lawless, that crimes would go unpunished. It was universally conceded that next to ballot box stuffing the worst curse we labored under, was the corrupt jury wheel. In the nominations of jury commissioners there was more money spent, more bitterly contested, than in congressional fights, in some places and in certain instances so eager were certain elements; so that the fight was at the primaries under the convention system. I don't think I exaggerate when I say it was simply a question of might not of right. A nomination was practically an election. When the jury were selected to be placed in the wheel, the records will show that certain localities had a much larger proportion of jurymen than other localities. I, before I was on the bench protested. The answer was that there was no use having jurymen come from a distance to the expense of the county and it was better to have them right from the coal region. Perhaps, I should say, gentlemen, this county I think has a larger acreage of agricultural than coal acreage. I think that is right. Our coal lies between Sharp and Broad and then on the other side of Broad up to the Locust, and that is the upper section of the town here. I think our agricultural acreage is larger than the coal acreage. I thought that it was not right in view of the fact that in the coal region there is a very large proportion of foreign element. I don't mean the English and the German and the Irish, the Scotch or the Welsh, I mean the Slav, the Russian, the Italian, the Syrian, and all the different races that are represented and are comparatively recent immigration, I say comparatively. I know it isn't so many years that we never knew of any other foreign elements other than I spoke of before in the first place. I have no criticism to make of that foreign element except that as to the jury wheel, this foreign element made up a large proportion of what is known as the most criminal section of our county. The larger portion of these foreigners were not citizens, they were not eligible as jurymen, and yet in the distribution of the number of jurymen to be allotted to each section the foreign element was counted, yet they couldn't be selected, hence it centered that those districts that were the most criminal districts upon relatively a disproportion of the number as compared with the other sections of the county. Now taking all that together, along with the desperate efforts that were made to control this jury wheel, we had gotten a corrupt jury in our county. I want to say that I have no criticism to make as to the nationality of the jury, as to their faith, as to their politics, but I have criticisms to make as to their vocations. There were more liquor men and those interested in the liquor traffic by a very large proportion than any other vocation. I will give you an example. I think it was in last December jury, of the Grand Jury, one-third of the jury were liquor men. I protested against it and tried to stop it. It was next to impossible to get a conviction where liquor men

were concerned, next to impossible to get a true bill. I have sent two bills back after hearing what the testimony was, and it availed nothing. We were here at the mercy of the ballot box stuffers and the corrupt jurymen. Another feature of this locality is that we have a large population that invariably carry deadly weapons. Among a certain class the stiletto is their favorite weapon, the blackhead, the steel knuckle, weapons that were only made for thugs, nor even like the revolver, a weapon of defense, but weapons that, in my judgment would only be carried by thugs, they could have no other possible use for them except to use them against their fellow men. Another evil was the free use of dynamite. Our people in the coal region are miners necessarily. They have easy access to dynamite, it is one of the tools of their trade. Dynamiting had become a terrible horror. I might say that my next door neighbor Father Cominiski, of the parish in the next block where I live, they broke the windows and they attempted to dynamite that house right next door to me. The fuse fortunately went out and Father Cominiski and the parish house were seved. Very numerous cases of dynamiting have occurred in this county and the worse horror was the fact that they were never caught. Very few of them were ever apprehended. The evidence of the guilt was exploded in the act, yet a number were caught and my recollection is that a majority of them got away. Last term there was one dynamiter convicted, one that attempted to blow up a boarding-house where a number of women and children in a thickly populated portion of Shenandoah; one of the daughters of the gentleman that lived there was blown out of her bed. The house was badly wrecked. That man was convicted before me. Another in the last term was the party that attempted to blow up the passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. I want to say that a number of trains had been wrecked by obstructions and this was by these people.''

These were the conditions that Judge Brumm had to deal with when he was elected to the bench. His sterling honesty, his resolute purposes, his vigorous character and his fearless denunciation of crime, made him an invaluable asset in the battle for truth and good government. His character in this regard was well known to his constituents for more than half a century, and we have no doubt if the truth is told, that he was elected to carry out the needed reforms for which he is criticised by his enemies; the most of whom are the criminals or the defenders of crimes. This is the import of the testimony of a large number of the leading members of the bar who were called at the instance of the committee as disinterested witnesses, likewise of many others, from the various walks of life.

THE EVIDENCE.

The committee has considered it advisable to review each of the eleven specific charges upon which Thomas M. Barlow, Esq., counsel for the complainant, demands an impeachment, and will therefore consider them in their respective order, and will point out the testimony bearing on each as follows, to writ:

NUMBER ONE.

PUNISHRING JURORS BY STRIKING THEIR NAMES FROM THE JURY WHEEL.

There is no testimony showing that Judge Brumm struck any names from the jury wheel, and your Committee reports this charge not well founded. Judge Brumm testifies that he did not strike any names from the wheel, neither did he order such action. This evidence is uncontradicted.

NUMBER TWO.

THREATENING JURORS WITH IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT FOR RENDERING VERDICTS IN OPPOSITION TO HIS JUDGMENT.

The testimony in regard to this charge shows that such threats, if made, were after the verdict in the case in question was rendered, and in no way influenced the same. These alleged threats seem more of the nature of a lecture upon the conduct of three of the jurors. The occasion for this lecture arose from information which had been received by Judge Brumm on the day of the trial from Chief of Police Davis, of Pottsville that these three jurors, when in a Pottsville saloon, had said, ''That they would be damned if they would ever render a verdict of guilty, no matter how guilty a man was, that old Brumm was in.'' (See evidence of Hiram L. Davis and also evidence of Judge Brumm, in testimony).

Under all the evidence relating to this charge the Committee find no cause for impeachment based thereon.

NUMBER THREE

REBUKING JURORS FOR RECOMMENDING A PRISONER TO THE MERCY OF THE COURT.

But one instance of this nature has been related in the testimony now before the Committee, and it must be remembered that the recommendation in question was most clearly contrary to the merits of the case, and entirely unwarranted.

Under the evidence relating to this charge the Committee do not find any cause for impeachment based thereon.

NUMBER FOUR.

ACCUSING WITNESSES OF PERJURY IN THE PRESENCE OF A JURY.

The only testimony in regard to this charge is that of A. D. Knittle, Esq., found in this testimony, viz: ''Q. Did you ever see him sit alongside of counsel while examining one side or the other?

A. No, sir. I have seen him come here while he was trying a case and put his chair there and put his feet on the witness stand and cross examine witnesses. I have seen him lean from the bench and put his finger almost in witnesses's face and tell them I believe you are committing perjury, and I have a notion to send you to jail.''

This witness was unable to give the name of the case or the parties to and with whom this incident occurred.

Judge Brumm denies this charge, and with reference thereto testifies as follows:

''There is another evil in this county that I doubt very much exists to the same extent elsewhere unless the same conditions prevail, and that is the wholesale, barefaced perjury. Now when I say that I say it in this and for this reason. There are cases piling up in which one side would come and swear to a certain state of facts. The defendants would go on the stand and their witnesses, and they would swear to diametrically opposite state of facts, not upon matters in which there might have been differences of opinion, not upon matters upon which men often differ, viewing things from different sides and different conditions, but positive physical facts, that they couldn't have possibly sworn to the truth on one side or the other in those cases. I felt it my duty to get at the truth. Wherever I have taken hold of a witness I have done so for the purpose of finding out the truth. I have done it where the testimony was as I have stated, so absolutely contradictory, and diametrically opposite, one side or the other had committed perjury, and I tried to find out which side it was.''

We find Mr. Knittle contradicted not only by Judge Brumm, but by Elisha Freiler, the court crier, in regard to this and other matters connected with his testimony, and especially for the reason that Mr. Knittle is unable to give anything definite as to the name of the case or of the party to which this language was used, we regard the evidence insufficient to sustain this charge.

NUMBERS FIVE AND SIX.

CRITICISING JURORS.

These charges are fully answered under specification ''Number Three'' (supra) having reference to the same case.

NUMBER SEVEN.

DIRECTING NAMES TO BE STRICKEN FROM THE JURY LIST.

Your committee finds no evidence to sustain this charge, and it is therefore dismissed.

NUMBERS EIGHT AND NINE.

THREATENING AND DENOUNCING JURORS.

So far as these two charges are concerned there is no testimony to show that the declaration of Judge Brumm "that he would discover the names of jurors who refused to assent to the verdict of guilty, and punish them for contempt," was said to the prejudice of the case in question, or to the prejudice of the jury themselves. As to the testimony relative to the stopping of a juror on the street, your Committee finds nothing therein worthy of serious consideration as charging an impeachable offense. The testimony of Stewart G. Cover, the juror alleged to have been rebuked, shows conclusively that no denunciations were made by Judge Brumm as to his conduct.

NUMBER TEN.

REMANDING DEFENDANT TO PRISON AFTER ACQUITTAL.

Your Committee deems this charge satisfactorily answered by affidavit of L. D. Haughawant, representing the Commonwealth in the case in question dated the fifth day of May, A. D. 1913, and filed with the Committee, setting forth that John Bowers, defendant in the case referred to, was acquitted of the charge for which he was indicted, and that costs be divided between prosecutor and defendant, and that prosecuting attorney, on his own motion asked that the verdict of acquittal be not entered, and the same be set aside for the reason that.

The Commonwealth was deprived of its right of challenge, there being only twelve jurors, and a verdict should not be entered.

That pending the motion and before argument, namely September 10, 1912, the Court directed that the verdict be not entered for the present. That on the fourth day of October, 1912, the Court ordered that the verdict be recorded.

The testimony shows that defendant had not been brought into court during trial and allowed to remain in jail during said trial and for a short time thereafter.

That defendant only remained in jail twenty-four days after verdict was rendered, the time not exceeding the period he should have remained in jail under the rules of court, for failure to pay his share of the costs under the verdict.

Therefore your Committee does not deem this action of Judge Brumm in this matter sufficient to warrant impeachment proceedings for his conduct in the trial of the case, there being no evidence that Judge Brumm had entered any decree, remanding the defendant to jail, but directed in pursuance of this rule to set aside the verdict, that the same be not entered, and ordered that said verdict be recorded on the fourth day of October, 1912, as soon as rule had been withdrawn by consent of counsel.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

IN HAVING SENTENCED A DEFENDANT TO THREE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT BAIL, CHARGED WITH A SIMPLE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

The records in the case in question do not bear out the allegation above stated. In the testimony Judge A. L. Shay says:

"Q. It has been testified here that you know the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of some prisoner on a surety charge. Will you state what you know of the circumstances in that case?

A. Why, I don't know the facts, I remember it was soon after Judge Brumm went on the bench. He came into chambers and casually in the course of conversation mentioned that he had committed a party for surety for three months, and I simply told him that you couldn't do that, that you couldn't sentence a person in a surety, that you could only have them pay the costs and give bonds to keep the peace."

Judge Brumm explains this conversation in the testimony, in which he states that the proposition that he sentenced a party to three months in jail on a surety charge is ridiculous: that this defendant had been returned on a charge of assault and battery, and that the District Attorney for some reason had made a surety case out of it. "The sentence was made by me in accordance with the return."

The certified copy of the records of this case have been submitted to your Committee, and no mention therein has been made of a sentence having been imposed on a charge of surety. On the other hand the record bears out Judge Brumm's statement in regard thereto.

Your Committee do not find any cause for impeachment based on this charge.

RESUME OF FACTS.

The findings of the Committee under the foregoing charges cover the entire complaint upon which Thomas W. Barlow, Attorney for the complainant, argues that the facts connected therewith warrant impeachment.

We are disposed to agree with Mr. Barlow, that these eleven charges constitute the most relative matters worthy of consideration in this proceeding.

There are other matters, however, covered by complainant in his original charges which we deem proper for our consideration, among which are the following:

(1) That he was prejudiced and unfair in the trial of causes.

(2) That he was discourteous to attorneys who appeared before him.

(3) That he took part in trials over which he presided by the examination of witnesses, criticising attorneys during their arguments before the jury.

(4) That he imposed outrageous and unconscionable sentences.

(5) That he put jurors and witnesses under duress by reason of his threats to punish them.

(6) That he corruptly agreed to vote for any liquor license that the rest of the Bench desired, on condition that they would agree to vote for the "Swenk license," in which his son was interested.

(7) That he imparted private information to favored counsel of secrets obtained from his associates sitting in banc.

(8) That he allowed his opinions to be written by counsel interested in the cause before him.

(9) That he showed particular favoritism to his son, G. Frank Brumm, in the trial of cases before his court.

(10) That he was wanting in proper judicial temperament.

(11) That he was mentally incapable of properly stating a legal proposition, or of giving a clear statement of facts in a case to a jury.

(12) That he was held in disrespect by the members of the Bar of Schuylkill county.

(1)

There is no evidence whatever in the testimony to substantiate this charge so far as the trial of civil causes was concerned. There is some evidence that the Judge did show his prejudice more or less in the trial of criminal cases. Witnesses testify that he was a man of vigorous temperament, disposed to form his opinions in criminal cases before the evidence was entirely submitted. Some of the witnesses testified that they thought this worked a prejudice to the cause being heard. Other witnesses testified most positively that it did not; so that this matter is left an open and disputed question as to the truth of this charge. Your Committee of its own motion, after the hearing had continued for some period of time, finding that many of these charges were in dispute, called to its aid the testimony of a large number of the members of the Bar of Schuylkill county who had not been subpoenaed by either of the parties in this case and had not been talked to by either party or the Committee prior to their being placed on the stand. This was done for the purpose of enlightening the Committee as to this disputed matter. The testimony of these witnesses who had been brought in upon motion of the Committee, was found in every instance practically to sustain Judge Brumm, and, therefore,

the Committee feels justified in relying upon this independent and impartial testimony of the older members of the Bar who were unbaised and had not been interested in any of the cases in which this complaint arose.

(2)

As to the charge that Judge Brumm was discourteous to attorneys, we find from the evidence about the same state of facts as set forth in "number one" above named. We desire to state further for the information of the House, that the few attorneys who appeared somewhat zealous in their testimony against Judge Brumm in this regard, were attorneys who were vitally interested in the trial of these causes, and in nearly every case represented the defendant charged with a crime. It is the opinion of your Committee that a few of these attorneys who were active in the trial of criminal cases may have felt somewhat aggrieved by the Judge's strenuous attitude during trial; and that their zeal for their clients had perhaps in some degree warped their good judgment as to the Judge's attitude toward them. Your Committee feels that the attitude of Judge Brumm has not been in accord at all times with that cool and dispassionate judgment which should govern the court in the trial of even criminal cases, and that he is subject to criticism in that regard. In this particular matter, also, the disinterested attorneys, all practitioners, have testified in favor of his Honor Judge Brumm, and we believe their judgment is dispassionate and fair, and should govern the Committee's findings upon this disputed matter. Nearly every witness, both for the complainant as well as the respondent, testified upon cross examination as to the honesty of purpose of the Judge, and of his personal integrity.

(3)

There is absolutely no evidence whatever among the numerous witnesses that have been called sustaining the charge that Judge Brumm had improperly taken part in the trial of causes. The evidence shows that the Judge would sometimes interrogate witnesses for the purpose of a better understanding of their testimony.

(4)

It is the opinion of your Committee that in two or three cases Judge Brumm did impose excessive sentences, but at this is a matter of discretion with the court, we feel that it is a matter upon which he can not have articles of impeachment filed against him. His sentences were at all times subject to review, and, therefore, this criticism covered by the complaint is not a proper matter for our consideration in this impeachment cause. The sentence of one Jennie Cain for larceny, to a term of four years in the county jail, was excessive. In no case was the sentence above the maximum, and was therefore a matter of judicial discretion.

(5)

There is no testimony bearing upon this charge, excepting what has been heretofore considered and fully answered.

(6)

In this matter there is a plain and direct contradiction between Judge Bechtel and Judge Brumm. Judge Bechtel swears that such a declaration was made to him, and Judge Brumm emphatically denies it. This being all the testimony in regard to this question the Committee have given Judge Brumm the benefit of the doubt, and have thought proper to leave this matter out of further consideration.

(7)

There was no direct testimony in proof of this allegation, only by intimation of Judge Bechtel, who testified that in a certain matter which was being heard before the three judges in banc, the secrets of their conference had been imparted to one of the interested parties in the case, intimating that it came from Judge Brumm, because of the fact that his son, G. Frank Brumm, was associated in the case, and was one of the parties who came with a certain petition correcting the pleadings which the court in banc had found necessary to sustain his case. This testimony, however, was denied by Judge Brumm; also by G. Frank Brumm. The respondent offered to show before the Committee from whom this information was obtained. The Committee, feeling that this was a controversy between the members of the Bench, and that it was about to lead into labyrinth of contradictions as to who was the guilty party, refused further evidence upon this question. Therefore, we do not deem this question material for consideration in this impeachment.

(8)

There is no evidence whatever sustaining this charge.

(9)

The testimony discloses no evidence sustaining this charge.

(10)

This proposition became a matter of controversy between counsel in the examination of witnesses at the hearing. None of the witnesses, or either the counsel or the witnesses that were produced, seemed to agree as to what was included in the term "proper judicial temperament." A number of witnesses on the part of the complainant testified that Judge Brumm did not exemplify proper judicial temperament in the trial of causes; that he was overzealous to discover the truth or the falsity of testimony; that he formed his opinions hastily; and that he prejudiced cases by his manner, showing his preference for or against a witness. On the other hand many of the witnesses who were engaged in the same cases in which this improper conduct had been charged, testified that there was no complaint against the Judge in this regard; and your Committee believes that, with the exceptions of the attorneys, the prominent members of the Bar who were disinterested and not connected with the case, without exceptions, testified that they never had discovered anything improper with Judge Brumm in this regard; and, therefore, this charge can not be sustained.

(11)

This charge cannot be sustained by any of the evidence submitted to the Committee in this case. The only testimony offered upon examination of witnesses by the Committee was that Judge Brumm was possessed of his full and vigorous mental attitude, excepting that perhaps his former aggressive attitude had somewhat relaxed.

(12)

This charge has not been sustained by any of the evidence offered to the Committee.

The Committee had received a number of petitions signed by many of the citizens of Schuylkill county and various patriotic orders, testifying to the honor and integrity of Judge Brumm, and praying that these charges be dismissed as being without foundations. Also a large number of letters have been received from the various ministers of churches in Schuylkill county and from the members thereof to the same effect as the petitions.

After the close of the testimony, at the time of the argument at Harrisburg the complainant presented various other charges against Judge Brumm. So far as these petitions, the letters and the supplemental charges handed to the Committee after the case was closed, are concerned, your Committee have given them no consideration. The Committee plainly stated at the time of the argument, that if it were allowed to file charges and counter-charges after the evidence had been closed, that the case would never end; and, therefore, in justice to both parties, your Committee felt that no consideration should be given to these additional matters. The testimony and all exhibits are filed herewith.

A review of all these specific charges leads your Committee to the conclusion, as has been indicated by our review of the charges preferred as hereinbefore stated; that there are no grounds for the presentment of charges of impeachment against Honorable Charles N. Brumm,

President Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial District, County of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should proceed no farther.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. STONE,
DONALD GLENN,
D. LOYD CLAYCOMB,
Committee.

EXHIBIT "A"

To the Honorable, the Members of the House of Representatives:

Honorable George E. Alter, Speaker, etc.

Whereas, The said Hon. C. N. Brumm, in the case of the judges in and for the 21st Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and is known as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county; and

Whereas, The said Hon. C. N. Brumm, Judge as aforesaid, since the first Monday of January, 1909, when he took his oath of office, has since been biased, prejudiced and unfair in his judgments, actions and determinations in matters heard by him, especially when attorneys or litigants he disliked appeared before him; and

Whereas, In several cases to wit, equity cases, Wilson vs. Wilson, he practiced such unfair and unlawful methods, that he took three years in determining the case and so that the other judges refused to consent to his action and policy, in this, that he informed attorneys, after the case was closed, that defects had been pointed out in said case by other judges sitting in banc, and thereby gave his favorite attorney an advantage which was unfair and unlawful; and

Whereas, The said Hon. C. N. Brumm, in the case of the Combe Garment Company vs. Albert Morris, et al, in which his own son, G. Frank Brumm, appeared as attorney for the complainant, the said C. N. Brumm acted as if he were the plaintiff, the witness and the attorney for the plaintiff, and exercised a manner so arbitrary so as to work an injustice to the defendants, in said case and bring the equity powers of the Court into disrepute and contempt; and

Whereas, In civil cases, he insists upon the jury adopting his views, the attorney makes the kind of speeches he desires, and the application of law he thinks ought to be made for such case, and criticises counsel for speeches made to the jury, calling them liars, leaving the bench and walking up and down the room, sitting beside counsel he favors, framing questions, and taking part in the trial of the cause, as if he were a litigant or one of the counsel; and

Whereas, He treats the older members of the bar with a partonizing air, tells them to hire halls when they are making arguments, or that he does not want to hear anything about the matter before him, that he is fully informed; and

Whereas, Although he is only on the bench four years, he has threatened to commit for contempt at least six members of the bar, and has had more quarrels with lawyers in that time than all the judges have had in the first one hundred years of the history of the country; and

Whereas, In criminal cases, the said C. N. Brumm becomes a prosecutor, imposes outrageous sentences, so that the Board of Charities of its own motion intervenes for pardons, harangues lawyers and defendants for long periods of time, insults jurymen, and if a jury brings in a verdict of guilty, and stays out longer in deliberating on cases, than he thinks they ought to he insists upon their return to know what one of the jurymen wouldn't agree, and what he urged in the jury-room, and then says that he will have their names stricken from the wheel so that they can serve on no more juries in the future; and

Whereas, The Criminal Courts of Schuylkill county are hampered by his manner, and attorneys refusing to appear before him, so that the District Attorney and his assistants are consequently requested by all of the lawyers not to call any cases before him; and

Whereas, The President Judge is asked and appealed to by attorneys at the bar, to either continue their civil causes so that they will not be called before Judge Brumm, or that they be called before some other Judge; and

Whereas, The said C. N. Brumm has by his arbitrary and tyrannical manner, put attorneys, officers and jurymen under duress; and brought humiliation upon the bar, and the Court; and

Whereas, The said C. N. Brumm has lectured jurymen for not finding a verdict the way he thought it ought to be found after Court adjourned, and he met the same upon the streets, in cars, or public places; and

Whereas, It is a fact known to the public that in the grant of licenses, he offered to his colleagues on the Bench to agree to vote for any licenses they desired, if they would vote for licenses represented by his son, a member of the bar; and

Whereas, The said C. N. Brumm, as aforesaid, has by his threats and intimidations, brought about a condition that the editors of the newspapers no longer make comment upon his action, because they are in fear of being rushed into Court on Bench warrants without hearing, etc.; and

Whereas, He ordered the Grand Jury to indict your complainant for riot in a matter springing out of the Combe Garment case, and athough your complainant has repeatedly asked for a trial, he refuses to give complainant a trial and your complainant is compelled to rest under the charge that he stands indicted for riot, without redress; and

Whereas, Your complainant is informed that several of his colleagues have given utterance to the belief that the said C. N. Brumm is "obsessed" with the thought that to him has been given the task of correcting every evil in Schuylkill county, and that they believe that his mind has been slowly but surely affected by this self-appointed work; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives has just lately appointed a committee to investigate charges against one of the Judges of the Commonwealth, that are in no way to be compared with the serious conditions brought about by the said C. N. Brumm's actions;

Therefore, your complainant prays that the House of Representatives impeach the said the Honorable C. N. Brumm, and, if necessary, to first appoint a Committee so that the House may be fully informed. Your complainant presents the following names of witnesses to be subpoenaed in this behalf, to writ:

Watson F. Shepard, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.
Hon. A. L. Shay, Pottsville, Pa.
James J. Bell, Esq., Shenandoah, Pa.
John Ulrich, Esq., Tamaqua, Pa.
A. D. Knittle, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.
Hon. O. P. Bechtel, Pottsville, Pa.
H. I. Silliman, Editor Miners Journal, Pottsville, Pa.
Hon. H. O. Bechtel, Pottsville, Pa.

The panel of Jurymen to March Term of Criminal Court, 1913.

Hon. Wesley F. Crone, Pottsville, Pa.
Albert Frieler, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.
John F. Whalen, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.
Robert Swenk, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Your complainant further submits, that he will have his counsel present when or wherever the House of Representatives or its Committee may meet, and furnish such proofs as your complainant believes will establish the above charges as made, and your complainant prays for speedy action, and submits that as early as December, 1911, he made similar charges to what was then known as the Catlin Commission.

And he will ever pray, etc.

(Sgd.) CORNELIUS F. FOLEY,
217 W. Market Street,
Pottsville, Pa.

Pottsville, Pa., March 22, 1913.

To the Members of the
House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Hon. George E. Alter, Speaker:—

Since my first communication to the House of Representatives has been referred to a Committee for action, I desire to submit the additional information, to wit:

On March 5th, 1909, during a criminal term of Court, with almost 200 cases for trial, and hundreds of witnesses in the Court Rooms, and only a few weeks after he was sworn in as Judge, he, the said Charles N. Brumm, absented himself for the purpose of attending a banquet.

On June 1, 1909, in the Beecher-Barr, Newcomer case in a civil proceeding, after a verdict was rendered he sent the Jury back for further action, and in this case, his opponent in his fight for Judge, A. W. Shalck, was one of his attorneys, and he, Judge Brumm, left the Bench, and in his impetuous and advocate manner walked up and down the Court Room while the said A. W. Schalck was addressing the Jury, calling the said Schalck a liar and telling the Jury to pay no attention to what he said.

On June 24, 1909, he severely lectured John Cuff, William Conway and John Barr, jurors in the Haines case, for not bringing in a verdict to his liking and insisted upon knowing why they rendered the verdict they did, and order their names stricken from the jury wheed.

On July 5th, 1909, he delivered a famous speech from the public rostrum which gave Schuylkill County Courts such notoriety that ever since he is called "The Branding Iron Judge."

On September 6th, 1909, he entered a rule for the disbarment of a certain lawyer in a long speech of the usual Brumm variety.

On September 11, 1909, he sentenced one Jennie Kane, 16 years old, and the first offense, to four years for larceny of property of very small value, so that within a very few hours after she was put in prison she committed suicide.

On September 17, 1909, in the case of John Molinosky of Mahanoy City, for malicious mischief, he abused and scored the whole jury for a verdict not to his liking, and set the verdict aside.

On September 17, 1909, another busy turn of court before him, he again adjourned Court to attend another banquet.

On September 20, 1909, the Haines case was again tried, and although the offense was hiring a horse from a livery stable, getting drunk, driving from Birdsboro to Pottsville and not returning the horse, he was found guilty because of the Judge's severe charge and was sentenced to nine years in prison. The Board of Charities, upon investigating of horse thief the case of their own motion, moved the Board of Pardons for his pardon, September 11, 1912.

On November 19, 1909, Frank Larkin of Mahanoy City and Silas Spann of Ashland were severely scored and abused because a verdict was rendered that did not suit him, and he insisted upon who the men were and found the said jurors to be the men to be blamed.

On November 15, 1910, in the Housck, Zeigler case, a juror was severely scored and abused by him because of his detective methods to find out what juror exercised his judgment against that of Brumm.

On March 8, 1911, he sentenced A. D. Knittle, Esq., for contempt for not addressing the Court properly as he thought.

On May—1911, he sentenced one, Yarsavage, age 60, of Mahanoy City, and Joseph Shank, aged 45, of New York, to 22 years in prison, each for stealing canned goods from railroad cars at different times.

On November 18, 1911, he censured the Grand Jury for not doing what he wanted them to do.

On December 18, 1911, he censured the Public Press because the Press failed to give the kind of news that he thought should be given about the action of the Court.

On November 20, 1911, he issued an injunction in the Combe Garment case out of which grew the Foley riot case in which he became the prosecutor, and although Mr. Foley requested hearing after hearing, the said Brumm has refused to have the case tried.

In January, 1911, in the Mary Zitkus case, he severely scored the jury, and, on one occasion, met one, Stewart Glover, a jouryman, on the public streets and again took him to task and denounced him most severely.

On April 22, 1912, he threatened James J. Bell, Esq., because of his mannerism in court, and if I am correctly informed, because Mr. Bell protested against a sentence of three months of a prisoner on a charge of Surety in the face of no law providing for the same.

In the June term of Court, 1912, in the Al Hoskins case, he refused to accept a verdict and gave the prosecutor, a police officer, Pottsville Chief, Hiram Davis, and all concerned in the case, a severe lecture and held them up to ridicule, etc., because they could not testify the way he, Judge Brumm, desired them to. In March Term, Judge Bechtel was compelled to sentence the same Hoskins six years for the same offense.

During the Chicago Convention of 1912, he adjourned court although not a delegate, to attend the convention of the people.

The case are numerous in which he set aside the verdicts of the juries, although acquittals had been entered by the juries.

He also threatend Hon. R. H. Koch with contempt proceedings in insisting upon the trial of a case which he, the said Brumm, had long delayed, and exposed the Court to ridicule in which it was justly held by the people, because of his many perule and petty acts and childish temperament.

His actions towards witnesses that he knows personally, and who have been in court in cases before him, while testifying in cases in which they have no interest, is one of denunciation of witnesses and condemnation of his own free will, without any introduction of attack upon the creditability of witness by Counsel on either side.

His actions in the Streng, Buck Run Coal Company case, where he left the Bench and sat beside Counsel, and made himself an advocate, and left a Judge in fiction upon the Bench, exposed the Court to contempt and derision and the humiliation of all the people of Schuylkill county.

Witnesses that can be called to verify this statement are John T. Lenahan, Esq., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., C. E. Berger, Esq., Pottsville, Pa.

In the matter of licenses, his son, Frank Brumm, here represented a new license that was granted before the said Charles N. Brumm was on the Bench, and since he is on the Bench, his son has for every year during the four years received one and two grants for his applicants, and it is during one of these protests that the said Charles N. Brumm agreed to vote for any license, for one for his son, that the other Judges would decide.

His occupying the office with his son, and every attorney that has business with his Court must appear in his son's office to perform the same, and every litigant that his son has cannot help but conduct his business in the presence of his father, the Judge. Some of the Judge's opinions are written on son's stationery.

I am reliably informed and believe I can substantiate the same by witnesses that the said Charles N. Brumm has filed opinions in court upon cases heard before him which were written by members of the bar who represented the side in favor of which the opinion was written.

I am reliably informed and believe I can confirm it with testimony that another Judge, not a member of his Court, writes many of his opinions.

I am reliably informed and believe I can confirm it with proof that he wrote opinions from the exceptions in a case without reference to the testimony, the testimony having been lost after it came into his hands, and cannot be found, and upon an appeal to the Higher Courts the same must be re-written by the stenographer, this at a great expense to the county and the litigants.

I am reliably informed and I believe I can confirm it with proof, that he has exhibited his opinions to the attorneys interested in the case before the same was filed in order to give adavntage to said Counsel, his own son being one of the Counsel.

I am reliably informed and I believe I can confirm the same that of late the said Charles N. Brumm by reason of his mental condition is incapable to coherently state the legal propositions and the facts involved in a case to a jury sitting before him.

I am reliably informed, and I believe I can confirm the same with proof, that the opinion of the members of the bar practicing in his Court is, that his Court is a joke, and that cases tried therein will not be tried with justice and that he is a menance to the liberty of any person accused, whether guilty or not, and that his Court is a place of ridicule and indignity and contempt, and to prove the same I submit the names of D. W. Kaercher, Esq., Pottsville, Pa., John Ulrich, Esq., Tamaqua, Pa., George Striegle, Esq., Pottsville, Pa., Hon. R. H. Koch, a member of the Court, and Hon. H. O. Bechtel, a member of the Court.

I pray that speedy action be taken so that the people of Schuylkill county may know how long they are to be imposed upon by this incompetent and unfit Judge.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. F. FOLEY,
217 West Market Street,
Pottsville, Pa.

To the House of Representatives:

The Judiciary General Committee hereby reports that after carefully examining the within charges and allegations against Honorable Charles N. Brumm, one of the Judges of the 21st Judicial District, it is the opinion of the Committee that if the charges are true there is sufficient to warrant the appointment of a committee to investigate the same, and hereby recommend that a committee of five members of the House be appointed to investigate the charges so made, and make such report as the circumstances and facts warrant.

(Signed) FRANK H. ROCKWELL,
Chairman.

March 25, 1913.

MINORITY REPORT.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A. W. Mitchell and Maurice J. Speiser, two of the members of the Committee appointed by your Honorable Body under Resolution of to consider the charges preferred against the Honorable Charles N. Brumm, Judge of the 21st Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and report, together with testimony taken, its findings; and, if its findings require, to formulate and present to the House articles of impeachment, respectfully report as follows:

That the full committee took testimony in the matter in the City of Pottsville on the 4th, 5th, 10th, and 11th, days of April 1913, hearing the testimony of 70 witnesses. They further heard argument of counsel for and in behalf of the Complainant and Respondent in the City of Harrisburg on the 29th day of April, 1913. The Committee after testimony taken held a meeting, at which a vote was taken to determine what recommendation should be made to your Honorable Body, with the result that the members thereof voted in the majority not to sustain the charges of impeachment upon the said evidence taken; and the minority voted to recommend such proceedings, and file this their report to sustain such findings and recommendation.

The charges against the said Charles N. Brumm were preferred by one, Cornelius Foley, a resident and citizen of Pottsville, Schuylkill county. This complainant himself never presented himself as a witness, nor was he called by the Committee. The Committee in the conduct of the examination gave the widest scope to the examination, maintained no absolute rules of evidence in the taking of testimony, and gave the respondent an opportunity to be fully heard in reply to all the charges preferred against him.

The complainant, Foley, is a layman and in the preparation of the written charges evidently did not have the benefit of counsel. They therefore were formulated in a very general and broad manner and lacked, in certain instances, specific allegations. The Committee, however, in its examination took upon itself to make inquiry into the allegations as set forth in the petition presented by the said Foley, and sought to obtain such other information from all sources that would assist them in determining its findings in the matter.

The 70 witnesses consisted of two ex-Judges of the county of Schuylkill, three active Judges of the county of Schuylkill, the District Attorney and the Assistant District Attorney of Schuylkill county, and the Ex-District Attorney of the said county, the Jury Commissioner of the county, about eight citizens of Schuylkill county who had been members of the petit jury since Judge Brumm has been on the bench, and about forty members of the bar of various political denominations.

The minority of this Committee feel that, on the whole, the testimony taken was without passion or bias; but, on the contrary, was given, in the vast majority of instances, with a great deal of reluctance by those testifying, and with an attempt to minimize rather than exaggerate the actions and conduct of Judge Brumm in his official duties as Judge. On several occasions the Committee were compelled to insist on the witnesses testifying and answering to certain questions, which they refused to do under the protection of confidential communication. The Committee, in addition to the witnesses called by the complainant and his counsel, themselves called about twelve members of the bar, whom they, by investigation, believed to be men of the highest standing in Schuylkill county, both as citizens and as members of the bar, so as to obtain from them unbaised and nonpartisan testimony as to the conduct of Judge Brumm while acting in his official capacity as Judge.

The minority Committee has called from the general allegations and sepecifications contained in the charges as preferred by the complainant, Cornelius Foley, the following charges which appeared to be supported by testimony against the said Charles N. Brumm.

1. That he has been guilty of unjudicial conduct by intimidating and terrorizing witnesses, jurors and attorneys.
2. That he has usurped the functions of the jury, and by so doing prejudiced the rights of parties litigant before him.
3. That he has been guilty of unjudicial conduct in threatening jurors, and illegally interfering with jurors in the conduct of their office.
4. Illegally striking jurors from the panel for verdicts brought in unsatisfactory to the said Charles N. Brumm.
5. Illegally refusing to permit the entry of the names of certain citizens on the jury wheel on account of their nationality.
6. Tyranny and severity of sentences.
7. Illegally sentencing defendants.
8. Illegally detaining defendants after a verdict was rendered favorable to such defendants.
9. Illegally making public decisions about to be rendered by the Court for the purpose of privately assisting counsel.
10. Illegally offering to traffic in liquor licenses.
11. Illegally favoring counsel for certain litigants.

AS TO CHARGES 1, 2, 3, AND 4.

The testimony to support the allegations in these charges can be found throughout the testimony. With the exception of three witnesses, members of the bar, who testified that they had been but little in court, there was hardly an exception of any witness who did not testify that the conduct and attitude of Judge Brumm was of a threatening and intimidating nature upon the jury, upon parties litigant, upon witnesses and upon counsel in the case.

The references to said testimony are as follows:

(The following testimony as to the charges is that of twelve members of the bar who were called by the Committee themselves, whose names were taken from Martindale's list of Attorneys, and no notice was given to either side of the Committee's intention to call them as witnesses. We therefore believe their testimony is of the highest char-

acter and absolutely worthy of belief, and further, that the said testimony is of great weight.)

G. M. RHOADS, Esq., Member of the bar of Schuylkill county for 30 years, testified:

Q. What is Judge Brumm's attitude in proceedings in which you were counsel?

A. Well, Judge Bdumm's attitude on the bench at times is somewhat hasty, at times somewhat impatient, at times somewhat restive under the application of the rules of evidence, in my judgment.

CARL W. WAGNER, Esq., Member of the bar for 20 years testified:

Q. Well, what treatment does he accord members of the bar, jurors and witnesses?

A. Judge Brumm is a very aggressive man and he shows that on the bench. In my opinion he appears to come to conclusions before the case has been finished and his action, not so much what he says, as the way he says it, the way in which he questions witnesses and so on, the way he charges juries would appear to show that he has already made up his mind. * * * I believe he has endeavored to conduct the case so that it will tend to turn out the way he thinks it ought to turn out.

* * * * * *

Q. Has there been any complaint that he takes sides?

A. That is the principal complaint. He is more of an advocate than a man sitting passive listening to both sides of the case and permitting the jury to decide on the facts.

To a question propounded to the witness by Mr. Glenn, a member of the Committee:

Q. From the standpoint of his legal ability, judicial balance, action on the bench, would you or would you not consider Judbe Brumm competent to hold this office?

A. I would say no to that on the question of his temperament.

JOHN F. WHALEN, Esq., Member of the bar for over 30 years, testified:

Q. Do you know of any case in which he did obtrude?

A. Why, yes, I have seen Judge Brumm in cases, particularly criminal cases, that Judge Brumm repeatedly examined witnesses, that is the intrusion, if it can be called such. I think that Judge Brumm, in criminal cases especially, gets it into his head that defendant or witness is not telling the truth and his examination is very severe.

* * * * * *

Q. What do you know about Judge Brumm's attitude toward members of the bar?

A. I have known Judge Brumm to be irritable towards lawyers. I think that is one trouble he has, that he is irritable, and I have mentioned that to him myself.

Q. Do you think that Judge Brumm's attitude in these cases any way prejudices the jury in this case?

* * * * * *

A. Why, when Judge Brumm examines witnesses of the defendant the jury might get an impression that the Judge is holding him guilty.

* * * * * *

A. I have seen Judge Brumm at times when he seemed to be irritable with counsel and inclined to take sides in the case. I don't think that was just the thing to do.

Q. * * * You are not satisfied to have your criminal cases tried before him?

A. * * * I said in one or two instances I preferred not to have them tried before him.

J. M. MOYER, Member of the bar over 36 years, testified:

A. * * * One instance I remember well. I think the witness meant well. The Judge examined him pretty severely for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was telling the truth. I think myself the witness was rather over-awed by his attitude and became confused.

* * * * * *

A. I know some jurors have spoken to me that the Judge's examination and interference in criminal cases has had the effect rather favorable to the defendants than against them because they thought the Judge has taken sides against him and have resulted in a verdict that they possibly wouldn't have rendered if that hadn't been the case.

J. LINEAWEAVER, Esq., 35 or 40 years at the bar, testified:

Q. Have you ever seen him make up his mind which side was right and maintain that attitude?

A. Well, the Judge is very determined and very aggressive and he would decide a case.

M. P. McLAUGHLIN, Esq., admitted to the bar in 1880, testified:

A. * * * He makes up his mind which side is right, sometimes one side sometimes another. When he examines a witness he proceeds to prove along the line that he thinks is right. This is sometimes indicated to counsel. And sometimes, while he don't intend it to be so, it is very annoying to a witness and you might say intimidating.

A. * * * In the dynamite case I heard the remarks to the jury about that, that they ought to be excluded from the jury wheel, and in this case.

A. * * * I think a judicial position is different from most others, and he (Judge Brumm) loses sight of that.

MORRIS H. MOYER, Esq., Member of the bar since 1897, testified:

A. When I go to try a case before Judge Brumm I consider first that he is hard of hearing; second, that he is inclined to be quick tempered and hasty. * * *

* * * * * *

Q. Well, does he seem to force his opinion on a jury?

A. I say that he takes a position in his own mind, whether or not a jury would be influenced by that I do not know.

E. D. SMITH, Esq., Member of the bar for 36 years, testified:

Q. Will you state to the Committee the Judge's attitude generally towards the lawyers during the trial of cases and towards the lawyers, the judors and the witnesses?

A. His treatment of counsel on different occasions has been humiliating, calculated by his conduct to humiliate a lawyer in the eyes of his client who was present in court, to injure him in the eyes of the public and to prejudice the case in the eyes of the jury. Judge Brumm has three words that are very "pat" that he repeatedly uses towards counsel, that their offers or objections are "silly" or that they are "nonsense," and one other of similar importance, "trifling."

Q. Does he do that promiscuously with reference to the attorneys?

A. Yes, I am no exception to that.

* * * * * *

Q. To your knowledge does the Judge leave the bench and participate in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses to the prejudice of the rights of the respective witnesses?

A. I have seen him leave the bench and examine witnesses and in my judgment to the prejudice of the case.

Q. Do you think his conduct or his attitude towards the jury is such as would unduly influence them in the proper determination of the facts, or prejudice them against the party?

A. I have seen him put his questions, in my judgment, of course I am speaking for myself, I prefer other members of the bar to speak for themselves, I have seen him and heard him charge juries to the prejudice of the case, and I believe brought about results that he didn't intend to bring about.

Q. Do you think, or would you say, that his conduct upon the bench would lower the dignity of the judicial tribunal of the Courts?

A. I think it is the unanimous sentiment of the bar that it does.

Q. The unanimous opinion?

A. When I say "unanimous" I must say almost unanimous, I mean a large preponderance.

JAMES J. MORAN, Esq., Member of the bar, testified:

Q. Did he allow counsel in that case to take evidence in accordance with the rules that are generally used? How did he treat counsel in that case?

A. In my opinion the case was not fairly and properly conducted by Judge Brumm.

Q. In what particular was it unfairly conducted?

A. Why he seemed to show favor, in my opinion, to the plaintiff, by his exceptions and by his sustaining objections for the defendant for instance.

* * * * * *

A. * * * Well, I believe his manner prejudiced the jury in favor of the defendant. I believe the verdict was unjust, and I believe if it had been properly tried it would have been in favor of the borough.

* * * * * *

A. I don't think he tries cases fairly and properly, and I don't think he tries them as a Judge should try them.

Q. Upon what do you base your opinion?

A. His mannerism display what he thinks, and it appears to me that in the early stages of a trial he gets an idea himself whether a defendant is guilty or innocent, and he seems to try to drive the case in that way. He gets down and talks to the witness in a loud tone of voice, and glares at them, and the witness seems to know how he feels about it and how he wants the case to go.

Q. Do you as a member of the bar believe from observations of Judge Brumm's public actions, and the Judge's manner in trying cases, that his manner is hurtful to the

dignity and reputation of the Court to the proper administration of justice in this county?

A. I do.

Q. Do you believe Judge Brumm to be lacking in judicial temperament?

A. I do.

Q. Do you believe him to be lacking in legal ability?

A. I do.

Q. Do you believe him to be lacking in impartiality and fairness, both to the witness for the plaintiff and the defendants in the Courts?

A. I do.

Q. Mr. Moran, are you a volunteer witness here?

A. I am not, I would rather not be here.

Q. Of course, your testimony isn't based on any unsatisfactory results before Judge Brumm?

A. The testimony I am giving now I am giving reluctantly, I would rather not give it.

CYRUS M. PALMER, Esq., Member of the bar since 1911, testified:

Q. Can you give any instances where you think the Judge was unfair?

A. In Commonwealth vs. Till, the Judge simply made the statement at the time, he asked the witness whether he expected him to believe what he was saying.

* * * * * *

Q. What is the opinion of the members of the bar with reference to Judge Brumm as to his fairness, impartiality and his ability?

A. Well, I think as a general thing the members of the bar don't consider him fair, that is the general impression among members.

Q. Is that the general impression among members of all political complexions or of only a certain section of the bar?

A. I believe it is all. I can tell you the men who belong to certain sections and have certain opinions regarding his fairness.

* * * * * *

Q. Now the only objection that you have with any experience with Judge Brumm is in this one particular case, Commonwealth vs. Till?

A. Well, there have been cases where Judge Brumm hasn't been very fair with me.

Q. Do you mean in the trial or the imposing of sentences on your clients?

A. Well, in one case he sentenced the man to two years more than the law allowed.

* * * * * *

Q. What case was that?

A. Commonwealth vs. Brannan.

Q. What was the charge there?

A. Aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery, and I think with intent to kill. The man was convicted.

JOHN J. KELLEY, Esq., Member of the bar for 12 years, testified:

Q. Did he ever in your presence have controversies with members of the bar and threaten to commit them?

A. Yes, I have been in court when he had controversies with different attorneys.

Q. How many cases do you remember?

A. Perhaps two or three different cases.

* * * * * *

Q. Did that tend to increase your respect for the dignity of the Court?

A. No, I couldn't say it increased my respect.

* * * * * *

Q. Is it customary to have scenes of that kind occur in the courts of this county?

A. No, I couldn't say it is.

Q. With the exception of those instances you witnessed before Judge Brumm did you ever witness similar instances in any other court in this county?

A. No, I think not.

J. A. NOACHER, Esq., Member of the bar for 15 years, testified:

Q. Would you go so far as to say a lack of legal training?

A. Yes, to some extent.

Q. I drew that from the fact that you stated by his long absence in political work.

A. Yes.

Q. And I suppose you mean by that a lack of legal principles as advanced by members of the bar?

A. Well not perhaps a lack of understanding of legal principles, but the Judge in his whole life has been very aggressive, he likes to have a free hand, that is, it has seemed to me he doesn't like to be bound down by the rules of Court and the rules of procedure; in other words he sometimes takes a short-cut to get at the truth in the case.

GUY E. FARQUAHAR, Esq., Member of the bar for 50 years, testified.

Q. Will you kindly tell the Committee what you observed in the nature of the manner and method of Judge Brumm sitting as a Judge in determining questions brought before him?

A. I have noticed that before the testimony is closed he has evidently made up his mind as to which side had the right of the case, and taken part in the examination of witnesses, and in other ways showed that to be the case.

Q. Indicating the bias of his mind towards one side or the other?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think he is absolutely impartial in the conduct of his cases?

A. Well, that depends on how you understand that word. I believe that if he believes justice is with one side, he makes up his mind and makes that apparent before the evidence is all in.

Q. Do you think this attitude has been prejudicial to the proper administration of justice in this county?

A. I believe so, yes.

* * * * * *

Q. But you feel that his zeal takes him beyond the line of an impartial trial judge?

A. Yes, sir. In this respect that it puts a burden upon the party that he is against, that they have got to overcome.

The references to said testimony are as follows:

D. W. CARRICKER, a member of the bar since January, 1899, testified:

Q. No complaint to make in regard to his examination of witnesses?

A. Well, in one or two cases I have in mind, I think that perhaps Judge Brumm went a little bit far.

Q. In what?

A. As to the line of examination.

ROBERT J. GRAFE, a member of the bar for ten years, testified:

Q. Did he ever blame a jury in a case which you had or at which you were present for a verdict rendered?

A. Well, I think I have been in Court where he criticised the jury as a body, but I have no distinct recollection of that as I never figured as counsel in any of these cases.

Q. Now in the McLaughlin case, did the Judge examine any of the witnesses?

A. Yes, sir.

M. H. SPICKER, a member of the bar for 13 years testified:

Q. What experience have you had?

A. Why, in some instances he would take witnesses out of the attorney's hands and question them himself and show what conclusion he had come to. (Meaning Judge Brumm.)

Q. Was his conduct in the case fair and impartial and judicial in these instances that you have given us?

A. * * * He would assume an attitude that to my mind would show an impression one side or the other."

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Q. As a member of the bar you think he took sides?

A. Yes, I would say he did take sides.

* * * * * *

Q. What are your relations with Judge Brumm?

A. Friendly.

Q. Are you opposed to him politically?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is his attitude towards members of the bar?

A. Just as I say, in certain instances he would obtrude himself into the case.

* * * * * *

Q. Would it make counsel look ridiculous in the eyes of their clients?

A. Yes, in some instances.

* * * * * *

Q. He would talk loud to the witnesses?

A. Yes, and if he had formed an opinion his questions would show what that opinion was.

The testimony of EX-DISTRICT ATTORNEY LYONS, with reference to these charges was as follows:

Q. Just explain to the Committee what your experience has been in that regard?

A. I believe that Judge Brumm too hastily formed an opinion, either favorable to one side or the other, and he wants to inject that opinion into the minds of the jury. I give that from my experience. I have said that a number of times before this, in the Court House.

Q. He does not have that judicial temperament that you think a Judge should have in the conduct of causes?

A. I should say not.

Q. Do you remember the Church case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the conduct of that case?

A. As to his conduct in that case I have no criticism to make as to that.

* * * * * *

What, in your opinion, are the Judge's disqualifications for being a judicial officer?

A. Jumping at hasty conclusions and hard of hearing.

* * * * * *

Q. Do you think he is a man with proper legal learning?

A. I have already said that Judge Brumm is not a proper party to be on the bench.

Q. Due to lack of legal learning?

A. I have answered that before, so I will answer it that way.

Q. Do you think it prejudicial?

A. To the conduct of criminal business.

J. F. REHM, Esq., Member of the bar for 12 years, testified:

Q. What was your opinion of the Judge's fitness for the bench? So far judicial temperament and legal learning are concerned?

A. I do not think there is any question about his judicial temperament not being proper.

Q. Have you observed his leaving the bench and sitting on the floor with counsel?

A. I have seen that often.

Q. Does he partake on either side of the case in questioning.

A. To an extreme degree, yes, sir.

Q. His acts and actions have had a tendency to prejudice the rights of parties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your relations, personal relations, with Judge Brumm?

A. I have no close personal relations with him, and he is friendly as far as I know, in a sociable way.

Q. Have you any political differences?

A. Absolutely none.

Q. Were you ever a candidate for office?

A. No, sir.

Q. Closely affiliated with any party opposed to the Judge?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is the general feeling of the members of the bar as to Judge Brumm?

A. The general feeling is that his judicial temperament is far beyond what it should be, or that he practically has not judicial temperament.

Q. Is there a feeling of antagonism to him?

A. Not to him, but about his conduct in court.

Q. What impression has the lay community with regard to Judge Brumm's attitude in court?

A. I have heard a number of lay members speak, but they were connected with cases and I do not pay much attention to it because I thought it was more of a personal nature than a general opinion.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHITEHOUSE, testified:

* * * * * *

A. There have been juries lectured for giving certain verdicts.

Q. Well, has his conduct been seemly in your judgment as a District Attorney?

A. Well, in giving my judgment I have given the general opinion of the attorneys who practiced in front of him, and they seemed to consider it a hardship both to themselves and to their clients on the ground that many things were misunderstood. I believe the Judge tries to conduct things in an orderly manner, and I believe that his defective hearing is the cause of lots of altercations between him and his attorneys. That was always my opinion of it.

Q. Have you any difficulties with any of these attorneys with reference to cases before you?

A. Yes, if you might call it difficulty. None of them want to try their cases in front of him, and we manage to have them in other rooms. We naturally can't do that all the time and have to have some of their cases before him.

Q. Is that a general claim?

A. With criminal lawyers it is a general complaint.

Q. Do you find that a number of members of the bar ask to practice before him?

A. No, I don't know of anyone who asks to call a case before him.

* * * * * *

Q. Have you ever had occasion to observe as a practitioner before the Court, does he give a fair, impartial hearing to all concerned?

A. Well, of course before he was made Judge my practice was very limited, that is my criminal practice. My practice before him as a Judge was only for a space of about three years. I had altercations with the Judge during that time.

* * * * * *

A. Well, he just didn't agree to the line of evidence. For instance, I was appointed in one case, appointed to sit for the defendant by the Court, and the evidence was to the effect that the defendant was not guilty, and the jury brought in such a verdict, and got a severe lecture and I believe were stricken from the wheel.

* * * * * *

Q. In other words, in your experience as District Attorney, do you consider his attitude in criminal cases to be prejudicial as against the person charged with the crime. If he believes the man guilty?

A. If he believes the man is guilty, I believe he makes up his mind to convict him. I believe he thinks he is doing what is right in doing it, but he does whatever he can bring out the evidence and so forces it upon the jury.

Q. Well, in your observation of the cases that have been tried before him that the party was not guilty and have been convicted?

A. I don't quite understand that.

Q. From your experience in trying criminal cases before him, do you find that the defense is able to convince the Judge that he is mistaken as to the criminality as charged; is he open to conviction?

A. That is a matter for his mind that I woulon't like to express an opinion about. That is for him to determine.

Q. Well, but what is your experience?

A. As to whether he is open to conviciton?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, I don't know that I ever tried a case before him, when he was Judge, but if he makes up his mind that the man is guilty, he generally sticks to that no matter what the counsel may think.

In answer to question by Mr. Stone, Chairman of Committee:

* * * * * *

Q. I want to ask this question, Mr. Whitehouse, from your experience in the trial of criminal cases before Judge Brumm, what do you say as to his preconceived prejudices against the defendant, has it prejudiced the rights of the defendants in the trials that come before him?

A. Well I don't believe that Judge Brumm has any prejudice before the case starts. I believe that he gets that idea or feeling or conviction as the case proceeds and before the defendant has a chance to be heard he has formed an opinion.

* * * * * *

Q. Have you not known that he lectured juries for having disagreed?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. Haven't you testified that you have heard him lecture juries?

A. I heard him lecture a jury for bringing in an acquittal; that was before I was District Attorney.

Q. So the jury, having performed their function in this courat, he proceeds to lecture them for not having found a verdict of guilty?

* * * * * *

Q. Is it not true that he has lectured jurymen more than once for having brought in a wrong verdict?

A. I have heard that. That is hear-say evidence. I only remember the one instance when I was appointed to represent the defendant. The facts, in my mind, went to show a sure acquittal, and he lectured them.

Q. What did he say to them?

A. That I am not prepared to state. That was two years or more ago.

Q. Did he agree with their verdict?

A. Evidently not.

Q. And he reproved them for rendering the verdict they did?

A. Yes.

Q. And isn't that a reason that the attorneys don't want to hear cases before him.

A. Well, I don't know about their reasons. They generally say he is unfair. Some say it is a hardship because of the trouble of being understood.

* * * * * *

A. He examines the witnesses without a doubt.

Q. That is what he does. Then he in no way indicates unfairness in that respect, does he?

A. Well, but his questions, and his manner in questioning show to the jury what his conviction is. I mean the working and the manner of his questions show what he thinks about it.

* * * * * *

A. Some lawyers don't want any cases brought before Judge Brumm, whether they are for the defendant or for the prosecution.

Q. How many lawyers are there that don't want any cases?

A. Quite a number, and the biggest majority have at some time requested our office not to call any cases there.

Q. Well, in those cases they were for the defendants, were they not?

A. The biggest majority were for the defendants.

Q. Can't you give us an idea of how many there are; what proportion?

A. I believe if there are forty practicing criminal lawyers here, active practitioners, I believe there would be 30 or 35 that have requested me not to put their cases in Judge Brumm's Court.

J. H. ROTHSTEIN, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, testified.

Q. From you official position will you say to this Committee whether he has been fair and impartial in performing his duty towards the defendant in the case?

A. Well he has taken sides in the conduct of his case. He will take sides and follow that course throughout the trial as a rule.

Q. Does he take as strong a course in favor of the defendant's innocence as the defendant's guilt?

A. Well, I have seen him take sides in favor of the defendant and in favor of the Commonwealth.

Q. Would you, from your experience say that he was fair and impartial as other members of the bench in this Court; or is he more severe and partial?

A. Well, he is more severe, and he is fair in a way, but he takes sides.

Q. Have you any complaints from attorneys?

A. Well, there are some attorneys that refuse to go befre him in the trial of a case.

Q. Are there only a few or a great number?

A. Quite a number.

Q. About how many?

A. Well, I should say the biggest majority of those that practice in the criminal courts.

Q. Has that a tendency to hinder you in your work?

A. It has at times, although I have forced men to try in his court. I accommodate the lawyers as well as it can be done, but I couldn't allow Judge Brumm's court to lie idle on account of the attorneys.

* * * * * * *

Q. Have you ever seen or heard him intimidate witnesses?

A. I have heard him go at witnesses rather harshly.

Q. Would you say the same with reference to the jurors?

A. I have passed through the court room and have heard him censure jurors for bringing in certain kinds of verdict, telling them it was not the proper verdict.

Q. Have you ever felt in the conduct of criminal cases that the Judge's attitude was what brought about the conviction?

A. Well, his way of asking questions from the witness or from the party that was on the stand testifying has tended me to form an idea of which way the Judge felt in the case.

Q. Will you make that a little more specific?

A. Well, I have heard Judge Brumm in examining witnesses or perhaps the defendant has heard him go at the witness in such a way, my opinion would be that Judge Brumm has arrived at some conclusion with reference to his guilt or innocence.

* * * * * * *

Q. Have you ever seen him do anything that was undignified, or get down from the bench during the trial of cases?

A. I have seen him get down from the bench and stand in this position (indicates.)

* * * * * * *

Q. Have you seen him intimidate witnesses from the floor?

A. I have heard him ask questions in a rather severe way that it struck me that the witness became scared.

Q. Was he in almost personal contact with the witness on such occasions?

A. Well, he came down close to the witness.

Q. What would be his manner?

A. Well, at times he was angry.

Q. How did he evidence that, by his voice?

A. In his gaze at the witness and his loud voice.

* * * * * * *

Q. In your observations as a lawyer do you believe that he has always conducted his criminal cases, while you were present, in a cool, dignified, judicial manner?

A. Well, his reputation has been that he takes sides.

Q. Would you leave the Committee under the impression that he usurps the province of both the Court and the jury?

A. Well, sometimes his manner in charging the jury, after having heard the evidence in the case, it wouldn't be hard to decide as to what he wanted the jury to do.

* * * * * * *

Q. Well, Mr. Rothstein, how did you feel when you represented the defendant and felt that had a man that was absolutely innocent, did you still fear to go before Judge Brumm?

A. Well, I didn't know just the position or attitude the Judge would take, he might take a different opinion, and it was all up with the defendant.

It was a striking and singular fact that during the four years during which Judge Brumm has been on the bench he has quarreled with his fellow members of the bench, has had open and violent scenes of an undignified and unjudicial character, and has held for contempt and threatened to hold for contempt more attorneys than probably have been held for contempt in all the other counties combined in Pennsylvania. References to the testimony will show that he has quarreled with his Honor, O. H. Bechtel, President Judge, Judge Koch, when said Judge was a practicing member of the bar, Judge Shay when he was a member of the bench.

References to testimony proving these facts are as follows:

HONORABLE J. McHENRY WILHELM, Judge:

Q. Judge Wilhelm, you are a Judge of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever present when altercations took place between Judge Brumm and Judge Bechtel?

A. Yes, sir. You mean in chambers.

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give us the details of the altercation?

A. No, I cannot. I don't remember what the subject of the altercation was. I only know that during the time my court room was being altered I moved down, with the permission of the Common Pleas Judges, into their chambers, and on Monday morning there was an altercation between Judges Brumm and Bechtel.

* * * * * * *

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with any members of the bar with reference to his conduct of cases?

A. Well, I think I have heard some comment about Judge Brumm's manner of conducting his cases.

* * * * * * *

A. Well, what was said to me was naturally unfavorable, people don't go around saying good things about people, as a general thing.

Q. Were they said by men of unquetsioned veracity?

A. Yes, members of the bar whom I have no reason to doubt.

JUDGE A. L. SHAY, testified:

Q. Did he ever insist, while you were associated with him on acting arbitrary, contrary to either ethics or morals of justice, so far as you know?

A. Of course, from my point of view I would say, because we had lots of disagreements and lots of fights, from my point of view I would say, yes.

Q. Do you mean as far as things are concerned with reference to law suits?

A. Yes, and in sentencing parties, and things of that kind, and Judge Brumm and I have our own views, and we did not agree.

JUDGE O. H. BECHTEL, President Judge, testified:

Q. What, if any, experience have you had with Judge Brumm with reference to controversies of various kinds?

A. Well, Judge and I have not agreed very frequently.

* * * * * * *

Q. What was the trouble on the bench on the 15th of January, 1912, in regard to the granting of licenses, the Sweeney license?

A. That was this same license, this Sweeney license.

Q. Was there a colloquy on the bench?

A. Yes, I dissented on the granting of the license, and wrote my dissent on the license, in which I stated—I cannot give you the exact language but it is on the application—but I stated there was no necessity for it and it had been granted against the protests of the best people of the community. Judge Brumm wrote me a letter and said that he thought possibly my statements had been through pique or anger because the license had been granted over my objection, and asked me to withdraw those statements from the bench concerning it; I do not remember just what it was, but I think he said that I had wanted to grant a license up there for a place that was owned by the Columbus Brewing Company.

Q. This was right out in open court?

A. Yes, we were sitting on the bench, and I denied that I had voted for that, and Judge Koch was called upon and the Judge explained that that license had been refused, it being voted under by him and Judge Brumm before it came to me for my vote. I did not vote one way or the other. In voting the Judge youngest in commission votes first, and the next one votes second and the President Judge votes last.

* * * * * * *

Q. Did he protest in a calm, deliberate, judicial way or otherwise?

A. No, he was very angry. I know that Judge Koch tried to pour oil on the troubled waters in the Judge's room before we came out on the bench, by suggesting to wait a week and talk things over and avoid trouble of that sort; there had been several scenes before Judge Koch got on, and we were trying to avoid them because it did not reflect much credit on any of them.

Q. Do you mean the conduct was mere antagonism?

A. No. 2 court room, in the argument of the Jones-Crow case, Judge Brumm and Judge Shay had quite an altercation, in which Judge Brumm said that Judge Shay had done something, and Judge Shay said he had not done it, and Judge Brumm said he did, and Judge Shay said he did not, That is about the way he ended. Two or three times.

JUDGE KOCH, testified as to a case in which he was counsel in which he insisted on a date being fixed for a hearing after a number of continuances by Judge Brumm, as follows:

Q. * * * I was going to apply to the Supreme Court and get a writ of procedendo, and when I said that he became incensed and he spoke back to me in rather a savage way and said he would take charge of me; he said, "We'll take charge of you"; and I was not a bit abashed and I replied, I said in my most respectful manner, "I will inform the Court that I stand on my constitutional rights as a lawyer and acting in the line of my sworn duty to my client, and I shall now give the Court formal notice that if a date be not fixed for the taking up of this case I shall apply for a writ of prodedendo."

* * * * * *

Q. Was his conduct questionable in the conduct of other cases than your own?

A. In what way questionable?

Q. Altercations with counsel?

A. Oh, he had altercations with counsel.

Testifying with reference to the Sweeney license, Judge Koch testified as follows:

A. * * * Judge Brumm wanted Judge Bechtel to change what he had written on his application, said if he would not that he was going to make a statement in open court. Well, I begged him not to, I said that he should not do it and I argued with him for a bit.

Q. Statement as to what?

A. That he should not make the statement in court here.

Q. But what is the statement he threatened to make?

A. Well, he was going to make a statement. I don't know as he said exactly what sort of a statement he was going to make, but I know what kind of statement Judge Brumm does make, and I asked him not to, told him it would be a matter of regret because there was a lot going on on the bench; it was a very common thing to have several of those judges make statements here, showing their attitude in chambers, and going out, and the Judge could not be suppressed, then he made a statement; I cannot tell you any more just what it was, and then Judge Bechtel made a reply to it, and finally they both seemed to refer to me, and I crept out of it about the best way I could, made a little bit of a statement there about it, and that was all; it was over.

* * * * * *

Q. So the fuss was made by Judge Brumm?

A. The fuss, you say?

Q. Yes, whatever followed after that the writing of that letter protesting to Judge Bechtel for having done that which he had a perfect right to do, charging him with having written it in a fit of anger, and then your handing it to Judge Brumm who become angry, and then his set purpose to state in public what he did, not only in the granting of the license, but what he thought of the protest written upon the back of that bill by Judge Bechtel, was not that right?

A. I think that is correct.

Q. Do you think it was very judicial on the part of Judge Brumm?

A. I would not have tried to dissuade him if I had thought it was judicial.

EX-JUDGE BRECHTEL, SR., testified that he was a Judge in Schuylkill county, now retired.

Q. Have you heard any criticisms and comments since you have been on the bench about Judge Brumm?

A. Well, I have heard the members of the bar.

Q. The Committee would like to hear the general opinion expressed by the members of the bar.

A. Well, I have heard half a dozen or possibly five, six or seven members of the bar that claimed they were threatened for contempt or to be imprisoned for contempt, but I know nothing of my own knowledge, only what I have heard.

Q. What about the professional character and standing of these gentlemen?

A. Well, they are reputable members of the bar, so far as I know, and among the oldest members of the bar.

Q. Have you any recollection of these same men practicing before you?

A. I think every one of them with possibly one exception.

Q. What is your recollection of their conduct before you?

A. Well, I must say that in a service of about 30 years I cannot say that I ever found it necessary to threaten to commit anyone or commit them to prison for want of respect to the Court or misconduct in the court that I can recall.

Judge Brumm has committed or threatened to commit, and in addition held up to ridicule, the following members of the bar, all of whom are gentlemen of high standing, and good repute, who have been practicing for a great number of years before the Courts of Schuylkill county:

A. W. SHALK, Esq., member of the bar for over 30 years.

A. D. KNITTLE, Esq., member of the bar for over 17 years.

JAMES J. BELL, Esq., member of the bar for over 13 years.

CHARLES A. SNYDER, Esq., member of the bar for over 24 years.

C. E. BERGER, Esq., member of the bar for over 29 years.

J. H. ROTHSTEIN, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, member of the bar for over 12 years.

R. B. SWANK, Esq., member of the bar for over 20 years.

J. F. REHM, Esq., member of the bar for over 12 years.

M. M. BURKE, Esq., member of the bar for over 20 years.

HON. JUDGE KOCH, now one of the Associate Judges of the county.

In all of the foregoing individual cases Judge Brumm has either threatened to send to prison, one of the men he has fined, in one instance he called the counsel a liar, has insinuated in other instances that some of the counsel were unworthy of belief, and in other instances has ridiculed them and the cases which they represented.

The reference to the testimony referring to these various altercations, threats to commit, and ridicule, are referred to in brief as follows:

Testimony of Watson A. Sheppard, Esq.

For the Shalk matter, see testimony of I. A. Reed, Court Stenographer.

Testimony of A. D. Knittle, Esq.

Testimony of James J. Bell, Esq.

Honorable Charles A. Snyder.

C. E. Berger, Esq.

J. H. Rothstein, Esq.

R. B. Swank, Esq.

J. F. Rehm, Esq.

M. M. Burke, Esq.

Honorable H. R. Koch.

The testimony of J. H. Patterson, one of the court stenographers, which is as follows, is of great significance.

A. Well, Judge Brumm will examine witnesses and at greater length than I have observed other judges doing, and in charging juries he will dwell largely on the testimony as he views it, and during the procedure of the case he will get an idea a certain result should be brought about in order that ends of justice may be obtained, and he will question the witnesses along that line.

* * * * * *

Q. Does he ever take the handling of a witness away from counsel?

A. Well, sometimes his examination is as long as that of counsel.

Under the allegations set forth in Charge 3, attention is drawn to the evidence of A. D. Knittle, Esq., which is as follows:

A. Now, I was in court when he lectured the jurymen for recommending to mercy. He stood them up and asked why they had recommended mercy, and he rather cross-examined them as to why they had reached that conclusion. And he hasn't a gentle manner by any means. They are afraid of that judge and fear they will get it over the head, and naturally they come to the conclusion that they will be lectured if they don't find the right verdict, and they just go ahead and find them guilty. I have heard him say they shouldn't be in the jury. Last term of court he said "Who on this jury disagreed?" Naturally these men are not used to court usages. And Judge Brumm orders their names taken off the wheel.

The testimony of some of the jurors themselves who served under Judge Brumm is most significant. It is as follows:

The testimony of STEWART GLOVER, that he was a citizen of Pottsville and served as a juror of the Court over which Judge Brumm presided, is as follows:

Q. Have you served as a juror of this court over which Judge Brumm presided?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you ever lectured by him?
A. In what case was that?
Q. In the Dunlap case.
Q. Civil or criminal?
A. Criminal.

* * * * * *

Q. What was he charged with?
A. Stealing.
Q. Larceny. What was the verdict?
A. Not guilty.
Q. After you rendered the verdict of not guilty, what happened in the court room?
A. Why, we got a lecture by Judge Brumm.

* * * * * *

Q. Did he approve of your findings?
A. He did not.
Q. Did he disapprove of it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. In mild or strong terms?
A. Pretty strong.

* * * * * *

Q. Did he lecture you personally or all the jury?
A. All the jury.
Q. Subsequently, did you meet Judge Brumm on the street?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he speak to you about it?
A. Yes, he referred to it.
Q. What did he say?
A. I was talking to Mr. Wilhelm that afternoon, Saturday afternoon, and Judge Brumm came along, and he had hardly landed there until he started on that verdict.
Q. What did he say?
A. I don't remember all he said. I told him there were twelve on that jury.
Q. Was he pretty severe on you?
A. Yes, a pretty good lecture. Of course, I didn't listen to all of it.

* * * * * *

Q. Did you think he was a fair judge in that case?
A. Well, no, I can't say I did.
Q. Well, why? What criticism could you make as a layman? What did you think was unfair?
A. Well, I thought that he, being the Judge, should have stayed where he belonged, on the bench.
Q. Where was he during the conduct of the case?
A. Down examining witnesses.
Q. Do you know why he did that?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Did that give rise to any criticism in the jury box?
A. Yes, we talked about it. We thought he was judge, lawyer and jury.
Q. You still feel that the verdict rendered in that case was proper?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with the defendant?
A. No, I was not.
Q. Did you serve on any other jury during that term?
A. Well, I can't say that I did.
Q. Were you in the room while other cases were being conducted that week?
A. Yes.
Q. Well, what is your opinion?
A. Well, just as I stated, we didn't think it quite right for a judge to act as a lawyer in a case.
Q. Was that the opinion that was current among the other jurymen?
A. A great many of them.
Q. Did you crack any jokes among yourselves about it?
A. Yes, a few.

* * * * * *

Q. Mr. Glover, after the trial was it that Judge Brumm took you to task?
A. That same afternoon, Saturday afternoon, on the street.

* * * * * *

Q. Were you discharged from further attendance?
A. We were discharged that time.

* * * * * *

Q. Do you know, without giving the language specifically that he used, it was practically that he disapproved of the verdict and deplored the fact that you were one of the jurors that rendered a verdict of that kind?
A. Well, I don't know what you call it, but I call it interfering with the jurymen and the verdict brought in.

C. W. JONES, testified that he was a citizen of Pottsville and had served on a petit jury before Judge Brumm:

Q. Were you in the McLaughlin case?
A. Yes.
Q. Did the Judge try that case?
A. It was tried before Judge Brumm.
Q. Who examined the witnesses in that case, the counsel or the Judge?
A. The counsel and the Judge.

FREDERICK O'CONNOR, testified that he was a member of the petit jury before Judge Brumm:

Q. Mr. O'Connor, were you a member of a jury that sat in the dynamite case?
A. Yes, I sat as a member of a jury in the week in March.
Q. Were you one of the jury that was lectured by Judge Brumm?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Well, now, what was said?
A. Well, now, I might not be able to give the exact words, but he said, "I refuse to accept your recommendation for mercy, I will ascertain who the jurors were that tacked that to the verdict?
Q. He would ascertain who tacked that to the verdict?
A. "And I will disbar them from further jury duty."

* * * * * *

Q. Now, from your memory of what was Judge Brumm's attitude, was it such as Judges generally do?
A. No, sir.
Q. Let the Committee hear why you think it was not proper.
A. Well, I thought from the very start out of the case that Judge Brumm concluded that the man was guilty.
Q. How did you come to that conclusion?
A. From his attitude.

* * * * * *

Q. What was the general impression that prevailed in the jury box as to Judge Brumm's action in that case? Did it raise him in your respect?
A. No, I can't say it did.
Q. Are you acquainted with Judge Brumm?
A. Yes, sir.

JAMES MOHAN, testified he was a citizen of Pottsville and a juror under Judge Brumm:

Q. Did you render a verdict in that case?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the verdict?
A. The defendant was acquitted.
Q. Not guilty?
A. Not guilty.
Q. Did it please the Judge?
A. No, it did not.
Q. What did he say about it?
A. He said that he would have us 12 men, that such men should be across the road, and that he would have us not serve on another jury. He said he had a notion to have us across the road.
Q. In the jail?
A. I don't know where, so that we couldn't serve on juries again.
Q. Did you think it might be the jail?
A. Well, I wouldn't know where it was going to be.
Q. He said that he didn't wish you to serve on a jury as jurors again?
A. Yes.
Q. That you were not fit to serve on a jury again?
A. That you weren't fit to serve again.
Q. Did you all take it that way?
A. We all took it.

MR. CHARLES FORD, a citizen of Pottsville, and a member of a petit jury under Judge Brumm, testified:

Q. Was there an instance at the time you were here in which Judge Brumm rebuked the jury?
A. In that particular case, yes.
Q. What case was that?
A. A Shenandoah case, larceny, I guess.

* * * * * *

Q. The jury went out and deliberated?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And what verdict did it find?
A. Defendant not guilty and the prosecutor pay the costs.
Q. You came in and rendered the verdict?
A. Yes.
Q. Did the Judge approve or disapprove?
A. He disapproved.

Q. In his insturctions to you, did he give you any binding instructions as to your duty?

A. Why, he told the jury plainly that from the way he looked at the evidence as it was introduced we could find no other verdict than guilty.

* * * * * *

Q. And you retired and considered and rendered the verdict of not guilty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he then do?

A. He called us before him after we rendered the verdict.

Q. What do you mean by that "Called us before him"?

A. It was in No. 3 court room, and he left us remain just where we were standing, and he told us that he was surprised that we should render that verdict after the evidence that had been submitted, that he couldn't see how men of our capabilities could render a verdict of that kind, that we were not eligible to be citizens of the United States, and had it not been so late in the week he would discharge us immediately, but he would take steps to have our names withdrawn from the jury wheel, or words to that effect.

Q. Have you ever been called on a jury since that time?

A. No, sir.

MR. EDWARD EAGAN, testified that he was a citizen and councilman of Pottsville for six or seven years, and had served as a juror under Judge Brumm:

Q. Were you one of the jurors in cases heard before him?

A. Three different times.

Q. Well, did the jury upon which you served render a verdict that did not meet with his approval?

A. Well, I guess it did, because his address to the jury was the same as in other cases.

* * * * * *

Q. What else did he tell you?

A. That we should punish the defendant.

Q. Well, after the charge you retired, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And rendered the verdict?

A. Yes, sir.

* * * * * *

Q. But he told you that the witnesses had committed perjury?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he say that he believed he had committed perjury?

A. No, he said he had committed perjury?

* * * * * *

A. He said that young man deliberately perjured himself.

Q. What was the opinion of the jury? During the trial of that case, did the Judge seem to take sides on one side or the other?

A. He was very severe with this young man, because he said he was the better of the others because he had an American education.

Q. Where did the Judge sit during that trial?

A. On the bench in No. 3 court room.

Q. Did he examine the witnesses?

A. He examined him very thoroughly.

Q. What did you say the opinion of the jury was as to whether he was telling the truth?

A. We delivered a verdict of not guilty.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Did he say the jury should find a verdict of guilty?

A. He said he should be punished, he had too little regard for the law.

WILLIAM CONROY, a citizen of Pottsville, testified that he had served on a jury under Judge Brumm:

Q. Did the foreman announce the verdict to the Court?

A. I think the jury disagreed over here in No. 2 court.

Q. Tell us what his Honor said to the jury?

A. He said 'You sit down.' I think it was about ten minutes later when he called us before the Court.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. There was the jury and there was the bench (indicates).

Q. You were still in the jury box?

A. It is just like this over here.

Q. What did he say?

A. Well, that was before the Court. He said he had a notion to put us over for the contempt of Court, and said that he would see we were never on the jury again.

Q. Did he call you by name?

A. Yes.

Q. Why were you selected?

A. Cuff, Born and myself. 'Deed I don't know.

Q. Had you three disagreed?

A. Yes, we had.

Q. And the other nine agreed?

A. Yes.

A. He called us by name.

Q. And he stated that he had a notion to put you over for contempt of Court?

A. For contempt of Court.

It might be well at this state of the findings of the minority Committee to quote from Judge Brumm's explanation of his attitude towards attorneys, witnesses and jurors.

"No doubt you are all convinced by this time, gentlemen, that I am a man of very positive character. I think most everybody knows where I stand, and when I have got anything to say, I say it. I have strong convictions and I pride myself on at least having the reputation of having the courage of those convictions. That necessarily has made enemies, and my enemies are not, as has been suggested here, political enemies, as much as they are sectional enemies. I have a great many friends who are Democrats, temperance men, Republicans of the Regulars, as we call them, or 'stand-patters,' many more of the Progressives, since I have taken up that side of the fight. I never go into anything half-way. When I think I am right I go ahead, but every man knows where I stand."

CHARGE 5.

SAMUEL BUEHLER, testified that he was a resident of Pottsville, that he was one of the Jury Commissioners.

"Q. Did Judge Brumm tell you after the wheel was filled why he objected to the names Mr. Murphy had given you?

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. STONE:

I think that is proper, we want the story.

BY MR. BEUHLER:

A. He said there were too many Irish and too many Pollocks going in.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Well, did he give that as a reason for objecting to Mr. Murphy's list?

A. Yes, I think he did. He said that Mr. Lehy had too many Irish. He said 'You have some there. That is why too many get in.'

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. The Irish and the Pollocks.

Q. The Pollocks and the Irish, or just the Irish?

A. Both, I think."

CHARGE 6.

1. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Jennie Kane, on the charge of breaking and entering, the record showed that this girl was about sixteen years of age and had never before been convicted of any crime, and was sentenced on her first offense, by Judge Brumm, to a period of four years in the county jail. This child committed suicide the night she was remanded. Judge Brumm's explanation was that he had intended to send her to some other institution and had sentenced her only temporarily.

2. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Haines, in which the Judge sentenced the defendant to nine years imprisonment for the larceny of a horse, and Board of Pardons of its own motion pardoned the defendant, as will more fully appear by reference to the records thereof, copies of which are filed with the testimony.

3. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Peter Yarasavage and Jacob Shankus, for breaking and entering on several counts, the Judge sentenced the defendant to twenty-two years imprisonment, defendant being a man sixty years of age. See testimony of Judge Shay, as to his general arbitrary conduct.

"Q. Did you find in your experience that he was an arbitrary man?

A. He always wanted his way."

2. (See testimony of Judge Bechtel.)

Q. Do you find him arbitrary?

A. I can only say that from what I hear the lawyers say.

Q. What do you hear the lawyers say?

A. Well, I have heard them object to going into his court to try cases there. I have had them object to me. I never heard them object to the District Attorney.

Q. When you say object to you, you do not mean personally object to you?

A. No.

Q. Object to you as President Judge and having to go before Judge Brumm as an associate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What reason had been assigned for so doing?

A. Don't you think those communications are somewhat confidential?

Q. I am very reluctant to press you upon this point.

A. It puts me in the position, it may be telling what certain lawyers said about Judge Brumm. I never even told it to the Judge.

Q. We think it is perfectly fair to the Judge, yourself and those lawyers. We think it is perfectly right the Judge should know it, a matter of such importance. Of course, you are under subpoena, you are not a willing nor a voluntary witness.

A. No, I am not voluntary or willing; I will tell you that very frankly. I have had lawyers object to going into his room, and said they would not get a fair trial, and I have had lawyers object who said that he was not competent to try the character of case in which they were interested.

CHARGE 7.

ILLEGALLY SENTENCING DEFENDANTS.

1 CYRUS PALMER, Esq., testified (Section A, Pages 82 and 128):

Q. Now the only objection that you have had with Judge Brumm is this one particular case, Commonwealth vs. Till?

A. Well, there have been cases in which Judge Brumm hasn't been very fair with me.

Q. Do you mean in the trial or the imposing of sentences?

A. Well, in one case he sentenced the man to two years more than the law allowed.

Q. What case was that

A. Commonwealth vs. Brannan.

2. Commonwealth vs. Williams, Kelly and Robertson, of which the following is the record and speaks for itself:

Commonwealth	No. 913. September Sessions, 1910.
vs.	Charge, Disorderly conduct, vagrancy drunkeness and resisting an officer.
Harry Williams,	
George Kelly,	
George Robertson.	On oath of Frank C. Leymeister, (Constable).

Date of Return, August 1st, 1910.

Committed in default of bail July 26th, 1910.

Delivered to District Attorney, August 1st, 1910.

Heard before Judge Brumm Court No. 2.

September 5th, 1910, defendants waive the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury and Plead Guilty.

September 5th, 1910, the Court sentenced the defendants, Harry Williams, George Kelly and George Robertson to pay a fine of ten dollars ($10.00) each to the Commonwealth, that they all pay the costs of prosecution, and that they undergo imprisonment in the Schuylkill county prison, for and during a term of, George Kelly and George Robertson, for nuisance, two years each, and for resisting an officer, one year each, to commence after expiration of sentence of two years for nuisance, and Harry Williams for and during a term of thirty days to commence and be computed (all) from this date and shall therein be kept, fed, clothed, treated and governed as provided by law.

AND NOW March 7th, 1911, Plea of Guilty as to everything excepting drunkenness is hereby withdrawn by permission of court. George Robertson is discharged by direction of the Court.

By the Court,

JAMES McILHENNY,
Clerk Sessions.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and full copy of the record of the above case as it appears of record in the office of the Clerk of Courts of Schuylkill. In witness thereof, I have this day set my hand and the seal of the Court hereto.

Certified from the record April 30th, 1913.

(Sgd) JAMES McILHENNY,
Clerk of Court.

(Seal)

The references to the illegality of the sentences and the excessive amount of time the defendants were sentenced will be discussed in the resume of the testimony hereto attached.

3. JUDGE SHAY, testified:

Q. It has been testified here that you know the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of some prisoner on a surety charge. Will you state what you know of the circumstances in that case?

A. Why I don't know the facts. I remember it was soon after Judge Brumm went on the bench he came into chambers and casually remarked in the course of conversation that he had committed a party for surety for three months, and I simply told him that you couldn't do that, that you couldn't sentence a person in a surety, that you could only have them pay the costs and give bond to keep the peace.

* * * * * *

Q. Was the sentence imposed in place of bond, or had she failed to pay the bond?

A. Well, even so, if the party can't give the bond he couldn't commit her for three months."

4. W. F. LYONS, Esq., Ex- District Attorney, testified:

Q. You were District Attorney, when?

A. In 1910 and 11.

Q. Have you ever known him to have people illegally incarcerated?

A. Of my own knowledge, no, sir.

Q. From the reports of any of your associates?

A. I have a record of his returning some surety cases."

CHARGE 8.

ILLEGALLY DETAINING DEFENDANTS AFTER A VERDICT WAS RENDERED FAVORABLE TO SUCH DEFENDANTS.

1. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Bowers, September 1912, No. 980, copy of the record, which is as follows:

Commonyealth vs. Bowers. Charge assault and battery. On information of John Quinn. September 4th, true bill. First count assault and battery. And now October 14, 1912, the within verdict to be entered. By the Court.

September 10th, 1912, the defendant being arraigned pleads not guilty.

The 12 jurors being duly called, and sworn, and charged, do say, September 10th, 1912, that the defendant, John Bowers, is not guilty, and divide the costs equally between the defendant, John Bowers, and the prosecutor, John Quinn.

On the same day the Court order not to be entered.

And now October 14th, 1912, the within verdict is to be entered. By the Court.

In this case the defendant was permitted to remain in the county prison for a period of 34 days after the verdict of not guilty had been found by the jury. (See testimony of Cyrus Palmer, Esq.)

CHARGE 9.

ILLEGALLY MAKING PUBLIC, DECISIONS ABOUT TO BE RENDERED BY THE COURT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRIVATELY ASSISTING COUNSEL.

JUDGE BECHTEL, testified:

Q. In the Wilson equity case, after the case was heard in banc and your court had decided that was refused, do you know whether or not Judge Brumm informed counsel privately of the opinion of the Court and whether he accepted affidavits correcting errors in the matter although the case had been disposed of, closed?

A. There had been a preliminary injunction without the filing of a preliminary injunction affidavits, which is contrary to the equity rules, and fatal to the injunction, and it was heard before the Court in banc, and Judge Shay and I reached the conclusion that the injunction should be revoked for that reason, and at Judge Shay's request I wrote an opinion to that effect and I told Judge Brumm at the time before I filed the opinion I thought it was only proper he should have a copy of it, and I gave him a copy of the opinion, and the following Monday, Judge Brumm brought me up two affidavits when we met in chambers, and he said these were the injunction affidavits to accompany that injunction, and I asked where he got them, and he said he had gotten them from Mr. Wilhelm, who represented the injunction, and I asked him how Mr. Wilhelm knew they were necessary and he said he had told him. Judge Shay was there at the time, I have no doubt he will recall it; but I do not know he showed Mr. Wilhelm the opinion at all.

It will be noted at this point that both of these decisions which Judge Brumm had admitted to his son vitally affected the case at issue, and in both of these cases where the decisions had been given Judge Brumm's son was of counsel. It might be interesting to note at this point Judge Brumm's testimony was reference to these allegations, as follows:

A. I have never in my life told an attorney what the decision of the Court was or would be. I have been approached by attorneys time and time again, to ascertain facts, and I remember one instance where an attorney said "I know what it is." "How did you get it?" "I got it from Brumm!" "Did he say so?" "No, he didn't say so, but I know it by his manner." Of course, I avoided it, and of course he made up his mind it was one way. I dont know whether it was or not.

Q. Now, Judge, I want to call your attention especially to this noncontested election case, did you or did you not, directly or indirectly, intimate to any one, either to Mr. Wilhelm or your son, what the majority of the Court had agreed upon before it was announced in this court?

A. I want to say that there may have been a misapprehension in that. Mr. Wilhelm came to me and stated he was going to file a preliminary petition. I said "What for?" "Well I learn so and so and so and so," and I shall "Well you have a right to do that." Then I did say something about authority as to the point involved, as to the legality of certain votes, but not as to any vote. We wanted to get it a fact, but never from which he could in any way have drawn any conclusion. I think I stated that in advance, after I got back, there was something of this case going on, that he had stated he was going to file an additional petition."

Especial attention is called to the fact that while Judge Bechtel's statements were made and Judge Brumm's affirmations as to having given the decisions were made in the presence of Judge Koch, Judge Koch was not called to deny that any such explanations were made in his presence; nor does Judge Brumm at any point in his testimony deny that it was he who brought the requisite affidavits from Mr. Wilhelm's office to the court chambers; nor does he anywhere deny that he admitted to Judge Bechtel in the presence of Judge Koch that it was he (Judge Brumm) who had advised Mr. Wilhelm on what point the case was being decided against his son, Frank Brumm, of counsel for one of the parties litigant; nor is there any denial by Judge Brumm of the fact that he had admitted to Judge Bechtel in Judge Koch's presence that it was he who had advised his son of the contemplated decision in the election cases.

CHARGE 10.

ILLEGALLY OFFERING OF TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR LICENSES.

JUDGE BECHTEL, testified:

Q. What if any arrangements did Judge Brumm desire to enter into with you with reference to the granting of certain licenses?

A. My recollection is about the same as Judge Shay's, except I feel positive it was the year before we refused all the licenses; Judge Shay says that that was in 1911; I think he is correct about that, so that would make it in 1910, that the conversation took place. Of course, you will understand those conversations were had in the Judge's room, there was nobody present at that time but the three judges.

Q. Did you know at that time who the counsel for Sweeney was?

A. I think I did.

Q. Who was it?

A. I think it was Frank Brumm.

Q. How did you gain that knowledge?

A. My recollection,—now, I am only testifying from my recollection—my recollection is that his name appeared on the application. In the granting of the licenses I usually have the application, and the other judges vote and I vote myself, and in most of them I do the clerical work of endorsing application either granted or refused, and I have them in my possession, did have them before I was President Judge, and in that way I could tell, I did notice the different lawyers on the different applications as they came up, all of them.

Q. And Judge Brumm's idea was that if you vote for that license, he would vote for any license that you wanted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he assign any particular reason for that?

A. Well, he said that the stand, I think, had been refused in 1908 and 1907, and the license had been allowed to lapse, as I recollect now, and he claimed it was a reinstatement of this stand, and that it had been allowed to lapse on account of illness, and I refused to vote for the license; there had been considerable protest against it by the ministerial association, and Father McGettigan, in whose parish it was located, by reason of the fact of its proximity to the trolley park up there, Woodland Park, and I refused to vote for the license on that account, and when the proposition was made I declined that also.

Q. What, if any experience have you had with Judge Brumm in Chambers with reference to controversies of various kinds?

A. Well, Judge and I have not agreed very frequently.

JUDGE SHAY, testified:

Q. Any suggestion about any arrangement?

A. Not between Judge Brumm and myself. Well, I will say between Judge Brumm and myself, because I asked Judge Brumm I think personally whether it was in Chambers or down street, at his office or on the street, or where it was, I do not know, but I asked him in 1911, in the spring of 1911, to join with me in refusing new stands. Now that is all that I recall. Of course, in Chambers we had lots of them, because he was on in 1909, 10 and 11, three years that we granted licenses.

Q. Was there any arrangement ever suggested by which he would consent to grant certain applications if certain other applications represented by his son were granted?

A. No, I cannot say that we ever mentioned his son's name; I do not recall that he ever mentioned his son's name. I remember that Judge Brumm was very anxious to get one license, the Sweeney license.

Q. Who represented Sweeney?

A. I think his son did, if I am not mistaken. Didn't he, Judge Brumm?

A. Yes.

A. And at that time, if I recall right, my recollection, I have generally got a pretty good memory, but we have so many of those things and it is pretty hard to recall specific instances, but my recollection is that in that case he did offer with Judge Bechtel to vote for any one he wanted if Judge Bechtel voted for that. That is my recollection. That was in 1910, I judge; 1911 we refused them all.

CHARGE 11.

ILLEGALLY FAVORING COUNSEL FOR CERTAIN LITIGANTS.

1. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Bernitonis, in which Z. F. Rynkiewicz was counsel for defendant, in which the defendants were sentenced and convicted, in which Judge Brumm, as per the evidence of the said Rynkiewicz, had called the defendants perjurers, in which they were sentenced to one year and nine months, and after their conviction Frank Brumm, the son of Judge Brumm, was retained and they were released at the expiration of three weeks.

MR. RYNKIEWICZ, testified:

Q. Did you represent the defendant in the case of Commonwealth vs. Bernitonis and others?

A. I did.

Q. Charles Bernitonis and others. There were two defendants with him. What was the charge?

A. Assault and Battery.

Q. Did the jury return a verdict in that case?

A. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Q. Were they sentenced?

A. Yes.

Q. How much did Bernitonis get?

A. The limit, one year.

Q. What did the others get?

A. Nine months each.

Q. In sentencing the prisoners did the Court address the prisoners?

A. Why, the Court called the prisoners perjurers.

Q. Called them perjurers?

A. Yes.

Q. Tell us what the Court said?

A. The Court called them perjurers, and thought there was some excuse for their crime, and thought if they had told the truth on the stand the Court wouldn't be so severe with them.

Q. If who had?

A. If they had.

Q. So he gave one a year and the others nine months?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you continue to represent them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you get other counsel?

A. Yes.

Q. What other counsel?

A. Frank Brumm.

Q. How long were they kept in jail after they got Frank Brumm?

A. About three weeks.

Q. How did you obtain information that Mr. Brumm was in the case?

A. Mr. Brumm came to me and said that a brother of one of the defendants had retained him, and he asked me about it. I said that I thought the Judge was directed in that case. He seemed to take the part of the Commonwealth.

* * * * * *

Q. Was there any correction of the record so finding him guilty or not guilty?

A. No, sir.

Q. And the record now shows that they were guilty and paroled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did they remain in jail?

A. Three weeks.

* * * * * *

A. I acted in conjunction with Mr. Brumm.

Q. You mean that he was senior counsel in the matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the evidence state any new facts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were they?

A. Why the prosecutor in the case testified that he had been beaten with a blackjack and showed some marks to the jury. It was tried in this room and he showed a mark under the left eye and on the top of the head, and we showed by evidence from two different parties that he had received those marks by falling from a swing.

Q. Were copies of those affidavits served on the District Attorney's office?

A. No, sir, I don't think that is the practice in this court.

Q. Notice wasn't served on the District Attorney's office before they were presented to the Judge?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the Commonwealth notified in any way that testimony outside of the record was about to be offered to the Court who had sentenced the prisoners?

A. No, sir.

Q. So those affidavits were presented to the Court without any notice being given to the District Attorney, is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any witnesses brought into court?

A. No, sir.

Q. Just the evidence?

A. Evidence and two letters, letters which had come from one of the witnesses.

Q. Where were the proceedings held with reference to parole, in Chambers or in open court?

A. I presented a petition under my own name and Frank Brumm's and A. D. Knittle's and the Court said they would take up the petition and consider it.

Q. Do you mean by the court?

A. Judge Brumm. The next I heard of it was when the Probation Officer came to Shenandoah and was investigating. I understand that he recommended to the Court that the prisoners be paroled and they were paroled.

* * * * * *

Q. Did he testify to any of the facts in the case? (Squire Beierstein.)

A. He didn't testify here.

Q. Did he make affidavits of any facts?

A. He made affidavits that if a billy had been mentioned he would have returned an affidavit of aggrevated assault and battery. He said that inasmuch as it was a barroom fight they had asked if a beer glass or a club or billy had been used.

Q. Nobody was present, no cross examination?

A. No, sir.

Q. Just one affidavit?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the nature of the proof that was handed to the court?

A. Yes.

Q. No notice of the depositions or anything to the prosecution?

A. No, sir.

* * * * * *

Q. Oh, by the way, Jos. Zutnisky was the prosecutor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he still lives in Shenandoah?

A. Yes.

Q. And he lives there now?

A. I guess so.

Q. And the Judge didn't instruct the District Attorney to bring in a prosecution against him for perjury?

A. I don't know.

And in the same case the testimony of B. F. Simmons.

Q. I wish you would tell the gentlemen of this Committee what you did in that, and what you found, and what report you made.

A. It was about approximately ten days ago that Frank Brumm met me in the lawyer's room here, and handed be a paper, a petition, and asked me to look up the facts in the case. That was all he said to me. I noticed on the bottom of the petition the names of Mr. Reinkiewicz, Mr. Brumm and Mr. Knittle. I told him I was very busy but would attend to it as soon as I could. In the course of two or three days I went to Shenandoah, where these parties lived, and went to Mr. Reinkiewicz's office and asked him to go to a few of the witnesses indicated and he did so.

* * * * * *

Q. What did you do in pursuance of that?

A. I went to Frank Brumm's office and told him he had not got one-half of his case, that I learned a great many more facts than he had specified, and he asked me as to a few of them. I put some briefly on this petition and handed it over.

Q. And they were paroled?

A. Yes.

* * * * * *

Q. You never had any conversation with Judge Brumm with reference to this petition?

A. A little when I handed him the petition, he stated that he did not like to consider it because his son's name was on it.

Q. I understand you handed it to Frank Brumm?

A. We were not four feet apart, they were both there.

Q. At his son's office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you used to going to counsel's private office with matters of the court?

A. No, sir.

Q. This is an exceptional case?

A. When I have something I want to—

Q. You did not go there to find Judge Brumm or Frank Brumm?

A. No, sir.

Attention is also attracted to the copy of the check offered in evidence given by Ryniewicz, the Attorney, for the sum of two hundred dollars as a fee of Mr. Frank Brumm in the case:

"Shenandoah, Pa., March 29th, 1913. No. 226.

Citizens' National Bank, Shenandoah, Pa. Pay to the order of G. F. Brumm, Attorney, $200.00. Two hundred and 00-000 dollars.

Z. F. Rynkiewicz.

"Citizens Nationl Bank, Shenandoh, Pa. Paid March 31st, 1913.

Z. F. Rynkiewicz, Atty. at Law,
Shenandoah, Pa.

Endorsements: 'G. F. Brumm, Atty. Schuylkill Trust Co., March 28th, 1913. Safe Deposit Bank, March, 1913, Pottsville, Pa. Merchants National Bank, Shenandoah.'

2. In the election cases referred to under Charge 10, in which the Judge illegally favored his son, Frank Brumm, counsel for the petitioner, and advising him in advance of what the decision would be, thereby giving his son, Frank Brumm, an opportunity to ask for a re-opening of the case, etc., which testimony has been referred to under Charge No. 9.

3. Illegally favoring his son, Frank Brumm, and advising him about a decision about to be made in the Wilson Equity case, involving an injunction, that was referred to above in Charge 9.

4. A. D. KNITTLE, testified as follows:

Q. Mr. Knittle, have you any knowledge of any action of Judge Brumm's with reference to the case with the Grand Jury which the Grand Jury ignored and subsequently on petition there was a resubmission of the case to the Grand Jury, and then Judge Brumm learned that his son was counsel for the defendant and then withdrew that?

A. Personally I don't know whether Judge Brumm knew that his son was counsel for the defendant. The rest of it I do know.

Q. Well, tell us about it.

A. It was a case near Minerville. I represented the prosecutor in a case of buggery, and the case went in its ordinary course to the Grand Jury and the Grand Jury ignored the bill and placed the costs on the prosecutor. The party I represented was very indignant and he had the witnesses make affidavits as to what they had sworn to in the Grand Jury. Judge Brumm had the Grand Jury sit in this room and he presented the evidence to him and he said it was an outrage and there should be a true bill on that case on the evidence. He directed me to take the bill up to Mr. Frank Nehan, who was then Deputy District Attorney on the part of the Grand Jury. I took the bill up there and was in the Ante-room, telling Mr. Nehan that Judge Brumm had directed me the recommission of the bill, when Judge Brumm himself came up the steps into the ante-room, and asked where that bill was and Mr. Nehan sort of held it out and Judge Brumm took it out of his hand, saying that he had learned that the prosecutor in that case was nothing but a drunken loafer.

5. E. D. SMITH, testified under examination by Mr. Glenn, a member of the Committee:

Q. Does he seem to have personal preference over one attorney?

A. I can't answer that question accurately. I can give you my impression from what the bar say.

Q. What does the bar say generally?

A. The bar says that he has a preference and prefers a certain member of the bar, or members of the bar, favors them, I mean, not prefers favors them in adopting their views of matters that come before him judicially.

Q. Does he make that preference to the prejudice of the rights of the respective litigants?

A. I cannot recall any instance that I could give as an illustration or that, it is to the prejudice of the opposing counsel so far as I can say.

J. F. REHM, testified:

Q. Of your own knowledge, do you know whether he has shown favoritism to any lawyers in this court?

A. The impression of his conduct on the Bench would lead one to believe that.

Q. Could you say, of your own knowledge, who the attorneys were?

A. His son, to begin with; William Wilhelm; are two of those more prominently identified in that way.

Q. What, if any, evidence would you have to support such a statement?

A. Observing his conduct in Court, and from what is generally talked about among lawyers.

Q. Is his attitude any different with them other than in the conduct of cases; does he give the lawyers wider latitude in the conduct of cases?

A. Yes, sir; seems to favor them in conducting the case.

* * * * * *

Q. Will you say that he has shown favoritism?

A. I mean to say that his manner from the bench would indicate favoritism in the two particular cases I mentioned.

Q. You mean to say that his manner, and nothing that he said, would indicate it?

A. His manner.

Q. Just his manner? Tell me one case in which he manifested that.

A. Mr. Lehahan, it is a common thing, that in all of the cases in which those gentlemen figure, his manner towards them is such as to lead the audience and the jury to believe that he favors the case.

ARGUMENT.

AS TO CHARGES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

1. THAT HE HAS BEEN GUILTY OF UNJUDICIAL CONDUCT BY INTIMIDATING AND TERRORIZING WITNESSES, JURORS AND ATTORNEYS.
2. THAT HE HAS USURPED THE FUNCTIONS OF THE JURY, AND BY SO DOING PREJUDICED THE RIGHTS OF PARTIES LITIGANT BEFORE HIM.
3. THAT HE HAS BEEN GUILTY OF UNJUDICIAL CONDUCT IN THREATENING JURORS AND ILLEGALLY INTERFERRING WITH JURORS IN THE CONDUCT OF THEIR OFFICE.

The evidence of the witness called by the complainant, the respondent and by the Committee, consisting of members of the bar of Schuylkill county, citizens of said county who acted as jurors under Judge Brumm, the court stenographer, all of whom are quoted in the first part of this report, shows the following:

First. That Judge Brumm threatened jurors, intimidated jurors by threatening to

(a) send them to jail,

(b) strike their names from the jury wheel,

(c) disqualify them from ever thereafter serving on a jury,

(d) by stating that they were not fit to be citizens of the United States,

(e) that he would pay no attention to their recommendations,

(f) by directing and ordering them to find certain verdict.

Second. That Judge Brumm prejudiced the interests of the parties litigant

(a) by taking a view of a case when it has been started, and

(b) by endeavoring to prove by him own examination of witnesses that view of the case, and

(c) by intimidating and questioning the integrity of the witnesses who are testifying to the contrary view.

(d) by calling witnesses perjurors,

(e) by showing the jury by his manner and speech what sort of verdict he desires.

Third. That Judge Brumm is arbitrary and tyrannical with counsel

(a) by threatening to commit for contempt,

(b) by making counsel look ridiculous,

(c) by constantly quarreling and bickering with counsel who practice before him.

Taking up the first sub-division, that of the intimidation of jurors, etc., it hardly need be urged that any interference with our jury system strikes at the very root of our judicial system.

Under the Bill of Rights of our Constitution, Section 6, it is provided:

Trial by jury shall be as heretofore and the right thereof remain "inviolate."

and in case of

Miller vs. Miller, 187, Pa., 572, decided in 1898, it was held that

"Any improper interference by the Court with functions of the" "jury is a vilation of this clause; and when a jury, after deliberat-" "ing for some days report to the Court that they stand ten to" "two, and are unable to agree, it is error for the Court to say" "to them that if they do not agree it is not improbable that the" "public will suspect some of them of corruption, and to intimate" "that a disagreement might be due to self-will and stubborness," "a proper penalty for which offense would be the disgrace of ex-" "clusion from the jury wheel and the posting of their unfitness" "in a public office."

And so in the case of

Curry vs. Curry, 114 Pa., 367, Mr. Justice Trunkey in delivering the opinion of the court, inter alia, said:

"Even if the Judge thought the testimony to establish a ma-" "terial fact was incredible, he could not instruct them to cast" "it aside; nor could he instruct them to find a controverted fact" "proved by oral testimony, for the jury judge of the credibility" "of witnesses and might disbelieve them."

And further in

McKelvey on Evidence, page 56, we find:

"We thus have the jury determining two questions; first," "what the facts are; second, whether the facts bring the case" "within a certain rule laid down by the Judge as to their effect." "In determining the first question, the jury is free to act as it" "pleases."

In Commonwealth vs. Porter, 10 Metc. (Mass.) 263, Chief Justice Shaw says, inter alia:

"And if in the progress of the trial or the summing up and" "charge to the jury, the Court should express, or intimate any" "opinion upon any such question of fact, it is within the province" "of the jury to revise, reconsider and decide contrary to such" "opinion, if in their judgment it is not correct and warranted by" "the evidence."

And in

Black's Constitutional Law, page 618, we find in discussing trial by jury, that he puts down as an axiom of the law that:

"An essential element of this right is the independence of the" "jury, and the constitutional provisions imply that the jury shall" "not be controlled or coerced by the Court."

And in the discussion in the same volume, page 612, it is stated:

"And the jury within their own province are independent to" "the Court; that is, they cannot be dictated to or controlled" "in respect to their verdict, if the case involves disputed questions" "of fact and complicating testimony."

and finally, as put facetiously but aptly by Chancellor Bacon in the sixth item of his instructions to Justice Hutton:

"THAT YOU BE A LIGHT TO JURORS TO OPEN THEIR "EYES,"

"BUT NOT A GUIDE TO LEAD THEM BY THE NOSES."

In re the second sub-division, AS TO JUDGE BRUMM'S CONDUCT TOWARDS WITNESSES.

It is a well recognized principle of procedure of all courts which are conducted under the common law of England, that

"All witnesses are to be protected from any insulting and in-" "timidating attitude of counsel."

That a

"witness is to be permitted to give his testimony without fear" "and without threats."

That it is the duty of the Court to protect all witnesses from any attempt to coerce them in their testimony by counsel.

So that in the case of

People vs. Eaton (Cal. 1902) 68 Pac. 583, it was held that:

"Where a witness testified to certain facts as seen by him, and" "it appeared from the testimony that the facts were not physically" "impossibe, there was no error in refusing to allow the witness" "to be asked if the did not know that he was testifying what" "was physically impossible."

and further:

"Where counsel made a statement to a witness that he was tak-" "ing a great deal of interest in the case, and wanted to see" "defendant convicted, expecting witness to answer, there was no" "error in requiring the examination to be conducted by questions" "as to interest instead of my such statements."

In Cyc. Volume 40, page 2439, etc, we find these principles and the cases cited therefor laid down:

"It is proper for a trial judge to ask a witness questions for the" "purpose of informing himself or the jury as to matters material" "to the issue."

"Provided

"The questions are not such as to injure or prejudice the rights" "of either party."

But the examination of witnesses is the more appropriate function of counsel and the power of the court to interrogate witnesses should be exercised.

ONLY IN RARE INSTANCES AND UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES;

Most carefully;

And in such a way as will not tend to prejudice to jury against either party.

Indeed, it has been considered that, at least in criminal cases, the practice is unwise; and should be discouraged, and that the presiding judge should refrain from interfering in any way with the progress of the trial unless in case of urgent necessity.

In a criminal case the action of the trial judge in subjecting witnesses of defendant to a rigid and extended cross-examination on the vital points of the defense, or in catechising them at length as to their knowledge of the facts as to which they have testified has a tendency to discredit them and is prejudical error, requiring a new trial in case of conviction.

In re the third sub-division, as to JUDGE BRUMM'S CONDUCT TOWARD ATTORNEYS.

Attorneys at Law were under the common law and are under our statutes, officers of the Court. An Attorney at Law is defined to be, in Bouvier's Law Dic., and in Blackstone Commentaries, as an officer in a Court of Justice who is employed by a party in a cause to manage the same for him.

In order to qualify to become an Attorney at Law, a person must comply with the requirements as to character and legal knowledge laid down by the various county boards of law examiners appointed by the various courts of the various counties of the State. He is at all times subject to removal and disbarment for bad character, conviction of crime, fraudulent conduct towards the Court and his client, and for preventing and attempting to prevent justice.

He is also subject to commitment or fine for contempt of Court. And in the definition of Courts, the Attorney at Law is designated as one of its proper officers, who are to present and manage the business of suitors.

In the modern procedure it need hardly be urged that the attorney is an indispensible officer in the administration of justice, and therefore, it is just that he should be accorded and that he receive from the Court that respect, and in the same degree, which is due by him to the Court.

Where there is either a lack of confidence or a constant misunderstanding and a lack of harmony between the Court and the members of the bar practicing before him, there can be no proper administration of justice.

Where violent scenes are almost daily enacted between a presiding judge and members of the bar of repute and standing in an open court, the presiding judge using the great might of his position to threaten and intimidate counsel and to ridicule them, there certainly must follow a preversion of justice, a contempt for the Court, and a lessening of respect for our judicial system.

This statement is aptly illustrated by the statement of Stewart Glover, one of the petit jurors who served under Judge Brumm, when he says on page 30, of this report:

"We thought he (meaning Judge Brumm) was Judge, lawyer" "and jury "and

"We didn't think it quite right for a judge to act as a lawyer in" "and jury" and

"Q. Did you crack any jokes among yourselves about it?"

"A. Yes, a few."

The Magna Charta, the Constitution of the United States, and our own Constitution, guarantee us the right to trial by jury. We have already seen that this right carries with it the right of absolute freedom and independence of the jury, and any act which destroys or takes away that freedom and independence is an infringment of that right, when such an act is an occasional one, it can be remedied by the granting of new trials, but where these acts of intimidation and threats and domination are confined and persisted in, they subvert justice, bring the courts into disrepute, make trial by jury a farce, and instead of trial by jury, we have trial by a judge, who by his very attitude becomes despotic, biased and partisan, and defeats the very ends of justice which he probably sets out to serve.

When we couple this tyrannical and dominating attitude with his intimidation of witnesses, throwing them by his actions and words into a state of fear, ridiculing them and questioning their veracity, when he further shows his prejudice to one side of a case before him and clearly indicates to the jury which side that is, and when further he shows what sort of a verdict he desires and expects, and when further

He is constantly quarreling and bickering with counsel, threatening them with contempt.

CAN WE SAY THAT SUCH A PERSON, IN THE GUISE OF A JUDGE, WHO IS PRESIDING IN A COURT ROOM OF AN AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH CREATES AND MAINTAINS RESPECT FOR THE COURT OR FOR ITS RULINGS, ITS VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS? That he

DISPENSES JUSTICE WITHOUT FAVOR?

That he is

MAINTAINING ALL THE LEGAL PRECEDENTS AS TO THE PROPER PROVINCES OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE JUDGE, THE JURY AND OF COUNSEL?

DOES A COURT PRESIDED OVER BY SUCH A JUDGE GAIN THAT RESPECT FROM THE COMMUNITY THAT COURTS IN GOVERNMENTS OF FREE INSTITUTIONS MUST HAVE IN ORDER TO INSURE THE STABILITY OF THAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT?

AS TO CHARGE 5.

ILLEGALLY REFUSING TO PERMIT THE ENTRY OF THE NAMES OF CERTAIN CITIZENS ON THE JURY WHEEL ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR NATIONALITY.

Jury Commissioners are provided for in all counties of the State of Pennsylvania excluding Philadelphia, by the Act of April 10th, 1867, P. L. 62, which amends the Act of 1834, P. L. 356, which provides that two jury commissioners shall be elected triennially * * * That an elector can vote for no more than one. * * * That the two highest shall be considered elected. This act further provides that their duties are to meet once a year, together with the President Judge or an associate Judge of the county, who shall thereupon proceed with due diligence to select alternately from the whole number qualified electors of the respective county, at large, a number * * * of sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors.

It is readily seen that the duties of the lay jury commissioners are not subject either to the direction or supervision of the Judge, who under the act, simply acts as the third jury commissioner.

The act specifically provides that the jury commissioners and the Judge, shall select "Alternately" the names of sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors.

In the attempt of any Judge to either direct or coerce either of the jury commissioners, or to place or refrain from placing in the jury wheel the name of any citizen because of that citizen's nativity, he is:

First: Usurping the function of the jury commissioner.

The jury commissioner is an elective officer of the county, acting under the statutes of the Commonwealth, and further an officer who is amenable to the criminal statutes for any violation of his oath of office. He is responsible, not to the judge, who is merely to assist him, but to the law under which he holds his office.

Second: Taking away the right of every citizen to serve county and perform his duty for the proper administration of justice.

Any person of foreign nativity, who has been admitted to citizenship, is entitled to all the rights that the word

"citizenship" implies. The right to serve on a jury is surely such a right, and to have such a right arbitrarily taken from him, on account of his nativity, is repugnant to the spirit of our laws and our institutions. The only qualificaiton the act provides for the jurors is a follows:

"Sober, intelligent and judicious persons."

There surely can be no question that there are such persons of any nativity.

To permit any judge to thus discriminate against any class of citizens would be to hold the door open for the corruption of our jury system and to bring our judicial system into disrespect.

No legal references are cited to sustain the foregoing arguments, as no cases can be found where any judge under this Commonwealth has ever attempted to exercise any such power as has been made the basis of this charge.

AS TO CHARGE 6.

TYRANNY AND SEVERITY OF SENTENCES.

The testimony with reference to this charge is to be found on pages 37 to 39 of this report. It embraces three specific instances to wit:

The case of Jennie Kane.
The case of Commonwealth vs. Haines.
The case of Commonwealth vs. Yarsavage and Shankus.

and also general allegation contained in the testimony of Judge Shay and Judge Bechtel, on page 38.

1. In the case of Jennie Kane, who was a girl about 16 years old, the defendant was convicted for breaking and entering.

The policy of the law, particularly in the case of juvenile defenders, is to be corrective rather than punitive. That policy was surely not followed by Judge Brumm in his sentencing such a youthful offender to a county prison. It is a question whether such a commitment is legal under our juvenile acts, and the number of institutions that are provided under the law, not of penal character, to take care of such cases. What a horrible aftermath we have in this case when it is considered that this child 16 years old commits suicide on the day upon which she was sentenced.

2. The case of Commonwealth vs. Haines where the defendant was convicted of stealing a horse and was sentenced to nine years, requires no comment from members of the Committee making this report. The action of the Board of Pardons of this Commonwealth, who pardoned this defendant of its own motion, when the attention of the Board was called to his case by the State Board of Charities, speaks louder than any words of the minority of this Committee in denouncing this as a tyrannical and severe sentence.

3. The case of Commonwealth vs. Yarsavage and Shankus. The defendant Yarsavage was a man 60 years of age, who had no criminal record, who was convicted on three indictments.

Indictment No. 486: For taking crackers, cheese and ham from the station, valued at 90 cents.

Upon this bill a sentence of $15 and 10 years imprisonment.

Indictment No. 468 a: Taking beer from a freight car to the value of $2.00.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00 and 2 years imprisonment after the expiration of the sentence of indictment No. 486.

Indictment No. 487: Breaking into a public school building and stealing therefrom knives, brushes and a watch and chain.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00 costs and ten years at solitary confinement after the expiration of the sentences in the two preceding indictments.

In all a sentence of 22 years upon a man 60 years of age, with no criminal record, for stealing articles valued at probably less than $5.00.

How outrageous and severe these sentences were was recognized by Judge Brumm himself; who within two weeks after they had been given, reduced the sentence under indictment No. 487 from 10 years to 5 years, and in indictment 486 from 10 years to 3 years, so that now the defendant is sentenced to 10 years on the three indictments.

What remains of the spectacle of a judge who has to temper justice with mercy.

What does society gain from such severity and tyranny?

No one can undertake to state the great danger and hurt which comes and may come by the exercise of power of incarceration in such a tyrannical and severe way in the dispensing of justice with a "mailed fist."

The general allegations on this charge show the testimony of Judges Bechtel and Shay that Judge Brumm is arbitrary in his dealings with them, in his attitude toward counsel to such an extent that the President Judge of the Court (See page 38) has been frequently appealed to, as also the District Attorney of the county, by members of the bar, that their cases be not listed, nor be they compelled to try before Judge Brumm.

In the County of Schuylkill there are three Common Pleas Judges. It is necessary that these three judges meet and confer together for the dispatch of the judicial business, and that they be in harmony with each other.

Can there be a proper dispatch of judicial business where the Court in banc fail to agree because of the tyrannical and dominating attitude of any one of them?

CHARGE 7.

ILLEGALLY SENTENCING DEFENDANTS.

The testimony discloses three separate allegations:

1. The case of Commonwealth vs. Brannan.

2. The case of Commonwealth vs. Williams, Kelly and Robertson.

3. The case of Commonwealth vs. Matzow.

1. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Brannan the defendant was charged and convicted with assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill, on one indictment. He was sentenced by Judge Brumm to 9 years.

Under the Act of the 31st of March, 1860, Section 81, the crime of aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

It is a well known principle of criminal jurisprudence that where there are a number of counts in one indictment a conviction on a Higher Court merges all the lower counts, and sentence can only be imposed on the highest count. This is so well established that it requires no legal reference.

2. In the case of Commonwealth vs. Kelly, Williams, and Robertson, the record shows that the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct, vagrancy, drunkenness and resisting an officer. That the matter was heard before Judge Brumm.

That the defendants waived the finding of a true bill, and pleaded guilty.

That Judge Brumm, on September 5th, 1910, sentenced all the defendants to pay a fine of $10.00 and to pay the costs of the prosecution, and improvement for the defendants Kelly and Robertson, for nuisance, for two years each, and for resisting an officer for one year each, to commence after expiration of sentence of two years for nuisance, and the defendant, Harry Williams, to thirty days.

That on March 7th, 1911 by permission of the Court, the plea of guilty as to everything excepting drunkenness is withdrawn by permission of Court, and George Robertson is discharged by direction of the Court.

Under the Common Law and our statutes, the only nuisances are public nuisances, the keeping of gambling devices, and houses where the liquor law is violated, can be declared nuisances, so that when the defendants, Kelly and Robertson were sentenced to two years for nuisance, they were illegally sentenced.

Assuming that the word "nuisance" may have been misused in the sentencing of these defendants, the criminal

statutes of our Commonwealth with reference to the charges against the defendants of disorderly conduct, vagrancy and drunkenness, are as follows:

Act of 1901, P. L. 132, Sec. 1. Provides: That one found guilty of disorderly conduct pay the costs of prosecution and a fine not exceeding ten dollars and in default of the payment thereof shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The statutory provisions made under the laws of the Commonwealth for vagrancy, provide for an imprisonment for thirty days; and, if at the end of ten days, the defendant has behaved himself well, he is entitled to his discharge.

So that the sentencing of the defendants to two years on the charge of disorderly conduct, etc., is illegal.

The defendant, Robertson, it appears from the record, regained his liberty on March 7th, 1911, but the other defendant, Kelly, was evidently made to suffer the full incarceration of two years without legal warrant.

3. Commonwealth vs. Matzow.

This is a case of surety of peace, and reference thereto is contained in the testimony of Judge Shay, page 40 of this report, and Ex-District Attorney Lyons, page 41.

Under the Act of March 31, 1860, where a person is charge with making threats, etc., against another they can be ordered to enter a bond to maintain the peace. It is the custom in the Pennsylvania Courts to hold such defendants in their own recognizance.

In this case there seems to be no testimony that any such bond was demanded from the defendant, who was a woman, but that she was committed for three months on the charge.

Under our law, there can be no such commitment on legal grounds.

The question presents itself whether any person who is "learned in the law," which is the qualification necessary for judicial honors, has the right to illegally sentence as is evidenced in the foregoing cases.

CAN A DEFENDANT EXPECT ANY JUSTICE WHERE SUCH ERRORS ARE NOT ONLY POSSIBILITIES BUT PROBABILITIES?

IS ANY JUDGE JUSTIFIED, TO ANY GREATER EXTENT THAN A PRIVATE CITIZEN, IN TAKING THE LAW INTO HIS OWN HANDS, DISREGARDING ITS EXACT PROVISIONS, TO WHICH HE HAS READY ACCESS, AND ILLEGALLY SENTENCING PRISONERS BECAUSE HE BELIEVES THEM WORTHY OF PUNISHMENT MORE SEVERE THAN WHAT THE LAW PROVIDES?

CHARGES 8.

ILLEGALLY DETAINING A DEFENDANT AFTER A VERDICT WAS RENDERED FAVORABLE TO SUCH DEFENDANT.

We find in the record of the case of Commonwealth vs. Bowers, copy of which is on page 41 of this report, that the defendant, Bowers, was acquitted on a charge of assault and battery on the 10th day of September, 1912.

THAT ON THE SAME DAY, BY ORDER OF JUDGE BRUMM, THE CLERK WAS ORDERED THAT THIS VERDICT BE NOT ENTERED.

THAT THE DEFENDANT WAS KEPT IN CUSTODY UNTIL OCTOBER 14th, 1912, OR 34 DAYS AFTER HE WAS ACQUITTED.

THAT ON THE SAID OCTOBER 14th, 1912, JUDGE BRUMM THEN ORDERED THE VERDICT TO BE ENTERED.

We fail to find anywhere in Judge Brumm's testimony any explanation of his conduct in this case, but we do find in the testimony of Cyrus Palmer, Attorney for the defendant, on cross-examination, an attempt to justify this act on the ground that the prosecutor was compelled to accept a certain jury in the case, and could not exercise his right to challenge, and also that the verdict as rendered carried with it a placing of part of the costs upon the prosecutor.

The record, however, fails to show that any motion was made by counsel for the prosecutor or that it was for the purpose of setting aside that part of the verdict with reference to the costs, or that any argument was held on same.

It is further worthy of note, that the counsel for the prosecutor in the case, L. D. Haughawaut, who also appeared as a witness before the committee, never was asked by the respondent or his counsel a single question with regard to this specific case or to any motion he had made with respect to the verdict.

THE ACT OF A JUDGE IN ORDERING A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY NOT TO BE ENTERED, AND CONFINING A DEFENDANT FOR THIRTY DAYS AFTER SUCH A VERDICT RENDERED, IS SUCH AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING, SO FOREIGN TO THE COMMON LAW, SO REPUGNANT TO OUR INSTITUTIONS, AND TO THE SPIRIT WHICH PREDOMINATES OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM, THAT ITS COUNTERPART CANNOT BE DISCOVERED BY THIS COMMITTEE IN THE ANNALS OF AMERICAN OR ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE.

It is a custom and relic of barbaric ages, it can only be exercised by a tryant in an uncivilzed government, surely not in a modern republic.

It was such an act that should make its author not only subject to removal as a judge, but amenable to some criminal punishment.

That such a farce can be enacted in a Pennsylvania Court of Justice, makes us wonder whether such things as Magna Charta the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, and our Constitution, still exists.

This act on the part of the presiding judge can only be credited to either his pique at the finding of such a verdict, or his ignorance of the very primary principles of the rights of the individual under our Constitution. Under either reason, it surely disqualifies him to hold judicial office, in which he is to sit in judgment on his felow-man.

The 10th Section of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, provides, inter alia:

No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

This clause prevents the granting of a new trial on the application of the Commonwealth, when the verdict is in favor of the defendant.

Guffy vs. Commonwealth, 2 Gr. 66 (1853) Commonwealth vs. Hayward, 4 Del. Co. 569

even when the verdict was secured by fraud or misconduct on the part of the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Pflueger, 10 D. R. 717 (1901)

CHARGE 9.

ILLEGALLY MAKING PUBLIC DECISIONS ABOUT TO BE RENDERED BY THE COURT FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRIVATELY ASSISTING COUNSEL.

Two casese are specifically cited to sustain this allegation:

2. The Wilson Equity Case.
3. The Norwegian Township Election Case.

1. The Wilson Equity case.
2. The Norwegian Township Election case.

The evidence shows that in the Wilson Equity case Frank Brumm was of counsel for one of the parties litigant. That the decision in the cases had been prepared by Judge Bechtel, denying the injunction prayed for by Frank Brumm of counsel, for want of injunction affidavits. That Judge Bechtel informed his colleagues on the bench, Judge Shay and Judge Brumm, of his decision. That on the day following Judge Brumm personally, brought to Court the injunction affidavits. That Judge Brumm stayed to Judge

Shay and Judge Bechtel that he had obtained them from Mr. Wilhelm (Frank Brumm's associate in the case.) That when Judge Brumm was questioned by Judge Bechtel as to how Mr. Wilhelm knew the affidavits were necessary, replied that he (Judge Brumm) had told him.

2. In the Norwegian Township case the evidence shows That Judges Bechtel and Koch had decided against his (Frank Brumm's) contention in that case, and had so informed Judge Brumm.

That on the day following this information to Judge Brumm, Frank Brumm presented a petition to Judge Bechtel requesting a re-opening of the case, so as to permit him to amend the record in that particular upon which the decision was about to be made against him.

That Judges Bechtel and Koch informed no other persons of their intention regarding decision in this case, excepting Judge Brumm.

THERE IS NO DENIAL BY JUDGE BRUMM THAT HE BROUGHT THE INJUNCTION AFFIDAVITS TO THE COURT PERSONALLY.

THERE IS AN ADMISSION BY JUDGE BRUMM THAT HE DID DISCUSS WITH MR. WILHELM THE VERY POINT UPON WHICH THE ELECTION CASE WAS ABOUT TO BE DECIDED.

It hardly seems necessary to the minority of your Committee to pass any comments on such acts as those alleged in this charge when committed by any Judge.

It is an act reprehensible to the honor and integrity of the judicial office. It prostitutes justice itself.

When we see a Judge step down from his bench and give forth unpublished decisions, confided to him as a member of the Court, by his brethren on the bench, we are surely shocked. When this act is accompanied by the nefarious purpose of assisting counsel, and therefore, one of the parties litigant, it makes justice a mockery.

What opportunity could a litigant have to obtain justice before a judge who would commit such acts?

It cannot be alleged that the motive prompting such acts on the part of Judge Brumm was pecuniary; but does it lessen the result, and is not the desire to assist favorite counsel as despicable a motive?

The greatest damage to be feared in the proper administration of justice in any country, is the corruption of the judiciary. When such a state of affairs comes about no man can have his right of this day of court. No man can feel secure in the possession of his life, limb or property, all of the constitutional provisions extant, notwithstanding.

CARGE 10.

ILLEGALLY OFFERING TO TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR LICENSES.

The evidence in this charge, quoted on pages 43-45 of this report, consisting of the testimony of Judges Bechtel and Shay, shows that

Judge Brumm offered to vote for any license that Judge Brumm desired if he, Judge Bechtel, would vote in favor of the Sweeney License.

That the Sweeney License was one represented by Judge Brumm as counsel prior to Judge Brumm's advent on the bench.

That at the time of Judge Brumm's offer Frank Brumm, his son, was of counsel for the petitioners for the license.

There can be no question as to the clearness of this testimony, Judge Bechtel affirms it, Judge Shay substantiates him, and the other facts are matters of record. It is true that the offer was rejected by Judge Bechtel, and therefore the illegal transaction was not consummated.

In criminal law we punish an attempt to commit a crime even when the crime has not been committed.

All the reasons assigned against the conduct by Judge, set forth in these charges, in the argument on the last charge, are urged here, and in addition to the fact, that in this charge, the act of corruption goes farther, in so far that it attempts to corrupt the whole Court of Justice, wherein decisions, verdicts and judgments are to have their price.

This act no longer makes a farce of justice, it does more than merely make sport of her, it makes her a wanton to be sold to the highest bidder.

CHARGE 11.

ILLEGALLY FAVORING COUNSEL.

The testimony on pages 45-53 of this report shows that Judge Brumm illegally favored his son, Frank Brumm, in the following cases:

1. The Sweeney License Case.
2. The Wilson Equity Case.
3. The Norwegian Township Election Case.
4. The Bernitonis Case.

and the general testimony of members of the bar to the effect of a general favoritism shown by Judge Brumm to his son, Frank Brumm, in the conduct of cases.

The evidence in the first three cases above have been discussed in other sections of this report, and your Committee, therefore, think it unnecessary to go into the details thereof again.

The Bernitonis case offers striking proof of the conduct of Judge Brumm favoring his son, Frank Brumm. In this case the defendants were tried before Judge Brumm, being represented by one, Z. F. Rynkiewiez, Esq. The evidence of counsel named shows the severity and tyranny of Judge Brumm in the conduct of this case.

On page 46 of this report, we find that:

"Judge Brumm called the defendants perjurors, and thought "there was some excuse for their crime, and thought if they had" "told the truth on the stand the Court wouldn't be so severe with" "them."

The defendants were convicted and were sentenced to one year and nine months, respectively.

That other counsel was then retained in the person of Frank Brumm.

That he, Frank Brumm, personally handed a petition to parole the defendants to the parole officer of the Court, B. F. Simmons, by name. This petition contained affidavits setting forth that the prosecutors had perjured themselves in this case.

At the request of Frank Brumm the parole officer, accompanied by Rynkiewicz, of counsel for the defendants, went to investigate.

That the said Simons, the parole officer, reported to Frank Brumm in Frank Brumm's office at a time when Judge Brumm was standing not four feet from them.

That the said Simons further testified that he did not usually go to counsel's private office with matters of the Court.

That the said defendants were immediately thereafter paroled by the Court.

That there was no motion for a new trial in the case.

That there was no oral motion or hearing of any kind before any Judge in open court in the matter, that no witnesses were brought forward and examined by the Court in the matter.

That the Court then felt the defendants were innocent and should have their liberty, although no action has been taken by the Court to wipe out the record of this presumed wrongful conviction.

No notice of the petition or of the contemplated action was given to the District Attorney. No action was taken by the Court to have action taken against the prosecutors for perjury in the case.

That this entire matter from the time of sentence and the granting of the petition for parole took about three weeks.

That upon the granting of the parole the said Z. F. Rynkiewicz paid the said Frank Brumm the sum of two hundred dollars as his fee in the case. A copy of the check can be found on page 50 of this report.

DOES THIS STATEMENT OF FACTS REQUIRE ANY COMMENT?

Can there be any question as to the motive which prompted the change of Judge Brumm's opinion as to the

right in the case and to the character of the defendant's testimony within the short space of three weeks.

Is it necessary to suggest that conduct of this kind on the part of any judge is worthy of condemnation, and an effort to rid the Courts of Justice of such persons?

In conclusion

The members of the Committee presenting this report desire to quote from a public utterance made most recently by one of the Judges of this Commonwealth, speaking of the office of Judge. He says:

"This office has more vital interest in you than any other office." "It vests the man who holds it with great power and authority." "It largely controls the property, the liberty, and even the lives" "of the people. It calls for the exercise on the part of the Judge" "of patience, equity, justice tempered with mercy, and self-con-" "trol guided by years of experience. He may be of great good," "of great harm; preserve good order and economy, or raise dis-" "turbance and strife, and cause extravagance. He may be kindly" "and have the interest of all the people at heart, or he may be" "harsh and indifferent to their welfare."

In this statement all members of the community both legal and lay, must certainly concur. A man, occupying the office of Judge, who does not live up to it in his official conduct, is surely not worthy the name, and when such a person goes further and violates the honor and integrity of the office, he surely is not worthy the office.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Article 5, Section of the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides:

"All Judges required to be learned in the law. * * * "
"Shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall" "so long behave themselves well. * * * "

Article 6, Section 3 provides:

"The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to im-" 'peachment for any misdemeanor in office."

Section 1, of the same Article provides, that:

"The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of" "impeachment."

Your Committee find that the respondent, Judge Brumm, by the acts testified to and quoted in this report, has brought himself within the provisions of the Constitution above quoted.

To make this position sound, the Committe interrogated counsel for Judge Brumm, the Honorable John T. Lenahan, at the time of the legal argument before your Committee, as follows:

Q. If this testimony is true, is it not sufficient upon which to base charges of impeachment?

A. If it is true, it is sufficient upon which to base impeachment proceedings.

The Committee feel that the testimony is of such character that it must be accepted, as prima facie true. It was given by reputable citizens of the county, and leading members of the bar practicing before the courts of Schuylkill county, and presiding Judges of Schuylkill county, and other persons worthy of belief.

The committee further feels that they have no right to throw out all this testimony as unworthy of belief.

The committee further feels that as constituted it is analogous to a grand jury, that it makes its findings and reports thereon. That its findings are not a finality, that if accepted by your Honorable Body, the matter will then be under the provisions of the Constitution, be heard by the Senate of Pennsylvania.

That at such a hearing, the respondent, Judge Brumm, will have a complete opportunity of rebutting the charges and the testimony to sustain same, and to offer his defense.

Wherefore, your Committee find that Judge Brumm, under the evidence adduced, has been guilty of misdemeanors in office, and recommend that he be impeached upon the following charges:

1. THAT HE HAS BEEN GUILTY OF UNJUDICIAL CONDUCT BY INTIMIDATING AND TERRORIZING WITNESSES, JURORS AND ATTORNEYS.

2. THAT HE HAS USURPED THE FUNCTIONS OF THE JURY, AND BY SO DOING PREJUDICED THE RIGHTS OF PARTIES LITIGANT BEFORE HIM.

3. THAT HE HAS BEEN GUILTY OF UNJUDICIAL CONDUCT IN THREATENING JURORS AND ILLEGALLY INTERFERING WITH JURORS IN THE CONDUCT OF THEIR OFFICE.

4. ILLEGALLY STRIKING JURORS FROM THE PANEL FOR VERDICTS BROUGHT IN UNSATISFACTORY TO THE SAID CHARLES N. BRUMM.

5. ILLEGALLY REFUSING TO PERMIT THE ENTRY OF THE NAMES OF CERTAIN CITIZENS ON THE JURY WHEEL ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR NATIONALITY.

6. TYRANNY AND SEVERITY OF SENTENCES.

7. ILLEGALLY SENTENCING DEFENDANTS.

8. ILLEGALLY DETAINING DEFENDANTS AFTER A VERDICT WAS RENDERED FAVORABLE TO SUCH DEFENDANTS.

9. ILLEGALLY MAKING PUBLIC DECISIONS ABOUT TO BE RENDERED BY THECOURT, FOR THE PURPOSE OR PRIVATELY ASSISTING COUNSEL.

10. ILLEGALLY OFFERING TO TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR LICENSES.

11. ILLEGALLY FAVORING COUNSEL.

Respectfully submitted,

MAURICE J. SPEISER.
L. W. MITCHELL.

BY MR. STONE:

We will say to you gentlemen representing the complainant, as well as the respondent, that the Committee appointed by the Legislature have agreed that this shall be an open hearing. What the Committee will desire at this time will be to be made conversant with the facts so that we may make a true report to the Legislature upon our return. There are forty-eight specific charges in the case. Some of these may not be material. We have indicated those upon the copies handed to the Committee, and shall therefore call for those first that seem to be material upon which the Committee desire to be informed We ask you at the same time to present your evidence upon each of these specific charges, so that we may have them in consecutive order. This, of course, is out of the usual custom in the trial of cases, but it will very much aid the Committee from the testimony, on which we have been informed a large number have been subpoenaed, to determine from the volume of testimony that which may be expedient to hear. We have fixed a hearing for to-day and to-morrow, Friday and Saturday. We sincerely hope that all the material allegations made in the complaint may be gone over and that we may hear the evidence within these two days. If we are not able to do that within the time assigned, it is the consensus of opinion of the Committee that in fairness to the parties in interest further time will be given, and at this time simply ask the good offices of the attorneys who represent the respective parties that they will aid the Committee in all means within their power. We desire to ask the complainant and the respondent to number the charges in accordance with the numbers as made by the Committee.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I want to remind your Honorable Committee that I knew nothing about this matter up until Monday in Philadelphia, and that I had no knowledge of the allegations except in the most fragmentary way until yesterday, and to require me now to present in the order you are now contemplating would be absolutely impossible. I had not had the time to prepare it in the order that your Honors have indicated. I have here my brief of facts, which I propose to adhere to and bring to your Honor's attention as briefly as possible the matters involved in this complaint. Now as to the order in which this may be done, I apprehend that that would be difficult. If I had had knowledge of that matter even last night I might have done it. I propose to call the witnesses one after another. If I can group them together, I shall do so, but I don't see how it is possible to comply strictly to the course you have laid down.

BY MR LENAHAN:

Whether the counsel has had ample time or not to examine the method and manner in which this investigation shall be proceeded with from his standpoint, is a matter that is no concern of ours, and I take it, no concern of the Committee's. We are here to investigate this case in an orderly manner, in a logical manner, in a methodical manner. With that in view, there is only one way by which a conclusion of this case can be reached expeditiously and that is to proceed in the manner suggested by the Committee and I therefore hope that this Committee will adopt this method as laid down.

BY MR. STONE:

In order that you may mark the charges as we have them:

Page 1, the second paragraph is marked No. 1.

Page 2, next paragraph in regular order No. 3.

Bottom of page 1, No. 4.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Page 2, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Page 3, these paragraphs beginning with "whereas," Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 15 and 16.

Page 5, "March 5th, 1907," No. 17. Follow Nos. 18, 19 and 20. Page 6, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Page 7, each paragraph as follows: Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35.

Page 8, Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

Page 9, paragraphs Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48.

I will ask the gentlemen representing the complainant at this time to give such evidence as will bear upon Article No. 2.

HONORABLE A. L. SHAY, Called.

A. L. Shay, being duly sworn, in answers to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You were formerly a member of the bench here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And a member of the bar of this county of how many years' standing?

A. Of the bench or the bar?

Q. The bar.

A. I am at the bar since September, 1885.

Q. And how many years on the bench?

A. Eleven and a-half.

Q. Are you familiar with the behavior of Judge Brumm since he has been on the bench?

A. I suppose so, yes, sir.

Q. Have you had any cases before him since leaving the bench?

A. Only one.

Q. What was that case?

A. An equity case, Slough vs. Slough.

Q. In what manner was that conducted by his Honor?

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan as not being under Charge No. 2.)

(Objection withdrawn.)

Q. Do you remember the equity case of Wilson vs. Wilson?

A. Very well, sir.

Q. And you were on the bench at that time with Judge Brumm?

A. Yes.

Q. Now it is charged on the charges here prepared by Mr. Foley that Judge Brumm practiced such unfair and unlawful methods that the other judges refused to consent to his action and policy?

A. Why, I don't know exactly what you mean by that.

Q. Well, you were on the bench at the time and this equity case was brought before the Court and Judge Brumm was one of your associates?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had he anything to do with the adjudication of that case?

A. Sure.

Q. In what way?

A. Why, he just wrote an opinion upon a demurrer, and then counsel for the defendant, I think it was, asked to have the Court sit in banc, which we did. Then I wrote an opinion on the demurrer and sustained Judge Brumm's position, and subsequently it went to trial on the facts and he disposed of it finally.

Q. How long did it take to determine the case?

A. I can't inform you of that. I can't recollect unless I would see a record. Have you the paper book, it may show.

It went to the higher court, Mr. Barlow.

Q. What was done with it in the higher court?

A. I think it was affirmed recently, quite recently.

Q. Is it true that the other judges associated with Judge Brumm refused to consent to his action and policy in that case?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. You don't recollect that?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

No, he don't say that, he says not that he knows of.

BY MR. SHAY:

A. I don't know just what you mean by that. His action or policy.

BY MR. BARLOW:

It says "He practiced such unfair and unlawful methods that he took three years in determining the case, so that the other judges refused to consent to his action and policy."

A. Well, I can't recollect anything of that kind. We did sit in banc, and I wrote an opinion upon that demurrer.

Q. What the Committee want to know and what I want to know, is whether there was anything improper or illegal in the behavior of Judge Brumm in that case. Now you were sitting with him and you know whether there was or not?

BY MR. STONE:

While we have great confidence in the counsel who is examining the witness and in the witness, we think that should be left to the Committee to decide.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I didn't ask for his opinion, I asked for his information. What I want to know is the facts. The stenographer can read it. What I asked was what you know about it, not your opinion about it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

The question was whether there was anything illegal or improper?

That involves not only a state of facts but a conclusion.

BY MR. SHAY:

That I was going to suggest.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

And if there is anything improper to the conclusion, counsel should call attention to the fact.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Well, he was there, and this man who had no counsel made this complaint against Judge Brumm, and he informs me you were familiar with the facts.

BY MR. SHAY:

A. I know the case, Mr. Barlow.

BY JUDGE BRUMM:

I don't want to inject anyhting, except in this particular. As far as I am concerned, I would let them go on. I want the whole door open.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I don't want to inject anything, except in this particular. As far as I am concerned, I would let them go on. I want the whole door open.

BY MR. STONE:

We will make that the exception now.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Now, Judge Shay, I want to know did you have any difficulty whatever with Judge Brumm, as your associate, in carrying on the court in an orderly manner and in accordance with law?

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Do you mean in reference to this case?

BY MR. BARLOW:

Then I am confined to this case at this time. I withdraw the witness.

BY MR. SHAY.

I beg your pardon. I just wish to say that this No. 1, March Term, 1909, was the paper book of the Supreme Court.

BY MR. SPEISER.

Q. You just withdraw the Judge temporarily?

A. Yes, just temporarily.

No. 3.

MR. J. O. ULRICH, Called.

J. O. Ulrich, being duly sworn, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Ulrich, you are a member of the bar of this county?
A. Yes.
Q. How long have you been a member of the bar?
A. Since July, 1886.
Q. Are you familiar with the case of the Coombe Garment Co. vs. Morris?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the nature of that case?
A. Equity case.
Q. An effort to secure an injunction to restrain parties from doing certain things?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you represented the defendant?
A. I did in connection with Judge Koch, who was then practicing.
Q. Now did you have a hearing before Judge Brumm in the matter?
A. We did.
Q. I don't know, I am asking for information. Was there a preliminary injunction granted first by the court?
A. I think there was.
Q. Then a subsequent hearing upon———?
Q. A rule to dissolve.
Q. Mr. Foley in his paper accuses Judge Brumm as having acted in that matter "as if he were the plaintiff, witness and the attorney for the plaintiff, and exercised a manner so arbitrary so as to work an injustice to the defendants in said case and bring the equity powers of the court into disrepute and contempt?
(Objection by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. STONE:

I think the question proper, Mr. Lenahan, all we want is the facts in that case, confining himself to the facts.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Of course you know lawyers and judges are likely to disagree on the construction of the law, and what I wish to have eliminated from the witnesses' oration is his construction of the law. I do not object to him telling what happened by way of a recital of the facts.

BY MR. BARLOW:

It is his attitude and demeanor that are in question, not his construction of the law.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Proceed Mr. Ulrich

A. Well, I am not able to answer that question. I do not know where to begin or what to say concerning the Judge's attitude and demeanor in that case. First, it is some time ago, and I don't pretend to recollect facts in a case as long ago as that. When a man goes into a new case he forgets the facts in a previous case, at least I do. I don't believe I can tell you the facts concerning any case that happened any length of time ago.
Q. Well, I don't mean to say you can recollect the facts, but can you recollect the manner in which Judge Brumm heard the case, and was he fair and impartial?
(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. BARLOW:

May I ask that I be permitted to proceed and examine witnesses without being interrupted constantly.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I suppose Mr. Barlow accords us the privilege if not the right of protecting our own interests under our law. I want to say the question is improper. "Was his conduct fair or impartial?" Now that is simply a conclusion of the witness. I don't want to interrupt these proceedings, but I certainly will interrupt if the questions are improper. The witnesses should give the facts and from the facts the Committee can draw their conclusions.

BY MR. STONE:

I will say that I do hope most sincerely that counsel will get down to what they all know is the proper practice in the case at hand. We think the counsel should first ask the facts, and the witness can then be cross-examined.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Ulrich, you recall the manner in which this case was heard by Judge Brumm. You represented Mr. Foley, did you not, or the girls?
A. I represented the complainant, and was taken into the case after Judge Koch had been in it for some time.
Q. Were you present at the trial?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. Was it heard fairly by the court?
(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Let him go on.

Q. You have just stated that you were present at the trial?
A. I represented the complainant. I thought it was not heard fairly.
Q. What was it that was done by the Court that made you feel that it was not done fairly?
A. Well, Judge Brumm allowed testimony to be given of what Mr. Foley had done at a meeting in Minersville, which Judge Koch and I thought had nothing to do with the case, as Foley was not a party to it. I think the record shows that.
Q. Well, you protested to that before Judge Brumm?
A. Yes.
Q. And without avail.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the result was that he made the injunction permanent?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And that was the end of that?

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. Ulrich, the record is that you were for the defendants in the injunction proceedings?
A. Yes, the defendant.
Q. I thought he said complainant.
A. Yes, it was the defendant.
Q. And the case was decided against you?
A. Yes.
Q. And one of the questions in the case was as to the admissibility of testimony connected with this man Foley inciting to riot?
A. Yes.
Q. And the question that was passed upon by the Court was on the question of the admissibility of his testimony as well as the final conclusion of the Judge in making the injunction permanent. It was appealed by you and Judge Kock to the Supreme Court?
A. No, Judge Koch had gone to the bench, I took it.
Q. To the Supreme Court?
A. No, Superior Court.
Q. Was the question of the admissibility of the testimony involving Foley raised?
A. It was assigned as an error.
Q. Well, the judgment of Judge Brumm was affirmed by the Superior Court?
A. Yes.
Q. Of course, you felt in that case as we all do when we get licked, we feel that the Judge didn't treat us right?
A. Yes, that is the way we all feel.

No. 4.

BY MR. BARLOW:

MR. WATSON F. SHEPPERD, Called.

Watson F. Shepperd, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Shepperd, how long have you been a member of the bar of Schuylkill county?
A. It will be 45 years next September.
Q. Thirty-five years?
A. Forty-five.
Q. You have tried cases before Judge Brumm?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You remember the Newcomber case that was tried some time ago?
A. Yes, I remember it.
Q. What was the title of the case?
A. The case was a case of trespass brought by Beecher and Boyer against Newcomber and others.
Q. Who represented Beecher and Boyer?
A. A. W. Shoff, who is now deceased, and I believe Mr. A. Moyer.
Q. Mr. Shoff and Mr. Moyer represented the plaintiff and who represented the defendant?
A. I did, and Mr. Winn.
Q. And Mr. Shoff addressed the jury?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And Judge Brumm was on the bench?
A. Yes, Judge Brumm presided.
Q. Do you remember Judge Brumm coming from the bench and walking up and down the court room while Mr. Shoff was speaking?

A. Well, I wouldn't say walking up and down the court room. He was down on the floor and was present when Mr. Shoff was addressing the jury, that was my recollection.

Q. Did he interrupt Mr. Shoff while he was addressing the jury?

A. Yes, that is my impression.

Q. What did he say to Mr. Shoff?

A. Well, I have a recollection about it, but just at this time I don't wish to testify as to it for the reason that I may be under a wrong impression about it. I wouldn't want to do any man an injustice.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. What is your impression?

Q. What did you tell me day before yesterday?

A. My recollection is that Mr. Shoff was addressing the jury, and he said, "Don't you know that you are not telling the truth?" He was explaining papers to the jury.

Q. He said that while Mr. Shoff was addressing the jury?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, Mr. Shepperd, do you remember the case of Zane vs. Shepp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is now in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was tried before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Judge Brumm take part in the examination of witnesses in that case?

A. I do not remember.

Q. I had a paper book in the case of Zehner vs. Shepp, page 87, and ask you if that is the stenographic report of the examination of the witnesses by the Judge, who came down from the bench for the purpose?

A. I believe that is the stenographic report.

Q. That is the stenographic report that was taken at the time and was heard in your presence?

A. Yes, heard in my presence.

Q. When he was on the stand, giving testimony the Court attacked him with:

BY THE COURT:

Q. I want you to answer. The trouble is you try to sneak out because of your condition.

BY MR. SHEPPERD:

I object to that allegation on the part of the Court.

BY THE COURT:

You can object to it.

BY MR. SHEPPERD:

I mean that expression. I do not think it is proper.

BY THE COURT:

What expression?

BY MR. SHEPPERD:

That the witness is trying to sneak out.

BY THE COURT:

I will improve on it by saying that we are positive that he is. He is sneaking out. You put that on record.

PAPER BOOK OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT A."

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. Shepperd, it is not an unusual thing for Judge Brumm to step down from the bench on account of being somewhat deaf, is it?

A. Well, I know he can't hear very well, that is true.

Q. And also on this day that Mr. Shoff was addressing the jury, he was stating what Judge Brumm conceived not to be warranted by the facts in the case, wasn't he?

A. Well, I should judge so.

Q. And Judge Brumm said, "That is not the truth, Mr. Shoff?"

A. That is my recollection of it.

Q. There is nothing unusual in that in the trial of law suits is there?

A. Well, it isn't very unusual for a judge to go down and stand by the side of counsel and address the jury.

Q. Well, it isn't anything unusual for judge to call attention of counsel when they are stating things that aren't warranted by the facts in the case, is it?

A. That is right, the judge often calls the counsel to order for misstating testimony, if they do misstate it.

Q. Isn't it his duty to do so?

A. It is the duty of the Court to call counsel's attention to misstatements of testimony if they hear them, but it is not usual to go down to the jury box and stand beside counsel when addressing the jury and tell them they are not telling the truth.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Is the gentleman a witness in this, Mr. Barlow, we don't think he is competent to give much experience in any court.

Q. Now, Mr. Shepperd, whatever objection you had to Judge Brumm's action in the case which you have taken to the Superior Court are covered by the exceptions you took there, are they not?

A. Yes.

Q. Has that case been argued by the Superior Court?

A. Yes, last September.

Q. And the Superior Court hasn't handed down their opinion yet?

A. No.

Q. Whether he is right or not cannot be determined until the decision is handed down.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. How long ago was that?

A. This was tried about three years ago.

BY MR. BARLOW:

A. What was the date of this trial you mean?

BY MR. SHEPPERD:

A. Why, it was tried about three years ago. The book will show there. I don't know whether that book will show it or not. My recollection is that the case was tried in 1909, the beginning of the year. I am not certain about that, the record will show that.

BY MR. BARLOW:

We will pass charge No. 5.

BY MR. STONE:

We desire to say to the witnesses who have been examined that they will please not be absent in case they are wanted again.

MR. A. D. KNITTLE, Called.

A. D. Knittle, being duly sworn according to law in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. How long have you been a member of the bar, Mr. Knittle?

A. Sixteen or seventeen years.

Q. You have tried cases before Judge Brumm?

A. A great many.

Q. During that time did you ever see him leave the bench and come down on the floor where counsel were practicing their profession?

A. Quite a number of times.

Q. For what purpose, do you know?

A. I have a theory of my own. I don't know whether it would be evidence or not.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that. I do not think his theory is proper evdence.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

We want to hear it.

BY MR. KNITTLE:

A. Well, my own belief was that it was because of personal aggression against me.

Q. While you were trying the case?

A. Yes, and afterwards three-fourths of the members of the bar, practically, came to me and said it was for that reason.

Q. Well, did you ever hear of him sitting down in front of the bench and going asleep?

A. I saw him in the Shenandoah Church case, I saw him come down from the bench. It was in No. 2 court, and lean against the Clerk of the Court's desk, it was when Monsignor Turner and officials of the Roman Catholic Church were testifying, and put his knees this way (illustrates) and lean back, and he did doze off several times. I was sitting within ten feet of him.

Q. Did he ever do that while the case was being tried, or was it when counsel was addressing the jury?

A. That was a judicial inquiry of his bill in equity and testimony was being heard.

Q. And during that time he would pass upon questions?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see him sit along side of counsel while examining one side or the other?

A. No, sir. I have seen him come here while he was trying a case and put his chair there and put his feet on the witness stand and cross-examine witnesses. I have seen him lean from the bench and put his finger almost in the witness' face and tell them, "I believe you are committing perjury, and I have a notion to send you to jail."

Q. While they were testifying?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in answer to your and other counsel's questions?

A. Mine and colleagues. I saw him send a witness in one of my cases to jail. It was one of the first, I can't tell the name, because of alleged failure to answer a question properly and then forget that he had committed him, and the jail officials allowed him to go out.

Q. Had anyone made a charge against him?

A. No.

Q. The man was in jail without any accusation and he stayed there until they were ashamed to keep him in prison any longer.

A. I believe they let him out the next day, because everyone said it wasn't just and they let him out.

Q. Have you been committed for contempt or fined for contempt by Judge Brumm?

A. I can tell the whole story if you want it.

BY THE COMMITTEE:

A. Yes, he ordered me into the hands of the sheriff.

Q. How did that come about?

A. I can't give the names of the parties. I broke my leg in a fall in the gymnasium about the 29th of January, and some time after that, while I was still on crutches, I was in bed and on crutches for a period of about five months; I appeared for the defendant. The case was a woman of the borough of Minersville had sued her husband for non-support. She came into the court and took the witness stand. They had been married for a few days, eight or nine or ten, days. When the witness was turned over to me for cross-examination, my man, the defendant, of course had told me his story. He claimed that he was introduced to this girl by her brother and they went to live in the same house after their marriage with her brother, that he had only known the girl three or four days, that after he had married the girl, his wife did not sleep with him, but stayed up until 11 and 12 at night playing cards with her brother. My questions were to that effect, with an inference that she had been guilty of having improper relations with her own brother. The case was adjourned at noon with the witness, the prosecutrix and wife, not through with the cross-examination. When we returned after the noon session she didn't come back to court. The Court was informed and the constable and the chief of police of Pottsville were directed to find her. She was not found for one or two, or maybe three days. It was quite a time afterwards during the same term of court. I was sitting here trying a case, a jury trial when Mr. Eyler, our court crier, came to the table and informed me that they had gotten that woman and Judge Brumm wanted me to come over and finish the case. I said to inform Judge Brumm that I can't come over at the present time—I am trying a jury trial before Judge Bechtel. Mr. Feyler went away and in possibly ten or fifteen minutes he came back and said, "Judge Brumm says you are to come over and finish that case." I says, "I can't come, I am trying a jury trial here. That woman ran away and it is not so necessary as all that, that we shall break up a jury trial for that case." Mr. Eyler went back to report to Judge Brumm again, and in a very short time he came back and said, "The Judge said if you don't come over and finish that case he is going to send that man to jail without a hearing," or words to that effect. I said, "send him to jail." I might have made it a little stronger. Ultimately this jury trial was finished and I went over to room No. 2. The minute I got into the door Judge Brumm followed me with his eyes from the door until I got in front of his bench, and then in a very harsh voice, he says, "Now, Knittle, what kind of a hearing is it you want in this case?" I replied, "Only the hearing that any defendant is entitled to." Then, "You sit down and we will give you a hearing." I sat down. He said, "Is there any more testimony for the Commonwealth?" Originally I might say there was no attorney for the Commonwealth except the County Attorney. After this woman had run away and was brought back Mr. E. W. B——— was taken into the case. It was said there was no more testimony for the Commonwealth. Judge Brumm said, "Call the defendant." I called him and asked him three or four questions when Judge Brumm took the witness out of my hands. Well, I can't tell you what he said any more, but he threatened the witness time and again, he told him he was lying, he told him if he didn't answer the way he wanted him to he would send him to jail. In fact he frightened that witness so much that I felt it my duty to get up and object. He said, "This witness is in the hands of the Court." I subsided and sat down. After Judge Brumm got through with him he stood him up in front of the Court and asked me if I had any more witnesses. I said "No." He then proceeded to lecture that defendant in a way that was surely scandalous. Then he turned to me, and he leaned on a gavel that he had on the bench, this way (illustrates) and he said, "Now, I want to say that one of the lawyers in this case willfully deceived this Court." Well, he was looking straight at me, and I knew that Mr. Bechtel hadn't been in the case before and it was a natural inference that he meant me. I said, "To which lawyer do you refer?" And he said, "To you." I said, "In what way did I willfully deceive this Court?" Judge Brumm said, "By telling me that the witness in this case was not the brother of this prosecutor." Why, I said, "That is untrue." It came like a bolt out of the sky, because every question I had asked her was to establish the fact that her brother had persuaded her to marry him. When I said, "That is untrue," he called the sheriff and sentenced me to jail for contempt of Court. I want to say that in so far as Judge Brumm charged me, I said to him that witness in the case was not a brother to the prosecutrix, was an absolute falsehood. After he had sentenced me to jail I said, "In spite of your jail sentence I repeat that it isn't true," and I said, "Send me to jail, but it won't rest there." I am giving you as near my recollection of it as I can, and it was impressed upon me pretty surely by such a scene. I said, "Send me to jail, but it won't rest there. That I would make up such a story when I hadn't even seen the man before was untenable," and I had never seen that witness before he came to court. The Judge then said. "In view of the attorney's explanation, we remand the sentence." I came out of the Court House into the library, stumped out on my crutches, and if you want to hear what the other attorneys said—

Q. Were you put in the custody of the sheriff?

A. No, He ordered me into the custody of the sheriff.

Q. You weren't imprisoned?

A. No.

Q. Were you fined?

A. No.

Q. Had nothing been done about that since?

A. I understood that through one of the other judges.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that. I submit that isn't evidence. That would be hearsay testimony.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Now, do you know of any other members of the bar who have trouble with him?

A. Only by hearsay.

Q. How do you mean by hearsay?

A. Why, by their talk in the library.

Q. Were you ever present in court when he threatened anyone?

A. I don't know that I was ever present when he threatened to imprison anyone.

Q. Has he ever committed anyone for contempt?

A. He committed that one witness I told you about.

Q. Has he ever threatened any attorneys?

A. I don't know that he had ever committed any attorneys. I don't know except from hearsay. If I am permitted to give hearsay, I can say he threatened Mr. Bell.

Q. Well, have members of the bar told you that they were threatened with contempt?

A. Yes, Mr. Bell.

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

Q. Do you know whether he threatened Mr. Bell with contempt?

A. I was not in court.

Q. Have you ever heard him denounce juries?

A. I certainly have. The last term of court.

Q. Just tell the Committee about that.

A. Debreno was charged with placing dynamite on the railroad track and was brought to trial and I was detailed to defend him, which I did to the best of my ability. I was sitting in the library. I was very busy last term of court, not having time to stay to the Court's argument. The District Attorney notified me that he was about to call another case of mine, and I went into the court room. I was sitting there when Mr. S. B. Edwards, a member of this bar, came in and told me that I was getting the awfulest roasting in that case that he ever heard, and if he were me he would go out and get a stenographer. He said—

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. And in consequence of this what did you do?

A. I came in to listen to it, which was only for a few minutes until I was called out again. I didn't hear personally but little of the Debreno charge. The jury went out and they stayed out until about five or half past five. After they came in they rendered a verdict of not guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

Q. You say "found him not guilty?"

A. Found him guilty, I mean.

Q. Then what did he do?

A. Judge Brumm then stood the jury up and he lectured that jury, told them they had no business to stay out on that case so long, told them he was going to find out who tacked that recommendation of mercy on to that verdict, and he would forever exclude them off the jury box. Now, Mr. Otto Farquar heard that, he was one of the attorneys for the prosecution, and he commented on it in the same way and at the same time I did.

Q. Judge Brumm said he would find out who had tacked that recommendation for mercy on to the verdict, and would forever exclude them from the jury box?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he try to find out?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did he ever try to find out?

A. I don't know.

Q. Now, what case was that?

A. Commonwealth vs. Debreno. I don't know what number it was.

BY MR. BARLOW:

March Term, 1913, No. 228.

Q. Mr. Knittle, was there not a juror in that case by the name of Folk?

A. I don't know, I don't look over the jury panels once in ten cases that I try. I think if a juror can't be honest you can't pick him out.

Q. John Folk was a member of the jury here?

A. Yes, I know there were two preachers on the jury who stopped me down town afterwards and discussed the case with me, Mr. Edwards and Mr. ———, I forget his name.

BY MR. STONE:

The Committee doesn't think that is essential.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I want to show that Folk was subsequently stricken from the panel.

Q. Now you have told us of the one case. Have you ever heard of any other case where he lectured the jury or "stood them up?"

A. Not in any of my cases.

Q. Have you ever heard him while you were in court in cases in which other counsel were involved?

A. If I have I haven't made any mental note of it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. You have taken a great deal of interest in these charges against Judge Brumm, have you not?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. You have had no talk with Foley before the charges were preferred?

A. No, I will answer that absolutely none. I never knew it until it appeared in the papers.

(Objected to.)

Q. You have had no talk with anyone before presenting these charges?

A. No.

(Objected to by Mr. Barlow.)

BY MR. FOLEY:

I prepared these charges myself.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Undoubtedly you did.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. So you then had no consultation whatever with Foley or with anyone else about preparing those charges before they were presented?

A. Absolutely none.

Q. Now, Mr. Knittle, you say there were times when Judge Brumm did come down from the bench, and as you thought it arose from his antagonism to you?

A. Yes.

Q. You had cases before Judge Brumm within the last couple of years, haven't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Judge Brumm's rulings in those cases were with you, were they not?

A. I believe they were. I believe they were in accordance with the law.

(Objected to by Mr. Barlow.)

Q. I am not asking you that. I am asking if they were with you. Were they not on your side?

A. The majority of them, yes.

Q. Well, I am talking about these negligence cases?

A. Well, I am talking about the same thing.

Q. In those cases you obtained very large verdicts?

A. Yes, but not very large when considering the injury.

Q. Well, one was over $6,000?

A. One was $9,000.

Q. And those cases were taken up to the Supreme Court and reversed?

A. Yes, one was.

Q. And one of the men who was a material witness for you, for your side was afterwards prosecuted for perjury?

A. I think so.

Q. After the trial of the case?

A. After the trial of the first case but before the trial of the second, before the trial in the Supreme Court.

Q. He was convicted of perjury?

A. Yes.

Q. Don't you recall writing him a letter?

A. I don't know, maybe I did.

Q. This man was convicted of perjury: "I trust this will not interfere with us on the motion pending for a new trial."

A. I don't remember that. If you will let me see the letter I can tell. If I did it was certainly in accordance with the action of the case.

(Objected to.)

BY MR. STONE:

The witness is a lawyer and a good one, let him go on and answer.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Do you say that when Judge Brumm sent for you in that desertion case that you were engaged actually engaged in a trial before Judge Bechtel at that time?

A. Why, certainly.

Q. What case was it?

A. I don't remember, it was a jury trial.

Q. Can't you give us what the case was?

A. No, I can't.

Q. Will you give us who the counsel was on the other side?

A. I don't remember that.

Q. Will you give us what the case was about?

A. I don't think I can do that.

Q. Will you give us the name of your client?

A. I don't believe I can do that.

Q. Didn't you see the tipstaff the second time he came up here, go up and talk to Judge Bechtel on the bench?

A. Maybe, I don't remember.

Q. And wasn't it a fact that Judge Bechtel said to the tipstaff to take word to Judge Brumm that there was no court trial that you were hearing?

A. If he said that, it wasn't true.

Q. Well, he is your brother-in-law.

A. I don't care if he's my uncle-in-law.

Q. Now, Mr. Knittle, you have not either directl yor indirectly attempted or made any effort to collect any money for the prosecution of this case?

A. Absolutely not.

BY MR. FOLEY:

I am going to pay the expenses of the trial myself with my soap box in the summer time.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I would suggest that you use the soap box first where it properly belongs.

BY MR. KNITTLE:

After these charges were presented Mr. Foley came to my office, I think it was after the Committee was appointed, and he said to me, that some people had said to him that if he didn't get a lawyer to bring this matter out properly that it would fall through, and he asked me if I would see some of the other lawyers who had been abused by Judge Brumm and ask them to contribute to get a lawyer. I told Mr. Foley that while I had not been subpoenaed as a witness, the papers stated that I was to be a witness, and I would have nothing to do with the proceedings. Mr. Foley then went out of my office. After a day or possibly two days I met Mr. C. E. Berger on the street and I told him that Foley had been to my office and asked about collecting money, and Mr. Berger made the same objection that I did that he was a witness the paper said would be subpoenaed, and we had no business to interfere in the prosecution of presentment of the charges or raising money for it.

Q. Is it not true that Judge Brumm has charged you on several occasions with being untruthful in your dealings with the Court?

A. That is the only time I ever had with it.

Q. The only time you ever had with what?

A. With any alleged untruth. Now, it is between him and me whether it is the truth.

Q. Now the only time you say he ever charged you with being untruthful was in this desertion case?

A. Well, then he didn't charge me with being untruthful, I charged him.

Q. Then he never charged you with being untruthful?

A. No.

Q. Did you defend that man in your case where you recovered $9,000, for perjury?

A. I didn't.

Q. Who represented him?

A. Mr. C. A. Snyder represented him.

Q. Did he consult with you?

A. No, but his brother did.

Q. Well, of course, he was in jail when his brother consulted with you, was he?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Now, that man was your most material witness in that case?

A. By no means, he was a cumulative witness.

Q. And he testified to facts, or his representation of facts that were alleged to have taken place in the mine at that time, and it was afterwards proven that he was not there at all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, coming to this dynamite case. The allegations in that case was where some of these jurors recommended the prisoner to mercy of the Court, also that your defendant

had placed or attempted to place dynamite on a railroad track?

A. Yes.

Q. A track that was traversed by passenger trains?

A. Yes.

Q. The Lehigh Valley?

A. Yes.

Q. And it was proven that this man had made inquiries as to the train about or in the neighborhood where the dynamite was placed?

A. No, if you say that man. I would say some man, whom they tried to identify.

Q. I am asking you if it did not appear in the testimony that the defendant of several of the witnesses that he was in the neighborhood where the dynamite was found?

A. They swore they believed he was the man, yes.

Q. And the dynamite when found had about it a wrapping with the name of the man upon it?

A. Yes, a letter addressed to the defendant.

Q. And that jury convicted that man and recommended him to the mercy of the Court, notwithstanding the fact that they had convicted him of placing dynamite on a railroad track, that might have endangered the lives of hundreds of people, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court?

A. Yes.

Q. And Judge Brumm expressed his disapproval of that?

A. Well, in my humble opinion.

A. Well, just answer that yes or no, whether it is your humble opinion or your lofty opinion.

A. I presume he did express his indignation. Sure.

Q. On the ground that man was guilty of an offense of this character was not entitled to mercy?

A. Well, in my opinion that jury was practically coerced by the charge of Judge Brumm into bringing in the verdict of guilty, and they tacked that on because they were afraid to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

Q. He expressed his indignation at that verdict and said that the man who was guilty of such a crime as the verdict showed he was not entitled to any mercy?

A. My recollection of it was that they had no business to stay out so long to consider that case. Then he went over some of the evidence and he said he was going to find out who had tacked on that recommendation to mercy upon that verdict, and he would exclude them from the jury box thereafter.

Q. I will come back to my question again, and will you please answer it. He said that any man who was guilty of the crime that the verdict stated this man to be guilty of, attempting to dynamite a railroad train was not entitled to mercy, and no jury should recommend him to mercy? Didn't he say that?

A. Very likely he said that too, but I am telling you the other things he said.

Q. Well, the other things you have told before. Your attempt in that dynamite case, or the attempt of the defendant, was to establish an alibi, was it not, that he was not there?

A. There was no witness called for the defendant except—

Q. Well, will you please answer my question? I am not asking what witnesses were called. Was there an attempt made to establish an alibi?

A. But cross-examination of the prosecution's witness and from one witness that they had called, I don't know whether they had called her on the prosecution's side, questions were asked of those witnesses to ascertain where this man was on the day that this dynamite was placed on the rails.

Q. I will put the question to you again, and will you please answer it yes or no. Was there an attempt made to prove an alibi on the part of your client?

A. That is what it practically was.

Q. An attempt to find out where the poor dynamiter was.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. Knittle, have you any knowledge of any action of Judge Brumm with reference to the case which the Grand Jury had ignored and subsequently on petition there was a re-submission of the case to the Grand Jury, and then Judge Brumm learned that his son was counsel for the defendant and then withdrew that?

A. Personally I do not know whether Judge Brumm knew that his son was counsel for the defendant. The rest of it I do know.

Q. Well, tell us about it.

A. It was a case near Minersville. I represented the prosecution in a case of buggery, and the case went in its ordinary course to the Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury ignored the bill and placed the costs on the prosecutor. The party I represented was very indignant and he had the witnesses make affidavits as to what they had sworn to in the Grand Jury. Judge Brumm had the Grand Jury sit in this room and he presented the evidence to him and he said it was an outrage and there should be a true bill on that case on the evidence. He directed me to take the bill up to Mr. Frank Nehan, who was then Deputy District Attorney on the part of the Grand Jury. I took the bill up there and was in the anteroom, telling Mr. Nehan that Judge Brumm had directed the recommission of the bill, when Judge Brumm himself came up the steps into this anteroom and asked where that bill was and Mr. Nehan sort of held it out and Judge Brumm took it out of his hand, saying that he had learned that the prosecutor in that case was nothing but a drunken loafer and he didn't propose to have the case go before the Grand Jury again. I then went down stairs and I went through the library, thinking it was peculiar action and I spoke about it in the library. Some time after that I think it was Mr. Zimmerman came up to me and told me that my client was in the District Attorney's office held for costs and I went over and it was true. Anthony Straveinski, a hotel keeper, paid the costs for the defendant, although the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs. I was not informed by Mr. Straveinski who the defendant's attorney was. That is hearsay evidence.

Q. Who did he tell this to?

A. Mr. Frank Brumm.

Q. When was that information imparted to you?

A. The time he paid the costs.

Q. Was that the same day that the Judge came up to the Grand Jury room?

A. Yes.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. When was this case before the Grand Jury?

A. Well, now it is a couple of years ago since Judge Brumm is on the bench.

Q. Can't you give us a nearer period of time than that?

A. No.

Q. Well, you can give the name of the defendant?

A. I can't.

Q. Give us the name of the prosecutor?

A. I can't.

Q. Your own client?

A. I possibly can find it and find out the details of the case.

Q. And find out the details of the case and call him again.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I now offer in evidence the record in the case of Commonwealth vs. De Brino, March, 1913, No. 228, Q. S., containing a record of the jurors who were empanneled in that case, the findings of the jury, "guilty as indicted, and recommending to the mercy of the Court." I also, in corroboration of the last witness, offer in evidence the list of the jury drawn to attend court in that term, 1913, referring to the fact that John Folk was one of the jurors, and that an order was made by the Court not to put on the wheel again, by order of the Court. There is no page to this, but the date is March 3rd, 1913.

MR. JAMES J. BELL, Called.

James J. Bell, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Bell, how long have you been a member of the bar?

A. About thirteen years or thereabout.

Q. Do you try cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And present in court when other lawyers have been trying cases before him?

A. Yes.

Q. Has he ever threatened you with imprisonment for contempt?

A. He has.

Q. Tell the circumstances to the Committee.

A. I have the bill in equity. In the case of Mary A. Thomas vs. Sara A. Herring. The bill in equity. I appeared in that case for Mr. Lyons for the Respondent, and it was a bill to cancel a deed. The bill contains an allegation of fraud, that is the signature was procured by fraud, undue influence, and so forth, and this deed was prepared in my office. And when we got into the court here I was sitting at the Respondent's table with Mr. Lyons and I was cross-examining this old lady, Mary A. Thomas, about the matter that occurred in my office in the presence of Sara A. Herring and Mr. F———, a member of the bar, with reference to having this deed written in the presence of all the parties, a thing that she denied had been done. Somehow or other the position I took in the matter was questioned whether or not these were privileged communications. We were amply ready by citations of law and authority to show that it was not a matter of privilege at all, and Judge Brumm did not listen to the law with reference to my right to examine this lady, and did not pay any attention to my citations, and ordered me to withdraw from the case, and I refused to withdraw, and he threatened me to commit me, and I told him that I didn't want to get it on the record just that way, or words to that effect. He then asked me what I did want to do, and I told him to make a record. But the record was not made, the notes of testimony will show that, certain things are not allowed to go on record. I was called as a witness to the signing of the deed, it bore my signature as an attesting witness. At first I was not allowed to say anything even about that. Then Judge Brumm did relent a little about that and said I might be allowed to testify to that, but subsequently said I wouldn't be allowed to say anything about what occurred in my office. At first he said I

could, but later he wouldn't allow me to say anything. Then his manner towards me as a witness now will not show that, it will not show the temper in the matter. I think a judge should be ready to listen to citations of legal authority. I can show, if you want to know, that the questions were not privileged in any sense of the word, so that the Judge has gone a little bit further. He has shown in the record, his opinion, in the record of Schuylkill county that I was the party that practiced that fraud.

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. LENAHAN:

What I want to state is that the case is now before the ——— is now on appeal, and it isn't for this witness to say whether the deed is valid or not.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Now, do you remember a case being heard before Judge Brumm, a surety case?

A. No, I saw that in the charges. Somebody announced it in the library.

Q. You are not familiar with that?

A. No.

Q. When you refused to withdraw from the case did he threaten to commit you for contempt?

A. He did.

Q. What were his words?

A. I will find them in a minute.

Q. Is that the record?

A. These are the extracts from the record handed me by the official stenographer, and I presume is correct. I won't vouch for that because I didn't prepare them. This is what the record shows at the time:

BY MR. BURKE:

If Mr. Bell represented this lady I doubt whether he has a right to go into confidential relations between himself and her.

BY THE COURT:

Do you object? You may put on record that I question very much the propriety of Mr. Bell's attitude in this whole case. He is questioning this witness on matters that came to him as her attorney, and we do not think that Mr. Bell has a right or that it is proper, that he, having been her attorney, should act against her in the very matter in which he was her attorney. Communications between an attorney and client are sacred, and an attorney had no right to take advantage of any transactions between himself and his client and especially when he now appears against this very client.

BY MR. BELL:

We desire the record to show that the subject matter to elucidate which we have directed our questions is only a further elucidation of the answers given by this witness concerning these otherwise confidential relations and communications to her own counsel in this case upon direct examination, and that any privilege that existed concerning their sanctity and inviolability has been waived by the client.

BY THE COURT:

We question that proposition, and especially since the witness sees you sitting at the table as an antagonistic counsel.

BY MR. BELL:

It would be absurd to say that when I draw a deed in my office, if she claims others were present at the time, that my mouth is closed. There is no privilege.

BY THE COURT:

I simply want to say that you are here either as a volunteer or as an employed attorney against your own client on the matter in which you were her attorney, and I say it is improper.

BY MR. BELL:

To sustain her deed and my act?

BY THE COURT:

It does not make any difference. You let the record show that.

BY MR. BELL:

Yes, we want the record to show that.

BY THE COURT:

Whenever you are attacked as an attorney you have a right to defend yourself against any attack, but that is not your attitude here. You came here, and, as far as I know, are attorney of record against this woman, and the record so far shows that you are cross-examining your own client and trying to cross-examine her on matter in which you were her attorney at the time, and we think it is improper and you ought to withdraw from the case.

BY MR. BELL:

We refuse to withdraw from the case, believing that we are within our rights.

BY THE COURT:

We feel disposed to make you do it.

BY MR. BELL:

I want to place upon record another proposition concerning this. There is no privilege between attorney and client if the subject matter occurs within the presence of other parties, and by the witness' testimony here there were at least two others, and upon the remaining part of the occasion another party was present.

BY THE COURT:

No, there is part of this shows that you and she were alone.

BY MR. BELL:

No, she denies it.

BY THE COURT:

But the fact that others were there does not exonerate you, and we now direct you to withdraw. We will not permit you to appear before this Court as an antagonistic attorney in this case.

BY MR. BELL:

I decline to let the record show that I decline to do so.

BY THE COURT:

Then we will commit you. We will not permit you.

BY MR. BELL:

We do not want to go about it that way. I want the record to show that I will test my rights. I do not want to test them in that way though.

BY THE COURT:

Get on the record what you want, and then we will make our order.

BY MR. BELL:

I decline to withdraw from the case, upon the grounds that I feel perfectly satisfied that I am acting within my rights and in due accordance with my oath as attorney and an officer of this court, with due fidelity to my client and the Court.

BY THE COURT:

The Court observes that there is another member of the bar, the ex-District Attorney, Mr. Lyons, representing the respondents to this bill, who is also the attorney of record, and we now direct under the developments in this case, the attorney, Mr. Bell, to withdraw from the case.

BY MR. BELL:

I believe that the attitude and ruling of this Court in this case is a denial of my client's constitutional rights, and I ask that the Court permit an exception to be noted upon the record.

BY THE COURT:

Certainly.

BY MR. BELL:

To the Court's rulings excluding me from this case?

BY THE COURT:

Yes, sir, that is proper.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Where is that portion where he threatened to commit you?

A. He says this: "Then we will commit you." That case is undisposed of. I believe there is exceptions or something and no argument on that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. Bell, have you got the bill in equity that was filed?

A. That is the one that was filed, or a copy.

Q. Now, that was the case of Mary A. Thomas vs. Sara Herring, in which Mrs. Thomas claimed that a deed that purported to be made by her was not executed by her, was that it?

A. She claimed that it was not read to her in my office, and she was led to believe that it was some other paper, not a deed.

Q. Then she did not deny execution of the paper?

A. Yes, she denied it was the paper we had in court.

Q. She admitted that she had signed some paper, but under a misapprehension as to what it was?

A. Yes.

Q. And denied that she had signed the paper that was shown in court?

A. Yes.

Q. How old a woman was the defendant?

A. About 64.

(Witness temporarily withdrawn on account of Senator Snyder being present to testify.)

HONORABLE CHARLES A. SNYDER, Called.

Charles A. Snyder, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Senator Snyder, are you a member of the bar of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. Since 1889.

Q. How long has Judge Brumm been on the bench?

A. Since 1909.

Q. Has he ever threatened to commit you for contempt?

A. Oh, yes, several times.

Q. What for?

A. I don't know, except that my manner of address was not in accordance with his views.

Q. How many actual times has he threatened to commit you for contempt?

A. I should think about four times.

Q. Were you ever placed in custody?

A. No.

Q. Didn't go that far?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever seen him leave the bench and go down and sit on the floor with counsel?

A. Yes.

Q. And sit alongside of counsel and frame questions for counsel?

A. Well, I haven't heard him frame questions. I have seen him talk to counsel and counsel ask questions.

Q. I ask you whether you have ever seen him sit alongside of counsel at the table and ask questions and then pass upon them?

A. I have seen him sit alongside of counsel and talk to counsel and counsel would ask questions.

Q. Did you ever hear counsel object to those questions and he sit where he was?

A. Yes.

Q. And continue to sit alongside the other counsel?

A. I couldn't tell whether he was judge or counsel.

Q. Do you consider Judge Brumm competent to sit upon the bench as a lawyer?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that. That is an opinion.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Well, Senator, I think that would be in the nature of an opinion, in the absence of anything that will go either to affirm or deny it.

BY MR. SNYDER:

If you will let me have the Foley charges I will tell you why.

BY MR. SPEISER:

You merely want them to refresh your memory?

BY MR. SNYDER:

I want to say that from what I know, from what counsel has told me, from what members of the bar have told me, concerning Judge Brumm's relations with regard to these cases, that I don't believe he was competent.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that now. What other members of the court told you, what counsel told you, I say that is most unfair to the respondent in this case.

BY MR. STONE:

I think the witness should be confined to his knowledge.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Confine your opinion to your knowledge of Judge Brumm's behavior on the bench. Do you consider him cmpetent?

A. Well, in stating that opinion I might be conscientiously biased by a feeling that I might have against Judge Brumm, and therefore that opinion perhaps should not be received with the same weight as if Mr. Brumm and I were just merely acquaintances and hadn't had the differences we have had. But still I don't believe.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to the gentleman launching into an opinion.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Well, I am not going to launch anything, I am going to tell you. I am going to tell you why I think so.

BY MR. STONE:

I think the witness should be confined to facts.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Well, for instance, I was in court one day. I heard counsel, Mr. Schock, make an argument before a jury. Mr. Schock is a man of standing and reputation at this bar. I heard him make an explanation to the jury, or rather, I didn't hear Mr. Schock make the explanation, I heard what Judge Brumm said. I just got in. I heard some contention inside the bar and I went in and when I got in it was all over and someone told me that Judge Brumm right at the time of the trial or immediately after Judge Brumm had taken Mr. Schock to task, and I heard some little friction.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that. He wasn't there. I object to anything that is said to a third person.

BY MR. SNYDER:

And I asked naturally what was the cause. Judge Brumm was walking up and down the floor. You couldn't tell whether he was counsel or whether he was judge at the time, and then heard somebody say that Judge Brumm—

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object now to him telling what someone said Judge Brumm said.

BY MR. STONE:

The witness will confine himself to what he saw and heard.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Now, I was in court one morning, right here in No. 1, Mr. Schock had been engaged in cases, he and a number of other lawyers. Judge Brumm was on the bench with the other judges, and none of the other judges had said anything but after Mr. Schock had made several arguments Judge Brumm said, "You had better hire a hall." The court dispersed. I don't know as Mr. Schock had done anything out of the ordinary. Judge Brumm told him to hire a hall, that was one of the first overt things. I have been present when he attempted to commit Mr. Knittle, Judge Koch, and of course been present when he threatened to commit myself several times, and nobody knew why except his peculiar temperament. Now, I am asked to state why I think he is incompetent. I was present in a criminal case where two men were indicted for stealing from a freight car. He sentenced one man, I think he was 60 years old, for 22 years in jail for some petty larceny, and the other man he sentenced to 18 years in jail for the same thing, for taking cans of goods from freight cars some several times. I was also present in court when he sentenced a man by the name of Haines, who had hired a horse at a livery stable and gone on a drunk and didn't return the horse and was found down at Birdsboro, for stealing a horse. He was tried twice, at the first trial Judge Brumm severely criticised the jury and ordered their names stricken off the wheel. If I am not mistaken, a man by the name of Cuff was one of the jurors. Mr. Burke was the attorney and Mr. Burke made a motion to have the motion stricken off. He was afterwards sentenced, I forget how many years, in the Schuylkill county jail. The Board of Pardons came along and on their own motion pardoned the man.

Q. The Board of Charities, you mean?

A. Yes, the Board of Charities.

Now, I was in court when he lectured the jurymen for recommending to mercy. He stood them up and asked why they had recommended mercy, and he rather cross-examined them why they had reached that conclusion. And he hasn't a gentle manner by any means. They are afraid of that judge and fear they will get it over the head, and naturally they come to the conclusion they will be lectured if they don't find the right verdict, and they just go ahead and find them guilty. I have heard him say they couldn't be in the jury. Last term of court he said, "Who on this jury disagreed?" Naturally these men are not used to court usages. And Judge Brumm ordered their names to be taken off the wheel.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Will you let me interrupt you at this point. Were you present at the time?

A. I was present at the time, right out the door.

Q. The case had been given to the jury and they came in?

A. They came in, another jury was sitting at this time.

Q. And it was a disagreement?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. Did you hear him ask the jury who had disagreed?

A. I heard him ask that.

Q. Did they stand up?

A. I don't remember that, because those things are very unusual here.

Q. He reproved them for disagreeing, did he?

A. Oh, sure.

Q. Now our court room and the lobby is very open and you can hear a good many things go up and down, and the newspapers are naturally very quiet because our courts have manner here, they have a manner that newspapers observe, and Judge Brumm, now of course a member of the bench told me this immediately. He was attorney for one of them.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to what a member of the bench told him.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Well, you can call Judge Bechtel and Judge Shay and they will confirm it.

BY MR. STONE:

Haven't you the facts?

BY MR. SNYDER:

Well, I am giving you the truth. Either they must say so or disagree with me. Nevertheless, I am telling you what the Court told me.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to what the Court told him in the absence of Judge Brumm.

BY MR. STONE:

The Committee agree and the objection is sustained.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Well, you can ask Judge Bechtel or Judge Shay, and they will tell you because they told me. In fact I want to say here now, gentlemen, I would know very little about Judge Brumm's actions in chambers unless these two judges had told me. Now, "Whereas your Complainant is informed." As to this trial of Mr. Foley's, of course I don't know anything about that except I heard Mr. Foley in court here going in and out and I know that he was arrested for riot. At least Mr. Foley doesn't tell his secrets to anybody in particular, he tells them to everybody.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Well, I object to that.

BY MR. SNYDER:

And that is how I know.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Well, I object to him telling here what he heard.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Mr. Foley was in court, and I know I was in court, asking for trial upon his riot case and was very much concerned because he felt that his rights had been assailed—

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I ask that that be stricken out as not being pertinent, and I trust the Honorable Committee will maintain his position as a witness and not as an advocate upon the feelings of his dear friend Foley.

BY MR. SNYDER:

No, I want to correct that, Foley is no dear friend of mine. No, he was your client's friend for many years to my great sorrow.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Mr. Snyder was not quoting Mr. Foley. He stated as a fact that he had been prosecuted by Judge Brumm and had never been able to get a trial. That is it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

That is what I was objecting to and I object to the witness testifying to Mr. Foley's feelings.

BY MR. STONE:

That will be heard hereafter when we come to the argument of counsel.

BY MR. SNYDER:

"That the said C. N. Brumm" (reads from charges).
Now some of the judges told me—

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to what the judges told him.

BY MR. STONE:

The objection is sustained. The judges are here to testify.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Mr. Snyder, I would like you to answer a question, if you please. I think probably you misunderstood my question asked in the beginning, with reference to the competency of Judge Brumm, I did not mean as to any infirmities of temper that he may possess, nor his indifference to mercy with reference to prisoners, but I asked you whether you consider him a competent judge, from a legal standpoint?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. How long have you been at the bar?

A. Eighteen years.

Q. How many cases have you had before Judge Brumm?

A. Oh, perhaps a dozen.

Q. How many times have you been in court when he delivered his judgments from the bench?

A. Innumerable times.

Q. And you have an opinion of his competency as a judge?

A. Oh, certainly.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to him giving his opinion. You are a Senator as well as a lawyer. Please suspend your judgment.

BY MR. STONE:

I think we will allow the question if it is admitted so as to be based upon his own personal knowledge.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I ask that only that you may state. Do you think he should have been brought from the bar to go on the bench on account of his legal ability?

A. Well you changed your question.

(Qestion withdrawn.)

Q. In your opinion, is Judge Brumm competent as a judge from a legal standpoint?

A. Decidedly not.

(Objected to.)

BY MR. STONE:

Based upon his conduct upon the bench?

A. Based upon his conduct upon the bench and from my knowledge of his work, and I can give my reasons for it

Meeting adjourned until 1.45 P. M.

BY MR. STONE:

I will say to the counsel that the Committee desire to hold a night session, and all witnesses that are subpoenaed will take notice that they may be called on this evening. Counsel will proceed.

MR. CHARLES A. SNYDER, Recalled.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Judge Brumm was on the same ticket with you when you were elected, wasn't he?

A. He was on the Republican ticket, yes.

Q. And you were in favor of his election?

A. Yes.

Q. There was no antagonism against him on your part at that time?

A. I was for him.

Q. Now I have spoken to you a little bit about the competency of Judge Brumm. You practiced a little in the Quarter Sessions, do you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been able to do so recently?

A. The last year or so I have been practicing more than I did before that.

Q. And, of couse, there are other members of the bar practicing here?

A. A few. yes.

Q. Do you know the attitude of the bar practicing before Judge Brumm in the Quarter Sessions?

(Objected to, unless specific acts are given.)

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Do you know the attitude of the bar?

A. I do.

BY MR. STONE:

I think the witness may answer that question also with reference to that.

BY MR. SNYDER:

I speak from personal knowledge when I say that nine out of ten that practice in the criminal courts ask the District Attorney not to be called in Judge Brumm s court.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Now, can you tell this Committee why that is so, from knowledge?

A. I can only say from what they say to the District Attorney in my hearing.

Q. Well, go ahead.

A. They say, "He won't give us a square deal." "He will run us to jail." "I am afraid to try it before him." "He don"t like my client." "He will frighten the witnesses." "I couldn't get justice in the case, I would rather give back my money than try the case before him," and I think Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Bechtel, father and son, and Mr. McGinnis, will all swear to that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that. I ask that that be stricken out. Witness can't testify as to what someone else will swear to.

BY MR. STONE:

All right, strike that out.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I say that is very improper for a witness, especially a lawyer, to say what he thinks others will swear to.

A. I don't think it, I know it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I ask to have that stricken out.

BY MR. STONE:

The Committee will give it due consideration.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Now, you state that you would see from the complaint matters which you have personal knowledge of. Will you look ahead and see?

A. Now to be fair, I would only know what the Court told me with reference to the Wilson case.

Q. Well, you can cut that out. The Committee thinks you had better confine yourself to knowledge, and so do I, because we have witnesses here to testify to the facts. Now, in civil cases, for instance, in the Palsey case for damages against the Lehigh Valley Company, Mr. Koch was the attorney and Mr. Farquar on the other side. Now, in this case —I remember distinctly—the jury came in for instructions and Judge Brumm wasn't here, had left the jury room and left the Court House and gone to Philadelphia, I think, and they came for instructions and didn't get any, and counsel complained—

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Were you present?

A. I was present.

Q. In court?

A. Not in court, in the library when the counsel complained.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that because the counsel isn't here.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Well, I don't care.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

A. I am objecting to this as not competent evidence, complaints that are made by third parties, hearsay evidence.

BY MR. STONE:

The Committee feel that in order to give the utmost latitude possible to throw light on the question to the Committee and to the cross-examination, but we do suggest, that you don't go too far in this evidence as strictly it is hearsay evidence.

BY MR. SNYDER:

I amend that because some of these lawyers need a little help.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Well, the lawyers will not appeal to the witnesses, because they would be leaning on a broken reed.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Now, it says here: "He has had more quarrels with lawyers in that time than all the judges during the first hundred years." Now, I don't know about the first hundred years. Since I have been at the bar, which is since 1889, and under Judges Bechtel, Green, Weidner, Wardman, I don't know of any instances of contempt at all, nor any quarrels that caused any commotion, nor newspaper exploitation of members in the court until Judge Brumm came to the bench, when it was a rare occurrence not to appear. Some lawyer is always involved, there is Judge Koch, Mr. Knittle and Mr. Shay and myself. Mr. Shay, I think, forgot to tell you that Judge Koch, that Judge Koch, or Mr. Whiteside, when he left, or Mr. French. Some lawyer is always at fault for something.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Including the jurors in court?

A. Yes.

Q. And witnesses?

A. And witnesses.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I want to say now that it is perfectly unfair to suggest testimony to the witness.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

We will permit leading questions. We want the facts, Mr. Lenahan.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Now here is a case about him sentencing a man to jail. It was a case some time since in the criminal courts where the jury acquitted a man in one of the courts that Judge Brumm was sitting in. Judge Brumm refused to accept the verdict and left the man in jail 30 days more, though they brought in a verdict of not guilty.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Well, read on?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Will you give us that case?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I will produce the witnesses in that case.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Now District Attorneys are requested not to bring any cases before him. The District Attorney tells me and I may tell what lawyer refused to be ordered to the court room, because they have to go before Judge Brumm. Now about his arbitrary and tyrannical manner. Now in all fairness to Judge Brumm, he has a manner that isn't very pleasant.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Well, I don't think a Judge should be impeached for bad manners.

A. No, the law can't visit that upon them.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Were you in court when that girl was sentenced for four years?

A. No, I wasn't there. I was attorney for the Commission at the time who investigated the case. Judge Brumm gave her four years and she committed suicide, whether from heart failure or what, or from fright, I don't know. She was a girl 16 years of age from St. Clairs.

Q. First offense?

A. First offense.

BY MR. SNYDER:

(Reading from charges). "Has by threats and intimidations brought about a condition that the editors of the newspapers no longer make comment upon his action." Now I know that is the truth, they are afraid. If they did they would be called very quickly into court, and while it is a bad state of affairs that newspapers take advantage of their rights, as they often do, and we know they do, but in our county at least a judge can go a great ways, in fact can go farther than any county in the State without criticism.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Now I will submit to the gentlemen of the committee is it proper that a lecture on the rights of newspapers should be offered as evidence?

BY MR. SNYDER:

I declare it, it is your friends that have brought it about.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Whether they are my friends or not is of no consequence. I am simply making this legal objection to lectures of this character that can throw no light upon this case, and certainly is not evidence.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Why I submit, if the Committee please, it is the most pertinent kind of evidence, that I shall ask to sustain my statements, to prove that we have had it shown time and again, to arrest men upon a regular French cashier order.

BY MR. SPEISER.

Just what do you mean by that?

A. Why I mean that the Court themselves have informed me to the effect that he has sent men to jail without hearings, cashiering of them to jail simply because they have made some comment upon the court. I submit it is pertinent for this Committee to know whether or not newspapers are to be suppressed, and I submit furthermore in confirmation of my testimony, that if you will call Judge Shay and Judge Bechtel upon that, and mind you, if they will bear out, that Judge Brumm made proposition to bring the two newspaper men up here and cashier them to jail.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

What I object to is him giving here from the witness stand information conveyed to him by other parties.

BY MR. SNYDER:

Well, we are not going to allow anybody to side-step upon my testimony if I can help it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

It is not a question of confirming his conclusion, of evidence, and hearsay evidence.

BY MR. STONE:

The Committee are of the opinion that we should not go any further with that statement, as to what the judges have told him, and we will ask that the judges be brought to testify.

BY MR. SNYDER:

They are witnesses.

(Reads from charges). "Now on July 5, 1909, he delivered a famous speech from the public rostrum, etc."

I can't say anything about that.

(Reads from charges). "Now on September 6th, 1909, he entered a rule for the disbarment of a certain lawyer," and if I might be a partial witness, I don't say about that. Jennie Kent. September 15th, 1909, where he scored the jury and set aside the verdict which acquitted her.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You say he set the verdict aside which acquitted her?

A. No, I didn't say that, I just read that here.

Q. Well, I am asking you if you testify that he set a verdict aside?

A. He said on September 17th. I don't know about that. I wouldn't be surprised.

His actions in the Buck Run Coal Company case. I was in court several times during that case. Mr. Lenahan might testify about that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I am willing to report to a subpoena at any time and testify to it, but I don't want Mr. Snyder to testify for me, thank God.

BY MR. STONE:

We will ask the witness to confine himself to his own personal knowledge, unless the question is asked first by counsel.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I have asked the witness to read to himself and then testify to those matters he has knowledge of.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Senator, you say you and Judge Brumm were colleagues on the Republican ticket in 1908, you for Senator and he for Judge?

A. Yes.

Q. Your relations at that time were they or were they not of a friendly nature?

A. They were necessarily friendly, to be elected together.

Q. Were they or were they not of a friendly nature?

A. Oh, they were friendly.

Q. Immediately after election you filed exceptions to his expenditures?

A. Yes, sir, as counsel.

Q. I am not asking you as counsel, whether or not personally you filed exceptions?

A. Not personally.

Q. Whether or not you did not procure signers for that?

A. I may have done that.

Q. I am not asking you what you may have done, do you say you did?

A. I think I did.

Q. And among the signers was your cousin?

A. No.

Q. A relative of yours?

A. I don't know whether he is a relative of mine or not. Since I heard Mr. Barlow say Mr. Bordman.

Q. You don't say he is?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever present those?

A. Not very hard. Mr. Leib can tell.

Q. Either hard or soft, did you?

A. Mr. Leib became very sick, the most important witness and came here with a doctor's certificate, Doctor Boyer, and the case went over and was never passed upon.

Q. You never presented it after that on account of your witness Mr. Leib being sick, and the case went over?

A. He was sick for several weeks.

Q. But any way, after he recovered, you didn't press it?

A. No.

Q. Now in 1909, you were County Solicitor, were you not?

A. 1908.

Q. After your election in 1908?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. You remember that, of course?

A. Yes.

Q. An election was made then before the Commissioner was it not to have some of the ballot boxes in primary election opened, because of alleged ballot box fraud?

BY MR. BARLOW:

Don't answer that question, what has that to do with this case. Is that cross-examination? I ask what you propose to show by that?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I propose to show the animus of this witness and

BY MR. BARLOW:

There has been nothing in the last five questions but to show the animus of the witness because of his client. It is now shown that he has had a rough pathway from that day to this, and we are shown that now we are to be taken into another field associated with some election case, having no relevancy to this case, showing no motive for this gentleman's views against Judge Brumm, but rather Judge Brumm's against him, which I object to.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Before I refer to that question I would desire to ask you a question brought out by the counsel for counsel. You were never committed for contempt were you?

A. Well, I was sat on for contempt.

Q. Not committed?

A. Never sent over.

Q. Now will you please answer that question, if you remember it?

A. What was that?

Q. Whether or not at the primary election of 1909, and application was made to the Commissioner to have the ballot boxes opened on behalf of some of the Republican candidates, on the ground that it was fraudulent and through that fraud they were defeated at election?

A. Democratic candidates.

Q. You instructed the Commissioner. Upon the petition presented we

A. I instructed the Commissioner. Upon the petition presented we refused to open them, and notified Mr. Wilhelm, however, that if he would prepare a petition properly sworn to by people in the district where the violations were, they would be opened.

Q. There was an appeal?

A. Immediately sir.

Q. And Judge Brumm directed that it be opened?

A. Immediately sir, and the Superior Court set it aside.

Q. And you went to the Supreme Court asking for a restraining order.

A. I went with Mr. K——

(Objected to)

BY MR. SNYDER:

Now if you will let me tell it I will tell it in an orderly way.

Q. Did you go to Judge Rice, the President Judge, the Judge lives in Wilkes-Barre, did you go with an application for a restraining order?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you accompany anyone?

A. Mr. K.———

Q. You didn't say anything when you were in before Judge Rice?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Did you argue with Mr. K.———?

A. No

Q. How long were you with the Judge?

A. A few minutes.

Q. And the restraining order was refused, was it not?

A. It was. It went to the Superior and the Supreme Court.

Q. It was refused at that time?

A. I don't know, because Judge Brumm was reversed and confirmed in that case several times. The only thing I do know is that there was in all some 20 trials, and I was counsel in 17 of them, and the people have re-elected me twice since to office, and I doubt whether the fellows that opposed me could do it.

Q. Will you give the four occasions upon which Judge Brumm threatened to commit you?

A. Why you can read it all in the books. Why during the ballot box cases he made me sit down. He said: "You sit down."

Q. You needn't give illustrations of ferocity?

A. I am showing his manner.

Q. Will you give the four times in which he threatened to commit you?

A. Oh, yes, certainly. I was attorney for the ballot box stuffers, and in each case he made me sit down.

Q. Did he threaten to commit you?

A. He said "If you don't behave yourself we will send you over."

Q. Then he went further than threatening to commit you?

A. Don't let your client get you off, because he will surely get you off before you get through with this case.

Q. Did you keep a diary of the conduct of Judge Brumm of which you complain?

A. Oh, no, I don't need to, I have a good memory.

Q. Did you ever tell anyone that you kept account?

A. I don't thing so.

Q. I ask you whether you told Frank Brumm?

A. Before or since these proceedings?

Q. Since of before. You are under oath. Will you kindly answer my question?

A. I don't know.

Q. You don't recollect? I have—

A. No, I have a bad memory, I don't think I did.

Q. What do you know about the sentencing of these two men?

A. I know that one was an old man and got 22 years?

Q. What do you know about the antecedents of this old man?

A. Well, I know more than Judge Brumm did. Now Mr.——

Q. Did you say those men were not professional thieves?

A. I don't know, but it is an offense upon the county when a judge sits upon the bench and sentences men to long terms in jail at the keep of the county. I think they are outrageous sentences, and the county shouldn't be made—

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I now ask that that be stricken out. I think five members of the Legislature are as big as one Senator.

BY MR. SNYDER:

I am solicitor of the county, and when the Judge himself imposes sentences of that kind on the county, I have a right to say something.

Q. Did you say that these men had not committed more burglaries in the neighborhood in which they were detected and committed of this particular one?

A. I don't know.

Q. You have testified here in your examination that these men were arrested for petty larceny?

A. And I said they were arrested for stealing from freight cars.

Q. Didn't you say petty larceny?

A. I may have said that they stole canned goods from freight cars.

Q. Well, now if the record shows that they were charged with felonious entering and breaking into—

A. A freight car.

Q. And burglary. Then it was something more than petty larceny?

A. Well, now you know the District Attorney's books show those things. The only thing I know is what he swore to, that at the time it was said here in court that one of the men came down from the mountain from a cave and stole some canned goods from a freight car, after he had jimmied it open, and he gave him 22 years. One of them since got crazy and the county is paying five dollars a week support.

Q. You didn't take the trouble to inquire whether they were burglars or not?

A. No.

Q. Whether they had burglar tools on them or not?

A. No.

Q. You didn't inquire whether they had burglar tools on them?

A. They were brought by the Coal and Iron Police.

Q. And the School Board?

A. The canned goods were the chief things they were convicted of.

Q. Wasn't the chief thing they were convicted of, burglary?

A. I know they got 22 years.

Q. Let us have the record.

BY MR. STONE:

The Committee does not desire to continue along this line of evidence.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I wanted to show by this witness whether or not he knew there were two indictments and two convictions against this man?

A. Well, I don't know.

Q. Well, it is true. We have the record here.

A. The only thing I do know is that the sentence is outrageous and unjust, and no other Judge in Schuylkill county would have given it.

Q. Did you know what the facts were?

(Objected to, as having been answered.)

Q. Now come to the Haines case. You knew about Haines did you?

A. Not until the Board of Pardons employed me to—

Q. The Board of Charities?

A. Yes, the Board of Charities.

Q. When were you employed by the Board of Charities?

A. Why just a few weeks the action a letter was written me by Mr. Bromley Wharton, the Secretary, and asked me whether I wouldn't make an application for the pardon, because it was one of those cases in which they thought the sentence was severe.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Haines was an ex-convict?

A. I heard Judge Brumm say so.

Q. Did you know that he had admitted it before sentence was pronounced?

A. I heard Judge Brumm ask him questions as to that.

Q. Did you say that you didn't know that he was an ex-convict?

A. Well, I don't know and I don't care. The Board of Charities employed me to get him pardoned.

Q. Didn't you know that he was an ex-convict, and he was justified in giving that sentence?

A. I don't know whether he was justified or not, if Judge Brumm wants to justify that let him go ahead.

Q. Did you send anyone to jail to suggest that he write that letter?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Will you tell me who some of the lawyers are who requested that their cases should not be heard before Judge Fuller?

A. Mr. Knittle, myself, Mr. Devit, Whalen, Freyler, Si Palmer, Burke. You know them all. In fact, I don't think any of them would go before him if they could get out of it, it would save me some trouble.

Q. Now, will you tell me what case Mr. Whalen told you he was in?

A. I didn't tell you he had. Mr. Freyler told it.

Q. Or in your presence did he tell you?

A. No. I heard him tell the District Attorney. I don't know that he said what case. He said "that case is my case, don't put me before the 'old man.'"

Q. Mr. Knittle?

A. No, he didn't want any before him.

Q. Will you tell me one case he didn't want before him?

A. Why Mr. Knittle has about thirty of forty cases.

Q. I am not asking that. Will you tell me one case that he mentioned to you that he didn't want sent over before Judge Brumm?

A. He has told me at least 25 times, and he told the District Attorney in my presence, "Don't send any of my cases before Judge Brumm."

Q. Will you please answer my question, you were asked twice to give the name of a single case that he didn't want before Judge Brumm?

A. No, Mr. Lenahan, I tell you we try cases by number. I had 393 in the last term of court. I wouldn't remember the number if he had.

Q. Not the names?

A. If I had my book here I could tell you the number.

Q. Were yours all denfendants, these men?

A. No, defendants and prosecutors.

Q. Tell me a case that any of these men objected to?

A. It matters not how small or how large, the fact is they don't want to go before Judge Brumm.

Q. Will you tell me of any case?

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Don't you think that Mr. Snyder has made that perfectly clear, he stated that Mr. Knittle didn't want any of his cases heard before Judge Brumm?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Well, of course I bow to the Committee, I want to know of any single case that any of these lawyers appeared for the prosecutor.

BY MR. SNYDER:

They don't want any.

(Objection by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You say that there are more quarrels between Judge Brumm and the lawyers than any other judge of the whole court?

BY MR. SNYDER:

A. Yes, it is true too.

Q. Are there any quarrels that you know of between any of the lawyers and any of the Judges beside Judge Brumm?

A. I don't know of any by Judges, Shay, Bechtel and Beitler.

Q. How about Judge Marr?

A. I don't know about him.

BY THE COMMITTEE:

Q. Is Judge Marr an additional law judge of this court?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have a quarrel with him?

A. No, he wouldn't permit it.

Q. Did he also tell you about your language?

A. He told me to sit down once or twice.

BY MR. STONE:

We can't proceed with any further examination of this witness. If you have any new material let us have it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, in the case of Pansy, as you call it, the Judge had charged the jury and left town, did he not?

A. Yes.

Q. And when the jury came in for instructions he was away?

A. Yes.

Q. And subsequently the jury came in with a verdict?

A. Yes.

Q. And that was one of the cases in which Knittle was counsel?

A. Yes, and Farquar for the defendant. And the complaint is they can't get a new trial or the case disposed of.

Q. Is there anything unusual in a Judge leaving town when a jury is in consultation? Don't that happen frequently?

A. In our county it happened frequently.

Q. You don't know about other counties?

A. No, I don't practice in other counties. I can only testify to things I know.

Q. Do you say that no one attempted to prosecute or arrest newspaper men in this county except Judge Brumm?

A. I didn't state that.

Q. You know a man by the name of Myers?

A. Yes.

Q. Didn't Judge Bechtel issue a bench warrant for him?

A. I know one was issued.

Q. Did you ever know of another one that was issued except that by Judge Bechtel?

A. I don't know.

Q. That one was issued by Judges Shay and Bechtel?

A. I don't know by whom it was issued.

Q. But you know of one other?

A. I don't know of any other.

Q. Have you had detectives on Judge Brumm in order to find charges against him as a judge?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever tell anyone that you had?

A. I don't know, I may have.

Q. Did you ever tell anyone that you had taken a snapshot of him in a position that might be compromising to him?

A. I don't think I did. I might have just to pass it along.

Q. I will put this to you. Did you ever tell anyone that you had the old son of a bitch safe now, that you had a snapshot of him with a red headed girl in Philadelphia? Did you ever tell anyone that?

A. I don't know whether I ever said that or not, but I might have said it, and perhaps with truth.

Q. And you assert it on the stand?

A. You brought it out, I didn't say anything about it.

Q. Do you know a deputy marshal here by the name of Peter Helm?

A. Yes, and what I know about Brumm I got from him.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with him about what you had on him?

A. I don't know whether I did or not, but Mr. Helm knew Judge Brumm before I did. And all I ever knew about Brumm before my time I got from him.

Q. You remember that?

A. I will put it that way. No, I forgot things like that.

MR. C. E. BERGER, Called.

Mr. C. E. Berger, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Berger, you are a member of the bar of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been practicing?

A. Since January 1st, 1884.

Q. You have practiced before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes.

Q. You have appeared before him as an advocate when he was on the bench?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you observed his behavior in the court room in the prosecution of your profession?

A. I have frequently in cases in which I was interested myself.

Q. Just relate to the Committee what you have observed?

A. Well, once, for example, probably a recent one, in a case which I tried before Judge Brumm in No. 2 court, in which Elizabeth Hartman was the plaintiff against the Safe Deposit Bank of Pottsville, an action for the recovery of interest. It was alleged that they had not credited sufficient interest on a certain period of time, having credited same, and also alleged that for a period of time they hadn't credited any. Mr. S. H. Carriker was counsel for the defense. In opening to the jury I said that I proposed to show that the bank had marked a credit for a particular period of time. As the case proceeded a little a credit for a particular period of time. As the case proceeded a little further Mr. Carricker said I was a sheister lawyer and having made such a statement that led to some conversation between Mr. Carricker and myself. The case however proceeded until we came to the presentation of it to the jury in the charge of the court. And I can only say in that case that in that charge to the jury I think that Judge Brumm called me a liar, and I have the charge of the Court here. It was so noticeable. I looked toward the jury as he charged them, and I drew a point, covering the purpose which I presented to them.

Q. Did he sign the bill of exceptions?

A. Oh, yes, the case is now pending.

(Reads from record:)

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Let the record speak for itself.

BY MR. BERGER:

(Reads from record:)

"There is another matter that this jury should eliminate from their minds and that is the unfortunate charges and personal altercations of counsel. The whole of that is not only unfortunate, but should never have been indulged in. When remarks are made by counsel affecting the litigants the jury should consider that, but not where remarks are made reflecting simply on counsel. Cocunsel for the plaintiff (which was myself), did say in starting out in his opening address that there were false entries made on the books of the bank, which remark brought forth this personal altercation. (Calling me a sheister.) Now we say to this jury that counsel for the plaintiff was not justified in making that statement under his evidence. There is not the slightest scintilla of evidence in that case showing any false entry by the bank, or by the bank in any way. A false entry is one intended to deceive; is a malicious untruth; in fact it is synonamous with lying. A lie is a falsehood; and yet a man may tell that which is untrue and it would not be a lie; he may have been in error. But when a man deliberately says that which is not true, and with the intent to deceive says that which is not true, the most emphatic Anglo-Saxon definition of that is a lie and a lie is just that falsification."

Now, I drew a point after that which was included.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Since the gentleman made that remark, I desire to say that I don't put the same construction on that that my friend Berger does at all. I have too high a regard for Mr. Berger.

BY MR. BERGER:

I wouldn't have paid any attention to that if the manner of the Judge hadn't illustrated that that was intended to give me the lie. If you care to show what my impression at that time was, I will offer the book in evidence.

PAPER BOOK OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT B."

BY MR. BERGER:

In this court room when a number of election officers were called for sentence. I was one of the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Brumm told me while I was examining Mr. William Powell, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of ballot box stuffing, and while I was trying to discover from Mr. Powell whether he had made any promises, he tried to prevent him from testifying, saying that he believed Mr. Powell in preference to myself. I stood up and made the best possible defense against that I could. He practically took that back.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. What did he say?

A. The record is here. He said, and it was noticed by everybody here and I noticed it, that he believed Mr. Powell in preference to myself. The language may be obtained exactly by the stenographer, just like this, but maybe that wasn't your construction from the language, because those things are a matter of language and manner as well as language, as your Honors must know.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Were you in that case?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Lenahan was in that case?

Q. Who represented the defendant?

A. B. W. Cummings.

Q. Did the Judge leave the bench in that case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And sit alongside of counsel?

A. I didn't say he sat alongside of counsel.

Q. Where did he sit?

A. On the floor here.

Q. Where?

A. He sat on a chair and the chairs were practically as they are here (indicates where). I didn't say that he sat alongside Mr. Cummings and consulted with Mr. Cummings at the table.

Q. Did you object to some of the testimony?

A. There were numerous objections both from Mr. Lenahan and myself.

Q. Did you hear any remarks from the Judge?

A. We objected to a certain line of testimony. Mr. Cummings urged the evidence very strongly. Judge Brumm said "Mr. Cummings, I don't see why you object to that testimony, it isn't hurting us."

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Are you sure he said "us," Mr. Berger? Didn't he say, and say it several times, didn't he say "It don't hurt you?"

A. No, sir.

Q. I haven't read the stenoghaphic report of it.

A. However in preparing the paper book I discussed that matter with you, and we joked and laughed about it.

Q. I don't recall it. I wouldn't doubt your word.

Q. Now they have brought here an instance of Judge Brumm coming down from the bench. In the first place there was a great big map, was there not, running along here?

A. Certainly, I paid no attention at all to that. Judge Brumm was down to facilitate the case, not for any ulterior purpose. The only thing was that remark.

Q. I haven't examined the testimony in that case. Does the testimony show that?

A. I said it did not. It doesn't show the incident at all in any form, because side remarks the stenographers don't take down. The incident does not appear in the record at all.

Q. Now, Mr. Berger, before Mr. Carricker called you a sheister lawyer you had stated to the jury in your opening had you not, or in some remark preceding or subsequent to opening, in language something like this "Gentlemen of the jury, all I need to say to you is that the counsel for the defendant bears the name of Samuel Hunsicker Carricker?"

A. No, sir, I will give you that correctly if the Committee wants to know. Mr. Carricker called me a sheister, because in opening I had stated that the bank had made a false entry and we would prove it by the book. I resented that. Of course, it aroused an antagionism which continued throughout the case. When he came to close to the jury, Mr. Carricker was counsel in the case and had offered himself as a witness in the case, and I had determined to say two things to the jury, partly in a humerous way to have weight with the jury. I said that I had learned two instances from members of the bar. The first was that several years ago a prominent lawyer had taken her to employ counsel. John W. Rhein was one of the lawyers. The testimony in that case was to exclude certain testimony. When this counsel heard of it he said "Let me take the witness a moment." and he drew forth the testimony. He then leaned over and said "What do you think of that?" and he said "You made a fool of yourself, you lost your case." I said they might liken that to Mr. Cunningham that day. I said that John W. Rhein was an able lawyer, one of the ablest at this bar, that he knew Mr. Carricker well, and whenever Mr. Rhein wished to say what was in him concerning his sentiments or feeling he simply addressed him by his full name, Samuel Hunsicker Carricker.

Q. Well, now the Hunsicker I would consider significant. Now that was the charge as the judge delivered it as you have it there:

A. I don't dispute its correctness at all.

Q. Did you find that that charge as it is read there presents the construction that you put on it? To wit that the Court called you a liar?

A. I placed that construction on it at the time, and I place that construction on it now, and when you take the conditions and the surrounding circumstances, I place that construction on it now.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Mr. Lenahan, the Committee feel that this line of testimony has been followed far enough.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, Mr. Berger, you were a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket for Judge against Judge Brumm?

A. I was.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. How long have you been a member of this bar?

A. Since the first Monday in January, 1884.

Q. 29 years.

A. Yes.

Q. Since that time what public offices have you held?

A. County Solicitor, District Attorney, Solicitor for the County Controller.

Q. Are you in active practice now?

A. I am.

Q. Have been ever since your admission to the bar?

A. Yes.

Q. How often in any term, or are you in daily intercourse with the other members of the bar?

A. I am.

Q. What is the sentiment from an ethical and legal standpoint, concerning Judge Brumm among other members of the bar?

A. I can only say that I have discussed the matter with a great number of active trial lawyers at this bar, the men of the greatest ability, and the conclusion is that Judge Brumm is not acting properly upon the bench. and various reasons are assigned to it.

Q. Hove you in your daily observations seen such instances as have been given by others?

A. I have.

Q. Will you relate them to the Committee?

A. Well, in the election cases as I stated before, Mr. Geo. E. Farquahar and I were counsel in all these election cases for the prosecution. We tried one case I recall in particular, Commonwealth vs. Hornsberger, I think his name was Joseph, one of the ballot box stuffers. When the Commonwealth was reading to close Judge Brumm insisted that the Commonwealth should call Benjamin Broste. Mr. Broste was one of the inspectors in the case, was a resident of Shenandoah, had pleaded guilty and had been sentenced. Mr. Farquahar and I both felt that he should not be called, but we told him that he might. The Court was adjourned I think two times and we tried the matter out, and the Judge finally, concluded we might go on.

Q. Have the members of the bar with whom you have had conversation concerning him been of various political complexions?

A. They are.

Q. Are you prepared to give any names?

A. G. F. Farquahar, E. D. Smith, Edward Beitler, C. R. Britner, Mr. McGuen, I have frequently heard remarks passed by John T. Whalen. I heard Judge Koch speak of it before he was on the bench, A. D. Knittle spoke to me about it, particularly of the incident in which he stated that the Judge followed him into the library and threatened to punish him for contempt during the noon hour, and a number of others. As a matter of fact it was a matter of daily comment.

Q. Do these comments date from the time there were political differences between the Judge and the members of the bar?

A. No, sir.

Q. When do they date from?

A. They started from the beginning.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. Berger, you and Mr. Farquahar were private counsel for at the prosecution of the cases?

A. We were.

Q. And it was a difference of opinion between you and Mr. Farquahar on the one side and Judge Brumm on the other side as to whether this man who had pleaded guilty should be called by the Commonwealth?

A. No, there was no difference of opinion. It didn't rise in that way. Judge Brumm directed us to call him, and we declined to do so. We were compelled to call him against our will.

Q. Well, you didn't get him?

A. No, we didn't get him, we sent an officer for him and was unable to get him.

Q. And Judge Brumm said that he could throw more light upon the case than any witness there?

A. Well, I don't know what reason he gave for attempting to get us to call that witness against our will.

Q. Well, you know that they were guilty and I believe you thought so then?

A. I felt so. I wouldn't like to think so now in the light of the sentence imposed.

Q. Do you think that that was his purpose?

A. I did not. I think his purpose was to bring Mr. Brox in order to show that Burke was trying to induce Mr. Brox not to aid the Commonwealth.

Q. You thought that?

A. That was what Mr. Farquahar and I thought. You asked my opinion.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Palmer, you are a member of the bar?
A. Yes.
Q. How long have you been a member of the bar?
A. Since March 6th, 1911.
Q. Have you tried any cases before Judge Brumm?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. In Quarter Sessions?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you remember trying the case of Commonwealth vs. Boone?
A. Yes.
Q. Who represented the defendant?
A. I did.
Q. Was the prosecutor represented by private counsel?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was his name?
A. L. D. Haughawaught.
Q. Was the District Attorney present at the time?
A. He was present at the time the jury was drawn.
Q. Now tell us what took place substantially? The man was arraigned and pleaded guilty or what?
A. Not guilty.
Q. What was he charged with?
A. Assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I would like to know from the gentlemen whether specific instances that are not embodied within the different specifications that are made, whether those specific instances can be given as evidence without any notice given us as to what they are?

BY MR. SPEISER:

What about Article 1, which is a general charge?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Well, that is what I am thinking about, but what I mean is instances other than those that have been served upon us.

BY MR. SPEISER:

The Committee feel that we will be found to submit this testimony. You will have the advantage of being able to preare a defense upon it. You will have the advantage of cross-examination, if not at this session at some later one. I take it the witness' testimony will be on some recent case where the records can be produced.

BY MR. BARLOW:

The Judge is not here to answer; we are here to indict him as before a Grand Jury. I don't know whether it is due to dullness or over-zeal, but certainly counsel cannot contend the Judge is here to answer.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Now the case came up for trial and the jury was empaneled?
A. Yes.
Q. And sworn?
A. Yes.
Q. Without objection?
A. At the time the jury was sworn or was about to be sworn Mr. Haughawaught made an objection to the jury and two men on the jury, whereupon Mr. Whitehouse the District Attorney, said "there are no more jurymen in the panel," and said if we wanted to go on with the case we would have to take that jury, and they went on.
Q. Evidence was presented for the prosecution?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And for the defendant?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who spoke for the prosecution, who addressed the jury?
A. There was no address to the jury.
Q. Did the Judge charge the jury?
A. He did.
Q. What was the verdict of the jury?
A. It was late in the afternoon. The verdict was not guilty, and half the costs on the defendant and half on the prosecutor.
Q. Was the verdict entered?
A. No, sir.
Q. Why not?
A. Mr. Haughawaught came before the Court on motion, and the Court directed Mr. Stine not to enter the verdict.
Q. What was done then?
A. They simply directed Mr. Stine not to enter the verdict on the ground that Mr. Haughawaught's right had been curtailed.
Q. Although he had accepted the jury the night before, his rights had been curtailed?
A. He had accepted the jury in the presence of Mr. Whitehouse, that we would either have to accept that jury or discontinue the case.
Q. Was your client in prison.
A. At the time of the trial, and was returned to prison afterwards.
Q. How long was he kept in prison afterwards?
A. That I only have on information.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What information have you as to the time he was imprisoned afterwards?
A. 30 days.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I call your attention to the record, which I offer in evidence (Commonwealth vs. Bowers, September, 1912, No. 980):

"Commonwealth vs. Bowers. Charge assault and battery. On infromation of John Quinn. September 4th. True bill. First count, assault and battery. And now October 14th, 1912, the within verdict to be entered. By the Court.

September 10th, 1912, the defendant being arraigned, pleads not guilty.

The 12 jurors being duly called, and sworn, and charged, do say, September 10th, 1912, that the defendant, John Bowers, is not guilty, and divide the costs equally between the defendant, John Bowers and the prosecutor, John Quinn.

On the same day the Court order not to be entered.

And now October 14th, 1912, the within verdict is to be entered. By the Court."

Showing on the fact of the record that this man who had been acquitted by a jury of his peers was, by the operation of this Judge, kept in prison for thirty days.

I also offer in evidence the bill of indictment, which shows in lead pencil below "by the Court" "September 10, 1912. Exceptions to verdict. Not to be entered. (E. S.)"

(Bill of indictment offered in evidence and marked.)

"EXHIBIT C."

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. You represented the defendant in this case, did you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And as the record shows the defendant was not guilty, but the costs divided?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Your man was in jail at the time he was called to trial?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long?
A. I don't know.
Q. He wasn't able to get bail?
A. No.
Q. How long have you been practicing?
A. Two years.
Q. You know the laws with reference to a prisoner that has been acquitted and don't pay their part of the costs?
A. Yes, sir.
A. I believe it is thirty days, yes, sir.
Q. Then, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, your man remained in there for the same length of time he would have remained there under this verdict if he didn't pay the costs.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And remained there no longer?
A. No, sir.
Q. He made no effort to pay the costs?
A. No, sir, I didn't pay any, I don't know that anyone did.
Q. And he stayed in just the same?
A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Did you have any conversation with Judge Brumm about the release of your client?
A. No.
Q. Any reason assigned for it?
A. No, except that he had been curtailed in the selection of his jury, there were some persons on the jury prejudicial to the prosecution.
Q. Was there a record of that case?
A. No, sir, there was no stenographer. Mr. Whitehouse stood there and saw the jurors draw, and Mr. Haughawaught made objections to one or two men who were on that jury, and it seemed that the jurors who were on the panel were either on other cases or had gone home, and he said "you will either have to have this jury on this case or let the case go over." Mr. Haughawaught said "We will go on with the case."
Q. Did you make any protest against the recommitting of your client?
A. I didn't say a word.
Q. Why?
A. The man was never brought into court as I remember.

Q. During the trial?

A. After the trial, the following morning, the verdict was rendered. The man wasn't in court, at least I didn't see him, and I never saw the man afterwards until after he got out of jail.

Q. There was no question that Judge Brumm recommitted him because—

A. He didn't recommit him.

Q. The reason that he gave was—

A. The reason he stated that Mr. Haughawaught said was some curtailment of the right to object to the jury.

Q. There was no reason given on account of the costs, and him not paying the costs?

BY MR. BARLOW:

A. No, the man wasn't fined, he didn't have a chance to pay the costs.

Q. You evidently don't know the practice here.

A. It is the most common practice in the world for the defendant and the complainant to divide the costs.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I say that this is the only case I ever heard of such a thing being done, and I say it is a shame for any lawyer to excuse the depriving a citizen of his right, and I am here to defend it. I call upon the members of this bar to denounce it as an outrage. This verdict of a jury not entered, and then come in and say that he got no more than he would have gotten if he hadn't paid the costs.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Have you had a number of cases before him?

A. No, sir.

Q. What would you say as to Judge Brumm's demeanor in the conduct of cases?

A. Well, sometimes he is very angry with the witnesses and certain parties in the case.

Q. Is he arbitrary?

A. Well, I wouldn't say that he was.

Q. Is he tyrannical?

A. No, I couldn't say that. I simply say that in certain cases that I have been in before Judge Brumm, as I construct it, he hasn't been fair with my witnesses.

Q. Have you heard similar complaints by other lawyers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you affiliated with any other lawyers?

A. No. I am not.

Q. Are you antagonistic to the Judge?

A. No.

Q. Are you associated in any way with political enemies to the Judge?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can you give any other instances where you think the Judge was unfair?

A. In Commonwealth vs. Till—the Judge simply made the statement at the time, he asked the witness whether he expected him to believe what he was saying.

Q. Have you similar criticisms to make as to the other judges?

A. To tell the truth I find fault with all of them off and on, especially if I lose the case.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Especially if he loses the case.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What is the opinion of the members of the bar with reference to Judge Brumm as to his fairness, impartiality and his ability?

A. Well, I think as a general thing the members of the bar don't consider him fair, that is the general impression.

Q. Is that the general impression among members of all political complexions or of only certain section of the bar?

A. I believe it is all. I can tell you the men who belong to certain sections and have certain opinions regarding his fairness.

Q. Give us the names.

A. Mr. Knittle, Mr. Sheppard, Senator Snyder. You know practically what they have given here.

Q. Have you ever seen Judge Brumm leave the bench and go down upon the floor and sit alongside of counsel and indulge in any of the things testified to here before?

A. He never sat alongside of counsel when I was in court as counsel.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You know that after this verdict came in, Mr. Haughawaught, counsel for the Commonwealth, made a motion to suspend sentence because he hadn't a chance to challenge his legal number of jurors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he asked that sentence be suspended for that reason?

A. That was the reason he gave, I believe, yes.

Q. Now, the only objection that you had with any experience with Judge Brumm is in this one particular case, Commonwealth vs. Till?

A. Well, there have been cases where Judge Brumm hasn't been very fair with me.

Q. Do you mean in the trial or the imposing of sentences on your clients?

A. Well, in one case he sentenced a man to two years more than the law allowed.

BY MR. BARLOW:

The record will speak for that.

Q. What case was that?

A. Commonwealth vs. Brennan.

Q. What was the charge there?

A. Aggravated Assault and Assault and Battery, and I think with intent to kill. The man was convicted.

Q. What was the sentence?

A. Nine years.

Q. More than one indictment?

A. No, only one.

Q. How many counts was he indicted on?

A. All counts.

Q. Aggravated Assault and Battery, Assault and Battery with intent to kill, and simple Assault and Battery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he gave him the full penalty on the full count, if not more?

A. Yes, as far as I can remember. Take a law book and work it out.

Q. Have you ascertained whether that is correct or not?

A. No, sir. He was convicted of all the counts of the indictment, and to my knowledge of the law is, he would be sentenced on the highest count on the indictment, and he was not convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. The highest count involved the two lowest counts?

A. Yes.

Q. You will oblige me by getting the record and bringing that here.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Did you ever request the District Attorney not to bring your cases before Judge Brumm?

A. In Commonwealth vs. Zeigler I requested it not to be in Judge Brumm's court. This man Zeigler had been on trial before Judge Brumm one time and found not guilty, and it seems that the Judge reprimanded the jury for the verdict, and he was afraid to go back into his court, and I remember I requested the District Attorney not to put that case in Judge Brumm's court.

Q. What Zeigler was that?

A. Charles Zeigler.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Well, you had no objection to going into his court?

A. I had no objection, but Zeigler wouldn't go.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. He didn't want to take another chance with him?

A. No. There have been other cases where I didn't want to go in, but I always went in and tried my cases before Judge Brumm, more so than others of them.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Coming back to that case. Now is that case where the man was charged with cutting the throat of his wife?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, he got off easy.

Q. Didn't it appear in the evidence that he had made a previous attempt to cut her throat?

A. Yes, Mr. Lenahan. The evidence showed him to be a very bad man, everybody agreed to that, and I was perfectly agreed, didn't find any fault with the verdict, my only objection to the sentence was that he was, that in my judgment he was sentenced to a longer time than the law allowed.

4:22 P. M.

CYRUS M. PALMER, on the stand.

BY MR. STONE:

After you have finished with Mr. Palmer he desires to make a statement. We would like to have you call your judges and the leading member of the bar and the District Attorneys who have practiced under Judge Brumm, and then we will see where we are at after that, if you please.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Do you wish to make a statement?

A. Yes. I want to say, so that it may not go out, a wrong impression may not go out, that in certain cases, where this man Bowers was left in jail and Brennan was oversentenced as I contend, the reason why I took no steps towards their release was because I had been asked by the District Attorney to sit in

the case, and I was not paid to sit in the case, and I felt that if the parties or the parties interested if the parties desired my further services that they would ask me so or ask me to take steps.

BY MR. SPEISER:

We would like to have Judge Shay recalled if he is in the room.

HON. ARTHUR L. SHAY, Recalled.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You were a judge associated with Judge Brumm during a portion of your term?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the course of your association did you ever write any opinions for Judge Brumm?

A. I think that what went on in chambers is privileged.

Q. The Committee has discussed that phase of the situation, and we deem nothing privileged so far as this committee is concerned.

A. Well, I constrain to differ with you. I think that what goes on in chambers is a privileged communication and is not proper for investigation in any proceedings. Of course, if you insist upon my answering I will have to answer.

BY MR. STONE:

We would like to have you answer.

A. All right. If you ask me whether I wrote an opinion for Judge Brumm while I was on the bench I will say I wrote one opinion in a case that we heard in banc, yes, sir.

Q. Have you since you left the bench written any opinions for Judge Brumm?

A. No, sir. Let me explain. I did not write an opinion for Judge Brumm, but in the Wilson case that they asked me about this morning, you will understand, gentlemen, that was up from 1909. Judge Brumm came on in January, 1909, did you not, Judge?

Judge Brumm.—Yes.

A. 1909 that case was in the court, as I said this morning, and I wrote an opinion on the demurrer whence sat in banc in that, and sustained the position that Judge Brumm had taken. Now after I got off the bench, about last January or February, Judge Brumm came into my office one day and spoke of this Wilson case, and told me that two questions, constitutional questions, had been raised by Mr. Wilhelm, and asked me what I thought about it, and I told him, "Why I can't tell that unless I look it up," and I started to look it up, and I got interested in the proposition, and I jotted down some two or three pages, and Judge Brumm, I believe, in looking over the paper book, used that in answer to one of the requests in his opinion. Whether he used my exact language or not I cannot recall. I went over it yesterday, and whether it is my exact language or not I cannot recall; I have not the manuscript, and do not know.

Q. You were not interested in the case, were you, Judge?

A. Oh. It has been on here before us for two or three years, and I had just gotten off the bench, and the Judge came in and asked me that and I got interested in the proposition, and wrote the two constitutional propositions, which he inserted in the opinion; it was not in the body of his opinion, but in his answer to the request he used that data.

Q. During your association with Judge Brumm did he ever insist upon disbarring any certain attorney or member of this bar?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Without a hearing?

A. Not without a hearing; I do not think so; I cannot recall that.

Q. He insisted upon having the testimony taken, as I recall it, that is, have a hearing; not without a hearing?

Q. Was it overdone?

A. No.

Q. Can you give us the reason why it was not done?

A. Well, not exactly. It was up and down every now and then on Monday mornings, and finally it was dropped, possibly at my request, I cannot recall that any more.

Q. Do you mean it was Judge Brumm's change of mind?

A. No. I cannot say that, but the case was not pressed, that is, it was never heard. That was the case against Senator Snyder.

Q. On account of your solicitation?

A. I am not prepared to say that exactly, but I think I did talk to Judge Brumm, and I think I asked him not to press it, if I am not much mistaken.

Q. Did Judge Brumm while you were associated with him insist upon bringing in the editors of certain Pottsville papers?

A. There was one occasion when I think he came up to court and wanted to bring in one of them, Mr. Sillyman, of the Journal, I think; I recall that yes, sir.

Q. Did he do it?

A. No.

Q. Can you tell us why he did not?

A. Judge Bechtel and I were opposed to it, as my recollection goes.

Q. Did he ever insist, while you were associated with him, on acting arbitrary, contrary to either ethics or morals of justice, so far as you know.

A. Of course from my point of view I would say, because we had lots of disagreements and lots of fights, from my point of view I would say yes.

Q. Do you mean so far as things are concerned with reference to law suits?

A. Yes, and in sentencing parties, and things of that kind, and Judge Brumm and I had our own views, and we did not agree.

Q. As a man who has been a Judge, who practiced as an attorney do you consider his conduct the proper conduct of a judicial officer?

A. Well, as I say, from my point of view, I did not agree with him.

Q. Since you have been practicing what do you find with reference to the Judge's demeanor and the handling of cases from the bench?

A. As I stated this morning, I have only had one case, that I recall, before Judge Brumm, and in that I must say that his action has been as far as I can see, perfectly proper and right.

Q. The one you mentioned before?

A. Yes, the one I mentioned before.

Q. What has your observation been with reference to other cases?

A. I have not been here; I am only in court when I am in a case.

Q. What is the Judge's standing with your fellow members of the bar, irrespective of any political animus that might exist, so far as his actions as a Judge are concerned?

A. Well; now, I do not think that I am qualified to know that, because as I say, when I was on the bench I was not in the room when he was trying cases.

Q. Since your absence from the bench?

A. Since I am off the bench I have not been here; I have not been in Judge Brumm's court room in one case that he has tried since I have left the bench; I cannot tell you that.

BY MR. STONE:

That has been how long?

A. A year and three months now since I was recalled.

Q. During your association was there any talk between Judge Brumm and yourself with reference to the granting of any license in the county?

A. Certainly.

Q. Any suggestions about any arrangement?

A. Not between Judge Brumm and myself. Well, I will say yes, between Judge Brumm and myself, because I asked Judge Brumm I think personally, whether it was in chambers or down street at his office or on the street, or where it was, I do not know, but I asked him in 1911, in the spring of 1911, to join with me in refusing new stands. Now that is all I recall, of course, in chambers we had lots of them because he was on in 1909, 10 and 11, three years that we granted licenses.

Q. Was there any arrangement ever suggested by which he would consent to grant certain applications if certain other applications represented by his son were granted.

A. No. I cannot say that he ever mentioned his son's name; I do not recall that he ever mentioned his son's name. I remember that Judge Brumm was very anxious to get one license, the Sweeney license.

Q. Who represented Sweeney?

A. I think his son did, if I am not much mistaken. Didn't he, Judge?

Judge Brumm.—Yes.

A. And at that time, if I recall right, my recollection, I have generally got a pretty good memory, but we had so many of these things and it is pretty hard to recall specific instances, but my recollection is that in that case he did offer with Judge Bechtel to vote for any one he wanted if Judge Bechtel voted for that. That is my recollection. That was in 1910, I judge; 1911 we refused them all.

Q. When was that?

A. 1911 we refused all new stands.

Q. Was that Sweeney license granted then?

A. No, not at that time, not when I was on the bench.

Q. Was it by reason of the fact that Judge Bechtel I would not enter into such an arrangement?

A. He would not vote for that license, and I would not vote for it. I did vote for one or two, I voted, with Judge Brumm in the reinstatement of a license to a man by the name of Campbell.

Q. With due regard to Judge Brumm and without any question as to his probity or honesty, in your opinion is he a fit and proper person to be a judge in this county?

A. I do not think that I should be asked that question, for a man who was his colleague for three years and sat on this bench with him to answer that question, I do not think I ought to be called to answer.

Q. If you are a man of that kind you should have no hesitancy in answering.

A. I would say Judge Brumm, I would say, and I would say it any time to him or anybody else, that I think his temperament is not judicial, that is, Judge Brumm is a hasty man; my recollection of him so long as I knew him in politics is that he has been that way, but he gets over it right away.

Q. You do not understand my question, I excluded his honesty and probity and ask as far as his judicial knowledge, legal training and the qualities that make up a judge, is he a man who is fit to be a judge of this county?

A. I do not think I should be asked that question. He has a right to his opinion and I have a right to mine, and we differ.

Q. Did you find in your experience that he was an arbitrary man?

A. He always wants his way.

Q. Was he tyrannical?

A. How do you mean, as far as other members of the bench were concerned?

Q. And his general attitude so far as the members of the bar of this county are concerned?

A. I can only speak you know, because I never was in the court room except when he sat in banc and we all, the three judges, sat at the same time, don't you know; we always held court together, and I did not see him, his attitude in the court room; I could not testify to that.

BY MR. STONE:

We appreciate the delicate position you are in, and we do not feel like pressing it any further.

A. So far as his opinions are concerned and all that, I say he had a right to his opinion, and we differed, and I think differed honestly.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Mr. Lenahan, we will turn the judge over to you. We have drawn out all we want.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I just want to ask a few questions.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You say you wrote the opinion in the Wilson case?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Which case was it?

A. The church case. He heard that in banc.

Q. That was heard in banc?

A. Yes.

Q. You were the President Judge?

A. I was the President Judge.

Q. And you had a right to assume the writing of the opinion?

A. Yes.

Q. Then this other case that you tried on the bench, after you got off the bench Judge Brumm called to see you about it one day?

A. Yes. Our offices are right on the same floor.

Q. And he told you he had a few questions before him and wanted your opinion?

A. Yes.

Q. There was nothing unusual in that, was there?

A. I should not think so. When I was President Judge I had communications from the Judges of the State asking my opinion about new acts of Assembly, and I know Judge O. P. Bechtel did when he was on the bench.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You have not had any letters from any members of the bar when you were on the bench, asking your opinion on Acts of Assembly?

A. From members of the bar?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No, sir, unless it was brought before court.

Q. Have you had any letters from members of the bench since you are off the bench? As to your opinion on New Acts of Assembly.

A. No.

Q. So it was not usual? It was the only thing that ever happened to you?

A. I would say this.—

Q. You say that is usual, for a Judge to ask a member of the bar?

A. No. That was in answer to his question for the President Judge to write the opinion when they sat in banc and I said that.

Q. Did you say that it was after you came back to the bar that you had offices on the same floor with him?

A. Yes.

Q. And you have now, have you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he came in and asked your opinion about Acts of Assembly?

A. No. It was about the constitutional question they had raised in this very same Wilson case that we had before when I was on the bench.

Q. Mr. Lenahan said that was not unusual, was it; did not he ask you that?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

No, I did not.

BY MR. BARLOW:

What was that you said it was unusual?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I asked him if it was unusual for him as President Judge to write the opinion.

BY MR. BARLOW:

We all know that, that is very usual.

A. Used to write them sometimes when we sat in banc.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Certainly. No complaint could be made of that sort.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I wish you would refresh your recollection if you can. Is not it 1909 that Judge Brumm was for that license?

A. It may be; I am not sure about that, Mr. Lenahan; I believe it was; I think it was the first term that he was on the bench.

Q. Precisely. At that time his son was not counsel in the case.

A. I do not know. I asked the Judge and he shook his head yes.

Q. That was a mistake.

A. That may be, but I think you are right; I think that was immediately when Judge Brumm got on the bench; my recollection of it is that he had been counsel for this party before he got on the bench, but my recollection is, I think it is right, that it was in 1909, the first license court we had. You see, he was sworn in January and we have our license court in January here, and I believe you are correct about that.

BY MR. BARLOW:

He was an old client of Judge Brumm's.

HON. H. O. BECHTEL, Sworn.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You are the President Judge of this court at this time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Judge Brumm is assciated with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Judge Brumm was first elected was there any—did he request that all the licenses in this county should be revoked so that he could have a say in the granting in them again?

A. No, I do not think he put it in that way. He was in favor of revoking licenses, and stated that that would give us the opportunity to grant places in different localities, but it is about my recollection of what was said at that time.

Q. What, if any, arrangement did Judge Brumm desire to enter into with you with reference to the granting of certain licenses?

A. My recollection of that is about the same as Judge Shay's, except I feel positive it was the year before we refused all the licenses; Judge Shay says that that was in 1911; I think he is correct about that so that would make it in 1910 that the conversation took place. Of course, you will understand these conversations were had in the Judge's room, there was nobody present at that but the three Judges.

Q. Did you know at that time who the counsel for Sweeney was?

A. I think I did.

Q. Who was it?

A. I think it was Mr. Frank Brumm.

Q. How did you gain that knowledge?

A. My recollection—now, I am only testifying from my recollection—my recollection is that his name appeared on the application. In the granting of the licenses I usually have the applications, and the other judges vote and I vote myself, and in most of them I do the clerical work of endorsing applications either granted or refused, and I have them in my possession, did have before I was President Judge and that way I could tell, I did notice the lawyers on the different applications as they came up, all of them.

Q. And Judge Brumm's idea was that if you would vote for that license he would vote for any license you wanted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he assign any particular reason for that?

A. Well, he said that the stand I think had been refused in 1908 and 1907 and the license had been allowed to lapse, as I recall now and he claimed it was a reinstatement of this stand, and that it had been allowed to lapse on account of illness, and I refused to vote for the license; there had been a considerable protest against it by the ministerial association, and Father McGettigan, in whose parish it was located, by reason of the fact of its proximity to the trolley park up there, Woodland Park, and I refused to vote for the license on that account, and when the proposition was made I declined that also.

Q. What, if any, experience have you had with Judge Brumm in chambers with reference to controversies of various kinds?

A. Well, Judge and I have not served very frequently.

Q. Has it come almost to a question of blows?

A. Well, I do not think the Judge ever threatened to strike me; certainly I never threatened to strike him. I know we had some very hot arguments.

Q. Were they with reference to questions of legal opinion or questions of ethical—were they ethical questions?

A. They were both.

Q. Did he at any time desire to incarcerate any of the newspaper editors of the Pottsville papers, have them cited for contempt?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Attempt to gain your consent to so doing?

A. Well, he made the proposition one day that we should issue a bench warrant to bring in two of the local editors; I think that was the same morning that it was proposed to disbar Senator Snyder; I think the three things were proposed at once. Judge Shay was present at the time, and I called the Judge's attention to the act under which I had proceeded in the case of the Evening Chronicle, which had published an article threatening that Judge Shay, if he did not decide a certain case in a certain way, would be defeated for re-election. I proceeded under the local act of 1836, passed for newspapers, and by virtue of which the Grand Jury was directed to inquire into it, and they inquired and made a presentment and found a true bill, and at that time, at the stage of proceedings, a bench warrant was issued, Mr. Meyers was held for bail, and when the argument came up I called in another Judge from another country to preside at the trial.

Q. In your opinion was the charge of Judge Brumm well founded?

A. We could not incarcerate the newspaper men in that manner.

Q. Was there a proper reason for even suggesting that they be cited?

A. I do not remember the articles any more.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. You know how you felt at the time about it?

A. I would not agree to it, neither would Judge Shay.

Q. In the granting of licenses did Judge Brumm ever suggest that he would grant two or three of anybody else's if one were granted in which his son was interested?

A. The only occasion on which anybody of the court was said I have given to you.

Q. That was the Sweeney case?

A. Yes. We had an occasion, the year that Judge Shay asked me to vote with him to refuse all the licenses, and I did that, and on that occasion there were four or five that Judge Brumm asked me to vote for and Judge Shay took the applications and looked at the counsel—I do not recall their names now,—but he handed them over to me and pointed on the application, and he and I refused to vote for them. I do not recall about that. I know that they were not all represented by his son; that I know.

Q. How many were granted?

A. I cannot remember that.

Q. In the Wilson equity case, after the case was heard in banc and your court had decided that was refused, do you know whether or not Judge Brumm informed counsel privately of the opinion of the court and whether he accepted affidavits correcting errors in the matter although the case had been disposed of, closed?

A. There had been a preliminary injunction without the filing of preliminary injunction affidavits, which is contrary to the equity rules and fatal to the injunction, and it was heard before the court in banc and Judge Shay and I reached the conclusion that the injunction should be revoked for that reason, and at Judge Shay's request I wrote an opinion to that effect and I told Judge Brumm at the time before I filed the opinion I thought it was only proper that he should have a copy of it, and I gave him a copy of the opinion, and the folowing Monday Judge Brumm brought me up two affidavits when we met in chamber and he said those were the injunction affidavits to accompany that injunction, and I asked him where he had gotten them, and he said he had gotten them from Mr. Wilhelm, who represented the injunction, and I asked him how Mr. Wilhelm knew that they were necessary and he said he had told him. Judge Shay was there at the time; I have no doubt he will recall it; but I do not know that he showed Mr. Wilhelm the opinion at all.

Q. In the Lithuanian church case, do you know whether or not Judge Brumm wrote the opinion which he filed in that case?

A. That is the opinion Judge Shay wrote.

Q. Is that the one that Judge Shay has already testified to?

A. Yes, that is the one he testified to. I do not know how that except that Judge Shay told me that he had written it. That is all I know about it.

Q. Do you know anything about Judge Brumm's permitting counsel in cases in which he presides to write opinions for him?

A. I only know of the instance testified to by Judge Shay, and the only way I knew that was that at the hearing in Judge Brumm's office when Mr. Farquahar and Mr. Woodbury were there, on the Shugar's license for the Central Hotel, one of the attorneys asked Judge Brumm something about this case and he said there was a constitutional question or some question involved that was perplexing, and he had asked Judge Shay to look that up for him. He stated that in the room.

Q. In the Norwegian township election case do you know whether or not Judge Brumm, after the Court had decided and formed a conclusion informed counsel what it was before it was given in public?

A. Well, I cannot say that he informed counsel; I would not say that because I do not know it. I know the case was decided; it was a contested election, and there was a number of votes rejected by Judge Koch and myself on the proposition that the tax recepits did not show that they had paid a county or State tax within two years; they would simply read "John Jones, 18 cents," and we could not tell what they had paid, and Judge Brumm did not agree with that ruling. We concluded our labors on Wednesday or Thursday of that week, and the folowing day Mr. Frank Brumm presented me a petition, asking me to open the case and to permit them to amend the record in that particular. Now I asked Judge Koch if he had told Mr. Wilhelm or Mr. Brumm concerning it, and he said he had not.

Q. And the only other man that could have told him of course, was Judge Brumm?

A. Unless Judge Brumm would have told somebody else that told him.

Q. Do you know whether or not Judge Brumm has ever sentenced persons who came before him illegally?

A. I only know that from what I hear here and hear the lawyers say.

Q. What do you know?

A. Simply what I have heard them testify here, those particular cases I have heard witnesses complain of.

Q. Surety of the peace cases, does he remand the defendants to jail?

A. I have only heard that from attorneys, and do not know that it is true. I have never tried a case before Judge Brumm or have not sat with him in the trial of a case.

Q. Do you know the case of Mrs. Wotsick?

A. I have heard of it.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge of it?

A. None at all, simply what I heard.

Q. Did you hear that she was given one year in the county prison?

A. I heard that.

Q. Do you know whether or not he is constantly appointing his son to various court appointments?

A. No, I do not think that that is corect.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Has he given any court appointments? Has he given his son any court apointments?

A. I do not think Judge Brumm has appointed his son to anything; I cannot recall anything now to which he has.

Q. Is he prone to neglect his duties so far as consultation in chambers is concerned?

A. You know the judge does not live in Pottsville; he lives in Minersville, and he has to come some distance, and it had been our habit before Judge Brumm came on the bench to meet on Monday morning at nine o'clock and have our consultation and then convene court at ten, and the judge has had some difficulty getting there at that time, but I do not know what occasioned it.

Q. Has it interrupted the proceedings of the court?

A. It did not interrupt the proceedings of the court. There have been decisions that had to be held up until we could get a chance to consult thing of that sort.

Q. Has he been absent constantly or only occasionally?

A. The Judge very rarely gets in early on Monday morning.

Q. After having been associated with the Judge four years, is he in your opinion, qualified as a man to sit in judgment upon his fellow men from the legal and ethical and moral viewpoints?

A. Do you think I ought to answer?

Q. I appreciate your position, Judge, but I am afraid we will have to insist. We know no one better qualified than yourself.

A. I have never seen Judge Brumm try a case in my life. I have only sat with him when we sat in banc. We had some scenes when we sat in banc, but that is known to all.

Q. Scenes of what character?

A. I have never had any with him, but Judge Shay and Judge Brumm had some disagreements when they were sitting in banc.

Q. In court?

A. Yes. One said he did and the other said he didn't.

Q. As to his conduct in chambers and his conduct while associating with you, from your personal contact with him, would you judge him a man fit to be a judge, without any question as to his honesty, integrity, or probity?

A. I do not know of any question of Judge Brumm's honesty of opinion, none at all.

Q. I was excluding that.

A. I say Judge Brumm doubtlessly believe he is right in the stand he takes on legal questions. He has been a practitioner all his life and he is apt to take sides, and he is a man of pronounced opinion; when he takes these sides he will stand there, but I do not think I ought to be asked, in my judgment, as to whether in my judgment he is fit to sit on the same bench with me, I do not think that is proper.

Q. Do you find him arbitrary?

A. I can only say that from what I hear the lawyers say.

Q. What do you hear the lawyers say?

A. Well, I have heard them object to going into his court room to try cases there. I never had them object to me. I never heard them object to the district attorney.

Q. When you said object to you, you do not mean personally object to you?

A. No.

Q. Object to you as President Judge and having to go before Judge Brumm as an associate.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What reasons had been asigned for so doing?

A. Don't you think those communications are somewhat confidential?

Q. I am very reluctant to press you on this point.

A. It puts me in the position, it may be telling what certain lawyers said about Judge Brumm. I never even told it to the Judge.

Q. I think it is perfectly fair to the Judge, yourself and those lawyers. We think it is perfectly right the Judge should know it, a matter of such importance. Of course, you are under subpoena, you are not a willing nor a voluntary witness?

A. No, I am not voluntary or willing; I will tell you that very frankly. I have had lawyers object to going into his room, and said that they would not get a fair trial, and I have had lawyers object who said that he was not competent to try the character of case in which they were interested.

Q. Have you had the same objection against your other associates?

A. No.

MR. STONE:

Against yourself.

A. Well, you know when they do not like us they go out in the library and say what they think about us?

Q. Those men that have made these objections, are they men who are politically opposed to Judge Brumm?

A. No. There have been men that objected that are opposed to him; there have been men that objected to him on the ground of incompentency, that I do not think have any feeling towards him at all.

Q. Are all of them men of reputation and standing at your bar?

A. That particular man is one of the foremost attorneys at the bar.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. I want to ask you, in your acquaintance with Judge Brumm while acting in his official capacity, has he shown any partiality as to different members of the bar?

A. You see, I have never seen him try a case, and I have never sat with him. I can only answer that by telling you what certain members of the bar say. I know that certain members of the bar think that he is doing that, but whether their judgment is correct or not I do not know.

Q. Is not that quite the custom of attorneys at the bar, to think and state that the Judge has not used them quite as well as he has some other members of the bar?

A. Well, I tell you, when they do not like us they go out in the library and say what they think about us, and I do not claim that I am immune from that at all; no doubt they say things about me to.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Would you like to sum up your testimony by agreeing with Judge Shay by saying that Judge Brumm just lacks the judicial temperament?

A. I do not think there is much question about that.

Q. Do you think his presence on the bench adds to the dignity thereof to this county and commands the respect of the citizenship of this county or to the contrary?

A. That is a very hard question to answer. I have heard a great deal of criticism which has not been told me in confidence.

Q. Do you mean by that outside of the court room and outside of the members of the bar?

A. Yes. I have heard people say that who were not litigants, and I have heard lawyers say it.

A. And the people of the community?

A. Yes.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Does Judge Brumm ever accuse you of being behind Foley?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And trying to encourage Foley to prosecute him? Did he not do that to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there a vestige of truth in that?

A. I have never spoken to Mr. Foley more than to say "How do you do" to him but once in my life; that is six or eight years ago.

Q. Did he go further and threaten you for having done or after having accused you of it?

A. Well, he said if he had to go to Harrisburg he would see that I went along. That is the way he put it.

MR. FOLEY:

Are you in any way, directly or indirectly connected with me in this case?

A. I have never spoken to you more than to say "How do you do" to you, and that was before I was on the bench.

MR. FOLEY:

I want that clear to the citizens of this county. The Chronicle has been lying this past week.

Q. What was the trouble on the bench on the 15th of January, 1912, in regard to the granting of a license, Sweeney license?

A. That was this same license, this Sweeney license?

Q. Was not there a colloquy on the bench?

A. Yes, I dissented on the granting of the license, and wrote my dissent on the license, in which I stated—I cannot give you the exact language, but it is on the application—but I stated there was no necessity for it and it had been granted against the protests of the best people of the community. Judge Brumm wrote me a letter and said that he thought possibly my statements had been through pique or anger because the license had been granted over my objection, and asked me to withdraw those statements, and I refused to withdraw them and then he made these statements from the bench concerning it; I do not remember just what it was, but I think he said that I had wanted to grant a license up there for a place that was owned by the Columbia Brewing Company.

Q. This was right out in the open court?

A. Yes, we were sitting on the bench, and I denied that I had voted for that, and Judge Koch was called upon and the Judge explained that that license had been refused, it being voted under by him and Judge Brumm before it came to me for my vote, I did not vote one way or the other. In voting the Judge youngest in commission votes first, and the next one votes second and the President Judge votes last.

Q. Had there been any consultation concerning license before that day on the bench?

A. I do not understand what you mean.

Q. Is not it your practice to have consultations concerning the granting of licenses in chambers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had there ever been any public dispute concerning the granting of license till that day?

A. No public dispute.

Q. That was a public dispute?

A. That is what occurred.

Q. Brought about by Judge Brumm's criticism of you?

A. He thought that my dissent was very severe, and he felt that he was called upon to answer.

Q. That is you opinion, is it not (handing paper to witness)?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That caused or aroused the indignation of Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just read it.

A. "In my opinion there is absolutely no necessity for this license. It is granted against the protests of the best people of the community and in one of the worst locations for doing injury imaginable. H. O. Bechtel, President Judge."

Q. Who was the attorney in that case?

A. Mr. George F. Brumm.

Q. The Judge's son.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I think you have said in answer to the Committee that you had no knowledge of the sentencing of the litigants for surety of the peace, a woman by the name of Mostick?

A. Mostick.

Q. You have no knowledge of it?

A. No, I have no knowledge of that at all. It may have been, you understand, that Judge Brumm may have said in chambers he was going to sentence her. I do not want to be understood as saying that he did not say he was going to sentence her.

Q. Was there anything said as to the legality of such sentence. Did you protest against it?

A. No, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. This Sweeney license had been granted for some time previous to the time it lapses, had it not?

A. I understood so, Mr. Lenahan. I was not on the bench at that time.

Q. You learned from the evidence in the case that it lapsed because of the illness or a serious sickness of the member to whom the license had been granted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after the mother's death an application was made for reinstatement of the license?

A. Some two or three years after?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the daughter, was it?

A. I do not know the relationship between them.

Q. It was claimed that she was the daughter?

A. Yes.

Q. There is no dispute about that. Do you recall the location of that place?

A. Indeed, I do not, except that Father McGettigan was down to see me, to object to it, by reason of its proximity to Woodland Park, from which I gather that it is close to the park.

Q. Father McGettigan came to see you where about it?

A. He came here to Pottsville.

Q. Where?

A. To lodge a protest to the court against the granting of the license.

Q. He was to see you?

A. Came to the Judge's room. I think Judge Shay was there at the time.

Q. He protested verbally?

A. He protested verbally against the granting of the license.

Q. So there was no legal protest or no judicial proceedings lodged by him against this license?

A. I do not recall that he lodged any. I do not want to swear that he did not, because it may develop that he did, but I do not recall that he did.

Q. I am only taking so far as you recall. This was the only remonstrance against the license, wasn't it?

A. I think that is correct.

Q. Now, there was not one of those people that lived in that township, was there?

A. On this?

Q. Yes.

A. No, sir. The Ashland people joined right on to it; it is in Butler township and it joins right on to Ashland borough.

Q. So that there was not a remonstrance filed from a single soul in the township against the granting of this license?

MR. SPEISER:

I do not think the Committee will like that sort of cross-examination. We will not go into the merits of the case at all. We are afraid Judge Bechtel had the right and declined to give his views about it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I am not investigating this as to Judge Bechtel's impression or opinion, nothing of that kind. But I just want to show that the view that Judge Brumm took of this matter was fairly justified under the petition.

Q. You have got here what you call a dissenting opinion?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not very lengthy, is it?

A. No.

Q. No authorities cited, of course?

A. No.

Q. You did not inform either of your colleagues on the bench, did you, that you had written this opinion?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Before you filed it?

A. Certainly. I wrote it right in there in the judge's room, and Judge Koch read it before he left the room and wentdown.

Q. Did Judge Brumm see it?

A. I do not think Judge Brumm saw the application. I asked Judge Koch to hand it over, that I wanted to mark my dissent on it, and he did, and I wrote it and handed it back, and he read it before he left the room.

Q. But whether Judge Brumm read it or not you do not know?

A. I do not know. They both sat on the same side of the table. It was lying right there on the table.

Q. But there is this about it, that within a short time, to your knowledge Judge Brumm learned of this dissenting opinion, and either wrote or delivered an opinion vindicating or attempting to vindicate his position for grantng the license.

A. Yes, sir. And he wrote a letter to me first, whihc I had not received not having gone to the post office. He called my attention to it that morning and asked me to withdraw that opinion with the reasons for it, and I refused to do it, and then he stated his reasons for his action from the bench.

Q. Then when you wrote this opinion last "In my opinion there is absolutely necessity for this license. It is granted against the protest of the best people in the community and in one of the best localities for—"

A. For injury, I think it is; I think it is for injury, is it not:

Q. Yes, for doing injury.

A. Imaginable.

Q. Imaginable, yes. You did not mean by that then that the people who have signed this remonstrance were residents of the township?

A. No, but I meant they lived in the community.

Q. In that community?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know where they lived?

A. Yes, sir. Most of them live in Ashland, and as I recall it there was a resolution from the Ashland ministerial association against that license, and Father McGettigan who opposed it as the parish priest, in which that license is located—located in his parish.

Q. Do you know of Father McGettigan having withdrawn his objection to that license?

A. No, sir.

Q. At any time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Since then?

A. No, sir. I was informed—

MR. BARLOW:

Go on, Judge, please.

MR. BRUMM:

You said you did not.

Q. Did he object to it?

A. I said no, sir, Mr. Brumm, I said I did not know that he did withdraw it; I was informed that he had withdrawn it, and communicated with him and he informed me that that was not correct, that he had not withdrawn it, that was done through Mr. Devitt, of Ashland, and I told Judge Koch of that at the time, same day I got the information.

Q. Are you pretty sure that it was not 1910?

A. No. I said that my recall action as it was the year before we refused all the licenses, and Judge Shay—

Q. What year?

A. That year, I do not know; it was the year that Judge Shay was to run.

Q. No. Mr. Brumm tells me that it was in 1909. You will not dispute that?

A. Oh, no. I am not certain about that at all.

Q. In 1909 he did not appear for the license. Do you recall that?

A. I do not think I heard the Sweeney license, although I do not know. I hear so many of them I cannot tell.

Q. The petition itself, the petition is in existence yet; it is down in the clerk's office?

A. Yes, it should be down there.

Q. The petition itself will show who in 1909 was attorney for the applicant?

A. Yes, sir; but I do not think it was in 1909; my impression is it was 1910.

MR. BRUMM:

Judge Shay said he thought it was 1909.

A. I feel pretty positive that Judge Shay is mistaken, for this reason: Judge Shay asked Judge Brumm and I to refuse all new licenses the year before he was going to run for re-election, and it was the year before that we had the dispute over this license. That is the way I fix the time. Now, I may be mistaken.

Q. It is a fact, is it not, that that petition was extensively signed, the petition for that license, by the neighbors and by farmers and by travelers?

A. I believe it was.

Q. Very extensively; over 100 names, I believe.

A. Well, I cannot recall the number. You have the petition there. I do not dispute that at all.

Q. This is a supplemental petition and here is the petition.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This shows over 100 names.

A. Yes, sir, I do not dispute that at all.

Q. Did you say that you did not want a license granted for a brewery right near that park?

A. I said I did not vote for any there.

Q. Did you electioneer your brethren on the bench for that?

A. No, sir, but what I said was this: Judge Brumm wanted the Sweenev license. There was a license there that had been asked for for a number of years, that had been refused for the same reason, and that is the objection of Father McGettigan, that place was owned by Mr. Mellett, and at the time that they granted the Sweeney license I turned to them and I asked them how they could justify the granting of the Sweeney license when they were refusing the application for the other license that was in a house that was infinitely better situated and better adapted and had been built for the purpose. That is what I said.

Q. Is that all you said in reference to granting that license at any time.

A. Yes, sir, that is all I said. I voted against the granting of that Mellet license the year that Judge Shay agreed to vote against all the licenses, the year in which Judge Brumm filed the dissenting opinion and on which occasion I was asked to vote on those different licenses and I refused to do it. If I had wanted that license I could have had it that year.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Do you mean by reason of the arrangement that Judge Brumm was willing to make with you?

A. Yes, sir, the year he wanted to vote for any one I wanted, if I would vote for them; all I had to do was pick it out of the pile. Judge Shay can testify to that, I think he did.

Q. Is this the letter of Judge Brumm to you, a copy of it (handing paper to witness).

A. I think that is right.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I would like to have this read into the record in this connection.

BY MR. STONE:

What is it?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

It is a letter that is spoken of by Judge Bechtel as having been sent him by Judge Brumm in reference to this license.

BY MR. STONE:

All right.

MR. LENAHAN: (reading)

Pottsville, Jan. 11, 1912, Honorable H. O. Bechtel, Pottsville, Pa. Dear Judge, after you left Judge's chambers I read your dissenting opinion in the Sweeney license case. I feel, however, you did not mean what you have written on that application, as your statement is erroneous and in my judgment is the result of anger engendered by your disappointment. I trust you will examine what you have written in your cool and deliberate thought and I have no doubt you will change your written endorsement. Respectfully yours, C. N. Brumm.

Q. You have voted for this Wodland license, this Butler township license, this Mellet property, every time?

A. No, I have not voted for it every time. I refused to vote for it more than once. I voted for it the first year I came on the bench.

Q. Did not you vote for it since?

A. No.

JUDGE BRUMM:

Brumm was not on the bench.

A. No, I was on the bench before you were.

Q. Then as I understand you, you did not vote for the Woodland Butler township license in 1909 or at anytime since?

A. 1909?

Q. Yes.

A. That was the year you say this occurred?

Q. I cannot tell. You say it may have been 1910.

A. I believe it was 1910.

Q. Then we will take it 1909.

A. I did vote for that Woodland license before that time, but I do not know what year.

Q. You do not know whether it was 1909 or not?

A. No, but I know it was in 1910, the year that this occurred, and I know that I refused to vote for any of them up there.

Q. But it was some time before 1910?

A. Yes, sir.

A. The Woodland license was a new license, and I con- was a reinstatement of the old license?

A. The Woodland license was a new license, and I considered the other a new license also; there was no license there for three years before that time, and I did not consider it a reinstatement of a license that had been out of business for that length of time.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Was that opinion of yours that you entered upon that application?

A. No, sir. I told him I would put my dissent on that license when they granted it. I told him I would do it before they granted it, and when they granted it I did it.

Q. That was the cause of the quarrel on the bench?

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. In this application relating to the Sweeney license on the bench as I understand you, Judge Brumm dissented from the action you were taking in the matter of the license?

A. Yes, sir. I think he called a stenographer over to take down what he was about to say, and then he made the statement at considerable length, if I remember correctly.

Q. Were there many people in the court room?

A. Oh, yes. Monday morning of the court we have as many outside of the railing, pretty nearly, as you have now; not as many in the railing.

Q. Regular license court or motion court?

A. I cannot tell you; it was practically—I think probably it was during the long term, because we hear the licenses the second week in January, and we usually dispose of them the same week we hear them.

Q. Did he protest in a calm, deliberate, judicial way or otherwise?

A. No, he was very angry. I know that Judge Koch attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters in the Judges' room before we came out on the bench, by suggesting to wait a week and talk these things over and avoid trouble of that sort; there had been several scenes before Judge Koch got on, and we were trying to avoid them because it did not reflect much credit on any of them.

Q. Do you mean the conduct was mere antagonism?

A. No. 2 court room, in the argument of the Jones-Grow case, Judge Brumm and Judge Shay had quite an altercation, in which Judge Brumm said that Judge Shay had done something, and Judge Shay said he had not done it, and Judge Brumm said he did, and Judge Shay said he did not. That is about the way it ended. Two or three times.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Were their voices raised during the altercation?

A. I do not know that they were emphatic about it.

Q. Could it be heard?

A. It was spoken as loud as we are talking now.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Have either you or Judge Shay committed any attorneys or threatened to commit any members of this bar for contempt?

A. I have never threatened to commit any attorney. This is the sixth year that I have been on the bench, and I do not recall that I have threatened to commit anybody or that I had any fight with anybody. I do not believe that there is anybody that objects to trying any cases in my court room. The trouble of the matter is that I have had to fight a good many of them off. And I never heard that Judge Shay had any trouble with them. I do not know whether he did or not. He was there quite a while before I came.

Q. What would you say of Judge Koch in the same manner?

A. I do not think Judge Koch has had any trouble with any one. I do not know that he has had any trouble with any member of the bench.

Q. Would you consider your local bar here unruly or respectful?

A. I can best answer that by what Judge Moser told, sitting in the court room; he sat in the case specially, and I had Judge Heydt here specially, from Mauch Chunk; and they both told me that they never sat in a court where the bar treated them with greater consideration or respect than they did here.

Q. You, of course, are acquainted with all of the attorneys who testified this morning?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Knittle is my brother-in-law.

Q. Was it the general reputation and standing of these men at this bar, would you say; men who stand high in the profession, stand well in the profession?

A. Some of the attorneys that we have had on the stand this morning I venture to say do about as much business before the courts as any attorney in the county; some of them were younger attorneys but I never heard of them having any trouble before; I never heard of any.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You had issued process against a newspaper man here, had you not?

A. Against Mr. Meyers, for contempt of court on Judge Shay, not myself.

Q. By contempt of court you mean some article he had written reflecting upon the action of the court?

A. He wrote the article—I have the indictment right in my desk if you want it—he wrote an article while Judge Shay was having some question in the ballot box cases before him, and stated in that article that if Judge Shay did not decide that the way the people wanted it or the way it ought to be decided, he would be defeated for re-election. Judge Shay took that as a threat, and Judge Brumm refused to have anything to do with it, and I had charge of the Grand Jury, and it was assigned to me; I charged the Grand Jury on the subject of contempt of court, read to them the Act of Assembly, and they reported a bill against Mr. Meyers; I then read a bench warrant for him, held him to bail, and they made a motion to quash the indictment; I called Judge Shull in, feeling that we were all more or less in a delicate situation, and Judge Shull wrote a lengthy opinion in which he said the article was clearly a contempt of court, and that the article tended to create prejudice against him. If you want the article I have it on my desk.

Q. Judge Brumm came in on some other occasion than this and wanted a bench warrant issued for some editors who had written some articles in contempt of court, on some action of the court?

A. Yes, sir; Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Zerby.

Q. You called his attention to the Act of Assembly?

A. I am not clear about that, but I remember that morning that Judge Shay was there, and I think it was after Judge Shay's defeat, if I remember correctly, between that time and the time he was to retire from the bench; I am not certain as to that; and there had been some newspaper criticism; some of the articles on Judge Brumm had been very severe, and the Judge said that he thought the proper thing to do was to bring these newspaper men up and commit them for contempt, and disbar Senator Snyder; he had entered a rule on Senator Snyder to disbar him, to which the Senator had filed an answer, and I called the Judge's attention to the answer that had been filed. I did not read it myself; I do not think I read it to this day; and the Judge said that the answer was simply trifling with the court, did not amount to anything; I asked him whether he did not think, whether it was necessary to issue some rules or have some hearings before we proceed against these people in that way. That is the article I mean.

Q. I understand you to say that you called his attention, in chief.

A. I did in that way. in the way I told you.

Q. No, that you called his attention specially to the Act of 1836?

A. I think it is the Act of 1836.

Q. Did you not call his attention specifically to the act?

A. I do not know whether I did in that conversation, but I did later on.

Q. At any time?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. You at least convinced him in some way?

A. I showed him the act.

Q. They did not appear, and you showed him the act?

A. I had looked up the question for Judge Shay.

Q. So you were familiar with it?

A. Yes, sir; I had studied it all up.

Q. And what you were demonstrating to him was that you had no power to summarily issue a bench warrant?

A. In my opinion we had no power to put those men to jail without giving them a hearing.

Q. He never brought that action against these men?

A. He never urged it again after that.

Q. You have said here that some of those newspaper articles severely criticised Judge Brumm?

A. They did.

Q. You came in for your share too in these articles, did you not?

A. I did during the North American case. Somebody from the Judge's room told the Chronicle or the North American people many things that happened in there, which were published in the newspapers, and I was criticised very severely by the North American, whom I had to try for libel; I tried Mr. Johnson for libel, and after that I was marked.

Q. How about the local papers here? Were you not criticised severely?

A. By the Chronicle.

Q. Did not the Republican at one time criticise you too, about that time?

A. I do not remember that the Republican ever criticised any judicial acts of mine; the Chronicle criticised me very severely for going in with Judge Shay and overruling Judge Brumm in the ballot box case, and it was not long after that until the attorneys in the case asked us to sit in banc with Judge Brumm, which we did, and after we came in court they got up and asked permission to withdraw the proceedings and start them in a different way, on the ground that they had started wrong, which was the position Judge Shay and I had taken.

Q. I am asking about the newspaper articles.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Reflecting on you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that you complained about the newspaper editorials about you?

A. I did; I complained about articles in the newspapers; I complained about articles in the newspapers concerning the entire court; I have complained to the editors about them.

Q. Individually and collectively?

A. Yes. I considered the constant criticism of the court could only result in discrediting the court, and it has always been my endeavor to try to keep the court in a position to merit the respect of the community, even though they do not get it. It has been a hard fight sometimes, but I have tried to do it.

HON. R. H. KOCH, Affirmed.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You have been associated with Judge Brumm at this bench for how long?

A. Fifteen months.

Q. During that time you have had opportunity of observing him both in chambers and in trial work?

A. Not in trial work, but I have in chambers.

Q. Is his attitude towards you and his other associates, and his conduct there of a character such as ought to be shown by a man who is a Judge?

A. His conduct towards me has been of the most cordial character, so has that of Judge Bechtel; I have had no trouble, but the conduct of these two Judges towards each other cannot be described as being very cordial for awhile: I thought one was as much to blame as the other for the loud talk in which they would occasionally engage when they would discuss matters, but that has quieted down within the last year.

Q. From your observation of the Judge in chambers, do you think he is a fit and proper person to be a Judge, both as to his legal learning and training and his idea of ethics of the bench?

A. I think his idea and ethics of the bench are correct; I think that he has got a mind and he has the legal knowledge; I have no doubt about that at all: five of his cases taken up this year were returned, four affirmed, so that the higher court seems to think he has legal knowledge.

Q. Do you believe that he has the proper judicial temperament?

A. Temperamentally I think Judge Brumm not so well qualified.

Q. Have you found him arbitrary?

A. I cannot say that I found him arbitrary. There is one difficulty that Judge Brumm has, and that is that he does not hear very well, and he may at times be arbitrary because he fails to catch the evidence. I have been practicing law at this bar, excepting when I was on the bench now twice, since 1881, and he has fallen into the habit himself of always talking loud, and that may make him appear to be arbitrary sometimes, but I never found him so.

Q. Have you ever practiced before the Judge?

A. Yes, I practiced before all of them, and never juggled to get in any particular court.

Q. What was his attitude toward witnesses and people that appeared before him?

A. His attitude was characteristic. I have seen him talk very loud to his very best friends. On one occasion he talked a little bit loud to me. I had an equity case that was pending before him, and I was trying to get a hearing in it; we had had several hearings in it, but the case was a very big one; it ran into a great many pages of typewritten matter, and it could not be heard at one continuous session —what I mean is to sit day after day until we were through; it was a case that had been brought by His Grace, the late Archbishop of Philadelphia, John Patrick Ryan, against a very large church in Shenandoah, and I represented the respondents, and as the rights of the congregation had been absolutely and completely taken from them by the injunction I became very insistent for an early disposition of it, and I think it was about this, the case started the latter part of June, 1910, and we sat on the date fixed for the preliminary hearing, which I think was the 29th of June, and then beginning with July we had the summer vacation, but got Judge Brumm to agree to take the matter up and did take the matter up for only a day, then the thing dragged. During September we were all engaged, Judges and lawyers, with the four weeks of court, two weeks criminal court and two weeks civil court, so that early in October I addressed Judge Brumm for the purpose of having an early day fixed for the hearing. The other side wanted to postpone, but I insisted on it; I had insisted before that, I had even insisted during vacation, and finally said to Judge Brumm—of course, as I say, you have to talk loud, I did talk louder than usual, just so he could hear me; my behavior was all right; and I said to him that if a day were not fixed for the hearing in that case that I was going to apply the remedy that lay at my command, to wit: I was going to Philadelphia and I was going to apply to the Judges of the Supreme Court and get a writ of procedendo, and when I said that he became a little incensed, and he spoke back to me in rather a savage way and said he would take charge of me; he said, "We'll take charge of you," and I was not a bit abashed; I replied, I said in the most respectful manner, "I will inform the Court that I stand on my constitutional rights as a lawyer and acting in the line of my sworn duty to my client, and I shall now give the Court formal notice that if a day be not fixed for the taking up this case I shall apply for a writ of procedendo." I said, "I say that with all due respect to Your Honor, but I want it distinctly understood that I give the Court notice just the same as I give other people notice in my practice." He cooled down, and it blew over, and that is about all the fuss I had with that.

Q. In your presence did he ever intimidate a jury?

A. I do not think he did.

Q. Was his conduct at any time questionable in the conduct of other cases than your own?

A. In what way questionable?

Q. Altercations with counsel?

A. Oh, he has had altercations with counsel. In an equity case that came from Minersville, that was tried in this room, in which David A. Jones was trying it on one side and I on the other, I was a little surprised that day that Judge Brumm would go for Mr. Jones as he did on that occasion. He became quite cross, and spoke in a very loud voice to him.

Q. Have you seen the Judge leave the bench and sit on the floor with counsel?

A. No. I do not know as I have seen him do that; I have seen him getting up, apparently tired of sitting, and get down and walk around the floor here a little, or something of that character; I do not remember of ever seeing him sit at the counsel table. although it is possible I did and have forgotten it. I believe I did see him one day sit in this room, sitting back there, but he was not sitting right at the counsel table; I recall that, but cannot tell you the case.

Q. Have you any complaints since you came on the bench from members of the bar as to the conduct of the Judge?

A. No, I cannot recall any.

Q. Any request made that cases be tried before you or Judge Bechtel instead of being tried before Judge Brumm?

A. No, I never had a request like that made to me, but I heard said that they want to get the cases before me or before Judge Bechtel, but I do not think that any lawyer ever ventured to come to me and request me to try his case so Judge Brumm would not get it.

Q. Prior to your going on the bench what was the general feeling on the part of the reputable members and the leading members of the bar so far as the fitness of Judge Brumm was concerned; what was their attitude toward him?

A. After I had that little affair over here I said he was temperamentally unfit, and that was eschewed, that was assented to; I had remarked it once or twice.

MR. STONE:

Q. You said that?

A. I said he was temperamentally unfit on that account, from what I had seen; I thought so.

Q. Did you find at that time that he was held in esteem or in respect of the members of the bar or those who came in contact with him so far as his official duties were concerned?

A. I would not say that he was not held in respect and esteem except in a very few instances, and those I ascribed entirely to personal animosity, conspicuously the case of Senator Snyder. We all know the Senator here very well.

Q. Did you find when you were practicing before him that there were only persons of different political faith who criticised him, or was it a sort of universal criticism, that is, so far as he was temperamentally unfit?

A. No politics had nothing to do with that.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. In regard to his integrity?

A. I never heard that questioned, and I never would question it; I have not any doubt in my own mind about Judge Brumm's entire integrity in a trial.

Q. What would you say in reference to his conduct in reference to criminal cases in so far as committing persons summarily?

A. I never heard that until I heard of it today; if that had been during my time and I would have heard it I would have said something to him about it.

MR. STONE:

Q. Is not it a fact that the main reputation that Judge Brumm has had from the members of the bar and the people generally is due more particularly to his temperament than to any question of his integrity?

A. All I have ever heard is applied in that way. Of course. I have heard lawyers, and yet I cannot say who now, who lost a case before him, that of course would say such things about him, say he was not fit from a legal point of view, but I guess they say that about all of us.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Do you think that Judge Brumm tried that Coombs Garment case in which you were counsel judiciously?

A. I thought so, although my friend Ulrich did not.

Q. You thought so?

A. I thought so.

Q. You thought it was proper for him to include Foley in the discussion of the case although he was not a party to it?

A. I do not recall that he was involved in the discussion of it; I cannot recall that any more.

Q. Is not it a fact that you and your other counsel set back while Judge Brumm conducted the case pretty well, and did not you refuse to take part in it on that account?

A. I do not remember that at all. Mr. Ulrich may remember that better than I do; I do not recall that any more.

Q. You represented the defendants did you not?

A. Yes, I represented the defendants, some ladies and some gentlemen, who were enjoined.

Q. And you thought that the conduct of the case was correct and the adjudication was proper?

A. Oh, I had no complaint to make about that. The main point was raised there on a demurrer; we had moved to quash the bill on account of the notice endorsed on the outside not being in compliance with the rules of equity as we then contended, but that has since been taken up, and Judge Brumm was affirmed in it. I cannot recall any special complaints in that case. I thought he tried that case in his characteristic way. As I said, Judge Brumm has a habit of loud talk, and it may give some people the idea of savagery, being a little bit savage in his method of address, but I have always understood him and never thought so.

Q. What about the licenses that were granted? You have heard Judge Bechtel about that. Did he ever offer to do anything for your licenses provided you would join him in some in which his son was counsel?

A. No, he never made the suggestion to me at all. I will tell you about the Sweeney license if you wish to know.

MR. LENAHAN:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Yes, tell us about that, Judge.

Q. Were you on the bench that time?

A. Yes, I was on the bench. That year I was assigned to take up licenses beginning at a letter lower down. I do not remember any more; it strikes me that I struck about "M" in there, so I did not hear Butler township licenses, and I do not know which Judge did. When he came to act on the licenses Judge Bechtel read the testimony that was taken. When we came down to this particular township there were, I think, four applications in that township, and there were remonstrances against all of them. There were two in which these two Judges seemed to differ; the one was the application by Patrick Ginley for a hotel in a new building, or comparatively new building, and the other one was an application by, I think, Catharine Sweeney, for a license in an old building, and the evidence was very briefly that at the Sweeney place there had been a license for forty years, and that after Mr. Sweeney died his wife had taken the license and had continued it so that it made forty, finally she became ill and her daughter had too much to attend her mother and to attend to the license, and therefore they quit the saloon or the hotel, declined to renew, to take out a new license. That thing hung that way for some time. Mrs. Sweeney died. Then they renewed their application for license five times and always failing in getting it granted. There was an extra petition signed by, if I recall rightly, I have not counted them; I saw the petition there, but I think there are 153 names on it, but I know I counted them at the time, any how. There was a remonstrance filed, signed by people living outside the district, living in Asnland, and then there was a general remonstrance filed by the Law and Order Society. It so happened that one of the signers in that district, the Reverend Mr. Reeder, he lived miles away from there, over at Lavelle. Judge Brumm was favorable to the Sweeney license; Judge Bechtel was favorable to the Ginley license; they were only a few hundred yards apart, as I understood it. The Sweeney license was located at a place where the road runs off and goes up at right angles and goes up into Columbia county, and it was said that the farmers coming that way used this hotel for accommodation for stabling and for meals. The other place was right in Woodland Park. I was not acquainted with the locus in quo, and so I did not know what to do in relation to the matter until I advised myself geographically; so I went down town to the office of our chief surveyor here, W. A. Cochran, and I borrowed from him a United States topographical survey map of that district and I looked it up and I came back and I said I know about where these two places are; the one Judge was for one license and the other was for the other license. It struck me that there was a necessity for it, and one was backed by a petition of several hundred. I said I am favorable to the Sweeney license. Judge Bechtel became provoked. He asked me to hand over the Sweeney license. I was acting as clerk. He asked for the license. I gave it to him, and he wrote on there very hurriedly, and turned and picked up his hat and coat and went out and went down town, apparently in a huff. This paper laid there. I said, "Judge, Bechtel seems to have been mad here," and I gave it to him to read; then he got mad. So on Monday morning they both seemed to be mad. Judge Brumm wanted Judge Bechtel to change what he had written on this application, said if he would not he was going to make a statement in open court. Well, I begged him not to. I said that he should not do it, and argued with him for a bit.

Q. Statement as to what?

A. That he should not make the statement in court here.

Q. But what is the statement that he threatened to make?

A. Well, he was going to make a statement, I do not know as he said exactly what sort of statement he was going to make, but I know what kind of statement Judge Brumm does make, and I asked him not to, told him it would be a matter of regret because there was a lot going on on the bench; it was a very common thing to have several of those Judges make statements here, showing their attitude in chambers and going out, and the Judge could not be suppressed, then he made a statement; I cannot tell you any more just what it was, and then Judge Bechtel made a reply to it, and finally they both seemed to refer to me, and I crept out of it about the best way I could, made a little bit of a statement there about it, and that was all; it was over.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What I want to know is from you, Judge Koch, what provocation in that matter arose from the written protest on that granting of that license by Judge Bechtel. If Judge Bechtel had any reason why the license should not be granted did he not have a right to write it on the back of that?

A. Surely.

Q. It did not affect the judgment of the court, did it?

A. No, not of the majority. The majority was the other way. That decided.

Q. And if nothing else had been done but that there would never have been a word about it at all?

A. That would have bfeen the end of it.

Q. And that was the way in which all matters were determined, the majority of the court determined the action of the court?

A. Always does.

Q. Precisely, and the dissenting Judge reserves the right to file his dissenting opinion?

A. Yes, if he desires to.

Q. So the fuss was made by Judge Brumm?

A. The fuss you say?

Q. Yes, whatever followed after that, the writing of that letter protesting to Judge Bechtel for having done that which he had a perfect right to do, charging him with having written it in a fit of anger, and then your handing it to Judge Brumm who became angry, and then his set purpose to state in public what he did, only in the granting of the license, but what he thought of the protest written upon the back of that bill by Judge Bechtel, was not that right?

A. I think that is correct.

Q. Did you think it was very judicial on the part of Judge Brumm?

A. I would not have tried to dissuade him if I thought it was judicial.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Judge Brumm?

A. I may have learned to know him in 1879, but I am sure that I have known him well since 1880.

Q. What, if any, change have you observed in Judge Brumm's mental attitude in regard to matters coming before him as a Judge upon the bench as well as in public matters since you have known him?

A. I have never noticed any change in Judge Brumm's mental attitude on questions, unless you could say this, that he changes; he has been a Greenbacker, and a Republican, and a Bull Mooser and everything that I know.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. He has never been a Democrat, has he?

A. I have suspected him once or twice of being a Democrat.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. I think the chairman means has there been any change in the development of the Judge's ego in the time from the elevation from the bar to the bench?

A. I have never thought so.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I just want to call your attention to this. What Judge Brumm did object to in this dissent on this license was that the statements made by the President Judge, Judge Bechtel, were not founded in fact; that was his chief objection?

A. Oh, yes. He did not think that a statement as vigorous as that was warranted by the facts in the case.

Q. And he declared that in order to straighten things out he proposed to take a hand himself so as to straighten the facts out?

A. To say anything publicly, and that he did.

Adjourned until 7: 30 P. M.

JUDGE KOCH, Recalled.

H. R. Koch, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY JUDGE KOCH:

MR. BARLOW:

I have been thinking about the question you asked me about the Coombe Garment Case. I recall that now. That was on the preliminary hearing held in this room. As I recall it, when we made our motion Judge Brumm just went ahead with the case and examined witnesses. Judge Brumm took it in hand. I asked some questions and I think I said to Mr. Foley that this was Judge Brumm's own town and he evidently knew all about the case, and I didn't see any use in calling witnesses on either side, that I was satisfied he would continue the injunction, and therefore we wouldn't call any witnesses on our side. Whether I said I was disgusted or not, I don't know. I don't recall that, I don't think I said that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. There has been something said here or inference drawn out with reference to Mr. Con. Foley's connections with the case, that he was not connected with it one way or the other. The truth is there was a strike over there in Judge Brumm's town, of the girl workers, wasn't there?

A. Yes.

Q. And the question devolved, did it not, that Mr. Foley was inciting these striking girls to riot?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there anything mentioned on account of his activity in this strike?

A. Yes, there was no question he was active.

Q. Yes, he made one of his soap stone, I won't say "soap box" speeches, not only one but several?

A. I believe he was credited with a speech over there of some kind.

Q. Now, Judge, you have stated that during the time you were on the bench, that Judge Brumm never approached you with reference to trading licenses?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, I ask whether or not Judge Bechtel approached you?

BY MR. SPEISER:

Don't answer that. I don't think that is a proper question.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

If the Committee please, I have attempted to bring out in reference to the trading of licenses, that a question has arisen going to the credibility of Judge Bechtel.

BY MR. SPEISER:

You know that Judge Bechtel can either deny or affirm any statement made by Judge Koch, and that is certainly going away from the issue. We can't test Judge Bechtel's credibility in anything but in so far as he has already testified to. I don't recall that he ever made that statement.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

There were two questions. First he charged Judge Brumm and then I asked if it was not a fact that he himself was ready to compromise, I won't say "trade," on licenses that he had himself?

BY MR. STONE:

No, but, Mr. Lenahan, the Committee feel that that would be giving more than latitude in a hearing of this nature. We are here to inquire as to the facts and are willing to listen to an explanation of facts on the part of Judge Bechtel as to any statements that have been made, but if we should go into this proposition that you now make it would be necessary to follow the same course with all witnesses, and we do not feel that would be relevant.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Of course, while I am familiar with the rules of proceedings, there are so many exceptions to it that it practically ceases to be a rule, and I think this is one of the exceptions.

MR. STONE:

We are not seeking here to try this case, we do not arrogate to ourselves that power even; but we are here simply to inquire as to the truth and make that report to the House. We are here to try this case.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Of course, we will bow to the Committee, but as it all turns on a question of credibility, and for that purpose I would ask that the question be permitted.

MR. STONE:

The Committee feel that it would open too wide a door and apply to ever ywitness.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Judge, whether or not you have ever had a newspaper man, or men, arrested since you have been on the bench for reflections upon your actions as a Judge?

A. Why, yes, I had one arrested, at least I swore out a warrant against him. He may have entered bail without being arrested.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. But you never wanted to bring him into court for contemptwithout an affidavit?

A. No, sir.

JUDGE BECHTEL, Sr., Called.

Judge Bechtel, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Judge Bechtel, you were judge in this county for a long while?

A. Somewheres between eight and ten years that I was President Judge.

Q. How long were you Judge altogether?

A. Thirty years.

Q. And you have been retired how long?

A. Five years the first Monday in January.

Q. You are not in active practice?

A. No, sir, not practicing.

Q. Have you had any opportunity of observing the judicial actions of Judge Brumm during his service on the bench?

A. I have never been in his court room while he was trying a case, I have never tried cases in the Common Pleas or Orphans Court since I left the bench.

Q. Have you heard any criticisms and comments since you have left the bench about Judge Brumm?

A. Well, I have heard the members of the bar.

Q. The Committee would like to hear the general opinion expressed by members of the bar?

A. Well, I have heard half a dozen, or possibly five, six or seven members of the bar that claimed they were threatened with contempt, or to be imprisoned for contempt, but I know nothing of my own knowledge, only what I have heard.

Q. What about the professional character and standing of these gentlemen?

A. Well, they are reputable members of the bar, as far as I know, and among the oldest of the bar.

Q. Have you recollection of these very same men practicing before you?

A. I think every one of them with possibly one exception.

Q. What is your recollection of their conduct before you?

A. Well, I must say that in a service of about 30 years I cannot say that I ever found it necessary to threaten anyone or commit them to prison for want of respect to the Court or misconduct in the court that I can recall.

Q. Judge, have you ever had any conversation wtih any men, reputable or leading citizens of the community, with reference to Judge Brumm? I mean outside of legal circles?

A. Well, I can't just now recall any particular persons. I have heard people talk about some things.

Q. I mean so far as Judge Brumm is concerned, the court over which he presides?

A. I can't answer what the general feeling of the community is. Those who did complain, complained about want of proper treatment on the part of the Court.

Q. Is there any other fact of which you have knowledge that would have anything to do with this case?

A. Nothing that I can think of. I am aware of the fact that it wouldn't be proper to repeat what people have said to me, that wouldn't be evidence. Outside of that I haven't any knowledge.

Q. Have you found any change in the demeanor of counsel in regard to the Court's duties since the advent of Judge Brumm on the bench?

A. I don't know whether I understand your question properly.

Q. Have you found a change in the demeanor of the counsel since the advent of Judge Brumm on the bench?

A. I only say that I have heard these complaints with reference to him, and not being in court and witnessing any of them, and never having been in court to witness a trial he conducted, I couldn't say whether or not they were well founded.. I can't say what the relations between these parties and the Court really were except that I have heard members of the bar speak of not wanting to try cases before him.

MR STONE:

Q. Judge, I want to ask you this question. Did the five or six members of the bar who have expressed an opinion of Judge Brumm, was there anything in their criticism that would tend to impeach his integrity as a judge?

A. No, I can't say that any of them questioned anything in regard to his honesty, if that is what you mean.

Q. I wish you would answer my question as I asked it, what was the general nature of the criticism of these five or six members of the bar against Judge Brumm, so that the Committee may understand?

A. Well, about what we have heard detailed here. Most of them have been on the stand here. Some of them have not been. The others have been here and have detailed what occurred, and I probably would not be able to give it as accurately as they have.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Judge, will you kindly give us the names of the five or six members of the bar that made these remarks that they didn't want to try cases before him?

A. I said I heard of that number who were threatened with commitment. I don't know whether I spoke to all of theme. There was one, Mr. Shalk, who has now passed away. I heard of Judge Koch. I heard of Mr. Snyder, Mr. Knittle, Mr. Berger, and I think also Mr. Swenk and some others, I wouldn't just now recall their names.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Berger was threatened with commitment?

A. I don't just remember what the language was, but that he was threatened by the Court in regard to something that happened in court between Judge Brumm and himself. You heard him detail what he said here. That is about what I heard.

Q. You have spoken something about your experience while you were on the bench with the members of the bar. While you were on the bench I believe Judge Marr was one of the additional law judges here, was he not?

A. Part of the time.

Q. Do you know anything about his having threatened to commit or punish Mr. Knittle?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I object to that.

MR. STONE:

Why do you ask that question? Isn't that the same proposition we discussed a few moments ago?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Oh, no, the Judge has stated practically that there was no cause for any trouble with members of the bar when he was in court.

BY JUDGE BECHTEL:

A. Oh, no, I didn't say there was no cause for any Judge; I said that I never found it necessary to threaten to imprison anybody for any misconduct or any want of respect.

Q. Then you were speaking of your own experience personally with reference to conditions?

A. Yes.

Q. You say nothing about your colleagues?

A. No. I have no knowledge that they found it necessary. I don'tknow what happened in their courts when I wasn't there.

Q. Did you hear anything about Judge Marr?

A. I haven't the slightest recollection of anything about Judge Marr.

MR. C. A. WHITEHOUSE, Called.

C. A. Whitehouse, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What is your official position in this county?

A. District Attorney.

Q. How long have you been District Attorney?

A. One year and four months.

Q. During the course of that time have you had plenty of opportunity to observe Judge Brumm in his official conduct.

A. In my official capacity calling cases before him?

Q. And from your observation of him. Has he conducted his proceedings in an ethical and judicial manner? What is your opinion?

A. Do you want the opinion of the different attorneys?

Q. What is your opinion?

A. Well, the case that we called before Judge Brumm he naturally tried. We didn't stay in to hear the cases unless especially interested.

Q. Tell us what is your personal experience with Judge Brumm?

A. Since I am District Attorney?

A. Yes.

A. Well, practically every case that I have tried before Judge Brumm—

Q. Were there any intimidations of witnesses?

A. Not while I am District Attorney.

Q. No intimidations of juries while you were in the room?

A. Well, no, I don't think I was present in the room, but there have been jurors lectured for giving certain verdicts.

Q. Well, has his conduct been seemly in your judgment as a District Attorney?

A. Well, in giving my judgment I have to give the general opinion of the attorneys who practiced in front of him, and they seemed to consider it a hardship both to themselves and to their clients on the ground that many things were misunderstood. I believe the Judge tries to conduct things in an orderly manner, and I believe that his defective hearing is the cause of lots of altercations between him and attorneys. That was always my opinion of it.

Q. Have you any difficulties with any of these attorneys with reference to cases before you?

A. Yes, if you might call it difficulty. None of them want to try their cases in front of him, and we manage to have them in other rooms. We naturally can't do that all the time and have to have some of their cases before him.

Q. Is that a general claim?

A. With criminal lawyers it is a general complaint.

Q. Do you find that a number of members of the bar ask to practice before him?

A. No, I don't know of anybody who asks to call a case before him.

Q. Have you had any difficulty, Mr. Whitehouse, with reference to Judge Brumm's appointments in murder cases where he must assign counsel?

A. Well, I have nothing to do with that, all I do is to present the case to the Court, and the three judges make the appointment.

Q. Well, have you had any difficulty?

A. Well, I hardly think my opinion would have any weight with the Committee, that is personally a matter of opinion.

Q. But surely your opinion is based on your official observations?

A. Why, I consider that a certain class of lawyers are able to conduct criminal cases and homicide cases, and naturally I would like to see persons who are inclined towards me, if they are capable, put in.

Q. As a rule are such members of the bar assigned to such cases, by Judge Brumm? Suitable persons?

A. Well, now the appointments made by the Court are made by the Court, the full bench, and I have nothing to do with that.

Q. Does the Court ever appoint Mr. Brumm's son to any of these cases?

A. Not during my term. At least I don't think he ever did.

Q. Have you ever had occasion to practice privately before the Court?

A. I have practiced nine years.

Q. Have you ever had occasion to observe as a practitioner before the Court, does he give a fair, impartial hearing to all counsel?

A. Well, of course, before he was made Judge my practice was very limited, that is my criminal practice. My practice before him as a Judge was only for a space of about three years. I had altercations with the Judge during that time.

Q. Did you ascribe it to his defective hearing?

A. In some instances.

Q. And in the other instances, what did you ascribe them to?

A. Well, he just didn't agree to the line of evidence. For instance, I was appointed in one case, appointed to sit for the defendant by the Court, and the evidence was to the effect that the defendant was not guilty, and the jury brought in such verdict, and got a severe lecture and I believe were stricken from the wheel. I am not sure about that.

Q. Have you had conversations with your other members of the bar, outside of your official duties, with reference to Judge Brumm?

A. Possibly not before I became District Attorney.

Q. Well, has this trouble existed since Judge Brumm went on the bench?

A. It all depends on what trouble you mean.

Q. Well, the various complaints?

A. There were complaints, lawyers complain generally, but it was a hardship, both before I was District Attorney and afterwards, that it was a hardship to try cases before Judge Brumm, and that he appeared unfair in many cases. That is the general complaint.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. The complaints which you have spoken of against Judge Brumm, have they been merely in regard to criminal cases?

A. Criminal cases. I don't know that I have ever had occasion to try a civil case before Judge Brumm. Yes, I have too.

Q. Do you have a large number of criminal cases in this county?

A. We have between two hundred and three hundred a term, six times a year, nearer three hundred than two hundred.

Q. Does Judge Brumm have the reputation of going the limit of the law?

A. In sentences?

Q. In sentences?

A. In sentences Judge Brumm is considered by the attorneys as severe in sentences.

Q. To be somewhat severe as against the defendants in criminal cases that come before him?

A. I believe that if Judge Brumm has an idea that the defendant is guilty, he certainly tries to help the Commonwealth's counsel in proving him guilty.

Q. In other words, in your experience as District Attorney, do you consider his attitude in criminal cases to be prejudicial as against the person charged with the crime, if he believes the man guilty?

A. If he believes the man is guilty, I believe he makes up his mind to convict him. I believe he thinks he is doing what is right in doing it, but he does whatever he can to bring out evidence and so force it upon the jury.

Q. Well, in your observation of the cases that have been tried before him that the party was not guilty and have been convicted?

A. I don't quite understand that.

Q. From your experience in trying criminal cases before him, do you find that the defense is able to convince the Judge that he is mistaken as to the criminality as charged; is he open to conviction?

A. That is a matter for his mind that I wouldn't like to express an opinion about. That is for him to determine.

Q. Well, but what is your experience?

A. As to whether he is open to conviction?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, I don't know that I ever tried a case before him. when he was Judge, representing the defendant, but if he makes up his mind that the man is guilty, he generally sticks to that no matter what the counsel may think.

Q. One of the Committee desires me to ask, whether the complaints against Judge Brumm apply strictly to criminal cases and not in the civil cases?

A. No complaints that I have heard whatever. I might say to you that I have known Judge Brumm to work along that line to the benefit of the defendant, if he believed him innocent.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Have you any knowledge of the case spoken about the afternoon or this morning, that after a person was not guilty he was kept in jail for thirty days or so?

A. The record would show that. I have no knowledge outside of that.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. I want to ask this question, Mr. Whitehouse, from your experience in the trial of criminal cases before Judge Brumm, what do you say as to his preconceived prejudices against the defendant, has it prejudiced the rights of the defendant in the trials that come before him?

A. Well, I don't believe that Judge Brumm has any prejudice before the case starts. I believe that he gets that idea or feeling or conviction as the case proceeds and before the defendant has a chance to be heard he has formed an opinion.

Q. Has that opinion sometimes been changed by the defendant's testimony?

A. Well, as I say when I have represented the defendant, I don't know of any case where it was changed, although the jury haven't found the verdict that way in all cases.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. From your observation, what do you say as to Judge Brumm's prejudice that have come to him since the opening of a case, being prejudicial to the rights of the defendant in the trial?

A. Well, in the opinion of the attorneys that are trying the case—

Q. No, I want your opinion?

A. Well, now, I will have to answer that in that way. In the opinion of the attorneys who are trying the cases for the defendants, the conviction that he forms of the guilt of the defendant holds throughout the trial, and I have known them to refuse to hear cases before him.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. This is an ordinary American court here, isn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. You have jurors called here for each trial heard in this court room?

A. Certainly.

Q. What are the functions of jurors in this court?

A. ———

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that. Every lawyer knows what the functions of jurors are. Do you sustain the objection?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I want to know whether the jurors in this county are sworn to decide the questions of fact?

BY MR. WHITEHOUSE:

A. Certainly.

Q. Well, now, I ask you whether it is true or not that they are allowed to arrive at their conclusions without the intervention of this Judge?

A. They go out and bring in a verdict. They are certainly allowed to bring in a verdict, as they have found it.

Q. Have you not seen the Judge lecture the jury when they disagree?

A. I don't know whether I have or not.

Q. Have you not known that he lectured juries for having disagreed?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. Haven't you testified that you have heard him lecture juries?

A. I heard him lecture a jury for brining in an acquittal, that was before I was District Attorney.

Q. So the jury performed their function in this court room, he proceeds to lecture them for not having found a verdict of guilty.

BY MR. STONE:

No, he doesn't say that, he has lectured them in regard to the verdict they should bring.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Is it not true that he has lectured jurymen more than once for having brought in a wrong verdict?

A. I have heard that, that is hear-say evidence. I only remember the one instance when I was appointed to represent the defendant. The facts in my mind went to show a sure acquittal, and he lectured them.

Q. What did he say to them?

A. That I am not prepared to state, that was two years or more ago.

Q. Did he agree with their verdict?

A. Evidently not.

Q. And he reproved them for rendering the verdict they did?

A. Yes.

Q. And isn't that a reason that the attorneys don't want to hear cases before him?

A. Well, I don't know about their reasons. They generally say he is unfair. Some say it is a hardship becaues of the trouble of being understood.

Q. He interferes with that arm of the court?

A. That is the opinion of the attorneys of the court.

Q. Well, you know that it occurred more than once?

A. I will say that I have heard it has occurred several times.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Mr. Whitehouse, the truth is this, is it not, that Judge Brumm enters upon a trial of the case without any preconceived opinions as to the guilt of the prisoner, from you experience?

A. I have always found it that way, I believe that is correct.

Q. And after the testimony comes in during the proceedings and point toward the guilt of the defendant, he occasionally examines witnesses for the purpose of devolving the testimony in the case?

A. He examines the witness without a doubt.

Q. That is what he does. Now he in no way indicates unfairness then in that respect, does he?

A. Well, but the questions, and his manner in questioning show to the jury what his conviction is. I mean the wording and the manner of his questions show what he thinks about it.

Q. Now, about these lawyers that object to trying cases before him, they are usually parties who are defending parties, are they not?

A. The biggest majority.

Q. And you know from your observations of these cases they are always pretty tough cases to defend, are they not, where a lawyer shows that objection?

A. Well, I don't just recall what verdicts were brought in.

Q. Well, I don't care about the verdict. I mean they were pretty hard cases to defend?

A. Some lawyers don't want any cases brought before Judge Brumm, whether they are for the defendants or the prosecution.

Q. How many lawyers are there that don't want any cases?

A. Quite a number and the biggest majority have at some time requested our office not to call any cases there.

Q. Well, in those cases they were for the defendant, were they not?

A. The biggest majority were for the defendants.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Can't you give us an idea of how many there are; what proportion?

A. I believe if there are forty practicing criminal lawyers here, active practitioners, I believe there would be 30 or 35 that have requested us not to put their cases in Judge Brumm's court.

Q. Do you have similar requests as far as the other Judges are concerned?

A. Very seldom. We have had them, but very seldom, particularly the kind of cases we have been requested not to call before Judge Brumm.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Thirty or thirty-five members of the bar have made that request?

A. I say if there be that many. I don't know just how many members there are. There are about three-fourths of them.

Q. They are of various political complexions, are they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of that number, are many of them leading members of the criminal bar?

A. Yes.

Q. And the community?

A. Oh, yes.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I wish, Mr. Whitehouse, you would give me a few of the names of these lawyers that make these requests to you with reference to Judge Brumm?

A. Well, the request comes to our office, it doesn't often come personally to me, but I know that men who have been on the stand this morning, Mr. Knittle, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Bell, I know they have requested us time after time, Mr. Burke, Mr. Lyons and Mr. Addison also. Possibly if I would run over the list of attorneys I might find others that have requested us. We have been requested by the biggest majority, not only personally to me, but to the office.

Q. I believe you are related to Judge Bechtel, are you not?

A. If I am it is pretty far away. I think Judge Bechtel's cousin is married to my aunt, so it is pretty far off.

Q. That is Edward Bechtel?

A. Yes.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Well, I will tell you, if you were Irish it would be pretty close.

Q. I just want to ask you this one question at the request of young Mr. Brumm. When you were elected District Attorney and initiated into office, he asked you to schedule his cases so that they would not be brought before his father?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you tried to arrange it that way?

A. Yes, Mr. Brumm made that request in the beginning and we have tried always to put him in other court rooms.

MR. J. H. ROTHSTEIN, Called.

J. H. Rothstein, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What is your official position in this county?

A. Assistant District Attorney.

Q. In the course of your duties you have come in contact with Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And from your observation will you say to this Committee whether or not he has been fair and impartial in performing his duty towards the defendant in the case?

A. Well, he has taken sides in the conduct of his case. He will take sides and follow that course throughout the trial, as a rule.

Q. Does he take as strong a course in favor of the defendant's innocence as well as the defendant's guilt?

A. Well, I have seen him take sides in favor of the defendant and in favor of the Commonwealth.

Q. Would you from your experience say that he was as fair and impartial as other members of the bench in this court, or is he more severe and partial?

A. Well, he is more severe, and he is fair in a way, but he takes sides.

Q. Have you had any complaints from attorneys?

A. Well, there are some attorneys that refuse to go before him in the trial of a case.

Q. Are there only a few or a great number?

A. Quite a number.

Q. About how many?

A. Well, I would say the biggest majority of those that practice in the criminal courts.

Q. Has that a tendency to hinder you in your work?

A. It has at times, although I have forced men to try in his court. I accommodate the lawyers as well as it can be done, but I couldn't allow Judge Brumm's court to lie idle on account of the attorneys.

Q. Have you as Assistant District Attorney had any occasion for a strife with the Judge?

A. Not as Assistant District Attorney.

Q. During the conduct of the criminal cases before him, have you noticed any altercations between the defendant, counsel and the Judge?

A. Oh, in passing through the court room I have heard little set-to's between the attorney on one side or the other asking questions, and I would hear the Judge refuse to permit him to ask certain questions.

Q. Have you ever seen or heard him intimidate witnesses?

A. I have heard him go at witnesses rather harshly.

Q. Would you say the same with reference to the jurors?

A. I have passed through the court room and have heard him censure jurors for bringing in certain kind of verdict, telling them it was not just the proper verdict.

Q. Have you ever felt in the conduct of criminal cases that the Judge's attitude was what brought about the conviction?

A. Well, his way of asking questions from the witnesses or from the party that has been on the stand testifying has tended me to form an idea of which way the Judge felt in the case.

Q. Will you make that a little more specific?

A. Where I have heard Judge Brumm in examining witnesses or perhaps the defendant has heard him go at the witness in such a way, my opinion would be that Judge Brumm has arrived at some conclusion with reference to his guilt or innocence.

Q. Have you sometimes differed with him in that conclusion?

A. Oh, sometimes I might have differed with him, I can't recall any specific instances.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. In your observations of Judge Brumm's attitude in the trial of criminal cases, from your experience in the trial of the same, has his prejudice procured a verdict of guilty when you believe from your knowledge of the case that it should be not guilty?

A. Well, I haven't any instances to cite in which I could state that his attitude has differed from mine, because I might not have been sufficiently interested in the case.

Q. You have had conversations with a great number of the members of the bar who practice before Judge Brumm in the civil court, have you?

A. Yes, I have had some.

Q. You practice before him in the civil court?

A. I do not recall having tried a civil case before him.

Q. You have been present when he is trying civil cases?

A. I don't know that I have.

Q. Have you ever seen him do anything that was undignified or get down from the bench during the trial of cases?

A. I have seen him get down from the bench and stand at this position (indicates).

Q. Have you ever seen him sit at counsel's table?

A. I have no recollection of that.

Q. Have you seen him intimidate a witness from the floor?

A. I have heard him ask questions in a rather severe way that it struck me that the witness became scared.

Q. Was he in almost personal contact with the witness on such occasions?

A. Well, he came down close to the witness.

Q. What would be his manner?

A. Well, at times he was angry.

Q. How did he evidence that, by his voice?

A. In his gaze at the witness and his loud voice.

Q. Did he ever use the same methods towards a jury while you were in the court room?

A. I have no recollection of that.

Q. In your observations as a lawyer do you believe that he has always conducted his criminal cases, while you were present, in a cool, dignified, judicial manner?

A. Well, his reputation has been that he takes sides.

Q. Would you leave the Committee under the impression that the Judge usurps the province of both the Court and the jury?

A. Well, sometimes his manner in charging the jury, after having heard the evidence in the case, it wouldn't be hard to decide as to what he wanted the jury to do.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Rothstein, how long have you been a member of this bar?

A. Since 1901.

Q. How long have you been Assistant District Attorney?

A. Since 1912.

Q. And you practiced here between 1901 and 1912?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in the criminal court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you practiced herein the criminal court since?

Q. And in the criminal court?

A. Yes.

Q. And you practiced here in the criminal courts while Judge Brumm was on the bench part of the time?

A. Yes a number of years.

Q. Did you want to try your cases before him?

A. Well, if I represented the prosecution and thought I had a good case I was willing to take a chance with him.

Q. Well, if you represented the defendant?

A. Not if I could get out of it.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Was that true if you believed your client innocent?

A. Well, in many instances my client would request me not to have it tried in his court room.

Q. Well, Mr. Rothstein, how did you feel when you represented the defendant and felt that you had a man that was absolutely innocent, did you still fear to go before Judge Brumm in that case?

A. Well, I didn't know just the position or attitude Judge Brumm would take, he might take a different opinion and it was all up with the defendant.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Rothstein, did you ever have any trouble with Judge Brumm before you took the office?

A. When Judge Brumm was first elected and took the bench, he and I had a little tilt.

Q. Was that all it was, a little tilt?

A. Well, he asked me to come into chambers and we had it out there.

Q. Did he threaten to commit you?

A. No.

Q. What had you done that caused your call to chambers?

A. Well, it was some time ago. I don't know whether I can recall the details. I don't remember whether I was for the defendant or for the prosecutor. It was in No. 3 court room and Judge Brumm was examining one of my witnesses and he asked that witness the same question several times and I stated to Judge Brumm that that witness had answered the question several times, and he took me to task for that and said I was not showing the proper courtesy to the Court, and asked me to come over into chambers, and we had a little talk over there and that fixed that up. We never had any trouble after that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. At the time he invited you into his chambers, the others judges were there, weren't they?

A. Yes.

Q. And the truth is that he talked to you in a kind, fatherly way, as a young lawyer?

A. Well, that is a difference of opinion.

Q. But he showed no anger in talking to you? You were pretty sure of one thing, you never wanted to go before him when you had a client that was guilty?

A. Either innocent or guilty, after that talk.

Q. And it all arose from that talk?

A. Well, it arose from the treatment I had received in his court.

Q. In that particular case?

A. Yes.

Q. From the treatment that you had received and the talk following it in chambers?

A. From the treatment in court, the talk that we had in chambers didn't hurt me or the Court any.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Did you remember the case of the two men, one aged 60, and the other younger man, for stealing canned goods. Were you the prosecuting attorney?

A. I remember the case. I couldn't remember who did that.

Q. Well, someone from your office did it?

A. I couldn't tell you that. It might have been and might not have been. In this county the District Attorney's office permits private attorneys to represent the Commonwealth.

Q. Do you remember the Al. Hoskins case?

A. I remember Al. Hoskins having a case.

Q. Were you the prosecutor in that?

A. No.

Q. Have you any personal recollection whatever in reference to that case?

A. Why he has been tried twice; tried here some time ago and tried about a year ago.

Q. Who was he tried before the first time?

A. That I couldn't tell you. I believe it was in Judge Brumm's court. I am not certain about it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Hoskins, you recall, was tried for knocking a man down on the railroad and robbing him, wasn't he?

BY MR. SPEISER:

Well, if it don't make any difference, the witness hasn't testified about that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Isn't it true that most of these attorneys you have spoken about as not being willing to have their cases tried before Judge Brumm want to have their cases tried before Judge Bechtel?

A. No, they don't designate where they want to have them tried, but they have often requested not to have them in Judge Brumm's court.

MR. J. McHENRY WILHELM, Called.

J. M. Wilhelm, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Judge Wilhelm, you are Judge of the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever present when altercations took place between Judge Brumm and Judge Bechtel?

A. Yes, sir. You mean in chambers?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give us the details of the altercation?

A. No, I cannot. I don't remember what the subject of the altercation was. I only know that during the time that my court room and chambers were being altered I moved down, with the permission of the Common Pleas Judges, into into their chambers, and on one Monday morning there was an altercation between Judge Brumm and Judge Bechtel.

Q. Was there anything said by Judge Brumm that if he went to Harrisburg Judge Bechtel would go with him?

A. No, I didn't hear that. There was nothing said that would cause such a statement as that.

Q. You have no recollection of what it was about?

A. No, except that they had some words and were angry.

Q. Has Judge Brumm ever consulted you with reference to preparing his opinions?

A. No. Judge Brumm on one occasion invited me in to sit in his court, because he said he had grave doubt whether his court had jurisdiction and he thought my court had jurisdiction, and he would like to have the benefit of my judgment in the case. After I had finished the work in my court I went in there and sat and heard part of the argument.

Q. Have you had any opportunity of hearing Judge Brumm in your private work?

A. No, I was on the Orphans' Court bench before he went on the bench.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with any members of the bar with reference to his conduct of cases?

A. Well I think I have heard some comment about Judge Brumm's manner of conducting his court.

Q. Has it been of such a nature as to be believed by you?

A. Why, I had no reason to doubt what was said to me.

Q. Has it lowered or raised your opinion of the Court?

A. No, I think not.

Q. Would it be of a character as to bring the Court into disrepute with the average layman?

A. Well, what was said to be naturally was unfavorable, because people don't go around saying favorable things about people, as a general thing.

Q. Were they said by men of unquestioned veracity.

A. Yes, members of the bar whom I have no reason to doubt.

Q. Were the criticisms directed against the Judge's temperament, against his legal knowledge, his honesty, or conduct as a Judge?

A. I don't think I ever heard his honesty questioned, I think it was a criticism of the Judge's temperament.

Q. On the single instance when you sat in his court, in your opinion, did he conduct himself with all the dignity that a judge should possess?

A. Yes.

Q. Of course, I don't suppose you can tell the Committee anything further that hasn't been already told?

A. I don't know of anything that would aid or assist you in any way, I think.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Judge, one of the members of the Committee would like me to ask you, from your knowledge of Judge Brumm's mental attitude in the trial of cases, whether you have discovered any growing tendency to being more erratic than he formerly was, to that extent that he has lost his good judgment as formerly existed in the trial of cases?

A. I have known Judge Brumm for a good many years, and I don't see any change in him in that respect at all.

MR. ROBERT J. GRAFFE, Called.

Mr. Robert J. Graffe, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Graffe, you are a member of the bar of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of how many years?

A. Ten years.

Q. You practice in the criminal and civil actions in the courts here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you recently practiced in the criminal courts?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you tried any cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Last term.

Q. What case did you try before Judge Brumm last term?

A. I represented the defendant in the case of Commonwealth vs. James McLaughlin.

Q. What was he charged with?

A. For selling liquor without a license.

Q. Who was the prosecutor?

A. The prosecutor was the constable in the East Ward of the Borough of Tamaqua.

Q. Who represented the prosecutor?

A. The Commonwealth was represented by Mr. W. F. Woodbury and Son, and Mr. Otto Farquar.

Q. Was the case tried?

A. Yes.

Q. How long did it take to try it?

A. We went to trial on Friday morning and the case ran over until Saturday, noon, and was concluded Saturday noon, and then we fellows had our chance at the jury Monday morning. There was a verdict Monday afternoon.

Q. Did the Judge charge the jury?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the verdict?

A. Not guilty, and the county for the costs.

Q. Did it please the Judge?

A. The Judge made no expression of opinion on it.

Q. What did he do?

A. Took the verdict and left the bench.

Q. Made no comment?

A. Absolutely none.

Q. Did you ever have a case in which he did make a comment to the jury?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he ever blame a jury in a case which you had or at which you were present for a verdict rendered?

A. Well, I think I have been in court when he criticised the jury as a body, but I have no distinct recollection of that as I never figured as counsel in any of those cases.

Q. Now, in the McLaughlin case, did the Judge examine any of the witnesses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his attitude toward the witness?

A. He put the defendant through a very severe cross-examination.

Q. Did you object to any part of it?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. With what avail?

A. The objections were overruled?

Q. You had no complaint to make?

A. Well, I thought and still think that the Judge went quite far in his cross-examination of the defendant. He kept him on the stand quite a while and I objected several times and these objections were overruled. I didn't feel that I could go any further with the Court.

Q. Was the defendant a man or woman?

A. A man.

Q. Did he come down from the bench?

A. Not from the bench, not at that time.

Q. Did he have any difficulty in hearing?

A. Not at that time.

Q. He talked to the witness from the bench and the witness back to him?

A. No, The examination was merely on a matter of books and book-keeping and they were both over the books close together.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Judge Brumm didn't refuse to except to any rule?

A. No, I had plenty of them.

Q. And he allowed you an exception to all of them?

A. Yes.

MR. D. W. CARRICKER, Called.

Mr. D. W. Carricker, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Carricker, you are a member of the bar of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a member of the bar of how long standing?

A. Since January, 1899.

Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes.

Q. Civil cases as well as criminal?

A. Yes, occasionally in the criminal court.

Q. Have you observed his method of trying cases?

A. Only in the cases that I was interested in.

Q. Well will you tell us about the cases you were interested in?

A. Well in as far as the cases I was directly interested in the cases seemed to be tried fairly.

Q. No complaint to make in regard to his examination of witnesses?

A. Well, in one of the two cases that I have in mind, I think that perhaps Judge Brumm went a little bit far.

Q. In what?

A. As to the line of examination.

Q. What examination?

A. Well, the particular case I have in mind was more in the nature of what constituted negligence. It was a legal proposition entirely, and I differed with his Honor in that respect and I objected and took an exception.

Q. What did you object to?

A. The questions that he asked.

Q. There were two lawyers there?

A. Yes.

Q. And he took part in the examination of witnesses?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see a case tried before him, either criminal or civil, in which he did not participate in the examination?

A. Well, I can only speak in the cases in which I am interested.

Q. Well did he sit in the bench and allow the lawyers to try them?

A. Well, he allowed the examination, certainly. I disagreed with him because he questioned him as to what constituted negligence, a legal question entirely.

Q. Have you tried any criminal cases before him?

A. Very rearly, trivial cases.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Counsellor, what is Judge Brumm's attitude to your mind, as a lawyer, of twenty-five years' practice, does he lend dignity to the cases in which you are interested in?

A. I think so.

Q. Did you cite authority for your opinion in that particular negligence case?

A. Well, in that particular case, in both of those cases I took an appeal, I resorted to my legal remedy, and I secured a reversal.

Q. Have you had conversations with members of the bar as to his attitude?

A. Not to any extent.

Q. Is there any feeling in the community as to the fact that Judge Brumm is not a proper person to sit on the Bench?

A. I couldn't answer that because I have refrained from discussing Judge Brumm's attitude with anyone.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Would you say that he does not usurp the province of the jury in any criminal case?

A. No, I couldn't say that he does in any case that I was interested in. I would say however that in the case that Mr. Berger was testifying to in following his testimony, he only read, to my mind skillfully, a portion of Judge Brumm's charge, and omitted the concluding portions of the charge, which was eminently fair both to the complainant and the defendant.

Q. Well, do you know of him going out of his way to frame questions for the counsel?

A. I have seen him leave the bench in the trial of those negligence cases, which lasted on the average four days, and walk about, perhaps for a little exercise, but nothing further. I would say further that in the H——— case when I took an appeal I did not assign for error a single sentence of the Judges charge. I excepted principally to the judgment non obstante veredicto. The second which was not discussed at length, I found no fault with any ruling of the Judge in the trial of that case and took no exception to that was said in the Judge's charge.

Q. How long have you known Judge Brumm?

A. Since I have been at the bar.

Q. Have you found him a man of integrity?

A. As far as I know.

Q. His honesty never questioned?

A. Not to my knowledge.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Would you like to express an opinion as to his legal ability?

A. Well, I don't know as to that, I really haven't any opinion to express. I have always found him fair in his dealings with the Court, and the principal difficulty I have found with him was perhaps a slight defect in hearing and when counsel took the pains to raise their voices and witnesses did the same there was no trouble. When they did otherwise trouble would arise which was largely due to Judge Brumm not hearing all that was said by the witness.

Q. Well, did that hinder the progress of a case?

A. Not to any appreciable extent if counsel and witnesses would take the pains to talk loud enough.

Q. Was that the cause of some of the strife?

A. I think so. In some of these negligence cases I think Judge Brumm only heard a portion of what the witnesses said, because he asked the questions several times and that rather confused the witness. When it was called to his attention he promptly remedied the matter.

BY MR. LENAHAN: (Cross-Examination).

Q. You were present, of course, when the Judge delivered his charge in that case? The case which Mr. Berger has spoken of.

A. I was.

Q. Those cases, I believe, were against your people, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, for accidents in the mines, were they not?

A. They were.

Q. And consisted of two or three?

A. Four.

Q. Mr. Knittle was counsel for the Plaintiff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He appeared in all the cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now the question of negligence was an intricate one?

A. It was double-barreled question, one of which had never been raised in any Court.

Q. And Judge Brumm asked questions from his standpoint of what the law was applicable to the case, which you thought had no place in a question, and you took an exception to the question?

A. I objected and when objections was overruled, I asked for and received an exception.

Q. And they were brought up in the Supreme Court and received?

A. No, one was tried the second time. One Judge Brumm granted a new trial, because of the prosecution of one material witness.

Q. That witness pleaded guilty to perjury?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that testimony was very material; to wit, he swore that he was present on the ground and saw certain facts at a certain time?

A. He worked at another mine at the time that he said he was there and could not have seen the conditions that he described at great length.

Q. And on the strength of him having pleaded guilty of perjury, Judge Brumm granted a new trial?

A. He did. The exception was to the entry of judgment non obstante veredicto. The second was to the jury failing to bring in its verdict in proper form; in other words they didn't asses the proper amount. They brought in a verdict for so much principal and so much interest. The jury separated them. In the Superior Court we made one point of that, but agreed that if the law was with Berger that the principal and interest should be added.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Carricker, you were talking about Mr. Berger's neglect in not taking an exception?

A. I say that he raised no exception in the Superior Court.

Q. Why should he take an exception to the charge if the verdict was in his favor?

A. For the reason that he didn't know at the time he made the exception that the verdict was in his favor.

Q. The verdict was for him and yet he appealed it?

A. For the reason that the verdict was only half of the plaintiff's claim.

Q. And the Judge reversed the verdict of the jurors and rendered a verdict in your favor?

A. Judges don't render verdicts.

Q. They do in Schuylkill county.

A. They claimed $700 and the verdict was for three hundred and some odd dollars.

BY MR. STONE:

I think the counsel misunderstood my question. He confuses assignments of error and exceptions.

A. I meant assignments of error.

MR. SHEPPERD, Recalled.

BY MR. SPEISER.

Q. Mr. Shepperd, do you remember the Newcomber case?

A. Yes.

Q. In that case did the jury come in with a verdict which verdict was not satisfactory to Judge Brumm and he instructed the jury to return and bring in another verdict?

A. Why, in that case the jury returned and if my recollection serves me right, either Saturday night or Sunday morning, I am not certain about that, I could tell by the record. There was nobody to receive the verdict. My recollection is that Judge Brumm was out of town. I think it was Decoration Day and Judge Brumm was making a Decoration Day speech on that day and was out of town on Monday and the verdict was returned on Tuesday morning, and the verdict was that they took timber on this land, without fixing any particular amount for the plaintiff, and it was irregular and informal, and Judge Brumm told them they would have to return to their room and they would have to mould their verdict and put it in form. If they found it in favor of the plaintiff, they would have to find dollars and cents.

Q. The original verdict was for the plaintiff?

A. It was irregular in form, it was not legal in form, they found that the timber was cut on that tract. It was merely a question of title in that case. They claimed it was on the C——N tract, and we claimed it was on the K—— tract. It was on older survey.

Q. Well, was the verdict found for the plaintiff?

A. Substantially so.

Q. Well, was Judge Brumm's talk or administration against the particular kind of verdict?

A. I was not present when the instructions were given. There was no complaint on the part of the complainant or the defendant. All I gather from the record is that the Court instructed them to find, if they found for the plaintiff, to say how much, and if they found for the defendant, to say so. And it was appealed to the Superior Court and the Superior Court reversed it on that ground alone, on the ground that the jury had been allowed to go around for a day or two and might have come in contract with people from outside and might have been induced to change their verdict.

Q. Has Judge Brumm that you know of refused a new trial?

A. I think there was a motion for a new trial in that case. I think it was argued.

Q. Do you know of any orders that Judge Brumm has made, for which there is no warrant in law?

A. Well, that is rather a hard question to answer. Make an order without authority. Of course that direction was sustained by the Superior Court. The vice of the thing was not taking the verdict at the proper time. I don't know of Judge Brumm making any order without authority in law.

Q. Mr. Shepperd, from your observations of Judge Brumm, from your observations, is he a competent person to occupy that position from a legal, ethical or temperamental standpoint?

A. Well, that is personal opinion upon that. It would require a good bit of thought and consideration. My judg-

ment of a judge, my opinion about a judge is that he ought to be considered in matters pertaining to fitness. In the matter of Judge Brumm I feel that he don't give the consideration to cases that he ought to give. I have no complaint about Judge Brumm, he and I are personal friends, and I wouldn't like to say anything to the detriment of anyone in passing judgement upon them. In my judgement, I have tried a good many cases in my time, I have tried them before nearly every judge in the Courts of Pennsylvania, and I think that Judge Brumm doesn't give the consideration to decision that are made before he gives his judgment upon the case, and that is the great trouble and it has led to trouble with the lawyers here in trying cases, they feel that he doesn't give the consideration that he ought to give, and his judgement is passed on cases therefore without due consideration. That is about the size of it. I have no feeling in the matter at all.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Mr. Shepperd, so as to straighten out this matter of the verdict Mr. Speiser called your attention to, that was not an action of assumpsit, it was an action of trespass?

A. Yes, but the title was tried.

Q. In form it was trespass, but it really involved the title to this tract?

A. Yes, because if we had the title, they couldn't recover.

Q. And that involved a money verdict?

A. Yes.

Q. And when that verdict came in and didn't fix the amount of damages, even if the jury had found the way they did originally, if doesn't fix the amount of damages?

A. No, it did not.

Q. In other words, it didn't comply with the law?

A. No.

Q. Then you subsequently took a writ of error and argued that case in the higher court?

A. I didn't take the writ of error, the other side took an appeal.

Q. Now, Mr. Shepperd, the judgement was reversed on the ground that the jury had separated after they had agreed.

A. Yes, sir.

Q And that was the only ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well you know or have you heard, do you know what has become of the case brought before him during the last year, that have been brought before the Appellate Courts.

A. Well, I have heard of it. I don't give much attention to a case unless I am in it.

Q. Well, you have heard of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, in all those cases which were held up, except one, the action of Judge Brumm was affirmed, was it not?

A. Well, I couldn't say. I don't follow up the cases unless I have some interest in them.

Q. Haven't you at times declared that you considered Judge Brumm the most competent man on the bench?

A. Well, I have always tried to give credit to Judge Brumm for being honest in what he did.

Q. You have said time and again that he was the most conscientious man on the bench, did you not?

A. Well, I don't know that I made that declaration. I said that he tried to do what was right.

Q. Well to-day you have spoken to Judge W——, have you not?

A. I spoke to Judge W——, yes.

Q. And to his brother?

A. Yes.

Q. And you announced to him did you not to-day that you believed Judge Brumm to be the most conscientious man on the bench?

A. I said I had no personal feeling against Judge Brumm.

Q. You said he was the most conscientious man on the bench?

A. No, I didn't say it that way. I said I had no personal feeling against Judge Brumm, I didn't use the word "conscientious."

Q. This jury agreed on Sunday, did it not?

A. I think it was either Sunday morning or Saturday night, I don't remember which.

Q. And the jury came in on Monday or Tuesday, which?

A. On Tuesday morning.

Q. Was Monday a legal holiday?

A. Monday was Decoration Day.

Q. And the verdict was brought in sealed, was it not?

A. Yes, I judge so, I was not present when the jury came in.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Shepperd, did I understand you to say that out of 13 appeals from Judge Brumm 9 had been reversed?

A. That was what I understood, some of the late cases have been affirmed, I don't know how many were taken up.

Q. That was affirmed?

A. Yes.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You heard that from Con. Foley, did you not?

A. No, I didn't discuss that with Con Foley at all.

MR. STEWART STOVER, Called.

Stewart Stover, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. We do not feel that we want too much cumulative evidence.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I was going to suggest that we don't want that.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You are a citizen of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. 606 Anderson Street, Pottsville.

Q. Have you served as a juror of this Court over which Judge Brumm presided?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever lectured by him?

A. In what case was that?

A In the Dunlap case.

Q. Civil or criminal?

A. Criminal.

Q. Who was the defendant?

A. I forgot the name, some foreigner.

Q. What was he charged with?

A. Stealing.

Q. Larceny. What was the verdict?

A. Not guilty.

Q. After you rendered the verdict of not guilty, what happened in the court room?

A. Why, we got a lecture by Judge Brumm.

Q. What did he say to you?

A. I don't remember all he said.

Q. Can you remember any part of it?

A. No, it was two years ago.

Q. Did he approve of your findings?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he disapprove of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In mild or strong terms?

A. Pretty strong.

Q. That was while you were in the box?

A. When we brought in the verdict, on Saturday morning.

Q. Was that man represented by a competent lawyer?

A. I guess so.

Q. And the prosecutor was represented by a lawyer, and the case progressed regularly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he lecture you personally, or the jury?

A. All the jury.

Q. Subsequently, did you meet Judge Brumm on the street?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he speak to you about it?

A. Yes, he referred to it.

Q. What did he say?

A. I was talking to Mr. Wilhelm that afternoon, Saturday afternoon, and Judge Brumm came along, and he had hardly landed there until he started on that verdict.

Q. What did he say?

A. I don't remember all he said. I told him there were twelve on that jury.

Q. Was he severe on you?

A. Yes, a pretty good lecture. Of course, I didn't listen to all of it.

Q. Will you just relate what he said?

A. I don't remember all of it.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. During this Dunlap case, what was Judge Brumm's attitude, did you feel that you had your free independent ideas with reference to that case?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did your fellow jurymen feel that was about it?

A. We did.

Q. During the case did the Judge intimidate any of your men by the use of strong language or anything of that kind?

A. No, he did not.

Q. Did he make the ordinary charge as made in other cases?
A. I suppose he did. He asked a good many questions of the witnesses.
Q. Did you think he was a fair Judge in that case?
A. Well, no, I can't say I did.
Q. Well, why? What criticism could you make as a layman? What did you think was unfair?
A. Well, I thought that he being the Judge, should have stayed where he belonged, on the bench.
Q. Where was he during the conduct of the case?
A. Down examining witnesses.
Q. Do you know why he did that?
A. No, I do not.
Q. Did that give rise to any criticism in the jury box?
A. Yes, we talked about it. We thought he was Judge, lawyer and jury.
Q. Do you still feel that the verdict you rendered in that case was proper?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with the defendant?
A. No, I was not.
Q. Were you acquainted with the lawyer on either side?
A. I know the one lawyer.
Q. For the defendant.
A. Well, I knew both of them.
Q. Did you know Dunlap?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. How long did you stay out before you rendered your verdict?
A. Well, it was Friday afternoon before we went out and when we decided the Court had adjourned, and we brought it in the next day.
Q. Did you serve on any other jury during that term?
A. Well, I can't say that I did.
Q. Well, you were in the room while other cases were being conducted that week?
A. Yes.
Q. Well, what was your opinion?
A. Well, just as I stated. We didn't think it looked right for a judge to act as a lawyer in a case.
Q. Was that the opinion that was current among the other jurymen?
A. A great many of them.
Q. Did you crack any jokes among yourselves about it?
A. Yes, a few.
Q. Might I ask your politics, Mr. Glover?
A. Why, I am a Republican.
Q. Have you ever vigorously opposed Judge Brumm politically?
A. No, I voted for him.
Q. Do you know him?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you on friendly relations with him?
A. Not in particular.
Q. Have you held any public position?
A. School Director.
Q. Secretary at that time?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And was one of the directors?
A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Mr. Glover, after the trial was it that Judge Brumm took you to task?
A. That same afternoon, Saturday afternoon, on the street.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. At any of these trials at which you were present, did Judge Brumm have any trouble with the lawyers in the case?
A. Well, no, I didn't remember hearing anything of that kind that week.
Q. Well, the week subsequent?
A. No, I don't get into the court room only when I am drawn as a juror.
Q. Before the jury left the box in that case, did the Judge make any remarks on the verdict.
A. He went over the evidence.
Q. Afterwards?
A. That was the time he gave us the lecture.
Q. Were you discharged from further attendance?
A. We were discharged that time.
Q. Do you know whether your name was taken from the wheel?
A. I don't know, I haven't been on since.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Tell us as nearly as possible what the Judge's language was when you were with Mr. Wilhelm as nearly as you can recall?
A. Why, he started to talk about the case, about me being on the jury and bringing in a verdict of that kind. He hadn't said much, and I think I said there were twelve on that jury and that it was their verdict.
Q. Was it a close case, in your estimation?
A. Close.
Q. Yes, did they have much trouble at arriving at that decision?
A. No, sir.
Q. When you took the first ballot, how did you stand?
A. Well, we had to take two or three ballots, before we came to a conclusion.
Q. How did you stand?
A. The majority were for not guilty all the way through.
Q. But you did have to take more than one ballot?
A. Yes.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Tell us whether or not Judge Brumm simply discussed that question with you, or did he give you a scolding or lecture?
A. In the court room?
Q. No, on the street. Did he simply discuss the matter or did he give you a scolding about it?
A. Why he disapproved of the verdict and he said the same to Mr. Wilhelm.
Q. Said he disapproved of the verdict?
A. Yes, said that I was one of the jurors that found that verdict.
Q. Did he give you a lecture on that?
A. No, not on the street.
Q. Simply discussed it?
A. He referred to me as being one of those jurors, and it was the wrong kind of a verdict to bring in.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Now when he met you on the street, he said to you, didn't he: "I am sorry that you were one of the jurors that brought that verdict in. It is verdicts of that kind that bring the administration of the law into disrepute."
A. Well, I don't remember that.
Q. He put his hand on your shoulder in a friendly manner, didn't he?
A. Well, I don't remember that, I don't know.
Q. You know, without giving the language specifically that he used, it was practically that he disapproved of the verdict and deplored that you were one of the jurors that rendered a verdict of that kind.
A. Well, I don't know what you call it, but I call it interfering with the jurymen and the verdict brought in.
Q. And you say when he met you on the street his language was practically as how he deplored the rendition of that verdict?
A. Well, it might have been, but I don't remember it.

MR. C. W. JONES, Called.

C. W. Jones, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Jones, you are a citizen of Pottsville?
A. No, sir.
Q. Where do you live?
A. Reams township.
Q. Were you a juror in this county at any time?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That is before Judge Brumm?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Criminal or civil?
A. Criminal.
Q. Do you remember any particular case that was tried before you as juror in which the Judge differed from your conclusion?
A. No, sir.
Q. Don't remember a case of that kind?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did he at any time admonish you or lecture you for a verdict that you remember of?
A. No, sir.
Q. A criminal case was tried before Judge Brumm, and you were on the jury in that case?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now was it tried regularly in court by the lawyers?
A. What case do you mean?
Q. Any case.
A. I was on in the two rooms the last time I was on the jury, I served in the two rooms.
Q. Were you in the McLaughlin case?
A. Yes.
Q. Did the Judge try that case?
A. It was tried before Judge Brumm.
Q. Who examined the witnesses in that case, the counsel or the Judge?
A. The counsel and the Judge.

Q. Did the Judge come down and examine the witnesses?
A. No, sir.
Q. Where did he examine them from?
A. The bench.

MR. FREDERICK O'CONNOR, Called.

Frederick O'Connor, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What is your name, sir?
A. F. J. O'Connor.
Q. Mr. O'Connor, were you a member of a jury in the dynamite case?
A. Yes, I sat as a member of a jury in the week in March.
Q. Were you one of the jury that was lectured by Judge Brumm.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Well, now, what was said?
A. Well, now, I might not be able to give the exact words, but he said "I refuse to accept your recommendation for mercy. I will ascertain who the jurors were that tacked that to the verdict."
Q. He would ascertain who tacked that to the verdict?
A. "And I will disbar them from further jury duty."
Q. Nothing further done by him?
A. No, sir.
Q. Was Mr. Folk on that jury?
A. I heard the name, but I can't recall the person?
Q. Do you know whether any member of the jury was disbarred from further service on the Jury?
A. I do not know that.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. O'Connor, what is your business?
A. I am a printer.
Q. How long have you lived in Pottsville?
A. I don't live in Pottsville?
Q. How long have you lived in the county?
A. I was born just across the river and have always lived there.
Q. Have you served on juries before that?
A. Twelve or fifteen times.
Q. And have had occasion to go into court?
A. Oh, yes..
Q. Now from your memory as to what was Judge Brumm's attitude, was it such as Judges generally do?
A. No, sir.
Q. Let the committee hear why you think it was not proper?
A. Well, I thought from the very start out of the case that Judge Brumm concluded himself that the man was guilty.
Q. How did you come to that conclusion?
A. From his attitude.
Q. Did he leave the bench?
A. No, I don't believe he did.
Q. Was he unusually severe in his attitude towards the witness?
Q. And in his charge to the men as jurors, did you think he was unfair?
A. It was my impression.
Q. And the unfair, you don't mean dishonest?
A. No, sir.
Q. Do mean too severe?
A. That is the way I looked at it.
Q. Mr. O'Connor, how far did the Judge's attitude interfere with you and your fellow jurymen in your decision of that case?
A. Well, as far as my own personal part of it, it didn't influence me one bit.
Q. Do you think that if the Judge hadn't had that severe tone toward the witness they might have found differently?
A. No, I don't think so.
Q. You think the man was guilty any way?
A. Yes, I think the evidence was against him.
Q. Will you tell why the recommendation for mercy was attached to the verdict?
A. Yes.
Q. Was it because you men felt that the Judge would give him too heavy a sentence?
A. I will tell you why we did it. It was shown as the case progressed that this young man came along on a motor car on the railroad track, and as he was going by this point he observed this young man seated by the railroad.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. The defendant, you mean?
A. Yes, the defendant. Then he went a mile or so on his motor on the opposite track and as he came back he observed something on the track, and naturally he stopped and picked up this dynamite, about six or seven or eight inches long, and around it was wrapped a letter that this young man had received from his brother down in Connecticut. Well the jury didn't think, and I didn't think that any man who was going to do a thing of that sort was going to incriminate himself by wrapping a letter around the sticks of dynamite, and that is what led the jury to find him guilty and ask for a recommendation for mercy, that possibly the Judge would take a year or two off his sentence. That is what led us to make that recommendation.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. O'Connor, you had an opportunity to watch the Judge while you were there in other cases?
A. I don't know. There was the Joseph McLaughlin case during the same term in which I sat on the jury.
Q. Well, weren't you in court during the progress of the criminal cases?
A. No, I may have passed through, but didn't observe much about the cases.
Q. What was the general impression that prevailed in the jury box as to Judge Brumm's action in that case? Did it raise him in your respect?
A. No, I can't say it did.
Q. Are you acquainted with Judge Brumm?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What are your politics?
A. Democrat.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

O'Connor, certainly.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. There is no personal animosity against the Judge?
A. None in the least.
Q. What is the feeling that prevails in the county with reference to Judge Brumm and his court?
A. Well, I wouldn't like to state that, your Honor, I hear lots of comment on both sides, some upbraiding him and others for him.
Q. Well, what is he condemned for?
A. That he is too severe.
Q. That he is a little too severe?
A. Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. O'Connor, that verdict as you rendered it, without any recommendation to mercy, simply convicted that man, did it not? Convicted him of a crime that even exceeded murder, did it not?
A. Well, it didn't exceed that of murder, because there was no harm done.
Q. No, but if a passenger train had come along and that dynamite had exploded, many lives might have been lost?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. It was a horrible crime?
A. Yes, that is true.
Q. Judge Brumm you say is upheld by many and censured by others? Those that do censure him, as you say, censure him for his severity. The truth is he has the reputation of convicting the criminals, especially those men who stuff the ballot boxes?
A. Yes, in all cases.
Q. And until the time that he went on the bench, Schuylkill county had the reputation of being a county that was honeycombed with ballot box stuffers, and since that time he has been trying to root out that evil?
A. Well, I can't say about that.

MR. JAMES MOHAN, Called.

James Mohan, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Were you a juror in this court, Mr. Mahon?
A. Yes.
Q. When was that?
A. In 1911.
Q. January, 1911?
A. Yes.
Q. In the criminal court?
A. I don't know.
Q. What kind of a case was it?
A. It was a case of a woman, one accusing the other.
Q. A woman charged with larceny?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you render a verdict in that case?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the verdict?
A. The defendant was acquitted.
Q. Not guilty?
A. Not guilty.
Q. Did it please the Judge.
A. No, it did not.
Q. What did he say about it?

A. He said that he would have us 12 men, that such men should be across the road, and that he would have us not serve on another jury. He said he had a notion to have us cross the road.

Q. In the jail?

A. I don't know where, so that we couldn't serve on juries again.

Q. Did you think it might be the jail?

A. Well, I wouldn't know where it was going to be.

Q. He said that he didn't wish you to serve as jurors again?

A. Yes.

Q. That you were not fit to serve on a jury again?

A. That we weren't fit to serve again.

Q. Did you all take it that way?

A. We all took it.

Q. Did anybody say a word back to the Judge?

A. Well, I don't remember just now.

Q. Well, did they say anything?

A. Well, I can't remember what was said.

Q. Can you recall the case?

A. No, I cannot, it was a case of foreigners.

Q. Mary Kitkus, was that it? Well, the jury was wrong and the Judge was right, that was the position?

A. Well, I don't know. It was not satisfactory.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Now you were asked by Mr. Barlow if it was a criminal case? You said you didn't know whether it was or not?

A. Well, I couldn't tell what it was.

Q. You didn't know whether it was larceny or libel?

A. No, sir, I didn't pay much attention, I wasn't much interested.

Q. But you knew the lawyer for the defendant?

A. Yes, I know him, not personally well.

Q. Not personally well?

A. No, I didn't know him until that day, not personally well.

Q. What time did you get acquainted with him that day?

A. When this case came before the Judge.

Q. Now, just tell me who was that lawyer.

A. Mr. Whitehouse.

Q. You say you didn't know Mr. Whitehouse before that day?

A. Yes, that is what I said.

Q. You never met him before that time.

A. No, sir.

Q. At no time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there anyone associated with him in that case?

A. Not that I took notice.

Q. Well, if there was any other lawyer associated with him would you have taken notice?

A. Perhaps if I knew he was a lawyer I would.

Q. What was the charge against him?

A. Charged with stealing.

Q. For stealing what?

A. Stealing a shirt waist.

Q. Where was it stolen?

A. Out of the house, I guess.

Q. You don't know where the house was?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What color was the shirt waist? How many buttons had it down the front?

A. It was supposed to be in Shenandoah.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. In McAdoo.

Q. How far is that?

A. Half way between here and Wilkes-Barre.

Q. That is as true as everything else you have sworn to?

A. Pretty near it.

Q. Now, you say this girl was charged with stealing a garment?

A. Yes, sir, it wasn't a garment.

A. What was it.

A. Didn't I tell you it was a shirt waist?

Q. Then this girl was not charged with stealing a garment, but was charged with stealing a shirt waist?

A. Sure.

Q. Wasn't it proven beyond a question that that girl had stolen the shirt waist, and not the garment, wasn't it?

A. So you say.

Q. Wasn't it proven beyond any question, and wasn't the ground upon which she was acquitted simply because of her sex?

A. No, sir, it was not.

Q. You know what sex means don't you?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Well, now we will call her a girl. You know what a girl means? Now wasn't she acquitted simply because she was a girl?

A. No, sir, she was not.

Q. And she took it from the owner, was seen taking it?

A. She was acquitted on the evidence that the prosecutor gave.

Q. Then it was on the ground of evidence that she was acquitted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the defendant call any witnesses?

A. One or two as I remember.

Q. Was the defendant called herself?

A. Yes.

Q. Were any additional witnesses besides the defendant called?

A. I believe there was one.

Q. But that didn't move you at all, it was the prosecutor's witness that caused you to render that verdict?

A. Yes, sir.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5th, 1913.

Mr. CHARLES FORD, Called.

Charles Ford, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You are a citizen of Pottsville?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where do you live?

A. Butler township in this county.

Q. Were you a juror in this county at any time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The last time was when?

A. I served January, then I served in criminal court in 1911.

Q. On cases tried before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were on the jury?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there an instance at the time you were here in which the Judge rebuked the jury?

A. In that particular case. Yes.

Q. What case was that?

A. A Shenandoah case of larceny I guess.

Q Was the man represented by counsel?

A. The case was between two women.

Q. Did the defendant have a lawyer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the prosecutor?

A. Yes.

Q. Was the District Attorney there, or the District Attorney's deputy represent the defendant in that case?

A. Yes, sir, Mr. Whitehouse.

Q. Represented the prosecutor?

A. The defendant.

Q. Did the Judge charge the jury?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The jury went out and deliberated?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what verdict did it find?

A. Defendant not guilty and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Q. You came in and rendered that verdict?

A. Yes.

Q. Did the Judge approve or disapprove?

A. He disapproved it.

Q. In his instructions to you, did he give you any binding instructions as to your duties?

A. Why he told the jury plainly that from the way he looked at the evidence as it was introduced we could find no other verdict than guilty.

Q. Did he say anything about his opinion of the witnesses for the defendant?

A. There were no witnesses for the defendant except the defendant herself.

Q. No witnesses except the defendant herself?

Q. What did he say about his belief in her truth and veracity?

A. He did during the cross-examination of her on the witness stand.

Q. He cross-examined her?

A. Yes.

Q. And you retired and considered and rendered the verdict of not guilty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he then do?

A. He called us before him after we rendered the verdict.

Q. What do you mean by that, "called us before him?"

A. It was in No. 3 court room and he let us remain just where we were standing, and he told us that he was surprised that

we should render that verdict after the evidence had been submitted, that he couldn't see how men of our capabilities could render a verdict of that kind, that we were not eligible to be citizens of the United States, and had it not been so late in the week he would discharge us immediately, but he would take steps to have our names withdrawn from the jury wheel, or words to that effect.

Q. Have you been called on the jury since that time?

A. No. sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Do you intend to be understood, you have stated it two or three times here, as saying that the official connected with the District Attorney's office represented the defendant?

A. Yes, sir, Mr. Clarence Whitehouse at that time represented the defendant.

Q. To defend the defendant?

A. Yes, sir. Appointed by the Court. Mr. Houghawat defended the prosecutor.

Q. Was Mr. Whitehouse connected with the District Attorney's office at that time?

A. I believe so.

Q. Well, now that case developed this, it was shown that that defendant was caught in the act of taking a shirt waist, was it not?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I object to this method of cross-examination. What do you mean by it. What do you propose to show, Br. Lenahan?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Do you object?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I do.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

It has been the invariable rule in courts, and it has been justified and frequently maintained and upheld by the Supreme Court, that a Judge may give his opinion to the jury as to what the result should be from the evidence. The Supreme Court has time and time again affirmed judgments where the court below has said that under the evidence in this case I don't see how you can do aught else, gentlemen, but find this party guilty as he or she stands charged.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. What was your question?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

A. Substantially it was whether or not it was not shown that this woman, the defendant was detected in the act of taking a shirt waist, which was the subject of the larceny averred in the indictment.

Q. How far will you go with that, Mr. Lenahan?

A. I just propose to show how many witnesses were called for the Commonwealth and how many for the defendant.

BY MR. STONE:

We are rather inclined to throw out the question and sustain the objection, but if you are not going very far with it, we will permits it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. The testimony of the Commonwealth in that case, has established by at least two witnesses, was that the defendant was detected in the act of taking this shirt waist, wasn't it?

A. Well, it was in such a delicate way that I don't think there was a juror believed it.

Q. And the only response the defendant made to it was a denial by the defendant herself of her guilt, she had no other witnesses had she?

A. Well, as to that, that was all.

Q. And one other witness as to the transaction?

A. No.

Q. And you gentlemen not only acquitted the defendant, but put the costs on the prosecutor?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. How many witnesses were there for her character?

A. I believe there were two.

Q. And did the Judge instruct you that that might itself be a defense, did he say anything about that, do you remember?

A. Not that I remember.

Q. Did he comment on the fact that that woman came there sustained by reputable citizens as to her character?

A. I believe he did speak of that.

Q. And then he told you that under the evidence you couldn't find any other verdict than guilty?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Now I object to that. I object to counsel putting the answer into the witnesses' mouth. The witness has testified here, and it is on record.

MR. EDWARD EAGAN, Called.

Edward Eagan, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Eagan, are you a resident of Pottsville?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you occupy any public office?

A. Councilman of Pottsville.

Q. How long have you been one of the Councilmen of Pottsville?

A. Six or seven years, I guess.

Q. How often have you been elected by your fellow citizens?

A. Twice.

Q. Were you ever on the jury in this court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often?

A. Twice, I guess.

Q. The last time the case was heard before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you one of the jurors in cases heard before him?

A. Three different times.

Q. Well, did the jury upon which you served render a verdict that did not meet with his approval?

A. Well, I guess it did, because his address to the jury was the same as in other cases.

Q. Did you observe how he conducted the trial? Did he examine the witnesses?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give the witness his opinion as to their truth and veracity at that time?

A. One of them.

Q. What did he say to the witness?

A. The attorney for the prosecution, after he had examined the witness, Judge Brumm took him in hand and tried to get him to swear different than what he had sworn to, and he told us in his address that this man had deliberately perjured himself.

Q. What else did he tell you?

A. That we should punish the defendant.

Q. Well, after that charge you retired, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And rendered the verdict?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?

A. The charge was aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to kill and assault and battery. We acquitted them of the three counts.

Q. Your verdict was not guilty, but the prosecutor and the defendant should divide the costs? Each should pay half?

A. No, proportionately, there were three defendants.

Q. Did that agree with his Honor?

A. He set that part of the verdict aside.

Q. Didn't say anything to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. But he told you that the witness had committed perjury?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he say that he believed that he had committed perjury?

A. No, he said he had committed perjury.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to this continued repetition, the witness has told what he said. Why should the gentleman make it more emphatic?

Q. Did the Judge declare an opinion or did he state that the witness had perjured himself?

A. He said that he had deliberately perjured himself.

Q. What case was that?

A. I don't know, they were foreigners.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. What case was that?

A. I couldn't tell you the case, they were foreigners from Shenandoah, but it was during the time that Doctor Gergaman was tried.

Q. You say the charge was assault and battery with intent to kill, and aggravated assault and simple assault?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the three counts were submitted. And you gentlemen after hearing the charge by the Judge went out, and you came in and rendered a verdict of not guilty and you divided the costs between the defendant and the prosecutor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was that witness that he said had perjured himself?

A. Some young foreigner.

Q. A witness for the defense?
A. Yes.
Q. Tell us in language as nearly as you can what he said about the witness?
A. He told us in his charge to the jury that this young man had deliberately perjured himself, he said deliberately.
Q. You remember that distinctly.
A. Yes, sir, distinctly.
Q. How long after you were out did you return the verdict?
A. I couldn't just state the time.
Q. Can you give me the names of any of the parties in this case?
A. No, but I was foreman of the jury.
Q. There were three defendants and it was during the week that Doctor Bergeman was tried?
A. Yes.
Q. How long ago was that?
A. Two years, or possibly three years.

BY MR. FOLEY:

You will find it in May of 1911.

BY MR. EAGAN:

A. They were three foreigners and I couldn't remember their names.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

We will have an exact transcript of the case and try to get the charge, if we can.

BY MR. GLENN:

Q. What were the exact words when he charged the jury?
A. He said that young man deliberately perjured himself.
Q. What was the opinion of the jury? During the trial of that case, did the judge seem to take sides on one side or the other?
A. He was very severe with this young man, because he said he was the better of the others because he had an American education.
Q. Where did the Judge sit during that trial?
A. On the bench in No. 3 court room.
Q. Did he examine the witnesses?
A. He examined him very thoroughly.
Q. What did you say the opinion of the jury was as to whether he was telling the truth?

BY MR. STONE:

A. We delivered a verdict of not guilty.
Q. Did he say that the jury should find a verdict of guilty?
A. He said he should be punished, he had too little regard for the law.
Q. That was in the Judge's charge.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Isn't this what he said, "If you believe that these defendanst did this act, they should be punished for it?"
A. I don't remember that at all.
Q. Who were the lawyers in that case?
A. I don't know, there were two young attorneys.
Q. Were any of the officials from the District Attorney's office participating in that case?
A. I don't know whether it was Adamson or Mr. Lyons.
Q. Either one of those?
A. I don't know, but I imagine it was them.
Q. You don't know the names of anyone in the case?
A. They were all foreigners.
Q. Where was the case from?
A. Shenandoah.
Q. Did the Judge in the course of his charge say this also: "Either one side or the other has committed perjury in this case?"
A. I don't remember that he did.

BY MR. BARLOW:

That is what Judge Lenahan would have said.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I believe you are a very intimate friend of Jos. Nichter, are you not?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I object to that, what has that got to do with this case?

BY MR. STONE:

The objection is sustained.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

We propose to show that Nichter is one of the men interested in the charges against Judge Brumm.

BY MR. STONE:

We don't think that can have anything to do with the case.

MR. SAMUEL BEUHLER, Called.

Samuel Beuhler, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Beuhler, you are a resident of Pottsville?
A. No, sir, Schuylkill Haven.
Q. Do you occupy any public office?
A. Jury Commissioner.
Q. How many Jury Commissioners are there?
A. Two, Mr. Lenhart (?) and myself.
Q. Did you have anything to do with filling the wheel in 1913?
A. Yes, it was filled in December, 1912.
Q. Did Sheriff Murphy hand you a list of names?
A. No. sir. Yes, he handed me several lists.
Q. Was it in the presence of Judge Brumm?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did Judge Brumm examine the lists?
A. I really don't know.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. What is the purpose of this, Mr. Barlow?

BY MR. BARLOW:

A. Why, I am informed that Judge Brumm instructed this jury commissioner not to take a certain list because there were too many Polacks and Irish on it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

If the gentlemen of the Committee please, it must be borne in mind that the wheel is not filled by the Jury Commissioners alone, the Judges, under the law, also participate in it and have as much right to pass upon the eligibility of a juror as the jury commissioners. It is not so in Philadelphia, but it is here.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Only so far as supervision is concerned.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

They do more than that here. The Judge puts in as many jurors as the jury commissioner and can give advice and make suggestions as to the propriety of putting that class of men in. Now in that way the Judge has as much to do with it as the jury commissioners. He speaks of selecting the jurors for this year in 1912. Judge Brumm was assigned to assist in the filling of the wheel. It is not a question of supervision, but of selection and participating in putting in the jurors; in other words, he has as much right to object to putting in a name in the jury wheel as any jury commissioner.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You heard what he said he intends to prove by you. The lists were in the hands of Judge Brumm, nor was anything said by Judge Brumm as to what names should or should not go in the wheel?

BY MR. BEUHLER:

A. Mr. Murphy got several lists. They used to come to the sheriff's office from all parts of the county, and he would hand some to me and some to Mr. Leahy. I think these were handed to Mr. Leahy. He said, "Here is some names." Then Mr. Brumm objected to Mr. Murphy handing a list of names to anybody.
Q. Well, who was Mr. Murphy?
A. The sheriff.
Q. Did he say why he objected to them?
A. No, he just said he didn't think that Mr. Murphy had a right to suggest any names.
Q. Well, did he say anything about the nationality of any of the names on any of the lists?
A. Not at that time.
Q. Did he subsequently?
A. Yes, later on.
Q. Will you kindly state just what happened?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Well, this was after the wheel was filled?
A. Yes, on the way down town.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Did Judge Brumm tell you after the wheel was filled why he objected to the names that Mr. Murphy had given you?

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. STONE:

I think that is proper, we want the story.

BY MR. BEUHLER:

A. He said there were too many Irish and too many Pollacks going in.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Well, did he give that as a reason for objecting to Mr. Murphy's list?

A. Yes, I think he did. He haid Mr. Leahy had too many.

Q. Irish. He said "You have some there," "That is why too many get in."

Q. What do you meain by that?

A. The Irish and Pollacks.

Q. The Pollacks and Irish, or just the Irish?

A. Both, I think.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. You are the Republican Jury Commissioner?

A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Murphy is the Democrat Commissioner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And each year, under the law, in the filling of the wheel, one member of the Court participates?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Furnishes his share of the jurymen?

A. Yes, sir, one-third.

Q. And this was Judge Brumm's year. He was in the room because it was his duty to be there at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now you know, don't you, that one of the evils of the jury system in Schuylkill as well as Luzerne county and Lackawanna county, is that politicians in many instances furnish large lists of jurymen?

A. They do furnish a lot of them.

Q. That has been the great difficulty?

A. As a rule the Committeemen send a list from the different districts.

Q. I don't know how you do it in this county but I imagine the same as in our county. They take a township for instance and there is a certain percentage of population of that township that goes into the wheel. Now we will take for instance an Irish township, or a Democratic township, to use the words synonomously, the Democratic Jury Commissioner will put none on the list except close warm friends, as a rule?

A. Well, as a rule, yes, he usually puts in friends.

Q. Close political friends?

A. I don't know about close.

Q. And Sheriff Murphy is something of a politician here?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. Well, that goes without saying. He is a Democratic sheriff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Judge Brumm has taken the position that no nationality should be discriminated against or no nationality should be favored in the selection of jurors?

A. I think so, yes, sir.

Q. And you know as a fact that what Judge Brumm said was that there were too many Irish on his list?

A. He had quite a few.

Q. You know he had too many?

A. I guess that is so.

Q. Of course, I mean Irish, the race to which I belong, never gets less than its share. Isn't it so?

A. I wouldn't say that.

Q. Mr. Beuhler, Mr. Barlow put into your mouth the answer and it was taken down, didn't Judge Brumm say there were too many Irish on the jury?

A. I think he said Pollacks as well as Irish.

BY MR. GLENN:

Q. Did the Judge ever attempt to keep any one in particular off the list?

A. He did on one occasion. He objected to a certain name, a name that Mr. Doyle was going to put in, "Bill Lewis" (W. W. Lewiss.) That was in 1909.

Q. Why was that? What objection did he have to Mr. Lewis?

A. Well, he thought he wasn't a fit person to put in the wheel.

Q. What did you think yourself?

A. I thought he was all right. I didn't make any remarks.

Q. Did you make any objection to Mr. Lewis?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is he a citizen of Pottsville?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A property owner?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Of course, you never objected to anyone that your colleague the other jury commissioner, attempted to put in, did you?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I object to that. What has that got to do with it?

It is who Judge Brumm objected to. Does that exonerate Judge Brumm?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Judge Brumm needs no exoneration in this matter. The laws exonerate him. The very object in having the Judge participate in filling the wheel is to keep the selection of jurors pure. Now of the two jury commissioners, Mr. A. is a Republican, and Mr. B. is a Democrat, and they swap. Neither one objects to the names the other proposes. That is one of the purposes of having the Judge there to see that no man of bad character shall be put in the jury wheel. I simply want to show their system and method of doing it.

BY MR. STONE:

Proceed.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now you have never objected to his list nor he to yours?

A. No, sir.

Q. Judge Brumm gave his reasons, did he not, at that time, as to why Lewis should not be put in the jury wheel?

A. Well, I know he said he wasn't a fit character to be in the jury wheel.

Q. Well, didn't he say that he was a black-leg and a gambler.

A. No. I don't recall that?

Q. You don't remember what specific reason he gave excepting that he was not a fit person to be in the jury wheel?

A. That is it.

Q. Do you know Mr. Lewis?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear that he was a black-leg and a gambler?

A. I have often heard the remark that he was a "sport."

BY MR. BARLOW:

Well he might be in the Athletic Baseball and be a sport. Now it is an outrage for a judge to say a man was a black-leg and a gambler if he was not. Do you know that he was a black-leg and a gambler?

A. No, sir.

MR. WM. CONROY, Called.

Wm. Conroy, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You are a citizen of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Shenandoah?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you a member of the Jury that tried the Haines case, June, 1909, 743 in the Quarter Sessions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the District Attorney?

A. I think it was William F. Lyons.

Q. Was there an attorney for the prosecutor, or did the District Attorney attend to it?

A. I think there was a lawyer from Shenandoah for the prosecutor.

Q. The man that was charged with larceny of a horse, receiving stolen goods, etc., and pleaded not guilty?

A. What do you mean?

Q. What occurred during the trial?

A. During the trial?

Q. Yes. What did the Judge do or say?

A. Well, I don't know all he said.

Q. Did he charge the jury?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The jury went out and returned and what verdict did they render?

A. We went out and were out all night and returned about this time in the morning, about ten o'clock.

Q. Did the foreman announce the verdict to the Court?

A. I think the jury disagreed over here in No. 2 Court.

Q. Tell us what his Honor said to the jury?

A. He said "You sit down." I think it was about ten minutes later when he called us before the Court.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. There was the jury and there was the bench (Indicates).

Q. You were still in the jury box?

A. It is just like this over here.

Q. And what did he say?

A. Well, that was before the Court. He said he had a notion to put us over for contempt of Court, and said that he would see we were never on the jury again.

Q. Did he call you by name?

A. Yes.

Q. Why were you selected?
A. Cuff, Born and myself. 'Deed I don't know.
Q. Had you three disagreed?
A. Yes, we had.
Q. And the other nine agreed?
A. Yes.
Q. How did he find out that you had disagreed with your fellows?
A. 'Deed I don't know that.
Q. He picked you out?
A. He called me by name.
Q. And he stated that he had a notion to put you over for contempt of Court?
A. For contempt of Court.
Q. Were you discharged the same day?
A. Yes, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. And you stood nine to three?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Nine for conviction and three for acquittal?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That was the Haines case?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. For horse stealing?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. After being out all night you came in and through your foreman announced that you had disagreed?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And then were discharged?
A. Yes, brought before the Court, and discharged.
Q. The Court discharged the jury?
A. Discharged me.
Q. Discharged the whole jury in that particular case?
A. I don't recall that.
Q. I don't mean for the term, but for that particular case you were relieved from any further consideration of the case?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, after that Judge Brumm addressed himself to you, calling you before him by name?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And who else?
A. John Cuff.
Q. Where did you live at that time?
A. Shenandoah.
Q. Where did the other men live?
A. Shenandoah.
Q. The rest of the jury were from different parts of the county, were they not?
A. Some from Pottsville.
Q. No others from Shenandoah but you three?
A. Only we three.
Q. Judge Brumm knew you, did he not?
A. Yes.
Q. And he knew Cuff, did he not?
A. Yes, I don't know if he knew me personally.
Q. Where is this man Cuff you are talking about now?
A. He is subpoenaed as a witness.
Q. Was he convicted of ballot box stuffing here some time ago?
A. Oh, no.
Q. That was his brother?
A. His brother.
Q. Who was the other man?
A. John Born.
Q. Did you know anything about the case before you got on the jury?
A. Not in the least.
Q. How long did it take to try that case?
A. We began in the morning, and went out after dinner time.
Q. From the time the case was called and you were empannelled in this particular case until the Judge got through with his charge, how long was it?
A. I guess about two hours. There wasn't much witnesses heard at all.
Q. No witnesses for the defendant except the defendant?
A. Only the defendant himself.
Q. Now, is it not a fact that when Judge Brumm called your attention to your conduct in this case that he said that information had been brought to him that you and your cronies that were on the jury had talked about this case in a certain saloon in this town?
A. Here in Pottsville?
Q. Yes. And didn't he say that the information had been brought to him during the recess that you there had said you wouldn't find that man guilty?
A. I didn't say that.
Q. One moment, if you please. Didn't he say to you that information had been brought to him that you three had been in this saloon and that you had talked about the fact that you wouldn't agree to a conviction of this man?
A. He didn't tell me that.
Q. Who did he tell that?
A. To Cuff.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Is that what he told you?
A. No, sir.
Q. Was there a word of truth in it?
A. No, I was not in that saloon that day.
Q. Did the Judge ever say anything about that to you?
A. No.
Q. After that?
A. Only at 1:30 that day we were together in the Judge's chambers. I came at 1:30 for that hearing and didn't get it.
Q. Did the Judge tell you who informed him about that conversation?
A. I didn't get a chance to ask him.
Q.

MR. JAMES J. BELL, Called.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Now, Mr. Bell, do you wish to make any further statement?
A. I want to go into the record a little further in that Thomas vs. Herring case.

Mr. Carricker, Mr. Lyons and myself were walking down town together in the morning. The record will show that Mr. Lyons had made an offer, or in fact had practically combined separate offers into one, to which was an objection, which was sustained, and he took an exception. We were going down town talking about this and it was the opinion of Mr. Carricker and myself that his offers were not in good shape.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to this. Is this proper evidence?

BY MR. STONE:

Proceed.

BY MR. BELL:

And he should make each offer separately, and he came back in the afternoon and he proposed to do this and this is what took place by the record:

BY MR. LYONS:

That last statement was in the nature of an offer. I understand that upon my part you prove what was said by the parties in the presence of each other, and I understand that the Court has overruled that and granted an exception. I think I am entitled to testify to this one particular with reference to the grantee and who was the grantee in the court.

BY THE COURT:

We will not permit it, and we ask you not to go too far. We will presume that you have sense enough to know that you are simply covering the same ground in this.

BY MR. LYONS:

That is what it is, to virtually give me an exception to each of my offers.

BY THE COURT:

"No, we have given you exceptions to the whole proposition, and we will not allow any more of this nonsense. Put that down. We will not allow the record to be cumbered by these differences of the attorneys."

BY MR. BELL:

That he refused to allow certain matters to go on the record, so that exceptions can be taken, and it recalls to my mind a practice of Judge Brumm's that will be borne out if the stenographers are called, that it is a practice to make remarks and direct the stenographer not to take it. Now after excluding me from the case in every particular from the opening of the case, he further assails me on page 25L, of the published report, of Volume 81, of the Schuylkill Legal Record, which shows what was done in the matter:

Now in that case as that time I was not employed by the party that he said I was employed by, and I was going to show that I wasn't. I was excluded from the case, but I say now when sci fa is taken in that case I will file an exception and when I am out of the jurisdiction of Judge Brumm.

Now I had another case in which Willam Rebich was the defendant in a criminal case, and asault and battery case. He was charged with having committed assault and battery on a man in a barroom at the corner of Main street, in Shenandoah. When we came to trial the parties narrated there were there seven persons in that barroom, and I believe it was the little girl and the saloon-keeper's wife who were so positive as to that. Five of these parties in that barroom were brought to court, and the other two the girl said were not there, that accounted for the full number that they had sworn were in the barroom at the time. Now the circumstances of the case were that William Rebich, a Lithuanian, is in a Polish saloon. There is a feeling of an-

tagonism between them. A miner came in who didn't have his union button on. Rebick asked why he didn't have his button on, and some words occurred, and the Pole said the union was no good and was made up of bums, and these Poles lit on him and started to beat him up. That testimony was all in and immediately at the conclusion Judge Brumm proceeded, and I said I have witnesses. He leaned over the bench and said "You have witnesses. You have witnesses?" "Why weren't there seven people in this barroom and they are all accounted for. Do you propose to bring us perjurors?" Well I didn't propose to do anything like that. I had witnesses to testify that on this evening that the trouble occurred in this saloon they were passing by on their way home from the evening shift at work, and it being in the summer time, there were swinging doors over which you could see, and this saloon being in a basement they heard this rumpus and they looked over the door, and they saw some men fighting one man, and it was in corroboration of my client's story, and I didn't think they ought to be perjurers, without being heard. He said that Rebich was the enemy of all unions, and that convicted him. Judge Brumm consented not to send him to jail, but fined him $25.00 and the costs.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. I want to ask you, Mr. Bell, did Judge Brumm finally hear your witnesses?

A. Yes, he did, he heard them, but they came on under a cloud and having been pronounced perjurers before opening their mouths.

Q. Did the Judge in his charge give their evidence some consideration?

A. His charge was simply a lecture on a man like Rebick having raised a fight about the union, and he said a man like Rebick was an enemy of all organized labor. We have no record of our criminal court, and I remember distinctly an instance when Senator Snyder demanded a stenographer in a criminal case Judge Brumm refused, and Senator Snyder showed him the law that had been passed, and Judge Brumm said from the bench: "That is one of the rotten laws you got across." That is the way we are treated here, and it is a shame.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Do you know of any man who was sentenced three months on a surety charge?

A. Judge Shay can tell you about that. Judge Brumm sentenced him to jail.

Q. Well what was the nature of that?

A. Well, a surety of the peace charge results in a binding up to keep the peace, and not a jail sentence.

Q. Just to keep the peace?

A. And to give a bond

Q. Then the man was arrested for that and the hearing is had and the Judge binds him to keep the peace. Now, instead of binding him over to keep the peace in this hearing before him, without a trial, he sends him to prison for three months?

A. Yes.

(Objection by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. STONE:

The stenographer will please note on the record that Mr. Bell has furnished the Committee eight copies of the Schuylkill Legal Record, dated August 23rd, 1912, August 9th, 1912, and August 16th, 1912, which the Committee will receive for consideration and save the same being transcribed upon the record.

(COPY OF SCHUYLKILL LEGAL RECORD OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT D.")

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Bell, do you know of any other case where the Judge sentenced people to prison on surety charges?

A. No, I don't know of any other. I know of that one because I say someone came in and announced it publicly in the library, and Judge Shay can testify that that is so.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I want to object to that. I object to him telling what someone else told him, or saying what someone else will testify to. I thought he knew what he was testifying about. I ask to have that stricken out, that of course can't be testimony.

BY MR. STONE:

We understood that that was your personal knowledge.

BY MR. BELL:

No. I heard about it.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Do you know anything about the Noticzh (?) case, that is given here?

A. Mr. Rynkiewicz, I believe he is here in court, can tell about that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. Bell, this case that you have talked about was an equity case, was it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The allegation in the case was that the plaintiff was a woman of over seventy years of age, afflicted physically with paralysis, and as a consequence her mind was somewhat weakened, and in that condition she was over-reached by the defendant in procuring a deed for some property of hers worth at least $7,000.

A. It was worth more money than that.

Q. I say that was the allegation?

A. I don't remember what the amount was in that bill, but I know it was worth more than that.

Q. Well, it is on the record here. It is averred here in the bill, for property worth five thousand and two thousand dollars respectively.

Q. And the second allegation was that the grantee in the deed had paid nothing for the property?

A. Yes, but—

Q. Yes, but just answer my question. We will come to that in a moment.

A. Yes, that is the allegation.

Q. Then the further allegation was that after the grantee had obtained the title she had mortgaged the property to the extent of $1,800 to a brewing company for the purpose of establishing her husband in the saloon business?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, you were employed by the grantor, the old woman, the plaintiff in that case, you drew that deed up?

A. No, sir.

Q. By whom were you paid?

A. Mrs. Herring, of course, the difficulty was I was not allowed to explain.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Don't answer as you please, answer as Mr. Lenahan wants you to answer.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I want him to answer in accordance with the questions.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, you were not paid anything by the grantor?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you not the grantor's counsel in that case?

A. No, sir, they came in together and told me what to do. And I take it that you are a scrivener and not a lawyer in such transactions.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, I want this down on the record. Do you say that this old lady did not pay you $10.00?

A. For what?

Q. For services in that case.

A. I say she did not.

Q. Did she pay you $10.00 at all?

A. Yes.

Q. For what case?

A. For going down to Asheville some six or seven years before that.

Q. That was six or seven years before that?

A. No, sir, she paid me at that time for the service.

Q. About the time of the execution of the deed she paid you the ten dollars?

A. I can't recall whether it was before or after, but it was about that time.

Q. Well for services how long before?

A. Well, I say from five to seven years. We had a dispute as to whether or not she owed it.

Q. Did you ever send her a bill for that?

A. She was continually coming into my office for this matter and another.

Q. Did you ever send her a bill?

A. I don't know whether I did or not.

Q. Did you ask her for the $10.00?

A. Yes, I surely did.

Q. Well, you had been her counsel in whatever matters you know she had legal advice in up to this time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well I understood you to say that she was continually coming to your office?

A. She said in that case she wouldn't have me for a lawyer.

Q. I understood you to say that she was continually coming to your office.

A. Well, she was coming there about small matters. She would go to Lyons and he would send her to me, and I would send her to him, we neither of us wanted her.

Q. Neither of you wanted her, but you both took her?

A. No.

Q. What Judge Brumm said was that you had been counsel in that case.

A. What Judge Brumm said is not on the record in that case. They have written me down that way.

Q. Will you please answer my question?

A. Upon that ground he rules me out of the case.

Q. Well, I am asking you if Judge Brumm didn't say that you had been this old lady's counsel?

A. He took that position.

Q. Did you deny that you had been her counsel?

A. Well, he got up here, and the record will show, and before I knew where I was I was out of the case.

Q. Did you deny that you were counsel for her?

A. Yes, I denied it.

Q. You denied it?

A. She denied it. There was a stormy scene here and I would have to go to the record to show how it was.

Q. You have examined the record, have you not?

A. Only partially. I say that record is not full and complete because I know it isn't.

Q. Well, now let me ask you this. Before the storm was generated didn't Judge Brumm call you up to the bar of the court?

A. I have no recollection of that.

Q. Didn't he call you up privately, right up here?

A. I don't believe so, I have no recollection that he did, and I am strongly of the opinion that he did no such thing.

Q. Didn't he say to you in a kind tone, "Now you have been attorney for this woman, and I don't think it is right to be a witness in this matter?"

A. What he said in that matter is on the record, it will show.

Q. I am asking you if he didn't say that to you privately. That wouldn't appear on the record, of course not. I am asking you if that isn't a fact?

A. No.

Q. Didn't Mrs. Thomas in the trial of this case not only say that you were her lawyer, but she also declared that she had paid you a fee for your services?

A. Well, she said both ways.

Q. Didn't she say that?

A. I wouldn't venture to say what is in that record now because I haven't examined it.

Q. I am not asking you what is on the record, I am asking your recollection. Didn't she declare you were her lawyer?

A. No, I have a distinct recollection that she said she wouldn't have me for a lawyer, that she didn't consider me a good lawyer, and Mr. Lyons was good enough for her.

Q. So that she didn't say that in her testimony?

A. I wouldn't say she didn't say it, but I have no recollection of it.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Don't you think you have pursued that line of examination long enough, as long as will benefit anybody in this hearing. I ask you to proceed and take evidence that will show the attitude of Judge Brumm in that matter.

A. In explanation, Mr. Lenahan, I have answered you and I have a right to explain. Judge Brumm wanted me to make private explanation to him and I refused. I said, "I want to explain my attitude in this matter," and he said, "Not upon this record," and I said, "I will make no explanation unless it goes on the record." He said, "That will go on the record." I said, "I will make no private explanation."

Q. Wasn't the ground upon which you claimed your right to testify that whatever took place took place in the presence of this lady and took place in the presence of two or three other parties, and that you were simply a scrivener in the transaction, and was not in conflict with your right to testify?

A. No, sir, that was in the cross-examination. This old lady had to be helped into the courtroom and into the witness stand carried a suitcase from Shenandoah, and the son who was so solicitous here in court didn't carry the suitcase, and she took a fit here.

BY MR. STONE:

I think you have gone far enough with that line of testimony.

BY MR. BELL:

She took some kind of a fit and I got fits in the matter and was put out of the case.

HONORABLE A. L. SHAY, Recalled.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. It has been testified here that you know the circumstances connected with the imprisonment of some prisoner on a surety charge, will you state what you know of the circumstances in that case?

A. Why, I don't know the facts. I remember it was soon after Judge Brumm went on the bench he came into chambers and casually in the course of conversation mentioned that he had committed a party for surety for three months, and I simply told him that you couldn't do that, that you couldn't sentence a person in a surety, that you could only have them pay the costs and give bond to keep the peace.

Q. How long after the sentence had been pronounced by the Court?

A. Well, I think it was shortly after he had imposed the sentence.

Q. The same day?

A. I think so.

Q. Was the sentence imposed in place of bond, or had she failed to pay the bond?

A. Well, even so, if the party can't give the bond he couldn't sentence a person in a surety, that you could only

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Yes, but was she given the opportunity to pay the bond? I understand that you discovered that Judge Brumm had unlawfully committed a woman of this county?

A. No, I am saying he mentioned committing a person on a surety charge.

Q. Judge Brumm spoke to you about it?

A. Yes, that is my recollection.

Q. What did he say?

A. Why, it was simply a casual conversation, and he said something about giving a party three months on a surety charge, or words to that effect.

Q. And what did you say?

A. I said that on a surety charge you couldn't commit anyone, you would have to sentence costs and bond.

Q. Now I ask you, after that conversation, did the Judge remedy that?

A. I don't know.

Q. I ask that the record be brought so that we may ascertain whether it was the same morning she was committed.

Q. What was the name of the woman?

A. I can't recall that, I don't believe he even mentioned the name of the case to me.

Q. Who was the District Attorney at that time?

A. It must have been Lyons, he was in before Whitehouse.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I reserve the right to produce the record in that case.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

So as to get this on the record, I believe it is the practice in this county, I know it is in our county, where a person is found guilty on a surety of the peace charge, that person is sentenced to pay the costs and, in the discretion of the Court, if the Court think proper, to enter bond for the keeping of the peace towards the public generally, and especially towards the prosecutor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If they fail to give the bond, then the practice is to commit them to jail where they remain three months or ninety days, and at the end of the ninety days a discharge is issued?

A. Well, we have kept them in longer than that.

Q. Yes, all depending upon the kind of individual that has been sentenced?

A. Yes.

Q. Then the rule is to keep them three months in jail?

A. Yes. If they come and ask that they be permitted to enter their own recognizance, and if we think they have been in long enough, we grant that request before the three months are up, sometimes we keep them in longer than three months.

Q. Sometimes on the part of the one that made the order they can be discharged on their own recognizance?

BY MR. BARLOW:

Mr. Lenahan would make it appear that the Judge did this woman a favor to send her to prison.

A. I don't know whether it was a woman or a man, but I have no doubt he was given three months.

Q. Why did you criticise his behavior?

A. No, sir, I don't think it was criticisable, I think it was only a mistake.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What was the mistake?

A. Why simply sending her to prison instead of having her give bond.

Q. Then this case has no relevance to the case Mr. Lenahan has been talking about, on entering a certain kind of a verdict that in consideration of that case it is usual for that defendant to pay costs, and the Court says to the defendant, "You will enter bond for your good behavior for a certain period, and then in the event of your not entering security you are sentenced to so and so time in prison," and now it seems he didn't do that.

A. Instead of directing to enter bond he imprisoned her.

Q. So that all this description that Mr. Lenahan has given has no relevancy?

A. That is a matter for the Committee.

Q. Well, isn't it an outrage that anyone be sent to prison on a surety charge?

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. SHAY:

I say that it was perhaps an error and we all commit errors.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Did you ever sentence a person while on the bench on a surety charge?

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Is it the practice in this court to take no stenographic notes of criminal cases?

A. In criminal courts we never take notes except under the Act of Assembly where we must now on application of counsel, we never take stenographic notes.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Were you here when Mr. Bell was testifying about this Act of 1911?

A. I don't know that I recall the incident. I was here. I don't know that I heard it, Mr. Lenahan.

Q. Well, do you remember some case that Mr. Snyder had, in which the question of taking stenographic notes came up before the Court?

A. Why, I believe there was a case of that kind.

Q. At that time the act was so recent that it was not known to the members of the bar generally?

A. No, I don't believe so.

Q. It wasn't even published, was it?

A. I don't think so, I don't think we got the Acts of 1911 until nearly the time I went off the bench. I don't think the Acts of Assembly of 1911 were in this county until December 1911.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Did you ever see the Advance Sheets of the Acts of—

A. We used to get them, Mr. Barlow. I don't know whether we did in 1911. My recollection is that we didn't.

Q. Well, the discussion was that he wanted a stenographer to take notes of the case, and referred them to the Act of Assembly.

MR. R. B. SWANK, Called.

Mr. R. B. Swank, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Swank, you are a member of the bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a member of the bar?

A. About 20 years.

Q. Do you live in Pottsville?

A. Mahanoy City.

Q. Have you practiced your profession before Judge Brumm?

A. Sometimes.

Q. Have you tried civil as well as criminal cases before him?

A. Mostly civil.

Q. Have you ever had any difficulty with him?

A. Yes, sir, once.

Q. What was the nature of that?

A. Why, in the nature of a transfer or application for the transfer of wholesale liquor license of John Kaczmarcznk, Jr., to Ballentine Bottling Company, of Philadelphia.

Q. What happened, Mr. Swank?

A. Why, the application of John Kaczmarcznk was marked on the outside of the petition "For the sale of the products of Ballentine and Company and Poths and Sons only," and during the progress of the proceedings Judge Brumm picked up the papers and asked me if the order of the Court which appeared on the face of that petition was the same at that time as when the Court signed it, and my response to him was that it must have been from, and he said it must have been changed from the appearance of the paper, and I said that did not necessarily follow, and I said to him that I considered his question in the nature of an insult to any member of the bar, and if he thought that I had done anything of that kind I didn't want to practice before him. And he said, "Mr. Swank, I consider that an insult," and he fined me $10.00.

Q. Then you paid the fine, did you?

A. Immediately as soon as court adjourned I went to the private office of the Judges, and in the presence of Judge Koch stated to Judge Brumm that I regretted that I had said what I had to him, that I had come to the conclusion that I had taken the wrong meaning from what he said. He said, "Mr. Swank, I want you to apologize in open court."

Q. And did you apologize the next day?

A. No, the following day I was not in court, but the next day, Wednesday, I appeared and said to Judge Brumm in open court, "Judge, I have considered the matter, I have come to the conclusion that I did not understand the Court, and the Court did not mean what I thought it meant." And he asked me to repeat what he said, which I did, and then he said, "Now, Swank, I want you to apologize." Well I thought I had already apologized, so I said, "I prefer to pay the fine," and went and paid the fine. Now, the reason I said that was that I thought I had gone as far as I could. I intended it for an apology, and I felt that he should have said, "Mr. Swank, I did not mean it in that way."

Q. To mean that he did not mean to insinuate that you had changed the paper?

A. Yes, and he hasn't to this day.

Q. Was it a public record?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know that the changing of a public record is a felony under the law of Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to that, we all know about that.

BY MR. STONE:

I think this is quite enough of this line of testimony.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. This was a license petition filed here in the Clerk or the Court's office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who was the original owner of the license?

A. John Kaczmarcznk, Jr.

Q. And when you asked for his transfer that was the petition that the remarks were directed, the petition that you were asking to have transferred?

A. It was the original petition what was marked by the Court under the typewriting.

Q. And there were two endorsements on that, one by counsel and one by the Court?

A. No, except up as far as he can will appear "John Kaczmarcznk, Jr.," and below will be the signing of the counsel's name, way down at the bottom is the signature of the Court.

Q. Then the Judge thought in examining the endorsements of the order of the Court granting the license that was on the petition—

A. Yes, below the typewriting that I am speaking of.

Q. Then the Judge thought there was an erasure there?

A. No, there was no erasure.

Q. Well, didn't he think so?

A. I don't know what he thought.

Q. Don't the papers show it?

A. I haven't seen the papers. I asked Judge Koch for them and he asked the Clerk, I wanted them here for my own purpose.

Q. Now, the Judge when he made this statement said that was an insult and you would have to take it back?

A. No, he said, "Mr. Swank, I consider that an insult and fine you $10.00," that is what he said.

Q. The court immediately adjourned and you followed him to his room?

A. Yes.

Q. And you then told the Judge that you had probably been wrong in putting that construction on his language?

A. Yes, I told him I was sorry for what was said.

Q. Then you agreed to come into court the next day and apologize?

A. No, what I said was, "I will think over the matter and I will do what is right."

Q. And the next day—

A. The next day that I was in court.

Q. You did to a certain extent apologize?

A. Yes, I think I went as far as I could go.

Q. In open court?

A. In open court.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. And then Judge Brumm didn't say that he hadn't intended this as a reflection upon you?

A. No.

Q. And you felt that that was an insult to a member of the bar?

A. And I feel that way to this day.

MR. E. D. SMITH, Called.

E. D. Smith, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Mr. Smith, how long have you been a member of the bar?

A. Since the third day of December, 1877.

Q. Have you practiced before Judge Brumm since he is a Judge in this court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Both criminal and civil?

A. Particularly civil.

Q. Will you state to the Committee the Judge's attitude generally towards the lawyers during the trial of cases and towards the lawyers, the jurors and the witnesses?

A. From my own knowledge, from what I have seen, from my own experience?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. His treatment of counsel on repeated occasions has been humiliating, calculated by his conduct to injure a lawyer in the eyes of his client who was present in court, to injure him in the eyes of the public and to prejudice the case in the eyes of the jury. Judge Brumm has three words that are very "pat" that he repeatedly uses towards counsel, that their offers or objections are "silly" or that they are "nonsense," and one other of similar importance, "trifling."

Q. Does he do that promiscuously with reference to the attorneys?

A. Yes, I am no exception to that.

Q. Does he have any particular attorney that you think he would show any favoritism to any degree?

A. Not that I think of.

Q. None to your knowledge?

BY MR. GLENN:

Q. Does he seem to have personal preference over one attorney?

A. I can't answer that question accurately. I can give you my impression from what the bar say.

A. The bar says that he has a preference and prefers a certain member of the bar, or members of the bar, favors them, I mean, not prefers, favors them in adopting their views of matters that come before him judicially.

Q. Does he make that preference to the prejudice of the rights of the respective litigants?

A. I can't recall any instance that I could give as an illustration of that, it is to the prejudice of opposing counsel as far as I can say.

Q. To your knowledge does the Judge leave the bench and participate in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses to the prejudice of the rights of the respective witnesses?

A. I have seen him leave the bench and examine witnesses and in my judgment to the prejudice of the case.

Q. Do you think his conduct or his attitude towards the jury is such as would unduly influence them in the determination of the facts, or prejudice them against the party?

A. I have seen him put his questions, in my judgment, of course I am speaking for myself, I prefer other members of the bar to speak for themselves, I have seen him and heard him charge juries to the prejudice of the case, and I believe brought about results that he didn't intend to bring about.

Q. Do you think, or would you say, that his conduct upon the bench would lower the dignity of the judicial tribunal of the courts?

A. I think it is the unanimous sentiment of the bar that it does.

Q. The unanimous opinion?

A. When I say unanimous I must say almost unanimous. I mean a large preponderance.

Q. Would you say that in the last few years there has been any change in the mental operation of the Judge's mind, such a change as would make him incompetent to clearly and concisely state a proposition of law to a jury?

A. Well, when I say that I don't want to be understood that Judge Brumm is in any way weakened in his mind, to say that, I don't think so. I do think that Judge Brumm is in any way weakened in his mind, to say that, I don't think so. I do think that Judge Brumm's infirmiary has increased very noticeably lately, but it has made him irritable like most deaf people. He writes down what he thinks he hears, and when he goes to read it he is laboring under two handicaps, one that in all probability he hasn't heard what has been said, and the very great difficulty of reading his own notes. I don't say that in criticism of his handwriting, but it is either from the writing or the fact that he hasn't heard what is said.

Q. Mr. Smith, you are one of the very active practitioners at this bar?

A. I have never done anything else but practice law since 1887.

Q. Could you afford the Committee information as to the extent of your relative practice and the other attorneys?

Q. What we want to know is whether your practice is such that you are constantly before the court?

A. Well, and I don't say that in a boastful way. I don't think there is a more regular attendant at the sessions of this court than I am. I believe the other members of the bar recognize that I am here as often or oftener than other members of the bar.

Q. About how many cases do you average?

A. On the trial list each time, equity cases and suits at law.

Q. You are Secretary of the Bar Association?

A. We have no bar association, unfortunately.

Q. Well, you are connected with the law library?

A. Secretary of it, and have been for twelve or ten years.

Q. There is no association in this county?

A. Not in my judgment.

Q. Mr. Smith, in your civil practice you are brought often into the courts?

A. Common Pleas and Equity Cases; Common Pleas mostly before Judge Brumm.

Q. Do you represent any number of corporations?

A. Not especially. I have been especially retained by corporations that were represented by other counsel. Why, recently, I think, before the Legislative Committee at the instance of one of our large corporations of the county. I argued under the question of the constitutionality of the new county act.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. How many members of the bar in Schuylkill county?

A. About 120, I imagine.

Q. How many members of the bar are interested in the law library?

A. Three of us. You mean in managing the library? Three members of the bar and the Judges of the courts.

Q. Do your members of the bar support the law library?

A. No, they simply manage and direct it. It is a county institution.

Q. It is not like Philadelphia, then?

A. No, it isn't like that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. Smith, will you give me the names of the lawyers you say you heard were favored by Judge Brumm?

A. Mr. William Wilhelm and Frank Brumm.

Q. Who else?

A. Those are all I have heard mentioned.

Q. Did you ever hear of their being favored in any particular case?

A. No, I can't give now any case that was mentioned when that case was discussed.

Q. Who are the lawyers, can you name them?

A. Mr. Lenahan, that is a matter of discussion among the bar in such a general way that I don't know that I could name a single member of the bar.

Q. Then you can't give the name of a single member of the bar that conveyed that information to you?

A. I could give you the names of the lawyers, but I couldn't give you the specific times or events and I couldn't point to you the occasion.

Q. Give me the names of some of those, will you? I am not asking the occasion, give me the names of any of them?

A. Mr. Charles E. Berger.

Q. Who else now? Mr. Snyder?

A. No, sir, Mr. Snyder has never spoken to me on the subject.

Q. Who else?

A. I think that perhaps I don't recall who it was, but in one of the Wilson cases.

Q. Well, you know you said you couldn't recall the occasion or the case. Now answer my question, will you?

A. I can't tell you.

Q. Now, the only ones that gave you this information was yourself and Mr. Berger?

A. The only ones I recall, not the only ones who said so.

Q. Now, Mr. Smith, did I understand you to say, in response I think to one of the gentlemen of the Committee, that you have never observed any particular favoritism of Judge Brumm towards any member of the bar in any particular case?

A. That is what I said, at least I intended to say so.

Q. And you said there was no more constant attendant of the members of the bar at the sessions of the court than yourself?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. And during the whole time that you attended, you don't know of any?

A. No.

Q. You never observed any?

A. No.

Meeting adjourned to meet Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1913, at Court House, Pottsville, Pa., at 1.00 P. M.

JAMES J. MORAN, Called.

James J. Moran, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Moran, were you counsel for the defendant in the case of Thorn vs. St. Clair borough?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell us the nature of that case?

A. It was a case where W. W. Thorne, a contractor from the borough of St. Claire, brought a suit against the borough for the balance alleged to be due on a contract for laying a sewer.

Q. You were for the borough?

A. I was for the borough, associated with Mr. E. D. Smith, who was senior counsel in the case.

Q. Who represented the plaintiff?

A. Charles E. Berger and C. E. Brechen.

Q. It was tried before Judge Brumm?

A. It was.

Q. Did he allow counsel to take evidence in that case in accordance with the rules that are generally used? How did he treat counsel in that case?

A. In my opinion the case was not fairly and properly conducted by Judge Brumm.

Q. In what particular was it unfairly conducted?

A. Why, he seemed to show favor, in my opinion, to the plaintiff, by his exceptions and by his sustaining objections for the defendant, for instance.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. When you say exceptions, Mr. Moran, would you give us some of those.

A. Why, Mr. Smith at one time made an offer and he refused to accept the offer, it was excepted to by Mr. Berger and Mr. Smith asked whether or not he couldn't have it entered on the record.

Q. You mean his objection and exception thereto?

A. His offer in amended form. And the Judge said, "No, sit down, we won't let it go on the record," and his time and manner throughout the case, it seemed to one would lead the jury to believe he had no case whatever. I believe his manner prejudiced the jury in favor of the defendant. I believe the verdict was unjust, and I believe if it had been properly tried it would have been in favor of the borough.

Q. How long have you been a member of this bar?

A. About 20 years.

Q. Your practice brings you in the courts frequently?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have tried your cases on numerous occasions before Judge Brumm?

A. Several times.

Q. In common pleas and criminal courts?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been present when cases were being tried by other members of the bar?

A. Yes.

Q. What are your politics?

A. Democrat now.

Q. Have you and Judge Brumm had any difficulties politically, socially or otherwise?

A. Judge Brumm and I are warm personal friends.

Q. Mr. Moran, have you observed Judge Brumm as a judge in this county?

A. I suppose to about the same extent as the other lawyers.

Q. Excluding the case you have already testified to, what has been his conduct generally in the other cases?

A. I don't think he tries cases fairly and properly, and I don't think he tries them as a judge should try them.

Q. Upon what do you base your opinion?

A. His mannerisms display what he thinks, and it appears to me that in the early stages of a trial he gets an idea himself whether the defendant is guilty or innocent, and he seems to try to drive the case in that way. He gets down and talks to the witness in a loud voice and glares at them, and the witness seems to know how he feels about it and how he wants the case to go.

Q. Do you as a member of the bar, believe from your observation of Judge Brumm's public actions, and the Judge's manner in trying cases, that his manner is hurtful to the dignity and reputation of the Court to the proper administration of justice in this county?

A. I do.

Q. Do you believe Judge Brumm to be lacking in judicial temperament?

A. I do.

Q. Do you believe him to be lacking in legal ability?

A. I do.

Q. Do you believe him to be lacking in impartiality and fairness both to the witness for the plaintiff and the defendant in the courts?

A. I do.

Q. Mr. Moran, are you a volunteer witness here?

A. I am not, I would much rather not be here.

Q. Of course, your testimony isn't based on any unsatisfactory results before Judge Brumm?

A. The testimony I am giving now I am giving reluctantly. I would rather not give it.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You were subpoenaed for the respondent?

A. I don't know who subpoenaed me.

Q. When were you subpoenaed?

A. Day before yesterday.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. Moran, you say that you have no feeling against Judge Brumm?

A. Not the slightest.

Q. You were a candidate for Judge in this county in 1911?

A. I was.

Q. You assumed that Judge Brumm was supporting you as you were a Progressive?

A. He told me that he was.

Q. Whether or not as a candidate after the election you did not complain of Judge Brumm not having given you his support?

A. I was told that he didn't.

Q. Didn't you complain bitterly about him not giving you his support?

A. Not bitterly, no.

Q. Didn't you complain to many of the friends here about Judge Brumm going back on you?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I object to that.

BY MR. MORAN:

A. That he had 'phoned to Christian Smith, of the Shenandoah Brewery, that he should keep up his opposition, that he was well pleased with it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Haven't you complained to others about it?

A. Well, when you use the word "complain," I haven't complained.

Q. Then we will put it in other language. Didn't you find fault with Judge Brumm going back on you?

A. No, sir.

Q. And didn't you state that he had gone back on his promise to you in that he had promised to send out circulars for you?

A. As far as I know, I heard it in Shenandoah.

Q. I am not asking you that, I am not asking what you heard in Shenandoah.

A. That Judge Brumm hadn't?

Q. Yes, hadn't supported you?

A. No.

Q. And do you say that you did not find fault with his attitude toward your campaign, since the election?

A. I said that I had heard that he had communicated with Mr. Schmidt, of the Shenadoah Brewery, and I spoke to Mr. Wilhelm—

Q. Mr. Moran, you have told us that, I am not talking about Mr. Wilhelm, but I will put the question again, did you not find fault to many with Judge Brumm, that he did not support you? Many others besides Mr. Wilhelm?

A. I mentioned that fact to several that it was reported that he was against me, but as far as that knowledge—

Q. I am not asking about your knowledge or not, the impression that was on your mind, whether from hearsay or actual knowledge.

Q. Now, this case that you speak of, was that an action on contract against the St. Claire borough?

A. Sewer contract.

Q. Who represented the borough? You did, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was associated with you?

A. E. D. Smith.

Q. And Mr. Berger and Mr. Brechen were for the plaintiff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, your case of complaint is, first you lost that case, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. That isn't an unusual thing for a lawyer to do when he loses a case, to find fault with the rulings of the Judge, is it?

A. We all do that.

Q. As a Judge in our county used to say: "When an Irishman loses a case, he puts it up to the case; when a Dutchman loses a case, he puts it up to the jury; but a Yankee puts it on the Judge?" In this case the Irishman reversed it, he put it on the Judge. Now, Mr. Moran, first you found fault with some of the evidence?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that offer of evidence?

A.

BY MR. SPEISER:

I don't know that we care to go into that. Our Committee and I feel that we don't want to go into that, we will presume that he exercised proper discretion and there might have been an error.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I know that it was not an error of the Court from opinions that I got from different members of the court.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Mr. Moran, some amendment was made to the offer by Mr. Smith, was there?

A. As near as I can recall it, yes.

Q. Now, did Judge Brumm sustain his amendment or overrule it?

A. He overruled it.

Q. And that got on record, didn't it?

A. There were letters, I believe, Mr. Smith wanted introduced, and the Judge wouldn't permit them to go on record, which he thought were relevant to the case.

Q. Well, he thought they were not relevant, but Mr. Smith was allowed to state what the offer was?

A. In one instance he was told to sit down.

Q. But he made the offer and the offer had been rueld on, isn't that so?

A. Well, that may be. He wanted to amend it.

Q. Now, here is the record of it. He made an offer, that offer was ruled upon, and then he attempted to amend the offer in another disguise, as lawyers frequently do?

A. Well, the Judge might have thought so.

Q. Well, then there wasn't anything unusual about it?

A. Well, it isn't unusual for a Judge to tell a lawyer to sit down.

Q. No, it isn't, but they have made me sit down more than once.

A. Well, I have never seen it.

Q. Now that happened only once in that case to Mr. Smith, did it not?

A. Well, from start to finish the Judge's attitude towards Mr. Smith from beginning to end was not pleasant.

Q. Now, give some such actions that he did that would warrant you in the conclusion that the Judge's attitude was not pleasant.

A. A couple of times he told him that what he was saying was nonsense. I would have to have the record.

Q. You would have to have what?

A. I would have to have the record here to tell just what he said.

Q. Now, all the complaint you have is that the Judge said to one of the offers Smith made here that it was nonsense, and the further statement that he told him to sit down, after he had made the same offer two or three times, but in different guises, isn't that right?

A. I will say to you as I said at the outset, that as near as I can recall, without giving specific instances, Judge Brumm didn't conduct that trial fairly.

Q. Can you give us a specific instance?

A. Not unless I have the record.

Q. So that you cannot give the Committee an instance from the witness stand of where he conducted the case unfairly?

A. Not more than I am now giving it.

Q. You had that year the Democratic and Progressive nomination, didn't you?

BY MR. BARLOW:

Now, I object to this question and I object to this cross-examination. I again repeat what I said the other day, that this is an informal inquiry as to whether or not you can discover from this evidence whether a prima facie case has been made out. You may or may not discover certain articles of impeachment to the Senate, but this gentleman isn't being tried now, and I submit that the question of motive of this witness has nothing to do with your decision. Subsequently, if it comes to a trial, the question of motive of the witness can be presented and passed upon in the presence of that branch of the Legislature which will pass upon such matters to determine the guilt or innocence of the Judge. It is a well known principle of law that at a preliminary hearing the question of motive of the witness has nothing to do with the inquiry before a legislative committee or before a grand jury, which you are, in my opinion. I can furnish you similar instances. Now if you want to go into the political history of Schuylkill county you will find such an instance. If you are going into the motive of every witness this case will take a long time, and I sincerely hope that you will see the importance of shortening it as much as possible. The questions in which Mr. Lenahan tried to minimize the conduct of the Judge, I do not object to, but whether this gentleman is suffering from some feeling of animosity against Judge Brumm for some offense against him politically, I object.

BY MR. STONE:

The question this raises is very material, and at this time may result in the future hearings of this case, and for this reason we desire to hear Mr. Lenahan on this question for just a few moments, if you please.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

In the first place, I submit to you this res adjudicata. This question was raised before this Committee last week, and after as fair an argument as you were capable of producing, the Committee rules that the questions were proper, and I want to say right at this point that the gentleman evidently misreads the law, or he has had little experience in hearings before magistrates. Of course, I am not here to say what the character of hearings before magistrates may be in Philadelphia, but in examination both before the magistrate and in proceedings on a habeas corpus before a committing magistrate, I have never yet known counsel to be denied the right of cross-examination within proper limits. And one of the chief and main objects of cross-examination is to ascertain the truth, to ascertain what motive or feeling the party testifying may have on the one side or the other. Now, here is a witness who in response to one of the gentlemen of your Commission said that he came here reluctantly, stating that he had no feeling other than personal friendship for Judge Brumm. He brings himself clearly within the question that I propose to put to him, that he has some other feeling than friendship for Judge Brumm, else his utterances to Judge Brumm and others here were untrue and unfair. I propose, if the Committee please, to put a few questions to this witness to show that he holds in his bosom other feelings than friendship for Judge Brumm, but is afraid to tell it. To show that he declared to Judge Brumm and others that Judge Brumm had declared, that he had asked Judge Brumm to take the field and issue circulars, and Judge Brumm refused to do it, and he then declares that Judge Brumm had gone back on him. Now, in the light of his testimony here, if the gentlemen please, it seems to me that this goes far in overturning allegations that he has given here, that he comes here a reluctant witness and that he comes with a heart bubbling over with affection and gratitude for Judge Brumm.

BY MR. STONE:

In regard to the question raised by objection at this time, we will say that it is the very best judgment of the Committee that in the question of motive on the cross-examination of a witness, counsel should be permitted to ask such questions as will plainly show the motive, if any, which actuated the witness in his testimony, but further than that to open up the wide road to the labarynth of controversy which may arise in political campaigns, the Committee is simply to ascertain the truth of the allegations which have been presented that they may make report to the House or Representatives the truth of the allegations, and whether or not the allegations have been sustained by the evidence to that extent that it is an impeachable offense. But the evidence should be circumscribed. In perfect fairness to both sides, so that no further controversy may arise, between the good people of Schuylkill county as to any political matters which are in question by the allegations in this case. And we trust that the counsel in the hearing of this case will not push upon the Committee at any future time during the hearing any questions which are outside of the allegations in the case, in order that the Committee may arrive at the truth of them as I have now stated, but for the present the objection is overruled, and counsel will be permitted to go so far and only so far as to show motive on the part of the witness.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, you were a candidate of the Democratic and the Progressives in 1911 for Judge, were you not?

A. Yes.

Q. You came to Judge Brumm and asked him to take the stump for you, did you not? Isn't that so?

A. No, before the nomination Judge Brumm volunteered to take the stump.

Q. Now I am not asking you about before the nomination. Didn't you solicit him to take the stump for you?

A. I came to him and asked him to carry out his promises that he had made.

Q. Will you answer the question. You asked him to issue circulars for you?

A. I asked him to carry out his promise.

Q. Is that the language you used?

A. I said, "Now, Judge, carry out the promises you made." I said, "You were to take the stump, issue a circular letter, have it published in the newspapers", and he said, no he didn't, he never promised that.

Q. Didn't he say he wouldn't do it?

A. He said he had never promised to do anything of the sort. He refused to do it.

Q. Didn't you say that he was going back on you?

A. No.

Q. And you left him in a friendly mood?

A. Yes, we have been friendly ever since.

(Objected to by Mr. Barlow.)

Q. I am not asking about that now, I ask, if you left him in a friendly mood.

A. I did, and we have been friends up until this minute, so far as I know.

Q. Now to come back to the question. Didn't you accuse him that time of having betrayed you and not having kept his word to you?

A. Positively not.

MR. GUY E. FARQUAHAR, Called.

Guy E. Farquahar, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Farquahar, you are a member of this bar?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. For how many years?
A. About 50 years.
Q. Do you know Judge Brumm?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you tried cases before him?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you been present in court when he has been trying cases?
A. Not often, I am seldom in court except when I am trying my own cases.
Q. Will you kindly tell the Committee what you have observed in the nature of the manner and method of Judge Brumm sitting as a judge in determining questions before him?
A. I have noticed that before the testimony has closed he has evidently made up his mind as to which side had the right of the case, and taken part in the examination of witnesses and in other ways showed that to be the case.
Q. Indicating the bias of his mind towards one side or the other?
A. Yes.
Q. What effect would that have upon the jury?
A. You would have to ask the jury.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

You are not a psychologist.
A. I can only give you the facts.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Do you consider that Judge Brumm has a judicial temperament?
A. I do not.
Q. Do you think he considers outside matters in deciding the case?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you give any instance of that?
A. Well, I can remember one when we were trying the ballot box case, when he told Mr. Burke, a member of the bar, that he had information, reliable information, that he was shielding by his questions in the trial of that case other parties, and that he was preventing his client from going on the stand and testifying as to others, and I think he said something about he should be disbarred, or something to that effect.
Q. Said Burke should be disbarred?
A. Something to that effect.
Q. Did Mr. Burke make any answer to that?
A. None whatever.
Q. That he was not acting in good faith with the Court?
A. Well, I give you what was said, you can draw your own inferences from that.
Q. Do you remember the Wm. Paine case?
A. Yes, sir, that was an election case.
Q. Did the judge make any accusations against witnesses in that case?
A. I don't recall that he did.
Q. Gilroy and Born were the two witnesses?
A. No, I don't remember that.
Q. Didn't he call those men perjurers?
A. I don't recall the witnesses that were called in that case, we had so many witnesses.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. How many years ago was that?
A. I think in 1909.
Q. They were indicted for polluting the ballot box in Shenandoah?

BY MR. SPEISER:

The witness said he had no recollection of those witnesses, and I don't see the purpose of cross-examining him in that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You say these witnesses that testified at the time that Mr. Farquahar spoke of the outside influence, this is the case, isn't it?
A. No, that is another case.
Q. Now, the time you were talking about, the Burke incident, it related to a district in Shenandoah, the William Penn case?
A. Which one was that?
Q. Where the Judge said he had reliable information that Mr. Burke was shielding some one else than the witness?
A. I really can't tell you that. I remember Burke standing at the end of the bench and I remember the occurrence, but as to what particular case was before the court I am unable to remember.
Q. Well, you know that time and at some time previous to that ballot box stuffing was a great evil in this country?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I object to that.

BY MR. SPEISER:

In cross-examining witnesses you must be confined to what they have testified to.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I would like to enlighten the members of the Committee as to what conditions were before these cases.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Mr. Farquahar, at the time that this case was being tried, that you have testified to in which the language was used to Mr. Burke, what Judge Brumm said was, that he had reliable information, practically what he said, that Mr. Burke was trying to shield men higher up?
A. Something to that effect, at all events others than the defendants in the case.
Q. Now you have no other instance in mind, have you in which there was anything to indicate from Judge Brumm's conduct in that court in any other case that he was using outside information?
A. Only in a general way. I remember hearing him denounce the Commissioners once that they might be liable to indictment from what he knew of them.
Q. The County Commissioners, now any other instances?
A. I don't recall them.
Q. Do you know what it was that he was calling the attention of the Commissioners to?
A. I think it was some connection with the election returns or the ballot boxes or something he was calling their attention to when he made that statement from the bench.
Q. About their conduct in connection with the ballot boxes?
A. I think so.
Q. Wasn't it proven in that case, proven from the witness stand that in that case the ballots had been tampered with in the Commissioners' office, or the returns?
A. I can't tell you that, Mr. Lenahan, you see there were so many of those cases.
Q. So many election cases?
A. Well, I don't know that an election case was even on trial at the time.
Q. Not on trial at that time?
A. I mean the election case was not being heard at the time he spoke, I remember it striking me at the time, the expression he made from the bench.
Q. Now, Mr. Farquahar, from your experience with Judge Brumm upon the bench, hasn't he always acted as an honest, conscientious, upright man?
A. As far as I know he has.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. How long have you known Judge Brumm?
A. I suppose forty years.
Q. What are your personal relations with Judge Brumm?
A. Pleasant. Judge Brumm and I have never had any personal grievances that I know of.
Q. You are in active practice today?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And come into court frequently?
A. Yes, in trying cases.
Q. From your observations of Judge Brumm's conduct in cases, what would you say as to Judge Brumm's fitness for the bench?
A. Well, I would rather not give an opinion as to that, because as you know his honesty and his intentions are right.
Q. Excluding his honest purpose and his honesty, what can you say as to his judicial fitness?
A. Well, I think he hasn't a judicial temperament, not at least in such sense as I have described.
Q. Do you think he is absolutely impartial in the conduct of his cases?
A. Well, it depends on how you understand that word. I believe that if he believes justice is with one side, he makes up his mind and makes that apparent before the evidence is all in.
Q. Do you think this attitude has been prejudicial to the proper administration of justice in this county?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. And do you believe that that has brought this particular court into disrespect in the eyes of the community?
A. Well, I can't say as to that.

Q. So far as the members of the bar are concerned?

A. I have heard criticisms of that.

Q. What were these criticisms?

A. Well, it is pretty hard to say how far that goes. I have heard a number of them speak of his manner of conducting cases. There were a good many, but what proportion I couldn't say.

Q. Has that come from members not affiliated politically?

A. No, from all.

Q. What about the lay members of the community?

A. Well, I haven't heard much comment as I don't pay much attention to that.

Q. Do you believe that Judge Brumm has the legal ability to be judge in this county?

A. Well, he has been elected by the people, and I don't have anything to say about that.

Q. Is this attitude against juries, witnesses and attorneys general or is it against certain classes of witnesses?

A. Well, I think it is general. I think he is honest in his belief that he is furthering the administration of justice, the way he looks at it, but his manner and the treatment of witnesses show that he wants to impress his views upon them.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Is this the product of your understanding of the Judge's judicial temperament, that he is zealous for the cause, trying before him, either on one side or the other?

A. Yes, I think he is.

Q. And you haven't any doubt that he is honest in that zeal?

A. No.

Q. But you feel that his zeal takes him beyond the line of an impartial trial judge?

A. Yes, sir. In this respect that it puts a burden upon the party that he is against, that they have got to overcome.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Have you ever from your observations considered that Judge Brumm favored one attorney over another?

A. No, not from my observations, because I am very little in Court except when engaged in the trial of cases.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. In any of your cases, have you ever seen the Judge leave the bench and put questions into the mouths of counsel on the other side?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Mr. Farquahar, when you speak about the zeal of the Judge, are you referring to criminal cases?

A. Civil and criminal.

Q. Will you give me a criminal case in which you appeared before Judge Brumm?

A. I don't think I can specifically, Mr. Lenahan.

Q. Now, coming to criminal cases, and I want to say there is something that surprises me, and I didn't know it until this morning, it is the custom here in Schylkill county in the prosecution of criminal cases, is it not, that young lawyers, men who have been at the bar only a short period of time, are frequently called in to take charge of the prosecution, called in by the District Attorney, and they conduct the case?

A. I don't know how frequently. It has been done, but I don't know how many times.

Q. Well, that is young men who haven't had much experience?

A. Some of them.

Q. And that is because the District Attorney's office has few assistants, and the Grand Jury meets the same time as the petit jury, and the time of the District Attorney and the assistants is taken up by presenting cases to the Grand Jury. Isn't that so, Mr. Farquahar?

A. You will have to ask the District Attorney.

Q. I did ask him only today.

A. It is a ftct, as you state, that the Grand Jury does meet at the same time the court is in session and it necessitates the running of three courts at the same time as the Grand Jury is in session.

Q. So that the staff of the District Attorney is not sufficient to run the cases that are called for trial in the three courts?

A. That is sometimes true, I suppose.

Q. Now, will you please give me the names of some of these lawyers whom you heard criticising Judge Brumm severely.

A. Well, I have heard quite a number, and yet I do not know whether I can mention them to you.

Q. Give the names of some of them.

A. I have heard Captain Smith, Mr. Boone, Mr. Carricker, I have heard Mr. Berger, I don't know as I can refer to them all.

Q. You don't recall the names of any others except those?

A. I have no doubt there are others, but I don't recall them.

Q. You know that Mr. Carricker you spoke of testified at the hearing here?

A. I saw by the paper he did so.

MR. M. M. BURKE, Called.

Mr. M. M. Burke, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. Burke, you are a member of the bar of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been a lawyer?

A. I think since 1892 or 1893.

Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been present during the trial of cases before him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he ever tell you that you ought to be disbarred?

A. On one accasion.

Q. Kindly tell the Committee the circumstances which led to his making that remark?

A. Well, I think on the occasion of sentencing Broughton. Before sentencing, Judge Brumm, I think he put the question this way that a rule should be taken to show why I shouldn't be disbarred.

Q. Well, had you done anything in the presence of the Court which justified this remark?

A. Absolutely nothing.

Q. Had you done anything in the presence of the Court?

A. Absolutely not. Broughton hadn't been tried, he pleaded guilty.

Q. It was simply a statement of the Judge of his opinion as far as you know, without any evidence to sustain it?

A. As far as I know.

A. What led up to it?

A. Before the Judge made that remark with reference to entering a rule upon me I spoke of a paper that Broughton had, a minority inspector's report. As Broughton's counsel that paper got into my hands. In the course of his defense the Judge learned that I had possession of that paper and had carried it about on my person and I said that was improper in that the Judge was misinformed, I even told him it was untrue, that led up to the remark. He was simply mistaken.

Q. Have you tried other cases before him in which you had any difficulty in the conduct of the case?

A. In which I had any difficulty?

Q. Yes.

A. Not except in the Hornbecker case.

Q. What was that?

A. Counsel for the Commonwealth and the defense retired to the Judge's chambers for the purpose of compelling Mr. H——— to be a witness against Mr. Hornbecker. I objected on the ground that he was a co-defendant, or at least charged with the same offense, and I said if he was brought in I should advise him not to answer. Judge Brumm didn't agree with me and criticised me.

Q. Outside or in court?

A. No, back in chambers.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Now, gentlemen, I submit this isn't proper.

BY MR. SPEISER:

We think it perfectly proper evidence.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I do not think that matters that took place in chambers should be testified to.

BY MR. SPEISER:

He was talking as a judge and Mr. Burke was talking as counsel for the defendant and I think we have a right to his opinion.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Did you ever hear him reprimand juries in the trial of cases?

A. I have heard Judge Brumm criticise some juries.

Q. At what point of the case, when they had returned their verdict or before?

A. I can't recall before a verdict, I recall one or two instances after their return because of their delay or for returning an improper verdict under the evidence.

Q. What sort of a rebuke was that, mild or severe?

A. Well, that would depend largely upon the point of view.

Q. What was the nature of the rebuke?

A. Criticism for their delay in bringing in the verdict and the kind of verdict under the testimony.

Q. Were you the attorney in the case in which three of the jurors disagreed with the other nine?

A. No, sir.

Q. Conroy, Cuff and Borne? Do you remember that case?

A. That was Commonwealth vs. Haines, charged with horse-stealing. I was counsel in that case.

Q. You were subsequently counsel for Mr. Cuff?

A. Cuff, Conroy and I think it was Borne, were brought here before Judge Brumm, and Judge Brumm was questioning them as to their conduct in some liquor establishment. I announced to Judge Brumm that I represented Cuff, and he asked in what respect or why. I remember Judge Brumm stating that they had met and agreed between themselves that such and such a verdict should be rendered and wanted to know if that was so.

Q. These were three men of a jury who had gone out to determine a question of which you had nothing to do?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ascertain how Judge Brumm had discovered that they were the three dissenting jurors?

A. No, sir, I never heard that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Did you have this report at all?

A. What is that report.

Q. Did you have that return at all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not counsel for Broxton?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were counsel for the others?

A. Not for all; some of them.

Q. For whom were you counsel? Some that were not convicted you were counsel for?

A. Others I did not represent. You mean in the election cases?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Some I did, and some I did not.

Q. One of the men that was on trial and convicted claimed that if that return had been produced in evidence it would have operated for his acquittal, did he not? One of the men who was convicted in this fraud, he claims that if the return you say you had was produced in court here, it would have brought about his acquittal?

A. I know nothing of any such claim by any defendant, no such claim was made in my presence.

Q. Judge Brumm said nothing to you except the fact that if you had shown this return would have warranted the granting of a rule to show cause?

A. No, he said because I carried this about with me.

Q. That is on file?

A. No, sir; it was the majority inspector's report. That should be kept in his custody.

Q. Not the one filed here?

A. No, sir.

Q. The one he should keep?

A. Yes, sir; as I understand it.

Q. It was alleged that that return had been changed here at the Court House.

A. No, sir; that return never reached the Court House.

Q. With reference to Hornberger—did you say his name was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the other man?

A. Broxton.

Q. The Judge, and you, and who was the other counsel in the case?

A. Farquahar and Berger, and District Attorney Lyons.

Q. You retired to the Judge's chamber?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Judge said that this other man had to be called as a witness, did he not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you said you would not permit him to be called?

A. I said, if he were called, I would advise him not to answer.

Q. But you would not permit him to testify?

A. I would warn him not to answer.

Q. That is all that took place?

A. We discussed the legal proposition, pro and con.

Q. And Judge Brumm finally accepted your views that this man could not be compelled to testify?

A. My understanding is that a process was issued; what became of that, I don't know; at least Broxton was called to the stand and did not testify, and he pleaded guilty shortly after that.

Q. When these three jurors were brought before Judge Brumm, it was after they had been discharged in that case?

A. That is my recollection.

Q. And one of them, Huff, went out and asked you to come in?

A. I am not so sure he came out for me, but he desired my presence, and I went in.

Q. The Judge said at that time, that he had information that these three men had announced before the testimony was in, they would not be for conviction, in a saloon?

A. As I recall, Judge Brumm said he had been informed they had agreed among themselves to render a certain verdict.

Q. Do you remember his telling who his informant was?

A. I do not recall.

Q. Do you recall, it was the Chief of Police of this borough?

A. I will not say Judge Brumm did not say that. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Was not this practically what Judge Brumm said there; that these three men were in a saloon, and that one of them said that they would be damned, that is the three, if they would convict any man in a case that Judge Brumm presided in?

A. I do not recall very much of what Judge Brumm did say, that is to give you in detail, but I remember that he had been informed they came together somewhere, and there agreed to render such and such a verdict.

Q. That was this alleged horse-thief case?

A. I believe it was.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What was done with your client?

A. To my best recollection, the Court either made an order, or intimated that he would make such an order, directing that their names be thereafter withdrawn from the jury box.

Q. Can you tell me why that was done? Why did Judge Brumm say to that client of yours, that he should not serve on the jury again?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I think we all understand.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I do not understand and I think he has a reason to express himself.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Was there any evidence to justify Judge Brumm making such an essertion as that?

A. Nothing.

Q. No evidence whatever?

A. Not that I can recall.

Q. And he acted on simply what you call his inclination, and directed a citizen of the county should not be called upon again to serve as a juror?

A. That is my recollection, and the Court's order is a matter of record now; I think I asked to be permitted to note an exception to it, so that I might take advantage of my exception at some subsequent time, and have the three men relieved.

Q. Did the Court allow you the exception?

A. I think he did.

Q. Is it on the record?

A. I think it is.

Q. Did you ever take any other action?

A. I did not.

Q. Was the Chief of Police called to testify in court, if you know?

A. I do not recall.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. This talk all took place in private chambers?

A. This was in No. 2, right before the bench.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. How long have you been a member of the bar?

A. I think since 1892 or 1893; 1892, I believe.

Q. Engaged in general practice?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your observation of and experience with Judge Brumm, what would you say as to whether or not he is fair, impartial and dignified as a Judge; whether or not he is mindful of the rights of witnesses, courtesies due members of the profession and mindful of the rightful province of the jury?

A. My answer is this: I candidly believe Judge Brumm means to be fair and impartial, but I have frequently doubted whether he has judicial temperament that one on the bench ought to have.

Q. In your opinion, do you think it has an influence on the jurors' sworn duty?

A. I fear it would have some effect: I think the Court ought to stand on the line, always.

Q. In your opinion, do you think he is a proper and fit person to sit on the bench in the Twenty-first Judicial District?

A. Aside from the judicial temperament, and poise, that I think Judge Brumm ought to have in larger quantity, I think if that was added to what he has already, I think he

would be. I think Judge Brumm's defective hearing has much to do with the trouble, that we term that, that he and counsel get into. He frequently does not either hear what the witness says, or does not get what the witness said. Sometimes he gets the impression that the witness has said something, which he has not, and the result is a controversy.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I wish you would look at that paper; just the headline. Do you recall that piece?

A. Yes.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. You were subpoenaed in this case, were you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you here as a willing witness?

A. No, sir; I should prefer not to be.

Q. You have no personal feelings?

A. I would rather help than hurt him, if I could with propriety.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Something has been said here in the course of this examination about Judge Brumm lecturing the jurors for verdicts which they failed to render; whether or not other judges have done that here. I will call attention especially to sodomy cases, tried before Judge Brumm, where the verdict of not guilty was rendered.

A. I recall the case.

Q. Whether Judge Bechtel censured the jury?

A. I cannot recall.

BY MR. STONE:

That is not proper cross-examination.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

We all know it is common for judges to do that, and within their rights when they do that.

BY MR. BARLOW:

There is some difference of opinion on that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

No difference of opinion between lawyers and that, and never can be.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I say it is not common among judges, and I know, as well as Mr. Lenahan does, that it is not common among judges. I have practiced law just as long as he has, and judges avoid saying a word to juries, and it is absurd to say that it is common among them.

MR. J. M. BOON. Called.

J. M. Boon, having been duly sworn, according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. How long have you been a member of this bar?

A. Since 1900.

Q. You have tried cases before Judge Brumm, have you?

A. A few.

Q. Your relations with Judge Brumm are pleasant?

A. Very.

Q. Have you observed whether Judge Brumm decides cases that are tried before him, impartially and judiciously, or does he take sides before cases are presented to the jury?

A. From my personal observation, I have never noticed that he takes sides.

Q. Does he ever, during the trial of causes, reach conclusions before the evidence is in?

A. I have seen him take active part in the examination of witnesses.

Q. How active?

A. I have heard him ask a great many questions after attorneys have been through with the witnesses.

Q. Did you consider that his asking questions, and his manner, was judicial and fair, or otherwise?

A. From the two experiences I had, I thought that Judge Brumm was unnecessarily severe against two attorneys.

Q. Who were those attorneys?

A. One was Mr. Smith, and the other J. F. Rem.

Q. Two different cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Explain to the Committee, in what respect was he severe.

A. I do not recall just what occurred except that Judge Brumm at that time told Mr. Smith his questions were silly; that he would not permit any further insinuations of that kind, and told him to sit down.

Q. Now the other lawyer.

A. He threatened to send Mr. Rem to prison if he asked the question again.

Q. Is he here in court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you spell his name?

A. R-e-h-m I think.

Q. What was the question, do you remember?

BY MR. SPEISER:

Let Mr. Rehm explain that he threatened to send him to prison of he asked the question again.

A. If he asked the same question; the question had been up before.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. And it had been up before and been ruled on by the Court?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Judge said he would send him to prison if he continued to ask that question?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did the lawyer do; sit down meekly?

A. Took an exception.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. How long were you connected with the District Attorney's office?

A. Three years under Mr. Berger.

Q. You were in court a good deal, I suppose, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been, and are now, in the practice that the District Attorney selects outside of his staff, some young man to appear?

A. Very frequently.

Q. And they have frequently been experienced young men?

A. Quite often.

Q. Both on the defendant's and Commonwealth's side?

A. Yes, sir.

W. F. LYONS, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. How long have you been a member of this bar?

A. A little over fourteen years.

Q. You were formerly District Attorney of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you try any cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you observed the manner in which he tried cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just explain to the Committee what your experience has been in that regard.

A. I believe that Judge Brumm too hastily formed an opinion, either favorable to one side or the other, and he wants to inject that opinion into the mind of the juries. I give that from my experience. I have said that a number of times before this, in the Court House.

Q. He does not have that judicial temperament that you think a Judge should have in the conduct of causes?

A. I should say not.

Q. Do you remember the Church case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the conduct of that case?

A. As to the Church case, I have no criticism to make concerning his conduct of that case.

Q. What do they call the Church case?

A. A Bill in Equity, filed July Term, 1910, and extended a year or eighteen months, one hearing after another.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I have heard a great deal about judicial temperament. Will you tell me what you mean by judicial temperament? I have never been able to understand what it is?

A. I can give you what I mean by it. I do not know whether it is right or not. I think it would be the temperament possessed by a man that would look at a thing in a full, lawful manner.

Q. It requires all that, in your judgment, to make up judicial temperament?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. In your experience, did you ever know that Judge to favor one attorney over another, in the trial of a case?

A. If I answer that as I have been told, I will give some heresay evidence.

Q. From your own personal observation?

A. I know of one case, while I was District Attorney, where he was accused of favoring an attorney, by granting a request on a petition which had never been shown to the District Attorney.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Are you talking from personal knowledge?

A. From what I heard in the office, and from the records.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. My question was, as to your personal knowledge.

A. No, I would say not, as to my personal knowledge.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What, in your opinion, are the Judge's qualifications for being a judicial officer?

A. Jumping at hasty conclusions, and hard of hearing.

Q. You mean his physical infirmity?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the cause of all his troubles?

A. One of the causes.

Q. You think he is a man with proper legal training?

A. I have already said that Judge Brumm is not a proper party to be on the bench.

Q. Due to a lack of legal learning?

A. I have answered that before, so I will answer it that way.

Q. Do you think it prejudicial?

A. To the conduct of the criminal business.

Q. Brought the Court into disrepute in the community?

A. From my association mostly with attorneys; I do not live in Pottsville.

Q. So far as your associations are concerned?

A. Yes, sir, brought a good deal.

BY MR. MITCHELL.

Q. Is that confined to the members of the bar, or is that opinion shared by the laity?

A. I have heard criticism not only from members of the bar, but from laity.

Q. You were District Attorney when?

A. In 1910 and 1911.

Q. Have you ever known him to have people illegaly incarcerated?

A. Of my own knowledge, no, sir.

Q. From the reports of any of your associates?

A. I have a record of his returning some surety case.

Q. Do you know this of your own knowledgs?

A. No, sir.

Q. You do not remember the name?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember the time it occurred; was it brought to your official attention at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how long this party was kept in jail?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Any other occasion?

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. He asked you the name; what is the name?

A. I said I did not know the name.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Do you know of any other case of the Judge incarcerating any other person?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of his refusing to accept verdicts in criminal cases?

A. I know of his directing a jury to find the defendant not guilty. After that direction, the jury returned or brought in a verdict of guilty. He said, that is scandalous, and I think during the day he sent for the attorney to pay the costs.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. What case was that?

A. The Gaskin case.

Q. When was that tried?

A. January or March Term, 1912.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Were you the prosecutor in that case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your judgment, was it a proper case for the jury to determine?

A. That was a case hanging over from my term. Mr. Whitehouse, the present District Attorney, was attorney for the defendant. The Court appointed me special attorney to prosecute Gaskin. He had been a State policeman.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Who, made the appointment?

A. The three Judges, as I understand. He was indicted of aggravated assault and battery, and attempt to kill. We heard the evidence in the case, and when the evidence was all in. Judge Brumm looked at me and said words to this effect. I presume you will agree or enter a not pross in this case; I said, no sir; I said, I contend there is sufficient evidence produced to warrant a conviction; I then cited two or three cases wherein an officer was convicted of assault and battery, and aggravated assualt and battery, and he said, well, I will not let this jury convict this man. Then he said, gentlemen of the jury, you can retire. I direct you to acquit the defendant, but you can dispose of the costs; place them on the prosecutor or defendant, whichever you see fit. They retired and came in convicting the defendant of assault and battery.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Do you know of any case in which Judge Brumm instructed the jury to leave the box without retiring?

A. No, sir.

Q. With reference to Judge Brumm's ignorance of the law. What do you know of that, as to the punishment of crimes?

A. My opinion is, he is extreme in his punishments.

Q. You mean, sentence to a greater length of time than the law permitted?

A. I will give my opinion. I have know him to sentence to the full extent of the law in the first conviction.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

That is not an answer to the gentleman's question, whether or not he exceeded the penalty under the law.

A. No, I never knew him to exceed the penalty under the law.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Is it the practice here, that you have stenographers take notes in criminal cases?

A. Only in murder cases, and cases where the counsel requests it.

Q. Do you remember the Judge making remarks that the stenographer should not put it in the record?

A. He would say, do not take this on the record. I do not know him to do it over the objection of counsel.

Q. Would you consider them proper or improper remarks?

A. Improper.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. I would like to have you explain under what circumstances he would say the stenographer should not put it down.

A. I believe it was some circumstances when Judge Brumm had not heard the evidence, or the statements of the attorney, and for the purpose of elucidation; I do not think he made that in detriment to the defendant.

Q. You have nothing against Judge Brumm's action in any particular case?

A. I have no complaint in any particular case.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Here is the truth of it. Some question would come up and Judge Brumm would say, now you need not put this down, to the stenographer.

A. Well.

Q. And there would be no objection on the part of the lawyer to that?

A. Judge Brumm may have said that. I would say, to my recollection, he has said, don't put this down, or may have said, you need not put this down.

Q. In either event, the lawyers did not consider that it was a matter which was essential to put down?

A. I have never heard him direct the stenographer not to put it down when the lawyers wanted it down.

Q. That is simply a difference of opinion between you and him; you thought the evidence was sufficient to submit to the jury and he thought not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Simply a difference of opinion btween you and him?

A. I did not testify as to my opinion. I testified as to what was actually done.

Q. I understood you to say you thought there was nothing to go to the jury?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He thought there was not, and you thought there was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was an honest difference of opinion between you?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Did the Judge set that verdict aside?

A. My recollection is, the Judge said that is a scandalous verdict, and I will not sentence the defendant.

Q. You don't know whether or not he did not set that verdict aside?

A. I am quite sure the defendant made arrangements to pay the costs.

Q. The only consequence was, he had to pay the costs?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the name of that case?

A. Gaskin.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. What was he, a state policeman?

A. He was at the time of the shooting.

Q. And I suppose he claimed he did, in the way of the alleged assault, only what he had a right to do as an officer? In other words, that he had not exceeded his legal powers in arresting the person?

A. He testified that he thought these men were robbers and burglars.

Q. And, he arrested them on suspicion?

A. No, sir; he shot them.

Q. Where was it he shot them?

A. In Pottsville.

Q. In this Borough?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Judge Brumm claimed that under the law, as he interpreted it, he had a right?

A. There was no discussion as to the law; I cited my authorities and he said, I will not permit the jury to convict him.

Q. You did not convince him?

A. No, sir; apparently not.

Q. Was the question of fact relative to the guilt or innocence of that man submitted to the jury?

A. No, sir; it was not.

Q. Was the prosecutor one of the men he shot?

A. He was a paid policeman of Pottsville.

Q. The prosecutor was?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. He was not a state policeman?

A. Member of the Pottsville police force.

Q. Of the police force of Pottsville?

A. Yes, sir; that is my recollection.

Q. And one of the men that shot him was a State Constabulary?

A. The defendant, yes, sir. The defendant was a member of the State Constabulary. He did not shoot an officer of the Pottsville police force, but he shot two young fellows, and my recollection is, the Pottsville policeman entered the prosecution against Gaskin, and he became the prosecutor, or sat then at the table; the record will show whether he is the prosecutor.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Did either of the men that was shot appear?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did it appear from them, that they were people of bad character?

A. There was one served time in a Virginia prison.

Q. No proof that they had been trying to commit a felony?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the defense?

A. That he was a member of the state police, and he thought they were robbers, and he would make a catch.

Q. And he commenced to shoot, and shot these two men?

A. There was a moving around from one square to another until they got to the railroad station.

Q. Did he shoot two men?

A. My recollection is he did; yes, sir.

Q. Were those two men in court?

A. Not seriously shot, both; in the leg.

Q. And the prosecution was that this man committed assault and battery upon these two men, and the prosecution was carried on by a member of the state police force?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all the testimony went to the jury, and the Judge said he would not allow the jury to convict the defendant?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Do you say that those two men were shot?

A. My recollection is one was shot in the leg; confined to the Pottsville Hospitable some time; one was shot in the hip, my recollection is.

Q. And was there an indictment for shooting two men?

A. Indictment for shooting, assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill.

Q. That is a new aggravation, is it not?

A. Our usual three court indictment.

Q. Those two men were strangers in this town, were they not?

A. So far as I know.

Q. And did it not develop in this case that the officer suspected them of being criminals, or men engaged in some great criminal enterprise?

A. Yes, sir; it was also testified.

Q. Answer the question.

A. It was also testified by the Pottsville police force that he talked to the young men before this trouble and inquired of them, who they were, and they convinced him that they were going to Blackwood to work, and he told them to go to the railroad station and wait.

Q. And it turned out one of them was from the penitentiary?

A. That he had served time in Virginia prison.

Q. Did it not develop in the testimony also, that this state constabulary, or member thereof, told them to stop, and they started to run, and he shot?

A. The testimony of the state constable, and also the two men, was, that the state constable came to them at the station and said, what are you going to pull off tonight. I am in that business, let me go with you, and I think they used to divvy up; the state police explained it by saying he acted that way to catch the two men.

Q. I ask you to answer the question. And both started on the run and he shot?

A. No, sir.

Q. That did not appear in the testimony?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What followed after he said, let's divide?

A. The two young men testified that he did not want to bother with this fellow; that after the member of the Pottsville police force told them to go to the station and wait for the train, this member of the state police followed them down, and he was drunk, and when he accosted them and said to let him in it and pull it off together, they went away from him; there was also some testimony about a blackjack and revolver, and the young fellows ran and he started to shoot.

Q. In that case the jury differed from the Judge and found that man guilty of indictment?

A. Guilty of assault and battery.

Q. And the Judge set the verdict aside at once?

A. In substance, but I would not make any note to that effect.

Q. What did he do with it?

A. He told the defendant's attorney to go out and pay the costs and they went to the Docket Clerk's room and arranged for the costs.

Q. In other words, this man was not punished by the Court?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. He went under bail; he entered bail in addition to the bail that was pending then?

A. He may have given security for costs; my recollection is, he did that.

Q. You say the first count was assault and battery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the second?

A. Aggravated assault and battery.

Q. And the third?

A. Assault and battery with intent to kill.

J. F. REHM, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. How long have you been a member of the bar?

A. About twelve years.

Q. Did you try cases before Judge Brumm?

A. I have

Q. Do you remember a case in which he threatened to put you in prison if you asked a question again that he had ruled out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that case?

A. Commonwealth versus Smith, aggravated assault and battery and intent to kill; a criminal case; I represented the Commonwealth.

Q. Tell us the circumstances.

A. The defendant's attorney attempted to show that the prosecutor in the case had been drunk, and in cross-examination I asked—Soliday was his name—I asked if he had been drinking, and the Judge ruled I should not ask him that question. I thought it was a proper question, because the defendant had tried to establish he was a drinking man, and I asked the question again. I perhaps repeated it two or three times, and Judge Brumm said, if you repeat that question I will send you over, and I excepted to the Judge's remarks.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You had asked the question two or three times after it had been ruled out by the Judge?

A. I asked it two or three times.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Have you had an opportunity to see Judge Brumm in the conduct of other cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have you tried other cases before him?

A. Yes, sir, and threatened with jail.

Q. What were the cases of threats before?

A. Do you want me to tell the entire proceeding?

Q. What sort of case was it?

A. Civil and equity case.

Q. What was the immediate cause?

A. The immediate cause of the threat was the questions asked a witness.

Q. The Judge had ruled the question out?

A. Yes, sir; the Judge had ruled the question out.

Q. Had you taken exceptions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were exceptions noted of record?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you persisted in asking the same question?

A. I asked, embodying the same in another question, not the same question.

Q. And the Judge threatened to commit you?

A. Yes, sir, and it was stricken from the record.

Q. You mean the question was stricken from the record?

A. The record does not have the threat of commitment. I wish to state, the witness following the witness I spoke about, I asked the very same question; in fact I was rather sure the Judge was wrong.

Q. He ordered the evidence of that transaction stricked from the record?

A. I don't know; it was simply eliminated from the record when it came in my hands.

Q. Were your objections or exceptions noted?

A. Yes, sir. I wish to state in explaining that, that the very next witness, before I called the next witness, I stepped up to the bench and told the Judge in an undertone I had evidence to establish my right to ask the question, and the next witness I called, I went over the entire field and he allowed the widest latitude.

Q. You had not said anything to the Judge about laying ground in the first instance?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was your opinion of the Judge's fitness for the bench, so far as judicial temperament and legal learning are concerned?

A. I do not think there is any question about his judicial temperament not being proper.

Q. Have you observed him leaving the bench and sitting on the floor with counsel?

A. I have seen that often.

Q. Does he partake on either side of the case in questioning?

A. To an extreme degree, yes, sir.

Q. His actions and attitude have been a tendency to prejudice the rights of parties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your relations, personal relations, with Judge Brumm?

A. I have no close personal relations with him, and he is friendly as far as I know, in a sociable way.

Q. Have you any political differences?

A. Absolutely none.

Q. Were you ever a candidate for office?

A. No, sir.

Q. Closely affiliated with any party opposed to the Judge?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is the general feeling of the members of the bar, as to Judge Brumm?

A. The general feeling is that his judicial temperament is far beyond what it should be, or that he practically has no judicial temperament.

Q. Is there a feeling of antagonism to him?

A. Not to him, but about his conduct in court.

Q. What impression has the lay community with regard to Judge Brumm's attitude in court?

A. I have heard a number of lay members speak, but they were connected with cases and I did not pay very much attention to it because I thought it was more of a personal nature than of a general opinion.

Q. Of your own knowledge, do you know whether he has shown favoritism to any lawyers in this court?

A. The impression of his conduct on the bench would lead me to believe that.

Q. Could you say, of your knowledge, who the attorneys were?

A. His son, to begin with; William Wilhelm; are two of those more prominently indentified in that way.

Q. What, if any, evidence would you have to support such a statement?

A. Observing his conduct in court, and from what is generally talked about among lawyers.

Q. Is his attitude any different with them other than in the conduct of cases; does he give the lawyers wider latitude in the conduct of cases?

A. Yes, sir, seems to favor them in conducting the case.

Q. Have you been present when Judge Brumm presided over any cases when either of the gentlemen mentioned have been employed as counsel?

A. I have.

Q. Have you ever seen Judge Brumm get off the bench and get on the floor in these cases?

A. I can't say that I did in those particular cases.

Q. Has he ever taken the witnesses in hand, personally, when you were present?

A. I believe I have observed that in the case of Mr. Wilhelm although I cannot recall the instance.

Q. Have you ever noticed his attitude in a case in which these gentlemen were employed, and his actions when other gentlemen were employed?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Will you say that he has snown favoritism?

A. I mean to say that his manner from the bench would indicate favoritism in the two particular cases I mentioned.

Q. You mean to say that his manner, and nothing that he said, would indicate it?

A. His manner.

Q. Just his manner. Tell me one case in which he manifested that.

A. Mr. Lanahan, it is a common thing, that in all of the cases in which these gentlemen figure, his manner towards them in such as to lead the audience and the jury to believe that he favors the case.

Q. Will you answer my question please. I ask you to give me one case.

A. I do not remember any specific case.

Q. You cannot recall one case, can you, in which either one of them was shown favoritism?

A. I cannot give you the docket and page.

Q. I am asking you if you can recall one single case.

A. There are so many, I have not particularized.

Q. Can you recall one case?

A. No, sir; not one specific case.

Q. The truth is, after the Court had ruled against you, you persisted in putting the same question, did you not?

A. I put the same question.

Q. And then, when you called another witness, you stepped up to the Judge and told him what you proposed to prove by that witness?

A. No, I did not tell him that. I explained to him my conception of the law, and I had several cases to uphold my theory.

Q. Did he ask you to furnish them?

A. No, sir.

Q. You convinced him that you had a right to examine the second witness along the lines you were trying in the first?

A. It is a fact he allowed the other to testify.

Q. Did you call your witness again, the witness on the examination of whom he refused to allow the question? Did you recall that witness?

A. I did not, under threat of jail sentence.

Q. You remember a short time after Judge Brumm got upon the bench, you came before him and stated that a certain agreement had been entered into between counsel in a certain case. Did you not?

BY MR. BARLOW:

I object to that, as not cross-examination.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I propose to show that a short time after Judge Brumm was elevated to the bench, this member of the bar came to the Judge, which the Judge ascertained was false, with an agreement in which counsel had come to an agreement, and it was afterwards found to be a false statement.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I withdraw my objection. Go ahead, answer the question.
A. I do not remember any such agreement; absolutely, no such agreement.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You now state, will you, under oath, you did not come before Judge Brumm, a short time after his elevation to the bench and stated to him that a certain agreement had been entered into between counsel, and that he ascertained that that statement was untrue, and rebuked you for it, for disloyality to the Court?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Coming back to Frank Brumm——

A. A fairness to the Commission, and to myself, I want you to give me some date, or some circumstance in making that charge, or asking me that question, because it is a serious matter.

Q. It is, no doubt, and before the testimony closes, you shall have full information, if you have not got it yourself now.

A. I wish I had it.

BY MR. BARLOW:

He is getting Judge Brumm's manners now.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Did you ever seen Judge Brumm show partiality to his son in a criminal case.

A. I am talking about his manner.

Q. That is what you talked about when you had your commission; did you ever seen him show favoritism in a criminal case?

A. I say his manner indicates it, in all cases.

Q. Did you ever see him show favoritism in a criminal case?

A. I think I have.

Q. You have.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many cases have you seen his son try before him?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Have you seen him try ten?

A. I think I have seen seen him try three or four.

Q. Three or four?

A. As near as I can remember.

Q. Who tried the case on the other side? Who was the opposing counsel?

A. I do not remember.

Q. You do not recall?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many civil cases have you seen his son try before him?

A. I can't recall.

Q. In these cases that Mr. Brumm tried, these civil cases, before his father, did he try them all alone?

A. No, he generally had someone with him; generally Wilhelm.

Q. In the criminal cases too?

A. Generally by himself in those cases.

Q. You would be surprised if it should turn out in the examination here, that Mr. Frank Brumm never had more than two cases before his father?

BY MR. BARLOW:

You need not answer that. I object.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I want to give him an opportunity for that vindication that he asked for.

A. I would not.

MR. Z. F. RYNKIEWICZ, Called.

Z. F. Rynkiewicz, being duly sworn according to law, in anwer to question propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Rynkiewicz, you are a member of this bar?

A. I am.

Q. How long have you been a member?

A. About three years.

Q. Did you represent the defendant in the case of Commonwealth vs. Bernitonis and others?

A. I did.

Q. Charles Berintonis and others, there were two other defendants with him. What was the charge?

A. Assault and battery.

Q. Did the jury return a verdict in the case?

A. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Q. Were they sentenced?

A. Yes.

Q. How much did Bernitonis get?

A. The limit, one year.

Q. What did the others get?

A. Nine months each.

Q. In sentencing the prisoners did the Court address the prisoners?

A. Why, the Court called the prisoners perjurers.

Q. Called them perjurers?

A. Yes.

Q. Tell us what the Court said?

A. The Court called them perjurers, and thought there was some excuse for their crime and thought if they had told the truth on the stand the Court wouldn't be so severe with them.

Q. If who had?

A. If they had.

Q. So he gave one a year and the others nine months?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you continue to represent them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you get other counsel?

A. Yes.

Q. What other counsel?

A. Frank Brumm.

Q. How long were they kept in jail after they got Frank Brumm?

A. About three weeks.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. You defended your men and when they were brought up for sentence it was then that Judge Brumm made the remark that they had perjured themselves?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Only after they were convicted, you ascertained that they were convicted on false testimony, did you not?

A. I did.

Q. And you called Mr. Brumm to engage with you in the case?

A. No, sir, he had been engaged and asked me about the case.

Well, he and you got together and got a large number of affidavits?

A. I drew up the affidavits, four of them.

Q. And they showed that these men had perjured themselves?

A. That they had not perjured themselves, and we got the probation officer of the court and he went out there and found that they were good men, I don't know whether they were citizens or not, and the probation officer recommended that they be paroled.

Q. And Judge Brumm concurred in the recommendation of the probation officer?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Was Mr. Brumm associated with you in the defense of this man?

A. No, sir.

Q. And did you retain Mr. Brumm?

A. No, sir, I didn't.

Q. Who did?

A. I understand a brother or a son of one of the defendants had retained him.

Q. Did you suggest that he be retained?

A. No, sir.

Q. All the evidence produced was known prior to the trial of the case?

A. No, sir, not until after the case had been tried.

Q. Did either you or Mr. Brumm move during that term of Court that the verdict be set aside?

A. Mr. Brumm was not engaged at that time. Mr. Knittle was and we thought at that time if they had not answered

the questions that were put to them they wouldn't have been convicted.

Q. Were they proper questions?

A. Well, I don't know. I think they answered the way the Court wanted them to answer.

Q. Do you know why Mr. Brumm was retained?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who attracted your attention to the newly discovered evidence?

A. Friends of the defendants.

Q. And did you discuss it with Mr. Brumm, your associate?

A. I did.

Q. How did you obtain information that Mr. Brumm was in the case?

A. Mr. Brumm came to me and said that a brother of one of the defendants had retained him, and he asked me about it. I said that I thought the Judge was directed in that case. He seemed to take the part of the Commonwealth.

Q. What was Mr. Brumm's idea with reference to obtaining the proper justice in the matter?

A. Who do you refer to?

A. Young Mr. Brumm.

A. Why, he thought that we should make a motion for a new trial, and I said Knittle didn't want to do that, and I said I thought it would be a good plan to get up some affidavits.

Q. What affidavits were they?

A. And put the facts in the affidavits as they were. Why the testimony in the case was that each of the witnesses testified that a blackjack or billy had been used. The case had been brought before Justice Bierstein in Shenandoah, and this testimony hadn't been mentioned in the information from the Justice, and the Justice afterwards told me that were alleged to have been used.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. After the conviction?

A. After the conviction, and he said if an instrument had been used he would have returned the case aggravated assault and battery instead of simple assault and battery.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Was it the suggestion of your client that Mr. Brumm be engaged?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you told about him being engaged?

A. Afterwards, after he had spoken to him.

Q. Was there any correction of the record so finding him guilty or not guilty?

A. No, sir.

Q. And the record now shows that they were guilty and paroled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did they remain in jail?

A. Three weeks.

Q. That term of court was not yet over?

A. I think so.

Q. Didn't Mr. Bernitonis tell you that he had been engaged?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you think that was proper procedure to establish the innocence or guilt of the defendant?

A. I acted in conjunction with Mr. Brumm.

Q. You mean that he was a senior counsel in the matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the evidence state any new facts?

A. Yes, sir.

A. What were they?

A. Why, the prosecutor in the case testified that he had been beaten with a blackjack and he showed some marks to the jury. It was tried in this room and he showed a mark under the left eye and a mark on the top of the head, and we showed evidence from two different parties that he had received those marks by falling from a swing.

Q. Were copies of those affidavits served on the District Attorney's office?

A. No, sir, I don't think that is the practice in this Court.

Q. Notice wasn't served on the District Attorney's office before they were presented to the Judge?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the Commonwealth notified in any way that testimony outside of the record was about to be offered to the Court who had sentenced the prisoner?

A. No, sir.

So these affidavits were presented to the Court without any notice being given to the District Attorney, is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any witnesses brought into Court?

A. No, sir.

Q. Just the evidence.

A. Evidence and two letters, letters which had come to from one of the witnesses.

Q. Where were the proceedings held with reference to parole, in Chambers or open Court?

A. I presented a petition under my own name and Frank Brumm's and A. D. Knittle's, and the Court said they would take up the petition and consider it.

Q. Do you mean by the Court?

A. Judge Brumm. The next I heard of it was when the probation officer came to Shenandoah and was investigating. I understand that he recommended to the Court that the prisoners be paroled and they were paroled.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Do you know if any of the witnesses who took the affidavits were known to Judge Brumm personally?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Were they people of repute in the neighborhood?

A. Yes.

Q. Were they of some standing?

A. Squire Bierstein, he is of some standing.

(DOCKET RECORD NO. 185 JANUARY TERM, 1913, OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED "EXHIBIT E")

Q. Did he testify to any of the facts in the case?

A. He didn't testify here.

Q. Did he make affidavits of any facts?

A. He made affidavits that had a billy been mentioned in the hearing before him he would have returned an affidavit of aggravated assault and battery. He said that inasmuch as it was a bar-room fight they had asked if a beer glass or a club or a billy had been used.

Q. Nobody was present, no cross-examination?

A. No, sir.

Q. Just an affidavit?

A. Yes.

Q. That was the nature of the proof that was handed to the Court?

A. Yes.

Q. No notice of the depositions or anything to the prosecution?

A. No.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Now in addition to this was the report of the probation officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is he an officer of this Court?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What is his name?

A. B. F. Simmons.

Q. Who appointed him?

A. The Court.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, what was done in your particular case was the method of procedure in all cases of this kind?

A. I guess so.

Q. When a matter comes as to whether a man should be paroled or not, the Court refers you to the officer of the Court who is called the probation officer and he makes a recommendation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Court, relying upon the judgment and fidelity of the probation officer accepts it as a rule?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this was what was done in this particular case?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Isn't it the custom here notice to the District Attorney's office of any motion or any move in connection with the case in criminal matters?

A. No, sir, not that I know of.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. Reinkiewicz, in this particular case, in the original trial, was Judge Brumm's attitude fair and impartial?

A. I don't think so.

Q. In your mind, do you think the defendants got a fair trial?

A. I don't think so, the Court was directing the examination of the witnesses.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. I think the witnesses for the Commonwealth had perjured themseles, and not the witnesses for the defendant, as he believed and sentenced them.

Q. Do you think his attitude brought about a verdict of guilty?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you believe if the Judge had maintained an attitude of impartiality and fairness the verdict would have been not guilty?

A. Not guilty or else a question of costs, not a conviction.

Q. Of course you took the action of Judge Brumm on releasing them on these affidavits to be fair?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that often done in these courts?

A. About prisoners paroled.

Q. I mean such proceedings as you testified to?

A. About the Judge taking a partial view of the case?

Q. About paroling prisoners without communicating with the District Attorney's office?

A. Yes, that has been done.

Q. You wouldn't consider it as an ordinary case after a conviction this went into the record of the matter?

A. Yes, I thought them innocent and I had thought so at the time.

Q. If you thought them innocent, why didn't you move for a new trial?

A. Mr. Knittle was senior counsel in that, and he suggested that I keep quiet, as they might get too heavy a sentence.

Q. And of course when Mr. Brumm was retained you bowed to his method?

A. Yes.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Brumm wanted to apply for a new trial?

A. Mr. Brumm asked me why I hadn't moved for a new trial, and I said that Mr. Knittle was senior counsel in the case and he said we shouldn't open our mouths.

Q. Isn't it true that you have stated time and again that the testimony against your client was very damaging, as appeared in the record?

A. No, I stated that it was damaging in view of the attitude the Judge was taking.

Q. What attitude?

A. The attitude that the Commonwealth was telling the truth.

Q. How did he show that?

A. By threatening to send one of the defendants and one witness over to jail for not answering questions.

Q. Well the defendant and one witness did not answer the questions in accordance with his views and he said that they were in contempt?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, that all that indicated any feeling on his part in the case wasn't it.

A. Yes, that was before the jury.

Q. And that was for not answering questions that he instructed them to answer?

A. They had answered the questions and the Attorney for the Commonwealth and the Judge said "Now answer my question," and they did answer it, and he would say "Now you heard my question now answer that question."

Q. But the Judge and the Commonwealth's attorney thought that answer was not an answer to the question?

A. I guess so.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Oh, by the way, Jos Zutnisky was the prosecutor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he lives in Shenandoah?

A. Yes.

Q. And he lives there now?

A. I guess so.

Q. And the Judge didn't instruct the District Attorney to bring in a prosecution against him for perjury?

A. I don't know.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Have you heard anything about this prosecutor since the case was tried?

A. Why, I havn't heard anything at all. I don't know where he is at the present time.

Q. He lives in Shenandoah?

A. Up until the night that the prisoners were paroled.

Q. But you havn't seen or heard of him since?

A. No.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Do you know that he doesn't live in Shenandoah now?

A. I don't know.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. As a matter of fact these men are still in the charge of the Court?

A. Yes, sir.

COPY OF PETITION OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND MARKED EXHIBIT "F."

N. H. SPICKER, Called.

N. H. Spicker, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You are a member of this bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. 13 years.

Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir, I remember the Gaston case particularly as it was mentioned this afternoon.

Q. What experience have you had?

A. Why, in some instances he would take witnesses out of the attorney's hands and question them himself and show what conclusion he had come to.

Q. Was his conduct of the case fair and impartial and judicial in those instances that you have given us?

A. So far as his belief, I think he thought he was absolutely right. He was sincere in what he did, but he would assume an attitude that to my mind would show impression one side or the other.

Q. Was that a case before a jury.

A. Yes, in certain instances before juries. I have tried quite a few cases before him.

Q. You were speaking now of instances before a jury?

A. Yes.

Q. Those were cases in which the jury was to ascertain the facts?

A. Yes.

Q. What you complain of is that he would anticipate the decision of the case?

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

BY MR. BARLOW:

It was testified to before.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Then why do you repeat it?

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. As a member of the bar, you think he took sides?

A. Yes, I would say he did take sides.

Q. Was he fair and impartial at that time?

A. Not in those instances.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What are your relations with Judge Brumm?

A. Friendly.

Q. You are not opposed to him politically?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not affiliated with persons who are opposed to him politically or otherwise?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What is his attitude towards members of the bar?

A. Just as I say in some instances he would obtrude himself into the case.

Q. Unfair to counsel?

A. Well, there couldn't be any objections to him.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Would it make counsel look ridiculous in the eyes of their clients?

A. Yes, in some instances.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Well, your criticism is this, that he would sometimes take the witness and examine him?

A. If it was simply an examination, I would have no criticism, it was his manner and attitude in the examination.

Q. He would talk loud to the witness?

A. Yes, and if he had formed an opinion his questions would show what the opinion was.

Q. The question would show that he was trying to get at the truth?

A. Yes, if he felt it to be the truth. It was for the side he took.

Q. And in the instances that he took this attitude the lawyers on the side of the Commonwealth and the side of the defendant were inexperienced lawyers weren't they?

A. No, I wouldn't say that.

Q. I will exclude you of course that was the rule, wasn't it? Wasn't it the rule that in the cases where he assumed the authority of taking these witnesses in hand was where some inexperienced lawyer appeared on the side of the Commonwealth or the side of the defendant? I wouldn't say on both sides, but on one side or the other, wasn't that right?

A. Not always.

MR. Z. F. REINKIEWICZ, Recalled.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now at the time that Judge Brumm called the attention of those defendants to the fact that they had committed perjury, that was just before sentencing, after conviction?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't he say to them, "I am sorry for you fellows and I don't believe that you would have committed perjury in the matter, but I don't believe you would have done it if you hadn't been drunk when it happened?"

A. He didn't say they were drunk, he said they had too.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. From that he said they had perjured themselves, but he left them off as soon as his son was retained?

COMPLAINTANT RESTS CASE.

MR. G. M. RHODES, Called.

G. M. Rhodes, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. Rhodes, you are a member of the bar?

A. I am.

Q. How long have you been a member?

A. Thirty years.

Q. In your practice you have reason to come before Judge Brumm?

A. I have.

Q. On a great number of occasions?

A. On a number of occasions.

Q. Civil or criminal cases?

A. Never but once in criminal court, haven't been in criminal court for three years, very rarely get there.

Q. What is Judge Brumm's attitude in proceedings in which you were counsel.

A. Well, Judge Brumm's attitude on the bench at times is somewhat hasty, at times somewhat impatient, at times somewhat restive under the application of the rules of evidence, in my judgment.

Q. On the whole is his attitude one that goes to the proper administration of justice?

A. As a whole, yes. His motive is good and his desire in my judgment is to administer the law properly.

Q. Does he maintain a strictly impartial position?

A. I think so as he sees the law.

Q. How do those interested in the case, counsel, witnesses, and the defendants regard this action?

A. Well I would prefer to speak my own experience.

Q. Well, do you believe from his attitude that the jury is not swayed in matters that come before him?

A. I would prefer not to answer that, as to how the jury views his attitude.

Q. Do you believe that his conduct is ethically proper?

A. Won't you define that a little more particularly?

Q. In his attitude one that would gain a wholesome respect for the Court?

A. Yes, I think so. I think Judge Brumm means to do exactly what a Judge should do in the administration of the law. I think his disposition is such as to be zealous toward getting to the end and overlooking the details. His mind is so constituted that he is restive under details, he wants to go right directly to the point of a thing, and very often in the development of important knowledge. I know entirely about the civil side of the Court. He gets impatient and he wants to get to the point directly, which sometimes leads to confusion and hesitation and annoyance.

Q. On the part of whom?

A. On the part of the counsels engaged in the case.

Q. Have you had any conversation with your fellow members of the bar with reference to his attitude?

A. I have heard it spoken of.

Q. What opinion was expressed?

A. Well, those that know him consider him in this light so far as my observations go. The more experienced lawyers who try cases before him in the civil courts believe Judge Brumm to have perfectly good and just motives. They consider that Judge Brumm has an honorable record both in the service of his county, in the War of the Rebellion and as a public man, covering a period of thirty years in this county. He has been repeatedly elected to Congress at least a half dozen times, with full knowledge of his difficulty and his affliction in his hearing, with full knowledge that he was about seventy-two when he went before the people of this county as a candidate for Judge, with full knowledge of his disposition, his impetuous disposition; but with his honesty of purpose the Electors of Schuylkill county elected him to preside in this Court, and considering these things and the fact that he does lack a familiarity, in my judgment, with the nicer principles of law as applicable to a case, those who consider those things judge him accordingly.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Do you believe that he is lacking somewhat in judicial temperament?

A. Yes, as I said before in answer to that inquiry, he has been at times on the bench somewhat hasty and somewhat impatient, and it depends upon the natural drift of his mind. He would make a better executive, a better advocate. Throughout this county the name of Judge Brumm is a household name with the electors. The electors of Schuylkill county know his characteristics and his natural tendencies, and they have elected him on this bench, and we should consider that when we criticise his action in the determination of a case.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. He was elected how long ago?

A. Four years I think, January 1st.

Q. And he has been before the people how long?

A. In whole career about 1878, and from that time on.

Q. You have know the Judge intimately how long?

A. I have known him more or less intimately, hardly ever agreed with him, with his green-back-ism and his Progressive Republicanism.

Q. What do you say as to his mental attitude, has it changed in the last four years? How does it compare since he has been on the bench with former years?

A. Well, I can't say that I have noticed any change except that he is less aggressive now than he used to be.

MR. CARL WAGNER, Called.

Carl W. Wagner, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You are a member of this bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a member?

A. Twenty years.

Q. You have practiced in both the civil and criminal courts?

A. I haven't any criminal practice at all.

Q. Well, in your civil practice you have gone before Judge Brumm?

A. Occasionally.

Q. You have had an opportunity to observe in other cases?

A. To some extent.

Q. What was his attitude from a judicial standpoint?

A. In what respect?

Q. Well, what treatment does he accord members of the bar, jurors and witnesses?

A. Judge Brumm is a very aggressive man and he shows that on the bench. In my opinion he appears to come to conclusions before the case has been finished and his action, not so much what he says as the way he says it, the way in which he questions witnesses and so on, the way he charges juries would appear to show that he has already made up his mind. I believe that he is honest, but I believe that he has endeavored to conduct the case so that it will tend to turn out the way he thinks it ought to turn out.

A. To that extent.

Q. You therefore consider that his actions are not judicially impartial?

A. To that extent.

Q. And his attitude on the bench one that would gain the respect of the community or the Court?

A. I can't answer that.

Q. What is the general impression existing among the members of the bar as to his capabilities, first with reference to his legal ability?

A. I have never discussed that with anyone to any extent. I think the testimony that has been produced so far would show that.

Q. Has there been any complaint that he takes sides?

A. That is the principal complaint. He is more of an advocate than a man sitting passive listening to both sides of the case and permitting the jury to decide on the facts.

Q. Has his attitude been such that would cause a verdict different than would have been rendered had he remained passive?

A. No, I wouldn't say that.

Q. Has he ever left the bench and taken the floor and prompted the counsel?

A. I never saw him do that.

Q. What are your relations with him?

A. Friendly.

Q. You don't oppose him politically?

A. I didn't vote for him when he ran for Judge, if you mean that. He understands why.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Is it not a fact that Judge Brumm is and has the reputation in this county of being an honest, conscientious, upright man?

A. I wouldn't want to say anything against Judge Brumm's honesty, don't pretend to.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What effect has the manner in which Judge Brumm tries cases on the members of the bar?

A. I don't know, but it appears to me that he takes sides.

Q. Is his manner complained of among reputable members of the bar?

A. I have heard complaint.

Q. What effect has that as to relations between lawyer and client, you know what I mean by that. If the Judge takes sides that would effect the relations between client and lawyer?

A. I would think so. I don't know whether it does or not. It has never effected any client that I had.

BY MR. GLENN:

Q. From the standpoint of his legal ability, judicial balance, action on the bench, would you or would you not consider Judge Brumm competent to hold this office? I would prefer that you answer yes or no, and explain if you desire.

A. I would say no as to that on the question of his temperament.

MR. JOHN F. WHALEN, Called.

John F. Whalen, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You are a member of this bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of how many years?

A. Over thirty.

Q. And in the past four years have you had occasion to come before Judge Brumm in civil and criminal cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have had an opportunity of observing Judge Brumm in his conduct of other cases besides your own?

A. Well, not so much in other cases.

Q. What, from your observation, can you inform this Committee, has Judge Brumm's attitude been?

A. In the case in which I was concerned before him, all I can say is that those cases were tried fairly well.

Q. Was his proper judicial dignity maintained during the proceedings?

A. Well, it was very little in those cases that I recall would be the object of complaint.

Q. Did he obtrude in the conduct of the case?

A. Not in those cases.

Q. Do you know of any cases in which he did obtrude?

A. Why, yes, I have seen Judge Brumm in cases, particularly criminal cases, that Judge Brumm repeatedly examines witnesses, that is the intrusion, if it can be called such, I think that Judge Brumm in criminal cases especially gets into his head that defendant or witness is not telling the truth and his examination is very severe.

Q. Have you heard other lawyers express that opinion?

A. Well, to be conscientious about that, I can't say that I know anything about the instances that I have heard spoken about here by other lawyers.

Q. What do you know about Judge Brumm's attitude towards members of the bar?

A. I have known Judge Brumm to be irritable towards lawyers. I think that is one trouble he has, that he is irritable, and I have mentioned that to him myself.

Q. Do you think that Judge Brumm's attitude in these cases in any way prejudiced the decision of the jury in this case?

A. To what case do you refer?

Q. Why, those cases in which he sat?

A. Why, when Judge Brumm cross-examines witnesses, of the defendant, the jury might get an impression that the Judge is holding him guilty.

Q. Do you believe that Judge Brumm possesses sufficient judicial temperament to carry on proceedings in an orderly fashion?

A. Well, judging from the civil cases particularly which I tried and in which I was concerned, I think that perhaps the best answer I could give to that would be to say yes. I was concerned in a very important case very soon after Judge Brumm got on the bench, the Farrady feigned issue directed to the Orphans' Court. The case lasted a week. It was pretty hotly contested and I thought that Judge Brumm tried that case all right. I was in the Newcomber case, the trespass case for cutting timber, involving the title to certain lands, I thought that case was disposed of fairly well by the Judge. I tried the Kennedy-Coleman case which was protracted and important too, and in that case I think the Judge's trial was also fair. I don't know of any case in which I have been concerned in which Judge Brumm's ability could be questioned. I think that in every instance where I represented the defendant in criminal cases that I preferred to have those cases before some other judge, and that was due principally to the fact that the Judge in criminal cases sometimes gets it into his head that a defendant isn't telling the truth. He rather assumes that a defendant should prove his innocence, and it is sometimes embarrassing to a defendant and to counsel, after the Judge takes up his client and gives him a severe examination. That occurred in a couple of cases, and I would have to have the cases to be able to say just why that was done. There were some special reasons, I think.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. Whalen, do you believe that Judge Brumm, taking into consideration his attitude towards defendants in criminal proceedings that you have just mentioned, is a fit and proper person to preside in a judicial proceeding which involves the liberty of a citizen of this community on the trial of his case? Please answer yes or no.

A. Why, I would rather not answer that question yes or no. What I would testify to in this case, because it is an important case, involving the right of the Respondent to retain his judicial position. What I would testify to I would want to be conscientious and fair, all around would be that I can't say from what has occurred in the court in my observation, whether Judge Brumm has that mental temperament and that judicial poise that make a first class Judge. I have seen instances where Judge Brumm exhibited first class judgment and very good sense in the trial of cases. I have at times seen Judge Brumm when he seemed to be irritable with counsel and I think inclined to take sides in the case. I didn't think that was just the thing to do, but taking it all in all can hardly say whether I consider Judge Brumm a first class Judge.

Q. In those cases you mentioned, did you win or lose them?

A. Those were not the only cases I was engaged in, there were others. The Farridy case was decided in our favor by the jury, afterwards a new trial was granted by Judge Brumm and it was settled out of Court. The Kennedy-Coleman case was decided in our favor. The Newcomber case against Boyle was decided in our favor, and went to the higher court on the question of the character of verdict rendered, as has already been testified to here. There were two water company cases, applications for bonds, in which I was quite convinced that Judge Brumm made an error that he was quite mistaken in refusing those bonds. I probably said so to him. I appealed those cases to the supreme court and Judge Brumm's judgment was affirmed by the supreme court. Those are not the only cases, but I think they give some idea.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Whalen, you are uncertain as to your judgment as to the judicial points of Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, that is evident.

Q. But there is one thing you are not satisfied if I got you correctly, that you are not satisfied to have your criminal cases tried before him?

A. No, I wouldn't say that, I said in one or two instances I preferred not to have them tried before him.

Q. Well, I want to know whether you haven't told other people that you didn't care to have your criminal cases tried before him?

A. I may have said that.

Q. Haven't you told Judge Bechtel that?

A. I may have told Judge Bechtel that, yes.

MR. J. M. MOYER, Called.

Mr. J. M. Moyer, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. STONE:

Q. I desire to state to the counsel to both sides that the witnesses that are now being called by the Committee are

called without any knowledge whatever of their testimony. They have been taken from the list of attorneys as published in Mayfield's American Law Directory. We have done this because we felt it was our duty to have and hear a general expression from the members of the bar of those who had not been heretofore called. We have selected them from the directory and we realize that the attorneys so listed have a very hight rating, so we have taken this list without knowing what the testimony would be, considering it to be fair to both parties concerned.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. How long have you been a member of the bar?

A. Over thirty-six years.

Q. In that time you have tried both civil and criminal cases before these courts?

A. Very often indeed in this county and other counties of the State.

Q. Have you tried cases frequently before Judge Brumm since he has been on the bench?

A. Civil cases, not criminal. I seldom practice criminal cases.

Q. What is your observation as to his attitude towards attorneys in the criminal court?

A. As far as I have observed, it has been fair.

Q. Towards witnesses in criminal cases, from your knowledge?

A. As far as I have been able to determine, it has been fair. The cases where he cross-examined them justify his belief that they were not telling the truth, for the purpose of bringing out whether they were or not or for a better understanding of the case. One instance I remember, well I think the witness meant well. The Judge examined him rather severely for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was telling the truth. I think myself the witness was rather overawed by his attitude and became confused, but there was nothing wrong about the examination, excepting perhaps the manner in which it was done. That was in the Newcomber case spoken of here.

Q. Have you at other times witnessed any over-zeal on the part of the court to reach verdict in a case that he thought warranted it?

A. I don't think so, sitting here as a witness on that subject. Of course, a lawyer always takes sides on his case, but sitting here as a witness, as I have suggested in our court, I believe he means right, and I don't think he has done anything to justify any criticism than would apply to other judges and lawyers. He is a man of combative disposition and a man of that kind makes a better advocate than Judge. I think an aggressive man in our county is needed and not out of place.

Q. Would you at any time consider the attitude of Judge Brumm as being such as to influence a jury in bringing in a verdict other than they would have brought in?

A. Well, I haven't been in the criminal court, I don't know when I have been there. I don't go unless I have business there, therefore, most of the complaints that I have heard I have heard here from the witnesses for the first time. In civil cases I have tried quite a number before Judge Brumm, and have been present when other lawyers have tried cases before him, and I can't say that anything he did would tend to prejudice witnesses or jury. I know some jurors have spoken to me that the judge's examinations or interference in criminal cases has had the effect rather favorable to the defendant than against him, because they thought the judge had taken sides against him, and therefore resulted in a verdict that possibly wouldn't have rendered if that hadn't been the case.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Do you believe that temporamentally and from his knowledge of the law, that Judge Brumm proceeds with the dignity becoming to the bench?

A. I think so. He behaves himself well. He is hard of hearing, and of course he labors under that disability, but from what I have seen in Court of my own knowledge, I can't say that his conduct has been such as to prejudice any case or justify any adverse criticism.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Why, do you consider that this county needs an aggressive man on the bench?

BY MR. STONE:

You needn't answer that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

That is knowledge that hasn't reached Philadelphia.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Citizens have told you, have they not, that they have rendered verdicts for the defendant on account of his conduct on the bench?

A. Not for the defendant, but more favorable than otherwise.

Q. You have been practicing how long?

A. Thirty-six years.

Q. Do you mean to say to me that this sort of an attitude in a criminal case meets with your approval and you think it is all right?

A. Well, I must say I didn't say it does.

Q. Well, in your examination you said that you consider his attitude is fair and just. I ask you if you consider that fair and just, to effect the verdict of the jury either for the defendant or for the Commonwealth?

A. Your question is a little too general? I say that his conduct has been fair, but in particular cases through examination of witnesses and other actions which a jury picks up in the jury box, his attitude has been construed as being favorable to the Commonwealth and has in that way aroused the sympathy and opposition of the jury to the Judge.

Q. Now since you have been sitting here you have heard some of the testimony in which the sympathy was aroused in favor of the Commonwealth?

A. I haven't heard that.

Q. From your own statement, do you consider an attitude of that kind fair and just?

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.) (Objection sustained.)

BY MR. SPEISER:

We think the Committee will use its own judgment in deciding just what the value of the opinion is.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Well, this gentleman has stated that the judge has a habit of over-zeal and that he is just and I am sure I don't know what I could cross-examine him on. Now this is a member of the bar of thirty-six years' standing and we suppose he has had opportunity to observe the conduct of Judge Brumm. I want to ask him and I propose to ask him whether he considers Judge Brumm's conduct judicial, in his opinion.

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

Q. You have stated what was said about his attitude being such as would tend to favor the defendant in cases where he didn't intend it to be, do you consider that judicial?

A. I consider Judge Brumm's attitude fair, upright and honorable.

Q. Fair, upright and honorable?

A. And I consider that he has been elected to this bench by the people, that is a question decided by the people from which there is no appeal.

Q. How did the people know what kind of a judge he was going to make?

(Objected to by Mr. Lenahan.)

(Objection sustained.)

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, Mr. Moyer, you were associated with Mr. Shalk in his life-time in a law-suit where in it was testified last week by some one that Judge Brumm had called him a liar, and made certain other statements about him and told the jury not to believe him. You remember that case, do you?

A. I remember the case. Mr. Shalk was associated with me, it was my case. There were several members of the bar employed on the other side and he was employed with me. It was the case of Messrs. Beecher and Boyer against Newcomber et al., involving the title of large timber lands in Pine Grove Township. W. H. Sheppard and District Attorney R—— were for the defendant. The question was for cutting nine or ten trees on this supposed vacant land. We brought a trespass suit for the purpose of proving the title. The suit started the 21st of May and ended the June session. The verdict was rendered. I was present during the time the jury was addressed by the attorneys on both sides. Mr. Whalen closed for the defendant and Mr. Shalk for the plaintiff. I didn't hear any such remarks. The weather was hot and the Court sat after hours in order to expedite the case, and the Judge moved around the room the same as the rest of us for relief from the heat and stress of the work, but I heard no remarks of that kind and the record shows that, I have the printed record here, because the error that was made was made against us.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. So that nothing was said aginst Mr. Shalk by the Judge in charging the jury or in the statement of the case?

A. No sir. I was present sitting at the plaintiff's counsel table and if such remark had been made I would have challenged the statement and had record made of it.

Q. And taken an exception?

A. I certainly would and would have fought for my rights before the Court.

MR. D. F. HAUGHAWAUGH, Called.

D. F. Haughawaugh, being duly sworn according to law, in accordance with questions propounded, answers and says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You are a member of this bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been for how long?

A. Since sixty-nine.

Q. How long have you know Judge Brumm?

A. Ever since I have been in the county.

Q. What have been your personal relations?

A. O, very pleasant.

Q. Have you had opportunity to observe him in the conduct of both civil and criminal cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in your opinion, has he conducted himself as a judge should conduct himself?

A. In my judgment he has.

Q. Have you ever seen him show irritability at counsel or witnesses?

A. I have seen him under very trying circumstances, and I thought he did very well and acquitted himself well.

Q. Have you ever been present when he threatened to imprison or to commit any attorney?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Have you ever been present when he left the bench and sat upon the floor and took part in the case?

A. Never upon the floor. I have seen him come down near the witness to inquire about anything he didn't understand.

Q. Did he take a rather threatening attitude or intimidating attitude towards the witness?

A. Never to my knowledge.

Q. Towards the jury?

A. Never to my knowledge.

Q. Has he ever to your knowledge incarcerated people illegally?

A. Not that I am aware of. I don't think he did.

Q. Has his conduct towards counsel been courteous?

A. Courteous and kindly, distinguishing him from others before whom I have been in this bar.

J. LINEWEAVER, Called.

J. Lineweaver, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You are a member of this bar, Mr. Lineweaver?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been for how long?

A. Thirty-five or forty years.

Q. And you have known Judge Brumm for that length of time?

A. I think for thirty years at least.

Q. What are your personal relations with him.

A. Pleasant.

Q. You have appeared before Judge Brumm in civil and criminal cases?

A. Very, little.

Q. What has been your opportunity of observing the Judge in cases other than your own?

A. I have seen him in a good many cases.

Q. What has been his conduct towards counsel in those cases?

A. As far as I see, the same as any other Judge.

Q. His treatment of jurymen and witnesses has been proper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever witnessed him threatening or intimidating jurymen?

A. Not that I can recall now.

Q. Have you ever seen him make up his mind which side was right and maintain that attitude?

A. Well, the Judge is very determined and very aggressive and he may sometimes indicate on which side he would decide a case.

Q. Don't you believe that that would have an improper influence on the proper determination of the case?

A. It might have. I don't know. He doesn't do much of that.

Q. Have you ever been present when he threatened to commit any member of the bar?

A. I have not

Q. Have you ever been present when he directed stenographers not to take any remarks that he made in the proceedings.

A. Yes, I think I have seen that, and seen it in other judges.

Q. Were, those remarks proper?

A. Yes, I think proper, but didn't concern the case particularly.

MR. WM. P. RAMSEY, Called.

Wm. P. Ramsey, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You are a member of this bar, Mr. Ramsey?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. Since 1881.

Q. Are you in active practice now?

A. My practice is confined in my office in Mahanoy City.

Q. Have you appeared before Judge Brumm?

A. I don't think that I have been in a case before Judge Brumm, my practice is principally an office practice. I have been in Court when he was trying cases.

Q. Have you observed his conduct during a case?

A. Yes, it is as all other judges.

Q. Have you ever noticed him interfering with the trial of a case?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has he ever interferred with the Jury?

A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Have you ever seen him threaten or intimidate witnesses?

No, sir.

Q. Have you ever had reason to be before him in the criminal courts?

A. Only as a spectator.

Q. How freuently as a spectator?

A. Oh, perhaps two or three times, during each term of court.

Q. On these occasions have you had any cause for criticism of the Judge's attitude towards members of the bar or witnesses in these cases?

A. I have seen none. He is inclined to expedite business.

Q. Have you ever seen him serve in the conduct of his cases?

A. I wouldn't say unduly severe.

MR. M. P. McLAUGHLIN, Called.

M. P. McLaughlin, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Mr. McLaughlin how long have you been a member of the bar?

A. I was admitted in 1880. Have been practicing since 1893.

Q. Since Judge Brumm has been on the bench here, have you been in frequent attendance in the court and in trials before him?

A. Almost every term, particularly the criminal court.

Q. State to the Committee what you have observed in regard to the Judge's attitude towards the attorneys in the trial, the witness and the jury?

A. What do you mean by that?

Q. Will you explain just what the concensus of opinion of the members of the bar is?

A. I would like to explain it in this way. I regard Judge Brumm as entirely honest and entirely conscientious with a view towards doing what is right with ability sufficient. The only fault that we find is his temperament. With the motive I don't think there could be any fault. He makes up his mind which side is right, sometimes on one side and sometimes on another. When he examines a witness he proceeds to prove along the line that he thinks is right. This is sometimes indicated to counsel and sometimes, while he don't intend it to be so, it is very annoying to witness and you might say intimidating. Outside of that he is thoroughly conscientious and means for the best. He makes up his mind what is the proper thing to do and pursues that course in the trial.

Q. Do you believe that his charge to the jury or his attitude to the jury is such as might cause them to bring in a verdict different from that which he would bring in if he would be less forceful perhaps in his trial?

A. I don't think so and for this reason, that during the time the last term of court he charged a jury very strongly and the verdict was entirely on the other side.

Q. Did the Judge make any comment or make any objection in any way?

A. We expected him to, but we were disappointed.

Q. Has it been his habit to do so, that you expected it?

A. Well, just that, in the dynamite case, and I heard the remarks to the jury about that, that they ought to be excluded from the jury wheel, and in this case, but didn't get it.

Q. Have you been in court when he threatened members of the bar for contempt or threatened to disbar them?

A. I was present one time when he threatened Mr. Knittle. We were in No. 2 court room. He said that someone had deceived him, or the counsel had misstated it or something like that, and Mr. Knittle asked if he meant him and Judge Brumm said "Yes." And Mr. Knittle said he did not and Mr. Knittle got quite angry, and he was on crutches at the time and he said he didn't. Judge Brumm said "I can't help it, I have a notion to commit you." And Mr. Knittle said "Now that you have committed me I want to say to you "I did not," as emphatic as he could make it.

Q. Do you think the Judge's conduct under those circumstances were unusual?

A. Well, Judge Brumm has a peculiar temperament, and is now different in court than any other time. I think a judicial position is different from most others, and he loses sight of that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now in this Knittle episode, the fact is that Knittle was very boisterous in his manner towards the Judge?

A. Well, the Judge made the remark and he resented it.

Q. And he was quite boisterous?

A. Yes, quite boisterous?

MR. MORRIS H. MOYER, Called.

Morris H. Moyer, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Mr. Moyer, you are a member of this bar?

A. I am.

Q. How long have you been a member?

A. Since 1887.

Q. Are you frequently in the courts before Judge Brumm?

A. I am more often in the Orphan's Court, but I have tried cases before Judge Brumm, yes, sir.

Q. During the conduct of the cases in which you have engaged, what can you say as to Judge Brumm's demeanor? Would you say that he has been at all times fair and impartial to attorneys, clients and witnesses and that his attitude towards a jury has been such as would be perfectly fair and not such as would tend to intimidate them or to thrust his personal opinion upon them or; in others words, would you say or would you not, he has invaded the rights or proper province of the jury?

A. Well, when I go to try a case before Judge Brumm I consider first that he is hard of hearing, second, that he is inclined to be quick tempered and hasty, and in that way I manage to get along I should say well with him.

Q. Would you say that his attitude would prejudice a jury for or against the matter in hand in which they are engaged?

A. Well, I shouldn't like to swear how a jury would likely be inclined to interpret his attitude.

Q. Well, does he seem to force his opinion upon a jury?

A. I say that he takes a position in his own mind and whether or not a jury would be influenced by that I do not know.

Q. In what stage of the trial does he take that position? Early in the case?

A. Early in the case or later.

Q. Is he open to conviction in cases?

A. Why, he has been open to conviction in cases that I have had before him. It seemed that he had taken one view of the matter, but when I explained it fully he seemed always fair.

Q. What would you say about his temperament? Would you say he has a judicial temperament or is he hasty and arbitrary?

A. I don't want to use the word arbitrary, I have said that I think he is quick.

Q Would you or would you not say that he possesses, calm, deliberate manner on the bench?

A. Well, he shows an attitude which is his natural position to take anywhere, off or on the bench, and I don't think if he had done anything else he would have been natural. I will say again that I consider him quick and impulsive, but I believe he is inclined to be honest in his ideas. I remember some cases that I have in mind where he appeared to be very much so and took special pains to explain the matter fully and he was very open to conviction and accorded me a full hearing.

Q. Does he ever invade the rights of the jury?

A. Well, I wouldn't like to say how the jury takes his attitude.

Q. Well, in your opinion? You have seen him try cases and have tried cases before him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, then you are qualified to state an opinion, what is your opinion?

A. Well, I can't say how it impresses a jury.

Q. Well, how does it impress you?

A. Well, when that attitude is shown I tried to clear it up so that it will not make a misimpression on the jury. I want to be perfectly fair, I don't impugn any motive to Judge Brumm at all. It is true that he is quick at times, possibly due to his lack of hearing.

Q. But he will right himself during the progress of the case if the testimony seems to convince him that he has been in error?

A. Well, he has never taken any advantage of me, because when I saw that I tried to clear that impression and all I wanted to do was to give a full view of the case.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. I want to ask you this question. You have observed Judge Brumm in his conduct in several years trying cases?

A. I have seen him trying cases when I was in court.

Q. You have stated that whenever there was a question existing between yourself and Judge Brumm you have taken pains to explain to the Judge your position?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that he has listened to you, and in that way you have made your position plain and your misunderstandings were reconciled, is that what you meant to be understood?

A. Yes, I mean to say that I attempted to bring by position to the court, so that we would not be under a false impression, and that at least it would get to his view.

Q. This is the question. From your knowledge of Judge Brumm's judicial temperament and character, does he observe the same rules of courtesy in settling misunderstandings between the members of the bar and himself when they place themselves in the same attitude towards the Court that he does to you? Does he give them the same consideration generally?

A. Well, as to the attitude that he assumes with other lawyers, I haven't taken special notice of other than I have seen in the trial of cases. I will say that he has been fair to me, the differences that have arisen, I think he misunderstands things, and they have been cleared up.

Q. Well, is it your observation that if an attorney will bring to his mind the questions in misunderstanding that he will listen to them?

A. Well, judging the way he has treated me, I should say he would.

Q. We would like to know what his mental attitude or conviction is in questions of controversy between himself and members of the bar? Is he willing to reason?

A. Yes, yes indeed.

MR. H. C. WILSON, Called.

H. C. Wilson, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What is your position Mr. Wilson?

A. I am one of the official stenographers of the court.

Q. In the course of your duties do you take notes of cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes.

Q. Both in civil and criminal trials?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you in your experience seen any controversy between him and lawyers in which he has instructed you not to take down any remarks that he might have made?

A. The Judge has a number of occasions said "Don't take this down," when I thought he was simply trying to clear up something that he hadn't heard perfectly and was already on the record; or if he asked some question of an attoreny regarding the case which was away from the matter to which the witness was testifying, he has.

Q. Has he ever instructed you not to take a remark down that counsel insisted should go on the record?

A. I can't recall any such occurrence.

Q. Is that such a usual occurrence that if it did happen you wouldn't recall it?

A. No.

Q. Would you say it never happened?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long has he been on the bench?

A. Four years.

Q. During that time have you ever witnessed any controversy between him and the lawyers in the case?

A. Yes, I have seen several.

Q. That during the course of these controversies were remarks made that the Judge instructed you not to put on the record?

A. I don't recall that they were made in the course of these controversies. When an occasion of that kind does occur, it is generally as I consider somewhat aside, and we are not accustomed to take down all the arguments between the Court and the counsel it bears on the question before the Court in the nature of an offer or objection.

Q. Have you ever had an offer made and the Judge refused to answer it, or exception asked for and you instructed not to record it?

A. I remember counsel asking exceptions to certain rulings of the Judge which he did not grant on one or two occasions.

Q. Did you get that down on the record?

A. I did.

Q. Does it appear on the record of these cases?

A. I think it does.

Q. How frequent were these controversies between the Judge and the lawyers?

A. Why, I can't say they were frequent. I don't know that they were controversies. They were more in the nature of an argument.

Q. On how many occasions have you been present during these controversies?

A. Well, I will say that arguments between the Court and counsel is quite frequent in the trial of our cases?

Q. Do you mean such argument as would have a tendency to show passion and feeling on either side?

A. Oh, there have been comparatively few of that kind.

Q. In how many cases do you remember in which Judge Brumm refused to allow exceptions?

A. If I am not mistaken the cases referred to here this afternoon in which Mr. Boone and Mr. Rehm were engaged was one of those cases.

Q. Was that the single instance that you know of?

A. I think there was one of two others.

Q. Have you the records?

A. I have all my notes, not all my notes have been transcribed.

Q. Have any of the records been transcribed?

A. I think the Boone and Edwards case.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Can you bring your notes and read them to the Committee this afternoon?

A. Yes, that is transcribed.

Q. Well, you bring it tomorrow morning.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. You are frequently in this court as a reporter?

A. Yes, sir, I have served since 1902 as official.

Q. What would you say as to the Judge's demeanor. In your opinion is he a perfectly fair and just in all his rulings and in his general attitude towards the counsel, client and witness?

A. So far as I can judge from the reporter's standpoint, I think he is as a rule. Occasionally he may question witnesses in a rather harsh and abrupt tone which might have a tendency to frighten a timid witness.

Q. Do you find that he tries to impress his idea on a jury and to take the facts out of their hands and out his own construction on the facts and try to fasten that upon their minds; in other words, does he invade the rights of the jury?

A. I think the Judge lets the jury have a pretty fair impression of what his opinion of the case is in the charge to the jury.

Q. Well, that is perfectly proper of course. What I mean is, would you say that he attempts to overshadow the jury?

A. No, I wouldn't say anything of that kind.

Meeting adjourned until 8.00 P. M.

April 10—8.00 P. M.

MR. I. A. REED, Called.

I. A. Reed, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to question propounded, says:

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Reed, how long have you been a member of this bar?

A. Since January 1st, 1899.

Q. You were counsel in the case of Beecher and Boyer against Newcomber?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For the plaintiff or for the defendant?

A. Defendant.

Q. With whom?

A. Messrs. Sheppard and Whalen.

Q. Who were counsel for the plaintiff?

A. Mr. Shalk and Mr. Moyer.

Q. Mr. Moyer was examined this afternoon?

A. I wasn't here this afternoon.

Q. Now during that trial, did you hear Judge Brumm on the floor of the court room or from the bench contradict a statement that Mr. Shalk made?

A. I remember while Mr. Shalk was addressing the jury Judge Brumm walked over and took a hold of the map, and he said to Mr. Shalk, "Now don't you know that this isn't so," or "you are telling an untruth," or something like that. It was in reference to the explanation of the location of this tract, as I remember it.

Q. During that trial did he make any other remarks that were improper to you or anyone else at that stage of the case?

A. The only other thing I remember Mr. Shalk cited a case, one of the Supreme Court cases, and subsequently Mr. Sheppard took the same book and took the position that that case was in our favor and indeed that we would stand on that case, that the gentlemen on the other side didn't read all of it, and then I remember Judge Brumm said, "Mr. Chalk, why are you lying to the Court? If I knew that you were deceiving the Court intentionally I would commit you."

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Who was with you in the case?

A. Whalen and Sheppard.

Q. Mr. Shalk read the case or professed to?

A. Or part of it.

Q. And afterwards Mr. Sheppard read it and read more fully than Mr. Shalk had?

A. Yes, or read other parts than Mr. Shalk did.

Q. In other words, Mr. Shalk read up to a certain point in the opinion that he thought went his way, and didn't proceed to read further with the opinion which indicated the other way?

A. Yes, that is the position that Mr. Sheppard took.

Q. What did Judge Brumm say he did?

A. He said "Mr. Shalk why are you lying to the Court? If I thought you were deceiving the Court intentionally I would commit you."

Q. Was there anything wrong in that?

A. No, only that he asked why he was lying.

Q. As a matter of fact he had presented a part of the opinion that was material to the opinion as he understood it?

A. According to Mr. Sheppard's view.

Q. Now when Mr. Shalk was addressing the jury he made some statement, did he not?

A. Yes, he made some statement.

Q. And Judge Brumm stepped down from the bench and indicated on the map which indicated the boundaries?

A. Yes, the boundaries of the land.

Q. And what Mr. Sheppard said was "That isn't according to the map?"

A. Judge Brumm indicated his views as to the location of the several tracts in dispute.

Q. There was nothing wrong about that was there? He pointed out to Mr. Shalk where he made an error.

A. No, I think it was the Judge's duty.

Q. To correct a lawyer where he misstates testimony?

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You don't mean to say to Mr. Lenahan, do you, that Judge Brumm was telling a lawyer that he was telling an untruth in the presence of the jury?

A. I take it that it was the duty of the Court to tell the jury the evidence.

Q. You don't mean for us to understand that you think it is proper for a judge to tell a lawyer that he is telling an untruth?

A. No, I don't think it should be that way.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You don't say now that he said he was telling an untruth, you say he was misstating the evidence?

A. That is my recollection.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, I will put this question again. Do you think it is anything wrong for a Judge to correct a lawyer while he is addressing the jury in any statement that he made that is contrary to the evidence?

A. If it was a question of fact I would take that it was a question for the jury to determine which was right.

Q. But if the lawyer stated what was the evidence, and misstated it, misstated where that tract lay, the location of that tract, and the evidence showed it and there was no dispute about it, the Judge did nothing wrong in correcting the lawyer?

BY MR. BARLOW:

If it was as one-sided as you put it, no.

MR. J. F. PATTERSON, Called.

J. F. Patterson, being duly sworn, according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. I believe you are one of the stenographers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been?

A. Thirty-two years.

Q. In Schuylkill county courts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been in continuous service for 32 years in these courts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have reported cases heard before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have often witnessed his attitude and demeanor on the bench?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From you observation and experience in court, what is his general attitude on the bench, is he courteous, and does he have full and due respect for judicial propriety and for the ethics of the bench and the profession, is he considerate of the rights of attorneys and litigants, and is he fair in his attitude towards the jury, in general what do you say in regard to his conduct and demeanor on the bench?

A. That is a pretty broad question. I can tell you what Judge Brumm does.

Q. That is what we want to know.

A. I had better let you decide as to whether it is proper.

Q. Tell us what you have seen?

A. Well, Judge Brumm will examine witnesses and at greater length than I have observed other judges doing, and in charging juries he will dwell largely on the testimony as he views it, and during the procedure of the case he will get an idea a certain result should be brought about in order that the ends of justice may be obtained, and he will question the witness along that line.

Q. Do you consider him perfectly fair in handling the witnesses when he does so?

A. I believe he tries to be fair and intends to be fair, but he is sharp sometimes with witnesses if he thinks they are not telling the truth, or they are holding back something, he doesn't hesitate to tell them that.

Q. Does he ever take the handling of a witness away from the counsel?

A. Well, sometimes his examination is as long as that of counsel.

Q. In any case in which you have had experience has he ever told you to strike from the record certain questions or proceedings or any portion of proceedings?

A. When there has been motion made by counsel to strike out he has directed me to strike it out.

Q. On his own motion, I speak of?

A. Well, no, not that I recall any instances, except where a motion was made by counsel to strike out, then he has ordered the thing stricken out, and my understanding has been not to leave it out, but to leave the matter in and the order striking it out on the record.

Q. Have you ever known him to refuse to grant exceptions?

A. Never.

Q. Does he ever say to you "Don't take this," and does a controversy or argument ensue as to whether he should have made such an order?

A. Well, Judge Brumm and all of the judges I think I have ever served under will at times say "Don't take this down." That is for instance after an offer has been made and an exception put on the record, Court and counsel will get to exchanging views on the matter, and of course when the Court starts to talk the reporter don't know that it is going to be a decision, and he will start to take it down. He will say "Don't take this down, Mr. Patterson, and will go on and discuss with the counsel. I have never been ordered not to take anything down if counsel wanted it down.

Q. Have you ever known Judge Brumm during the progress of a trial to descend from the bench and act in any manner other than a dignified judicial manner? Have you ever known him to sit down besides counsel for instance and frame questions or do anything that would lead you to think that he had any feeling in the matter other than a fair and impartial one?

A. No, but he frequently does leave the bench and come down here where he can hear the witness better and for instance in equity cases where they have had maps hanging down here where the witness was being examined, he would examine the witness at length pointing to the map and so on, but I never seen him go and sit by counsel.

Q. Well, have you been in court during any heated arguments between counsel and Judge Brumm?

A. Well, they have generally appeared in other court rooms, not where I was.

Q. How do you know that such occurrences have taken place?

A. That is, I have heard of them.

Q. From whom?

A. Talk in the library and elsewhere.

Q. Did you ever witness any altercation on the bench between the Court and the three judges when sitting together?

A. Altercations between the judges, do you mean?

Q. Between the three judges or any of them?

A. I don't know whether you would call it an altercation. I have heard them make statements.

Q. Well, of what nature was it?

A. Well, I think one was in regard to a license matter, I can't recall it exactly now.

Q. Were you in the room at the time?

A. I was in the room at the time.

Q. Will you tell us about what took place as near as you can recall. Was it the Sweeney license that you refer to?

A. Well, I don't know that I recall it.

Q. Well, in a general way, was it a friendly discussion, or was it heated. Was there feeling shown?

A. There was feeling shown. It was done in a dignified manner, I thought.

Q. Well, what was done as near as you can remember?

A. The facts I couldn't state, only that it occurred.

MR. H. E. GREAGER, Called.

H. E. Greager, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You are one of the court stenographers?

A. I am.

Q. How long have you been court stenographer?

A. Since March 1st, 1907.

Q. You report cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Both civil and criminal cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What attitude does Judge Brumm take in the conduct of his cases?

A. Well, so far as I could judge, I would say all right.

Q. Is he severe with witnesses?

A. Occasionally, yes.

Q. Severe with jurymen?

A. I have never known him to be.

Q. Does he obtrude himself into the conduct of a case?

A. No.

Q. Does he give to you the impression of having formed an opinion early in the case?

A. I couldn't say so, no.

Q. Have you been present when there have been altercations in court?

A. Well, during the case that I report of course there were occasions where the argument became warm.

Q. In any of these was there any threat of contempt?

A. No, sir.

Q. On how many occasions did the argument become warm during the course of the present year?

A. Well, I don't know of any more than once or twice during the past year.

Q. Well, the past two years.

A. Well, I don't think more than two or three times during the whole time I have been here.

Q. Has the Judge ever descended from the bench and to the floor and cross-examined witnesses?

A. Not more than to stand alongside the witness box while the witness is being examined. Sometimes a witness spoke in a low tone, and the Judge gets down so that he can hear better.

Q. Has he ever talked to the witness in a very loud tone of voice?

A. Not unless the witness hesitated about answering or contradicted himself in his answers.

Q. Would he assume a threatening attitude under such circumstances?

A. No, I don't recall that he did that.

Q. Is his attitude identical with the other judges of this county in this county in the handling of a case in this particular?

A. Well, I would say to a certain extent, yes. I have seen one or two of the other judges speak rather sharply to witnesses under circumstances very much the same.

Q. Has he instructed you not to place certain remarks made by him on the record?

A. Only when an offer was made and exception, and was being argued, or in case he wanted to get a little information from the attorney, he would tell me not to take it, it was for his information.

Q. Was that ever done in spite of objection of counsel?

A. Never.

Q. Did he ever refuse an exception?

A. On one occasion he did.

Q. Did you take note of it?

A. Drain vs. Shearn.

Q. Do you remember the circumstances of it?

A. Not exactly without referring to the record. I do recall though that Mr. Jones had asked for an exception to some ruling of the Judge, and the Judge said he wouldn't give him an exception, and as I recall it Mr. Jones asked for an exception to the refusal to grant the exception.

Q. Was that on the record also?

A. I don't recall that.

Q. Which Mr. Jones?

A. David A. Jones.

Q. Have you ever heard him use such words as "nonsense," and like terms, in speaking to counsel?

A. Yes, I have heard that.

Q. Frequently?

A. I wouldn't say frequently. On one or two occasions.

Q. Have these remarks been made at various times to counsel of standing and repute?

A. As I recall it now it was some mention of nonsense made at the time I speak of the exception of Mr. Jones. The record would show just exactly what it was. And then in the case of Thorn against the St. Claire Borough he used the term "trifling" in ruling out an offer that was made.

Q. You have transcribed the notes in the cases you have just talked about?

A. Drain vs. Shern has been transcribed, but Thorn against St. Claire borough hasn't been.

Q. You will let the Committee have a copy of that?

A. I can, yes, sir.

(Extracts from the Record in Thorn vs. Borough of St. Claire, offered in evidence and marked)

"EXHIBIT G."

(Extracts from the Record in Draine vs. Shearn, et al. Offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit H").

Q. Now in that particular case, the Draine case, in the course of the hearing, were you instructed not to take certain remarks by the Judge?

A. No, I don't think I was. The record shows all that occurred.

Q. Including the word "trifling?"

A. The word "nonsense" I think appeared in that.

Q. And that appears?

A. That all appears.

Q. Were you ever present when the Judge threatened to commit any member of the bar?

A. No, I don't think I was.

Q. Any witnesses?

A. No, I don't think I was.

Q. Have you ever been present when the Judge admonished the jury for bringing in a verdict not to his liking?

A. Not except I think in the trial of Mr. Cuff, one of the ballot box cases, the jury sent in a note that they couldn't agree. And when he was called into the room he mentioned that he had received that note and asked whether they had sent it and they said they had, and he told them he was surprised, and he discharged them as jurors, all except two, and he asked Larkin and ————to remain and he questioned them as to a party they were supposed to meet during the hearing or in the Court House and he told them he was discharged as a juror. That has been written out.

Q. You mean notes have been taken?

A. It has been written out, I think in the clerk of the court's office.

Q. Will you be good enough to produce that before the Committee?

A. All right.

(COPY OF NOTES IN COMM. vs. MICHAEL M. CUFF, DISCHARGE OF JURY AND EXAMINATION OF JURORS, FRANK LARKIN AND SILAS SPAHN. Offered in evidence and marked "Exhibit 1.")

Q. Do you know from personal knowledge whether any steps were taken by Judge Brumm in that case?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not the Judge had the names of these 12 men stricken from the wheel.

A. I couldn't tell you any more than that record shows. I have told you practically all the circumstances of that record.

Q. Mr. Greager, in your opinion do you think Judge Brumm has the proper judicial temperament to preside over the court?

A. Well, I am not an expert on temperament, but as far as I can judge, I don't see any reason why he couldn't be there.

Q. Do you think he is hasty in forming opinions?

A. Well, that I couldn't say.

Q. Well, suppose you compare him with the other judges from whom you have taken notes?

A. Well, I couldn't say so.

Q. Did you think him hasty in some judgments? Is he quick in tone?

A. Well, sometimes he gets rather loud.

Q. Would you think him a hasty man as far as temper is concerned?

A. No, I wouldn't

Q. Well, would you judge him to be as patient as the other judges?

A. Well, taken on the whole, yes. There are times when they are not as patient as they should be.

Q. You mean all judges.

A. Yes.

Q. You don't believe that he is of a more aggressive character than the other judges?

A. No, I don't think so.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. These jurymen in the Cuff case, the Committee, I think is under the impression that he discharged part of the jury, but I understand that he discharged the whole of the jury, but held two of them, as having held up this jury?

BY MR. STONE:

That is the way we understand it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now Judge Brumm examined these jurymen to ascertain if they had been seen in this case?

A. I don't know.

Q. That was one of the celebrated ballot box cases from Shenandoah?

A. It was.

GEORGE M. PAXON, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. How long have you been a member of this bar?

A. Since 1900.

Q. During that time, have you been a frequent practitioner at this bar?

A. I have not tried many cases, no sir.

Q. Have you been a frequent practitioner before Judge Brumm?

A. I do not think I have ever tried a case before Judge Brumm?

Q. You have not had a case?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been in frequent attendance at court?

A. I have quite frequently; yes, sir.

Q. You observed Judge Brumm's attitude on the bench, did you?

A. I have, on different occasions

Q. State from your observation what his attitude has been toward witnesses and attorneys, and his instructions to the jury, whether or not you would think that his conduct has been becoming to the dignity of the bench?

A. I thing his conduct has been becoming. The only thing that I might possibly have seen out of the ordinary was the Judge occasionally left the bench, but I think that was due to on account of his being hard of hearing, and left the bench in order to be better able to hear the testimony.

Q. As to impartiality of Judge Brumm toward the different litigants, what can you say?

A. So far as I have noticed, I think he was always fair.

Q. Have you ever been in court at the times spoken of here, when he threatened the different members with disbarment?

A. I do not think I have.

Q. Have you ever heard him criticise witnesses for certain testimony on the stand?

A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Have you ever heard him lecture juries for not bringing in the verdict which he thought they should bring?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. From you knowledge of Judge Brumm would you regard him as being judicially temperamental, and from legal learning capable of performing the duties of Judge of the Court?

A. I would say, yes.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. How often have you been in court?

A. I have been in court every term.

Q. How many days every term?

A. That I could not say.

Q. Would you sit in court here during the time the cases were being tried?

A. Yes, sir; very often.

Q. Do you practice yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Never tried any cases before him?

A. Not before Judge Brumm.

Q. Neither civil nor criminal?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has he never threatened to commit you?

A. No, sir.

Q. For any offense?

A. No, sir.

J. L. STAUFFER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. STONE:

Q. You are a member of the bar of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many years?

A. Since 1897.

Q. Are you conversant with the manner of Judge Brumm in administering justice upon the bench, in the trial of causes?

A. Not very well.

Q. To what extent are you familiar?

A. I can only recall having tried one case before a jury before Judge Brumm. I have had other cases before him in Motion Court.

Q. Was that a civil or criminal case?

A. Civil.

Q. Was the Judge fair in his treatment of counsel in that case?

A. He was.

Q. And in his charge to the jury on the evidence?

A. I thought he was.

Q. Have you observed in his conduct in the trial of other cases in which you were not interested?

A. I have not, except incidentally, I may drop into the court room occasionally, not for any length of time. I have not observed it sufficiently to express an opinion on his conduct.

Q. What has been his reputation among members of the bar as a fair trial Judge, until the recent complaints were made against him?

A. I have never heard it questioned seriously.

W. K. WOODBURY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. When were you admitted to the bar?

A. Been a member of the bar thirty-three years.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Judge Brumm?

A. All that time.

Q. Have you been engaged in the trial of any cases since Judge Brumm came to the bench?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give us an idea how many?

A. I could not.

Q. You have then observed the conduct of Judge Brumm in the administration of justice from the bench?

A. I have.

Q. During the last four years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What can you say as to whether or not he was impartial in his conduct of the trial of these cases?

A. I think he intends to be absolutely fair. In question of the witnesses, I think his purpose is to ascertain the truth, and his zeal is prompted by that fact.

Q. What can you say as to his judicial temperament?

A. You must take Judge Brumm as he is, and as we have always known him; he has been in politics for years; he is an aggressive man; he is not different on the bench than he was in the other walks of life.

Q. I will ask you this question. From your observation and experience from every standpoint, considering Judge Brumm's judicial temperament, his impartiality to litigants, and his legal ability, would you, or would you not consider him competent to fulfill the office he occupies?

A. I think he is competent to hold the office. I think Judge Brumm, in following political life so many years, could not keep up with his legal studies and decisions, as many a lawyer constantly engaged in court, but I believe he is competent to hold the position, and I think his decisions, and approval of those decisions, is enough to warrant that judgment.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Do you know Judge Brumm quite intimately?

A. Very.

Q. Tell me what Judge Brumm's character is, in regard to dispute or controversies betwen himself and myself, for instance, if such had occurred. If I should go to him, and tell him of a feeling that I had, and speak of the differences between us. What is his character in regard to listening to my complaint, and the spirit of amicable compromise of our difficulties?

A. He will listen to you. He will naturally assert his position, but in a gentlemanly way.

Q. Suppose I should accuse the Judge of unfairness to me, how would he treat me in regard to that, as an attorney practicing before him?

A. I think he would treat you fairly, if you treat him fairly. May I answer that—

Q. In your own way.

A. There is an instance here of his treatment of Mr. Swank. Mr. Swank, I believe, has testified I was concerned in that case. Mr. Swank is a friend of mine, but in that matter, in my judgment Mr. Swank was at fault, rather than Judge Brumm. In another case which has been testified to here, Mr. R. J. Graff testified Judge Brumm—I represented the Commonwealth in that case, and Judge Brumm examined one or two of the witnesses, and in my judgment he was warranted in examining those witnesses as he did, and I still think that verdict was not what it should have been in that case.

Q. We do not feel like limiting any witness; you are members of this county, and the bar, and we hope that any of the attorneys which we will call will not be limited as to the questions which we ask. If you have anything further to state, we would be glad to hear it.

A. When Judge Brumm came to the bench, he felt that there were many things which should be corrected; the members of the bar felt there were things which should be corrected, and Judge Brumm's natural temperament and aggressiveness were such as to help him in the correction of those matters. For the past six years, in connection with Mr. Guy Farquahar, I have represented the Law and Order Society of this county. I believe this is a county which is greatly cursed with the liquor traffic, and the number of saloons. In 1906 there were forty-six new licenses granted here; in 1907 there were seventy-one new licenses granted in 1908, there were sixty-three new licenses granted; in 1909, it dropped to eighteen; in 1910, there were twenty new licenses granted; in 1911, there were none; in 1912, there were six new licenses granted; in 1913, there were eight. In my judgment, Judge Brumm has done a great service to this county in that regard. In another line of work in which I am interested, and that is the Juvenile Court; nobody, with all his aggressiveness, and with all the political battles which he has fought—nobody can be kinder and more considerate, and more helpful to children who come before him, where the complaints are on the part of the parents or complainants. I have been a director of the Children's Home thirty years, and he constantly advises with me at the time these cases are brought into court as to the best disposition of those cases. He is kindness itself in the treatment of the mothers who come here with difficulties in relation to their children, and in relation to the children themselves.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. What was that Swank incident. I do not recall it?

A. There was a license application, where on the endorsement there was a printed part, and below the printed endorsement was some writing. Below that, by the court, Judge Brumm asked Mr. Swank when that writing was put on the back of the application, and if Mr. Swank had just answered him promptly that would have been the end of the matter, but instead, Mr. Swank said, hold on, I will answer that later, and after the hearing had been conducted for some time, Judge Brumm recalled Mr. Swank, whereupon Mr. Swank got angry and said, I think that is an insult for the Court to ask that question.

Q. Was not the question, in effect, Mr. Swank had either written something on public record, or erased something from the record?

A. I do not think Judge Brumm had that in mind at all.

Q. Were you present in the court?

A. I was on one side of the case.

Q. If Mr. Swank had an idea that the Judge menat that, do you not think he was justified in feeling hurt?

A. I think if Mr. Swank said, your Honor please I do not quite understand what your inquiry means, certainly you do not mean to impute any bad meaning to me, but in the meantime, Mr. Swank got very angry, as it disturbed his mind.

Q. What was it he said?

A. What did Mr. Swank say?

Q. Yes.

A. He said he thought it was an insult for any court to ask that question.

Q. He thought the Judge was accusing him of changing a political record. Is that it?

A. I don't know what he thought.

Q. Is it not evident from his testimony the other day?

A. It was evident from his testimony, he was hurt.

Q. Suppose he considered that the Judge was accusing him, would he be justified in saying that was an insult?

A. The Judge did not accuse him.

Q. Did you understand the Judge?

A. I did not understand him to accuse Mr. Swank.

Q. Did you understand what the Judge meant?

A. I understood he wanted to know when the written endorsement was made on the back of the application.

Q. All he had to answer was, when it was made, and that would have been the end?

Q. Mr. Swank, evidently thinking the Court meant to accuse him of changing a public record, said, I consider that an insult?

A. I can't tell what Mr. Swank thought, of course.

Q. Supposing that to be true, he must have had something in his mind—do you think the Judge was justified in holding him in contempt and fining him ten dollars? What contempt was there in that?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I object to this.

BY MR. SPEISER:

That is for the Committee to decide, whether it was the proper thing for the Judge to have done.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Did not Mr. Swank say, in addition, if you can recall it, if that is all the evidence you have on me, or if the court has no more evidence than that on me, I don't want to practice in this court?

A. Mr. Lanahan, I do not recall that being said that day, but subsequent to that, Mr. Swank went to Judge Brumm in chambers and excused the matter, and then there was some apology in court, and I believe the apology was not satisfactory, and Mr. Swank said he would go and pay the fine. I was not present at that time.

R. J. PILGRAM, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. How long have you been at the bar in Schuylkill county?

A. I was admitted in 1875, but did not practice for several years after that. I have been here since 1878.

Q. And are now and for some time past have been in active practice?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm during the last four years?

A. No, sir. I think I have only tried one case before Judge Brumm. I have not been very much in court for several years.

Q. What was that case?

A. That was a surety case. I think it was Hineback against Hineback.

Q. What was the Judge's demeanor in that case?

A. It was not a very important case. The Judge treated the litigants as judges ordinarily treat people. He heard what we had to say, and treated us courteously. I had no fault to find. I did not hear my opponent find any fault.

Q. Have you ben in court at different times during the trial of cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Not very often. As I said just now, I have not been in court very much during the last two years. I have been in bad health.

Q. In your opinion, and judging from your observation and experience, do you, or do you not consider that Judge Brumm tries cases fairly, impartially, and with due regard to the ethics, and with proper regard also for the province of the jury?

A. So far as my observation has gone, I should say that he did. As I said just now, I have not been here all that time in court, and I know that Judge Brumm is somewhat hard of hearing, and it perhaps has been a little more difficult to try a case before him on that account.

Q. In your opinion, from every standpoint, is Judge Brumm fit to occupy and sit upon the bench?

A. I think he is.

Q. It is the desire of the Committee, as the Chairman has stated not to limit anyone to circumscribe the answers; we would like to have all the witnesses—of course, we know nothing of the community—all we want is information, and if you have anything that will enlighten the Committee, we want a frank, free, fair statement for or against—everything; we want it all.

A. I do not know anything that I care to volunteer.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

May I be permitted to make a suggestion to the Committee. There are a couple of out-of-town lawyers here, not in connection with this. We see them here in the body of the court room, and we intended to call them. We would suggest to the Committee that you call them and examine them.

BY MR. SPEISER:

We have no objection to calling them.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

We will ask the Committee to examine them.

ABNER SMITH, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You live in Hazleton, do you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a member of the Luzerne bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have had considerable business in Schuylkill county?

A. I have had some.

Q. Whether or not you have tried cases before Judge Brumm?

A. I have.

Q. And been present when others were tried, when others were trying cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your conception of Judge Brumm as a fair trial judge, and as a fair man in the disposition of legal business, bringing in connection with that, his treatment of lawyers in so far as you have observed it, in your own way.

A. I was here in September. I represented a man by the name of Raidler, who was charged with murder. I had heard that there were witnesses who had seen this, and of course presented by petition for a countinuance, and I came here in September and presented that petition. At that time, his treatment of me, and the lawyers that were around, was just the same as the treatment of any judge that I have been before. He continued that case for one week, and said, I should present that application again to him, and in the meantime try to get the witnesses. I was unable to get the witnesses and again made the application and after some argument the District Attorney told the Judge that he left it up to him, and he continued the case. It came up for trial in November, and I appeared in the case. I was the only counsel for the defendant. I knew very little about their practice in the selection of jurors, because they select them a little different here from what we do in Luzerne county.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. They learn?

A. Of course I was embarrassed with the selection of the jury. The Judge saw that, and was patient with me, and of course I got on to the matter. After the selection of the jury, we then had the trial in the other room; I think it was a small room at the back. In the trial of that case, he gave me the best kind of treatment. I could not have had better treatment, nor any other man, from either Judge or anybody else. I made my objections, and as I made the objections I had the law there that I believed that I was right, and of course told him such a case ruled. If he believed I was wrong, he decided against me. If he believed I was right, he decided in favor of it. Before the witnesses he gave me the right to proper cross-examination and when he saw, as I believe he saw, one or two witnesses—there was one who was contradicted by the husband, he gave me the latitude that other judges, under the circumstances, would have given. In the presentation of the points to the Judge, he heard me patiently, and in my argument to the jury, he gave me full limit and right under the law. I have had little matters before him, such as motions, and have observed him in other matters when I have been sitting here, and I saw nothing that would indicate to me that he is any different from any other judge, only, that like all judges, if you try to encroach upon his rights, he will prevent you from doing it.

Q. You have practiced not only in this county, and Luzerne county, but your practice brings you to Carbon county, Columbia and Lackawanna counties, as well as a large amount of business in the United States courts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a matter of fact, you have never found any judge, either in State or Federal court, more considerate than Judge Brumm has been, under your observation and experience with him?

A. Never, and I have appeared at the time Judge Buffington was in the United States Court, and have found Judge Brumm has been the same as all other judges have been.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You said there was one case there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A criminal case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was an acquittal-

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I thought so.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

At last.

L. C. SCOTT, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are a member of the bar in Carbon county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I do not know any of the details you are familiar with, but you can go on and tell, in your own way, your knowledge of Judge Brumm, both where you were in active interest in the case, and as a spectator.

A. I am a member of the Carbon county bar, and also in the Schuylkill county bar, and get into Schuylkill county frequently, and tried one case before Judge Brumm, a civil case, two years ago next May. The suit was for a balance due on a building contract. The case was called before Judge Brumm. At the beginning of the case, Judge Brumm took an opposite view from us, and the attorneys for the plaintiff ruled against us, and during the progress of the case, I asked the Judge for permission to cite a few authorities to sustain our position as to the evidence which we intended to offer. We cited the authorities and the Judge permitted us to introduce the evidence that he had formerly ruled out. The case then proceeded in an ordinary manner.

Q. What was his treatment of counsel in the case?

A. Very courteous. In that case there were two attorneys from Carbon county, assisted by Mr. Duffy, from Schuylkill, for the defense, and I had Mr. Ulrich to assist me.

Q. Have you tried any other cases before Judge Brumm?

A. I have not had any other cases before Judge Brumm, but I have been in this court during hearings before Judge Brumm.

Q. In other cases?

A. In criminal and civil.

Q. I wish you would go on and state whether or not his treatment has always been considerate, kind, and courteous, in all these cases where you were a spectator.

A. The case that impressed me most was the Shenandoah church case. Mr. Lyons represented the plaintiff, and Judge Koon, the defendant. I was in court frequently, and I was much impressed with the manner in which Judge Brumm tried that case.

Q. Will you recall some other case?

A. I was present at the trial of a horse case in the other court room, prosecuted by a young man named Hicks. I do not remember the other representative.

Q. Any others?

A. A number of cases that I have been here, but I do not remember.

Q. Anything out of the ordinary that would detract from the dignity of the Judge?

A. No, sir. I have read published decisions by Judge Brumm in the Schuylkill Reports.

S. B. EDWARDS, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. STONE:

Q. You are a member of the Schuylkill county bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many years?

A. About thirty.

Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Both criminal and civil?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How frequently have you attended court since Judge Brumm has been on the bench, four years?

A. I am here frequently; very frequently; almost every term of court I should say, when I am not absent from home.

Q. Are you conversant with his manner in the trial of cases?

A. I think so.

Q. Can you speak of your own personal knowledge of his treatment of counsel in a case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And of the parties litigant?

A. I can.

Q. And jurors, and witnesses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your knowledge and experience before Judge Brumm, what do you say as to his capabilities, and fairness, and impartiality as a trial judge?

A. I would affirm all those points. I would say he is capable, fair and impartial.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Have you tried any cases before him?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. How many cases have you tried before him since he has been on the bench?

A. I have tried a number of cases.

Q. About how many, as many as ten?

A. I could not say. I would not want to enumerate.

Q. Five or ten, have you tried?

A. Somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q. Have you ever been in court when he has examined witnesses?

A. I do not know whether he has examined witnesses.

Q. Have you ever seen him interfere in the progress or a trial?

A. I never considered anything he did an interference.

Q. After you have examined witnesses, did he examine the witnesses?

A. He may have asked a question.

Q. A question.

A. Let us say questions, if necessary.

Q. Did he ever exhibit any bias in the method of his examination?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever tried any criminal cases before him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever heard him instruct the jurors as to the manner they should bring in their verdict?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear him ask the jurors who it was in the box who had dissented from the verdict of the majority?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear him threaten to commit members of the bar?

A. Absolutely no.

Q. None whatever?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear him threaten three jurors, saying to them that he had a mind to send them to prison, because they had dissented from the majority of the jurors?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear him threaten three jurors, saying to had been informed they had conspired not to convict any person from Shenandoah?

A. No, sir. I have never been in any cases of that kind, and I do not sit around here to listen to such?

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What are your personal relations with the Judge?

A. I cannot say that I have any personal relations.

Q. You have known him how long?

A. Since I have been at the bar, and before; all that time.

Q. What is your judgment with reference to his judicial temperament?

A. I think he has judicial temperament.

Q. you think he conducts his cases with the same amount of judgment and bearing as other judges before whom you have been, in other counties?

A. I do not know how he tries all his cases. I can only speak about the cases in which I have been interested. There, he tried them all right.

Q. Have you heard any criticism by other members of the bar regarding his attitude toward them?

A. Just as we hear about all judges.

Q. No more?

A. No, I would not say as much.

Q. You have heard less criticism against Judge Brumm than you have against the other judges?

A. No, I would not say the other judges, but I have heard less criticism than I have of other judges.

Q. You come in daily contract with Mr. Smith at this bar?

A. I see him quite frequently.

Q. Mr. Whaley?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the other gentlemen who have testified here this afternoon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Prior to the bringing of these charges, has the subject of Judge Brumm's attitude never come up with these gentlemen?

A. Mr. Smith—I would not say I have not heard Judge Brumm discussed, but it did not make any imprssion on me, as I remember.

Q. The discussion which took place, where was it?

A. I don't know whether I heard anything there.

Q. Here in your law library?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Did it consist of lack of judicial temperament in the Judge?

A. I don't know. I couldn't say. To tell you the truth, I paid very little attention to such discussion.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Mr. Knittle testified to a conversation he had with Mr. Edwards. As long as he is on the stand, may I be permitted to ask him as to the truth of it?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Mr. Knittle testified as follows in response to the question put by Mr. Barlow.

Q. Just tell the Committee about that. To which the answer of Mr. Knittle was as follows: Debroney was charged with placing dynamite on the railroad track, and was brought to trial, and I was detailed to defend him, which I did, to the best of my ability. I was sitting in the library. I was very busy, etc. The District Attorney notified me that he was about to call another case of mine, and I went into the court room. I was sitting in there when Mr. S. D. Edwards, a member of this bar, came in, and told me that I was getting the vilest roasting in that case he ever heard, and if he were me, etc. I wish you would state whether you had that conversation or not?

A. He did not quote me properly.

Q. Tell the members of the Committee what took place between you.

A. I happened to be in court by chance that day, and there were certain things attracted my attention, and I remained here a little while and went in the library, not in the smoking room, and I saw Mr. Knittle there, and, really more in a spirit of jest than anything, I said, you ought to go in there and hear that charge, and he said, as I remember, there is a stenographer there taking it down, and there was a stenographer taking it down. I saw him doing it. And I said, yes, I guess that is so, and he came in there. That is all there was to it.

Q. As a matter of fact, you know there was a stenographer here taking down the charge of the Court at the time?

A. Yes. I would not tell him to get a stenographer. He told me there was a stenographer.

Q. What, if anything, did you see in a jest, that he should come in. What was funny about the charge?

A. I know Mr. Knittle's personality, and I spoke to him more to get him off than anyhting else.

Q. How was he to be gotten off by the charge of Judge Brumm?

A. You know how it is, when you speak to counsel; go and hear that charge. That is all I said. I had a smile on my face when I told him.

Q. Did the charge concern Mr. Knittle's case?

A. Yes, sir. Knittle was before the jury, and it excited me with a little interest, and I thought I would mention it; that is all there was to it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. It is a fact that Mr. Knittle, like other lawyers, takes a licking awfully hard?

A. I believe Mr. Knittle was sincere when he testified, but he misquoted me.

MR. B. S. SIMONS, Recalled.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Mr. Simons, while Mr. O'Brien was on the stand he said something about the petition in the parole of Bernitonis being handed to him by Mr. Brumm?

A. He made an error, the petition was handed to me by Mr. Reinkiewicz.

MR. A. O. REITER, Called.

A. O. Reiter, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Mr. Reiter, you are a member of the gospel, a minister of the gospel, I should say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What church are you pastor of?

A. Trinity Reformed Church, Bethlehem.

Q. How long have you been a minister?

A. Sixteen years.

Q. What was your occupation before that?

A. A number of them. I was born and raised on a farm, and was in the newspaper business for a number of years.

Q. Have you kept in touch with affairs in this community since you have been here?

A. Yes, I have tried to.

Q. Do you know Judge Brumm?

A. I can't say I am personally acquainted with him. I know him to speak to, I don't know whether he knows me or not.

Q. Now, Mr. Reiter, I wish you would give us what the opinion generally of the people in this county is, as to the administration of justice in this court?

A. I only know the opinion of Pottsville, I don't know about the county. So far as I can learn it, the general public approves of the administration of justice by Judge Brumm.

Q. What is the reputation among them as to being an upright and conscientious Judge?

A. Good.

MR. HERMAN S. DAVIS, Called.

MR. HIRAM S. DAVIS, Called.

accordance with questions, answers:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are Chief of Police of the Borough of Pottsville?

A. Yes. sir.

Q. How long have you been Chief of Police?

A. Sixteen years.

Q. You remember this girl that was testified to here as having died in the jail, do you remember that girl?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you, as one of the peace officers of the borough, tell the Committee her criminal history before she was brought before Judge Brumm? I wish you would tell this Committee what her criminal history was up to the time she was brought before Judge Brumm?

A. I informed Judge Brumm that I had arrested Jennie Kane on three different charges of highway robbery, on three charges of breaking and entering and robbing dwelling houses, and on one charge of larceny of another house. At the fourth house she was arrested, put to jail, and all other times was discharged on the promise that she would be a better girl.

Q. I wish you would tell one particular instance where you thought it was a man, and you found it was Jennie Kane.

A. At 5th and Monchtongo streets, the people of the house came to me and informed me that their house was being robbed every time they left their home and money was being missed, and they went so far as to have Yale locks put on the door, and they asked me what I could do in the matter. I arranged with the husband of the house to have the family go way and they left about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and let me have the house to myself, and I tried that one afternoon and stayed until about five o'clock in the evening. Nothing turned up, and I informed the family that the next night I would try it in the evening. They left about 7.30 and I was there in that house I suppose about three-quarters of an hour when I heard somebody coming down. This was a basement kitchen and I didn't know who I was going to meet. It was Jennie Kane. There was an area way between the building next and this dwelling house, and this girl went hand over foot and got in the second-story window and came down the stairs.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Will you say that this girl had on five different occasions prior to her last conviction been caught red-handed and had not been punished for it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean that she was tried and convicted?

A. No, never prosecuted.

Q. How old was she?

A. I guess when I first got her she was between 14 and 15.

Q. And her criminal career covered all the subsequent years of her life?

A. Yes, until she was sixteen years of age.

Q. So that in four years' time she had been in your hands five times? Chief, how do you explain the fact that you had never prosecuted her?

A. Well, because she was an innocent sort of a girl we gave her another chance.

Q. Did her family live in Pottsville?

A. No, sir, in St. Claire.

Q. Did she live with them?

A. No, she lived out in places in Pottsville.

Q. In any of these cases was there a preliminary hearing before a magistrate?

A. I was going to take her when she committed larceny at Mr. Frank P.———place. I had her in my office, and I went to get a drink of water and when I came back she was gone, she had flown the coop.

Q. She was a girl that was given to small pilfering.

A. Well, I don't know just the amount.

Q. She wasn't a dangerous person, didn't have any instruments of warfare or any guns on her?

A. No, not that I know of. At one place she stole $190.00, if I remember rightly.

Q. Do you mean when she came down from the cellar she had that on her?

A. Oh, no, that was another house.

Q. Well, what happened when she came down that time?

A. Well, she admitted it and the people didn't care to prosecute her.

Q. Well, you didn't consider her a very dangerous character?

A. No, not more than she was very annoying.

Q. What about the case of highway robbery?

A. I will relate the case. As I remember they were girls ten of twelve years of age who would go out to the mountains and pick huckleberries and sell them and she would hold them up and take 75 or 50 cents or $1.50. It would have been all the same if it was $100, she would have taken it.

Q. Was this done at night?

A. No, in broad daylight.

Q. I wish you would go on and tell about this Haines cases, who was charged with horse-stealing here?

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. In this girl's case, what was her name?

A. Jennie Kane.

Q. She had never been convicted before?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. And in the last instance the man who lost the money insisted that she be prosecuted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. She was how old?

A. About 16 I believe.

Q. Not younger than that?

A. No, not younger than that, I can get you her picture.

Q. She was fully matured?

A. Yes.

Q. Was she convicted or larceny?

A. Yes, I think so, breaking and entering.

Q. Do you remember the punishment that was meted out to her?

A. Four years, I think the Judge gave her.

Q. In the reformatory or jail?

A. The county prison.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You were here when she was sentenced, were you not?

A. No, if my memory serves me right, I went to police headquarters.

Q. Were you present when the Judge gave her a lecture of any kind?

A. I can't recall that.

Q. Now, I wish you would go on and tell us about the Haines case, that is the horse-stealing case.

A. Well, I was informed by Mr. Rich that he had hired a horse to a man by the name of Haines for the purpose of going to St. Claire about four or four-thirty in the afternoon, and he was to be back, I think, about six o'clock in the evening, and when he didn't return at the time stated in about an hour or so Mr. Rich came to me and informed me that he thought his horse and carriage was gone and asked what it was best to do about it. I said the best thing was to telephone down along the line toward Philadelphia, Reading, Birdsboro, Norristown and the different places. We got word from the Chief of Police of Reading that the horse and carriage was at Birdsboro, that the horse and carriage had been put in a stable at Birdsboro. If my memory serves me right, at twelve o'clock.

Q. At night.

A. Yes, sir. The next morning when Mr. Haines found out he was wanted he made a dash for liberty, that is my information, and a constable and an Italian followed him and he jumped down a twenty-foot embankment into the Schuylkill river to try to get away, and the Italian followed him into the river and brought him back and he was taken into custody, and the officer brought him to Reading and I fetched him from Reading to Pottsville.

Q. What did you learn about his attempt to sell the horse and carriage?

A. Why I remember the officer at Reading and Birdsboro said he tried to dispose of the carriage.

Q. How many places did you learn that he attempted to dispose of this horse and carriage?

A. I couldn't tell you that, I couldn't answer that.

Q. You remember his trial here, do you not?

A. Very well.

Q. I wish you would tell the gentlemen of this commission what, if any, information you received through certain of the jurymen that were empaneled in that case during the recess, and where you received it and how you received it?

A. I received information that certain jurymen in that case———

Q. What is the name?

A. Cuff was one of them.

Q. That is the case where you remember Judge Brumm was charged with lecturing them where they disagreed and stood 9 to 3?

A. Cuff and one or two others was in a barroom on Market street, and they made the remark that they would be damned if they would ever convict anyone, no matter how guilty he was, that Judge Brumm tried. I met Judge Brumm on Second street, if my memory serves me right, and I gave him that information, because I thought if ever there was a guilty man he was one.

Q. Cuff was a brother, was he not, of another Cuff who had been convicted in these courts of ballot box stuffing before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. Davis, did you know Haines? Did he have a record?

A. No, I didn't.

A. Only from what he admitted himself.

Q. I mean did you know his record?

A. No.

Q. Did he live in Pottsville?

A. No, I didn't know him.

Q. Wasn't there some testimony that at the time he took the horse and when he tried to dispose of it?

A. Yes, he allowed that he was intoxicated and didn't know what he was doing. If my memory serves me right he has served five years in the Penitentiary for horse-stealing.

Q. Did he say where?

A. The Penitentiary at Philadelphia.

Q. Did he say where he was convicted?

A. I don't remember that exactly.

Q. Where did he make that admission?

A. To the Court.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

That appears in the testimony, Mr. Speiser.

A. After he was brought to the bar of the Court for sentence, Judge Brumm finally got out of him that he had served time for the same offense before five years.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. The horse and carriage were returned to the rightful owner?

A. Yes, the horse was virtually ruined.

Q. Well, wasn't there some testimony that when he got it he asked for an old pulg, he didn't want a good horse?

A. There was some distinction between the horses, he said he didn't want a spirited horse, a horse that wouldn't shy or run away, I suppose.

Q. Was there any other evidence that he was drunk at the time he got the animal and that he tried to dispose of it?

A. No, sir, I don't know of any.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Was he intoxicated when you took him from the river bank?

A. I didn't take him from the river bank.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Where did you get your information about the testimony in the saloon about Cuff?

A. From a man down in a saloon at Second and Market. I don't just remember who it was. If I was to die, I couldn't tell you.

Q. You just repeated what you had heard?

A. The information I got.

Q. You didn't investigate that?

A. Not any further.

Q. But you found out afterwards that Cuff and two others on the jury were the men?

A. Yes.

Q. They were the men who held up the jury?

A. Yes.

Q. And at the next trial was convicted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many horse thieves have been convicted lately?

A. Not many.

Q. Well, what is the punishment for gentlemen of that kind?

A. Well, in fast, I haven't had many myself. One was an old man about 70 years old. I think he got one year.

Q. Of course they shoot them out West?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I was going to say that is one crime that is rare in the coal region, especially since automobiles came into vogue.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LENAHAN.

Q. Mr. Davis, you say you are the Chief of Police for the last 16 years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recall the date when you told Judge Brumm that someone had told you about not convicting any man from Shenandoah, what date was that?

A. The date of the trial.

Q. The date of the trial?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember the time the trial took place?

A. It started in the morning sometime.

Q. What hour of the day did this man, whose name you can't recall, tell you he heard these men talking?

A. About I o'clock.

Q. In the day time?

A. Yes, sir, as near as I can remember.

Q. Where was the barroom that you had heard they were in?

A. Second and Market.

Q. Was this a man that you had known very long?

A. I can't remember his name, I suppose I must have known him, or I judge he wouldn't come to me and tell me.

Q. And you got that information about one o'clock?

A. As near as I can judge.

Q. When did you tell the Judge, and where?

A. I think it was somewhere on Second street, between Market and Race.

Q. On Second street, between Market and Race?

A. Yes.

Q. And you met him on the street?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hail him?

A. Yes, I told him.

Q. What did you tell Judge Brumm?

A. I told Judge Brumm that I had received information that some of the jurors that were on that case of Haines said, that they would be damned if they would ever convict anyone no matter how guilty he was, that he convicted.

Q. What did Judge Brumm do? Was he going home or to court?

A. I think he was going toward the court.

Q. What did you do?

A. I did nothing further than what I told you.

Q. Were you in court during that trial?

A. During all of the trial.

Q. What time did it take place then?

A. I told you it started some time in the forenoon.

Q. When was it that you discovered, that this man told you about these men talking?

A. At the noon recess.

Q. Did you return to the court room?

A. Yes, after the noon recess.

Q. Did you discover for Judge Brumm how the jury stood?

A. Oh, no, I knew nothing about that.

Q. How did you discover that these three men were the three jurors were the disagreeing jurors?

A. I didn't tell you that.

Q. What was it?

A. Nothing except what I told you.

Q. What was that?

A. That I informed that those men had said in the saloon at Second and Market streets that they would be damned if they would convict anyone, no matter how guilty he was, that Judge Brumm tried.

Q. Well, Mr. Davis, when you rturned from your lunch, had those men sat, or was the case being tried?

A. It was being tried.

Q. So that when Judge Brumm came back on the bench, he came back with the information that those three men had done this talking in the saloon?

A. Well, I don't know whether it was three or not.

Q. I thought you said three men?

A. No, I didn't say that.

Q. How many did he tell you there were?

A. I am telling it just as I received it.

Q. Now repeat it again?

A. The information that I received was that some of the jurymen in the Haines case made the remark at the saloon, Second and Market streets, that they'd be damned if they would ever convict any man, no matter how guilty he was, that Judge Brumm tries.

Q. So that they were jurors on the Haines case that was being tried here?

A. Yes.

Q. And had the jury been discharged here, or where they kept together?

A. They were allowed to disband.

Q. And they re-convened and when the Judge came back and the jury went into the jury box, now tell what happened?

A. The trial proceeded.

Q. Tell what happened after that?

A. Well, after the evidence was all in, if my memory serves me right, the attorneys went to the jury and made their speeches, and the Court addressed the jury, and that is all I can tell.

Q. Did the jury go out?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you there when they returned?

A. No, I wasn't.

Q. Now, were you in the Court when these three jurymen, Tom Born, Wm. Cuff and John———were brought up before Judge Brumm?

A. No, I wasn't.

Q. Well, how do you know how the Judge discovered who these men were?

A. I mentioned one, Cuff.

Q. How did he know the other ones?

A. I don't remember whether I told him the others or not, but I told him Cuff was one.

Q. Did you tell him who your informant was?

A. No, I didn't do that.

Q. Did you make any other investigation of the matter?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. You didn't make a memo of the man who gave you the information?

A. I don't remember.

Q. I thought you said the person told you the two jurymen in the Haines case?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Don't you remember I asked you if this man Cuff was a brother of the one that was convicted of ballot box stuffing?

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. When did the Court take a recess?

A. At one o'clock.

Q. How long a recess do they take?

A. Until two o'clock.

Q. Is it customary for Judge Brumm when the court takes a recess to caution jurymen about talking in regard to the case?

A. I have heard him do that.

A. In important cases I think he does.

Q. Now, only one name you say was given to you?

A. No, I didn't say that.

Q. Well, you say there were three?

A. No, I can't say that.

Q. Can you think of any of them?

A. Cuff's name I will swear to, but I can't recall the others.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What impresses that name so vividly upon your mind, Mr. Cuff, was it the connection between it and the ballot box case?

A. Exactly.

Q. Did you make any investigation in the police department about that?

A. No. I just reported it to the Court.

Q. Do you remember whether he made any investigation about it?

A. He told me he would have a talk with these people.

Q. Who did he mean by those people?

A. The people I had given the information about.

Q. Oh, you remember that you told him two of them.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You knew there was a vital tie between them, if you knew one you could tell who the other two were?

Q. I wish you would tell the members of this Committee, in view of the fact that this man Haines was pardoned by the pardoning power of this State, what was his subsequent history when he was released from imprisonment?

(Objected to by Mr. Barlow.)

BY MR. BARLOW:

Surely that is immaterial.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I want to show by his subsequent acts that he was a confirmed criminal.

(Objection sustained.)

JUDGE H. O. BECHTEL, Recalled.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Calling your attention to the Norwegian township contest election case. I want to ask you whether you informed any third person outside of your chamber as to what your decision was in that case, before it was announced from the bench?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever talk to Charles Snyder about it?

A. I did not.

Q. At no time?

A. I may have afterwards.

Q. I mean before it was handed down?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you approached by a gentleman interested in the decision of the case, and did you inform him what the decision was, of the majority of the Court?

A. I was approached by Mr. M. J. O'Brien, who was represented by Mr. Brumm and Mr. Wilhelm. He came to my house, after the majority of the Court had reached a conclusion, and came into the hall, and informed me that the decision was going to be against him. I said, Mr. O'Brien, stop right there. Who told you that. He said he had been tipped off by someone on the side against him. I asked him who it was. He said he could not recollect. I came to the Judges' room and the following day we had received a petition to amend the record in that case, and there, in the presence of Judge Koch, I asked how it was that we received this petition to amend this record in the very particular in which we were deciding, and I also asked how it was that M. J. O'Brien, who was the chief party in interest in the defense, came to my house the night after the majority of the Court reached the conclusion. I would like to know how he found it out, and I asked that in the Judges' room. There were three Judges present. Judge Koch can tell you that.

Q. You never told Mr. O'Brien then, what the opinion was, did you?

A. Not before it was handed down. He told me he knew what it was. He told me it was against him, and in the hearing in the Judges' room, in the presence of the three Judges, when I asked those questions, and asked how it was that the petition was presented to amend, Judge Brumm said he had told his son Frank that the case was turning in the sufficiency of the tax receipts, and that he presumed that was why the petition was presented. That was said in the presence of Judge Koch, in the Judges' room.

BENJAMIN S. SIMONS, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are the Probation Officer of this county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been how long?

A. Very nearly a year.

Q. Were you in court this afternoon when there was testimony here as to these men that had been paroled under your recommendation?

A. I just heard the last few words.

Q. Do you know what the case is?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would tell the gentlemen of this Committee what you did in that, and what you found, and what report you made.

A. It was about approximately ten days ago, that Mr. Frank Brumm met me in the lawyers' room here, and handed me a paper, a petition, and asked me to look up the facts in the case. That was all he said to me. I noticed on the bottom of the petition the names of Mr. Reinkiewicz, Mr. Brumm and Mr. Knittle. I told him I was very busy but would attend to it as soon as I could. In the course of two or three days I went to Shenandoah, where these parties lived, and went to Mr. Reinkiewicz's office and asked him to go to a few of the witnesses indicated, and he did so. When we interviewed the first witness, after the introduction —

Q. You need not go into the details of it; just give it in a general way.

A. I would like to state to these gentlemen that after the introduction I asked him to step back and let me do some questioning. I interviewed not only the witnesses the lawyers suggested to me, but I always try to hunt up a few of my own, and I came back. Do you gentlemen wish the testimony as I got it there?

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. As a matter of fact, the testimony you got there agree with the affidavits which appear in the petition?

A. Yes, sir; in every particular.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. What did you do in pursuance of that?

A. I went to Frank Brumm's office and told him he had not got one-half of his case, that I had learned a great many more facts than he had specified, and he asked me as to a few of them. I put some briefly on this petition and handed it over.

Q. And they were paroled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On your recommendation?

A. On my recommendation.

Q. Has the Court always followed your recommendations in cases of that kind?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been connected there?

A. Approximately a year.

Q. You, as Probation Officer, have charge of unfortunate children, and wayward women, and all that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Go on in a brief way, and tell this Committee the treatment of the Judge towards these people.

BY MR. SPEISER:

The Committee will assume that it is most humane.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You never had any conversation with Judge Brumm with reference to this petition?

A. A little. When I handed him the petition, he stated that he did not like to consider it, because his son's name was on it.

Q. I understood you handed it to Frank Brumm?

A. We were not four feet apart. They were both there.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. At his son's office?

A. Yes, sir. He said he did not know that he ought to consider it, because his son's name was on it.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Is it customary in this town for the counsel interested in persons to hand the petition to the parole officer and have the parole officer endorse what he finds on the back of the petition and hand it back to the counsel?

A. I don't know as it is customary. Well, about an equal number either way. I have endorsed a petition and handed it to the lawyer, or handed it to the Court.

Q. Notice is never given to the District Attorney in such action?

A. In most cases; yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was in this case?

A. I understood that Mr. Derkin, I believe was for the Commonwealth, I think, and I understood he gave his permission or sanction to Mr. Reinkiewicz over the 'phone.

Q. Mr. Derkin was for the private prosecution?

A. I believe he was.

Q. In your investigation of affidavits, as contained in the petition, and the other witnesses that you ferreted out yourself, did all these witnesses know both the prosecutor and the defendants?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They all lived in one section?

A. Not in the same section.

Q. Mr. Reinkiewicz?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they knew this case was before the court?

A. They knew it had been before the court.

Q. From your investigation, did they know at the time the case was going on?

A. No, sir.

Q. They did not?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you glean from them how they became interested in the case, or who interested them in the prisoners?

A. No, sir.

Q. And of course there was no one to controvert their statement?

A. I put the questions to different people, in different walks of life, as to the general character of the man and his general reputation about the town.

Q. In all parole matters you have had in the past year, is it not a fact that what you do is, after an unfortunate is or has been convicted, you endeavor to find out what life he has led in the past, so that he may regain his liberty before the time set or his incarceration is over?

A. I generally try to find out what his character has been.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. I understand you have taken criminal cases, and reviewed yourself, the Commonwealth's testimony?

A. I do not know what you mean by the word reviewed.

Q. Do you understand whether it is true or false?

A. From my own investigation?

Q. Yes.

A. I try to, yes, sir.

Q. Did you do so in this case?

A. I did; yes, sir.

Q. What did you find out in this case?

A. Do you want us to go into the testimony?

Q. Did you find sufficient to make you believe these men were not guilty?

A. I did, and I firmly believed that the two chief witnesses for the prosecution lied, from beginning to end.

Q. Did you report that to Frank Brumm?

A. Yes, sir. I put it in typewriting.

Q. And all you did was to parole these two men that you found to be innocent?

A. I would not put it that way.

Q. That is what you stated; the evidence did not justify the conviction.

A. I did not say that.

Q. Tell me what did you say?

A. I said I investigated this case. I stated what the people told me for and against these men. I stated that. Do you wish me to go into detail?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I stated that the president of one of the largest banks in Shenandoah told me in his opinion these men were absolutely innocent; they would go their bail to any amount. I found a doctor that dressed the wounds on a man's head by falling from a swing, and he swore in this court they were made by a blackjack. I found the barber who cut the man's hair before this conviction took place, and found he had wounds on his head then.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. They were not new witnesses, were they?

A. They were not here in court.

Q. The barber's affidavit was already there?

A. Yes, but the president of a bank was not there, and three others that I interviewed, were not mentioned there.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You got the evidence of some one who gave you their opinion of the character of those men, that is part of the testimony you obtained, and you obtained testimony showing what these witnesses testified to for the Commonwealth was false.

A. Part of it; yes, sir.

Q. Reaching the conclusion as you did that these men were improperly convicted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you so reported?

A. I so reported.

Q. Whey were they not released and given a new trial? Why place the men on probation?

MR. LENAHAN:

This gentleman is not competent to answer that.

MR. STONE:

This gentleman stated what he did. I do not think he can answer that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. The Court could not grant a new trial. The time had passed. The Court could not grant a new trial. That will be shown beyond any doubt.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Mr. Frank Brumm and Judge Brumm occupy the same office?

A. I suppose so; yes, sir.

Q. You said they were sitting four feet away from each other?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. They live in the same house?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And one calls the other father?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

Q. And the other calls the other son?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Are you used to going to counsel's private office with matters of the court?

A. No, sir.

Q. This is an exceptional case?

A. When I have something I want to—

Q. You did not go there to find Judge Brumm or Frank Brumm?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. When was that report made in this case?

A. I can't give you the exact date, but it was very recently.

Q. About when?

A. Approximately about a week ago.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. What was that question?

A. When the report was made, and I said about a week ago.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Long after theses charges were made against the Judge.

A. I think it was.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Judge Brumm did not hear the ruling of the Committee on the question that I propounded the witness on these unfortunate women and children, and he would like the gentlemen to hear the witness on that. I think myself when you have the tribunal to decide facts that is sufficient.

BY MR. SPEISER:

We would even go further than that. We feel that Judge Brumm is the most humane man so far as children are concerned.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, having been duly sworn according to law was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. How old a man are you?
A. Thirty-one.
Q. Where do you live?
A. East Mines, near St. Clair.
Q. Is it in the borough of St. Clair?
A. No, sir; Norwegian township.
Q. I believe you had one of those unusual proceedings that come up before the courts of Schuylkill county?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were interested in that?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you interested for the contestants, or contestees?
A. Contestants.
Q. Who were the counsel for the contestants?
A. William Wilhelm and Frank Brumm.
Q. Who for the contestees?
A. Burber, McGurl and Burk.
Q. Did you learn about the question of tax receipts befor the decision was actually announced from the bench?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. I wish you would take the matter up and tell the Committee how you learned.

BY MR. STONE:

The Committee feel that you cannot ask for an answer to that question. It should be limited at any rate as to whether he heard it from Judge Brumm, or his son. We can not go into other controversies, or compromises anybody else in this case.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

We are not attempting to compromise anyone else. The inference has been thrown out here by a witness, Judge Bechtel, that this information came from Judge Brumm. We are here prepared, and it seems it is perfectly proper, not only that he did not get it from Judge Brumm or his son, but to show from whom he did get it. I submit in all fairness we ought to be allowed to do that.

BY MR. STONE:

We do not care from whom he got it. All we care for is the knowledge of the fact that he did not get it from Judge Brumm, or his son, or from Mr. Wilhelm.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I ought to be allowed to uncover some of the doings here.

BY MR. STONE:

There would be no limit to these proceedings, at that rate.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Did you learn the action of the Court, or the majority of the Court as to the ruling of the Court upon certain tax receipts that were involved in this contest, from either Judge Brumm, Frank Brumm, or from Mr. Wilhelm?
A. No, sir; it was I that notified them of the decision.
Q. You told them first?
A. Yes, sir; I told Frank Brumm first.

MORRIS LEHY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are one of the jury commissioners of this county?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who is your colleague?
A. Samuel Buler.
Q. Did Judge Brumm, in your presence, say to Mr. Buler, there were too many Irishmen in the jury wheel?
A. No, sir.
Q. He did not?
A. No, sir.
Q. How many jurymen were put in the wheel for this year, I believe in December or November you fill the wheel, do you not, for the ensuing year?
A. You mean altogether?
Q. For this year, yes, sir.
A. Twenty-four hundred.
Q. That is, you put in eight hundred, your colleague puts in eight hundred, and the Judge puts in eight hundred?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. I wish you would look at this and tell us how many of my blood you put in that jury wheel.
A. Seven hundred and fifty.
Q. You did well. Out of eight hundred?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. That is, seven hundred and fifty Irish you put in?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the Judge put in some too, did he not?
A. He put in some of them, yes, sir.
Q. Mr. Buler, your colleague, put in some, did he not?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Can you give us the exact date you filled the wheel?
A. No, sir; I think it was around November, some time. I think it is the last of November.
Q. The latter part of the month of November?
A. I ain't positive. Or the first week in December. I don't know just which.

NO CROSS-EXAMINATION.

NORMAN FARQUAHAR, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GLENN:

Q. You are a member of the bar?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you been a member?
A. Twenty-six years.
Q. And have practiced continuously in Schuylkill in that time?
A. Continuously, but not actively. I am attorney and trust officer for a trust company, and my business is largely in connection with them. I do very little outside practice.
Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm?
A. I tried one.
Q. Are you in court frequently during the trial of cases in which Judge Brumm is sitting on the bench?
A. Not frequently, occasionally.
Q. From your experience and knowledge as to Judge Brumm's conduct on the bench, please give the Committee your opinion as to his behavior.
A. Always perfectly proper, so far as I thought.
Q. Tell us all you know in connection with Judge Brumm.
A. That is a pretty wide question.

BY MR. GLENN:

I think that you had better handle the witness, Mr. Lenahan.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I thought it would save time because you might want to ask him some questions any way.

BY MR. GLENN:

Perhaps there is something special you wish to bring out.

BY MR. GLENN:

Q. In your opinion, do you consider that Judge Brumm is perfectly fair and impartial in his conduct as a judge?
A. I thought, as far as I have been able to see, he has been very fair and impartial.
Q. In the case you tried before him, you found that to be his action?
A. I lost the case, but I found him fair.
Q. Would you say Judge Brumm possesses or lacks judicial temperament?
A. I think he is a man of strong opinion, and a man of perhaps at times a little hasty temper, but he is a man who has always impressed me as a man who tried to do the right thing, to be fair and honest. It is a question of degree, judicial temperament. I think Judge Brumm, as far as I have been able to see, has been very fair; has a fair judicial temperament.
Q. In connection with juries, would you say that he invades the rights of juries, or not?
A. I think in that respect there is one thing you have to take into consideration, the Schuylkill county juries have been notorious for rendering verdicts. The fact that the Judge has been trying to make the juries pay some attention to the evidence, I think is rather to be commended.
Q. You think the juries of this county do not be true to their oaths?
A. Yes, sir, in a great many cases.
Q. Have the other judges found that to be true?
A. I don't know. I never asked them.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I am prepared to prove that the President Judge censured a jury in one case.

A. I do not say all juries; it is notorious in this county in certain cases, they give verdicts as they feel themselves, and contrary to the evidence.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What do you mean by certain cases?

A. Liquor cases; it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction and in a number of political cases it has been the same way.

Q. That is contrary to what Mr. Lenahan has said.

A. I am speaking about before Judge Brumm took the bench?

BY MR. GLENN:

Q. In your opinion, Judge Brumm is qualified in every respect to sit as a judge?

A. I did not say that I think he is qualified; some judges are better than others. I think he is qualified and would make a fair judge, whether he is eminently qualified is another matter.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Is it not a fact that before Judge Brumm got on the bench, it was almost an impossibility to secure a conviction of any man or men charged with pollution of the ballot box?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Ask another leading question.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I am only following your unworthy example.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. What is the reputation, so far to avoid the imputation of the leading question—what is the reputation of Judge Brumm among the people of this community as an honest, conscientious judge, in the administration of the law?

A. I think it is good.

WILLIAM L. KRAMER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

This also is a member of the bar who was candidate for the judiciary here before the people.

BY MR. GLENN:

Q. How long have have you been practicing law?

A. Seventeen years.

Q. You were candidate for judge, did Mr. Lenahan say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long ago?

A. Candidate before the people in 1908, and candidate for nomination in 1911.

Q. At the time you were candidate in 1908, Judge Brumm was a candidate that year, was he not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are your politics?

A. I was on the opposite ticket, but not opposite to Judge Brumm. I was opposite to Judge Wilhelm.

Q. Same political ticket with Judge Brumm?

A. No, sir, I was a Democrat, and he was on the Republican ticket.

Q. You are practicing at this bar, now, actively?

A. Seventeen years, yes, sir.

Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm in the past four years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been in court when he was trying cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have witnessed his attitude on the bench?

A. Yes, sir, at times I have.

Q. Would you say he is perfectly fair and impartial as a judge?

A. Basing my opinion on my own personal experience and personal observation, I would say he has been fair.

Q. In all the cases in which you have been engaged, he has been fair?

A. Absolutely fair.

Q. Does he ever try to impose his views upon the jury unduly, in such a way as to invade their rightful province?

A. Not to my observation.

Q. Would you say he was arbitrary, or calm and deliberate?

A. My observation convinces me he has always been fair.

Q. That is hardly responsive.

A. I have never seen Judge Brumm in a heated or hasty passion on the bench.

Q. Did you ever see him come down from the Bench and act in an undignified manner?

A. No, I never did. I saw him come down to try to get the testimony of the witnesses whom he did not possibly understand thoroughly. He would get close to the witness stand. I do not think I have ever heard him interrogate a witness. I do not recollect him ever interrogating a witness while I was in court.

Q. Have you heard him lecture a jury?

A. Yes, I have heard him lecture a jury in a case spoken of here.

Q. What case was that?

A. The Haines case. Horse stealing.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. How much of your time are you around the court?

A. During the last two years and a half, between being sick and politics I have not been around much, but previous to that, I have been around.

Q. Among the members of the bar, what has been the reputation of Judge Brumm, as to being unfair, or prejudiced, in jury trials?

A. I am not qualified to express an opinion on that score, for the reason that I have only heard possibly half a dozen lawyers discuss him.

Q. How recently has that been?

A. During the last year.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Do you feel competent to give him standing in the eyes of the community of this county as a judge, from what you have heard generally among the people?

A. Yes. I think Judge Brumm was very much commended for the position he took in the ballot box cases.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. You have heard members of the bar complain of unjust treatment from Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir; I have heard it discussed among about half a dozen members.

Q. You have heard them complain that he has threatened to commit them for contempt?

A. Yes, sir, I have heard that.

Q. You have heard he usurped their right in taking charge of cases?

A. No, sir, I never heard that.

Q. Did not any lawyer tell you that he conducted the case himself from the bench?

A. No, I do not recollect any lawyer telling me that.

Q. Questioning witnesses unduly?

A. I have heard them say he questioned the witnesses, but I have not heard them say unduly.

Q. You say he has been commended for his behavior with the ballot box cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In sentencing the parties who violated the law with reference to ballot boxes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was very severe?

A. Yes, but not—

MR. STONE:

You need not answer that.

J. J. BROWN, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are a member of the Schuylkill county bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been practicing law?

A. Sixteen years.

Q. You live in St. Clair, do you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a taxpayer, also, in St. Clair?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present at the case of Thorn against the Borough of St. Clair?

A. I heard all the speeches.

Q. And the arguments of the points?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would go on and tell of the conduct of Mr. Smith who represented your borough in that case, I believe represented St. Clair, with reference to his propounding the same question time and again, after his questions had been excluded by Judge Brumm.

A. That would take a long time.

MR. STONE:

Make it as brief as you can.

A. Briefly the question involved was, whether the boundary should prevail in the building of a sewer, or whether the distance should prevail. The borough had awarded a contract to Mr. Thorn to build a sewer, which called for certain terminal points at certain streets, and described it as certain distance. The sewer was actually built, was about five hundred feet short of the distance actually mentioned in the

plans and specifications. The question arose then, as to whether the distance should prevail or whether these boundaries should prevail. Counsel claimed the sewer should be built for the length instead of the feet between boundaries. Judge Brumm, in the trial of that case, when the issue was first presented—when Mr. Smith, representing the borough undertook to raise this question, ruled against Mr. Smith on that proposition, and granted him an exception. A number of times thereafter, when Mr. Smith undertook to raise the same question, in varied phases, Judge Brumm said he had already ruled on that proposition and that he did not think he should be called upon to rule on it a number of times, the same question practically in another form. Mr. Smith at the time seemed as though he did not like it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. About how many times did he put that—put practically the same proposition up to the Court to rule upon?

A. I cannot say the exact number of times.

BY MR. STONE:

He said a number of times.

A. I might add this. There was another question on which Judge Brumm ruled adversely to Mr. Smith. The borough, in the first place, was going to build the sewer themselves, and asked for bids for sewer pipe, and then they afterwards rescinded that action and decided to award a contract, and the contractor to furnish the pipe. Mr. Thorn had bid on the first proposition when they were going to build the sewer themselves and furnish the pipe, and Mr. Smith undertook to get evidence on that contract, as to whether the boundaries or distances should go and he was credited an exception on that. Then afterwards, when Mr. Smith, at different times, tried to get a ruling on the same proposition, the Judge ruled against him and said it was not necessary to raise that question, as he had already ruled on it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I will turn him over to you as to Judge Brumm's character.

MR. MITCHELL:

Q. How long have you been a member?

A. Sixteen years.

Q. Are you in active practice now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many cases have you tried before Judge Brumm?

A. I have not tried any. I was out of this county for ten years, in Lehigh county, and since my return, I have not tried any cases. I heard this case, because it was of local interest. I live in St. Cair.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. What is Judge Brumm's standing with the people in this community, as a faithful, honest officer of the law?

A. Very good.

D. J. Ferguson, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are one of the younger members of this bar?

A. I am; yes, sir.

Q. And you have been practicing how long?

A. About eight years.

Q. Have you had occasion to try any causes before Judge Brumm during the time you have been practicing?

A. I have.

Q. Whether or not you have been present also at the trial of cases in which you were not interested as counsel, simply an observer and spectator in the court room?

A. I have; yes, sir.

Q. Whether or not you have observed in his treatment of counsel and parties on all occasions, courtesy, kindness and fair and honest consideration of all matters that would be brought before him in these different cases that you participated in, or that you observed as an outsider?

A. I have.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Did the Judge sometimes become irritable in the conduct of the cases?

A. I would say, in my judgment, not without cause.

Q. Did he become irritable?

A. On one occasion that I recall.

Q. How many different cases have you tried before Judge Brumm, or been present at other cases than your own?

A. I believe every term of court since he has been a member of the bench.

Q. Do you mean every day of the term you would get into his court?

A. I would say every third day on an average.

Q. You live in Pottsville?

A. No, sir; Shenandoah.

Q. You come in contact with members of the bar from practicing before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his reputation among those members of the bar, so far as his judicial temperament is concerned?

A. I would say, all right.

Q. You have never heard any complaints with reference to his attitude against counsel?

A. A few.

Q. Have you ever heard any complaint about his attitude against witnesses in cases?

A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Have you ever heard any complaints about his attitude against jurors in cases?

A. Except those cases—this case that has been spoken of here, the case of the horse stealing, the Haides case.

Q. Have you ever heard any criticism directed against Judge Brumm by reason of undue haste?

A. I have heard criticisms, yes.

Q. In your opinion, is all this criticism founded on fact?

A. I do not think it worthy of serious consideration.

Q. Did it emanate from such members of the bar who have no standing?

A. I would not say that.

Q. Did the criticism come from reputable members of the bar?

A. Frequently.

Q. But you gave it no serious consideration. You do not think it worthy of serious consideration?

A. That is right; yes, sir.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. What do you mean by that? Why do you say that?

A. I mean as far as his judicial temperament is concerned. That is a comparative term, and we can only find that in human beings, and in certain cases they are bound to overstep the propriety of judicial temperament.

Q. Did you observe that Judge Brumm ever overstepped these boundaries?

A. Personally not, but regarding the criticisms you asked me about, I would apply that to.

Q. What are your relations to Judge Brumm?

A. Professionally?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I have never known him intimately at all.

Q. Are you in any way intimately associated with young Frank Brumm?

A. No, sir.

Q. I do not gather quite the full import of your answer on the question of Judge Brumm's conduct on the bench. From the reputation among people, those you have heard speak against him, it is hardly worthy of consideration. Do you mean this, that it was between certain members at the bar, that were in the habit of questioning Judge Brumm's rulings, or by reason of a little friction that should not have been noted in the inception of the difficulty? What do you mean? We want to know what you mean by that? They had trouble about criticism.

A. I understood the question to be applied to me personally. Therefore I concluded that the criticism that I heard from the other members of the bar would be no reason why I should not expect fair treatment in the trial of a case that I had before him.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Did you hear such criticism from other members of the bar that you did from members of this county?

A. I have; yes, sir.

Q. As frequently, and to as large an extent?

A. I do not think so, no, sir.

MR. C. C. BRIESCH, Called.

C. C. Briesch, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. How long have you been a member of the bar, Mr. Briesch?

A. About 10 years.

Q. Have you tried cases before Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, a few.

Q. How many?

A. Oh, I judge about three or four.

Q. During the past four years?

A. Yes.

Q. What is Judge Brumm's attitude on the bench, would you say that he is perfectly fair and impartial, sitting as a fair umpire; or would you say that he oversteps the bounds at times and acts in a partial, unfair manner?

A. Well, in the cases which I was concerned in I had no trouble whatever and there was no trouble with the other counsel, or witnesses or the jury.

Q. Did you win those four cases that you tried before him?

A. Well, the criminal case I was concerned in, I lost. In the civil cases I got a verdict, but not as large as I expected.

Q. In the criminal cases which you have tried or which you have tried or which you have observed Judge Brumm try, what is his attitude as you have observed? Is it fair and proper and as an upright Judge should be?

A. I know his attitude is fair to everyone.

Q. Would you think him arbitrary?

A. No, I think not.

Q. Unreasonable?

A. Not in my opinion.

Q. Does he ever, would you say form an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the defendant before the evidence is all in?

A. I have never known anything of that kind.

Q. Does he ever intimidate a witness or anything resembling it?

A. Well it may be that some of the witnesses get a little bit frightened at times. He uses a loud tone of voice in speaking, but I don't think he intends to intimidate anybody.

Q. What would you say is the prepondering opinion as to Judge Brumm's fitness for the bench?

A. Well, I have heard a great many different opinions expresseu, some favorable and some unfavorable.

Q. Have you heard more favorable than unfavorable, or otherwise?

A. I don't know, I think the division about equal.

MR. J. A. NOACHER, Called.

Mr. J. A. Noacher, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. STONE:

Q. You are a member of the bar of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a member?

A. Fifteen years.

Q. Have you tried some cases before Judge Brumm?

A. I have had no jury trials before him.

Q. Have you observed the manner of trial in other cases?

A. I have.

Q. Do you know him personally?

A. I do.

Q. What is his manner of trial of causes, is it fair, impartial, courteous in his treatment toward attorneys and witnesses, in the cause tried before him?

A. Speaking of his attitude generally, I would say it is fair.

Q. Specifically, how is it?

A. Well, personally I have no cause of complaint. I have appeared before him in a number of cases which were heard before him without a jury, and he has always treated me fairly, and, in my opinion, he has treated the opposite counsel fairly, and I think he has given due consideration to the questions at issue. In cases where I have observed him where I was not interested in the case, I can't say I approved of everything the Judge did, and I have heard him criticise the members of the bar for things that were not just and were prejudicial to their cases, but those were only a few cases; speaking of his conduct generally I would say that it has been fair.

Q. Now in the few cases in which you nave heard him criticised more or less, what knowledge have you that that criticism was just or unjust?

A. Well, the criticism may have been just in a way. To those of us who know Judge Brumm it may not have seemed just. By that I mean this. Judge Brumm's life, as has been testified to her, has been very active and largely in the political field. He has been in Congress during the best part of his life. He hasn't given the study of the law as close attention as attorneys who are continually in active practice, and his hearing, as we all know, is defective. Those things, to my mind, all lead to misunderstanding between the attorneys and the Court, and sometimes between the Court and witnesses. I think sometimes frequently the Judge doesn't hear what is being said either from the witness stand or from the attorney trying the case.

Q. Now you have given generally what you mean by the criticisms of the members of the bar——

A. Let me finish that question. I was going to say that according to my observation many of the criticisms I have heard could be traced to those causes which I have related, and for which the Judge could not be blamed, they are caused resulting from his training and his nature.

Q. Lack or judicial temperament?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you go so far as to say a lack of legal training?

A. Yes, to some extent?

Q. I drew that from the fact that you stated that by reason of his long absence in political work.

A. Yes.

Q. And I suppose by that you mean by that a lack of legal principles as advanced by members of the bar?

A. Well, not perhaps a lack of understanding of legal principles, but the Judge in his whole life has been very aggressive, he likes to have a free hand, that is, it has seemed to me that he doesn't like to be bound down by the rules of Court and the rules of procedure; in other words he sometimes takes a short cut to get at the truth in a case.

Q. Do you also include in that the meaning of the law in a given case?

A. No, I don't think it does, because I think as far as the actual law in a case is concerned he gives it due consideration, and in several instances I know he nas granted new trials, he doubtless feels he hasn't given due consideration to the legal aspect of it.

Q. Do you feel that the Judge sometimes becomes convinced of the right side of a case before the case closes, and that he maintains that opinion, and by his attitude and manner endeavor to have that case determined in conformity with his fixed attitude?

A. No, I couldn't say that from my observation. I believe though, if the Judge, even though he has formed an opinion in a case as to the course that case should follow, I believe that his mind is open to argument to show that he is in error. I have a case in mind, a mandamus proceeding that he had, and the case was assigned to him for the taking of the testimony. The writ was an alternative mandamus to compel the County Commissioners to certify certain nominations on the ticket for the election. There were two sets of nominations of the Democratic Party, certified to the Commissioners. The parties that I represented had filed their papers first. After the time for filing exceptions had passed and exceptions were not filed to either nominee, the Commissioners took the position that they would not have either set put upon the ballot. I was employed by the nominees regularly nominated and filed first in the Commissioners' Office, and I mandamused the Commissioners to say why those names should not be put on the ticket, and the case was assigned to Judge Brumm to take the testimony. Mr. Berger was on the other side, representing the other side of the nomination, who came into Court and attempted to show that the people that I represented had been nominated through fraud. Mr. Kil——I think was associated with us in the case, and we took the position and tried to sustain it by argument that the other set of candidates had no standing in court in these proceedings, and even if they had, that the time to prove fraud had passed, that it was too late to raise that question and the proper time to raise that was by making exception to the nomination. Judge Brumm took the position against us, but we argued the purpose very strongly, and he finally said it was a new proceeding to him and he would consult with the other judges Bechtel and Shay, and the result of that was that the evidence was excluded, and with the exclusion of the testimony relating to fraud the case came to an end my clients were certified on the ticket. I have argued cases before him and I have never gotten the impression that his mind was closed against argument.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I believe, Mr. Noacher, you were Chairman, were you not, of the Democratic County Committee the year the Judge went before the people for the office which the people of this county want him to hold as long as he lives?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you also served in the Legislature, did you not?

A. I did.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. You have never had the pleasure of serving on a Legislative Investigating Committee, have you?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

A. No, but he served on another committee, to-wit, the Committee on Contested Seats down in Harrisburg in the Democratic Convention.

MR. JOHN J. KELLY, Called.

John J. Kelly, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. How long have you been a member or the bar?

A. Twelve years.

Q. In active practice?

A. Yes.

Q. How often have you come before Judge Brumm?

A. On an average four or five cases a term in the criminal court and before him in civil cases.

Q. During the time that you have been before him, has his conduct been uniformly fair?

A. Personally, I thought very fair.

Q. And had he given the same courteous treatment to all witnesses and jurymen?

A. In the cases that I was on, I think he did.

Q. And he has never intimidated or cross examined them in a threatening manner?

A. Not in my opinion.

Q. Did he ever in your presence have controversies with the members of the bar and threaten to commit them?

A. Yes, I have been in court when he had controversies with different attorneys.

Q. How many cases do you remember?

A. Perhaps two or three cases.

A. And do you believe he was justified in the attitude he took in those cases?

A. Well, I remember mostly the matter of the case he had here with Senator Snyder and Mr. Knittle who have both testified here.

Q. Did that tend to increase your respect for the dignity of the Court?

A. No, I couldn't say that it increased my respect.

Q. Did it tend to decrease your respect for the Court?

A. As far as Judge Brumm was concerned, not at all.

Q. Is it customary to have scenes of that kind occur in the courts of this county?

A. No, I can't say it is.

Q. With the exception of those instances that you witness before Judge Brumm, did you ever witness similar instances in any other court in this county?

A. No, I think not.

Q. In the instances that you have mentioned, did they appear seemly to you?

A. Well, in the case of Senator Snyder, I almost understood the Senator's attitude and feeling toward the Judge, and from the expressions I have heard him make in the Court, I understood he was not on friendly terms with the Judge?

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Was not on friendly terms?

A. No.

BY MR. STONE:

Q. Do you think that Senator Snyder did not use proper attitude toward the Judge, as a member of the bar toward the Court?

A. Well, I think on one occasion he didn't show the respect a lawyer should show towards the Court.

Q. And your judgment in that case was that Judge Brumm attempted to maintain the dignity of the Court?

A. I think so, yes.

Q. Does that apply to the other instances that you speak of?

A. The other instance was Mr. Knittle. I don't remember that so clearly, but I remember Judge Brumm correcting Mr. Knittle.

Q. Did you feel that Judge Brumm's position was maintained in an ordinary manner, and was justified?

A. I wasn't there all the time. I can't say that it was justified, but I think he maintained it with dignity.

Q. Have you had conversations with the other members of the bar with reference to Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the nature of them?

A. As to his fitness, his temperament and so forth.

Q. What is the general and prepondering feeling among the members of the bar on these points?

A. Well, I would say that in the opinion of the majority of the members of the bar he is capable and honest, and conducts his Courts with dignity.

Q. Has his criticism been directed against the Judge since his advent to the bench?

A. No, I don't think it did.

Q. How long since you have heard that?

A. Oh, about two years ago.

Q. Has it been continuous since that time?

A. No.

Q. Well, it is the general opinion among the lawyers in the library when you were across there?

A. Well, we generally hear criticisms as to one Judge or the other, whether Judge Brumm or some other Judge.

Q. Do you hear more criticisms against Judge Brumm than the other Judges?

A. No, I can't say I do.

FRANK J. LAUBERSTINE, Called.

Frank J. Lauberstine, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. Mr. Lauberstine, you are a member of this bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a member?

A. I think in 1904 I was admitted.

Q. You have heard the testimony of your fellow members of the bar with reference to Judge Brumm, within the last few minutes?

A. Yes.

Q. And you agree in the main as to Judge Brumm's fitness for the bench?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you also I presume have heard the criticisms directed as to his judicial temperament?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any experience as to that lack of judicial temperament?

A. Well, I have had five or six cases before Judge Brumm and I must say that he has always treated me fairly and the others fairly.

Q. Have you won those cases?

A. No, I think one is pending now, two I lost and two I won. It was bearing on a legal matter and we, of course, would disagree on matter.

Q. In your opinion, does he maintain his dignity on the bench during proceedings at his trials?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he ever leave the bench to go on the floor?

A. Never in any of my trials. Only once that I can recall and that was in the Coal Cases where Mr. Lenahan was, and I think it was because there were maps over there.

Q. Did you see him sit beside counsel in that case?

A. No, I did not.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11th, 1913.

HONORABLE CHARLES N. BRUMM, Called.

Charles N. Brumm, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Judge, how old a man are you?

A. I will be 75 years old on the 9th of June.

Q. This coming June?

A. Coming June.

Q. Where have you lived practically all your life?

A. I was born less than two squares from this spot. I have lived within four miles of this spot all my life, with the exception of three years and three months I was in the Army, and one year at College, Gettysburg College.

Q. After your return from the War, you took up the study of law, did you not?

A. No, I took up the study of the law before the War broke out. I was reading law with Howell Fisher, who was then District Attorney of this county. When Lincoln issued his proclamation I left the office. I think I was the first boy to put down his name for the three months' service at the first call. After the three months' service was over I came home and re-enlisted for three years. After the War was over, I got married in the meantime, I went in the drug business for about two years, and while in the drug business I entered Judge Perry's office in Pottsville, I finished the study of the law and was admitted.

Q. And you have practiced your profession since that time continuously?

A. Yes, since that time.

Q. Now, Judge, coming back to the Civil War, I desire to call your attention to your present affliction that you have, with reference to your deafness. I wish you would tell the members of this Committee how deafness overtook you?

A. We were lying at Elberto Island, S. C., at the time I was struck by lightening and was knocked senseless and they thought I was dead. A man in my Company by the name of Grubb was killed by that same stroke, and my left side after I revived was somewhat paralyzed. It took some time, but I got over it, but it left a deafness in my left ear.

Q. You were an officer in the Civil War, were you not?

A. I enlisted as a private, but before I left home they elected me as Lieutenant of Company I, 56th Volunteers.

Q. You have represented this district in Congress for how many years?

A. I was in Congress for fifteen years.

Q. And it was while you were in Congress that you were elected to the bench?

A. I was elected to the bench while I was in Congress.

Q. Now, Judge, I will come down to the particulars that have been testified to here and the first thing I want to call your attention to is to tell this Committee when you reached the bench what the conditions with regard to the violations of the law and the impossibility of securing convictions of crimes in these courts were?

A. Schuylkill county was notorious in the criminal calendar and has a record very much worse than any county in the State for years back. Before I got on the bench Schuylkill county had the reputation of having more liquor licenses by far than any other county in the State.

Q. In proportion to the population you mean?

A. Of course, of course, I mean relatively. Schuylkill county had also become very notorious in the matter of ballot box stuffing. It was commonly know that elections in certain parts of Schuylkill county were a farce. The better citizens did not go to the polls, they knew it was useless. It was not a question as to what the people wanted, it was simply a question as to what the corrupt element would do. I don't

apply this to Schuylkill county, I apply it to a certain locality in Schuylkill county. A number of cases had been brought to Court, we never could get a conviction, except I think in one case. In that case——Well perhaps I had better not say anything further as to that, I think it would involve the parties that I don't care to involve. It was the only one I remember there was conviction on. Many of the cases brought were ignored in the grand jury. Couldn't even get them to indict them, couldn't get them to trial. The higher crimes, felonies, had become so numerous and the convictions so few that I felt and the community felt that our people a certain element, in certain localities were becoming lawless, that crime would go without punishment. It was universally conceded that next to the ballot box stuffing the worst curse that we labored under was the corrupt jury wheel. In the nomination of jury commissioners there was more money spent, more bitterly contested, than in Congressional fights, in some instances and certain places so eager were certain elements.

Q. Judge, let me interrupt you for just one moment? Of course the gentlemen from the country understand how the jury commissioners are elected. A nomination of a jury commissioner practically meant an election, didn't it?

A. Absolutely.

Q. There were two to be elected, a Democrat and a Republican?

A. So that the fight was at the primaries, under the convention system. I don't think I exaggerate when I say it was simply a question of might, not or right. A nomination was practically an election. When the jury was selected to be placed in the wheel, the record will show that certain localities had a much larger proportion of jurymen than other localities. I, before I was on the bench, protested. The answer was that there was no use having jurymen come from a distance to the expense of the county, and it was better to have them right from the coal region. Perhaps I should say, gentlemen, this county I think has a larger acerage of agricultural than coal acerage. I think that is right. Our coal lies between Sharp and Broad, and then on the other side of the Broad up to the Locust, and that is the upper section of the town here. I think our agricultural acerage is larger than the coal acerage. I thought that it was not right in view of the fact that in the coal region there is a very large proportion of foreign element. I don't mean the English, and the German, the Irish and the Scotch or Welsh; I mean the Slav, the Russian, the Italian, the Syrian, and all the different races that are represented and are of comparatively recent immigration. I say comparatively. I know it isn't so very many years that we never knew of any other foreign element other than that I spoke of before in the first place. I have no criticism to make of that foreign element, except that as to the jury wheel, this foreign element made up a large proportion of what is known as the most criminal section of our county. The larger portion of these foreigners were not citizens, they were not eligible as jurymen, and yet in the distribution of the number of jurymen to be allotted to each section the foreign element was counted, yet they couldn't be selected, hence it centered that those districts that were the most criminal districts upon relatively a disproportion of the number as compared with the other section of the county. Now taking all together, along with the desperate effort that was made to control the jury wheel, we had gotten a corrupt jury in our county. I want to say that I have no criticism to make as to the nationality of the jury, as to their faith, as to their politics, but I do have criticisms to make as to their vocations. There were more liquor men and those interested in the liquor traffic by a very large proportion than any other vocation. I will give you an example. I think it was in last December jury, of the grand jury, one-third of the jury were liquor men. I protested against it and tried to stop it. It was next to impossible to get a conviction where liquor men were concerned, next to impossible to get a true bill. I have sent two bill back after hearing what the testimony was, and it availed nothing. We were here at the mercy of the ballot box stuffers and the corrupt jurymen. Another feature of this locality is that we have a large population that invariably carry deadly weapons. Among a certain class the stiletto is their favorite weapon, the black-jack, the steel knuckle, weapons that were only made for thugs, not even like the revolver, a weapon of defense, but weapons that, in my judgment, would only be carried by thugs, they could have no other possible use for them except to use them against their fellow men. Another evil was the free use of dynamite. Our people in the coal region are miners necessarily. They have easy access to dynamite, it is one of the tools of their trade. Dynamiting had become a terrible horror. I might say that my next-door neighbor, Father Cominski, of the parish in the next block where I live, they broke the windows and they attempted to dynamite that house right next door to me. The fuse, fortunately, went out and Father Cominiski and the parish house were saved. Very numerous cases of dynamiting have occurred in this county, and the worst horror was the fact they were never caught. Very few of them were ever apprehended. The evidence of the guilt was explained in the act, yet a number were caught and my recollection is that a majority of them got away. Last term there was one dynamiter convicted, one that attempted to blow up a boarding house where there were a number of women and children in a thickly populated portion of Shenandoah, one of the daughters of the gentleman that lived there was blown up out of her bed. The house was badly wrecked. That man was convicted before me. Another in the last term was the party that attempted to blow up the passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. I want to say that a number of trains had been wrecked by obstructions and this was by these people. It was proven in that case, because that case was brought to your attention as one in which I was so severe, in that case the man was seen on the track doing something in an out of the way place, away from any residences by a man who passed by on the road motor. On his way back he discovered this dynamite at the very point at which he saw this defendant. There were two sticks. Around one of the sticks of dynamite was a letter addressed to this man, the defendant, written by his brother sent from Connecticut. The defendant acknowledged it was his letter, failed to account for how that dynamite was wrapped up in that letter. Two other miners, I think, saw this man there and talked to him. His main inquiry from them was "When will the passenger train come, I want to go to Pottsville," inquiring about this passenger train. The testimony showed that he did not come to Pottsville, he lived at Girardville, and went to Shenandoah.

He attempted to prove an alibi, to give a reason for his absence. His boarding house mistress absolutely contradicted him. A number of other witnesses were called. The alibi failed entirely. And you know very well the failure of an alibi is a failure in itself, and that is an element of guilt. The whole case was of such positive proof that there could be no possible question with decent people. That jury stayed out quite a while and finally came in and found a verdict of guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. I couldn't understand how a jury could possibly do a thing of that kind. I thought instead of recommending him to the mercy of the Court they should have done anything else but that as merely an example in the county on account of the terrible crimes that had been committed where there should have been no such thing. I immediately told the jury "You have found this man guilty, and I think that was right, I wish to say to you that we will not respect that recommendation," and we gave our reasons for it. This is the whole of that matter. There is another evil in the county that I doubt very much exists to the same extent elsewhere unless the same conditions prevail, and that is the wholesale, barefaced perjury. Now when I say that I say it in this and for this reason. There are cases piling up in which one side would come and swear to a certain state of facts. The defendant would go on the stand and their witnesses, and they would swear to diametrically opposite state of facts, not upon matters in which there might have been differences of opinion, not upon matters upon which men often differ, viewing things from different sides and different conditions, but positive physical facts, that they couldn't have possibly sworn to the truth on. One side or the other, in these cases I felt it my duty to get at the truth. Wherever I have taken hold of a witness I have done it for the purpose of finding out the truth. I have done it where the testimony was as I have stated, so absolutely contradictory and diametrically opposite, one side or the other had committed perjury, and I tried to find out which side it was.

There is another difficulty I think we labor under, and a serious one, and it is one that perhaps no one is responsible for, and that is we run three criminal courts. We have as high as 250 cases, I think to a term.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Between two hundred and three hundred, nearer three hundred, the District Attorney stated.

BY JUDGE BRUMM:

I know we are crowded in Court. The District Attorney I suppose necessarily must have other assistants. We have our grand jury meeting on the first week of criminal court. I have since I have been on the bench tried to have this rule changed. So far I have not succeeded. I believe the Luzerne system is the better system. I have been up there in the trial of some cases, and my judgment led me to think at once that that was the better system, that the grand jury should be called one week, the business of the grand jury disposed of that week and the witnesses sent home and not have them around Court. I contended first that I thought it would be less expensive, however, that was a matter that experience only would show, but I believe there is certainly less confusion, and there would be a better chance for the preparation of cases both for the Commonwealth and the defense. The District Attorney I think has three assistants. (Corrected to four). However, one being engaged before the Grand Jury at all times would leave but three. I want to say that sometimes since I have been on the bench we have had a judge from other counties help us out and we were running four courts. The District Attorney quite frequently appoints younger attorneys to take charge of cases. I want to say that is done for defendants. I don't mean to say that he appoints them, but asks for them. Men who come in here and have no counsel, either from neglect or some other reason have no counsel, men who are charged with high felonies, and the District Attorney asks younger men, and the younger men are willing and anxious to be appointed. I often asked young attorneys to take charge of the Commonwealth's case, the older ones as a rule don't feel like doing it, and the result is that the inexperience of these younger lawyers often brought about conditions in which I felt that they were not arriving at the truth, and I felt it my duty to help them out, and in helping out one, of course, it was antagonizing the other. What I mean by helping them out was trying the case as an experienced lawyer would try it to get the truth. And I want to say that I have done that in favor of defendants as well as against defendants. The case notably cited by Mr. Smith, the Hornbecker case, Mr. Smith was a new lawyer and I examined quite a number of the witnesses for the defendant. It was a case of self-defense as shown by the evidence, and the jury so found it. Now I have given you a resume of the conditions that prevailed. As to myself I think proper that I should say that I have been hampered. I may say, hounded, by certain attorneys at this bar, not only since I am on the bench, but before I got on the bench. No doubt you are all convinced by this time, gentlemen, that I am a man of very positive character. I think most everybody knows where I stand, and

when I have got anything to say, I say it. I have strong convictions and I pride myself on having a reputation at least of having the courage of those convictions. That necessarily has made enemies, and my enemies are not as has been suggested here, political enemies, as much as they are sectional enemies. I have a great many friends who are Democrats, temperance men, Republicans of the regulars, as we call them, or "stand-patters," many more of the Progressives, since I have taken up that side of the fight. I never go into anything half-way. When I think I am right, I go ahead, but every man knows where I stand.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Now, Judge, are you ready to proceed with the details of the testimony that had been offered here by the counsel for complainant If you are, I will call your attention to some specific facts. We will first start out, Judge, with the Knittle episode, just tell the gentlemen of the Commission about that.

A. I might ask you what you mean by that.

Q. The instance I mean in which he said you told him you would hand him over to the sheriff.

A. My recollection of that is that that was in a case wherein the questions between parties to the transaction occurred as to whether they were man and wife or brother and sister. Mr. Knittle took the position that they were man and wife, I may be mistaken as to the actual facts, but I am giving you the general facts as I recall them. Whatever relation he contended for, it was established and proven that a different relation existed. I called Mr. Knittle's attention to that fact. The woman left the jurisdiction, part of the case was tried when we discovered that she had left, we had to continue it; but she was finally brought in, and at that time I sent for Mr. Knittle, telling him that the case was ready for trial, that we had gotten the witness and that he should go on. He sent word back that he was engaged before Judge Bechtel. I waited, continued the case for a while. This court was stopped. I sent for him again a quarter or a half hour afterwards, and the same reply came back. I finally sent word over, I can't exactly recall. I think I told him that if he didn't come over I would go on, that I would have to finish the case, that we couldn't hold this court in a case of that kind, and just about that time Mr. Knittle came in, and that is the time he said I followed him with my eye. I don't remember what I said at that time. If I didn't give him a lecture, I ought to have at that time. The question of veracity arose at one time, I don't know whether it was this case or not, the evidence showed that Mr. Knittle had deceived the Court, I said, "That was not true."

Q. Was his manner offensive?

A. Very offensive, rather more that of a blackguard, and I said, "If you persist in this I will have to put you in the hands of the Sheriff," and he kept on in the same way until I told the Sheriff to take charge of him.

Q. What was his manner during this time?

A. Mr. Knittle's manner at all times is boisterous, and while he criticised my manner. I will only say that it wasn't fit for any gentleman at the bar to indulge in at any time, let alone when there is a controversy in court.

Q. Well, what happened when you told the Sheriff to take charge of him?

A. Well, there was trouble right there. I don't remember now, I think I said, "Mr. Knittle, I don't want to put you to jail, I only want you to be decent." I think that is what I said, I wouldn't think of putting him to jail, but it was simply a matter of whether I was to be made a booby of by Mr. Knittle, or insist on proper treatment.

Q. I call your attention to another instance, Judge, in Mr. Knittle's career, in connection with his efforts to have a case postponed before you, and what you did in the way of sending a tipstaff or crier to the court he said he was engaged, just tell that to the gentlemen of the Commission.

A. The case was called, I can't now recall the case, and Mr. Knittle said, "I can't go on with the case." I said, "We are ready to go on, the District Attorney has called the case, and why can't you go on?" He said, "I am engaged in No. 3, before Judge Bechtel." In fact I sent for him as I always do, send the tipstaff; "Constable, call Mr. Knittle." He said, "I can't go on with that case." I said, "Why?" He said, "I am engaged in room No. 3, with Judge Bechtel." I asked him how long it would take." He said, "I don't know, the Judge told me to stay there." And I asked him again some question as to whether it would take him any time so that I could adjust business here, and I said to the court crier, Mr. Feiler I said, "Mr. Feiler, you go over and ask Judge Bechtel whether Mr. Knittle is engaged or has a case before him. Mr. Feiler, the court crier, came back and said, "Judge Bechtel said he had no case before him." I then left the bench, went into chambers and went to see Judge Bechtel myself, I couldn't imagine it was possible Mr. Knittle would be so bold as to do a think of that kind right in open court when the evidence of his deception was evident. I didn't rely on Mr. Feiler alone. I went over to Judge Bechtel, and I said, "Judge, is there a case in which Mr. Knittle is engaged?" "No." "Have you ordered him to stay here?" And he said, "No." The Judge didn't seem to know anything about it. Said I, "That is strange, Mr. Knittle said you ordered him to stay." When I came back I told Mr. Knittle, "You have deceived me, now I want you to go on with this case." I was very severe, and I felt then and I feel now that I should have committed him to jail at once. You know the relationship, he is a brother-in-law of Judge Bechtel, and a son-in-law of the old gentleman, and it makes the relations very unpleasant and annoying to me, I might detail any number of instances. I think it is proper that I should say this to you gentlemen, that for a period there was hardly a controversy in chambers that I didn't hear of in the street after court adjourned, after I got out of chambers. I have nothing to say as to what caused that, but only ask that you remember what Senator Snyder swore to you gentlemen upon that subject.

Q. Judge, we will now come to the Shalk matter. I wish you would state whether or not you called Mr. Shalk a liar?

A. Never in this world.

Q. Now just state what happened at that time?

A. I don't know there was anything that happened that deserved criticism. I do know that Mr. Shalk was a very energetic and very persistent lawyer. He was the gentleman that ran against me.

Q. He is dead now?

A. Yes.

Q. He was the uncle of one of the witnesses, I think, that testified?

A. Yes, Carl Wagner. He was one of the leading lawyers of our bar, but I don't want to reflect on Mr. Shalk in the slightest degree, and wouldn't except that we all have certain peculiar characteristics, and one of Mr. Shalk's was that he lumbered up the records more than any other lawyer at this bar. He is noted for that. There isn't a lawyer at this bar that wouldn't say that that is one of Mr. Shalk's characteristics. I think it due, perhaps, to over-zeal. He was a very industrious man. He would prepare his cases and bring in authority and pile them up beyond what was generally considered necessary, but it was his method. And in this Beecher-Barr case, that involved large titles, and you gentlemen know what that means, there isn't anything more complicated. The action was brought in trespass, it was really ejection in disguise, they brought that for the purpose of settling the title. It was brought for cutting timber, and that brought up the question as to whether he had a right to cut them, whether it was on his land or somebody's else.

Q. After you were elected and went on the bench, in the year 1909, whether or not an application had been filed, and was presented to the court for the granting of a Sweeney license, that has been spoken of here. I wish you would give the members of the Committee what your attitude was in that case.

A. The first time that case came before me, I think M. M. Burk represented Mrs. Sweeney.

Q. Your son was not in the case?

A. No,, sir; he was not in the case. In looking over the testimony of that case, my recollection is that that case was heard before me; the evidence we divide.

Q. You act jointly in all the cases?

A. Yes, sir; we take testimony in three courts in the license term. My recollection is, I heard the testimony in that case. Mr. Burk represented it. The testimony was convincing to me that that license ought to be reinstated. It was not a new stand. It was an old stand that I think had been a licensed hotel forty years. It was at the cross roads on the street leading from Ashland to Girardville, Mahanoy City, Tamaqua, leading all the way to the largest traveled road. It was at the cross roads leading from that well traveled main road up into the country districts, up through what I think they call Dark Corner. They had very extensive stable accommodations there. They had all the elements that in my judgment were proper for a proper licensed hotel. Petitions very numerously signed, not only by neighbors, but by farmers from up in the valley beyond Centralia, up that way, signed by them, asking that this license be granted for their accommodation; that they wanted it for their horses, and that they deemed it necessary. These were all reputable people. The only objection to it at that time was the Law and Order Society. Their general objection. And I do not now recall that there was any local objection, but there was an objection by Father McGettigan, who was then the presiding priest at Ashland. He wrote me a letter and said he did not object to this license particularly, but objected to any license being granted at that point because it was too near the public park there; he felt that it would be too convenient for young girls and young folks, and he felt it was not a proper place for a license. I, however, knew there was a place near there already, not very far from there, that this was a more fit place; if there was any objection, one of those that was there should be revoked, and this one reinstated. There had been a license forty years. The old lady, the mother of these two maiden ladies had gotten sick; during her sickness they failed to take out the license; they had to attend to the old lady, and had not the time. A year or two afterwards they made application of the old license, but the unfortunate circumstances that their mother was sick and died; I favored the granting of the license at that time. It came up the next year. My recollection is now that that was the year there were no licenses granted. We all agreed to grant no licenses, but that license did come up three or four times. I favored the granting of that license from the beginning up until the time it was granted. The objection that was raised—I guess I had better not say that—there was another place that wanted a license there that belonged to a certain brewery concern, and I want to say that is one of the evils I have been trying to get rid of in this county; seventy or eighty per cent. of the licenses are controlled by breweries.

Q. You mean buildings?

A. Not only buildings, but breweries lease the places and then sublet them.

Q. They control the buildings?

A. Yes, sir; and they advance money, and in various ways. I have not been able to find more than five or six places in the town of Pottsville not controlled by breweries, so abso-

lutely these breweries control the license business. The contest was between Mrs. Sweeney and a brewery stand. When Judge Koch got on the bench, he went to the record to see the geography of the country as to the desirability; he at once said, "I am in favor of this," and I joined with him, and we granted it. It was at that time that Judge Bechtel got displeased and put that endorsement on that license. I did not know it was on. I knew he dissented, but I did not know about the endorsement. He immediately left; went outside and reported to the reporters that that license was granted; that he had dissented; the reporter got hold of it and it was published in the paper, with his endorsement on. That is the point I objected to.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I have in connection with the Sweeney license, the opinion of Judge Brumm vindicating the granting of the license under the majority of the Court's order, being in response to the dissent of Judge Bechtel. I would like to read it to the Committee.

A. Immediately, when that was published it was a reflection on both Judge Koch and me; uncalled for, and not truthful.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Your opinion is in answer to the dissent of Judge Bechtel?

A. I want to account for my action on this bench. This is the only point. I immediately wrote a letter to Judge Bechtel, a very kind letter, I thought, not charging him with doing anything that he was falsely endorsing it; I said, it is certainly an error, and asked him to kindly change the endorsement not to agree to the license. As I said before, it was a reflection on Judge Koch and me that I objected to. He declined. It is not necessary to say what occurred in chambers. We had quite a discussion, and quite a heated one, and I stated then that unless he would correct that statement I would correct it on the bench. I would not permit that reflection to rest on me, and that is why I did make that announcement from the bench.

Q. The Committee says that in the Bell matter they have no jurisdiction to inquire whether you are right or wrong. What I want to get is, simply whether the action of Mr. Bell was not undignified to the court because of your ruling of his incompetency to testify.

A. Absolutely so, to the extent that he became almost threatening in his attitude as to what he would do if I did not let him testify, and I want to say in that case I called Mr. Bell up to the bar and privately I said, you are not acting in good faith with your client. Now the controversy is between you and the opposite side. Now you have accepted a fee on the opposite side against her. I said, in ethics that is not right, and in law you have no right to do it. I tried to reason with him but there was no reason in him, and I have no apology to make for what I did. With reference to the license business with my son, the charges that were published broadcast, and which I was asked about by my friends, whether it was true, largely was the charge that was made by the complainant, whoever he is, I don't know, that my son got one or two, two or four licenses, two or four licenses, that he had got at least one or two every year, and that before I got on the bench he never got a single license. Now you see the wrong impression it created, as though my son had been practicing and he never got a license until I got on the bench, and as soon as I got on the bench he got one or two each year.

Q. Is there anything else you recall?

A. Not that I recall.

G. FRANK BRUMM, being duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are the son of Judge Brumm?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old are you?

A. Just about thirty-five.

Q. When were you admitted to the bar, in active practice?

A. I was admitted, I think, in February, 1908.

Q. When did you begin active practice or the law?

A. About the same time. I might say right there, with reference to some allusion that was made here that was about the license court, after I was admitted.

Q. You did not have anything to do with the Sweeney license, did you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Coming to this question of disclosure of communication that took place between the judges, did your father ever, at any time, disclose or reveal to you, any of the proceedings that took place in the consultation chambers with his brothers on the bench?

A. Never since he has been on the bench; what is more, I have never discussed a license question with my father as to an application of mine, in a single instance. Not one.

Q. Did you learn of the action to be taken by the court in the Norwegian contested election case, and if so, from whom did you learn it?

A. From Mr. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien came into my office one day; seemed excited, as though he was warm; he said, Frank, come in here. I went into the private office and he says, how in hell is this; you are the son of a Judge, and you are my attorney, and I have got to go out in the street to find out what is going on in the court in our case; I said, what do you mean; he said, the court is going to hand down the case and knock us out of the tax receipts. I said, how do you know that; he said, I heard it; I said, where; never mind, I heard it, I got it from Bechtel, he said, Snyder.

BY MR. SPEISER:

You understood yesterday, we objected to and prevented Mr. Lenahan from introducing that testimony. You might eliminate that.

A. I want to say in that connection that many and many instances, one after the other since my father has been on the bench, when emisaries have come from either Mr. Snyder or Mr. Bechtel.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Confine yourself to a denial of the statement in which your name was brought in.

A. I think the Committee will not refuse to hear why I was properly guarded as to who came to me, as to why they should put these questions to me. I was just admitted to the bar. When my father took the bench, I had four or five parties, at least, come to me, and they said, Frank, you watch your father, for if he proceeds with this investigation, they will kill him, and I stayed here during all that investigation, and I never left him in that ballot box case.

BY MR. SPEISER:

That has nothing to do with that. Your training as a lawyer ought to tell you that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. I wish you would tell about this Coombs-Garment case?

A. We are on the Sweeney license. Keep on one thing. I will explain what I am going to testify to. Judge Brumm has already testified that in 1909, when that license was first brought to his attention, after he went on the bench—I want to say that when Miss Sweeney came to me, she told me that the reason she had come to me was because she had learned that my father had advocated in granting of the license in 1909; that same year a certain party came to me and handed me a list of licenses that they wanted granted, and offered that I should name my price if I would try to influence the court in granting them, and the first name on that is Butler Township, Woodland Park is the very one Judge Bechtel wanted to grant, and refused to grant the Sweeney license unless that was granted. When the Sweeney license was finally granted the year it was granted was 1912, I was asked out of this court room; the elevator had not been started; at the foot of the stairs stood H. O. Bechtel.

BY MR. SPEISER:

We will have to cease that. Do not give this testimony. I think if you will permit your counsel, rather counsel representing your father, to ask the questions, I think we will get along a great deal better.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. In this Coombs case, you were counsel, with Mr. Berger and Mr. Burk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the bill was prepared, whom did you suggest to Mr. Berger that he should make the application before?

A. Mr. Berger prepared the papers, and came up into the library with them, and Mr. Coombs, our client, was standing with us. He said, everything is ready, what judge shall we take it in front of. Mr. Coombs was there when this took place. I said, I have only one request; I ask that you do not present it before Judge Brumm. He said, let us put it in before him, he knows about the facts, and will have the nerve to push it on. I said, I do not think it ought to go there. Mr. Coombs touched me on the arm and said, Mr. Berger is older counsel, let him attend to that, so it was put before father, that is the preliminary injunction. I afterwards heard that Judge Shay would not try the case, and Judge Bechtel did not want to try it. I said to father, will you try the Coombs case, it is a Minersville case and I do not think you ought to mix in it, but he said, Judge Shay has assigned it to me and I shall try it, and that is how it was tried before him.

Q. It was tried, and no testimony was offered in denial of the testimony that you gentlemen offered or presented?

A. No testimony was offered, and after we put this young woman—who I think it is important for you to understand are girls that have gone through the high school, they made intelligent witnesses, and when they were testifying, Judge Koch, he sat there for the respondents, said, John, this is terrible. When it came to present the testimony, they said, we have none to offer. Mr. Ulrich said to me in the library, Frank is this true, I said, you heard the testimony, he said, I want to tell you if that is true, every G. D. one of them ought to be put in jail.

Q. Did you during, or have you during your whole active practice since your father's elevation to the bench, ever receive anything in the way of favoritism, as discriminating in your behalf and against any practitioner at the bar?

A. Not in any shape or form. I never tried but two cases before him in criminal court; one where Judge Koch was on the other side, you and Bud sit in this, which is customary; they call anybody that is around to try the cases. We put our heads together and we managed to get a statute under which this case was brought, and Judge Koch evidently had not followed this particular thing, and the Court directed a noll pros in the case. The second case, Mr. David A. Jones was the prosecutor in a case of a man who had mistreated a horse. This case was called in No. 1, and I said, Mr. Jones, this case is called here, if you will please ask the District Attorney I think he will put this case in another court. He said, I have no objection whatever, I am in a little hurry, and Judge Brumm said, how is that; and he said, I have no objection, to try the case here, and the case was tried and Mr. Jones won the case. There are only two cases that I remember. I requested Mr. Lyons, when I was first admitted to the bar, never to call cases in front of my father. I have made the same request and Bud Whitehouse since he has been District Attorney.

Q. I wish you would tell about this incident that Mr. Knittle has testified about, the indictment that was taken back.

A. There was a man at my office in Minersville; he said he had a brother or somebody in jail, about a cow. I could not get it straight what the trouble was. I came to Pottsville, and a client of mine came to tell me something about this, and he said, suppose you go over and talk to the man. I got a neighbor to go there. I found the case was not for stealing a cow, it was a very heinous crime. I laughed and said, I am in wrong here. I came out and came over here. During the day Mr. Knittle came into the library, very much excited, and I am not exaggerating I will let you call any member of the bar to find out; he said what do you think, you ought to see the case that was turned out of the grand jury this afternoon; he said he went on to describe the testimony and they threw it out, and I said, I came near being in on that case myself. He said, if those facts are true—I said, father has charge of the Grand Jury and we will submit that, and he said I will, and he came in and put it up to Judge Brumm. I don't know any more about that case, except I heard it was settled, and I went to the gentlemen Mr. Knittle mentioned as one giving him the information about me being in it and he said Mr. Knittle knew that case was settled. He not only did that, but he testified here on the stand and made it look very strange and peculiar that notwithstanding that case was knocked out by the Grand Jury, the defendant paid the costs. I went to the record in the case of Wolf against Frank Fernovitch, 634 May Term, 1910, and I found three different entries of three different dates, and in every instance the name of A. Wolf is on the same.

Q. As a matter of fact, you had nothing to do with the case?

A. No, sir, absolutely nothing.

Q. You were approached to appear in the case, and when you found out what the case was, you refused?

A. I told Mr. Knittle myself about my connection in the case.

Q. I want to call your attention to a talk that you had with Mr. Bell after this hearing in the equity case that has been testified to?

A. This was in the presence of Mr. Derken; he called me in the room and said, Frank, I want to talk to you about something, and he said, you know this trouble I had in front of your father. I said, No, I do not know anything about it. He says, I think your father is wrong about this. I said, what is the trouble. He said, he told me part of the facts and said, your father has a perfect right to rule that way but he said, the thing that got my goat, was this Mart Burt was on the other side of the table and he and I are not particularly good friends. I am trying to give you the talk, but he said, it kind of gauled me that Burt could have something on me.

Q. They both live and practice law in the same town?

A. Yes, sir. He said, I wanted your father to put me in; he meant, put him in right. I said, Bell, what were the facts, and the three of us discussed the legal facts. I said, if the facts are as you put them to me, I misunderstand one of the first things that I learned in law, that is, that an attorney cannot testify against his client.

Q. Eliminating old licenses, and also reinstated licenses, how many actual licenses have you got since?

A. I only got one since I have been practicing law.

Q. There are not many lawyers at this bar that have not received more?

A. I know as a matter of fact that it is referred to time and again Mr. Wilhelm never had one license granted at this court.

T. H. B. LYONS, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR LENAHAN:

Q. How long have you been a member of the Schuylkill county bar?

A. Since about 1875.

Q. You presided as Judge of the Orphans' Court of this county at one time, did you not?

A. I did.

MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Are you practicing law now, actively?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many cases have you tried before Judge Brumm?

A. I can only recall three.

Q. Civil or criminal?

A. Two civil and one criminal.

Q. What was the outcome of those cases?

A. The criminal case—I will have to think a while to know what it was, it was not a very important case.

Q. Did you win or lose?

A. My client won.

Q. How about the civil case?

A. The two civil cases, we lost.

Q. Are you in the courts frequently?

A. I get here about every Monday, and sometimes through the week.

Q. You have frequent occasion to see the Judge from the bench?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your opinion, based upon your experience and observation, what would you say as to whether or not Judge Brumm is a fair, honest, impartial and dignified Judge?

A. I would have to answer in the affirmative to those interrogatories.

Q. You believe that he is qualified for the Judgeship?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you, or would you not say he hastily forms conclusions and then tries to bend the case to the end that he desires?

A. I would not say that. I do think that Judge Brumm's mental processes are very rapid, and that he frequently comes to a conclusion quickly, but it will not say that he would not listen to reason, and modify his opinion if it was proper so to do. I remember very well, a running discussion that we had before him one time, several lawyers. It was not before the jury. I say running discussion: one would talk a little, then another, and so on, half a dozen times. I recollect distinctly to my mind, from his inquiries and remarks, that he was possibly inclined to one side a little, then the other side a little, but did not finally make up his mind until the discussion closed. It looked that way to me.

W. B. DURKIN, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are a member of the bar of Schuylkill county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have been, how many years?

A. I will be a member fourteen years the 20th of June, next.

MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Are you in active practice now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you go before Judge Brumm frequently?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How frequently have you tried cases before him?

A. I would say every term of criminal court I try perhaps two, three, four or five.

Q. And for the past four years, every term?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is your practice principally criminal?

A. I have civil but I can only recall one civil matter of any importance that I have had before Judge Brumm, which was appealed to the Superior Court.

Q. From your observation and experience of Judge Brumm on the bench, what would you say of his fitness for the position?

A. I will say this: I have always found Judge Brumm to ascertain the truth in every case in which I was engaged, whether I represented the prosecution or defendant.

Q. Would you say that he ever misbehaved on the bench, in any way?

A. I will not. In the case that was referred to against Bernitonis, I represented the prosecutor in that case.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. That is known as the parole case?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Jacobs was the interpreter. It was tried in this room. I asked the witness several times to answer my question; he refused to give a responsive answer. Mr. Jacobs finally turned and gave an answer which he had received from the witness, which caused everyone in the room to laugh. I said to Mr. Jacobs, that answer does not give us much enlightenment. Judge Brumm laughed as all the others did. He said, Mr. Durkin you put your question again. I did so. The interpreter turned again and the answer was not responsive. He said, you put your question again. I did. He turned to the witness and he said, you answer that question; if you do not answer the question I will commit you. Then the following witness did not give responsive answers

and he instructed me again to put the question, and I did. The answer was not responsive and he instructed the witness to answer the question or he would commit him.

MR. MITCHELL:

Q. You are usually for the defense?
A. No, sir.
Q. You are usually for the prosecution?
A. I divide them. I take either side.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. The truth is, these witnesses were avoiding the questions?
A. Yes sir; undoubtedly.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. In that case, you feel that the prosecutor in the case had perjured himself?
A. I do not.
Q. You still feel at this time after hearing the testimony that the prosecution was telling the truth, and these men were properly convicted?
A. Mr. Foley is a friend of mine, and I have never had any troube with Judge Brumm. Mr. Reinkiewicz had a conversation over the phone before these men were paroled. A gentleman called at my office and said he was about to sell a property, and I understood him to say Mr. Reinkiewicz represented the purchasers. I had made a search for the trust company a short time before that, and I called Mr. Reinkiewicz and I told him I had a copy of the search, and it was very complete. Mr. Reinkiewicz then informed me—he said, we are going to present a petition on behalf of these defendants. I said, I have done my duty. I have never opposed a petition where parties represent the defendant. I said, do you recall what Mr. Whitehouse used to say. He said, what is that. A man in jail is never any good to a lawyer. That is the conversation we had over the phone. I did not oppose the petition. What they have offered, I don't know.
Q. You heard the testimony of Frank Brumm, as to the conversation that took place in your presence between him and Mr. Bell, with reference to this hearing that was had before Judge Brumm. Is his version of that conversation correct?
A. That is the substance of the conversation, as I recall it. I happened to go in the ante room to get a drink of water and they were there and they requested me to stop and listen to what they had to say. I wish to say, so there will be no wrong impression, as I stated, I am not siding with either party, but it was said I had requested the District Attorney and the Deputy not to call certain cases before Judge Brumm. I have done so. I do not deny it. I have done so in cases where my parties were charged with aggravated assault and battery, where deadly weapons had been used, and the defense to my mind did not appear as strong as it might be. I feared conviction, and I felt that the other judges would not be so severe. I did that in New Yory City when I practiced law there. I requested that cases be not called before Recorder Groff. I wish to make that statement because someone kindly said that it had been known that I had requested or made a request of that kind. I do not want any wrong impression.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. The truth is, Judge Brumm is very much down on carrying concealed deadly weapons?
A. Yes, sir; I know he is. Judge Brumm always treated me very fairly.
Q. Is it not a fact even in their application for naturalization papers, is it not a fact that Judge Brumm asks them if they carry concealed weapons?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And if they do, he will naturalize them?
A. That is right.

MR. ELISHA FREYLER, Called.

Elisha Freyler, being duly sworn according to law, in answer to questions propounded, says:

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. You are the Crier of this Court, are you not?
A. Yes.
Q. How long have you been here?
A. Four years and three months.
Q. Do you remember the time that Judge Brumm sent you in to Judge Bechtel's Court to ascertain whether Mr. Knittle was engaged in a trial of a law suit at that time?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you go in?
A. Yes.
Q. What information did you receive there as to whether Mr. Knittle was trying a case or not?
A. I found that he had no case there.
Q. Did you bring that information back to Judge Brumm?
A. I did.
Q. Then did Judge Brumm go in himself and make inquiry to Judge Bechtel?
A. I think he did, if I remember right.
Q. Well, Judge Bechtel told you that he was not engaged at the trial of a case?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you saw yourself when you went into the room that he was not trying a case?
A. I don't remember whether he was or not.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Did the Judge say whether he was about to try a case?
A. No, I didn't ask that question, I just asked if he was trying a case.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Tell the Committee whether or not in your experience in Judge Brumm's Court he has always treated with fairness and courtesy and dignity, both clients' lawyers?
A. Yes, I think he has.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Who appointed you Court Crier?
A. The Court, Judges Brumm and Shay, and re-appointed by unanimous consent of the Court.

HONORABLE CHARLES N. BRUMM, Recalled.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Your Honor may remember something about Mr. Knittle swore something about the charge committing a man who was also a juror, I think, he said, and leaving him in jail for thirty days. Now the truth is that that man was here drunk in the court room, and you sent him over there to sober up, and let him out the next day? Judge, what did you commit that man for?
A. Some person swore that I had committed some person to jail, and as I understood it, forgot that I had committed him and left him there. And the question was asked him "When was he left out?" "The next day." That is true. I didn't forget that I committed him, but I committed him. I committed him because he was drunk. The tipstaffs tried to put him out and he insisted and created quite a scene in court here and I sent him to jail.
Q. Coming back to this parole. It was the action of the whole Court was it not?
A. I don't remember whether it was the three judges, but I spoke to Judge Koch about it, and we just paroled him a couple of days ago, and I want to say that we never parole unless we consult in Chambers. I have never paroled anybody without consulting my colleagues in the matter.
A. Yes.
Q. Anything else that you recall to your mind, Judge?
A. No.

BY MR. LENAHAN.

If your Honorable Body please, I believe that your Chairman will concur in what I say, when I announce that we have done everything to further the conclusion of this hearing from the time the case opened down to the present. We also are not unmindful of the inconvenience that may be caused to members of this Committee if much further time is taken up with the consideration of the evidence we have received. I am pleased to say, and I say it under the express direction of Judge Brumm, in the hearing of this case we have received as courteous as kindly and as orderly treatment as could be expected before anybody. I now desire to say in conclusion that we have here still a large number of the members of this bar, together with over one hundred of the best citizens of the community who are here to give the tribute of their sworn testimony to the high character and judicial hearing in the administration of those duties that have been imposed upon him by the solemn call of the people, during the whole period of time that Judge Brumm has presided as one of the judges of this Court, but we do not wish to impose this labor or this taking of time before this Committee. If the Committee deems that it is not absolutely essential to call those witnesses, I might say to this Committee that we might take up the time, at least fifteen hours a day for the next two weeks, and call witnesses from all parts of this county who will willingly come here and denounce as injustice the attempt to haul from the bench one who has given to this county one of the best services that was ever rendered by any Judge, and every one knows that Schuylkill county has had some of the most eminent Judges in this Court as well as at its bar. We will not insist on that, and will not take your time in calling this large number of witnesses, but before I conclude, I however, want to say I wish to submit this question to your Honorable Body. In looking over this testimony it is possible there are some matters that we have overlooked, we would like to be permitted to present on the shape of evidence these matters that appear, and before submitting them to you we shall submit them to the gentleman on the other side.

Now, in addition to that, Mr. Wilhelm was to be a witness here, but I understood he has been called to Mahanoy City, and there are some matters I wanted to call him about, and I would like to embody in an affidavit what would have been his testimony if he were here.

Thanking you gentlemen for the courtesy you have accorded, for both myself, and in the name of Judge Brumm, I now conclude this case.

MR. BARLOW:

I wish to call to the attention of the Court that in this county a gentleman by the name of Short, I have requested to prepare a copy of the record of this Court, which I will furnish to Mr. Lenahan, beginning 1895, of the number of cases heard before the Court down to the present year, 1913, showing the total number of indictment by the grand jury, and from the District Attorney the number of convictions and acquittals, in answer to the statement made by Judge Brumm and to be inferred from his testimony that since his advent upon the bench the atmosphere of Schuylkill county has been very greatly varified.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

In answer to that we must say that the population of this county had very greatly increased since Judge Brumm's advent on the bench, and from the class inclined to lawlessness.

MR. BARLOW:

I wish to say that my client and I join with Mr. Lenahan in thanking the Committee for the treatment we have received at your hands, and for the evident fairness of your rulings.

I am very glad indeed for my own sake of being here, and especially for meeting my friend Mr. Lenahan.

Meeting adjourned with the understanding that a day would be set for argument by counsel.

Of course that would settle the question of title. Engineers were called on both sides, some of the ablest ones we have here, and their testimony was very contradictory. They were called as experts. They had their different surveys here away back to the original State survey and brought up the titles of the different pieces, and it was overlapping that complicated the thing very much. Mr. Shalk made a statement as to the location of a little spring. That is my recollection of it now. It was the location of a little stream, and in my judgment this was really the pivocal point as to these several surveys, and Mr. Shalk misplaced that stream, putting it entirely out of the chart and the maps all showed it was. There was no dispute as to that.

Q. All the engineers agreed as to that, did they?

A. Yes, that is my recollection, they all agreed where that was. And I said "Hold on, Mr. Shalk., that is not correct," and I corrected him. I said it as I tell it now. That I should have called him a liar, I didn't do it. Mr. Moyer was at that time associated with him.

Q. Judge, I will call your attention to the St. Claire lawsuit. Mr. Smith testified as to that, so too did Mr. Boone. I wish you to go on and tell about that, as the offers made by Mr. Smith, after you had overruled the offers, and given him rules of exception.

A. That case involved was brought to recover something due on a written contract for the laying of a sewer, that is my recollection of it, a civil case, of course. The point of dispute was as to whether that sewer should be laid from one terminus to another described in the agreement; or whether the contract meant that there should be a certain number of feet or sewer laid. The testimony showed that there was a dispute as to the ending terminus. The starting point there was no dispute about. The sewer was started at the proper starting point, but the question was as to which was the end. The testimony was contradictory somewhate as to the names of the streets, the streets were not named or there were no finger boards up. The people didn't know the names of the streets in some instances by their right names. The testimony was contradictory as I remember it, as to the name of the street which was the nearer street to which Mr. Thorn built the sewer and contended completed his contract. They did bring in the record to show by the map, if I recall it. I may be in error somewhat, but I am giving you my present recollection, that the street was the square beyond that but that is the record. The people became confused about the name of the street, however, that was the controversy. Mr. Smith in that case was very zealous. He had prepared quite a number of authorities, as he always does, and I gave him credit for it, and he raised several legal points. I ruled against him. My recollection is it was a question of juries, however, I ruled against him. He repeated it and I overruled it again, he made an exception at the time. With the next witness he would start again, and it was the same thing I had ruled on time and again. I told Mr. Smith that that had been overruled. I said I will give you a general ruling on the whole proposition involved in that, and I trust it will be satisfactory, and every other question you have asked with reference to this it is understood that I have overruled and you have the benefit of an exception. We don't want to lumber this record with continuous repetitions, and that is the end of that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Judge, in one general question I will cover this matter of the differences between you and your brothers on the bench, and ask you whether or not you at any time disclosed to your son, Mr. Wilhelm, or anyone else the conclusions arrived at by you and your brethren in Chambers, or whether you made any reference to it until the opinion was announced what the judgment was to be in open Court?

A. I have never in my life divulged the course of any questions between my colleagues and myself in Chambers, and have studiously avoided it. I have been approached by the representatives of the press time and again "Well Judge, what is new, anything done in Chambers?" They never did get anything from me. I have never in my life told an attorney what the decision of the Court was or would be. I have been approached by attorneys time and time again, to ascertain facts, and I remember one instance where an attorney said "I know what it is." "How did you get it?" "I got it from Brumm." "Did he say so?" "No, he didn't say so, but I knew it by his manner." Of course, I avoided it, and of course he made up his mind it was one way. I don't know whether it was or not.

Q. Now, Judge, I want to call your attention especially to this non-contested election case, did you or did you not, directly or indirectly, intimate to any one, either to Mr. Wilhelm, your son, what the majority of the Court has agreed upon before it was announced in this Court?

A. I want to say that there may have been a misapprehension in that. Mr. Wilhelm came to me and stated that he was going to file a preliminary petition. I said "What for?" "Well I learned so and so and so," and I said "Well you have a right to do that. Then I did say something to him about an authority as to the point involved, as to the legality of certain votes, but not as to any vote. We wanted to get it a fact, but, never from which he could have in any way drawn my conclusion. I think I stated that in advance, after I got back, that there was something of this case going on, that he had stated that he was going to file an additional petition.

Q. Now, Judge, did you ever make any proposition to Judge Bechtel, of any other member of the bench, that you were ready to swap license with him, if he would consent to give your son a license in a certain application that he appeared in as counsel?

A. Absolutely not. I have never in my life offered to dicker on the license question, nor did I ever in my life ask that the Judge give my son a license or any licenses because he represented the petitioners, but on the other hand, Judge Bechtel did propose to me "Now Judge, you give me a license and I will give you one. You give me this and I will give you something," and I empathically and positively declined. I will not dicker on these licenses. So that I say I not only did not do that myself, but that I would not permit it to be done when the proposition was made to me by Judge Bechtel.

Q. Was that made in the presence of any other member of the bench?

A. Judge Koch.

Q. Judge Koch was there when you made that answer to Judge Bechtel?

I desire to remind the gentlemen of the Committee that I offered to prove that by Judge Koch, but you remember, it was ruled out.

Q. Judge, while we are on the matter of your son, I wish you would tell this body how many criminal cases your son has tried before you since your elevation to the bench?

A. Not one alone. I can recall two cases in which he was one of the counsel. The one was a party at Minersville, and Mr. David A. Jones, I think, was counsel on the other side.

Q. Do you know that that case was tried before you by express agreement by Mr. Jones?

A. Yes.

Q. You didn't want to try it and your son didn't want to try it before you, and what did Mr. Jones say?

A. I don't remember that. Yes, I think I do.

Q. Now, tell about the agreement that he and your son had?

A. The case was called, and my recollection is that my son said "Now, I don't want it called before father," and Mr. Jones said "Well, now I have all confidence in your father, and you go on, I am in a hurry and I want to get away," and from that suggestion the case was called before me, and I want to say that Mr. Jones won that case, my son lost it.

Another case was where the District Attorney, my son was sitting, I don't know whether it was in this court or not. When the case was called and Judge Koch, no, it was in court room No. 2, Judge Koch represented the Commonwealth and Mr. Whitehouse called my son and said "I want you to go in and help try this case."

Q. It was Jack Adamson?

A. I think it was. It was a case where a man was indicted for stealing wire, wire for electric railways, and Judge Koch represented the electric railway. In that case there was a verdict of not guilty, and it was upon the ground that the electric railway company had failed to prove ownership of the property. They did show that it was wire just like theirs and so on, but it wasn't proven. There was no doubt in my mind that the fellow had stolen the wire, but technically he got off.

Q. So that in the criminal cases your son tried before you he lost both of them?

A. Oh, no, he won that one.

Q. He was for the Commonwealth?

A. No.

Q. Mr. Whitehouse was in that case too?

A. I think he was. No. The one he won, he won on a technicality.

Q. Now, Judge, did he ever try any civil cases, jury trials before you?

A. No, at no time. I want to say in my civil list I invariably asked my colleagues not to arrange the schedule so that my son came into my court, I asked them to arrange it so he got into other courts. Of course, I couldn't stop court for that if it came to the point it would either have to be tried or the Court adjourn and have nothing to do, I would have had my son

before me, but I have always avoided it wherever I could that he should try any cases before me, and I want to say it has been to his detriment that I am on the bench, not to his advantage.

Q. Judge, in any cases where your son was the counsel, has he ever presented an ordinary motion to you?

A. No. Now, let me just at this point, I recall a matter specifically set forth that I had favored my son with granting licenses.

Q. I will come to that, Judge, that I would continue in this connection the injunction of the Coombe Garment Company vs. Albert Morris, et al. That was a case that happened in your own town, where a few of the working girls had struck and were proceeding to intimidate the rest of the employees who insisted on working. ow, in that case for the Plaintiff, was you son, Mr. Charles Berger, and who else?

A. Mr. M. M. Burke was on the other side, and Judge Koch and Mr. Ulerich were on the other.

Q. Who actually made the application for the preliminary injunction to you, what lawyer presented the bill?

A. I think it was Berger.

Q. Now the preliminary injunction issued. What I am coming to is the final hearing upon the bill and answer. How did it come that you took jurisdiction of the case on the final hearing?

A. I didn't take jurisdiction in that case, Judge Bechtel assigned it to me.

Q. Now just tell the members of the Commission what took place between you and Judge Bechtel with reference to who would hear the case?

A. I told him that I would rather not hear that case. I wouldn't be positive what I said. He said he thought I ought to, as it was right in my own town, and the result was that it was assigned to me. I have no criticism to make with Judge Bechtel, only that I thought he shouldn't have assigned it to me. He thought I ought to.

Q. This injunction was to restrain the striking working girls from interfering with those who desired to continue working in this establishment.

A. That evidently was the object, but the worst beature of it was their riotous conduct. They don't do it by ordinary picketing, they did it by riotous conduct. I say that from observation, I had to pass then going home and coming to town. There were two or three hundred people on the street. Most of them were foreigners not living in town, and they had congregated there and had assumed a very threatening attitude.

Q. Right here Judge, you said it was Judge Bechtel assigned that rase. At that time Judge Shay was president Judge wasn't he?

A. Well, whoever the President Judge was.

Q. How many of those girls were on strike?

A. My recollection is that there were 18 out of about 250 and these 18 were the best paid girls in that factory.

Q. Now, without going into the details of it, what was the evidence connecting our friend, Mr. Foley, with this intimidation and riotous conduct?

A. I would most rather, if the Committee will take pains to look at that evidence themselves.

Q. Will you give the gentlemen the testimony, it is written out isn't it?

A. Surely if it is in the form of a record.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

We will have it written out.

Q. There was no testimony offered for the defendants in the case?

A. Oh, no, I know their own attorneys become thoroughly disgusted with them, the case was stopped as far as they were concerned.

(Record to be offered in evidence).

Q. Proceed, Judge, with what you are about to say.

A. When this difficulty occurred I was on friendly terms with Foley to the extent that we spoke, I would occasionally go to his place to get shaved, I recognized him as about the quickest shaver we have. It was right across from my office and I would often go in and get shaved. When this difficulty occurred I said "Con, why don't you stop that," in a friendly way, I said "If there is any difficulty there, why don't you get these girls organized, I have been told that——asked you to do that. Let them appoint a committee and let the committee wait upon the Coombe Garment Company. I have an idea that that can be effected. Why don't you do that?" He said "No, sir" very emphatically. I want to say the testimony showed that he called a meeting, and told these people they must not go to work, they must not allow any others to go to work, that they must restrain them with all the might in their power, stopping at nothing, a public speech to these people, these foreigners, and they hardly understand the English language, inflaming them, and they had closed up that mill, and that Coombe was nothing but a "damned Jew" and that he was trying to make slaves of you girls, inciting them in the most violent language, such as is incidental to Foley.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Q. Is this in the record, Mr. Lenahan?

BY MR. LENAHAN:

He will be very brief in it.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I wanted to know whether the gentleman is quoting from the record or from the newspapers.

BY JUDGE BRUMM:

No, I haven't that confidence in some of our Schuylkill county newspapers.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I want to say at the suggestion of the Judge's son, I don't know whether you gentlemen will want to hear it or not, that all these statements the Judge has given with reference to the language and conduct of Mr. Foley, we have the testimony of eight or ten witnesses as to the vile language that he used, the incendiary talk he indulges in and the general lawlessness.

BY MR. SPEISER:

I presume that that goes towards that part of the case where the Judge was presumed to threaten Mr. Foley?

BY MR. BARLOW:

On the second page here it gives that. It doesn't say anything about him telling them to use violence. I want to know whether this gentleman is quoting from the testimony or from the newspapers.

(I object to this.)

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Even if that is the testimony you have only read one line of one page, and Con's record is a great deal larger than that.

BY MR. FOLEY:

When the working girl is being bawled, yes, and I will never take it back either.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Good boy, Con.

BY MR. FOLEY:

You bet your bottom dollar, there's no yellow streak in me.

BY JUDGE BRUMM:

I think I will not say anything about that except from some reason or other it was—

BY MR. SPEISER:

I might say, Mr. Lenahan, I don't know that there was one iota of testimony adduced before this Committee on that point, and I don't believe we will give it any consideration.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Judge, you remember the case of Strong against the Buck Run Coal Company?

A. Very well.

Q. I was counsel for the coal company in that case?

A. Yes.

Q. Judge, during the course of that hearing, in response to an objection made by Cummings, who was counsel on the other side, did you say "Why do you object to that, that don't hurt us?" Did you say it or did you not?

A. Oh, no, nothing at all, why that would indicate that I was a party to the action. I may have said to him "Why do you object, it won't hurt you?"

Q. That is just what you did say. In the first place, what was your reason for stepping down from the bench occasionally and getting close to the witness stand?

A. Well, one of the difficulties we labor under in this court, well, that wouldn't be pertinent to this case, I want to say that these foreign witnesses we have always got to speak through an interpretor. In these cases I can hear the interpreter because the interpreter talks loud enough, but we have so much trouble to get female witnesses to talk out, so that we can hear. I want to say in No. 2 court I don't have the trouble to hear that I have in this court room, for in that room the witnesses stand and the jury are on the right, and the left ear is my deaf ear, and I don't have the trouble in that room that I have in this, and I have to get my right ear round, and I have asked witnesses, especially women, to talk louder so that the jurymen will hear over there, but it doesn't do much good, it will be better for a question or two and then they will go back to talking low again. In that event I have taken the chair, and have gotten the Crier to put a chair right here between the jury and the witness, so that I could hear what was said, and I would take notes if it was important enough, it was necessary for me to do that or else know nothing about the case.

Q. Judge, did you ever sit down beside counsel, come down from the bench and sit down beside counsel for either side and suggest questions to be asked by the counsel to witness, in your whole experience as a Judge?

A. Never that I know of, I want to say that there are times, well the Buck Run case for instance, when we had large charts, three or four.

Q. The charts were over there, weren't they?

A. Yes.

Q. Just describe the size of those charts to this Committee.

A. Well, I would say they were at least six to eight feet. I am just giving you my best judgment. They were large, they involved the different lifts of the Buck Run Coal Company. One would have one and one another, and you would have to go from one to the other, and the next chart would show another lift.

Q. Showing the different strata?

A. Yes. I don't know whether you gentlemen know what that is in coal mining. This was quite an extensive case, it involved the question of robbing pillars, as we call it in mining, that is taking out the support or robbing backward when they mine to a certain point, generally up to the extent of their lease, then they begin to mine backward. That they call "robbing." That was started in this case, a preliminary injunction was issued to prevent them robbing backward in the Buck Mountain Vein, until they had mined out the seven-foot vein which underlay the Buck Mountain Vein, declaring that it endangered the seven-foot vein, so that the owner of the land would loose the royalty of such coal that they would not be able to get out by reason of mining the lower vein first. There were two main propositions involved, and the most able engineers of our county differed widely, the one contending that the way to preserve the over-lying vein when you got to any particular pillar. This involved the point at which they were about to drive a tunnel over to another vein, and the vein was beginning to get "shelly," as they call it, to get soft. As to whether it was safer to leave the pillars intact and not mine there, or take stakes up and let it fill up, and the testimony showed the percentage of area that would be covered by a certain per cent. of debris, to make a percentage of a car of lump and the tonnage of the car of pea coal, showing that the tonnage of a car of lump coal was greater than a car of pea coal, filling in the areas. Other engineers contended that the pillar system was the safe system. The one contended that the pillar system being in the mine it would crack by exposure to air, and it was very dangerous to leave it and it was much more safer to have those pillars taken out and the whole thing fixed up than to have the pillars stand there and a vacancy between. That was the question involved, it was a long question. I think there were over 1,500 pages of testimony. These maps were accompanied by other maps that were laid out on the table. They also had specimens of the strata, as to the hardness of the rock or the softness between these two veins taken out of the tunnel that was driven through from the under-lying to the over-lying vein. That was brought here for the purpose of showing the strength of it as to whether it would hold and as to whether it was dangerous to mine? These specimens were on the table. And time and again we would go down among the counsel. It was an equity case. There was no jury involved at all. I remember one instance I sat down looking at the map, that was the map upon which the Buck Run people relied, as compared with the map on the chart upon which Mr. Strang relied, whom Mr. Lenahan and Mr. Berger represented. Now there was a controversy between these two maps, to satisfy myself, and I was the only one to be satisfied, I was to settle the case not a jury, and I said "Now, how about that?" and in that way I was among the counsel.

Q. Was there any objection from any source?

A. Oh, no, in fact both sides wanted me to. I go right down in among them.

Q. Now, Judge, we will come to the Haines case. I doubt if it is necessary for the Judge to explain the evidence of guilt, that has been explained by the Chief of Police, but I wish you would go on and tell the information, you needn't go into the case, the information that was brought to you about the talk some of the jurymen had in a saloon here during the recess of that case.

A. I couldn't give the exact language, but the information was very positive. Two or three of these jurymen were discussing this case, and they said they would be damned if they would ever render a verdict of guilty, no matter how guilty a man was, that "Old Brumm" was in.

Q. One of these men was a brother of one of the men who was convicted before you for ballot box stuffing ?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you say to the jury or to any member of the jury when they were brought in and discharged?

A. There were nine of them that favored conviction at that time.

Q. That was announced in court here?

A. Yes, they couldn't agree. These three men were the ones that hung out. My recollection is that I didn't get that information until after the jury were out, until they were so long deciding it. It was pending at that time, I think. Mr. Davis was in error when he said he reported it at once, because I would certainly have been more than glad to have drawn a juror, I knew that man was guilty, and not guilty as stated before the Board of Charities that there was no evidence nor attempt to introduce evidence that he had tried to sell the horse. The evidence was uncontradicted that he offered it for sale at Reading and Birdsboro. He had been driving around in Reading with a woman, that he had been visiting questionable places and been having a great time in Reading with this horse and buggy, that he stayed in Birdsboro and he was arrested for the very reason that he was offering this horse for sale at almost any price. That is what attracted the attention of the Reading police. My recollection is that he confessed to one of the witnesses and he said to him "If I had got my gun, you wouldn't have caught me as you did." I think that testimony was taken down. I would like the Committee to read it if it is taken down.

BY MR. SPEISER:

Is the testimony transcribed in that?

A. I don't know. Usually we do transcribe it.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Well, you heard the Chief of Police's version of that?

A. I think if I am not mistaken about it, he notified me atfer the jury was out, because I surely would have asked that that jury be drawn.

BY MR. SPEISER:

You remember the Chief of Police said he notified him before Court convened that afternoon. The Judge said, he thinks he is mistaken, that if he had notified him he would have withdrawn the jury.

BY MR. BARLOW:

He has no right to withdraw a jury and discharge them in any case. There is no right to that.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I don't quite enter into his discussion in the criminal laws, but he is mistaken when he says that when such matters are brought to the attention of the court the court may not withdraw a juror.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I say again, there is no law in Pennsylvania to show it.

BY JUDGE BRUMM:

I want to say when the trial came up the second time, those men didn't hesitate, they convicted him.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Judge, you have before you the application for the license transfer with reference to Mr. Swenk. I wish you would just show the gentlemen what the objection was or the question relating to that was.

A. My recollection is that this application had been erased and this inserted in the first place. The license for Jesse Webb, and I stated to Mr. Swenk "Whose endorsement is that?" And he said "Well," hesitating, "I will come to that after while." And I went on with the testimony, and finally I said "I would like to know whose endorsement that is, whose endorsement was charged." And he hesitated a little and then got excited, and said "I consider that question an insult," and he afterwards said "If the Court had no more confidence in him than that, I don't want to practice in it."

BY MR. SPEISER:

Q. What is that word that is cut out, that is charged?

A. Refrigerator. Now that they call refrigerator license or brewery license, they are more easily granted than others, because they sell wholesale. The difficulty with this case was that the Ballentine Brewing Company was a foreign company. This question was raised as to whether we could grant license to a foreign corporation, and I want to say that the Court en banc passed upon that. Mr. Bechtel, Mr. Edward Bechtel, convinced me that they could, and I said I am inclined to think this license can be granted. Then we considered in en banc, I mean in chambers, not in banc, and we concluded it couldn't be granted.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. Did you three judges agree to that?

A. Yes.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Judge, I wish you would now go over the history in as brief a way as possible, as to the imposition of sentence upon this girl who afterwards died in the county jail, and what you said in sentencing her as to procuring a place in some institution for her?

BY MR. BARLOW:

Mr. Lenahan, I don't think that is a subject that any Judge should be held responsible for. Even if Judge Brumm made a mistake in sentencing this girl to a term beyond that which humane reason would dictate, that is within his discretion, it surely isn't the subject of impeachment. If instead of giving her four years he had given her one, that might have been a little more humane, or if in his judgment she deserved four years, what is the use of taking up time going into that, when it was surely within his power.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Of course, if the gentlemen withdraws all that testimony.

BY MR. BARLOW:

I didn't offer any.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Oh, my dear sir, you did.

BY MR. BARLOW:

Well, if I did, it had better be withdrawn, because it is certainly within the discretion of the court.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

We met that with one witness you remember, and there was no objection on the part of the gentlemen. What I am especially anxious read into the record here is Judge Brumm's announcement to her that if he could possibly place her in a proper institution, where her morals could be guarded and her well-being looked after, he would do so.

BY MR. MITCHELL:

Q. How long was she in jail?

A. She killed herself in jail that night. It is a question whether she committed suicide or died of heart failure.

Q. You didn't have time to put her in any place else?

A. No.

BY MR. LENAHAN:

Q. Judge, go on now in your own way and tell that.

A. The girl was abandoned by her parents. It was a very sad case, and I first took it up with my colleagues as to what we should do with this girl. I didn't want to put this child to prison. She had run away, and I consulted with my colleagues, and they agreed that the better thing to do was put here there and then send her to some institution. When I called her up for sentence, I said: "I can't understand your action upon any other ground that that you are not responsible, that you do not know what you are doing." I said "You have got a good home, why don't you stay home?" I said I am going to give you a pretty severe sentence. You will have to go to jail until we can find out the proper place for you. We will have to investigate the matter immediately and find out the proper place to send you to it immediately." That was the understanding. These sentences as you know are often severe for the sake of example, and then we parole.

Q. Now, Judge, in this connection I want to call your attention also to another piece of testimony here relating to sentences imposed by you on two men, one for 22 years and another for a less period of time.

A. Those two men were caught on the mountain. They were caught by reason of a bonfire that they had built, which attracted the detectives who were on their track, and they were caught in that way. They found in their possession a number of knives, some jewelry, not of an account, a trifling matter, a burglar's jimmy, and a number of other things. The testimony showed that this jimmy fitted into the car from which a lot of stuff had been taken. There were two indictments, one for robbing this car and taking this stuff, and also that this jimmy fitted into the door of the school house that had been robbed. They had taken some rings of a lady teacher and some other things from the school house, and my recollection is that they committed vandalism in the school house, or took things and tore them up, books and things of that kind. At that time there were quite a number of robberies committed in that locality. It is in the outskirts between Mahanoy City and Ashland. A policeman, Morgan, I think was his name, had been murdered. The information came to me that they believed they had murdered that policeman. I will say that from the time that they were put to jail those crimes ceased, there had been nothing of that kind going on. Before they were sentenced I wanted to know some of their antecedents. I asked them where they had come from. The one told me, but he satisfied me that he was not telling the truth. One gave no account of himself, no account of where he had ever worked, where he had ever been employed, which indicated to me that he was a professional bum and highwayman. The other one, the younger one, not only didn't answer but told me it was none of my business. I asked "Where are you from? What have you been doing?" "It is none of your business" and repeated it again. He couldn't give an account of himself for a single day, and I cautioned them through their attorney that unless they can give a good account of themselves I will have to sentence them, and if they can we will give that consideration. The interpreter, I think it was Jacobs, told me then, that they wanted them to tell me some of their antecedents, but they gave the same response "None of your business," and after the sentence was given he said "I guess yau have done all you can to me."

Q. Just tell me how you ascertained that Haines was an ex-convict?

A. Well, that happened in this way. Haines had gone to a lady in St. Claire, a single lady, I think a Welch lady, and told her that he was connected with the Morgan family, I think her name was Morgan, while he lived in Scotland, yet he was a Welchman, and there was a large estate in Wales that belonged to the Morgan family, and he was a member on his mother's side, and he was looking up the heirs, and in that way he inveigled himself into the confidence of this lady and boarded there a couple of weeks, at her expense, of course, and all the time letting on that he was going to make her rich, and that was shown on the stand, and she brought in a lot of trinkets he had given her, and when I saw them I made up my mind they were jail trinkets, the kind that all of you know, selfevident. They wouldn't make them any other place. Penitentiary work that these prisoners make, as I had learned going through.

After he was convicted I asked him to give an account of himself. He told me that he lived in Philadelphia on Girard Avenue, and gave me the locality, that I recalled was Cherry Hill, and it struck me at once that he was right. I said "How long did you live there?" And he said "Five years." I said "Give me the number again," and he repeated it. All of a sudden I turned to him and said "When did you come out of Cherry Hill Penitentiary?" He got frightened and he said "A month or two ago." I said "Why were you put there?" "For horse stealing." That is only part of the reason why I gave him that sentence. I want to say that Senator Snyder, right here if you will permit me, immediately reported that he was a great inventor. Now, perhaps I shouldn't say that, the newspapers printed this, I will have to rely on them. That he was a great inventor, that he had invented a life-saving machine, and it promised to be a great benefit, in case of wreck they could jump in and swim for an indefinite time, and this man wanted to be released from jail, so that he could perfect the invention. I know that Senator Snyder got a member of the State Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, and after he got his ear the board thought he was a proper subject for pardon.

Q. Were you, as the law provides, notified that he was to be pardoned?

A. Oh, yes, but I never followed that up, that would have been vindictive. I let it go, but I didn't know then that they told the Board of Pardons, which was not true, that he had never made an offer to sell, and that it wasn't attempted to prove that he had, that it was simply a drunken lark, and that is the impression the public would get from reading this record.

Q. Now, at that trial, was it not testified to by the liveryman that he was perfectly sober when he got the horse?

A. Oh, yes, perfectly sober, and he asked certain directions, for Port G.——and St. Clair, and instead of taking this direction he went down the line to Reading.

Q. Well, he turned out to be what you thought him to be when you sentenced him?

A. He was a confirmed criminal of the worst order.

Q. Now, Judge, Judge Shay testified—or before I come to that question I will ask you this, before you became a member of this Court, you had for many years a large criminal practice, had you not, as well as a civil practice?

A. Yes, I had a large criminal practice.

Q. Did you ever tell Judge Shay that you had sentenced a man for three months where the charge was surety against him? Did you ever sentence a man on a surety charge?

A. Well, that is so ridiculous on its face, I say no. I couldn't sentence a man for surety. Perhaps I ought to say, gentlemen, Judge Shay is entirely wrong, if he said that.

Q. Yes, he testified to that.

A. It was in this way. This man had been returned for Assault and Battery, I think Wilhelm was in that case, representing the Commonwealth. The District Attorney for some reason or other made a surety case out of it. The matter was brought before me as a surety case. The testimony developed that it was not a surety case at all, it was Assault and Battery, except that the testimony showed that the parties were afraid of him, that was about the only evidence that it was surety. Assault and Battery had been committed, but of course I had to submit to the District Attorney in his wisdom. This was after the sentence I went into Chambers and Judge Shay was there, and I said "Judge, here is a case that a fellow is charged with surety, and he should have been charged with Assault and Battery and should have been sent over at least three months," and Judge Shay said, "You can't do that." And I said, "Of course, I can't, if I could I would have."

BY MR. LENAHAN:

I would like to say in this connection so you will get it upon the record that I have had a complete and very careful examination of the record made in the Quarter Sessions record in the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions' office, and there is nothing on it to indicate that anyone ever was sentenced from the period of time mentioned to jail on a surety charge.

REPORT OF THE LOBBY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable, the members of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned Committee appointed to investigate the identity, methods and practice of persons appearing in the State Capitol to advocate or oppose legislation respectfully reports:

Your Committee met immediately after its appointment and has held a number of public meetings at which many witnesses were sworn and examined, and the investigation proceeded in so far as was possible in the limited time at its disposal. It was not possible for your Committee to examine even the greater number of persons known to have been in Harrisburg, during the session and engaged in either advocating or opposing legislation.

The testimony taken at these hearings as well as the accompanying exhibits are filed herewith and made a part of this report.

From the testimony taken your Committee finds:

1. That an active lobby has been operating in the Capitol and in the City of Harrisburg since the session began. This lobby has consisted of men and women representing the Mining, Railroad, Liquor, Manufacturing and other industrial interests of the State, the Anti-Saloon League, Labor organizations and unions, political organizations, and several Departments of the State Government. Many of the interests so represented are extensive, representing large aggregations of capital or many individuals, and there can be no doubt that the lobby has been a powerful and extremely active one.

2. The evidence does not show that any one has used any corrupt means to advocate or oppose any matter of legislation.

3. At the time of preparing this report, the stenographers had not had sufficient time to transcribe the notes

of testimony in order that your Committee might have the same before them in preparing their report. However, your Committee deems it proper to state the following facts and observations from their recollection of the testimony.

Testimony was heard tending to show considerable activity on the part of the State Administration in encompassing the passage or defeat of measures. This is shown by the testimony of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Private Secretary to the Governor, the Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department and others. It appears from the uncontradicted testimony that the Secretary of the Commonwealth and others were active on the floor of the House in opposing or advocating legislation.

Senator Sensenich testified that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, had advised him to "get in right" by voting for the confirmation of Edward M. Bigelow as State Highway Commissioner, and that if he didn't support Bigelow, he would not get anything from the Administration for Westmoreland county.

Notwithstanding this advice, Senator Sensenich voted otherwise. Subsequently, after the appointment of a citizen of Westmoreland county to a certain position for which he had been recommended by Senator Sensenich, the Private Secretary to the Governor informed him that his recommendation had carried no weight and that the appointment had been made because of the endorsement of others, and that he need not expect any favors from the Governor's office.

The Private Secretary to the Governor in contradiction testified that he had never advised Senator Sensenich to "get in right" or used language to that effect. He further testified that Senator Sensenich had previously promised to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow and had failed to keep his word, and that he had informed the Senator that he need expect no favors from the Governor's office.

Senator Mills testified that early in the session, upon request to him made, he called upon His Excellency, the Governor, and he had requested him to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow as State Highway Commissioner, giving as a reason that he considered Mr. Bigelow the best road engineer in the State and that it would be a serious loss if his services were not secured. Senator Mills testified that he had previously endeavored to secure the appointment of a Mr. Hogue for an office to be filled by the Governor, and that upon leaving the Executive Chamber, His Excellency said in substance: "You think over the matter of Mr. Bigelow, and I will think over the matter of Mr. Hogue."

Representatives Cheeseman and Grabe of Butler county testified that they had visited the State Highway Department on Monday, June 23rd, 1913, to inquire about State aid for a road in that county, for which a petition had been on file for some time; that Mr. Foster, the Chief of Engineers, said to them in substance: "You have not been voting as though you wanted good roads in Butler county." This Mr. Foster denied, stating that he had only told them that they had not voted for good roads. Mr. Foster further stated that the records of the roll calls on various matters affecting the Department were kept on file in his office for the purpose of keeping in touch with the sentiment in various parts of the State on road matters. Mr. Foster further testified that he had no control over the matter presented by Messrs. Cheeseman and Grabe, and that matters of finance were entirely under the control of the Highway Commissioner.

There was also testimony to show that several members of the House who had supported the so-called "Liquor Bills" had been informed by a representative of the Anti-Saloon League that they would be opposed for re-election because of such action; also that about the same number of members supporting the so-called "Temperance Bills" had been warned by representatives of the "Liquor" interests that they would be opposed by such interests for re-election.

Senator Sensenich testified that a Jeannette man by the name of Mattis from his own county had told him that if he voted for the Kline Bills they would see that he would "get back." There was no time for the Committee to secure the attendance of Mr. Mattis for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to confirm or deny the testimony of Senator Sensenich.

Representative Warren Miller of Lehigh county testified that a lobbyist had asked him how it was that he was supporting the "Liability Bill." Mr. Miller replied that it was because he was keeping his pledges to the people, at which time the same gentleman advised Mr. Miller that he could not afford to support this bill, that he would find it best to be on the side of the corporations, that these were the people who could do him good. Mr. Miller further testified that the party approaching him claimed to represent Steam Railroads and Hard Coal interests, but that he was unable to positively identify him or be sure of him name.

The Resolution especially mentioned that there was a room in the Capitol Building where food and drink were dispensed. The Committee finds that since about the beginning of the session food and drink have been dispensed in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Senate. It appears by uncontradicted testimony that it has been a practice for the Clerk to serve the Senators with a mid-day lunch consisting of food and drinks. Some thirty or forty people testified to having visited this room and been so served. At different times other than Senators have been served with whiskey, beer and table waters, but by no testimony submitted to your Committee did it appear that the room was used as a headquarters to further or defeat legislation. The Chief Clerk testified that the food and drinks served in the room or rooms used by him was ordered and paid for by himself. He also stated that at the close of previous sessions, some Senators had contributed to the expense of such food and drink, and that there is a probability that the same practice will be observed at the close of this session.

Your Committee made such inquiries as it could to ascertain the reasons for the dilatory tactics of the Senate, and the failure of certain bills, commonly known as "Platform Bills," to receive the prompt consideration in that body which was their due. It is the sense of the Committee that the policy of delay pursued by members of the Senate with reference to these bills has been inimical to the best interests of the State.

Your Committee earnestly recommends that an act be prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau providing for the licensing, regulating and defining the rights of lobbyists, and for the same to be prepared and ready to be presented to the next Legislature immediately upon its convening in the year 1915.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE A. BALDWIN,
R. J. BALDWIN,
D. LLOYD CLAYCOMB,
Committee.

RECOMMENDATION ACCOMPANYING THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee earnestly recommends to the consideration of the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings the advisability of increasing the gallery space of the hall of this House intended for the accommodation of spectators. If this could be done, the result in the judgment of your Committee will be that the accommodations provided for the general public will be in no wise restricted; while, on the other hand, a strict enforcement of the Rule of this House can be had prohibiting any person from being on the floor of the House other than those duly entitled to such privilege. We would suggest that the gallery space in the rear could be materially enlarged, and if such enlargement would not be sufficient for the accommodation of the public, additional lateral galleries could be carried along either side of the hall so as to provide ample accommodation for spectators. We are firmly of the conviction that if these suggestions are carried out a great step will be taken in eliminating the lobbying of members and would effectually do away with lobbying on the floor of the House, a practice which is not alone obnoxious to a majority of the members, but is at the same time detri-

mental to the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them, and the Speaker would then feel justified in firmly enforcing the rule that members and employees only should be permitted to occupy the floor of the House during the time the House is in session. We would suggest that the floor space back of the rail be partitioned by suitably constructed partitions separating this space from the hall of the House, the same to be suitably furnished, and to be used as a resting room for the members of the House.

The Committee.

Hearing held by the Committee appointed in pursuance to the Resolution offered by the gentleman from Beaver, Mr. George A. Baldwin, and adopted by the House of Representatives on Thursday evening, June 19th, 1913.

Hearing held in the Committee Room of the Committee on Ways and Means, Room 523, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Friday, June 20th, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT:

HON. GEORGE A. BALDWIN, Beaver, Chairman.
HON. D. LLOYD CLAYCOMB, Secretary, Blair.
HON. R. J. BALDWIN, Delaware.

HON. HENRY C. SNAVELY, Lebanon county, affirmed.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Snavely, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. A fine lobby.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Well, hardly in an improper way. One time I received a number of communications; that was the day before the House voted on the Local Option Bill. I received a number of letters and telegrams. I received letters asking me to support other measures by the score. I do not think these communications were improper.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. That is not the question, whether they were improper. The question is this: Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Do you mean in person?

Q. Yes.

A. No, sir.

Q. Who were not members of the Legislature?

A. No, sir. I have met some of my people who have come to see me, asking me about the bills that were before the House.

HON. W. ELMER SAVACOOL, a member of the Legislature from Bucks county, affirmed.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, sir, not any more than I have been approached by letters, and things like that, as Mr. Snavely said.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. I do not.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Not to my knowledge, any more than my friends at home have come up here, and things like that. There were no lobbyists that I know of at all.

Q. Do you know any professional lobbyist?

A. Not that I know.

HON. E. LOWRY HUMES, a member of the Legislature from Crawford county, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Why, to say that I knew of the existence of a lobby,—I do not believe that I could make that sweeping statement, but I have seen things that indicated to me that there were lobbyists, and I have been approached by persons whom I presume were lobbyists. I would not say of my own knowledge that I know that, but I think they are things that should be investigated.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you give the names of such persons or agencies?

A. Well, in what I may say, I do not suppose that the question that this Committee is concerned with is my opinion as to whether it was proper or improper. That is a question for it to decide. I will not presume to say whether it was intended improperly, or otherwise. All I know is the facts. As far as names are concerned, I cannot give the names of the men, but I am confident,— and in saying this I do not want any of the men whom I may mention to jump to the conclusion that I am charging them with any crooked or improper methods,—but as I understand it, the Pennsylvania railroad has a representative here. As I understand it, the liquor interests of the State have there representatives here. As I understand it, there are representatives here in behalf of other lines. I do not know whom they represent, but they are on the grounds most of the time. I know there is a man here on a bill that concerns our county, the Pymatuning Swamp bill. Rumor has said that it is the United States Steel Corporation, but I only known it as rumor. I do not know whether it is true or not.

Q. Do you know of any representative, representing the hard and soft coal interests?

A. Only through rumor. I have not been approached by any lobbyist, or any one I supposed was a lobbyist, on that subject, except in this way, that the members of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor have spoken to me about this bill or that bill, and I have gone to them and asked them questions on different bills I wanted information on.

Q. Can you give the names of any persons representing these agencies?

A. There are several that come here in the interest of the liquor legislation before the House that I do not wish to attempt to give the names, because I am not sure of them. I know almost all of them when I see them who have been interested in that, but to just say what the names are, I do not think I could. As I understand it, a gentleman from Pittsburgh by the name of Mr. Lydick is representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has explained different bills to me, and told me what they were. There have been some other gentlemen coming here from Philadelphia, and Mr. Walker on the Pymatuning Swamp Bill. But as far as corrupt methods are concerned, I have no knowledge of anything of that kind.

Q. There were never any offers made to you?

A. Not yet.

Q. What was the nature of the conversation you had with Mr. Walker?

A. He was urging me not to oppose that bill.

Q. You are from the county affected?

A. From the county affected, more than any other.

Q. That is the bill in which it is proposed to build a reservoir?

A. To build a reservoir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. In your conversation with Mr. Walker, did he state whether he was receiving any compensation for being here in the interest of legislation? If so, what was that conversation?

A. No, Mr. Walker never mentioned anything of that kind personally, of any compensation; nothing except he was very much interested in the matter. I do not know myself whether he received any compensation or not.

Q. Did anyone representing some interests state to you the amount of money which they were receiving for being here in the interest of legislation?

A. Yes, there was one man who came here that I understand was being paid his expenses and for his time.

Q. From whom did you learn he was being paid?

A. I understood it from him.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Why not say he told you?

A. He told me then.

Q. What?

A. That he was receiving his expenses and compensation.

Q. What was his name?

A. That was a man from my county who came down here to deliver certain petitions to me, and his name was Mr. Storey.

Q. Where does he live?

A. I don't know.

Q. In what town?

A. I don't know. I know he lives in the western part of the county, in this Pymatuning Swamp area. This covers some thirty

thousand acres of land, and I do not know what part he lives in. I do not want to infer by that that any money was put in his hands for any improper purpose. It was a matter simply of his own compensation. It was for his compensation and expenses.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Whom did he represent?

A. I don't know.

Q. Could you give us his first name and location by next Monday?

A. I could.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. I believe that Mr. Walker mentioned a while ago is the president of the Manufacturers Association of Beaver county?

A. I think he is the president of some association; I don't know whether it is the Manufacturers Association or not.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. That is the only individual you would consider was a lobbyist, upon reasonably authority, inquiry and information, that approached you on any legislation in the House during this session?

A. I didn't understand the question.

Q. That is the only person,—those two men you mentioned are the only two individuals that you would consider were lobbyists, that have approached you during this session?

A. Not at all.

Q. What other names can you give?

A. Well, I don't know.

Q. The names you don't know you can't give.

A. The ones representing the liquor interests, I say I cannot give their names, because there were several of them.

Q. Just what you can think of.

A. I cannot think of them. Mr. Lydick, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here, as I understand; he was interested in railroad legislation, and I have been told that was the interest he was representing.

Q. Did anyone call on you that you would consider a lobbyist, in the interest of the suffrage proposition?

A. Why, there was no one except a lady whom I think is president of the Women's Suffrage Association. I cannot think of her name. She talked to me about it one day, and the conversation was very brief, because she asked me if I was going to support it and I said I was for it, and that was all.

Q. You say she was president of the association?

A. I think so, but I cannot give her name.

Q. Did any approach you on any of the labor bills?

A. I have both been approached and have conferred with them. I saw a gentleman sitting here a little while ago, Mr. Feeny,—is that his name?

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN: From Philadelphia.

A. He was sitting here a minute ago. Several gentlemen who said they were members of the Executive Board, but I cannot think of the names.

Q. Do you call to mind anybody on the utilities proposition?

A. I admit I saw some people about that. I saw people to have some of them corporate with me in the amendments offered.

Q. On the osteopathy bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. On vivasection?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the cemetery bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the election bills?

A. I conferred with several of the gentlemen on that.

Q. On the civil service bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the Workingman's Compensation bill?

A. Why, some people in behalf of the laundry interests come to me on that, I think on the bill to exempt laundry corporations from tax. There have been a couple of gentlemen, who represent, as I suppose, the laundry interests, who came to me on that proposition. I do not know their names.

Q. I am only asking for the names you can give us. If you remember the names give them.

A. If I saw the gentlemen I would know them. They are in the House often.

Q. Did any one approach you on the mining legislation? Do you know the name of any individual on that?

A. No, I have no recollection.

Q. On the railroad legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. The liquor legislation you have already answered. On the public roads legislation?

A. No one other than the department officials taking up different features of the bill.

Q. Did Mr. Creasy and Mr. Ailman come to you on that?

A. No, they criticised me for my course afterwards.

Q. There was a paint bill here. Did anybody come to you on that paint bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the oleomargarine bill?

A. No, no one talked to me on that except the members of the House themselves.

Q. On the all-Philadelphia bill that there was a large delegation here?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the insurance legislation?

A. Yes, some on the mutual insurance legislation.

Q. Can you give the names?

A. He was the president of some of the mutual fire insurance companies. I cannot think of his name, but he was president of the association.

Q. Those are the bills most talked of, and I was just trying to refresh your memory.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Mr. Humes, did you have any conversations with any persons who discussed their relations, or discussed the matter of assessments upon the liquor interests, in order to assist in the defeat of legislation in the House?

A. I did.

Q. What was the conversation?

A. I cannot tell you the party's name. There were just several of us talking in a general way at the time the liquor bills were up, I mean especially the local option and the prohibition bills, and the man who said he was the holder of a license, I am not sure whether in this county or in Cumberland county, I don't know exactly which side of the river, but he said that he did not know what they were doing with the money, because they made an assessment on him and on the rest of the fellows, of so much a piece. It was not a large amount, some place between ten and twenty-five dollars, because I know he did not say twenty-five dollars from each one of them. He said he did not see what was the idea of it, because they did not need it for their legislation.

Q. Can you give us that name?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how you can get it for us?

A. I may be able to do it. My understanding at the time was that he was the holder of a license either in this county or in Cumberland county. He was on one side or other of the river.

Q. Will you try to get that name?

A. If I can find out the name I will be only too glad to do so.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. They are the only names you recall?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the Beaver dam and the liquor question?

A. Yes, sir.

HON. GEORGE E. ALTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. I do not know anything special, just what is apparent to every member, that there are a number of gentlemen who are here very frequently, if not continuously, looking after legislation, as is usual when the Legislature is in session.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. No, I would answer that no, except that people write to me about bills sometimes.

Q. I mean approached personally?

A. No, I think I can answer that question.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you mean by that answer, Mr. Speaker, that you cannot give us the names of any person who approached you and asked you to vote for or against legislation?

A. I don't exactly mean that. People will say to you, "There is a bill down there containing so and so, and I think it is a good bill and ought to pass;" or they will say, "I think it is a bad bill and ought not to pass." When you use the term "approached" in the sense of being something improper, then I answer the question no.

Q. We want to get the names of those who were here interested for or against legislation. That is what we want our members to give us, the names of them.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Properly or improperly.

A. Of course I know of the men you all know. There is Ettla and Clarke and Lydick.

Q. What was he here for?

A. Mr. Lydick represents the soft coal interests, and has appeared before our committees a number of times.

Q. And Clarke?

A. This man Clarke appeared before the Judiciary General Committee in opposition to the Workingman's Compensation bill. Mr. Lydick represents the soft coal interests in connection with legislation affecting his companies.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. And what about Mr. Ettla?

A. He is here more or less looking after the interest of the liquor dealers in the liquor bills, and I think a gentleman from Pittsburgh named Mason, co-operates with Mr. Ettla. I do not know this from any of these gentlemen having tried to influence my vote, but just as I know you (Mr. R. J. Baldwin) are the gentleman from Delaware, though I do not have such frequent evidence of it.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Mr. Ettla lives in my county.

Mr. Alter: I have no information, direct or indirect, of any of the gentlemen I have mentioned having done anything that is not absolutely legitimate, nothing whatever. I could name others if I could think a while, but I do not think I know of anyone whose purpose or presence here is not a matter of common knowledge to the members of the Legislature.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Of course there have been persons coming here on special occasions to appear in committee hearings?

A. Oh, yes. If I kept a record of every person who dropped into the Speaker's office, who named some bill, either favoring or opposing it, it would be a long list, but I can say that in no way has anyone approached me on any bill which could in any way be deemed improper.

L. E. DONNALLY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. I do not know of any fixed lobby, that was illegal; I have been approached at different times by gentlemen who are interested in special or certain legislation, asking me to vote for or against a bill; there was never any unjust means used to influence me.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly? Can you give us any of those names?

A. I am a poor hand at remembering names. It would be impossible for me to quote their names.

Q. You cannot remember any?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Can you remember any advocating or opposing child labor bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or the workman's compensation act?

A No, sir; I do not recall any names.

Q. Or the Public Utilities bill?

A. No, sir. I have been spoken to relative to these bills.

Q. And other bills?

A. Yes, sir, and other bills. The most direct circumstance I remember was a couple of gentlemen here from Pittsburgh, in the interest of the Good Shepherd Hospital.

Q. You cannot give us the names?

A. No, sir.

Q. You cannot give us any names on mining bills?

A. No, sir. I was not touched on that in any way.

Q. On the labor bills?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. You cannot give us the names?

A. No, sir—Mr. Robinson.

Q. Railroad legislation?

A. Nothing outside of the members.

Q. We don't want what you had with members.

A. All right.

Q. Public Road legislation?

A. I was very much interested in that myself.

Q. I understand.

A. Not outside of the members.

Q. Oleomargarine bills?

A. No, sir, not outside of members of the House.

Q. The bill known as the all-Philadelphia bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. Lead poisoning?

A. No, sir.

Q. Vivisection?

A. No, sir.

Q. Suffrage question?

A. I was approached by a few of the ladies.

Q. You cannot name them?

A. No; I was trying to remember the President's name, but I do not recall it at the present time.

Q. No none of the other bills that you think of, that would be called in the class of a lobbyist?

A. No, sir. I do not think I was ever approached outside of in the ordinary way of working for a bill or against a bill, working against certain legislation.

Q. People advocating or opposing?

A. Yes, sir.

E. J. McALEER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge, of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. You will have to allow me to qualify my answer to that by saying that I have seen certain men who have been here nearly all of the session, looking after certain legislation. Whether it is what is technically known as a systematized lobby, I could not say.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. That answer will have to be qualified by the statement I have been approached many times on various bills, and asked to look them over and see what I thought of them. I have not had anybody to ask me directly, outside of a member interested in his own bill, to oppose or to vote for any particular measure. I have been asked if I did not like the looks of a bill to use my influence against it. In other words, the approaches that have been made, have been in what I would consider a perfectly fair manner, and no undue influence has been used to get me to vote for or against any particular bill.

Q. Could you give us the names of any of those persons, any others than those that have already been mentioned as being here in the interests of liquor legislation, mining legislation, railroad legislation. There were some cemetery bills I think, affecting your county principally.

A. The cemetery bills I did not have any connection with anybody except the members of the House. I did not meet any of the lobbyists.

Q. How about the oleomargarine bill?

A. The same answer will apply there.

Q. And the various child and woman labor bills?

A. A young man named Mowitz, I think, I met frequently,

Q. Do you know his first name?

A. No, sir.

Q. A young man about twenty-eight years of age?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he interested for or against the legislation?

A. For. He is an attorney, I believe, in the employ of the Civic League in Philadelphia. I do not know them well enough. I meet them in the lobby. They ask me about a bill and I do not inquire their name.

DR. C. J. HEMMINGER, having been duly affirmed according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. I would qualify that by saying that I do not know of a systematized lobby. I have been approached by several of the departments of the State here, in favor of certain legislative measures which they wanted.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Repeat the question.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, (which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for r against any legislatin r ther matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Well—

Q. We want the names if you can recall them, of persons that have approached you.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give the names?

A. Mr. Williams, of the Forestry Department, and Mr. Schott, of the Forestry Department.

Q. Are they members of the House?

A. No, sir; they are connected with the Forestry Department. In our county we are opposed to the chestnut blight, and they had knowledge of the fact that we were opposed to it, and they argued with us, myself and Mr. Lohr, that we should withdraw our opposition, and not be so strenuous in trying to fight it.

Q. Are there any other names that you recall?

A. That was the only thing I was approached on in any way, as a matter of argument to show us we were wrong, and the Chestnut Blight Commission was a good thing about the State.

Q. You would say then, that you were approached in a perfectly proper and legislative way?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. with reference to the departments, explain what you mean by that.

A. Just what I have said. I have not been approached by any other department.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You could not give us the name of any individual who you would consider a lobbyist in any sense, in the House, talking either for or against a bill?

A. Except that.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Did you have bill known as the Pure Shoe bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the name of that bill?

A. Pure Shoe.

Q. You presented the bill to the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that bill pass?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you approached—just recall, in reference to this bill?

A. Not by any one except members of the House, some for and some against it.

Q. No one outside of the members of the House?

A. No, sir.

RALPH GIBSON, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, not other than a general knowledge that you all have. I do not know of any systematic lobby operating in an improper manner.

Q. You mean the general knowledge that most of the members have with respect to men representing interests in the railroad, mining and labor legislation?

A. Yes, sir, I know of certain committees, where certain men represented certain bills.

Q. Can you give us the names of any persons or agency which have been here attempting to influence your vote one way or the other, with respect to legislation?

A. I have had men call my attention to a certain bill, saying they thought it was a good bill, or a bad one, and asking me to look it over, and that is about the extent they went to.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Could you give us the names of those men who were not members, or not individuals who happened to come in with members, who were their friends. I do not call that a lobbyist. I think you understand, in a general way, what a lobbyist means—a man who stays two or three days, or perhaps comes frequently. Can you give us those names?

A. There was one man, from Reading—I do not know whether I can recall his name. I think it was a man by the name of Green. He once asked me about one of the liquor bills. I think that is the one. I am not certain enough, and I do not know as I ought to name it.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Was this a man opposing the Club License bill?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You think it was a man who was from Reading?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you think his name was Green?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Reese has called my attention to one or two bills.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You mean Mr. Reese representing the steam railroad?

A. Yes, sir. I have seen him in committees.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. In an absolutely proper way?

A. Yes, sir. I have had men in the automobile interests.

Q. Can you name any?

A. Davis.

Q. Who is Davis?

A. Connected with the Pennsylvania Motor Federation. He was the man who drafted the bill, and it was absolutely proper.

Q. No other man that you can think of, in the automobile interests?

A. A Mr. Weeks.

Q. He was here in the road bill, and the automobile bill, was he?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But in a perfectly proper manner?

A. Yes, sir.

E. R. BENSON, having been duly affirmed according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Only from the knowledge that the other members have.

Q. Have you been approached by any person whatsoever, who has attempted to influence your vote?

A. Not in any improper way, not in any illegal manner.

Q. Can you give us the names of any persons?

A. I have been asked relative to legislation in a good many matters. It is an impossibility to remember all the names. I have been approached by any number of members to support their measures.

Q. Outside of members.

A. Different bills that have been before the House, people have come to me from different parts of the State, interested for or against bills, and it was natural for them to approach members, and I have been asked to vote for or against different measures.

Q. Can you recall the names of those persons? Can you give us the names of those who approached you regarding labor legislation?

A. I would not use the word appproach, not in that manner. My attention has been called to labor legislation by those interested in labor legislation, to support their measures.

Q. When I use the word approach, I use it in a perfectly proper way, not insinuating that it was improper. Did anyone try to interest you, for or against any pending liquor legislation?

A. My attitude was known, and I would say that I was only approached as the word would be proper there. I was interviewed, and asked to use my influence and vote against the Club License bill.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. By whom?

A. People from my own county.

Q. Can you give us the names? We want to get the names.

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Were they down here?

A. The people I refer to were not down here. It was through communication.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. We do not desire that.

A. It was practically every club in our county. The officers sent a petition the same as to the other members.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. How about railroad, oleomargarine, and cemetery legislation?

A. Well—

Q. And the public utilities bill. Did any one attempt to interest you, for or against any of that legislation?

A. I had a talk with Farmer Creasy on the oleomargarine question, but I cannot say that he tried to influence my vote.

Q. He simply gave his reasons why he thought it ought to be this way, or that way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the way, Mr. Creasy, as I understand it, is the head of the organization known as the Grange organization? He is the President, is he not?

A. He is the president of the Pennsylvania State Grange, or the Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Q. Mr. Ailman, I suppose, was also along, and talked over the same matter?

A. I cannot say that he was, at the same time, but we talked the matter over.

Q. Did anybody talk over railroad legislation with you, outside of the members, or by letters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who?

A. I should say an ex-member of the House, Mr. Hunter.

Q. Who is he? What is his full name? What did he say to you?

A. I cannot give you the first name.

Q. What county is he from

A. Schuylkill county.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. What post office?

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. What session was he a member?

A. Last session.

Q. He did not approach you in any improper way?

A No. sir, not at all.

Q. There was quite some talk about the paint bill. Were you approached on that?

A. No, sir, I was not.

Q. The oleomargarine bill?

A. It seems to me Benninger was talking to me about that.

Q. We do not want that. We do not want to take up time with what the members have said to one and another.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Insurance legislation. Has any one approached you on insurance legislation, outside of our membership?

A. Not in an improper manner.

Q Can you give us the names?

A. L. L. Mitchell, from my own town, Mr. Jewett. I think I ought to state I was interested in bills myself; the tax bill, initiative and referendum. I had Mr. Seybert to appear before the Ways and Means Committee, at a hearing, and through the Secretary of the Washington Party, I believe, Mr. Judson King, he appeared before the Senate Committee, but I do not know of anything illegal, or what you would consider an unlawful manner.

C. L. SCHUCK, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, sir, only soliciting votes.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. No, sir, nothing more than what is commonly practiced in all legislative bodies.

BY. MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. That is not improperly?

A. No sir, nothing unduly.

Q. Have you been importuned by any person other than members, to influence you on bills?

A. Persons interested in bills. Everything that has been presented to us, someone would talk about them.

Q. The important legislation of the session you were committed to?

A. Yes, sir. That was my first importunity was in connection with the election promises, but nothing else that anyone could be scared at.

Q. Do you know of any individual that you would call a lobbyist in the sense of this resolution?

A. No, sir. My idea is anyone that would use undue influence, or promises of prestige, or position, or something that is illegal. I do not like this or that, but I wish you would do this. I have made my mind up. Perhaps that is what he said.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You would not confine your interpretation of the word lobbyist to persons who are here frequently seeking to influence legislation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is your idea of the word lobbyist, the usual idea that it is a person who is attending a legislature frequently, or continuously, with a view of supporting certain legislation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The lobbyists we are after is the other. We desire to know the names if we can, of the men who have been here opposing or advocating legislation. Can you give us any of those names?

A. No. I cannot give any names. I do not know any names except organizations, particularly the labor organizations, and I do not know their names, but they were here in a legitimate way, in their own interest.

Q. That was Mr. Maurer, and those men?

A. Yes, sir, and they have never said anything that they should not. They did not try to ask anything unreasonable. We had an understanding in the beginning.

JOHN F. ELY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No organized lobby.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Yes, lots of times.

Q. Can you give us the names of such persons?

A. I do not know that I can recall the names, it has been so frequently that I cannot attempt to name them.

BY. MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Could you think of one or two?

A. No, I never paid any attention.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. There has been a great number of them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you acquainted with them?

A. Some of them.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. In other words, you knew some people here advocating and some opposing bills?

A. I have talked to men without number on both sides of questions.

Q. On the liquor question?

A. I think I was approached on the liquor legislation by both sides.

Q. On the utilities bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the osteopathy bill?

A. Yes, sir, I was approached on that.

Q. On the vivisection bill?

A. Not outside of the committee.

Q. On the election bills?

A. No, sir. Well, just in a general way by people who were interested in them.

Q. On the workingman's compensation bill?

A. No.

Q. On mining legislation?

A. Yes, I have had men speak to me about certain laws, that certain legislation would be detrimental to their interests.

Q. Have you been approached by any person, since you have been elected a member of the House of Representatives, in an improper manner, in regard to your course on any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not by any person?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is there any further information that you may have that might be of interest to the Committee?

A. No, I think that is all.

HON. FANK J. McALLISTER, a member of the House of Representatives from Westmorland county, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Nothing improper.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Not to influence my vote. I have talked to people, and people have talked to me in the House, but not in an improper way.

Q. Have you noticed any persons in the House who may be properly called lobbyists, who were against mining legislation, for instance?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Or labor legislation?

A. I have seen people on the floor of the House whom I know were advocating various measures.

Q. Or opposing them?

A. Some of them.

Q. Can you give us the names of any such individuals?

A. Well, I saw Mr. Maurer, and Frances Feehan. Outside of them I do not recall the names.

Q. Have you seen any liquor lobbyists on the floor of the House?

A. I have seen people there I knew were interested in having the bills defeated and some who wanted them passed.

Q. Did you see Mr. Ettle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Mason?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Mulvihill?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Keefe, of the liquor dealers?

A. No, sir, I don't know him.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Have you seen those connected with the State Departments, who have tried to induce you to favor certain employees, by appointment or selection?

A. None at all.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected a member of the House of Representatives, were you ever approached by anyone improperly on any matter of legislation then before this House?

A. None at all.

HON. WILLIAM H. GRABE, a member of the House of Representatives from Butler county, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, sir, I have no acquaintance with it.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. I have.

Q. Can you give us the names of such persons?

A. I was approached to vote against the Kline bill, which was in reference to the Judges.

Q. Who approached you?

A. Well, now, I saw that man here a couple of days.

Q. Do you know the name?

A. I could give the name, but not the given name.

Q. Give the surname.

A. Gormley, from Pittsburgh. It was just in a general way.

Q. In a perfectly proper way?

A. He said he was interested in a certain business, and it would go against his business.

Q. Was he interested for or against the so-called Kline bill?

A. He was against it.

Q What business was he interested in?

A. He seemed to be interested in the brewing business.

Q. Then he must have been for the bill.

A. He was against the judges.

Q. He was for the bill.

A. I don't know. He wanted the judges to be compelled to give reasons why they opposed licenses where licenses had been granted two years previous.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Then you would not say he was against the bill, because that is what the bill provided. He would be for the bill under those circumstances.

A. He was favoring the liquor interests.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. What do you mean, was he asking you to vote for or against the Kline bill?

A. That Kline bill was asking the judges to give reasons why they refused licenses. Of course he was wanting those reasons given.

Q. I will ask you again whether he wanted you to vote for or against the bill.

A. I just up and stopped it. I said, "You and I can have a social interview, but you don't want to approach me in reference to any measure." He said, "I hope there is no harm done," and that is all there was to it.

Q. His name was Gormley?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any other person you can think of, during the session, that approached you in favor or against legislation, that were not members?

A. No, sir, nothing more than receiving letters.

Q. I realize I could not answer that myself offhand, but just wanted to call your attention to it. Did anyone approach you on any mine legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. We touched the liquor question, and you confined that to the Kline bill.

A. That was the only one.

Q. Did anybody approach you on the Child Labor bill?

A. Well, now, there was a committee presumably representing the Bottle Glass Works people that were opposing that bill. That is all I can think of.

Q. Can you give us the names of any of them?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. The Utilities bill?

A. No.

Q. The Osteopathy bill?

A. No.

Q. The Anti-vivisection bill?

A. No, sir, I can't give you any names.

Q. On the Election bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the Civil Service bills?

A. No.

Q. The Oleomargarine bill?

A. No.

Q. Did anybody approach you on that bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. You know there were some here opposing it?

A. They didn't bother me.

Q. Your position on that bill was pretty well known?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Nobody approached you on any engine legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. No lobbyist, I mean. I don't refer to the members of the House.

A. No.

Q. Did anybody approach you on these Capitol Park bills?

A. No, nothing, only letters.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Robinson didn't approach you on that Bridge bill?

A. No, sir, he didn't.

Q. That's all.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. That's all.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. That's all.

HON. A. W. MITCHELL, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Erie, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Mitchell, of your own knowledge, of the existence of any lobby operating within the Legislature during this present session?

A. I can't say that I do, excepting that I do know there were lobbies here. I don't know of any persistent lobby excepting perhaps on Child Labor bills and Liquor bills.

Q. Can you name any person who has approached you and attempted to influence you to cast your vote either for or against these bills, or other bills?

A. Why, on the Child Labor legislation, there is only one man that I can think of, but he has already been mentioned, —a man by the name of Mowitz.

Q. Mr. Arnold P. Mowitz?

A. That's the name.

Q. Was that on Liquor legislation?
A. No, Child Labor bills.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know whether or not he was connected with any labor organization?
A. No, I do not know what his position is, or by whom he is employed, but I know no other persons ever approached me corruptly or improperly.
Q. Do you mean that he approached you improperly or corruptly?
A. No.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. You mean to say no other person?
A. No, no person.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. How about the Liquor legislation, you say there was a lobby here as to that?
A. The only man that I know of, the only man that I ever talked with about that question was a Mr. Mason.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Beaumont Mason?
A. I don't know his first name. He never made any improper overtures to me. Of course, I was solicited also by those opposed to liquor legislation, that is, on the other side.
Q. Can you give the names of any of them?
A. No, I could not. Usually they have been clergymen, or men employed or connected with the Anti-Saloon League. Some of them approached me and asked me to vote for several things. I had never seen any of them before, and probably wouldn't know them if I saw them again. I told them that I would consider the matter when it came up.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Can you give us the name of any single individual at the present time that you would consider was here for no other purpose other than to advocate or oppose legislation? Of course, I don't mean the members. I don't mean them. They have a right to do that. I mean people who came here for the purpose of advocating or opposing legislation of any kind?
A. Oh, I think there was a clergyman, a clergyman that was interested in the Aigrette bill, and some other Jones bills.
Q. What was his name?
A. It seems to me that it was a Mr. Grave. I am not very sure.
Q. Then, in other words, you have not been approached by anybody since you were elected a member of the Legislature improperly either for or against any legislation?
A. No, sir, by nobody.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

That's all.

HON. J. H. WILSON, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Clarion, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. What is your county, Mr. Wilson?
A. Clarion.
Q. Mr. Wilson, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session?
A. No, sir.
Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation, or other matter present to this General Assembly?
A. I have been asked to vote for a number of bills, and have been asked to vote against a number of bills, especially on the Local Option bills. That was not very well known at home, and I was not pledged either one way or the other. I was approached on that bill by ministers several different times.
Q. But not by anything that you would call a lobby operating here at Harrisburg?
A. No, two men asked me to vote against the bill, but no one approached me corruptly.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Now, Mr. Wilson, we don't refer to letters or telegrams. We have all received them and that's perfectly proper. Then since you have been elected to the House has there been any one who approached you in any manner improperly?
A. No, sir.
Q. And you do not, at the present time, call to mind the name of any person that you would consider to be a lobbyist?
A. No, no, I don't.
Q. You never saw anything that you would call a lobby existing here in the House?
A. No, sir.
Q. You do know that a number of important interests are represented here?
A. No, not of my own knowledge.
Q. That's all.

HON. FREDERICK C. EHRHARDT, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Lackawanna, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Ehrhardt, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating here within the Legislature during the present session?
A. I do not.
Q. None, whatever?
A. No.
Q. Mr. Ehrhardt, have you ever been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter present to this General Assembly?
A. None whatever. I mean by that, not in any improper manner. People have approached me on certain legislation, —members of Boards of Trades, etc., and the interests interested in mining legislation, the protection of the surface, and so on, that were not representatives, that is, not members of the House.
Q. Do you know of the existence of any lobby here operating in behalf of the coal operators?
A. I do not.
Q. Do you know Mr. Reese?
A. I think I do.
Q. Do you know what interests he represents?
A. No, not to my own knowledge. I have heard it said that he represented railroad and coal interests.
Q. Do you know Mr. Clark, of Punxsutawney?
A. No, sir. I have had a man pointed out to me as being Mr. Clark, but I am not acquainted with him.
Q. Then he has never talked to you about any railroad or mining bills?
A. No, he has not.
Q. You do know that a number of the important interests of the State are represented here constantly by their paid agents?
A. I assume that they are, yes, but I never had any contact with any of them. I have no personal knowledge of that.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Now, Mr. Ehrhardt, how many men have you a personal knowledge of that are here around the Capitol representing different interests, as Mr. Baldwin stated? How many do you know?
A. I don't know, I don't believe I could say.
Q. Well, you have already named two, Clark and Reese. Now what other men can you name? You have already named two. Well, you know Mr. Maurer, of the Labor people?
A. Yes, I know Mr. Maurer, and also several other Labor people that I can't classify as lobbyists.
Q. Well, there has been a man who has been here since the session opened?
A. Yes, I was introduced to a man by the name of Griven, representing some labor people, and a local man by the name of Munson.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know Mr. Ellend?
A. Yes, I have spoken with him several times.
Q. Do you know Mr. Maurer?
A. Yes.
Q. You do not know whether he is around here now or not?
A. No.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Has anybody approached you in the interest of the liquor question?
A. Yes, sir, I have had people approach me for and against. That is, I suppose they were interested in that question, but I can't recall their names.
Q. Now, Mr. Ehrhardt, since you were elected a member of this House, have you never been approached by any person in any manner who improperly tried to influence your vote for this legislation?
A. I have not.
Q. That is all.

THE HON. A. W. MITCHELL, a member of the House Representatives from the County of Erie, asked permission of the Committe to submit a supplementary statement to his testimony, and said permission being granted testified as follows:

MR. MITCHELL:

I would like to supplement my testimony a little bit. I introduced a Garnishee bill several months ago, and a man by the name of E. J. Thompson, who I believe was connected with the Keystone Printing Company, of Pittsburgh, a publication which serves many of the retail merchants of the State, had been here in the interest of those people in that piece of legislation. I never knew him until he came here, and I had thought many times that his being here would be the means of killing the bill, but it managed to pull through. I don't believe, though, that he had corruptly or improperly approached any of the members.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know whether he was paid to come here and do that work?

A. Oh, I suppose so. He has been here for several months past.

Q. What is his name?

A. E. J. Thompson.

Q. Of Erie?

A. No, Pittsburgh, I think, I have never seen him or knew him until I saw him here.

HON. JAMES H. WILTBANK, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Wiltbank, do you know anything of your own knowledge about the existance of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session?

A. No, none whatever.

Q. Now, Captain, have you ever been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. No, sir. But I have been asked to vote for bills by other members and people.

Q. Do you know anything about either food or drink being served any place inside of this Capitol?

A. I do. That is, out on the rotunda where you can get a sandwich for ten cents and a drink of water from the drinking place on the wall.

Q. You don't know anything outside of that?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Have you, since you were elected a member of this House, ever been improperly approached for or against any legislation?

A. Absolutely not.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

That's all, Captain.

HON. GEORGE C. IRWIN, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Blair, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Irwin, do you know anything of your own knowledge about the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during this present session?

A. Well, there were some people here opposed to different legislation, and some for it.

Q. What legislation?

A. Well, I just can't remember what legislation in particular. I can't just remember their names nor the legislation. Some of them were in favor of it and some of them were opposed to it.

Q. But no one ever approached you in any improper way?

A. I don't recall any instance where any person has ever improperly approached me or where I was improperly influenced to change my vote.

Q. Do you know anything about either food o rdrink being served in this Capitol other than at the counter in the lobby just outside of the door of the House?

A. I do not know anything about either food or drink being served. I understood that there were private bottles but I am not in a position to say whether there was.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Irwin, have you ever been improperly approached since you were elected a member of this Legislature either for or against any legislation?

A. No.

Q. Or any other matter that came before this body?

A. No, sir.

HON. SAMUEL L. CHEESEMAN, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Butler, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Cheeseman, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within this Legislature during the present session?

A. I don't.

Q. Have you ever been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. No, sir, not improperly.

Q. But you have been approached in a proper way, however?

A. In some instances.

Q. Frequently or otherwise?

A. Not very frequently, only on a few bills. ?

Q. Can you give us the names of such persons?

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. And the bills?

A. There were some men here from Butler. I can't remember their names. I didn't know them personally, but they were desirous of getting me to vote against the Child Labor bill,—certain features of it. In the interests of the Anti-vivisection law there were some here who were working against that law, and were talking against it, but they approached me in a reasonable way and not improperly, and on some other laws also, but I can't remember their names.

Q. Were they persons that were here occasionally, or were they here frequently and continuously during the session?

A. No, only at the times that these bills were up for consideration. That is, just a day or so.

Q. Mr. Cheeseman, since you were elected a member of the Legislature, has there been any person who has approached you or attempted to approach you, improperly on any matter pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir, not improperly.

HON. GEORGE B. MELLOTT, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Fulton, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Mellott, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session?

A. Nothing except that I have heard and of course I have had some men pointed out to me by some of the fellows that were supposed to be lobbyists.

Q. Have you ever been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You don't mean to say that people haven't come to you that were strangers and tried to influence you in a proper way?

A. Oh, yes, and I got lots of letters.

Q. I don't mean letters. Haven't there been people,—can't you give us the names of people that have been here frequently during the present session in the interest of different bills?

A. No, sir, I didn't pay any attention to them.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Mellott, since you have been elected to the House have you ever been improperly approached?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Mellott, do you know anything about food or drink being served in this Capitol excepting, for instance, the cigar counter in the House lobby?

A. Not that I heard of.

HON. REUBEN HOWARD, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Fayette, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Howard, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency

has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can you give us the names of any of those whom you would consider lobbyists?

A. There were a couple of men who were down here in the interests of the Local Option Bill. That was a Mr. Carroll and a Mr. Chalfant.

Q. That is Dr. Carroll, President of the Anti-Saloon League?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where does he reside?

A. I don't know.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Howard, since you were elected a member of the Legislature have you ever been approached by anybody in an improper way regarding any matter or legislation pending before the House?

A. No, sir.

Q. And these are the only two names that you can think of at present?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Howard, do you know anything about any room or rooms in this Capitol in which food and drink are served to members of the Legislature, or to others?

A. No, sir, I don't.

HON. JAMES J. CAMPBELL, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Campbell, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within this Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Of any particular interests?

Q. Yes, of any particular interests.

A. There have been some liquor men approach me and show me their grievances, and the labor men, of course, they saw me.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. They were representatives of Labor Organizations here advocating or opposing legislation?

A. Yes, they would show me the merits or demerits of the bills.

A. No, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Campbell, have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote either for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. I suppose that people have occasionally spoken to you, that is, people not members of the House, upon pending legislation?

A. Yes, but they didn't influence my vote, and I don't think that I would know them again if I saw them.

Q. Were they here frequently or otherwise?

A. No. There was a colored man in here every day. He often asked me about things. I don't know him and never saw him before.

Q. You can't give us the names then, of any person who have been here continuously or frequently during this session of the Legislature either advocating or opposing legislation other than you have mentioned.

A. No, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of the existence of a room or rooms in this Capitol in which food or drinks are served to the members of this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You don't know anything about it then?

A. No.

HON. PLYMOUTH W. SNYDER, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Blair, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Snyder, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote either for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Yes, in a way.

Q. Can you give the Committee the names of any person or persons who have been here either frequently or continuously, excepting of course the members of the Legislature?

A. Yes, but I can't recall the names of anybody, although I have been approached by people urging their bills, some asking me to vote for, and some against. But I have never considered it unlawful or corrupt.

Q. How about the child and woman's labor bills, can you mention any names in that connection?

A. No.

Q. The liquor bills?

A. No.

Q. Or upon the oleomargarine bill?

A. No.

Q. The workingman's compensation bill?

A. No.

Q. The public utilities bill?

A. No.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know anything about the existence of a room or rooms in which food or drink is served to the members of this Legislature?

A. I don't.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Snyder, you were approached on the mercantile tax repealer, weren't you?

A. I was approached on various bills, but I can't remember what they were. I was approached on a great many bills by those who called me to the back of the house and spoke to me.

Q. You were approached by parties for and against the local option and the prohibition bills? Can you give us the names on either side?

A. I was not approached on either side, because my position on both those bills was well known.

Q. And you can't give us the names of any person?

A. No.

Q. Not on the insurance legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. On road legislation?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Since you have been elected a member of this House, have you ever been approached in an improper way by anyone in an attempt to influence your vote on any subject pending in this Legislature?

A. I have not.

HON. PETER McDERMOTT, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Clearfield, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. McDermott, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. I do.

Q. Will you state to the Committee what you know about it.

A. I was approached by the labor lobby, and also by representatives of the operator's lobby.

Q. That was on mining legislation?

A. Yes, sir. I was approached by the Operators' lobbyist, and I think the gentleman's name is Mr. Reese.

Q. Do you know that to be his name?

A. Yes.

Q. You mean the coal operators?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. What was that name, please?

A. Reese.

Q. Reese?

A. Yes.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. In what legislation was he interested, mining legislation?

A. Yes, sir, he asked me to vote against the bill taxing anthracite coal. He also approached me on other bills, but I can't recall the bills.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. What do you mean by the word "approach?" Do you mean interviewed or talked to you?

A. I told you, Mr. Baldwin, that he asked me to vote against the bill, the tax on anthracite coal.

Q. Well, you appreciate the word "approach" sometimes is used as meaning doing something that is wrong?

A. That is what I mean.

MR. R. J. BALDWIN: Well, I simply wanted to make that plan.

Q. Well, you may take whatever interpretation of the word you please.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. McDermott, I think you had a bill here providing for the use of electricity in mines?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you meet with any opposition on that bill?

A. Yes.

Q. That was inspired by the operators' lobby?

A. Yes, sir. I understand there was some members of the Legislature called home, and they lobbied against my bill, and misled a great many members of the Legislature as to what the bill amounted to. They did a great injustice to the people whom I represent.

Q. That came from the members of the Legislature?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you name any other man, other than Mr. Reese?

A. No, not that I can think of.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. You speak of the members having been called home, Mr. McDermott.

A. I had that from the men themselves.

Q. Well, just recite what the purpose of their being called home was.

A. I could not put any other purpose to it other than they wanted to defeat the bill, and they were successful in doing that.

Q. What were they called home for?

A. They were called home to talk on this electricity bill.

Q. In opposition to the bill?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know, Mr. McDermott, of the existence of a room or rooms in this Capitol in which rooms, food and drink are served to the members of the Legislature?

A. I saw the room, but I can't recall the number of the room with liquor in it.

Q. You can't recall the number of the room?

A. No, I was invited to go there and to partake of the liquor on two occasions. There was no tables there.

Q. You were in the room?

A. Yes, I was in the room.

Q. Who invited you?

A. I believe they were visitors from Fayette county.

Q. Do you know their names?

A. No, I can't recall their names. I was introduced to them, but I can't recall their names now.

Q. You were invited there by the visitors then?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they have a key for the door, or was the door open?

A. The door was open when I got there.

Q. Was anyone present there to serve the refreshments?

A. I can't recall who it was that asked me to take liquor there. There were five or six or seven people there, and to be candid in the matter, and I realize I am on my oath and I don't want to tell something that isn't so, I can't recall the one that invited me to take liquor.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Just describe what the room was like?

A. Well, the room was just like any ordinary room, like the one here, except that there were not so many people in there as we have here now.

Q. About how much liquor was there there?

A. Well, I don't know that.

Q. How much did you see there?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Well, there was more than one person there with you?

A. Oh, yes, there was five or six, or seven or eight.

Q. Were they all treated to liquor?

A. They were all invited to partake of the good stuff.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Well, there was more than one person present in the room?

A. Five or six all the time.

Q. Who treated to liquor?

A. There was a bottle on the table.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Was it good?

A. I suppose it was.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. From what place was it produced?

A. It was in the room when we went in.

Q. Where in the room was it, on the table?

A. I think on the table.

Q. There was just enough there for those that came in?

A. Well, I don't know how much is enough for a man.

Q. Did you see any liquor there other than that served to the men you were with?

A. I don't think I did.

Q. Do you know who really served the liquor?

A. I can't say that I really do. I know seven or eight of us were in there.

Q. Who seemed to have charge of the office, who offered the rest of you the liquor?

A. I cannot recall the man's name. We went out like men will walk out. We got to this room and they invited me in, and I told you what I saw.

Q. Was the person in charge of the room a member of the House or Senate?

A. At that time it could be either, because at that time I wasn't very well acquainted with them. It was early in the session. There were one or two of the members of the House with us, but I cannot recall their names. There was about seven or eight altogether in the room.

Q. Have you been there since?

A. No, sir.

Q. Just on this one occasion?

A. Just on this one occasion.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. When was this about?

A. I believe about the latter part of February.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Do you have any idea on what floor it was. Was it on the level with the House floor, or this floor?

A. I don't know whether I went up or down a flight of stairs. I don't remember.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Was it on the Senate or House side?

A. I think on the north side of one of those corridors that run east and west.

Q. That would be the half of the Capitol in which the Senate is located?

A. Yes, it was on that side of the main corridor.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You are sure of that?

A. Oh, yes, I have not been drunk since, and my memory is good.

Q. Coming back to that question of some of the members being called home in regard to the bill you introduced, could you tell us what members they were?

A. One member was Mr. Reuben Howard. He told me he was called home on that bill.

Q. What other member?

A. That is all.

Q. Then Mr. Howard is the only member you can name?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. McDermott, isn't it a fact that circulars were put in the House in opposition to that bill? Did circulars come into the House advising what would be the result if the electricity were put into the coal mines?

A. I didn't see any.

Q. I am not certain, but I thought perhaps you would know. I don't know much about mining, not being in a mining district. I have received a great many letters myself in regard to that bill. Do you call to mind any person you would call a lobbyist, on the floor of the House opposing that bill?

A. I think two or three other men, I cannot recall the names, lobbied against the bill.

Q. Lobbying against this bill?

A. I think Mr. Clarke was lobbying.

Q. Do you know that?

A. I feel pretty sure he was in the same business as Reese.

Q. You make the positive statement that Reese was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you say the word "lobbyist," do you mean he was interviewing and trying to convince people that they ought not to vote for it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Nothing more than that?

A. That is all; I think that was too much.

Q. Do you think it is wrong for any person to do that?

A. Yes, if it is against the masses of the people, I do.

Q. Do you feel it is wrong for a person who feels that he should oppose the legislation, do you think it isn't proper or that it would be wrong that he should come here and try to convince members of the Legislature that they ought not to vote for it? Do you feel that is wrong?

A. I do, if the legislation is within the bounds of common sense.

Q. Do you think that people introduce legislation that they think themselves that it has not good common sense to it?

A. I think we have had a whole lot of it this session, or else we would not be here today.

Q. Can you say you think there has been any corrupt lobbying against either your bill or any other bill, can you give us any information of what you consider corrupt lobbying against these bills?

A. If I had I would only be too glad to give it.

Q. Can you?

A. Not any more.

Q. You don't call that corrupt, do you?

A. I do not think it would be the course that a man would go to Heaven on, working that way.

Q. You are testifying before a Committee. We have the right to ask plain questions and to expect fair answers.

A. Then don't ask questions that have extremes to them.

Q. This Committee wants to find out whether there has been any corrupt lobbying in this Legislature. If we cannot find out there is, we will so report.

A. You don't want me to say there is, when I don't know.

Q. You say then you don't know?

A. I told you that three or four times.

Q. You said "such actions that would not send them to Heaven."

A. I said it was the wrong road to get to Heaven.

Q. Since you were elected a member of this body, have you ever been approached improperly by any person either for or against any legislation?

A. If you define the word "improperly" I can answer the question.

Q. You define it yourself.

A. Not any more than I answered the question before.

Q. My definition of the word "improper" is for some recompense in return. That is my definition of "improper." Does that correspond with yours?

A. Somewhat; not exactly.

Q. Then state yours.

A. I gave mine.

Q. Then state it again, I didn't so understand it.

A. I told you I was approached to vote against certain bills.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. As I understand it, on certain bills which you deemed to be right, you would regard it as criminally wrong for the interests who were opposed to that legislation to hire men to come here in their interest?

A. I certainly do.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Then your proposition is, if you think a bill is right, in your own honest opinion, which I think is wrong, in my honest opinion, that I am wrong in opposing it?

A. Not if you are conscientious in your views.

MR. R. J. BALDWIN: Well, I guess the Committee is satisfied that there is no evidence in this witness of any corruption. I am satisfied that he has not testified to any corruption.

HON. SAMUEL NEEL, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Westmoreland, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know of gentlemen here, who are present here lobbying, in the capacity of men representing the various interests of the State?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The coal interests?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The liquor interests?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the mining interests?

A. I have met some of the people representing the coal interests.

Q. Can you give us the names of any persons being here frequently or continuously either advocating or opposing any of that legislation?

A. I know of men who have been here watching it, but I do not know how much lobbying they have been doing. They have been watching the legislation. I don't know of anybody they approached.

Q. Can you give us the names?

A. I know Ben Clarke.

Q. From Punxsutawney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any others?

A. Wilson has been here watching legislation.

Q. Henry Wilson, a member two years ago?

A. Yes, looking up bills.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Neel, about the existence in this Capitol, of a room or rooms in which food or drink, or either or both, are served to the members of the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Neel, have you ever been approached, since you were elected a member of this body, in an improper way, on matters of legislation pending?

A. No, sir.

HON. E. E. BITTLES, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Lawrence, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby working within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Nothing that was unfair.

Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol of a room or various commercial interests of the State, such as the liquor interests, and the coal interests and the railroad interests or the street car interests and the water interests?

A. I never had any of them lobbying me for anything of this kind.

Q. Since you were elected to the House of Representatives, has anyone sought to influence your vote in regard to legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms in which food and drink are served to the members of the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

HON. JOHN T. MATT, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Bedford, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Personally I do not.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Not in an illegal manner, no.

Q. You may state in what manner efforts have been made to influence you, by persons outside of the members of the House.

A. No, not to my recollection, none outside of the members.

Q. You haven't been approached by anyone?

A. No, sir.

Q. That there is a lobby you have heard?

A. Frequently.

Q. You have had people stop and talk to you about bills?

A. Strangers, yes, sir.

Q. Some for and some against bills?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. I suppose Mr. Creasy, and Mr. Allman, members of the grange, talked over different matters with you?

A. Neither of them approached me.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Matt, do you know of the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms in which food or drink, or either or both, are served to the members of the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have never been in that room?

A. I have had no invitation.

A. F. HOBBS, having been duly affirmed, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby opreating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. No, not in that sense. I have met people who have asked me—

Q. To vote against certain bills, or vote for others?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But always in a proper way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give us the names of any persons who have been here, either continuously or frequently, since the session began, lobbying with respect to bills?

A. No, sir; I cannot.

Q. Representing the mine owners, for instance?

A. No, sir; nothing of that kind.

Q. Or the railroad interests of the State?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or street car interests?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Taxation question?

A. No, sir, nothing of the kind.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in this Capitol building of a room or rooms in which food or drink, or both, are served to members of the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have never been invited?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Since you have been a member of this body, have you ever been approached by anybody to influence your vote?

A. No, sir.

Q. Either one way or the other?

A. No, sir.

THOMAS CARTER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Have you any knowledge of a lobby existing in the Legislature during this session?

A. I cannot say that there was, so far as I was concerned.

Q. Working for or against legislation?

A. There probably were, but they never bothered me.

Q. You have never been approached by any person that attempted to influence your vote?

A. Neither this nor last session.

Q. Since you were elected to the House at this session, has anyone attempted to influence your course, with respect to legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence in this Capitol building, of a room or rooms, in which food or drink, either or both, are served to members of the Legislature?

A. I do not know; they never served me. I serve my own. I keep it in the locker myself.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. It is your locker you put it in?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You have never received any invitation to drink except at your own expense?

A. Yes, sir; that is right.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Have you ever been approached improperly, in any matter improperly by any member of the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

H. C. JACKSON, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know anything of the existence of a lobby in this session?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, which has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation?

A. Not by any illegal or wrong means.

Q. There have been people who asked you to vote for or against bills?

A. Sure.

Q. Among those persons, were there any who are recognized as the agents of the railroad, or the street car lines?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or the water or mining or local interests in the State?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not known by you at any rate?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms in which food and drink, either or both, are served to members of the Legislature?

A. I do not know. I never heard of it till last night.

Q. You have never even been honored by an invitation?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Since you have been a member of the House, has there been times when you have been improperly approached by anyone, during this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

MR. REUBEN HOWARD:

About Mr. McDermott's bill, that he explained to you. We took the position or the opposition to his bill, because we thought it was an injustice to our counties, in our end of the State; it was not because we had been lobbied with.

MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

It was an honest difference with you?

MR. HOWARD:

Yes, sir, and as far as being sent for, I never was.

MR RICHARD BALDWIN:

You have never been sent for by any miners?

MR. HOWARD:

A. No, sir.

MR. McDERMOTT:

Ask the gentleman if he lobbied the members for my bill, or against my bill.

MR. HOWARD:

Yes, sir, I did, and I will do it again.

MR. WILSON:

I was against Mr. McDermott's bill, and asked a number of the members to vote against it.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

The Committee will not go into the question of what the members did.

MR. HOWARD:

I wanted it noted that he said I was sent for, which is not the truth.

MR. MITCHELL:

If there is such a room I have never been in it, and I have no idea where it is. I have never been in such a place, and have not been invited to go in.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Did I ask you about that room or rooms?

MR. BENSON:

You did not.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Do you know anything about it?

MR. BENSON:

No, sir, only hearsay.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

This Committee cannot rest on hearsay. Is it hearsay or something of your own knowledge?

MR. BENSON:

Yes, sir, of my knowledge. I was standing by where they sell cigars and tobacco and confectionery, et cetera, on the same floor the House is on. A gentleman called my attention and said, yonder is a room, watch and you will see a couple of gentlemen go there. I waited and watched, and they went in.

MR RICHARD BALDWIN:

Did he know what they went for?

MR. BENSON:

He stated that was the room where they got their refreshments.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Who were the men you saw going in there?

MR. BENSON:

I cannot name the gentlemen because I did not notice them until their backs were turned to me.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

What room was it?

MR. BENSON:

One of the rooms on the next floor, on the right hand side as you face this way.

MR RICHARD BALDWIN:

On the north side?

MR. BENSON:

Yes, sir, the same floor as the House is on.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

What did you see?

MR. BENSON:

A gentleman called my attention to it; he said, take notice, these gentlemen are going in there and get some refreshments.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

He did not know what they were going in there for?

MR. BENSON:

No, sir.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Who called your attention to it?

MR. BENSON:

One of the gentlemen who was present at the time.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

You do not know who they were? We would like you to answer the question.

MR. BENSON:

If I remember correctly, it was Mr. Dyck.

MR. DYCK:

I did it.

MR RICHARD BALDWIN:

Are you a member of the House?

MR. DYCK:

No, sir.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Did you notice the lettering over the room in question?

MR. BENSON:

I did not go to the room.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

You don't know whose room it is?

MR. BENSON:

I could not say.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Did you see these men come out later?

MR. BENSON:

I did not wait. I went back into the House. I believe, if I remember correctly, the House was in session at the time.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

They did not tell you what they meant by refreshments?

MR. BENSON:

Intoxicating drink. I took it for granted.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

That is not fair.

MR. BENSON:

The gentleman can recall. He was asked what he meant by it.

MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

It is a question of what he said, and not what he meant.

MR. BENSON:

I took it for granted by what he said, it was intoxicating drink. That was my understanding.

WILLIAM H. GRABE, Recalled.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Do you know anything of the room here where food or drink, or both, are served, or have you seen persons going to and from this room?

A. I do not know anything more than probably just a week ago, and previous to that, about three weeks ago, I happened to be in there one time, and I saw a man with his hand right along the door, and I wondered what he was doing.

Q. You mean the man outside had his hand there?

A. Yes, sir, that is what I mean, on the outside.

Q. Did it look as though he were trying to push the door in?

A. No, sir, so they could see his fingers on the glass.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. He had his hand outside?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the door open?

A. I walked right on about by business.

Q. Did the man try to open the door?

A. Not while I was there; simply stayed there, and I came on through the hall.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. He did not go in?

A. No, sir; not that I saw.

Q. He was standing this way (indicating) as you passed by?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was this, in this corridor?

A. On the left hand side, about the third door from the corner.

Q. On which floor?

A. On the House floor.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. On the north side of the Capitol?

A. On the left hand side; yes, sir. There is another thing came to my mind since I was here; the morning I think after that Cook Park bill was defeated, a man came to me in reference to reconsidering that bill, and I asked him what he was doing here.

Q. The young man you asked him what he was doing here?

A. Yes, sir; he said, I am here representing Pittsburgh, and I have a number of bills here that I have helped through the House. He also stated he was getting two hundred dollars a month lobbying here.

Q. Can you find him?

A. I see him here every day; he is not here now.

Q. Can you get us the name?

A. I can get the man if he is here next week. He made this statement, if they would reconsider the Cook bill and I would help him out, he would get my tax bill out of the Committee. He would try to get my tax bill out of the committee.

Q. He said he would try to.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was this young man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not a member of the House?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know his name?

A. No, sir, I would know him if I saw him. There are fellows who can give the name.

Q. Will you try and get him name for me?

A. Yes, sir. When Mr. Metzenbacher comes before this committee, just bear that in mind and ask him that question.

Q. You came with him.

A. There he is now.

W. L. METZENBACHER, having been duly sworn, was examined as follows:

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Not as I know of; I do not know.

Q. Has any person or persons, or agencies whatsoever, approached you during the present session, with an attempt to influence your vote for or against legislation pending in the session?

MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

In the Legislature.

A. Yes, there has been some.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. State who they were, if you can, and what circumstances, under what circumstances.

A. Well—

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Exempting conversations with members, of course.

A. One in particular, a gentleman from my home county, he was here in the interest of the Pymatuming Swamp bill.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. What was his name?

A. Story. I have forgotten the first name.

Q. Do you know what his address is?

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. We have that name.

A. Yes, Mr. Humes gave his name. I think his address is Westford, Crawford county.

Q. What was his conversation with you?

A. I am not sure where he is. It is right there in Crawford county.

Q. What was said?

A. Of course, he was here in the interest of the Swamp bill.

Q. The dam bill?

A. Yes, sir; we call it the swamp bill.

Q. It is a dam bill this year. It was formerly a swamp bill.

A. Of course, he had a petition from a large number of constituents, the ones that were favorable to that proposition, and he said he was here partly because they wanted him to be, and I think partly because of interests down the valley that wished that dam bill.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You mean manufacturing interests, when you say interests, or people generally along the river?

A. It may be both. I mean manufacturing interests and private individuals that wishes the dam there.

Q. To prevent floods from their town, and so on?

A. Not only that, but for drinking purposes, for a better water supply.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. State what he said, with reference to your voting for it.

A. Of course, he wished us to support the bill, and of course, he having a petition from our own people, it gave me a better idea as to what they wanted, how they felt about it. It is a peculiar proposition. Some time ago or up to a short time ago, the sentiment seemed to be unfavorable to that proposition in Crawford county, because that is where the dam was to be built, but it seems of late, a good many of those people that are interested, near the swamp, they had the petition from these people.

Q. What did he say to you, briefly.

A. Of course, he said a good many things, but along that line; that is, aside, he tried to show us what the people wanted. That is all.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Did you get the impression that he came here to inform the Legislature, and show them what it was, or was he doing it of his own volition?

A. I did get the impression that he was having his expenses paid to come down, partly by the people near there, and partly by the people down the river.

Q. Do you know what his profession is, or what his business is, at home, this man Story? What did he follow for a livelihood?

A. It seems he is an agent for different things a good deal of the time. His home is in the swamp area.

Q. Do you mean representing agricultural implements, insurance, or what?

A. I do not know.

Q. You are satisfied he is not a farmer?

A. His people are, and I think a good deal of the time he is too. I do not think he represents such interests as those any time. His people live there. His people are farmers, and he is there, I think part of the time.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Did he make any inducement to you to vote for the bill?

A. No, sir; no more than to try to pursuade me to do so.

Q. Was there anything improper?

A. No, sir, but I understand it was what the people wanted.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Was there any other persons that have interviewed you, that you would call lobbyists?

A. You had a list there this morning. Go to the list and as you call it off it will come to my mind.

Q. The suffrage question. Was there any person you would call a lobbyist that called on you on that question?

A. Just once on that. One day, just about the time that the Club License bill was pending, I got a postal from out of the post office, and it was—I remember the last name was Green, it may have been Frank, but I remember the last name. That was the first. That was one day, and the next day, the next evening, I think it was,—this postal invited me to go to the Columbus, and I think it was during the next evening session, one of the page boys said there was two men in the rear of the room to see me, and he pointed them out to me, and I presume it was Mr. Green, I think it was a gentleman from Reading. He tried to show me why I ought not to support the Club License bill, and of course he advanced the usual argument, there was a large sum of money invested, and so forth, and asked that I consider the matter.

Q. Nothing improper?

A. No, sir.

Q. Labor bills?

A. I do not recall that I was approached on a single labor bill.

Q. Utility bill?

A. I was not approached on that.

Q. Osteopathy?

A. Yes, there was one gentleman in the House, but I do not know his name.

Q. Do you mean a member?

A. No, sir.

Q. Vivisection?

A. Yes, there was one gentleman that advanced arguments on that, to show why it was a good bill; nothing improper.

Q. Cemetery bills?

A. No, sir. I was not approached on that.

Q. Election law bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. Civil service bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. Workingmen's Compensation bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mining legislation?

A. Well—mining legislation, at the time that the Leuker bill was pending, there were two gentlemen that made the rounds of the House, and I was introduced to them. I have forgotten their names. They represented themselves as miners, and tried to give good reasons why I should support that mining bill. Nothing improper.

Q. Railroad legislation?

A. No, sir; nothing on railroad legislation.

Q. Public road legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Lead poison bill that was talked about?

A. No, sir.

Q. Paint bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. Oleomargarine?

A. Well, the oleomargarine bill—no one approached me on that. Of course, as you all know, I as a member of the Grange have known Mr. Creasy a long time and we discussed it.

Q. You and they talked it over?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. We have Mr. Creasy and Mr. Ailman's name.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mercantile repealer?

A. Nothing aside from correspondence; no, sir.

Q. Insurance legislation?

A. That recalls to mind—

Q. They approached you a good many times on that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anybody else approach you?

A. Regarding insurance legislation, I introduced the insurance bill. It was a bill that our people wanted, because of some trouble we had had with mutual insurance companies going into the hands of receivers. We took the matter up with the Insurance Department, and finally worked out a bill, and of course the insurance people wanted a hearing on it, and they did have a hearing. They reported the bill out and it was placed on the calendar, and soon after it was placed on the calendar an old gentleman from Lebanon, I think his name is Miller, I know his face quite well, and he came to me one day, and I was called back to the side of the House, and he wished me to withdraw that bill, and I asked him why, and he said it was a bad bill, the insurance companies would not stand for it. I told him I thought it was a good bill, it was a bill that our people wanted, and it was a bill that had been worked out in the Insurance Department and they said it was a good bill and we should have such legislation, and that I would not withdraw the bill. He made the statement then that if I would not withdraw the bill he said, we will kill it for you. I told him that they had that liberty.

Q. That man's name. We would like to have that?

A. I asked him why, and he said it was a bad bill, and the insurance companies would not stand for it. I told him I thought it was a good bill, and a bill that was proper, and a bill that was worked out in the insurance department, that they said it was a good bill, and that we should have such legislation I said that I would not withdraw my bill, and I got the statement that if I would not withdraw the bill they would kill it.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know the name?

A. I think it is Miller; I could find out.

Q. And let the Committee have it on Monday?

A. Yes, sir. He was here from the time the bill was out until it was finished. He wrote a letter to me, and I think it was the same man.

Q. What bill was that?

A. It was a bill that provided that insurance companies make an assessment once a year sufficient to pay the indebtedness off for that year, without having it hang over.

Q. Did that man state whom he represented?

A. He is the president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Pennsylvania. I think that is it. The fire insurance companies, the mutual companies, have a State association, and he is president of it. The bill finally came to third reading on Thursday, and he was here, and had been here in the House, and partly for that, and partly because there was a light House, I postponed it until Monday night. He was right here on Monday night, and others were with him. I did not call it up. I let it go until Wednesday. I thought I would let them wait a while. I think Tuesday night he went home, I think it was on Tuesday night he went home, and Wednesday he was back. I was getting up pretty close to the close of the five day limit, and I had to call it up. I called it up when there was a light House, and the result was it was defeated. After they knew that the five day limit for reconsidering bills was passed, he wrote me a very insulting letter. I think I have it in my files at home. He gave me to understand that the insurance companies would see that such fellows as I would stay at home the next time.

Q. Can we have that letter?

A. I will try to get it.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Any other instances?

A. I don't recall any. That is about all that approached me in any way. I remember one evening I was sitting close to Mr. Grabe when he had a conversation. The gentleman came to him, and he seemed to me acquainted with him. I don't know what he wanted.

Q. Did he say anything on this subject?

A. He didn't say anything to me, but to Mr. Grabe.

Q. On what subject, concerning a bill?

A. Yes, sir, he spoke to him about this Cook tract. He didn't ask me to support the bill, but I heard him ask Mr. Grabe. I was sitting there and heard it. Of course Mr. Grabe didn't care to support that bill, but he didn't do anything other than to try to show him he ought to vote for it. In his conversation later he said he was employed by the City of Pittsburgh to come here and look up certain legislation, and he said that he got two hundred dollars a month.

Q. Did he say who paid that?

A. He said the City of Pittsburgh.

Q. Anything more?

A. He told the number of bills he was interested in particularly.

Q. Did he offer to get any bill out of committee that Mr. Grabe was interested in, if Mr. Grabe would support the bills he was in favor of? Did he offer to get them out to help get them out? Did you hear him say something about that?

A. I don't know about that. I didn't expect ever to recall that to mind. I have been trying to think. I do not want to make a statement that was wrong. I cannot say whether he said he would try to get them out or see some one to try to get out that bill for him.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms, in which food or drink, or both, are served to the members of this Legislature, either members of the House of Representatives or members of the Senate?

A. No, I have no personal knowledge of such a room.

MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Since you have been elected a member of this Legislature, have you been approached improperly by anybody on any matter pending in this Legislature?

A. No, sir, I have not. I have not been approached at all, except as I told you.

Q. You were never offered compensation?

A. No, sir.

HON. CHARLES H. ISLER, a member of the House of Representatives, from the County of Allegheny, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Yes, sir, railroad lobbyists, employes rather, men employed here at all times.

Q. Who are those men?

A. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Curry.

Q. Is that the labor representative?

A. Labor? I said railroad employes; at least that is the statement I meant to make. Mr. Curry, Finney and Mr. Robinson, I think that is his name, connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Q. Do you know Mr. Maurer?

A. Personally, but he has not bothered me to any extent.

Q. Any conversation with him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any others representing other interests?

A. Along this line?

Q. Along any line. You have stated for the railroad companies.

A. No, the railroad employes, that is the remark I intended to make. For the railroad interests, no.

Q. For the street car interests?

A. On a bill I introduced personally, if you remember, the trolley wire bill, some gentlemen opposed me on that, they were about the only trolley interests I know of.

Q. They were not members of the House?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know their names?

A. Mr. Stein,—but I want to say in passing that he was merely opposed to my bill, and I met him through that opposition. I would not call him a lobbyist, because that is the only time I ever met him. No railway companies bothered me in any way, shape or form.

Q. About the mining interests, do you know any of them?

A. Only through parties approaching me and asking me to vote for or against a bill, but no mine owners?

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. We do not want it unless it was an improper method?

A. It was not.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of any of the textile manufacturers in the eastern part of the State approaching you on any of their bills?

A. Only in public hearing, when they asked the members in a general way.

Q. Since the session began, since you were elected, state whether or not any person has approached you in an improper way, with respect to your course as to legislation.

A. No, indeed, they know me too well for that.

Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms, where food and drink or either or both of them are served to the members of the Legislature, either of the House or the Senate?

A. I have drank in one room.

Q. What room is that?

A. The cloak room of the House.

Q. Do you know any other rooms where there is food and drink?

A. No, I never ate a bite in the House except some candy from the cigar stand. Oh, yes, Tom Carter gave me some apples one day in the House, which I ate there. Howard Neely generally has a box of candy, and sometimes he gives me some.

Q. In regard to the cloak rooms, was that from the lockers of some of the members?

A. My own generally.

Q. You furnished that at your own expense?

A. Yes, sir; and if I remember rightly I asked the interrogater to have a drink one day, but he refused.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Have you eaten any of these good things during the sessions of the House?

A. Yes, sir, these apples and candy.

HON. OLLIE N. LETZKUS, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Allegheny, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby, working within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. No, sir. I have seen people here lobbying, but I didn't know they were professional lobbyists.

Q. Not members?

A. I have seen men not members of the House, working on the floor of the House.

Q. In back of the rail?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know any representing the mining interests?

A. No, sir.

Q. The liquor interests?

A. I have seen some people here advocating their interests, yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Mason?

A. I do.

Q. He is here looking after their business?

A. I think so.

Q. And Mr. Ettla?

A. I know him personally also.

Q. Do you know of anyone here either advocating or opposing the bills of street car companies, or trolley companies, or railroads?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or insurance companies?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the cemetery bills?

A. No, sir. I have had lots of letters and communications regarding the bills, but nobody has approached me on them.

Q. On the labor bills?

A. Several people on the labor bills, men interested in establishments who were opposed to the bill. I tried to have a bill put in, if you recall.

Q. On the child labor bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since you became a member of the House of Representatives, has anyone sought in an improper manner to influence your course as to legislation?

A. They have not.

Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol building of a room or rooms in which food or drink, or either or both, are served to the members of the Legislature, other than the cloak room of the House?

A. I have never known of any lunch being served in the House. I was surprised to learn that sandwiches were sold at the cigar stand.

Q. Do you know of any room in the Capitol where drink is served to the members of the Legislature?

A. I was going to state that. I have got drink out of several private bottles in different rooms in this building.

Q. Do you know of any room in this building in which liquor or food is kept?

A. I don't know anything about food, but I know of several where liquor was kept.

Q. Do you know anything about a room on the House floor, on the Senate floor, in which liquor has been kept?

A. I went in there to get a drink already.

Q. How much liquor did you see there?

A. One bottle.

Q. Only one bottle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go there by yourself?

A. I went there by myself on different occasions, and with other members also.

Q. Did you have a key to the door?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the door open?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you get in?

A. I rapped on the door and it was opened.

Q. Who opened the door?

A. One of the men in that room.

Q. What is his name?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was he white or colored?

A. Colored.

Q. Can you describe him?

A. He is a short colored man, with a smooth face.

Q. Do you know whether or not he is employed by any one?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is he constantly in attendance?

A. I could not say.

Q. How often have you been there?

A. About a dozen times.

Q. Since the session began?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you always found him there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much liquor was in sight?

A. Only one bottle is all I ever saw at one time.

Q. Did you see any other liquor?

A. Half a dozen bottles of beer on one occasion.

Q. Do you know who furnished that liquor?

A. I do not.

Q. It was supplied there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't pay anything for it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Those you saw there didn't pay anything for it?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know by whom it was supplied?

A. No, sir.

Q. When was the last day you were there?

A. I could not say, I believe I was there last week one day.

Q. How much did you see that day?

A. Just the one bottle on the table.

Q. Did you see any candy or sandwiches?

A. No, sir, I wish I had. It would have saved my meal ticket if they had served them.

Q. Did you see any Senators in that room?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who?

A. I wasn't personally acquainted with them, that is, with all of them.

Q. What are the names of those you were acquainted with?

A. I have seen different Senators in there. I have seen Senator Magee and quite a few others. I don't think Senator Magee drinks. I don't know the others names.

Q. Did you see any of them afterwards in the Senate?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know the names of any other Senators, except Magee?

A. That is all I can recall at the present time.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You stated what room it was?

A. Yes, sir, on that floor on the level of the House, some place on the north side.

Q. On the floor of the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And on the north side of the corridor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the Senate side of this building?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you rapped on the door and were admitted by this colored porter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he served you with whatever drink you asked for?

A. I took it myself; it was standing there and I took it.

Q. Did you see any other brand or liquor there except whiskey and beer?

A. No, sir, I didn't.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. When you went there at different times, did you find the door open?

A. No, sir, it was always locked.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know whether the purpose of that was to influence the members of the House of Representatives, or Senate, or both?

A. No, sir, I never heard anything spoken in there regarding any bill.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Did you have to give a certain signal?
A. No, sir.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. You say you think it was not used to influence the members of the House against the liquor legislation?
A. No, sir.
Q. The legislation was never discussed there?
A. No, sir, it was not.

HON. HARRY W. BASS, a member of the House of Representatives, from the County of Philadelphia, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?
A. I don't know anything about it.
Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?
A. Oh, yes.

MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Outside of the members of the House?
A. Oh, yes, I have been asked by some people to vote for female suffrage, and child labor bills, and things like that.
Q. Can you give us the names of any persons who have been in this Capitol since the session began, either constantly or frequently, seeking to interview the members with respect to pending legislation?
A. No, sir.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected as a member of the House of Representatives, has anybody sought, in an improper way, to influence your course with respect to legislation?
A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms in which food and liquor, or either or both, are served to the members of the House or the Senate?
A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know the names of persons whom you would consider lobbyists, coming here purposely to lobby for bills?
A. No, sir.

HON. RALPH R. DOWN, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Mercer, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?
A. An organized lobby, you mean?
Q. Yes.
A. No, sir.
Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency whatsoever, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?
A. I have been asked to support certain legislation, certain bills that have been before the House.
Q. By others than members of the House?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did anyone ever try to do that in any but a proper way?
A. No, they asked me to give it my support, and they tried to point out the virtues of it, and said that they wanted me to vote for it. If they wanted me to vote against it, they pointed out the demerits, I would not say in an improper manner.
Q. You know there was a man, or men, here representing the railroad interests of the State?
A. No, not personally.
Q. You have never been approached?
A. I have never been approached by them.
Q. Were you ever approached by those representing the liquor interests?
A. No, sir, never approached.
Q. By the mining interests?
A. I was requested by a friend of mine who was interested in one of the coal companies to vote against some of the mining bills.
Q. Did he come here to Harrisburg?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is his name?
A. Cannon.
Q. What is his first name?
A. Byron.
Q. How do you spell it?
A. B-y-r-o-n.
Q. He is a personal friend?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where does he live?
A. In Pittsburgh.
Q. Do you know his address in Pittsburgh?
A. No, I do not.
Q. He represented whom?
A. The Pittsburgh Coal & Coke Company, if I am not mistaken.
Q. Did you see him more than once?
A. I think I saw him two times. I don't believe he approached me the second time.
Q. What bill was he interested in?
A. I cannot tell. I think it was about the time the bill was up for a public hearing. I think I told him I was in favor of the bill, and the matter dropped. I would not say he approached me in an improper manner.
Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol building of a room or rooms, in which food and drink, or either, or both, are served to the members of the House and the Senate?
A. I do not. Last night when the investigation started, was the first I heard of it. I may be a little slow getting next to these things.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Since you have been elected a member of the House of Representatives, has any person approached you in an improper manner, and attempted to influence your vote on legislation?
A. Not in an improper way. I was not.
Q. Did anyone threaten to kill any of your bills, if you would not support bills, or offer to support your bills if you would support their bills?
A. No, sir.

HON. MANDUS W. REESER, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Sullivan, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?
A. Well, I really don't know what I shall say in regard to that. I have received letters from my constituents in regard to bills before the House, and I have been talked to by people who were interested in bills in the House, for and against them.
Q. Has anyone sought to bring any improper influence to bear upon you?
A. What do you mean by that?
Q. "Improper influences," I will let you define that.
A. Paying me in any way?
Q. Recompensing you.
A. No, sir.
Q. Not since you have been elected to the office of a member of the House of Representatives?
A. No, sir.
Q. Any threats as to what would happen to you if you didn't vote for or against certain legislation?
A. Yes, sir, I have had threats made, but not to me personally.
Q. It is just hearsay evidence, is it?
A. One of my associates on the committee told me. Would that be evidence.

MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

You tell tell us what it was.

A. I had a bill in the House in regard to placing a bounty on birds, and so forth. The Secretary of the Board of Game Commission, Dr. Kalbfus, told me a number of times that if I did not have the bill amended in the House, he would certainly try to have it killed in the House, or use every influence he could to defeat it. After it passed the House almost unanimously, it went to the Senate. It was then amended in the Senate, I think yesterday, and there was a Conference Committee appointed, and he told one of the members of the House Conference Committee, that if we still persisted in our non-concurrence to the amendments, or tried to have the bill go through as it went through the House, that he would insist upon having the Governor veto it. That is about all.
Q. To what members did he tell that?
A. Mr. Currier, from Clearfield county.
Q. Mr. Currier is a member of the Conference Committee?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did any other persons in the House make any threats?
A. No, sir, they never made any threats.

Q. Do you know any persons whom you would call lobbyists?

A. There were men asking me to vote for measures and against measures. I have received lots of letters of that kind, but there never was anything improper.

Q. Can you give us the names of any persons?

A. No, sir.

MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol building, of rooms or a room, in which food and drink, or either or both, are served to the members of the House and the Senate?

A. Yes, there is a place right over from the House, in the lobby between there and the Senate where I think they sell sandwiches, and you can get a drink of water.

Q. Where is that?

A. It is in the hall?

Q. Where?

A. At the cigar stand.

Q. I have reference to a room.

A. I never saw anything of that kind.

Q. You don't know whether there is or not?

A. No, sir.

MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Since you have been elected a member of the House of Representatives, has any person approached you in an improper way to influence your vote of legislation pending in the House?

A. No, sir, no other than I have friends asking for a little help on a bill.

Q. That is all?

A. Yes. sir.

W. L. ADAMS, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. What do you mean by lobby?

Q. I will let you define that term yourself?

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Not members.

A. You mean men representing railroads, and so on?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been approached by any agency who have attempted to influence your vote in any way?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is, otherwise than in a proper way?

A. Through favortism, asking me to support their measures.

Q. Have you known of men representing mining interests and railroads, on the floor of the House, during the session, regarding legislation for which they were friendly?

A. Do you mean on the floor of the House, or back of the rail?

Q. Anywhere about the Capitol.

A. I cannot say that I have, outside.

Q. The labor men have talked to you, I suppose?

A. Labor men, liquor men, anti-liquor men, and men favoring all measures, which we all know are represented by lobbyists. I never was approached in a way that I would have to answer anything incriminating against the man who made the request.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. It was all done in a proper way?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Simply an interview?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in the State Capitol of a room or rooms, in which food or drink, either or both, are furnished to the members of the House?

A. I have been empty ever since I have heard of one. If it had been earlier in the session, I would have tried to locate it.

Q. Since you were elected to the House, you would say that no one has attempted in any way to influence your vote, in any way?

A. No, sir, not one, no lobbyist, in any way but what I would say in propriety in making requests. I have had members, and have also had lobbyists tell me that if I would support their measures, they would probably be of some help to me in measures in which I was interested.

Q. Persons, not members?

A. Both.

Q. Can you call the name of any lobbyist, not a member, who suggested to you if you supported certain legislation, that person might be of use to you?

A. Outside of the man who was here lobbying for the Garnishee bill and perhaps one or two of the labor lobbyists. I could not recall the name of any other lobbyist who has approached me.

Q. Do you know the name of the man lobbying for the Garnishee bill?

A. Thompson was the Garnishee lobbyist. He said he would exert any help on his part that might help me.

Q. Has he been here throughout the session?

A. I believe he has.

Q. You don't know his name?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know where he is?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know anybody that could probably tell us?

A. Thompson. You can very easily find out on Monday. He stays here in the city throughout the week.

Q. We would be glad to have you furnish us the place where we could reach him?

A. Understand, what I mean, he has not used any undue influence, not even as much as the members of the House have.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Can you say who he represented?

A. No, sir. I haven't the slightest idea who he represents.

H. M. SHOWALTER, having been duly affirmed, according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. I know there are many here, representing various interests for which they are lobbying, but I do not believe that I can mention the name of more than one or two men.

Q. Give the names.

A. I know a man named Reeser, lobbying for railroads, and a man named Robinson, I think representing the railroad brotherhood. Those are the only two names I can think of that are lobbyists.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in the Capitol here, of a room or rooms, where food or drink, either or both, are served to members of the House?

A. No, sir, only what I have heard.

Q. Nothing of your own knowledge?

A. The first thing I knew of it was last Thursday a week, a member spoke to me and said he heard there was such a room. That is all I know.

Q. Since you were elected to the House, has anyone sought in any way to influence your course as to legislation?

A. No, sir.

JOHN McCLINTOCK, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Nothing further than there are certain gentlemen advocating for and against certain measures.

Q. Do you know their names?

A. I know of one, because he comes from my own district, and I knew him before I came here as a representative, Mr. Curry.

Q. Do you know his first name?

A. No, I do not.

Q. What interest does he represent?

A. The union, railroad union, the interests of the railroad union.

Q. Has he been here continuously?

A. The early part of the session I noticed him in the House quite frequently.

Q. Has anyone also sought in any improper way to influence your vote for or against any legislation at this session?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in this Capitol building, of a room or rooms, where food or drink either or both, are served to members of the House?

A. No, sir, nothing, not until you brought it out in your resolution last night.

Q. You have never been in the alleged room?

A. No, sir.

Q. The blue room?

A. No, sir.

AFTER RECESS.

The Committee on Investigation re-convened at 4.00 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT:

HON. G. A. BALDWIN.
HON. R. J. BALDWIN.
HON. D. LLOYD CLAYCOMB.

The following official subpoenaes were issued by the Committee:

Roland S. Morris, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
A. Nevin Dietrick, Chambersburg, Pa.
Wm. T. Creasy, Catawissa, Pa.
Frank M. Eastman, Harrisburg, Pa.
George H. Calvert, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh.
Beaumont A. Mason, Maeder Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Henry G. Wasson, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. P. Mowitz, Philadelphia.
Chas. F. Ettla, Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
Neil Bonner, 22nd and Carpenter streets, Philadelphia.
Joseph R. Grundy, Bristol, Pa.
Frank Feeny, 232 N. Front street, Philadelphia.
James C. Patterson, Asst, Supt. of Buildings and Grounds, Harrisburg, Pa.
James M. Mauer, Labor Headquarters, Reading, Pa.
W. Harry Baker, Harrisburg, Pa.
Harry J. Shoemaker, Doylestown, Pa.
H. M. Kephart, Harrisburg, Pa.
David Reese, Harrisburg, Pa.
John Doe, (colored), Harrisburg, Pa.
John R. Guyer, 1513 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Charles G. Miller, 209 Crescent street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Patrick Finney, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rev. Harry Chalfant, Telegraph Building, Harrisburg, Pa.
Henry H. Wilson, Big Run, Pa.
Benjamin Clarke, Punxsutawney, Pa.
Porter F. Cope, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. William Flinn, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Flinn, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jacob Mathoy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Powell Evans, Room 420, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. Davis Page, West End Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. A. Dawson, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Louis Breitinger, Franklin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Reynolds, Clearing House, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. B. Todd, Beaver Falls, Pa.
E. R. Selfridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clarence Gibboney, 926 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. Ohl, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Col. John Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Weeks, Rutledge Borough, Delaware county, Pa.
George Barlott, Philadelphia.
P. H. Keefe, Liquor Dealers Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.
George W. Boyd, Retail Liquor Dealer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank J. Gorman, County Commissioner, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles L. Chute, Philadelphia.
John P. Connelly, Commonwealth Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Lydick, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John C. Dight, Harrisburg, Pa.
Milton F. Robinson, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. Denny O'Neill, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robert Sample, Uniontown, Pa.
James T. Feathers, Uniontown, Pa.
Ziba T. Moore, Crozier Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. J. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John J. Coyle, Philadelphia, Pa.

At 5.30 o'clock P. M. the Committee adjourned until next Monday morning, June 23rd, 1913, at 10.00 o'clock.

And now, Monday, June 23rd, 1913, the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. having arrived, the Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Before we proceed with the testimony, I desire to announce that the Committee would like to have the very best order maintained while the witnesses are testifying, as it is very confusing to the stenographers, as well as the members of the Committee if the conversation is carried on while witnesses are being interrogated. The Sergeant-at Arms is requested to take notice of this statement.

HON. SAMUEL B. BAYLE, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Erie, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Bayle, have you any knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. What do I understand to be your interpretation of the word "lobby?"

Q. I will put it in another way. Have you been approached by any person or agency, during the present session, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against any legislation or other matter presented to this General Assembly?

A. Not illegally.

Q. Did anyone attempt to induce you to vote against the Workingman's Compensation bill, for instance?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the child labor bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the woman's labor bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the public utilities bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. But you have received letters asking you to vote against them?

A. I have received letters on all of these bills, showing the qualities of the bills, pro and con.

Q. Persons have requested you to vote for or against a considerable amount of legislation in a perfectly proper way?

A. Certainly, exactly.

Q. Since you were elected a member of the House of Representatives, has any person sought to influence your vote in an improper manner?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Or intimidate you?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know anything about the existence in this Capitol or a room or rooms where food and drink are served to the members of the Legislature?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Have you been in room 249?

A. Where is that room?

Q. It is on the House floor, on the Senate side of the Capitol, and diagonally across from the side door to the men's wash room and lavatory?

A. I do not believe I have been in that room this year.

HON. SIGMUND J. GANS, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Well, yes. I have noticed a great many men and women around here during the session. I must say that the best organized lobby I have noticed in this session and in my previous experience, was the woman suffrage lobby.

Q. For or against?

A. For. It was headed by Miss Mary Flinn, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Anna Lowenburg, of Philadelphia.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. Well, they seemed to be pretty well organized. The morning that the resolution was on our calendar, and acted upon, it seemed—well, if I remember correctly, there seemed to be about fifty women, and they seemed to be organized.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. What was that name?

A. Mrs. Anna Lowenburg.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Where is she?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir. In fact, while that resolution was on, there were at least eight women sent to my seat for me.

Q. There were no illegal or improper methods used by those women?

A. Oh, no.

Q. The method of that lobby was in requesting the members to vote for their bill?

A. To vote for woman's suffrage.

Q. Since you were elected, has anyone attempted, in an improper way, to influence your vote?

A. No, sir.

Q. I suppose you have received a considerable number of letters regarding the important bills of the session, the workingman's compensation bill, and the child and woman labor bills?

A. I have received thousands of letters during the session on all important legislation.

Q. Are you able to state what proportion of that correspondence was directed either against or for the important legislation of the session, the so-called platform legislation?

A. No, I am not in a position to state that. I think against my cold storage bill there was more correspondence than on anything else.

Q. There was considerable against that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were the author of that bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what interests were opposed to that bill?

A. The cold storage interests.

Q. I believe Mr. Wilson, from your city, also had a cold storage bill?

A. It was a combination bill. It was my bill.

Q. You introduced one, and he did also?

A. No, he didn't. There were three introduced, one by Wiltbank, and another, I forget by whom, and then there was my own. There was a sub-committee appointed, and Mr. Wilson was the chairman of that sub-committee, and we drafted one bill out of the three.

Q. What became of that bill?

A. The Governor signed it on the 16th of May.

Q. Do you know who was at the head of the effort against that bill?

A. No, I don't know that, there was really no head, while I received correspondence from cold storage interests all over the State.

Q. Did anyone make any threats directed against you, on account of your advocacy of that bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol, of a room or rooms where food and drink are served to the members of the Legislature?

A. Why, not food. I have been in a room on the second floor.

Q. Was that room 249?

A. I don't know the number.

Q. Was it on the House floor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Diagonally across from the side door of the men's wash room of the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you there, Mr. Gans?

A. Probably two weeks ago.

Q. Was that the first time?

A. No, I have been there several times.

Q. Since the session began?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you get into the room?

A. Just went in.

Q. Just knocked at the door?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who answered to that knock?

A. Anyone who happened to be in the room.

Q. Can you name some of those who happened to be in there?

A. The last time I was in there the only gentleman I can recall was T. Henry Walnut. I remember he passed through the room while I was in there?

Q. Was there any one else in there?

A. There were several others in there but I don't recall their names now.

Q. Was it at the time that the conference committee on the Election bills was meeting with the Senate Committee?

A. Yes. I think that was the time.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You say you think that was the time?

A. Yes, I am not sure.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Did you see anything of Mr. Humes or Mr. Jones?

A. No, I think not, but I saw Senator McIlhenny in there.

Q. Did you see any other Senators?

A. There were several others; in fact I don't know who they were, I don't think they were members of the Senate or House.

Q. Did you see anything of a colored man in there during any of your visits?

A. It seems to me I have seen him.

Q. Do you know his name?

A. No, sir.

Q. You say there was liquor there?

A. I don't know. I never took a glass of whiskey in my life.

Q. Did you see any there?

A. I saw Apollinaris in small bottles, and Poland water.

Q. Did you see a cabinet there?

A. It seems to me I did.

Q. Where was this water you saw?

A. The Apollinaris water was on the floor in a basket and the Poland water was on the window.

Q. In an ice bucket?

A. I don't think the Poland water was.

Q. Did you see any whiskey?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any beer?

A. I saw bottles there, but I don't know what was in them.

Q. Did you see any liquor of any kind soft or hard on the table?

A. No, only Apollinaris and Poland waters.

Q. Did you see any lunch there?

A. No, I never saw any lunch there.

Q. Did you see either the Secretary, Mr. Baker, or Mr. Kephart when you were there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recall the lettering over the door of that room?

A. No, sir.

Q. How often have you been in that room?

A. Possibly a half a dozen times during the session?

Q. Since the beginning of the session?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. During the session have you met a man by the name of Lamaree, from Greensburg, at any time here?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You don't know him by name?

A. No, sir.

Q. You may have met him?

A. Yes, sir, I have met a dozen or so during the session, but I do not recall their names.

HON. WILLIAM S. BIGGER, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Allegheny, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Bigger, what do you know about the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. I have seen several men and women here interested in legislation.

Q. Did they approach you?

A. Yes, sir, but not in an improper manner.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Not in an improper manner?

A. No, sir.

BY MR GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. I understand you introduced a bill known as the "Minimum Wage Bill"?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is that bill now?

A. It is in the Judiciary Special Committee of the Senate.

Q. It passed the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But it is still in that committee of the Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have never reported it out?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you made any efforts to get it out?

A. I have.

Q. Have you been able to do so?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you able to give any reason why it has not been reported out on the floor of the Senate?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know any influences that have been working in the Senate against the passage of that bill?

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Would it not be better to make that question read: "In the Legislature," and that would take in both bodies?

A. I can say there has been considerable opposition to the bill, but as far as I know there have been no improper influences brought to bear against the bill. Also I have received several letters, and I judge they have been sent to the members of the House, giving their reasons against the bill, and many were given in favor of the bill, but I am not acquainted with any improper influences that were brought to bear against it.

Q. Who is the chairman of that Senate committee?

A. Mr. Snyder.

Q. Mr. Charles Snyder?

A. Mr. Charles Snyder.

Q. Of Schuylkill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All your efforts to have that bill reported out of that committee have been unavailable?

A. Besides my efforts, the Republican Executive Committee, I understand, have made repeated efforts to have that bill reported out, it being one of the Platform bills.

Q. You say you have been approached at various times by men and women who sought to influence your vote for or against legislation? Can you give the names of any of those persons?

A. Now, I suppose there were probably twenty or twenty-five bills that the people gave me their reasons for.

Q. Can you give us the names?

A. I don't remember.

Q. But they asked you to vote for particular legislation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has Mr. Reese spoken to you?

A. Mr. who?

Q. Mr. Reese, said to represent certain railroad interests.

A. No, I don't think so; I cannot just recall, but I will say—

Q. Do you know Mr. Mason, said to be a liquor representative?

A. Yes, I know Mr. Mason.

Q. Has he approached you in regard to any legislation? Any liquor legislation?

A. No, I can't say that he did.

Q. Do you know Mr. Ettla?

A. Not by name, I may have met him.

Q. Do you know Mr. Mowitz, of Philadelphia, interested in the child labor bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he approach you regarding that bill?

A. He talked to me on that.

Q. Talked to you and discussed the matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Clarke, of Punxsutawney?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence in this Capitol of a room where food and drink are served to the members of this Legislature?

A. No, sir, I don't drink.

Q. You have not been invited yourself?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Were you ever approached on that Pymatuning Swamp bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has a Mr. Walker ever spoken to you, or has anybody approached you on that subject?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have never been approached by a gentleman by the name of Walker?

A. The only gentleman that ever spoke to me on that bill was Mr. Down, a member of the House.

Q. Outside of that?

A. No one has spoken to me.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Have you ever discussed legislation with a gentleman by the name of Grundy here in the Capitol building?

A. The president of the manufacturers' association?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, in a general way.

Q. Did he ask you to vote for legislation?

A. Mr. Grundy has never asked me to vote for or to oppose any of the legislation.

Q. With Mr. Shoemaker, did you ever discuss legislation with him?

A. That is the secretary?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I made arrangements for two meetings with him, but I never discussed the merits of the bills.

Q. Mr. Lamaree?

A. I don't know him.

Q. During this Legislature, did you discuss the liquor legislation with any agent or person, who came here in the interest of the legislation?

A. No, I did not.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You said to Mr. G. A. Baldwin, relative to the minimum wage bill, that so far as you knew it was still in the Senate committee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you introduced any other bills that you have been unable to get out of the committees?

A. Yes, I have; I mean in the House.

Q. What bill was that?

A. That was the bill that would give to the City of Pittsburgh the authority to acquire the street car companies, and to construct and build subways. I think those bills are still in the Senate, and have not been reported out.

Q. In the Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It has gone through the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any bills you have introduced this session that have not been reported out of the House committees?

A. There is one in committee.

Q. In which committee?

A. I think in the Judiciary Special committee.

Q. What is the nature of that bill?

A. It is a bill relative to advertising in cities of the second class.

Q. That bill was never reported out?

A. No, sir.

Q. First or second class cities, did you say?

A. Second class. That was partly through my own influence.

Q. You have made no request to the chairman of that committee, or any inquiry as to why the bill has not come out?

A. No.

Q. Have you made any effort to get it out?

A. No, sir.

Q. You mean the bill for advertising purposes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the bill in the Judiciary Special committee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That bill has not come out?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any reason been given to you by the members of that committee why it has not been reported out?

A. No, I am a member of that committee, and as I said, I have never made any efforts to have it reported out. I suppose it was largely on my account.

Q. Since coming down here you have decided that the bill is not of sufficient merit?

A. It was a bill to reduce the number of newspapers for advertising matters relative to cities of the second class.

HON. MILES B. KITTS, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Erie, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. What do you know, Mr. Kitts, about the existence of a lobby operating with the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Why, I have seen many people here in the interest of legislation. I would not term them, in the strictest sense of the word, a lobby.

Q. You mean by that that you have observed no improper methods being used?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Has any influence been brought to bear on you?

A. No, I don't suppose there has been hardly a piece of important legislation this year but what somebody has spoken to me, both the laity and from the clergy.

Q. Mr. Kitts, do you know anything of your own knowledge about the existence of a room or rooms in this Capitol in which food or drinks have been served to the members of either the Senate or the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What room is it?

A. I don't remember but it is on the same side of the hallway that leads back from where the cigar stand is located.

Q. Have you been in there?

A. I have.

Q. About how often?

A. I have been there two or three times, maybe more. I can't recall.

Q. How did you get in?

A. The first time I went in there I think I was invited in by a Senate clerk.

Q. Do you remember his name?

A. I think his name was Kephart.

Q. How did you get in there other times you were in there?

A. The other time there was a man going in there and I invited myself in and followed him in.

Q. Well, the door was open?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whom did you see in there while you were in there?

A. Well, the first time I went in there was but two or three people there. That time Mr. Kephart was at his desk, and I was introduced to some people there from out of town, but I cannot recall their names, at the present time.

Q. Was there anything to drink to be had there?

A. Yes.

Q. What was it?

A. There was to my notion three kinds of drinks, but I didn't sample them all.

Q. What were they?

A. There was, I think, on the window sill, or on some other article of furniture, possibly two kinds of mineral water,—White Rock, and I imagine some other kind,—I didn't look at them in particular. In a pail on the floor, I presume it was an old tobacco pail,—it looked like that,—with cracked ice in it were probably six or seven bottles of beer.

Q. Was there any other kind of liquor there?

A. Well, not that I noticed. I don't drink whiskey and I didn't pay any attention to that, but I think there was a bottle of whiskey, because I saw some other bottle there.

Q. Did you see anything there of a colored porter or attendant?

A. Well, once when I was in there there was a colored fellow there.

Q. What did his duties appear to be?

A. Well, I don't know. Mr. Kephart asked me what I would like to have and I told him, and received it.

Q. That's all.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Were you ever taken to that room at any time to discuss legislation of any character?

A. No, sir.

Q. You simply dropped in on Mr. Kephart as one friend would drop in on another?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were acquainted with Mr. Kephart?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Personally acquainted with him?

A. I had met him a good many times outside of the Capitol and I also visited there with one of the Senate clerks, a Mr. Nason, a man who came from my own town and with whom I was acquainted for a long time.

Q. Did you ever talk concerning any legislation with any one in that room?

A. I never heard legislation mentioned in that room, nor did I consider it a booze room. There was never enough liquor product there at a time to be a booze room in my estimation, although there was some liquor there as I have said.

Q. That is all.

MR. HARMON M. KEPHART, Chief Clerk of the Senate, residing in Connellsville, County of Fayette, having been called as a witness, was duly sworn and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. CLAYCOMB.

Q. Mr. Kephart, what position do you hold in the Senate?

A. Chief clerk.

Q. Do you know of such a thing as a lobby existing anywhere in the Capitol at this time,—during the present session,—for the purpose of influencing legislation.

A. Well, I don't know what you would term a lobby. There are several gentlemen I know around here in the interest of legislation one way or the other.

Q. Can you give the names of any persons who are particularly interested for or against certain legislation?

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Or any legislation?

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Yes, or any legislation?

A. Well, I don't know the names of the labor fellows particularly. There were some men from Philadelphia, I don't know their names. On the compensation legislation there were several here,—Mr. Reed, an attorney for—

BY MR. BALDWIN (R. J.):

Q. He was only an attorney, is that right, not a lobbyist?

A. They are all attorneys, as I know them, that is Mr. Clark and Mr. Lydick.

Q. Do you know Mr. Reed's full name?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Of Philadelphia, is he?

A. I don't know his residence either.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. I wish you would just name any one that you know, Mr. Kephart. Do you know Mr. Clark?

A. I named Mr. Clark. Yes, I know him,—Mr. B. M. Clark.

Q. Do you know Mr. Shoemaker, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association?

A. No, sir, not by name.

Q. Do you know Mr. Mason?

Q. From where is he?

A. From Pittsburgh.

Q. What legislation was he especialliy interested in?

A. Liquor legislation, to my understanding.

Q. Was he for what we generally term the "Temperance" legislation or against it?

A. No, he was for the liquor people.

Q. Do you know who employed him?

A. No, I don't.

Q. How frequently have you seen him here during this session?

A. Well, I have seen him probably a dozen times up here, and I have met him down town.

Q. Have you had frequent communication with him in reference to his work as a lobbyist?

A. No, I don't know that I have any authority concerning bills.

Q. That was Mr. Mason. Do you know Mr. Lamaree?

A. No sir, not by name.

Q. Have you met Mr. Ettla?

A. Yes, sir, Charles Ettla, I have known him a long time.

Q. What legislation was he interested in?

A. The same as Mason.

Q. Do you know him personally?

A. For a long time.

Q. In whose employ was he?

A. I am not sure. He comes from Philadelphia. He seems to be in the same line of business as Mason.

Q. Did he ever say to you whom he represented or what position he held or for whom he was acting as lobbyist?

A. No, he never mentioned nothing concerning it, or any legislation. Not to me.

Q. Do you know where room No. 249 is, Mr. Kephart?

A. Yes, sir, very well.

Q. State what you know about lunch or drink being served in room no. 249, Mr. Kephart?

A. Well, to go through with it might exhaust the Committee.

Q. Well, we are rather enduring parties.

A. Well, to come down to the fact of it, I serve a luncheon there every Tuesday, and every Tuesday the Senators come in my office for their—

Q. Your office is near this room?

A. It touches this.

Q. It touches No. 249?

A. Yes, and for that luncheon there is a standing order for four dozen sandwiches, four dozen hard boiled eggs, and three gallons of coffee.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. A standing order with whom?

A. With the Senate restaurant. I ordered it every Monday morning, and pay for it myself, by the way, you can add that. I have the receipted bills in my pocket if the Committee wishes to see all, I can have an itemized account.

Q. All right, just proceed.

A. We have four or five different kinds of waters there for the Senators, for several of them are sick. I forget the names of the waters, of two of them. They are special waters. One is Poland water and one is Apollinaris.

Q. What drinks other than—

A. I'm coming to that, I'm leading up to the worst last. We also have a limited amount of whiskey and beer, and that is put in there by myself, and all accounted for by myself. I have taken a few, a very few of the members of the House and invited them in there with me to luncheon, if we had room, and also for a drink. There has been very few members of the House in there. I know there have been other members of the House in there but I don't know their names. They came in of their own accord. There was no secret or anything mysterious about the room.

Q. What is the manner pursued to get into that room?

A. Well, according to our friendly newspapers, you have to ride the goat, I guess, but the truth of the matter is that the doors are all locked along there, all the Senate commit-

tee rooms are along there, and their doors are locked, especially during the meal hours, and they would come to the door and rap on it, if it was locked, rap on the window, and if it was not locked they came right in. Some of the times I introduced them to some of the boys that sat in there. You got in there just like you would in any other room.

Q. Does the Election committee meet in there sometimes.

A. Yes, sir, they have met in my office sometimes, though not in that room particularly.

Q. Mr. Kephart, you say you have a standing order with the Senate restaurant. Do you pay for this yourself.

A. Yes, sir, that is not only this session. It has been going on all the sessions I have been here as Chief Clerk. I produce these bills as a sample. There is one that is a sample. (Produced a number of bills which were examined by the Chairman of the Committee.)

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Are you reimbursed for these?

A. Not at all, but last session it got a little heavy for me, it ran probably a couple of hundred dollars, and I called in four or five of the Senators, friends of mine, and we divided it up between us.

Q. What Senators did you speak to in reference to this?

A. This session? I didn't speak to any this session. That was last session. I spoke to some of the fellows that had the money,—friends of mine,—and they helped me out.

Q. Well, what members were they?

A. I don't believe I can recall their names. I think Mr. Crow was one, and Senator McNichol was another, Senator Clark and I think Senator Gerberich. It really was so small that I didn't keep any track of it.

Q. Do you expect to ask any of the Senators that participated last year to participate again. Did you ask any of the members?

A. No, nobody outside of the Senate and the Senators. In fact, they would come to us, and say, you get us up a lunch and we will split it up. That is the way it got about.

Q. If they made the request, you would, of course, do that?

A. Anything that I could.

Q. And they contributed afterwards?

A. They would have if I had asked them. I don't know, I don't know since we have been investigated whether or not it will be proper for me to ask them.

Q. Well, now, have any of the liquor interests in the State furnished any of the liquor that was going into that room?

A. Not that I know of. There was several packages of liquor came in there at one time that I couldn't quite trace the source of, and I ordered that to be returned. I have tried to see everything that went in there. You know it is my own personal property. It is my room, and I have to account for it.

Q. Did Mr. Mason or Mr. Ettla ever offer to send liquor to the room?

A. No, not that I can recall. There was only one time that one of them mentioned something about something having been broken over in the House. That was Mason. He wanted to send some liquor, but I said, "Nothing doing, if you want to send anything here, send water." I am not prejudiced against the liquor people, and I am not too proud to take it.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Has any particular piece of legislation been discussed in that room?

A. Well, not in my presence, excepting that you hear four or five men talking there condemning or approving some measure, but not in a business way, and they were not got together to defeat or oppose it, nor have I been approached about a single bill in that line.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Kephart, you say this luncheon is for the Senate alone?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Ben Clark, of Punxsutawney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has he been served with luncheon or liquor in that room?

A. Well, I asked him several times. Other people would be in there, would come in while I was serving luncheon. the same as in your own home, and you would ask them in for something to eat. I couldn't get a very large luncheon in there and when the Senators would not all come in I would have something left which I could give out.

Q. You know Mr. Clark?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Has he been in that room and in about the committee rooms of the Senate during the last two or three months?

A. Well, he has been in there a good deal.

Q. Has he frequently received both luncheon and drinks?

A. I can't say that he ever has received a lunch but he has taken a drink with me.

Q. Several times?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Frequently?

A. Yes. You can define the difference between several times and frequently as you like.

Q. Well, he is in there about every day?

A. You see I am only there a few days a week.

Q. You say this luncheon is prepared once a week?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On Tuesday?

A. Yes, sir. On last week we had one on two different days.

Q. I know the two different days. Who furnishes the cigars there?

A. I furnish these cigars. I usually get a box of them.

Q. And you pay bills as high as $26.00 at a time?

A. Just as I have told you, Mr. Baldwin. I can furnish you with the receipted bills, and also my duplicate checks.

Q. And luncheon sometimes amounted to $17.40, is that right?

A. Yes, sir. That's the way they make their bills out at the Senate Hotel. They don't itemize anything. They make them high enough.

Q. Is ginger ale also supplied up there?

A. Yes, sir, I buy the ginger ale for up there.

Q. You state that there was a limited quantity of whiskey and beer. Will you state to the Committee what you consider a limited quantity?

A. Well, I don't know. There is always one bottle of whiskey at any time.

Q. How big a bottle would that be?

A. A quart bottle, I consider that,—

Q. How much beer?

A. Not over a half a dozen.

Q. Have you the amount of beer and whiskey that you have furnished since the session began.

A. No, not at the present time, but I can get that. I will have to send out for that. If you want it, I will get it for you.

Q. I wish you would. Then that is all paid out of your pocket?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Assisted by the Senators?

A. Well, that was last session. I don't think that it would be proper to bring it out this session.

Q. Has any Senator assisted you this session in paying for this expense?

A. Only once. I want to say to the Committee that only five Senators drink. There are only two of the five that drink whiskey, the other three drink beer. The balance of them are teetotalers.

Q. So there are only about eight Senators that have to be supplied?

A. Yes, sir. The water that is used is ten to one to any other drink.

Q. Will you look up those bills for these table waters?

A. I will get them.

Q. Is there a colored man who is detailed there to serve this lunch?

A. Not always. There is one there some days.

Q. What is his name?

A. His name is George. That is all I know.

Q. George Grayson?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much of his time does he spend at this room?

A. Well, I suppose three hours a day, maybe four.

Q. Every day that the lunch is served he comes up?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who pays him?

A. I pay him.

Q. Do you pay him for the lunch?

A. Now I have an arrangement to pay him for his time at the end of the session.

Q. And while he is there he serves what is to be eaten and drank?

A. Yes, sir. The hot coffee.

Q. You have hot coffee there too?

A. Yes, sir, hot coffee.

Q. And the bill for the lunch usually averages about $17.40?

A. Well, if you had eaten down at the Senate you would not be surprised. The bill is very reasonable.

Q. I notice that they have not itemized the bill.

A. They never do.

Q. That is a Senate practice? Now about these other people that came in there?

A. To be frank, Mr. Chairman, they were guests of mine, purely and simply, including members of the House and nobody that I remember ever went in there for any other purpose.

Q. Mr. Clark, if he was there would be simply there as a pesonal guest of yours?

A. Yes, sir, I considered him my guest. He is an old friend. There was sort of a misunderstanding concerning Clark that grew out of this whiskey. There is another friend of mine by that name and his first name is Ben. This man Clark's first name is also Ben. I wanted a drink myself one day and I found that

there was no liquor so I asked one of the clerks there to go and get me a bottle of whiskey, and instead of doing this he went and told Ben Clark and I didn't discover it until two months later and then I paid for it. It is not that I would be too proud to accept it but simply that I would not have asked him for it.

Q. Well, Mr. Kephart, has been conducted every Tuesday? Is liquor to be had there at any time?

A. Not that I know of. I am only here until Wednesday. We have these luncheons on Tuesdays. The Senators are very busy on that day and they work very hard over there.

Q. How many of the Senators participate in this luncheon.

A. Well, I don't know any that don't. Some of them may have their wives or somebody else down street, and may have to see them, but at other times they all come there.

Q. Well, then it is true that every day on which there is a morning session that a luncheon is prepared for them.

A. Not on Wednesday, except on last week when the Senate did not adjourn,—not every week. Last week several of our Senators got knocked out, probably twenty-five of them. They didn't get through with their work. You know they have been working harder than usual.

Q. What time does the Senate meet on Tuesday morning?

A. Ten o'clock.

Q. What time would this lunch be served.

A. Well, they would start to get in there about a quarter to one.

Q. Do you know Mr. Mason. I believe that you had said that you knew him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has he been in and about this lunch room.

A. No, I have never seen him in the lunch room.

Q. Wasn't it Mr. Mason that wanted to send you some liquor?

A. No, I can't say that.

Q. Isn't true that he would be willing to?

A. No.

Q. Did you have some conversation with him regarding liquor.

A. Yes.

Q. Repeat the conversation.

A. There was no conversation about liquor. There was some about water. He mentioned something about bringing some members of the House in for a drink and he wanted to replace it because he knew that it came off of me, and I said, "Nothing doing, if you want to replace it, send water."

Q. Then he had some members that he wanted to bring in?

A. Well, he indicated that he had some place to drink over here, or something like that.

Q. Has Mr. Clark the lobbyist from Punxsutawney been permitted to sit with the conference committees while considering any of the matters sent over by the House?

A. Oh, my, no, I never saw or heard of such a thing.

Q. Anything else?

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN

Q. Then you can positively say that that room has never been used as a lobby for or against any legislation whatever?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Mr. Baldwin spoke a while ago about Mr. Walnut being there and a committe on conference on the election bills being in that room. Did that Committee have lunch there?

A. Was that the Election committee?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, sir, I served them myself.

Q. Who were the members that composed that Committee?

A. A Mr. Walnut and a Mr. Jones.

Q. Of Susquehanna?

A. A bald-headed man. And a Mr. Humes. The Senate committee was Senators McNichol, Crow and Hall.

Q. They were served with lunch there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know who furnished that lunch?

A. I did.

Q. You furnished it? Did you pay for it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they offer to pay for it?

A. Why, no, I invited them.

Q. They didn't offer to pay for it?

A. No.

Q. Did any of them, either members of the Committee from the Senate or the House drink anything, do you know?

A. Well there is only one senator of those three who drinks. That is Senator Hall.

Q. Then none of them drank?

A. Oh, yes, there was a few drinkers there.

Q. In other words, they all drank?

A. Yes, they all drank something.

Q. Well then you would say that the hand of suspicion pointed as much to one as to the other.

A. Well, the Committee might as well get the lobby idea out of their heads because there is positively nothing to it.

Q. Did any member of the Senate whether he was known as a Progressive, or Republican or of Democratic inclination make any improper use of that room to your knowledge?

A. None whatever.

Q. You have already stated that none of the members of the Senate have ever up to the present time offered to recompense you for these lunches or the drinks.

A. No.

Q. None of them. Have none of the members of the House offered to recompense you for what they received over there?

A. No, why should they? They were guests.

Q. That is all I wanted to know.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Then they all considered it a free lunch?

A. No, I don't think that they do. Now there are several of them that have said to me, "Keep track of this and we will settle later."

Q. Who said that?

A. Well, let's see. Senator Gerberich was one of them that mentioned that, although I am not absolutely sure.

Q. Senator McNichol?

A. No, he comes and orders things and would never do anything until you told him about it. By the way, it was Senator McNichol that told me to get a lunch ready for the Election Conference Committee.

Q. What day was that?

A. I think last Wednesday.

Q. They met several times?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the lunch served every time?

A. Well, I don't want to be hard on that Committee. Several times some of the Senators were down street, but they all reported that day. If I had known that the Committee was to be there I would have provided more.

Q. Then the members of the Committee were hungry.

A. If you had watched them you could not have mistaken that.

Q. Did either of the members of the House who were on that Committee make inquiry of you as to who was paying for that, or offer to pay for a share of it?

A. No, I think that the Committee understood that they were simply guests of the Committee and myself.

Q. That they were guests of the Senate?

A. Certainly.

A. Yes, sir. If I had known they were coming I would have provided more for them.

Q. The conference committee were hungry?

A. If you had watched them a while, you would not have blamed them.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Did either of the members of the House that were in there on that committee make inquiry of you at that time as to who was paying for that, or offer to pay a share of it, that you recall?

A. No, I think the committee understood that they were simply the guests of the other committee and myself.

Q. They were the guests of the Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

HARRY W. BAKER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You are the Secretary of the Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you know about a room or rooms on the Senate side of the Capitol in which food or drink or both are served to members?

A. I cannot say much more than what Mr. Kephart told you, because I give up the room, the room was assigned to me and I gave up my room on account of so many of the departments taking the committee rooms, and I could not have it, and gave it up until after the session.

Q. That room was used for this purpose since the beginning of the session?

A. Not entirely; not until after we got in working order.

Q. It was not until after the Senate got working that the lunch was served on Tuesday?

A. Mr. Kephart can tell you about that. I have been in the rooms very little.

Q. You have your headquarters downstairs during the session?

A. I have to be down there where the stenographers are.

Q. Then the Senate chambers and rooms are in charge of Mr. Kephart?

A. Yes, he has charge of everything.

Q. You do not know anything about the lunch and drinks other than what you have heard?

A. That is all.

Q. You have been in there occasionally?

A. Yes, sir; I have had lunch there.

Q. And observed the lunch and drink being disposed of?

A. Yes, sir; I saw it.

Q. Do you know if there is a cabinet in which the liquor is kept?

A. That has been there ever since the Capitol was furnished.

Q. What sort of cabinet is it?

A. Just a walnut cabinet.

Q. Has it shelves?

A. One shelf, with a glass top

Q. Has it doors?

A. A door and the top.

Q. How much liquor is kept in that?

A. I do not know anything about that. I could not tell you.

Q. That is in this room that has your name there, or the title of your position?

A. Room 249.

Q. You have never looked in the cabinet to see how much drink has been kept there?

A. I have looked in and got a ginger ale. I do not drink myself.

Q. You do not drink intoxicating drinks?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who pays for this?

A. Mr. Kephart tells me he pays for it. He did pay it last year, because I used to take the checks down and pay it myself.

Q. It does not come through the Senate?

A. No, sir. You could not get anything like that by the Auditor General.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Even the old one or the new?

A. Even the old one or the new.

Q. You have tried the new one, have you?

A. We file our accounts.

Q. You haven't tried this on the new one?

A. We have not tried it on any one.

ALBERT MISSIMER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. What do you know about the existence of a lobby in the Capitol, working in and about the Capitol during this session?

A. Not any more than I have noticed on previous sessions about here.

Q. There have been men here interested for and against legislation?

A. I presume they have, the way they have been going around.

Q. Have you been approached in a way that you would deem an improper way?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been in room 249, during this session?

A. I was in there twice, to my knowledge, once that Mr. Gans made mention of, that was last Tuesday night, to-morrow night a week. I am not interested in any of that stuff. Of course I do not need to go in those places. I cannot say that they did have liquor on both occasions that I was in. I did not see liquor of any kind.

Q. Either intoxicating or non-intoxicating?

A. I would not say non-intoxicating. I saw waters, but I am the poorest soft drinker that has ever been there. They did not have my drink there, so I did not ask for any. I drink butter milk.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You have never been approached by anyone since you have been a member of the House, regarding legislation?

A. Only a suffragette.

Q. Seriously?

A. Yes, sir; my attitude was known, and that is all there is to it.

Q. They did nothing irregular?

A. No, sir.

GEORGE T. CONRAD, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. What do you know about the existence of a lobby working in the present session of the legislature?

A. I have been approached on Woman's Suffrage, Child Labor Bill, and things of that kind.

Q. On both sides of it?

A. On both sides.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence of a paid lobby here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Clark of Punxsutawney?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Reese?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Ettla?

A. Yes, sir; I was introduced to him once.

Q. Mr. Mason?

A. By sight. I have never been introduced to him.

Q. Have you been approached in any way regarding legislation during this session?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. What legislation did you discuss with Mr. Ettla?

A. I did not discuss any. I was introduced to him, that is all.

Q. Do you know Mr. Lamaree?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Can you give us the names of any of those people that approached you?

A. No, sir. I do not know them except Mr. Chute, that represented the Child Labor bill. They did not influence me.

Q. They simply discussed the matter?

A. Yes, sir. I was on the sub-committee.

Q. They told you they were here for that purpose?

A. Yes, sir. He was in my district. He was very much interested.

Q. What organization did he represent?

A. Some charitable organization that he was interested in, and he was interested in the Child Labor bill.

J. F. SHERWOOD, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. What do you know of anything about the existence of a lobby in the Legislature at this session?

A. It all depends on how you use the word lobby.

Q. I mean the number and character of people on the ground, working for or against legislation.

A. The lobby has been very large this session. I have never seen more.

Q. Large number interested for and against legislation?

A. Yes, sir, a large number interested for and against legislation.

Q. Have any of them approached you in what would deem an improper way?

A. No, sir.

Q. Since you were elected down to the present time?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you know, if anything about a lunch room on the Senate side of the Capitol?

A. I have been there on two occasions but I never saw lunch there.

Q. See anything to drink?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. What did you see there?

A. I saw some mineral waters, I saw a partly consumed bottle of whiskey, and a few bottles of beer in a bucket.

Q. Did you see a colored man there?

A. I did; yes.

Q. How soon after the session began was your first visit?

A. My best recollection, I would say early in March. I went there as Mr. Kephart's guest.

Q. Any other members with you?

A. There were some, but it has been so long since, I cannot recall the names.

Q. You have only been there twice?

A. I was there twice. One night last week, Tuesday evening, last week, I was there.

Q. Did you see any lunch there at that time?

A. I did not.

HARRY COCHRAN, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORQE BALDWIN:

Q. What do you know about the existence of a lobby working here in the Legislature at this session?

A. I have been asked by several people to be for and against certain bills, but it was in a legitimate way, no undue influence or pressure brought to bear.

Q. Do you know Mr. Reese?

A. No, sir.

Q. Said to represent—

A. I don't know him.

Q. Do you know Mr. Clark?

A. No, sir.

Q. Of Punxsutawney?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know any of the so-called liquor lobbyists?

A. There were fellows here said to be liquor lobbyists but I cannot swear to it. They never approached me on the question, they knew they did not have to.

Q. One way or the other?

A. No, sir; the only way I have been approached is by the anti-saloon league.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Some one spoke to you?

A. Yes.

Q. Who?

A. Mr. Chalfant.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you have been elected, no one has attempted to influence you in any way?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the lunch rooms in which lunch or drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. I do not drink anything. I board at the Bolton Hotel and I get my three meals a day there.

Q. You have been in there, have you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you see?

A. Some desks and chairs.

Q. I mean in the way of food or drink.

A. Never saw anything to it.

Q. Saw a cabinet there?

A. There is a cabinet there.

Q. You did not see anything to drink there?

A. I saw some whiskey bottles there but I could not say there was anything intoxicating in them. An empty bottle being there is not any sign of anything being in it. It might be water in a brown bottle for all I know.

Q. But the bottle that you saw is what is commonly known as a whiskey bottle?

A. That is what they call them in Fayette county.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. How many bottles did you see?

A. One.

Q. You do not recall seeing any more than one, at one time?

A. I had a bottle of Apollinaris water. That is all that I had.

ZIBA T. MOORE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. What is your full name?

A. Ziba T. Moore.

Q. You are a member of the bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you live?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. You said you were a member of the bar?

A. Member of the bar and served in the session here in 1897 and 1903.

Q. In the House or Senate?

A. In the House. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Washington Party, and the Washington Party at its meeting endorsed various Progressive bills that the Democratic and Republican Parties endorsed in the State Conference, and being Chairman of the Committee I was instructed to come here and inquire as to the standing of the various bills that we were interested in.

Q. What bills.

A. The platform bills. The election bills, child labor bill, woman's labor bill, the employees liability act, and the various measures that our party is pledged to.

Q. What did you do in pursuance of that plan?

A. I came here and I talked with the various members that had those bills in charge, and in the House I was informed that there was every likelihood of their being passed. I do not know that I have asked any member to vote for them because I thought the sentiment almost unanimous on the bills I was interested in. I subsequently came to the Senate and spoke to Senator Daix, Senator Farley, and some others, Senator Sheatz, and some of them were committal and some noncommittal. My idea of, and I think the general acceptance of lobby is, a man who makes a business or receives a fee for it.

Q. Were you paid?

A. I was not. I paid my own expenses except on the Fire Commissioners bill. I was a guest of Director Porter. He asked me to come up when I did come.

Q. Were you favorable or unfavorable to that.

A. Unfavorable to the Fire Commissioners bill as it passed the House, but in that instance I was the guest of Director Porter and I did not pay my own expenses, but the other time I was here I paid it out of my own pocket.

Q. What effort did you make to get those bills out of the Senate Committee other than speaking to the Senators?

A. When I came up they were out of the Senate Committee.

Q. What bills were you talking about?

A. The State-wide primary act as it passed the House; the Compensation bill, as it passed the House. That is all I said, in the form they passed the House, and the Labor bill, I think I spoke about the Child Labor bill.

Q. So that we know what bill you are talking about.

A. I was especially interested in the State-wide Primary act, and also the general election law, which does away with the assistance of voters. I came here in 1906 and saw Governor Pennypacker. I simply want to show that it is not a recent conversion that I have with reference to the election laws. For those reasons I was in favor of them, but I did not use any unlawful means, and I have not had any requests.

Q. Made no threats or promises?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. While here, did you find any influences operating in opposition to those bills?

A. I did not hear anything but there were certain interests.

Q. What you know of your own knowledge.

A. Yes, sir. We were anxious to have all those measures, and I want to say as far as the House is concerned, they could not have done better work.

Q. Do you know the influence, the nature of the influences that have been at work to amend those bills in the Senate so as to practically destroy them?

A. I cannot say of my own knowledge, but it is so direct that you might say it is positive evidence. I know there are certain interests antagonistic to those interests.

Q. You mean interests or individuals?

A. Interests. There were not fair elections in Philadelphia. I do not think you people realize what we have to contend with in Philadelphia, and the assistance clause is the most damnable thing in the whole thing.

Q. Name the political influences that you think ruined those bills.

A. Penrose, Vare and McNichol influences. I think our good government is dependent on the election laws, and a fair election, and we cannot have them without stringent election laws.

Q. The question we want to inquire into is, whether there were any corrupt influences at work.

A. In my opinion, I would say yes.

Q. Can you say who has acted?

A. I am not in a position to do it.

Q. What makes you think it is so?

A. Because I think where the House acted as it did and the reverse of it in the Senate, there must be some influence used that is not of the ordinary character.

Q. You do not think anybody could honestly differ with any assistance clause?

A. Not honestly. I do not.

Q. I want to say I do differ and I want to say it conscientiously.

A. Personally I know you, and I know what you say, but I think where the House is so unanimous and the Senate was the reverse, that is why I say what I have. The platform elected these men to carry out the platform, and they should do it. I think a pledge breaker is worse than a thief, because you can get your stolen things back again. We will get what we want two years later.

Q. You stated you were satisfied that there were corrupt methods used?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have stated you think there are corrupt methods being used. Thinking so, would you state of your own knowledge what any one has done that you considered corrupt, naming the person, and naming the act?

A. I cannot name the persons.

Q. The act?

A. The act is they are pledge breakers, and a man will not break a pledge without some reason for it; it need not be money, it may be promises of position.

Q. Were there any other measures which you interested yourself in besides the Fire Marshal and the so-called platform bills?

A. Yes, sir. I came on the smaller councils for Philadelphia. I was asked to come up with a committee of one hundred. I paid my own expenses on that trip. They asked me to come up on account of my having been a member of the Legislature.

Q. What bill did you say that was?

A. Smaller councils. It was termed the council of fifteen.

Q. Often called Commission Government?

A. Yes, sir; small council.

Q. Any other bill that you have in mind that you came here interested in?

A. I have not. I wrote to Mr. Blelock, with reference to a bill that is in the Appropriation Committee, and asked him to get it out, for George M. Phillips, an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars, an appropriation to buy a normal school at West Chester, and Mr. Phillips said the property was worth nine hundred thousand dollars, and they had an arrangement whereby they could buy the ontstanding stock at par. Being a student there I wrote to Mr. Blelock with reference to it, and he has my letter?

Q. You do not recall to mind any other legislation that you were interested in?

A. That is all that I can recall to mind.

Q. Were you interested, or did you make any effort along the line of getting support or opposition to what was known as the escheat bills?

A. I have not.

Q. Have you been in communication or made any effort either advocating or opposing the escheat bills?

A. I did not. I believe there was one bill that was given to me by Mr. Aike and I spoke to Mr. John R. K. Scott about the measure, and he said he would not introduce it.

Q. Did you or not know that there was some eschete bills being considered?

A. I know there were but the nature of them I do not know. I have not read them. I gave the bill to Mr. Aike and I understood he had given it to Mr. Boyle, to look over.

Q. You took no active part?

A. No, sir, I took no active part.

Q. Was that bill an escheat bill? Who introduced that bill?

A. I do not know that it was introduced. I heard there was some bills—Mr. Murdock Kendrick—but I do not know anything about them.

Q. Did you take any part for or against the suffrage legislation?

A. I gave out some interviews favoring suffrage legislation, but I was not here on that.

Q. Did you take any part or make any effort for or against liquor legislation that has been here?

A. I have not. With reference to the women's suffrage, I did speak to Senator Salus and Senator Sheats. I called them on the telephone from my office.

Q. And the labor bill?

A. The liquor bill.

Q. No, sir, you have answered that on the liquor bills. I mean the labor bill.

A. I was in favor of the compensation act and the employers liability act.

Q. The utility bill?

A. I did not take any interest at all in that. It seemed to me there were enough people favoring that and it was something I did not understand.

Q. And the osteopathy bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or the vivisection bill?

A. No, sir.

Q. Cemetery bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. Civil Service bill?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Mining legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or the railroad legislation?

A. Or railroad legislation.

Q. Public road legislation?

A. I have not taken any interest in that.

Q. Insurance legislation?

A. No, sir, insurance legislation, and I did not take any interest in liquor legislation.

Q. There were three bills, 551, 552 and 553, known as the All-Philadelphia bills.

A. I did not take any interest in that.

Q. Nor in the mercantile repealer?

A. No, sir.

Q. You say you never used any undue influence on any member of the Legislature?

A. Never used any undue influence on any member of the Legislature. I did tell one or two of the Senators that they were not likely to come back if they did not carry out the pledges.

Q. You would not consider that a threat?

A. I would consider that anything that one man would say to another.

Q. I asked if you considered that a threat or not. Was that a threat or a prophesy. You are a lawyer.

A. I would consider that a prophsey, because I did not say I would be—it would be something to occur in the future. I said I thought they were pledged to this legislation. I said that to Senator Diax. I said that he had pledged himself to Wasson.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. There were some cold storage bills that Philadelphians took quite a little interest in. Did you have any interest in those bills?

A. I did not.

JOSEPH H. WEEKS, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

MR. WEEKS:

My interest in Harrisburg is entirely for the benefit of the people of the State. I have been here on road legislation of three different sessions, advancing road legislation.

Q. What is your position?

A. I am in the first place the president of the automobile club of Delaware county, an organization of nine hundred and thirty-five men. I am Chairman of the road committee of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, composed of seventy State clubs, and as chairman of that committee I look after road legislation. In the last session I drew up the Sproul road bill, and the fifty million bond issue bill. I drew up a similar bill in 1907, which was so good that it was kept in the committee, who would not allow anybody else to get at it. I have been here this session looking after the fifty million dollar bond issue, talking to every man I know and those I didn't know, trying to influence them to vote for it. I have talked to lots of the members of the House, and those in the Senate, both men I knew and men I didn't know, urging them to support this bill. I also urged the members I knew to vote against any further change in the Sproul bill in the way of further routes, because there are more routes now that I planned for in the original bill. I gave forty odd days of my time in the last session, and I don't know how many in this session, absolutely without any remuneration whatever.

Q. Were you not paid for your work?

A. The State organization pays my hotel and traveling expenses.

Q. It pays that?

A. Yes, sir, the hotel and traveling expenses. I have been here in the same way that I have been in thirty different parts of this State, making speeches in the interest of good roads. I went away from business in the month of April about three days a week.

Q. Who paid you for that?

A. No one except the State organization, which paid my traveling expenses and hotel bills.

Q. What organization is that?

A. That is the State motor association, composed of about seventy clubs, of which our club is the second largest. The Philadelphia club is larger than ours. I have been here and urging my views to the members of the House on the automobile bill. I urged them to put a limit on the weight of the trucks, because I told them if they did not, that it was only a matter of time until the State would have to pay forty millions of dollars to rebuild their bridges. It cost the County of Lehigh about thirty-five thousand dollars because one of the large trucks broke through one of their bridges. That is the only interest I had in the automobile bill.

Q. Were you interested in any other legislation?

A. Only in the road legislation. In the bill introduced by Mr. Jones, I opposed one feature of it, and that was to provide for one extra deputy. We have three deputies now, and I think the three of them can do what they have to do. I talked with them on another proposition on the Jones bill. I also was opposed to that feature which provided for the county superintendents, where we already have district superintendents. I believe these men can look after the township roads just as well as they can of the State. That is about all the legislation I have had anything to do with, With the exception of one piece of legislation. That was the armory bill. A friend of mine called my attention to it, and asked me to speak to my friends about it. He called my attention to the fact that one of the regiments in Philadelphia was quartered in a stable, had no other headquarters, and that they were trying to get an appropriation through for the purpose of securing proper quarters. There are no other bills that I have been interested in this session.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You have never approached any members of this House either with a threat or with a promise of reward?

A. Absolutely no, not in any shape or form.

ROLAND MORRIS, having been duly sworn testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Morris, you live in Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your business?

A. I am a lawyer.

Q. Have you been interested in any legislation pending in this Legislature, during the present session?

A. Yes, sir, I have been very much interested, primarily in the Democratic bills, which were introduced both in the Senate and in the House.

Q. I was appointed under a resolution—

Q. Are you a Democrat, by the way?

A. Yes, sir, I am. I was appointed by a resolution of the State Committee of the Democratic party, as one of the legislative committee, which was formed for the purpose of confering with the members, the Democratic members of the Senate and the House, for the purpose of going over the bills introduced, bills to carry out the party platform pledges. I was requested to prepare the public utilities bills, which I think was introduced by Representative Humes, on behalf of the Democratic part, in support of their pledges. I subsequently attended two hearings on the bill before the Senate and the House, one of which was a joint hearing, and make my argument in support of certain provisions in the Demacratic bill. I also saw one or two of the Democratic members in reference to certain amendments to the bill. After the Democratic bill was not reported out on the floor of the House, but the compromise bill of the Washington party and of Attorney General Bell. The committee offered certain amendments which embraced certain peculiar features of the Democratic bill, which we subsequently offered and voted on on the floor of the House. I think they were offered by Mr. Humes in behalf of the Democratic party. In addition that that of course, I have been interested in two or three other bills of the so-called Progressive party, some of which were adopted by the Democratic party committee, but I don't think I took any active part in any of them. I was here two or three times on the woman's suffrage bill amendment, and I think I saw several of the Senators and urged them to support that bill, because in my mind it was a part of the party platform, and I thought it would put the party in an awkward position if they did not stand up to the party pledges. They were just personal interviews that I had.

Q. Have you made any other efforts to get the so-called party pledges through the Senate?

A. No, I have not been here since they went to the Senate. I don't think any of the Democratic party bills ever got to the Senate. They were either buried in the committee or voted down in the House.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know what committees they were buried in?

A. I don't know that I should say buried; I mean not reported out. The Judiciary General Committee I think had one or two of the bills. That is where the utilities bill was.

Q. You think one was the Judiciary General Committee?

A. Yes, sir

Q. Do you know what bill that was?

A. I think that was the public utilities bill, but I am not sure. I think there were three reported to that one committee for consideration by that committee. I appeared before that committee, they held joint meetings of the House and the Senate sitting two or three times, in which the arguments were presented by the corporations, and at that time I spoke in behalf of the Democratic party bills, and I think that none of the provisions on which I spoke were carried out in the bill.

Q. What other bill do you have in mind that was—

A. The only other bill was in reference to this legislation that I spoke—

Q. I am speaking of bills buried in committees.

A. I can't recall.

Q. No other bill that you recall?

A. I think there were election bills, Democratic election bills; I don't know if they came out or not; I don't know if the bills were reported out of the committee which provided for the control of appropriations to charities.

MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

That is on the calendar.

A. When I was here, my interests and efforts were directed to the utilities bill.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. That was introduced by whom?

A. I don't know.

BY MR. CALYCOMB:

Q. Mr. Flynn introduced one.

A. There were some amendments to the bill introduced by the Democratic party.

Q. That was an election bill?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. That was buried in committee?

A. In the elections committee.

MR R. J. BALDWIN:

One was in the Judiciary Committee, and one was in the Election Committee. We want to know that so we may ask the chairmen of those commitees when they come before us.

A. I don't mean that there was anything wrong.

Q. It is only in justice to these chairmen that they should have their attention called to it and be given a chance to explain it. In addition to that, I have for ten years been the counsel for the Milk Dealers Exchange, and they have a legislative committee appointed by the Board of Directors for the purpose of examining the bills introduced, insofar as it affects them.

Q. You yourself never took any active part in this legislation?

A. Yes, as counsel, it was my duty to pass on the bills and advise what would probably be the effect of them. We appeared before the committee at a public hearing and presented our briefs or argument, stating our objections. The one that we were most interested in was a bill which by the way was introduced by the only Democrat from Philadelphia, Mr. Campbell. I wrote to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to whom I understood these bills had been referred for consideration, and went over the ground completely. The bill passed the House, and went over to the Senate. When I was here one time I obtained an introduction to Senator Snyder, who was chairman of the Judiciary Special Committee of the Senate, to which committee the bill was referred, and I asked him that before they passed on the bill, that I would like my clients to have an opportunity of having a hearing. He said he would take the matter under consideration. Finally he sent word that the time was not sufficient to give a public hearing, and he asked me to send a brief of some sort setting forth the objections of my clients to the bill. I prepared the brief in the form of a very extended letter which I sent to him, and to which I have never received any response. I do not know what has become of the bill.

Q. Has it been reported out of committee?

A. I don't know whether it has been reported out or not.

MR. J. J. CAMPBELL:

That bill has passed. It has been signed by the Governor.

MR. MORRIS:

We wanted an opportunity to present what objections we had to the bill.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Have you received any compensation for your work in connection with the Democratic bills?

A. None whatever.

Q. How about the work you have done in behalf of the milk dealers?

A. After this session I will render them a bill for just such services as I have given them.

Q. You are an attorney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have never attempted in any way, by threat or by offer of reward, to influence any member of the Legislature?

A. I have not.

S. DAVIS PAGE, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Where do you live?

A. In the 5th ward, Philadelphia.

Q. What is your business?

A. Practicing attorney.

Q. You are a lawyer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you interested yourself in any legislation pending in this Legislature, during the present session?

A. I have in several bills.

Q. What bills?

A. I think that on the Forestry bills I wrote to Senator McNichol.

Q. Any others?

A. I have also been interested in bills in regard to child labor. I also wrote to Senator McNichol on that bill. I have never been here since I was here to argue bills in previous Legislatures.

Q. I mean in this Legislature.

A. No, but I have written to several Senators, especially in regard to the advisability of defeating the legislation referring the question of woman's suffrage, the constitutional amendment. I have written to a great many men.

Q. Favorable or unfavorable?

A. Decidedly unfavorable. It isn't worth while for me to express my views on that subject here.

Q. Do you live in Senator McNichol's district?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you belong to any organization that favored the passage of the forestry bills?

A. I belong to an organization that favored the passage of the forestry bills.

Q. Your work was in favor of those bills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anybody pay you for that?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Simply did that on your own initiative?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You have never attempted in any way, by threat or promise of reward, to influence any of the members of this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

E. C. THOMPSON, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Pittsburgh.

Q. What is your business?

A. I represent the Keystone Publishing Company, which publishes a paper that reaches all the merchants.

Q. Have you been interested in any legislation before this session of the Legislature?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What one?

A. The Mitchell garnishee bill.

Q. For or against?

A. For. I lobbied that bill through clear into the Senate.

Q. Describe the work you have done.

A. I have tried to visit and attempted to see every member of the House to get him to vote for this bill, and also in the Senate.

Q. That is all you have done?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anybody pay you for the work?

A. My firm pays me, and I am paying myself.

Q. How much have you been paid?

A. No compensation, just my expenses.

Q. No other compensation?

A. No, I am here in conjunction with the State Retail Merchants' Association, but not recompensed by them.

Q. State whether or not you have influenced or attempted to influence any member of the House or the Senate in an improer way?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You made no promises of reward, or any threats on any matter you have been interested in?

A. Not at all, I told you all I did.

Q. And you think you were justified in doing that?

A. Yes, sir.

HON. ALONZO S. MOULTHROP, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Clearfield, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Moulthrop, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature, during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Well, I suppose I know it more by hearsay; personally I do not know so much about it.

Q. Have you been approached by any person or agency, which person or agency has attempted to influence your vote for or against legislation or other matter presented to this session of the General Assembly?

A. I have never been approached, I don't think, on any bills in an illegal way at all, outside of one time along about February or March when I was in Philadelphia. It was after I had been appointed Chairman of the Law and Order Committee. I was approached by an ex-member of this House who said to me, "I have been told to see you and see what you would take to take care of the liquor legislation and interests."

Q. Who was that man?

A. That was Dr. John R. Gillette.

Q. Were those his words?

A. They may not be the exact words, but they were words similar to that.

Q. What was your reply?

A. My reply to him was, "Doctor, you go back to them and tell them that whenever they furnish enough money to take care of the insane asylums and the poor houses and the prisons and the penitentiaries and for the widows and orphans caused by drink, in Pennsylvania, then I will talk to them."

Q. Do you know his initials?

A. J. R.

Q. Is that the extent of the conversation?

A. He said to me, "So far as I am concerned, I have told you exactly what they said to me."

Q. What do you mean by the statement that a man approached you?

A. He said, "I was to see you and see how much you would take to take care of the liquor legislation as chairman of that committee."

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Was the liquor legislation before your committee?

A. Yes, the Law and Order Committee.

MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. That was the extent of the conversation?

A. Yes, sir, and I never heard anything more about it.

Q. When was this?

A. In March. He approached me in the presence of my wife and his wife. He approached me when we were all sitting there together.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Did he take you to one side?

A. No, it just came up in the conversation. He told me that when I was there visiting him.

Q. You were visiting him?

A. Yes, sir. I went there to call on him.

Q. He is a personal friend of yours?

A. Oh, yes, a personal friend.

Q. You didn't suggest to him at that time that it was an improper statement to make?

A. No, I didn't, I didn't think that much about it. You know the answer I made to it.

Q. You didn't take it to be improper?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. You didn't think you had been corruptly approached?

A. It didn't seem so to me.

Q. He was the only one that approached you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did the conversation come up?

A. It was in a general conversation. It came up in a general way. He said, "I am glad you came. Some gentlemen who was interested in the liquor legislation approached me on the street and asked me to see you and see what you would take to take care of the liquor legislation"

Q. Did he ask you what you would take? Did he make that positive statement? Did he ask you what you would take?

A. Well, I just can't state it exactly. I can't just give the exact words.

Q. Well, I am not finding any fault with your memory in this matter. I want you to be careful, of course. If Mr. Gillette is a friend of yours, you don't want to do him any injustice. I just want you to state whether you are sure he asked you what you would take.

A. I cannot state exactly the words; I cannot state it any better than I have. You will have to leave that to him. It dropped out of my mind.

(Testimony read to witness).

A. It was similar to that. I cannot give the exact words, but it was similar to that.

Q. This is a very vital question, and you must realize it. If you are satisfied with the testimony, I am.

A. I cannot recall his exact words, but it was in regard to the liquor legislation.

Q. Well, I don't want you to change your testimony.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. What is his address?

A. 1801 North Fifth street.

Q. Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of what session was he a member?

A. 1907.

Q. You became acquainted with him at that time?

A. Yes, sir, and have been friendly with him ever since, both him and his wife, and we have visited back and forth.

Q. What side of the liquor question was he on then?

A. I think on the local option side, it runs in my mind.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You think Mr. Gillette was for local option?

A. It runs in my mind he was; I am not sure.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. When he said that to you, did you have any reason to think that he had a desire to improperly influence you one way or the other?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you know about the lunch room?

A. Nothing.

Q. You have not been there?

A. I didn't know there was such a room, only by hearsay.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. During this entire session, you do not feel that any one has approached you, outside of this particular incident, with any promise of reward or threat on any matter that has been pending in this Legislature?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. At the organization of the House, Mr. Moulthrop, there was a meeting held at which the shaping up of the control of the House was considered. Were you at such a meeting?

A. Do you mean the committe on committees? I was at a meeting prior to the convening of the House. That was, I think, on Monday night, the night before the meeting of the House.

Q. There was a meeting held somewhere in the Capitol, I have indefinitely understood, and at that meeting was considered the question of forming a combination to control different matters that would come before the House. That was generally stated in the newspapers. Was there such a meeting and were you at such a meeting?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Were you at such a meeting?

A. I attended meetings before the opening of the session to talk over matters, but I don't remember of any combination being formed.

Q. Did you talk over the question of how certain men should act during the session, and of course that led up to the question of whether the Speaker should control the appointments or whether a committee should be appointed?

A. Yes, that was the committee on committees. There was a meeting held in which we discussed matters before the convening or organization of the House.

Q. Was not such a meeting held at the Bolton hotel?

A. I think you have reference to the committee of which I spoke a few moments ago.

Q. Who was present at that meeting?

A. If I recall, John R. K. Scott was at that meeting, if I recall.

Q. At that meeting—there undoubtedly was a meeting held prior to the convening of the Legislature on that Tuesday morning and there was a resolution presented?

A. Yes, which suggested certain names for the committee on committees.

Q. Were you at a meeting that had that matter under consideration?

A. Yes, sir, at the Bolton House.

Q. Well, who was present at that meeting besides the members of the Legislature at the time when that was being discussed?

A. I really cannot tell you who was there.

Q. You don't recall the names of any others?

A. There were members there.

Q. Who were they?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Anybody there but members?

A. No, sir.

Q. At the discussion at that meeting, did the subject come up of the dividing of the different positions among the three parties?

A. Yes, sir, at some time during the meeting there was that discussion.

Q. That certain positions should go to the Democrats and certain ones to the Progressives and certain ones to the Republicans?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that based upon salaries?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Not on the salary?

A. No, they simply started at the top of the column and went down.

Q. Whom did they start off with?

A. It runs in my mind that it was the resident clerk.

Q. The resident clerk?

A. I think so.

Q. And then the chief clerk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the politics of these men discussed?

A. I don't recall.

Q. It was just a question of apportioning it to the different parties?

A. As much as anything else, yes.

Q. You say it was not discussed on the question of salary? You noticed that in the newspapers, didn't you?

A. Yes, I noticed it. I do not think it was so discussed, to my recollection.

Q. When the different names were introduced, it was understood that a certain number of you men were to stand up for that resolution when the House convened?

A. Yes.

Q. It was so understood?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would not call that a caucus, would you?

A. No, I would not call it that.

Q. You would call that just sort of a secret meeting?

A. Sort of an understanding; not a secret meeting.

Q. I have had members tell me they were sent for. Was anybody sent for to be there?

A. The only men I know they sent for were John R. K. Scott and Allen.

Q. Who sent for them?

A. That I don't know.

Q. Who appeared to be the head spokesman or manager of that meeting? Of course, there had to be some one in authority, some one to send for the people?

A. I am not sure—Senator Powell was there.

Q. Where there Senators there as well as members of the House?

A. That was not at this meeting; that was at the meeting some time before this.

Q. I will go back to the meeting where you began to shape up these propositions. Were there any Senators there?

A. None there.

Q. None at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nobody but members?

A. I believe that is all.

Q. That is the time you sent for Scott and Allen?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not send for Scott before that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who was it suggested sending for John R. K. Scott?

A. I don't recall who that was.

Q. John R. K. Scott was there before you took that final action?

A. I think he was. It runs in my mind,—I am not sure, but I think Dan Shern was there and I think John Robert Jones was there, but I am not sure.

Q. Was Mr. Benson there?

A. I think Mr. Benson was there.

Q. When you first met, that was the headquarters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You met there with the understanding that you were to discuss and talk over who were to be members of the committee and what you were going to do at the opening of the session?

A. What do you mean by that?

Q. That you decided what you were going to do and to whom you were going to apportion the jobs.

A. Not just in that way.

Q. That was one of the questions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't remember whether people came there of their own volition or whether they were sent for?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Were there Democrats there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It seems suspicious to me that a Democrat would come to headquarters without being sent for. You say you don't remember at that meeting of any others than members of the House being present?

A. I cannot just think.

Q. What is your remembrance?

A. I can't remember.

Q. After the committee had been appointed and after it was organized, then did you ever consult with any others than members of the House in regard as to whom should be appointed to the various positions?

A. I don't believe I know of that being done. There were some names presented to us.

Q. Did you, as a body, or did you individually ever have any discussion with any others than the members of your committee which consisted of the eleven men; did you ever have any discussion with others than the members of that committee or members of the House?

A. To my recollection, I cannot say that we did.

Q. There was an article in one of the newspapers which said that the leaders of the Progressive party was in constant touch with the Committee on committees and that the character of the men recommended for the positions was under discussion. You don't call to mind that that ever happened?

A. No, I do not think so, but I cannot say all that did happen.

Q. You do not consider, do you, that as a member of the Legislature apportioning out the various apportioned positions in the Capitol at the convening of the Legislature, there was anything corrupt, do you?

A. I don't consider it so.

Q. It has been so stated so frequently in the public press that when men in the public light are concerned in dividing up the various positions or in other words concerned in the various appointments in the Legislature, that the dividing up of the positions in the Legislature has always been written up as the dividing up of the spoils, which of course would be corrupt. You have always looked upon it as the duties of the legislators?

A. I felt that they had to do this and that each legislative district should be entitled to a number of them. I did not think it was a corrupt act to decide upon the men to whom these positions were to go.

Q. Not if there is no money consideration?

A. That is what I mean.

Q. It is one of the things that is always put in the public press, and I just wanted your opinion, as you belong to the Progressive side, and I wanted your opinion on that. When you were considering that question in your committee, you always considered the fitness of the man for the position rather than the politics of the man

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't consider the question of political affiliations at all?

A. We considered, when we had a candidate, we considered whether he was fit to hold the position, of course.

Q. And in considering these appointments, you tried to consider the question of fitness and absolutely ignored the question of political expediency, or did you give consideration to the question of political expediency? In other words, standing on the Progressive platform, were you considering at all times and striving to get the best man for the position and cutting out the question of politics?

A. Well, for instance, when it came to the office of Chief Clerk, Garvin's name came up. Personally, I thought he was a very fair man for the position, but when we came to his name I refused to vote for him the first time. While I felt he was a good man, I voted for the other candidate.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

I do not think that we should go into the deliberation of the committee on committees.

MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

I merely wanted to get his opinion. There has been considerable criticism here as to the amount of money in these positions, and I think it is only fair to show to the public that they did not consider the question of salary, but that they considered the question of getting the best man for the position.

MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

I cannot see that that question has anything to do with the question of lobbying.

MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

It is merely to show that they were not actuated by any other interest. I merely asked the question as to whether they consulted with others than members of the House in the selection of men for the positions. That is the question I asked and I reiterate that question.

MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Let us not go into the deliberations of the committee on committees. I do not see any difference between the committee and committees and the ways and means committee and the appropriation committee, of which I am a member. It is exactly similar. I am willing to answer any questions about those committees.

MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

If we go into the deliberations of the committee on committees, we will have no time for anything else.

MR. MOULTHROP:

I am perfectly satisfied, so far as I am concerned, to answer any questions you might want to ask about it.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Then outside of the mention that you make of that interview with Mr. Gillette, and there was nothing in that that you would consider corrupt,—

A. I don't consider that it was.

Q. You have never been influenced by any threat or promise of reward of any character, that is, nobody ever tried to influence you.

A. No. I only wanted you to know about that, and I simply tried to tell you. That is the only instance. I have been here in the Legislature some time and nobody has ever approached me.

Q. That's all.

MR. JAMES MAURER, President of the State Federation of Labor, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Maurer you are the President of the State Federation of Labor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were a member of the House two years ago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been here during this session in the interests of labor legislation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you make a statement to the Committee covering the extent of your activities, the bills that you have been interested in?

A. I will try to.

Q. Just tell it in your own way.

A. To make a statement as to the extent of our activities would take all day. The Federation of Labor has its headquarters permanently located in Harrisburg in the Commonwealth Trust Company building. We are here permanently. I have been here ever since the Legislature went into session. I am paid as president a yearly salary by the Federation. We held several conferences last year and considered labor legislation—three conferences. At these different conferences, two of them were held in the Capitol here in the House caucus room, and one at Pittsburgh in the Labor Temple,—at these conferences we talked about various labor measures such as the Workingmen's Compensation bill, bills pertaining to mining, and so on, adopted them, and had them amended and changed them to suit the delegates and finally adopted them and had them drawn up properly and in due time presented here in the Legislature and in the Senate, and as fast as a bill was introduced we sent out letters to all members of the House and the Senate telling them what the bills were, the bills, the numbers, and the sponsors of the bills, and requested them in a polite way to give their support to the bill. We then appeared before the committees and told the members of the various committees why the bills should be reported out, and we saw the various members of the House and explained the merits of our bills as we saw it, and asked them to examine the bill, gave them the number of the bills, and sometimes handed them the bill and told them to look over it and if they could see their way clear to give it their support, we would appreciate it. That is the manner in which we worked. The members of the committee worked with me. I don't remember all of their names. These are the only names that we recognize as official labor representatives.

Q. Will you read them, Mr. Maurer?

A. These men were all sent to me with credentials properly filled out by our organization: James Oates, John King, Patrick Finney; these three are all stopping here in the city. Mr. Oates and Mr. Finney come from District No. 5, United Mine Workers. Mr. King comes from District No. 2, United Mine Workers. James Purcell, from Philadelphia; James Cronin, 2216 Race St., Philadelphia, he is connected with the Central Labor Union; John Fallon, Wilkes-Barre, who is from District No. 1, United Mine Workers; Michael McGrath, representing District A, United Mine Workers; Cornelius Bonner, represents District No. 7; and Francis Feehan, of Castle Shannon. That is the official labor corps working in my office.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Can you tell us how many of these men have been in Harrisburg?

A. All of them.

Q. All of them have been here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Maurer, are these men on the salary list of your organization?

A. No, sir, I don't pay anybody here. The Federation has no money for that purpose.

Q. When they come here they simply have their expenses paid?

A. I don't really know how these fellows are paid. Some of them I think are organizers. I think they are at least. I have never inquired as to how they are compensated. That is fixed by their own unions. The unions that they represent send them here and unless they pay them they are not paid.

Q. These are divisions of the main body?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are president of the State body or the National body?

A. The State.

Q. Then there are divisions and these men are the heads of divisions?

A. No, they represent divisions.

Q. Representatives of those different divisions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, you would not know anything about it?

A. No.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Maurer, will you give us a list of the bills in which you are especially interested in, as, for instance, the Workingman's Compensation bill?

A. There are forty-nine labor bills, no, not exactly labor bills, but forty-nine bills that we are interested in for or against. Some of them we are working for and consider to be favorable to our interests and some of them we consider unfavorable. Some of the bills are the Child Labor bills, the Women's Labor bills that we are interested in perhaps the most, although we do not discriminate any of our bills, and we work just as hard for the small one, the less important ones as we do for the more important ones.

Q. The Workingmen's Compensation Act, the mining bills and the Child and Women's Labor bills have passed the House.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All of them are bills that you are interested in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any of your bills defeated in the House?

A. One of them.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Can you call to mind which one that was?

A. I think it was a bill pertaining to the use of electric machinery in the mines.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Not electric light?

A. No. I think it pertained to the use of electricity in the mines.

Q. Now, take up the Child Labor bill, was the shape in which it passed the House satisfactory to the labor people of the State?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is that bill now?

A. It is in the Senate. I understand that it was reported out last week and then shortly afterwards was reported back. They have been juggling it in and out, and I don't have any employees down here to keep track of it.

Q. Was it amended?

A. It was amended in the Senate. It was reported out of the committee as amended, passed second reading and then was recommitted. I have been trying to find out what influences have been brought to bear to amend this bill.

Q. Do you know who or what the influences are that are working to amend that bill and juggling it in and out of the committee as you have described?

A. Well, the only interest that I can say is the economic interest, the same influence in opposition to this bill as we are bringing into use in favor of our bills. The manufacturers are here opposing the bills as they came out of the House, and they recommended that they be amended, while we, on the other hand, recommended that they remain in the same condition that they came from the House, but it seemed that the manufacturers looked at it from their own economic interests just as we looked at it from our economic interests. I would not say that there was anything dishonest about it. If there was anything dishonest about it, I would place it with the Senators and not with the lobbyists.

Q. Is the opposition to this bill which favored the amendments organized. Is the interests of the manufacturers opposed to this bill organized?

A. Oh, yes, the Manufacturers' Association is an organization.

Q. Have they a headquarters here in Harrisburg?

A. I think they have. Over here in one of the buildings.

Q. What is the name of that building? Do you know?

A. I don't just know.

Q. Is it in the Franklin Building?

A. The Franklin Building? I think it is.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Have they some one there that represents them?

A. I think so.

Q. Can you give us the name?

A. I would not be able to do that.

Q. Do you know whether there is any one person, or two or three or four, who make their headquarters and who are here around the Capitol and who have been here continuously and who are in and out regularly, do you know any of them here, are there any men here working for the interests of this Manufacturers' Association?

A. Well, I know these people by sight, but I could not recall them by name. Mr. Grundy is the only one that I can really remember by name just now.

Q. You think he is the most active one?

A. Of those that I have noticed.

Q. Of those that you have noticed, he is the most active?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. You know we want to get this information and give them a chance to be heard.

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Do you know where the main labor bills—what the present status of them is now? Take, for instance, the Workingmen's Compensation bill?

A. Well, it has been amended. It has been mutilated to such an extent that I will oppose it in its present form. I will not favor it in the condition it is.

Q. The mining legislation?

A. They reported two of them out and then they reported them back again. They are all back in the committee at the present time. I believe though that one was reported out last week and that another will be reported out today provided certain amendments are inserted.

Q. The Workingmen's Compensation bill is now I believe in the hands of a conference committee?

A. Yes.

Q. The Senate amended the bill?

A. Yes, they made it positively useless, of no account at all.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Which bill is that?

A. The Workingmen's Compensation bill.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. You say that the amendments to the Women's Labor bills the failure of the mining bills to be reported out would be cause by the opposition of this economic influence?

A. Oh, yes, and not by anything else.

Q. Coming from the Senators?

A. Oh, yes, it could not be anything else because no one would oppose those bills for any other reason.

Q. Do you know Ben Clark, of Punxsutawney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Dod you know what interests he represents here?

A. I understand he represents the coal interests.

Q. Do you know Mr. Reese, of Plymouth, Pa.?

A. Mr. who?

Q. Reese.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Reese, the railroad man.

A. I don't know as I do.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know Mr. Feeny, of Philadelphia?

A. Frank Feeney?

Q. Yes.

Q. Do you know who he represents?

A. I understand he represents the Central Labor Union, of Philadelphia. I am not sure. I only understand it to be so.

Q. Is that affiliated with the State Federation?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Don't you generally work in harmony?

A. Well—

Q. I say generally, generally?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Has Mr. Finney been here?

A. He has been here pretty frequently.

Q. Since the beginning of the session?

A. I don't know. I was not here at the beginning of the session. The session was on some time before I got here.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Have you co-operated with him?

A. No.

Q. Has he visited your headquarters?

A. He comes into the headquarters sometimes for a few minutes and then goes out again.

Q. Have you noticed him active in and around the Senate this session?

A. Yes, sir. He is very active.

Q. And you are acquainted with the nature of his activities?

A. Well, I can't say that I am.

Q. Has he advised with you as to what he was doing here during the last couple of months when he has been here so frequently?

A. No. He never took up with the subject of any legislation in my department at any time, although I have tried to enlist his confidence.

Q. What have you done, Mr. Maurer, to prevent the Child and Women's Labor bills and the Workingmen's Compensation bill from being amended in the Senate? You say that these measures passed the House in satisfactory shape. What have you done in the Senate?

A. Nothing, only to appear before the committees when they had public hearings on the bills and make our statement in public as to just what we wanted. We took that as being sufficient, and we didn't propose talking and crawling for anything that was due us. I asked Senators McNichol and Crow,—not Crow, but Senator Vare—on two occasions when they were going to report them out. I didn't like the delay. It didn't look good to me. I got anxious and asked them the reason why they didn't report them out. They then said that they were going to come out just as they came from the House. They told me that twice.

Q. Senator McNichol and Senator Vare?

A. Yes, sir, and they didn't come out as submitted.

Q. Did you talk with Senator Crow about these bills?

A. No. Some of the people, I understand, had spoken to him about them.

Q. Can you give us their names?

A. Finney told me that he had talked with Crow. I might add that I was very little in the House. I have seldom been there unless it was to appear before committees.

Q. Your duties carry you all over the State?

A. I have about fifteen hours work a day and about seven days a week. I don't have much time to run around the Capitol and look after bills. I have some very efficient assistants down there—the men whose names I gave you—and they continually take care of the details of the work.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Mr. Maurer, do you recall that there was a letter sent out by the Federation of Labor protesting against the Ulerich bill, the Ulerich Liquor bill. Mr. Ulerich is the member from Westmoreland. Did the Federation sent out any letter of protest whatever against that bill?

A. I don't remember the bill. I wouldn't know what bill.

Q. Well, it was the Anti-peddling bill.

A. There was one bill I remember which from the Team Drivers' Union point of view would have been fatal to them if it had been enacted into a law. It would have denied any one the right to have any bottled goods, or case of goods delivered or the empties returned. It would have put out of business several thousands of team drivers and harness makers, and so after due deliberation we decided that it was our duty to defend the unions that were affiliated with us,—the team drivers. We could not say anything for the liquor interests because we were not concerned in that way, and our opposition to this bill had its inspiration purely from the Federation itself. The first request that reached us to oppose the passage of this bill came from the Team Drivers' Union. They had discovered it before we had and drew our attention to it.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You mentioned talking to two Senators further back in your testimony. I think you mentioned Senators McNichol and Vare. Did you talk to any other Senators?

A. I think I spoke to Senators Farley, Hilton, McNichol, Clark and I believe that during the several months that I have been here I have perhaps spoken to twenty Senators.

Q. Now, didn't any of those Senators whose names you have just mentioned speak of being in favor of the bills in the form that they came from the House?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Some of them were opposed to them?

A. Well—

Q. That is that you call to mind?

A. Senator Fisher.

Q. Senator Fisher was in favor of the bill from a manufacturers' standpoint.

A. I would not like to quote the gentleman.

Q. How many of them do you call to mind that gave you the impression that they did not like the bills as they came over?

A. More spoke unfavorably than favorably.

Q. In the Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Irrespective of their political affiliations?

A. No, not any of them, because out of twelve Democrats that voted on the amendments, eight of them favored them, so that it could not have been politics in that sense because they were pretty well mixed up.

Q. What did Senator Fisher say?

A. He merely spoke of his own little affairs, nothing wrong, nothing that you would need to know really. He merely spoke of about how it would affect him as an individual.

Q. From his personal standpoint?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He used that as an illustration?

A. Yes, sir. And he has the right and I would not want to say that there was anything wrong about it.

Q. And you want to say that you feel that there is no corrupt influence at work either for or against your legislation or any legislation that you have observed since you have been here?

A. I do not think that it is other than I have said. It is an economic interest. The corruption, as I have said before, if there is any dishonest motive, it must be on the part of the Senators whose letters I hold in my office, and who had promised before election that they would favor these bills, this legislation, and now positively refuse to stand by their pre-election promises, if you can call them that.

Q. In making that statement do you place those two Senators that you first referred to on the same basis as the others?

A. No, I don't have any letters from those two Senators that I mentioned.

Q. Mr. McNichol and Mr. Crow?

A. No, I don't have any letters from them.

Q. You don't care to mention any from whom you have letters?

A. No, not unless I mention them all. I could bring them up.

Q. Do you consider these letters incriminating?

A. I don't think that I could say that.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Bring them up after recess.

A. Yes, sir.

WHEREUPON, the Committee took a recess until 2.30 P. M.

JAMES MAURER, having been duly sworn according to law. was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You have the letters that you spoke of from various Senators a while ago?

A. Yes, sir; there are fifteen copies here. If it is necessary to produce the originals, I can.

Q. Fifteen different letters?

A. Yes. sir. Of the fifteen Senators who wrote these letters before election pledging themselves to bills that they are now opposing, some of them, seven opposed the bills, five favored the bills, and three were absent and failed to vote. I will give you the letters, and would like to have them returned.

Q. What, in your opinion, has caused the hold-up or the change of this legislation in which you are interested, this so-called labor legislation?

A. I believe the biggest trouble is distortion of bills in the Senate.

Q. You mean publications of what they contained?

A. Yes, sir. There are bills in the Senate in which the Senators are opposing the Workingmen's Compensation. One that they imagine is before them, and I discovered that that was due in a great measure to letters being sent to the Senators from different parts of the country, speaking about the Workingmen's Compensation, that does not exist in this session of the legislation, and one of these petitions came from the Farmers' Grange, purporting to come from the farmers, but indirectly there was a power back of it. I got hold of one of these petitions petitioning the Governor not to favor this compensation bill, and it spoke about its drastic nature and how it would ruin every farmer and how Ohio had tried it and so on, and we tried to find out the source and found it came from a place called North East in Erie county. All the researches that we made as to the source of these letters point to that place, North East. A man there. A man there, I have got his record later to find out what interests he had in it, his name is Hansom, a real estate or fire insurance and real estate agent in North East, and a very fine man in every respect, only he has a peculiar idea as to what this Workingmen's Compensation means, and has opposed it bitterly. About two hundred and fifty petitions reached the Governor a week ago in opposition to the bill, and a great many—I would not attempt to guess—have reached the Senate, and I think much legislation is opposed because of lack of knowledge of it, due to distortion.

BY. MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Who do you think does that distorting, principally in letters and circulars?

A. That is the big lobby, as I see it.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. A campaign of misrepresentation?

A. Yes, sir. I do not know who might be back of it, whether it is simply a case of ignorance or whether it is vicious design on the part of some people. The whole thing looks to me like this. It looks as if the battle in the Senate now considering all of our mine bills are being smothered there, and held up in that Senate. We have tried hard to get it out of Snyder's committee. He said some of the bills he had were good bills, and favored them, and yet in spite of all that, and repeated efforts on my part by personal interview and letters, I could not get any of them reported out of committee, and I think it is simply a case in a nut shell of this, it is legislation of dollars versus humanity, and dollars seem to have the upper hand at this stage of the game.

BY. MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You mean by that, that the dollars are being handed directly to members?

A. No, sir. I do not believe any member gets a penny of it. The spirit of legislation.

Q. You mean the power of the big influences which are wealthy men is greater than those who do not have the money?

A. Yes, sir.

FLORENCE SANVILLE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. How do you spell your name?

A. S-a-n-v-i-l-l-e.

Q. Where do you live?

A. My present home is Westtown, Pennsylvania.

Q. Chester county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been in Harrisburg during the present session of the Legislature?

A. Yes, sir, several times.

Q. Have you been here in the interests of any bill?

A. Yes.

Q. What bill?

A. Bill know as House Bill 105, Womans Labor bill, introduced by Mr. Walnut.

Q. Womans Labor bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any other bill?

A. No. I am very much interested in the Child Labor bill, but I have not given special attention to that bill.

Q. Are you employed by anyone?

A. Secretary of the Consumers League.

Q. You receive a salary as Secretary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And any trips that you would make to Harrisburg in which expenses would be incurred for railroad fare and hotel bills, would be paid would they, by your association?

A. Yes, those are usually paid by the association.

Q. State what you did in reference to that bill?

A. In Harrisburg?

Q. Yes, so far as securing its passage through the legislature is concerned.

A. Our method has been to arouse pubic sentiment in favor of the bill, to educate the public through holding meetings, in churches, clubs of different kinds, and distributing circulars, giving the main points of the bill, and reasons why it seemed necessary to pass it, and asking the public to support the bill before the Legislature, and writing letters to Representatives and Senators and asking them to favor the bill. That has been our chief method.

Q. The bill in which you were interested passed the House?

A. Yes, sir, it has passed the Senate also.

Q. With the amendments?

A. Yes, with the amendments—not in the original form.

Q. What are the nature of the amendments?

A. You mean in detail?

Q. How do they look in the bill?

A. They weaken the bill.

Q. They were put in at the suggestion of your organization?

A. Not all of them. All the amendments that would seem undesirable would be stricken out.

Q. Did you do anything to prevent the insertion of these amendments?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do?

A. When the amendments appeared, the first thing we did was to send through the mail to about two hundred people interested in the bill, a short statement of what the amendments were, and what they would do to urge them to call the attention of this to their Senators. I was also here during the second reading of the bill, and its passage.

Q. What committee had charge of the bill?

A. Judiciary Special.

Q. That is the committee of which Senator Charles Snyder is chairman?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you able to state to the committee the nature of the influences which were successful in inserting those amendments in the Senate?

A. No. I hardly feel capable of doing that. I think it represented a certain group of manufacturing interests that felt that their interests were at stake but I cannot say that it represents all manufacturing interests, because we know a great many employers who were in favor of the bill in its original form, and who were opposed to the amendments that were put in, so that it did not represent tne universal manufacturing interests.

Q. The amendments were inserted though?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I presume every effort which you used in behalf of the bill and against the amendments was a proper and legitimate effort?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any promise or offer any reward to vote for or against it?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You feel that both the opposition to this bill and the support of it was the honest effort on the part of these taking part?

A. Yes, sir, to a large extent. Of course I feel that the character of the opposition and the character of the support of the bill is very differnt. It is not a matter of opinion but a matter of self interest in the opposition, and even there, there may be a certain amount of honest opinion, but that seems to come largely through a misunderstanding of the character of legislation which has not perhaps been taken due notice of.

Q. You have not observed anything upon the part of the opposition that you would suggest as not perfectly legitimate?

A. No, sir; I have not.

ARNO P. MOWITZ, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You live in Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a member of the bar there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been in Harrisburg since the session began, to some extent?

A. At least on day a week.

Q. What bills have you been interested in?

A. Directly interested in bill 105, known as the Womans Labor bill, and 119, the Child Labor bill. They are the only two bills in which I had any personal interest or talked with members of the Legislature on. There were one or two measures which came within our scope of which we took no personal interest except possibly giving or supporting at a public hearing.

Q. What did you do to secure the passage of that bill through the House?

A. I supplemented the efforts of our association both the Child Labor Association and the Consumers League, by seeing members of the House personally, advising with them, discussing the bill, explaining the features of it and work of that character.

Q. Were you paid for your work?

A. Yes, sir, I am.

Q. By the association?

A. By the association, at a loss to myself.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Regularly are you an attorney for them?

A. I have never made a charge for any service I have rendered in helping to draft bill and so on. It was only when it was necessary for me to leave the city, I have been here many sessions but all sessions with the exception of one or two has been at a loss to myself financially.

Q. After the session closes, you make a statement as to your expenses?

A. I make a weekly account.

Q. Is that a practice, the year in and out?

A. Only during sessions. Outside of that I make no charge while working in Philadelphia.

Q. What has happened to bills in the Senate?

A. They were materially amended, to such an extent that a great many of the people interested in the bills would rather not see those bills pass in their present condition.

Q. Are you able to state the nature of the influences which caused those changes in the Senate?

A. Except the predominating influences of the interests in the state opposed to the bill. I might state with the exception of a few men who were at the head of movements in opposition to defeat it, I doubt whether there would be a clear understanding of what the bills stand for.

Q. Would you say there was a campaign against the bill?

A. Not so much that as possibly a blind following of leadership. The opposition left it to a few men to handle it.

Q. Can you give us the names of the few or several men who led this opposition?

A. I might mention Major Wood, who conduct in my knowledge has been absolutely proper; Joseph Grundey, both gentlemen. We have had many conversations and conferences together, talked the matters over, and as far as I know there was no undue advantage taken as far as we were concerned except they had the powerful influences of the state.

Q. Is that Mr. Grundy of Bristol, the President of the Manufacturers Association?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is Major Wood?

A. President of the Woolen Manufacturers Association, or some such organization.

Q. A resident of Pennsylvania?

A. I think he is of Philadelphia. He has a plant at 22nd and Spring Garden Streets in Philadelphia, but is practically retired from active business.

Q. These men you say, have had sufficient influence with the Senators to cause the insertion of the amendment?

A. Possibly through the fact that they are recognized representatives of the textile industries throughout the State,

Q. Mr. Grundy, I believe, is a textile manufacturer?

A. I believe so, yes, sir. I understand he is.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. I think you have already stated that you have not noted on the part of anybody, other than proper methods being used in regard to these bills?

A. Absolutely none. I have done some work in quite a number of session in this State, and I can say that I think that as far as the House wos concerned it was the cleanest and most business-like proposition I have yet met. I believe it was not necessary as it has been in years gone by, I think at all times we could always find every Legislature there, but it was not necessary to employ the conviviality method.

Q. What do you mean by that, the booze room?

A. I knew nothing about that until I heard it this time. There are plenty of hotels that have done a flourishing business in years gone by, that are not doing it now. We have not been interested in any other measures. I personally have been present at one hearing of another bill, but was not active on it.

Q. That was what bill?

A. The Club License bill, but I think I was quite open on it the night we had a public hearing.

Q. You were against the Club License bill?

A. Yes, sir. I was, as a member of the American Alliance only.

Q. You thought it was unwise legislation?

A. Not in itself, but at this time.

GEORGE K. CALVERT, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Pittsburgh.

Q. You are a member of the bar?

A. I am.

Q. You have been at Harrisburg during the present session?

A. Many times.

Q. What kind of legislation have you been interested in?

A. Largely interested in Senate bill 5 and 11, which affected the grocery and confectionery interests.

Q. Any others?

A. Indirectly. I was interested in one or two other things. I was called in and asked to pass on amendments to House Bill 527, a bill introduced by the druggists.

Q. Have you been interested in any escheat bill?

A. Indirectly, yes, sir.

Q. What bills?

A. 1721, I think, and 1724 or 1725.

Q. What did you do while here, with reference to those bills?

A. I say the bills in which I had substantial interest they were 5 and 11. I was here attending hearings made arguments, prepared briefs, and kept tab on the bill and advised my clients.

Q. Who were your clients?

A. The wholesale grocers in Western Pennsylvania, and the confectioners.

Q. Who introduced the bills?

A. Faust, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Q. They were opposed by your clients?

A. Some of them; yes, sir.

Q. I presume you were paid for your services?

A. I hope to be.

Q. You have made a charge, at any rate?

A. No, sir.

Q. You expect to?

A. The matter has not been closed up. I have represented these clients for a year in all matters pertaining to legislation.

Q. What was your interest in the escheat bill?

A. My brother is an escheater in one or more of these cases, and I appeared before the Ways and Means Committee. I think Mr. Baldwin was present. I made a brief statement in regard to the bill. I introduced my brother to several members of the House.

Q. Were you for or against the same?

A. Against the repealers.

Q. In working in this Legislature on behalf or against these bills, did you make any promise or offer any rewards to influence the vote of members?

A. Most assuredly not, and it was not necessary.

Q. What interest did you say you represented?

A. Wholesale grocers and confectioners.

Q. You are the regular attorney for them, year in and out?

A. Yes, sir, and have been for years.

Q. While you are moving around the House on these matters, did anything occur to lead you to beneve there was anything corrupt in influencing legislation?

A. Not that I ever saw.

PATRICK H. KEEFE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Pittsburgh. My office is in Pittsburgh.

Q. What business are you engaged in?

A. President of the Allegheny County Liquor Dealers Protective Association.

Q. Are you connected or engaged in the liquor business yourself?

A. Not directly, no, sir.

Q. Indirectly.

A. Only representing the liquor interests of Allegheny county. I am not engaged in the sale of liquors.

Q. Have you been here during the session?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On behalf of any particular bill?

A. All legislation affecting the liquor interests I have been interested in.

Q. Which bill?

A. Local option bill, and the Kline bill.

Q. You were against them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in favor of the Kline bill?

A. Yes, sir. Against the local option bill. I was in favor of course of bills that were in favor of the liquor interests.

Q. Can you recall any bill that you were in favor of excepting the Kline bill?

A. Yes. I was in favor of 113, known as the kettle and growler bill, in the House, passed by the House.

Q. Does your Association maintain any lobby here in Harrisburg?

A. Not that I know of. I have been the only representative of our association here?

Q. Are you paid?

A. I have a regular salary in connection with my position.

Q. Are you paid in connection with any legislative work that you do?

A. Only my actual expenses.

Q. What are these expenses, as a rule?

A. My highest expenses during this session have amounted to $115 in one month.

Q. How often have you been here?

A. Almost every week. I have been down to all of the sessions with the exception probably of four or five weeks.

Q. Did you come down first in January?

A. I am not sure whether I came in January or not. I don't think I came down the first week, that is when the formation of the House was. I think my first visit here was in February after the House had been organized.

A. And you have been here every week since?

A. Not every week. I have been absent, I judge, about six weeks altogether. I know I was away two weeks in the West. Last week I was not here and I am sure there were three weeks in addition in which I wasn't here.

Q. And were you the only representative of the Allegheny County Liquor Dealers' Protective Association on the ground this session?

A. Yes, sir, with the exception of one trip during the time of the arguments on the local option bill. I think there were two or three other members of our Association down at that time,—two that I remember of.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. And you stayed about how long?

A. Just one day,

Q. Just one day?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. What is the nature of the method you have used in opposing the so-called temperance legislation and advocating the so-called liquor legislation?

A. I was merely here as a spectator.

Q. Have you spoken to any member of the House in behalf of this legislation?

A. Not in my knowledge, outside of the Kaufman bill. I spoke to four of the Senators from Allegheny county in reference to that.

Q. Have you spoken to any of the members of the House in regard to the so-called temperance bills?

A. Not to my knowledge, I have not.

Q. You have been here as a spectator?

A. Yes, sir, keeping in touch with the movements.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Mr. Keefe, were you here during the time that the respective liquor bills were before the House?

A. At any time there were any important bills before the House in reference to liquor legislation, I was here.

Q. Principally as a spectator?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in the House principally listening and looking?

A. Yes, sir, listening and looking.

Q. Were you directly in touch with any of the members?

A. I know most all of the members from Allegheny county. They are personal friends of mine and I associate with them and know them. I have met them indirectly and may have spoken to them on matters pertaining to the legislation in and indirect matter.

Q. Do you recall of having a conversation of any kind with Mr. Stein?

A. Yes, sir, I had a conversation with Mr. Stein in reference to the Kaufman bill. I understood that there was to be some oppcsition in the Senate and I thought Mr. Stein would be able, probably, to overcome some of that opposition through his friendship in the Senate.

Q. Was he to look after it in the House?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever spoken to Mr. Allen in regard to liqour legislation?

A. No. I came over every week with him on the train and I don't think I ever spoke to him in regard to any legislation at any time.

Q. Whom do you say you represent?

A. The Allegheny County Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, an organization of retailers of Allegheny county composed of almost all the members in Allegheny county.

Q. To what Senators did you speak?

A. To Magee, Moore and Cooper.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Who is the president of the Association?

A. I am.

Q. Who is the Secretary?

A. George J. Dimling.

Q. Who is the Treasurer.

A. John T. Dixon.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You never attempted to use any improper means to influence legislation?

A. No, sir, I never did.

Q. You don't know of any other that did?

A. Positively not, I do not know of any undue influence being brought to bear on anybody.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. In reference to the Kline bill, did you have any discussion that you recall, or conversation respecting the Kline bill with any of the members of the House?

A. Yes, sir, I did, when I come to think of it, with Representative Steele of the Ninth District. He has been opposing the liquor legislation and while we were coming out on the train I asked him at that time if he would not favor the bill because it was a bill that was favorable to the general public. He said he would give it some consideration and thought and if he could conscientiously do it, that if he thought the bill was worthy of any consideration, he would be glad to do most anything for me. That is the only Representative I spoke to.

Q. Did you discuss with anybody in reference to the Ulerich bill?

A. No, I didn't discuss that with anybody. I was in the House when it was up.

Q. In relation to the prohibition bill?

A. I didn't discuss that with anybody. Dr. Steele was the sponsor of it.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Were you ever in Room 249 in the Capitol?

A. I don't know what room that is.

Q. Over the door are the words "Clerks of the Senate," on the floor of the House.

A. I was in a room in the aisle in the center of the House on the same floor that the Senate and House chambers are on.

Q. Did you see liquor there?

A. I saw beer there.

Q. Whisky?

A. I don't recall whether I saw whisky; I was taking lithia water or Apollinaris water.

Q. Do you know who placed it there?

A. I could not say who placed it there, I have not the least idea.

Q. Did you see anyone in there?

A. Yes, I went in there with several men.

Q. On the invitation of some one?

A. I would not have gone without one.

Q. On whose invitation?

A. I don't remember; some member made a suggestion about a drink or getting refreshments and I followed the crowd and went in.

Q. Do you remember the names of any of the parties?

A. Yes, Mr. Bonner, I think, was in the party, and Mr. Mason of Pittsburgh.

Q. Mr. Bonner is what?

A. State President of the Liquor Dealers.

Q. And who was the other?

A. Mr. Mason.

Q. A resident of Pittsburgh?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his business?

A. I think Secretary of the Western Brewers' Association.

Q. Any others in that party?

A. I cannot just recall, I know that more went in there when we went in; there were more than that in the party. A member of the House or Senate invited us.

Q. How did you get in?

A. Through the door.

Q. Did you knock?

A. Somebody seemed to just open the door. I was in the rear of the party.

Q. Any trouble getting in?

A. I followed just as soon as the door was open.

Q. Was there a colored fellow in there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he serve the crowd?

A. No, I had a bottle of beer there and probably one or two others had some refreshments.

Q. Where did he get the liquor?

A. Out of a bucket on the floor.

Q. Did you see a cabinet there filled with liquor?

A. No, I don't recall of seeing that.

Q. Were there any Senators there?

A. Well, I am not positive.

Q. How often were you in that room?

A. Twice during the session.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Did you have or did you at any time ship a shipment of whisky or beer or any other drink to this room?

A. No, sir, I did not. I never heard of a shipment being made by the Association in any way, shape or form. Nothing has ever been sent down, nor has anything been bought by anyone connected with the liquor interests, that I know of.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Was Mr. Kephart there?

A. The stout gentleman?

Q. Yes.

A. I believe he was.

Q. He was not the party that invited you in?

A. I cannot say.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. And were there other liquor interest lobbyists?

A. I understand the wholesale liquor dealers and the distillers and also the brewing interests.

Q. Do you know by whom?

A. I understand the brewing interests by Mr. Ettla and Mr. Mason, but I am not positive about that.

Q. Anyone else?

A. That is all I know.

Q. Who represented the distilleries?

A. I could not say who did, but I suppose they were represented, but I do not know who represented them.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mason or Ettla or Bonner?

A. Yes, quite frequently. Mr. Bonner is State President and I being County President, one of the auxiliary bodies of the State federation, we naturally of course have interests and discuss matters pertaining to our business.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know Hans Riddel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From Pittsburgh?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen him during the session?

A. I have.

Q. Representing what interest?

A. He is connected with the Pittsburgh Brewing Company. Whether he represented them or the State Association, I could not say.

Q. Do you know George W. Boyd?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his position?

A. State Organizer.

Q. Has he been in Harrisburg?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Frequently?

A. Quite frequently, yes, sir.

Q. He is the Secretary and Organizer of the Federation?
A. Just the Organizer, not the Secretary.

JOHN P. CONNELLY, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Where do you live?
A. Philadelphia.
Q. What is your business?
A. Attorney.
Q. Have you been in Harrisburg during the session?
A. Yes, sir, on two bills, House Bill 253, known as the cold storage bill, on which bill I represented the Philadelphia Warehouse and Cold Storage Company of Philadelphia and the Industrial Cold Storage Company and a committtee of the Produce Exchange. I appeared the first time when a meeting had been arranged before the Senate committee. I met Senator Jones and asked that the meeting be postponed until the following Tuesday. We appeared before that committee on the following Tuesday and I did not make any statement because it was too late. After the bill passed the Senate, I appeared before the Governor in opposition to the bill, because we thought it was an injustice. Notwithstanding the fact that some of my clients were in favor of it, we thought the bill as passed by the Senate and House was too drastic and that it would drive the cold storage interests out of Pennsylvania. I presented our arguments, together with others, in connection with some gentleman from Pittsburgh, but the Governor signed the bill. I will be paid for representing them, notwithstanding the fact that I have received fees for services rendered. It will be purely for services rendered in my office in Philadelphia and the many consultations had with the committee concerning the many features of the bill. So far as I am concerned, there was no effort made properly or improperly, so far as any member of the Senate or House was concerned, in trying to influence them one way or other on the passage of this bill.
Q. Your work was what?
A. I went to the Senate committee hearing which was held in the Senate chamber and presided over by Senator Jones. Nearly two hundred men came from Philadelphia. I also tried in behalf of a number of my clients on the Produce Exchange to defeat House bill 26. I appeared in behalf of my clients and I have no hesitancy in saying that I got a fee of $150 for that service. I said I believed that such legislation would drive the commission merchants out of the State of Pennsylvania. The particular objection was in reference to the bond, that gave the right to anyone outside the State of Pennsylvania, say Ohio, for instance, who made a shipment from Ohio to Philadelphia, to enter the bond in Allegheny county, which would instantly effect the man's credit because the commercial agencies would have instant knowledge of that fact. I appeared on two occasions. On one occasion I got in on the 7.40 train after the hearing had adjourned, but the Chairman of that committee gave us a chance to present our case. The bill was afterwards defeated in the House. Mr. Williams, of Tioga county, who introduced the bill, had some correspondence with me relative to the provisions of this bill. We took the position that this bill would drive the commission merchants out of business. We also said that we realized there were dishonest commission men and that we would like to drive them out of business, but that this bill would not do it. That was my interest so far as the cold storage bill and House bill 26 was concerned. I felt then as I feel now, that a great mistake has been made in the passage of that cold storage law.
Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, in regard to this bill?
A. The only conversation I had was after amendments had been offered in the Senate. The talk did not last over ten minutes. I met him on the boardwalk at Atlantic City. He is a member of the Philadelphia bar and I am on very friendly terms with him. I said to him, "Bill, there have been amendments offered to that bill. Have you any objections?" He said, "I have not seen it." It changed the time limit on butter from ten to twelve months. The butter men claimed that the time limit ought to be twelve months. I have not talked to him from that day until yesterday on the boardwalk, and I only said, "How do you do?" I want to say to you members of the committee that that I am going to get a fee for my services, irrespective of my annual retainer.
Q. I suppose they paid your expenses?
A. My expenses were only about $20 going back and forth, in the nature of railroad fare and Pullman charges. I am inclined to think that they will pay my expenses. If it would be of interest to the committee to know the amount of the fee I am going to charge, I will tell them.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:
That is not necessary.

WILLIAM T. CREASY, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. You were a former member of the House?
A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You are President of the State Grange?
A. President of the State Horticultural Association, also.
Q. Have you been here interested in any legislation this session?
A. We hold our State Grange meetings in Harrisburg; the meeting is annually in December, to pass on the propositions that we are for or against. We had some meetings here and put them in shape to present them to the members in letters.
Q. A circular letter?
A. Yes, sir. We were trying to live up exactly to what the bill of rights permits us to do. We have the right to petition, remonstrate or address the members of the House.
Q. Who were the members of the Grange?
A. McSparry, and Rowand and others.
Q. Do you know any others?
A. Yes, sir, Mr. Ailman. I cannot give the names of the others now.
Q. What have you been doing all session?
A. Nothing particularly done outside of the letter we sent to the members. Mr. Ailman was to look after the legislation here, but about three months ago he met with an accident and could not be here.
Q. Does your organization pay these men?
A. Yes, sir. We were directly in favor of a bill or tax bill equalizing taxation and in favor of the appropriation for the township roads, for better roads, and opposed to the fifty million dollar bond issue. We were in favor of an appropriation for vocational education and a number of things of that kind. I remember speaking to Mr. Baldwin against Senate bill 1280, prohibiting a farmer from building a dam on his farm on a stream that ran through his farm. I spoke to Mr. Baldwin and several others against that proposition. We had an attorney in the Senate look up the bills and we were against it because it gave unlimited power here in Harrisburg. We were against the auxiliary forest bills because we did not think that in townships where there was some timber land that they should be exempted from taxation, because if you exempted forests from taxation, some other interest would have to pay the taxes. We were strongly in favor of the Senate bill to prevent forest fires, and I think we have that in our resolution. We thought that was the only real forest bill in the Legislature this session. We were for an increase in the appropriation to public schools because we thought that they were not getting as much as in 1897 when there was no money in the Treasury. We were not quite sure of that, but we thought that to be the case. We were also opposed to turning over the roads of the State Highway Department.
Q. Were you opposed to the Jones bill?
A. We did not think that anybody in the Highway Department ought to have control of the roads. At present, there is no one able to give any instruction in this matter in that department. The State of New York issues a bulletin of every act of Legislature passed by them in regard to the State Highway Department, setting forth the plans and effect of that legislation. The State Grange offered a reward for a publication of that kind, but nothing has been done. It has been held by persons that it was not a good principle to have the management of our public roads system under this Highway Department. There was one thing that we advocate and that was a change in the method of distributing appropriations to charitable institutions. It has been held over the country members and they have been told that if they don't go along they won't get their appropriation or what they ought to get. We have been standing for a change in the method of distributing that money, as well as for a change in the rules of the House and Senate. I was asked to come here and write up the rules. I did that and presented them and I think some of them were adopted. I do not believe that any Department should have the right to dictate to the members what they should vote for.
Q. Was your organization interested in the workingmen's compensation bill?
A. No, sir, the committee disagreed on that proposition and we decided that we would take no sides.
Q. Not as a State organization?
A. No, sir.
Q. Some of the sub-organizations did?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. They did?
A. Some of them did. There is one trouble that we have been complaining about, we farmers, and that is that on the commissions in which the farmers are interested that we have no representation and the farmers really do not know what is going on.
Q. To what do you refer?
A. I refer to the Tax Commission for one thing, and the Public Utilities Commission and a whole lot of them. We received better treatment in Washington, because I am connected with the Postal Department. They are more inclined there to give us better treatment on the commission and we know more of what is going on.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Was the Grange interested one way or the other in the so-called child labor and woman's labor bills?
A. I had some experience in that when I was a member. I will relate that. In 1906 I took a stand in favor of child labor. Some of the representatives of the manufacturers' as-

sociations said that they would defeat me for the Legislature, because of my proposed act on child labor. That is the way, I suppose some of the members are treated now, when they stand for what they think is right.

HON. JOHN REX, a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Montgomery, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Rex, do you know of your own knowledge of the existence of a lobby operating within the Legislature during the present session of the General Assembly?

A. Why the only thing that I came against that smacked of a lobby was during the local option campaign.

Q. Why do you say that there was a lobby—something that smacked of a lobby?

A. Well, I say that because they endeavored to get me to vote for local option. I was not approached to vote against it, I was only approached to vote for it.

Q. Were you committed either for or against the legislation.

A. Positively not.

Q. Who spoke to you about voting for it?

A. Mr. Chalfant.

Q. Can you recall any of the conversation that you had with him?

A. Well, he endeavored to get me to vote for it and I told them that I was going to vote against it, and that my own vote was entirely impersonal, and that I considered that in voting against it I was representing my district as had been proved by the previous elections where they had tickets for and against it in the field, not specially on the local option question, but on the liquor question. I think that the last two or three elections we had fully and sharply defined the feeling for or against liquor, and the showing against liquor would not allow me to vote for the local option bill.

Q. You voted against it because you thought your constituents felt that way?

A. I felt that it was simply my duty to represent the feeling of the majority of the voters of my district.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. What did Mr. Chalfant say to you?

A. Well, I don't suppose I can repeat to you his exact words. He simply wanted me to vote for it. On the night before the election he came to my house, and I was out and then he came to the opera house where I was going to make a little talk, and I told him that it was not a question with us and I futhermore told him that I believed that ninety per cent. of the votes cast by the members on the floor of the House would be cast believing that they represented the sentiment in their several districts, and Mr. Chalfant fully agreed with me. He said he believed that that was so.

Q. Did any other speak to you?

A. Not that I can recall.

Q. Where does Dr. Chalfant live?

A. I don't know.

Q. Does he live here in Harrisburg?

A. I don't know.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know anything about room 249?

A. Why, yes, I do.

Q. Tell us what you know?

A. Well, I know very little about it to be plain about it. I was in there one night after the House had adjourned.

Q. Upon invitation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whose invitation?

A. A gentleman who was down here from Montgomery county.

Q. Can you give us his name?

A. I could, but he has no connection with the thing whatever. He is not a member of the House.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Not a lobbyist?

A. No, not a lobbyist. Just a private citizen, and a good friend of mine.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. He seemed to know about that room.

A. He probably had some friends here who had told him about it.

Q. Well, how did you get in?

A. Well, we just simply walked in?

Q. Was the door open?

A. The door was open from the outside.

Q. Did you give the black hand signal?

A. Well, probably at that time it was not necessary.

Q. Well, you got inside did you?

A. Yes.

Q. There is a colored gentleman there?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see some liquor there?

A. Yes.

Q. What, whiskey?

A. I think there was some Apollinaris there.

Q. What else?

A. And I saw some whiskey there. I had a glass. I didn't see any beer.

Q. Apollinaris water?

A. Apollinaris water, sure.

Q. Was there a cabinet there containing liquor?

A. I don't recall the cabinet.

Q. How many were in that room when you were there?

A. That I can't say. There may have been three or four or five all told.

Q. Did you see Mr. Kephart?

A. I don't know such a person.

Q. You say there were others there?

A. Yes.

Q. Haw many?

A. Possibly six or seven or eight.

Q. Did you see any empty bottles?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And full ones?

A. And full ones.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Rex, you have never been approached since you were elected a member of the House in any way which you would consider improper or corrupt?

A. No.

MR. BEN. CLARK, Attorney-at-law, from Punxsutawney, County of Jefferson, having been subpoenaed as a witness, having been called, was duly sworn, and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Your full name, Mr. Clark?

A. My full name?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Benjamin M. Clark.

Q. Where do you live, Mr Clark?

A. My residence is in Punxsutawney, Pa.

Q. Your business?

A. I am an attorney-at-law, and general counsel for the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company, and the Cowanshannock Coal Company, all three of which companies are practically one and the same interest, and operated by the same management.

Q. Is there any holding company?

A. No.

Q. All managed by the same interests. By interlocking directorates?

A. Oh, no. There are some men who are directors of one of the companies that are not directors of the other two, although there are some men who are directors of all three companies.

Q. That is what I mean when I said interlocking directorates. Do they all work in harmony?

A. Well, practically so.

Q. You represent them all?

A. I represent them all.

Q. Are you the general counsel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they other attorneys besides yourself?

A. They have other attorneys that are hired in other counties.

Q. You represent them in Jefferson county?

A. Yes, in Jefferson county and generally.

Q. Are you specially employed with reference to legislation?

A. Now, in answer to that question, I would state that we are members of the Operators' Association, an association of bituminous coal operators in the central district of Pennsylvania. That is an association that covers Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria and I think a portion of Allegheny county, Elk county and a number of counties in that section of the State.

Q. Practically all of the soft coal counties, is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is the president of that association?

A. I think Frank H. Wigton, of Philadelphia. I am not absolutely sure. Our association is brought about and formed in the first instances from the fact that we all deal with organized labor. We employ what is called "union

labor," and they have an organization, naturally all the various coal companies from these several counties got together for the purpose of making schedule agreements.

Q. Did the organization of coal producers precede the organization of the miners?

A. No, they long preceded the organization of the coal producers.

Q. Did the coal producers get together long after the organization of the miners?

A. Yes, sir the coal producers organized a great many years afterwards. It is simply a protective organization. It is simply an organization that can deal with the unions as a body. In other words, our association deals with the United Mine Workers of America regarding scale agreements and when they are signed by both it is binding upon both. That was the original purpose of the organization.

Q. Have you been here pretty nearly all of the time during the session?

A. I have been here only for one or two days a week with the exception of several weeks possibly.

Q. What bills have you been interested in?

A. I have been interested in all bills that relate to the mining industry.

Q. The Child and Women's Labor bills?

A. Only incidentally.

Q. The Workingmen's Compensation Law, were you interested in that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any others?

A. No.

Q. The Minimum Wage bill?

A. Yes, incidentally.

Q. These are all House bills?

A. Well, I don't know whether they were introduced originally in the House or in the Senate?

Q. What did you do to oppose the passage of these bills through the House? Anything?

A. Well, I just looked after them generally. We were aware that the United Mine Workers of America issued circular letters to a number of candidates throughout our region asking them to pledge themselves to certain legislation, and that if they didn't they would vote against them. From those we gathered that they were going to be unusually active in legislative matters. That resulted in a legislative committee being appointed by the association.

Q. Right there. Will you give us the members of that legislative committee?

A. I could not do it. The general office is located in Philadelphia owing to the fact that a number of the people are eastern operators, who own these mines in the hard coal counties, and I am closely in touch with it and could furnish you these names if you desire them. That is I could get them by writing a letter to the general office.

Q. I would like to have them.

A. Now, after the Legislature opened, these bills commenced to be introduced a meeting was called in Philadelphia of our association and I attended, and owing to the fact that I had been in active touch with our scale agreements for years, and had been arguing all of these various propositions over and having absorbed a great deal of knowledge and information on the subject both from a practical standpoint as well as to the mining end of it, and as to the general proposition affecting labor. They asked me to undertake to represent them here at Harrisburg but I objected on the ground that I was very busy, and that I would not undertake it, and also told them that I did not have time to attend to it. They finally suggested that they should get some one to take care of the detail work and keep track of the bills and arranging for hearings and report to me if I should undertake it, and I finally agreed to do so. In pursuance of that they asked me to recommend some person. I suggested that he either should be some person who had some experience around the Legislature either as a member or otherwise in order that he would know about arranging for hearings, where to get the bills and how to make his reports to the association. In pursuance of that an arrangement was made with Henry I. Wilson, a member of last session and his duties were substantially clerical. He was to make a note of all bills that pertained to the mining industry in any way and report them to the office of the secretary of our association at Philadelphia, and I believe send copies of the bills. In addition to that, he was to arrange for any hearings that were requested, and he has fulfilled that duty so far as I know to the satisfaction of the association. Now, then, the bills came in very rapidly as you heard Mr. Maurer state, I think he said forty-nine or fifty bills which affected labor and labor propositions. He was interested in them as a labor man. In addition to those, there were many bills such as the pay day bills, and the taxation bills and a number of other bills, around somewhere in the neighborhood of two hundred. Many of them, I will say, were duplications, or practically so. For instance, on the question of refuse in streams, pollution of streams, I think there were four or five different mining bills. That is why they required rather close looking after and I got in for more labor than I had anticipated. We arranged that our plan of procedure was to come here and get acquainted with the members of the two houses, as we understood that was the only method by which we could approach the proposition, and to ask for committee hearings and to argue the proposition as we understood it. The other side was represented and there were some fifteen members of labor organizations sitting here frequently and they were interested in the same legislation we were. Now our plan was to ask for a hearing before the committee and both sides were invited and on the days that the hearings were held we would send for other members of the association and more or less of them turned out and took part in our arguments. On the other side, the regular organization of miners were there and would bring additional men to argue the question from the other side and we both undertook to educate the members of the committee as to the merits or demerits of the bill as we saw it. Our methods were very much the same except that we had no legislation here. That is, we proposed none and we didn't try to get any through.

Q. Then your work was simply on the defensive?

A. Simply on the defensive. There was no irregularity on their part and none on ours so far as I know.

Q. Have you been especially interested in these bills since they passed the House?

A. Not any more than when they were in the House.

Q. You opposition in the Senate has not been rather more strenuous than in the House.

A. Not at all. It has all been in the committees.

Q. Whom of the Senators have you seen and asked to defeat this legislation?

A. In the first place I don't believe that I have asked a single member of either body to either vote for or against any bill that I was interested in. Now that may be subject to qualification of possibility one or two people, but I can't recall at this date a single person. My own personal belief is that your own method of running your Legislature produces the results that you have here. We realize that you don't know our business as well as we do and you on the other side have the same opinion, and the only way that we have to reach you as to come here and tell you what we know about it and subject it to you as open minded men to dispose of it. Now so far as I am concerned and so far as my people are concerned that is the method we adopted and the other side did the same. Now as the result of our numerous hearings, I have had members come to me in favor of many of the bills and ask me something about some particular bill or some particular argument that I had made and ask for any particular date or information that I had, evidently agreeing with our view of it and evidently wanting to take that side of the proposition. Possibly they went to the other side and got their views and made a comparison. I gather all the information I could about our side of the matter and presented that information to the committees.

Q. Take for instance the Workingmen's Compensation bill. You were opposed to that.

A. We were opposed to that bill because in the first place the first section of the bill absolutely wipes out all the defense and leave the employers without a defense and at the same time leave the employee in the position that he can either accept or reject the bill. Now, if he accepts it and he receives an injury the employer is bound by the rigid compensation table of the bill. That was one of the chief objections to the bill and we contended that there ought to be a method by which some of the more drastic compensation features of the bill could be made more equitable for the employer. There has been a good deal of newspaper notoriety about reasons for opposing the bill as it left the House but I want to say now that our intentions regarding the bill and the amendments which we were in favor of and which have been incorporated in the bill have been perfectly honorable and perfectly fair.

Q. Did you submit such as you thought would be fair?

A. We did not for the reason that we were informed by the Commission, and I talked to them frequently and particularly to the Chairman of the Commission whom I know very well and know to be a very reputable gentleman, and we were simply told that there would be no amendments of any character permitted and that it would be useless so that all we had to do was to beat that bill.

Q. You were opposed to the Public Utilities Bill?

A. I took no part in the Public Utilities Bill.

Q. Didn't you mention a railroad company as one of your clients?

A. No.

Q. Then you are not interested in the Public Utilities Bill?

A. Well, only as a private citizen. I am interested as a stockholder in a street car line, but I could not tell you anything that is in the bill.

Q. It was not within the scope of your employment.

A. No, because I had to attend to my regular business.

Q. What were your objections to the Child Labor bill?

A. Only objections in general. I had never read the bill.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Well, so far as you are concerned have you done anything to oppose it?

A. I have never said that there was anything radically wrong with the Child Labor bill.

Q. Have you conferred particularly with Senator McNichol regarding this bill?

A. I don't think I ever talked with Senator McNichol regarding this bill at any time.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you, or do you not know that Senator McNichol is a very prominent Senator?

A. That is my understanding.

Q. Wouldn't you know if you had talked with him about this bill?

A. Well, Senator McNichol was on the Committee before whom I made arguments.

Q. Did you talk with Senator Crow.

A. Senator Crow was on the committee.

Q. Senator Hall? Have you consulted with him frequently?

A. No.

Q. He is from your neighborhood is he not?

A. Yes, he comes from an adjoining county.

Q. And these gentlemen are members of the Senate Committee on conference are they not?

A. On the Compensation Law?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I don't think so. I think it is Homsher, Crow and Sones.

Q. Well, I may be thinking of the Elections Committee. What other Senators?

A. I think Diax, Homsher and Sones.

Q. I presume that you have seen these Senators pretty frequently since your conference committee was appointed.

A. I have never asked any of these Senators about any proposition of mine. I have asked them whether they had agreed or whether they were going to have another meeting and to wait if they had a meeting until they came out and then ask them if they had acomplished anything.

Q. Well, during the last two months, how much of that time have you spent down here?

A. Well, I have averaged two days a week.

Q. Do you know when the last hearing on the Workingmen's Compensation bill was held?

A. I could not say.

Q. A month ago.

A. I couldn't say.

Q. Well, what have you been mostly interested in in this Legislature? What have you done with the balance of your time?

A. Well, Mr. Baldwin, I have other bills to look after that I explained. In addition to that, every week we were expecting something to occur with reference to the matter.

Q. Have you been in the Senate lunch room?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you invited there?

A. Yes.

Q. By whom?

A. Well, I had been invited there a number of times by Mr. Kephart. I have been there to lunch.

Q. Ever had something to drink?

A. Several times.

Q. Apollinaris Water?

A. Yes, sir, and other kinds of liquors. I have had Apollinaris water and Poland water and some beer and some ginger ale and some whiskey.

Q. You seem pretty well acquainted with the Senate?

A. I am.

Q. You have been there other sessions have you?

A. I want to explain what you have asked me. I was here one session on a mining bill just the same as these other gentlemen. I have known a great many of the Senators and have known them for years. I have been here before on mining bills both in 1909 and in 1911, and I met a good many men in the Senate and a good many men in the House.

Q. Of course Mr. Clark nobody comes here to advocate or oppose legislation unless he knows the Senators and the members.

A. Well, I have never pushed myself in. I know you and I know Mr. Claycomb but I don't suppose that he knows me. I know probably very many of them.

Q. You are paid for this work?

A. I am employed on an annual salary. I get no extra salary for my trip down here, and I get no salary from the Operators Association that I represent.

Q. How much are you paid?

A. Do you want to ask that question?

Q. In addition to your salary you are paid your expenses?

A. I have no arrangement about my expenses. I have kept account of the expense involved by my work down here and I have been paying my own expenses, but when I get through I expect to turn in a bill to the Association and ask for some adjustment, but whether they will do that and just what sum I will receive I could not say. My work has been many times more arduous than I considered it would be when I came down here.

Q. You have other clients besides these interests that you have mentioned?

A. Yes. sir.

Q. Do they take practically all of your time.

A. Practically all of my time. I have several other clients. I have been actively connected with the coal interests for a great many years.

Q. How recently have you had a meeting with any of the conferees of the Senate, that is on the Compensation bill.

A. Well, now, I couldn't definitely answer that. If you can tell me of the last meeting that they held, the date of it,—I asked some of them when they came out of that meeting whether they had reached any agreement and that said that they had not, and as I understand it, they were to meet again today.

Q. I think the early part of last week there was a meeting.

A. Well, it was following that that I asked one of them the results of the meeting.

Q. Did you speak to Senator Homsher at any time last week when you were together and discuss the matter as to the outcome?

A. Well, I have no definite recollection of that. Do you have any data you can call to my attention, I could refresh it. I may have had.

Q. Do you recall having spoken to them up in room 249 about last Tuesday afternoon. Did you speak to them Tuesday or Wednesday aiternoon?

A. I don't know. I don't recall any time that I did. I will say this that as a general thing that no time that I was in there there was any discussion of any legislation unless as I said before, occasionally some one present would crack a little joke by saying what they were going to do this or that with some bill, and I took it as a little joke towards me.

Q. Do you recall making the statement any time recently that the Compensation bill would be defeated in the Senate? Do you recall making that statement? It was within the last week, I will say, or ten days.

A. I may have made the statement that it looked as though it would be defeated but my own opinion has always been that I have felt that the Compensation bill would get through in some form. That has always been my opinion and I have so expressed myself.

Q. Mr. Clark have you conferred with Senator Penrose on this proposition either directly or indirectly.

A. No, I have not. I would like to answer the question fully. I have not conferred with him in any way. I met him on his visit here somewhere about the building, I think in the hall, and talked a few minutes with him, and he spoke about the compensation law and said that he hoped it would pass. I didn't care to argue with him because I thought that maybe his ideas would not agree with mine.

Q. Did you believe him when you discussed it?

A. I had no reason to disbelieve him.

Q. Then so far as you know Senator Penrose was using his influence in favor of the compensation law?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you observe any signs of his influence in favor of it?

A. I heard his talk in the House, or at least the part of it where he referred to the compensation law.

Q. Don't you know as a matter of fact that if he were really in favor of this, a nod from him would be sufficient to give it a strong impetus.

A. It depends whether one believes his opinion was honest or not.

Q. Don't you know that he is a powerful political influence in the Senate?

A. He has been.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know any other United States Senators that are taking an interest in this matter?

A. I don't. I saw Senator Oliver when he was down here. I had a slight conversation with him and during it the compensation law came up and he expressed himself favorably towards it. There was no discussion.

Q. Did he impress you that he was earnestly in favor of it?

A. I have nothing to say.

Q. I say, he impressed you that way?

A. Why, certainly.

Q. Senator Penrose impressed you likewise didn't he?

A. Yes. sir.

Q. And you think they both meant what they said?

A. Yes.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Then we have the strange spectacle of Senators Penrose and Oliver with all their influence and resources and of the United States Senatorship in favor of the Workingmen's Compensation bill and still it doesn't get through the Senate?

A. Well, do you want me to answer a question of that kind, Mr. Baldwin?

JOHN C. DYGHT, having been duly sworn, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. I live in Butler county.

Q. What is your business?

A. Real estate broker.

Q. Have you been here in Harrisburg during the present session of the Legislature?

A. Officially as a representative of the Pittsburgh Leader. That is my credentials.

Q. How much of your time since the first of the year have you spent here?

A. I have spent practically all of the time the Legislature was in session.

Q. What do you know about the existence of a lobby here in the Capitol?

A. I believe there is such a lobby.

Q. Explain why you think so.

A. I wish to define what I consider a lobby. I believe a lobbyist is one who influences or attempts to influence legislation. I believe there are two kinds of lobbyists at Harrisburg. A legitimate lobbyist, or one who openly advocates legislation, for the public welfare, without any selfish or personal interests. An illegitimate lobbyist, or who by his position, power, or by improper or illegal means and methods influences or controls legislation. My answers will be along these two lines, the two kinds of lobbyists as I understand it.

Q. What have you seen here?

A. I believe there is an illegitimate lobby here, and that there are three of such lobbyists. The first is the administration or the Tener, McAlee, Bigelow lobby; the second is the special interest lobby, such as the railroad the coal interests, the electric interests, and such interests as that, who represent large combination of capital, and the third lobby is the lobby which is opposing or advocating various methods and various kinds of liquor legislation.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Do you mean to say that the two lobbyists that are here handling liquor legislation are illegitimate?

A. They might be if their method came under my definition.

Q. I just merely meant, whether you meant to include for or against; you said liquor legislation. I wanted to know what you meant by that.

A. I believe that a liquor lobby is illegitimate of any kind, either for or against, that attempts to coerce members by their power, their influence, or various insidious methods, to vote for or against such measures, whatever that may be.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You say one of the classes of lobbyists is what you term the administration lobby.

A. I believe that is the principal lobby here at Harrisburg.

Q. Have you observed that lobby working?

A. I believe I have more than any other lobby here at Harrisburg.

Q. Give us some details along that line.

A. Last Tuesday afternoon I sat on the floor of the House down in the corner, near the Speaker, while the general appropriation bill was being considered. I had been in the Attorney General's office consluting some men in that department in regard to a proposed law; and I came on in through the door and sat down there, inside of the House, really accidentally. Some of my neighbors sitting in seats adjoining where Secretary of the Commonwealth McAfee, Walter Gaither, private Secretary to the Governor, Samuel Todd, Executive Controller, Samuel D. Foster, Chief Engineer, Highway Department, Ben Focht, Water Supply Commissioner, Ex-Congressman. I believe that there was being engineered from that corner of the room, an attack on the general appropriation bill, and that the man who seemed to be engineering it, and giving the orders more than anyone else was Secretary of the Commonwealth McAfee; several members had spoken for the sustaining of the appropriation committee's report, among others, Mr. Richard Baldwin, and Carey Schuck. After they had delivered speeches, Secretary McAfee called Samuel Foster to him and said, "Foster, go get Williams to make a speech defending this; Baldwin and Schuck are making a Hell of a mess of it." In pursuance with the direction of Secretary McAfee, Samuel D. Foster left them and went along the west side of the House to the rear and out through the doors, and in a short time Mr. Williams, a member of the House from Tioga county, appeared, and within a minute or two rose in his seat after he got there and spoke, in fact he spoke several times. Now, I presume, while I do not know, that he appeared in response to the summons of Mr. Foster and that he had been asked to make a speech, which he did. Now, that is what I call a pernicious and insidious lobby directed by the administration. That is one instance. During that same afternoon there were a good many members of the House had got up and left the floor, and Secretary McAfee called Foster to him again and said, "Foster, there are a good many members of our fellows have gone out. I think you ought to go out and hustle them in, for they are going to have a roll call pretty soon." Foster left and went out of the rear and out in the various corridors, apparently, passing through the doors. I did not see him, but within a minute or two or three there were streaming in on the floor of the House from a dozen of twenty members who have usually voted along in support of the administration. Now, I presume that Mr. Foster had seen some of those men and that he had indirectly or directly given out the word that they were needed on the floor of the House. Now, I consider that that was an insidious and pernicious lobby, the administration directly attempting to control legislation.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. What do you know about the other lobbies, representing the big business interests of the State? Do you know any of those men who were here?

A. Yes, I never knew but one of those men until this session, but I have met these men at various times since the session opened. The only man that I know who was interested in such legislation was Harry S. Lydick, of Pittsburgh, an attorney there. I cannot say, Mr. Chairman, that I ever knew Mr. Lydick to use any improper methods to try to coerce or by any improper means to influence legislation.

Q. You say you knew Mr. Lydick?

A. Yes. sir.

Q. He is from Pittsburgh?

A. Yes. sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Clark, of Punxsutawney, representing the coal interests?

A. I have been introduced to Mr. Clark and have talked with him several times.

Q. Have you observed his conduct and attitude towards legislation?

A. Mr. Clark has not worked openly or by seeing the members on the floor of the House or Senate and asked their support, so far as I have been able to determine, but he has spent considerable of his time in the offices of the Secretary of the Senate, while he was here.

Q. Have you seen him there?

A. I have seen Mr. Clark in there personally and I have seen him go into this room at various times.

Q. Have you been in there yourself?

A. I have been in those rooms three times this session, twice last week.

Q. You tell what you saw—was Mr. Clark there?

A. I saw Mr. Clark in those rooms last week, last Wednesday night. I want to correct an impression as to how I got in those rooms, so it will be fair to all concerned. Those are the rooms that are generally used for the conference committees between the House conference committees and the Senate committees.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. What rooms are these?

A. They are the four rooms on the second floor.

Q. On the House floor?

A. Yes. sir.

Q. On the north side?

A. Yes. sir.

Q. Occupied by Secretary Baker and Chief Clerk Kephart?

A. One of those rooms is the room of the Secretary of the General Conference Committee.

Q. Were they connecting rooms?

A. My impression was that the doors were open between them usually and that you could go through one room to the other. There were four rooms, including the first room you come to. I am not certain about the four, but I am sure about three. The Senate conference committee and the House conference committee had arranged at the request of the Senate committee for a meeting for conference purposes on the State-wide primary bill, and the members of the House conference committee desired that meeting to be open to the public and the newspaper men.

Q. What did you say?

A. The House conference committee desired that it be open. When the members of the House conference committee left the floor of the House, including Messrs. Jones, Walnut and Humes, Walter Darlington and I happened to be standing back of the rail in the rear of the House and I believe the members of the Committee said, "We are going out to meet the Senate committee and we are going to try to get the meeting to be open to the newspaper fellows and the public," so Walter Darlington and I went with the Committee and went into those rooms. That was last Tuesday afternoon, about 2.30. Do you want the rest?

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Go ahead.

A. When we five went into these rooms, we were invited to the rear room of Senator James P. McNichol.

MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

We do not want what occurred in the conference committee.

MR. CLAYCOMB:

No, just what you saw.

A. Senator McNichol said, "Come on, fellows, and have some lunch." I had walked to the door, to the rear room, through the middle room. Messrs. Jones, Walnut and Humes sat down at that table. Walter Darlington and I declined the lunch. We sat on a settee in the room for awhile. Then we got up and left the room and went into the room through which we had entered and sat on the settee. John M. Flynn, of the House, appeared about the time we entered this room. Then Chief Clerk Kephart came in and he asked, "Have either of you fellows had anything to eat?" Some one of us replied that we had not. Kephart said, "I am going to get you something." He brought it from the rear room, the door of which had been closed, a plate with about a half a dozen beef tongue sandwiches on it. I believe we each of us ate two of them. He said, "There it is; help yourselves to the refreshments; it is all free;" and I drank two bottles of Apollinaris, water and Darlington drank from two bottles of Apollinaris and I think John Flynn drank ginger ale. There was a bottle there that resembled a whiskey bottle, with a label on it. While we were sitting there, Senator Hall came in and took the bottle up and poured out a drink and consumed it. After we had sat there about half an hour, Mr. Ben Clark came in with three men I did not know. He walked up to the table and picked up the whiskey bottle and took a drink of it. He poured a glass full and some one else did the same, we were not paying much attention to them. The conference committee was through eating their lunch by that time and went into the other room. Darlington and I tried to get Senator McNichol to agree to an open conference, but he declined to do so, and as the conference committee stood three to three against an open conference——

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. How do you know they stood that way?

A. I believe it was Mr. Humes and Senator McNichol who stated that was the way it stood. I talked to Senator McNichol myself about it. I said to him, "I think the conference should be open, the Progressives are in favor of open conferences and President Wilson declared in favor of open conferences, and Senator Penrose recently declared in favor of an open conference and caucus." He said the argument didn't have any effect on him.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Is that all you saw of Mr. Clark at that time?

A. Mr. Clark and his three companions, none of whom I knew, went into the rear room and seated themselves at the table where this lunch was after the members of the Senate and the House who were eating there got up and went into the other room.

Q. Did you see any intoxicating liquor there other than the bottle containing what seemed to be whiskey, that you have mentioned?

A. I saw beer.

A. In one of the buckets sitting on the floor, with ice in it, and the bottles were upon the ice.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. How do you know it was beer?

A. Only by the labels. I was searching for a bottle of Apollinaris and I got a hold, first, of a bottle of beer, and I put that back and went on with my search. I think there were three buckets there with ice. Finally I discovered a bottle of Apollinaris and opened it and handed Darlington one. I was not purposely looking for the beer.

Q. You do not mean to say that it is any more wrong to drink a bottle of beer than it is to drink soda water.

A. No, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Clark relative to his interest in legislation in this Assembly?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Relate that conversation.

A. My converation——

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. State when.

A. I am going to. My conversation with him occurred in the Senate on the day when the big hearing was held on the various child labor and woman's labor bills, whatever day that was, when the large delegations were here for and against the bills.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. What was that conversation?

A. I asked Mr. Clark in just a general discussion what he thought would be done with those bills. He said, "I think they will be amended or killed in the Senate." I said, "Don't you think that they will pass in about the shape in which they passed the House?" Mr. Clark replied in about these words: "Oh, that damned, crazy House will pass anything, and we will stop you fool anarchists that voted for Roosevelt in the Senate."

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. That was Clark?

A. Attorney Ben Clark. I replied about in this way: "All we Progressives want is that the Senators obey their platform pledges, such as Senator Kurtz who was from the same town as Clark and that they were on very intimate terms. Clark said, "Well, Kurtz is not going to do so; he is not crazy: he is no fool, and he is not going to vote for these crazy things the Republican Legislative Committee prepared, pledge or no pledge." In reply I said, "Clark, the people who elected these men expect men like Thompson of Beaver, Kurtz of your county, Martin of Cumberland, Gerberich and Daix of Philadelphia and the rest of these men who signed the platform pledges to do exactly as they agreed to do when they signed the agreement." Clark replied, "Oh, Dight, quit that kind of talk; that may do in the House, but most of those Senators are reasonable and can be talked to. You are not going to get these measures through the Senate as they pass the House, for we have enough votes to defeat them, or at least amend them as we want." I replied, "Clark, I put the Senator who violates his written pledge in the same class as the embezzler of money, for he secured his election by fraud and I believe he has stolen from the people and I think the day will come when a man who violates his written pledge will wear stripes and look out through the bars just as the man who steals money."

Q. Was there anything further to that ocnversation?

A. Clark replied, "Oh, well, quit that kind of talk; you wait awhile and you will see what the Senate will do." I believe I have not engaged with Mr. Clark since that day, except merely to say, "How-de-do."

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You made those notes you are reading from immediately after the meeting?

A. I did.

Q. You said you were a newspaper man?

A. I have been writing a good many articles.

Q. Have you had them published in any paper?

A. I think I have had them published in several; I have published several in the Pittsburgh Leader and I have been sending a weekly letter to about two hundred papers in this State, and I put in something to this effect and mentioned Mr. Clark's name in it, I believe.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. What have you observed as to the work of the liquor lobby?

A. I have not paid any attention to the working of that lobby. My sole interest here this session has been for the platform pledges of the Republican and Washington parties, that every one of those pledges might be enacted into law and that those men would not violate their written agreement but vote for those bills that carried out those pledges.

Q. Do you know Mr. Grundy, of Bristol?

A. No, I have never met Mr. Grundy personally, although I know him to see him, because I have had him pointed out at numerous times.

Q. You know he has been here?

A. Frequently.

Q. You have been in a position to observe what his attitude has been towards legislation, the legislation affecting his interests?

A. I have noticed Mr. Grundy frequently going into these rooms described heretofore. I have noticed him in close contact with several of the Senators. I accidentally overheard a statement made by Mr. Grundy.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Where did this occur?

A. This statement of his occurred in the Franklin Building in the evening of the day the Manufacturers' Association, or which Mr. Grundy is president, was here.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Was your office in that building?

A. Directly over theirs.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You happened to be in the same room?

A. No, I was coming down stairs and heard it over the top of the transom.

Q. How did you know it was Mr. Grundy?

A. I did not see him, but I think from the circumstances it was Mr. Grundy, although, Mr. Baldwin, I am not certain.

Q. Then it would not be fair to write it in the evidence that it was Mr. Grundy?

A. I have no doubt personally that it was Mr. Grundy that was doing the talking there.

Q. Well, what was said?

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. What was it?

A. It was the same day on which I had these conversations with Mr. Clark, the day on which the hearings had been held in the Senate on these various bills. I had gone to my rooms on the third floor of the Franklin Building about ten o'clock that night to do some writing. About midnight I left my office to go down stairs, and as the elevator was not running at that hour, I walked down the stairs.

Q. What day was this?

A. On the day the labor hearing was held in the Senate.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You mean on the day the Manufacturers' Association came here in such large numbers?

A. Yes. sir.

Q. At what time in the night was this?

A. About twelve o'clock that night.

Q. In the Franklin Building?

A. Yes, sir. After I had walked two or three steps I heard some one say, "That contemptible Wasson." I instantly stopped. At the time I stopped I was not more than four feet from the top of that transom, going down the stairs. I knew that Mr. Grundy was president of that Manufacturers' Association and I knew Mr. Wasson and Mr. Grundy had had almost a personal contact the day of that hearing. I was sort of ashamed of myself to listen to such a conversation. I presume I should not have done it if Wasson's name had not been mentioned, and if I had not known that Mr. Grundy was in the room. Mr. Grundy was reading a paper, evidently, from what developed.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. He was reading an article denouncing Mr. Wasson in very bitter and in scathing terms. I presume I did not hear that for longer than a minute and as soon as the party who was reading finished reading, some one said, "Mr. Grundy, I think that should be published in the various newspapers of the State." He says, we have at least some papers that will publish that statement about Wasson, for instance, the Pittsburgh Gazette Times and the Philadelphia Inquirer, were the only two papers that were mentioned. Mr. Grundy then, it evidently was Grundy from the way they were talking, and two or three of them mentioned Mr. Grundy, said "We are going to win here and get what we want but doesn't it seem a dirty shame that we have to put up with what we are

compelled to and the way these people treat us after all the money we put to elect this Governor and what we have done for the Republican party in this State. I think that action should be taken against—and the people who are trying to dictate to us that will settle them for all time, and we have our friends in the Senate and they will take care of us there."

Q. Now, this is what you heard while you were standing on the stairway, and you thought Mr. Grundy made the remark.

A. Yes, sir, from the way the people were saying Mr. Grundy, that he was the presiding officer. I would think that from the fact that I knew he was the president of that association.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Have you seen Mr. Grundy since?

A. Nearly every day that the Senate has been in session in the Senate chambers.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You say he has been here how often, how much? You have seen him nearly every day for how long?

A. Well, nearly every day that the Senate has been in session since the first of February.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. That is Mr. Grundy you are speaking about now?

A. Yes, sir. I am not certain of the number of times.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Well, now, you are putting that "nearly every day." That was in the Senate? Have you ever seen him in the House?

A. Yes, sir. He was in the House a good bit, but he hasn't been in the House for the last two or three months.

Q. Have you any other statement that you desire to make? I simply wanted to know if you have any further statement to make under his examination. Mr. Dight have you been in any way acquainted with the Publicity Bureau or committee here in Harrisburg.

A. Yes, sir. I said I sent out a letter every week.

Q. Well, what do those words "Publicity Committee" stand for. I see it in the papers frequently. Does it mean that there is a committee here of that character? Who composed it?

A. There has been an organization in regard to reporting progress on the Platform Legislation bills. That is the legislation we are especially interested in.

Q. Now, who composed that Publicity Committee?

A. Well, I have been doing the work. You want to know who the men are?

Q. I want to know who compose the Publicity Committee?

A. Mr. Paul Ache has been consulted some.

Q. Well, I mean, who compose it?

A. Well, he is one of the members who compose it. Mr. A. P. Moore of the Pittsburgh Leader, Mr. Nevin Dietrich. These men are the men who have been consulted on this matter.

Q. That is the committee that have met as an organization?

A. Yes, sir, I have gone to them to talk.

Q. Well, you have met since the first of January?

A. Yes, to consider matters.

Q. Yes, well, you have met?

A. No, not especially.

Q. Not especially, but where.

A. Well, I have talked to some men in Pittsburgh.

Q. I asked if you had met and how often?

A. We have had meetings in my office and have discussed various platform pledges.

Q. I still repeat my question. How often have you met and where did you have your last meeting, and when did you meet?

A. I should say two or three times.

Q. Where are your rooms?

A. 303 and 304 Franklin Building.

Q. Does your committee have a room of its own?

A. Yes, sir, two rooms.

Q. Who pays for the rent of those rooms?

A. I have been paying a large part of it.

Q. You have been paying most of it yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Dight, did you prepare a resolution somewhat similar to this?

A. Which? This resolution?

Q. Yes, this resolution that was introduced by Representative Baldwin from Beaver.

A. Now that I remember especially, although I thought there was enough going on around here and that these things should be investigated.

Q. Well, did you or did you not prepare a resolution along these lines? I don't say that it is exactly this one. Didn't you ask a member or members of the House to introduce one?

A. I did not.

Q. You did not. You traveled over the State considerably prior to the meeting of the Legislature in the interest of some legislation, and interviewed the members on the legislation?

A. I was the manager during the campaign of the Speakers' Bureau of the Washington part of the State.

Q. Then you asked the members for pledges on matters of legislation?

A. Nothing but platform pledges.

Q. Well, but you asked them for platform pledges?

A. Well, according to the resolution of the Republican State Platform that was presented, I saw the candidates and he was requested to state in writing to the Republican State Chairman how he stood on these various measures and how he would act when he came to Harrisburg in reference to them and when they were endorsed by the Washington party the same pledges practically were required of them. The sole idea was that a platform should mean something and that the man who came to Harrisburg could not repudiate their platform pledges without a great deal of difficulty.

Q. Well, now, I still repeat my question. You traveled over the State asking for these pledges you say.

A. I didn't ask any pledges as Republicans for those were looked after by Mr. Wasson as I understood it. I knew nothing at all about that.

Q. I only want to know why you traveled over the State, where you went, and who you asked, and what the character of the pledge was that was asked for?

A. I asked quite a number of men to write to Mr. Dietrick, the State Secretary of the Washington party or to Thomas L. Hicks, the State Chairman, and pledge themselves to the pre-emptors who gave them the nomination of the Washington party that they would vote for these bills when presented and would carry out the platform and would enact them into legislation.

Q. Well, I want to know where you traveled to.

A. I went into Lawrence county.

Q. What other counties?

A. Mercer county, Erie county, Crawford county, Venango county, Armstrong county, my own county of Butler, where I held the pre-emptions myself and secured the pre-emptors; Westmoreland county.

Q. You called on the members and asked them for interviews in regard to this platform legislation?

A. Yes, sir, and quite a number of these men that I called on are in the Legislature.

Q. Who bore the expense of that traveling around, Mr. Dight?

A. I bore that myself.

Q. You bore that yourself?

A. I bore most of it myself.

Q. Well, who bore the balance?

A. Some of them who secured these nominations.

Q. Which nominations?

A. These nominations of the Washington party.

Q. The men that you interviewed?

A. Yes, sir, the men that I interviewed.

Q. Did they pay you at the time you visited them, or how did they get their money into the fund?

A. Some one or two of them said that we know that you are doing this at your own expense, and we would like to pay your hotel bill for you. That is all I spent since last February a year ago on this matter.

Q. I didn't ask you that question.

A. I did that without receiving any recompense for my time. I have given my time for one year and five months without any recompense whatever. I am interested only in good government, and for no other purpose whatever.

Q. Will you lend me that statement of yours as to what you consider a lobby?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. While you are separating that I would like to ask you this question. You stated that you felt that all of these propositions that affected the public where conferences were held on legislative matters affecting the public should be open. That is what you mean?

A. I believe Mr. Baldwin that all committee meetings, or caucuses or conferences in the House of Representatives and in the Senate should be opened absolutely to the public and to all newspaper men.

Q. Then you feel that the committee on committees deserves censure for their action in not letting in the public, and not even the members of the House at any of their meetings. You recall that they were secret? You feel that in that matter they were wrong?

A. I believe that there was a special emergency last January Mr. Baldwin. That committee broke up and finished a system in the State of Pennsylvania that will never occur again. That committee met a situation that was hard to meet in any other way.

Q. Then by that you mean that whenever you want to do a thing of very great importance it should be done in secret?

A. No, sir, it should not.

Q. Then you condemn the action of the committee on committees?

A. I believe that all meetings should be open. I would liked to have seen the meetings of the committee on committees open.

Q. Then you have evidently been keeping very close watch on legislation. With the exception of what you have stated in regard to the Administration actions in legislation pending, have you noticed any corrupt actions on the part of any representatives or members of either House, and actions that you would consider corrupt since you have been around the Capitol.

A. In reply to your question, I doubt very much whether money has been used to corrupt legislation, at least, that is I am not aware of it. But it is that insidious lobby which promises position and power and influence, and certain bills to be signed by the Execu-

tive, and certain things to be run into various bills that affect certain interests, and that is the kind of lobby that goes on today.

Q. Then you consider the action of the committee on committees in dividing up all of the offices with their salaries as being a very wrong system?

A. As I understand it Mr. Baldwin, that was not done that way. I want to answer the question that you made by inference, that the various offices in the House were distributed so many to the Democrats in proportion to the number of Democrats; so many to the Republicans in proportion to the number of representatives who had received a larger vote on the Republican ticket than any other, and so many to the Progressives that had received a greater vote on the Washington ticket than on any other ticket.

Q. You don't think that there would be any danger of corruption creeping in in a matter of that kind?

A. Yes, I do, Mr. Baldwin. I believe that all employes of the House and Senate should be under civil service, and should be permanent and that the system that has been pursued in the past is very wrong.

Q. Well, then, coming back to the other question. Did you or did you not state that you had not noticed any thing transpiring in the House on the part of any member or members that you thought indicated anything other than you have suggested.

A. No, I have seen things occur in the House that I consider was lobbying, using my own definition of the term lobbying.

Q. Now, Mr. Dight, you have talked very strongly upon platform pledges. Was there any particular bill drawn up and placed before these members of either body, the House or Senate upon which they pledged their support that they are not now supporting or have supported. Isn't it a fact that this resolution that you refer to regarding certain measures that were put out by the State Convention were all along the general line, didn't leave each and every member still the right to oppose according to his own individual opinion on the question of whether a bill was more drastic than it should be. Would the fact that I disagree as to a bill that was drawn up by one man or a number of men of an organization when it came into the House and that I should find certain portions that I felt were wrong be rather a backward step if I voted against it?

A. Well, No, Mr. Baldwin.

Q. Well, isn't that the condition that confronted the members.

A. No, that is not the condition.

Q. Was there a Labor bill, or a Compensation act, or a Utilities bill drawn up at that time for me to make my pledge as to whether I would support it in that form or not?

A. I think they were not drawn.

Q. Well, in substance, Mr. Dight, isn't it a fact that there was no bill drawn on any of those subjects at the time they were submitted to the various members of the Legislature for their pledges.

A. I think that is correct.

Q. Well, then, is it fair because a member is not exactly in accord in a bill which is drawn which has the general idea of carrying out the platform, when that bill comes up before that member that he should finally refuse to support it would be violating his pledge?

A. In the shape in which these measures have been presented at this time, I consider it violating a pledge. If, for instance, when the Workingmen's Compensation was so twisted in the Senate that it becomes optional instead of compulsory, I consider that a man is violating a pledge by supporting such a measure.

Q. I want to say Mr. Dight that the reason I am trying to find out your idea on this matter is because what you have stated is a matter of reflection upon my action in the House and I am compelled to do it in my own defense.

A. The Senate has not passed all the platform measures.

Q. Well, they are quarreling in there.

A. For instance, I can name several of them that they have not passed, so that I figure that a man who signed those pledges, of which there are sixteen such in the Senate are directly violating their pledges.

Q. Well, of course, we feel different on that. You are of the opinion that the heads of the departments should not come into the House and exercise their influence to have any legislation for the departments, and on which they are fully acquainted, to use any of their influence in the way of giving information to the House on the measures. Do you think that would be wrong?

A. That wouldn't be wrong but when an administration, any administration, passes out orders to line up men for certain provisions and goes on the floor of the House and attempts to personally influence those men by using the influence as they have done, I believe it is wrong. I think that the heads of Departments have a perfect right to appear before committees and present their claims, and present facts in regard to their departments, and I think that they should be asked to do so in case they have not.

Q. Don't you realize that notwithstanding the fact that the different departments go before the committees, and do so without being asked that a very large percentage of the members of the House notwithstanding that really don't know what is the right amount to appropriate for this Department or whether the increase in the number of employes in that department are really necessary.

A. Well, it is possibly all right in some cases.

Q. Do you know of any improper demands that were made by the head of any department in the House?

A. Only what is common rumor.

Q. Well, we don't want rumor. Do you know of any particular case?

A. I know of a particular case where a member was threatened by the department.

Q. Can you state that case?

A. I know of one instance when Senator Sensenich was threatened by Private Secretary Walter H. Gaither.

Q. That is the only instance that you know of.

A. I was told by several Senators that the administration in several—

Q. We would a good deal rather you would name the Senators.

A. Well, I couldn't do that without violating the confidence of these men.

Q. Then if you don't think it fair you have a perfect right to withdraw the statement.

A. I would rather withdraw it because I could not answer it without violating a confidence.

Q. Well, that's all right. We will just withdraw it.

WHEREUPON, the Committee announced a recess until eight o'clock.

JACOB MATHAY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. 1131 South 51st street, Philadelphia.

Q. Your business?

A. Attorney at law.

Q. Where is your office?

A. 417 Bulletin, Philadelphia.

Q. You have been here through the session some?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Interested in what bill?

A. The so-called Philadelphia Housing bill; House bill 1142.

Q. Were you for or against it?

A. For it.

Q. What is the number of the bill?

A. 1142.

Q. What did you do on behalf of your bill?

A. I represent the Philadelphia Housing Commission; it is a charitable commission; and they have been trying to better conditions in Philadelphia, and since 1911 and 1912 they have drafted a code which tends to codify laws, and it has been our intention to pass a bill through to take care of this condition in Philadelphia. The subject is very large, and requires some forty pages, and they require some explanation, and that is why I am here.

Q. Are you paid for your work?

A. Paid for my expenses here at Harrisburg.

Q. Any compensation for your work as counsel?

A. Very small compensation.

Q. What have you done in the interest of the bill?

A. I have appeared before committees of the House and subcommittees. I have explained the bill to members and some few members have been asked to support the bill, some Philadelphia members. Outside of that, that is all I have done.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You have never used any improper methods?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or seen others use improper methods?

A. No, sir.

HENRY GRANSBACK, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. What do you know, if anything, of the existence of a lobby working in the Capitol during this session of the Legislature?

A. I have never been approached by any one. The only thing is, I have received a lot of letters as we all have. I have never been approached by any one.

PORTER F. COPE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. 4806 Chester avenue, Philadelphia.

Q. Your business or profession?

A. I have none.

Q. Have you been in Harrisburg during the present session of the Legislature in the interest of any legislation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What legislation?

A. I am interested in the legislation affecting compulsory vaccination, medical freedom generally.

Q. For it or against it?

A. In favor of medical freedom, and opposed to compulsory vaccination.

Q. What have you done?

A. Incidentally I may say that I have been interested in several other measures in the way of writing a few letters to the members in behalf of them. On the 17th of March I first came to Harrisburg during the present session, and drew up or assisted in drawing up several bills, assisted or assisted in securing or secured members to introduce bills; subsequently appeared before the committee to which the bills were referred, and since then I have been coming to Harrisburg in furtherance of these measures. I may say that I am the secretary of the Anti-Vaccination League of America; secretary of the Anti-Vaccination League of Pennsylvania; and a member of the Advisory Board of the National League for Medical Freedom, and editor of the Medical Freedom News; an honorary Vice-President of the International Anti-Vaccination League, and connected with a great number of organizations in this country and in Europe that are working along those lines.

Q. Have you been paid for your work in Harrisburg in opposition or in furtherance of the legislation you have been interested in?

A. No, sir. The Anti-Vaccination organization in which I am connected, have no salaried officers, but we have an arrangement by which any expenses to which I am subjected, or any money that I should need personally in order to give my entire time to the movement at any time, is forthcoming if required.

Q. At the hands of the association?

A. No. The association has no salaried officers whatever.

Q. Who pays your expenses?

A. The expenses are paid largely by the association but if there is any—if my own individual means is not sufficient to pay for giving my entire time to it, I can always go to others for assistance if necessary.

Q. Men that are outside of your association?

A. As a matter of fact the only person who ever contributes in that manner is the president of the association.

Q. What is his name?

A. John Pitcairn.

Q. Have you confined yourself in your advocacy or opposition to these measures, to methods that you would consider legitimate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have endeavored to pursuade simply, have you?

A. Hardly even to pursuade. My activity principally lies along the line of explaining what a bill proposes to do so that its meaning can be clear to a member, and if asked any questions in regard to the subject-matter to answer those questions and give information. In that connection I have personally spoken to six members of the Senate and forty members of the House, and can recall very clearly the circumstances under which I met them. The persons through whom I met them, the purport of the conversations, the places where the conversations were held, and how long the conversations lasted. The conversations usually lasted about half a minute to three or four minutes sometimes; in a few instances they might have lasted five or ten minutes. In addition to that I have sent written or printed communications to all the members of the Legislature, or nearly all. I have requested about fifteen thousand people throughout the State to communicate with members of the Legislature to advise them as to the sentiment in their locality in regard to these measures.

FRANK FEENEY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. What is your business or profession?

A. Labor Union organizer.

Q. Connected with what?

A. International Union Elevator Contractors. I am a delegate to the Central Labor Union.

Q. Is that affiliated with the Pennsylvania Labor Union?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of which Mr. Maurer is the head?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been here during the session in the interest of any legislation?

A. I have been here in the interest of labor legislation.

Q. Workingmen's Compensation act?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Child labor bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Labor bills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mining bills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What have you done in your support of those bills, how have you worked?

A. Simply spoken to members of the House and members of the Senate; asking their support of measures that were before the House or Senate, when they were there. Tried to explain the merits of them.

Q. Were you satisfied with those bills as a labor man, the way they passed the House?

A. No, sir.

Q. You thought they should be amended?

A. I think the bill as drawn by the Commission, the compensation act is the one that should be passed.

Q. What have you done in the Senate to procure the passage of that bill, as it passed the House?

A. Nothing only to speak to several of the Senators asking their support.

Q. To what Senators have you spoken?

A. Senator Sheatz, Senator Farley, Senator Kline of Allegheny, Senator Nulty, Senator Vare, Senator McNichol.

Q. Did you receive any assurance that the bill would receive their support?

A. When I spoke to them they said the bill was all right, and they would vote for it.

Q. Have you been in touch with the members of the conference committee to which that bill was referred?

A. I have met them.

Q. Have you talked to Senator Crow about it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you talked to senator Crow about it?

A. I have.

Q. What did you say to him?

A. I complained about his attitude on the workingmen's compensation.

Q. What did he say?

A. He did not agree that I was right.

Q. What are the other bills, if there are any, in which you have been interested?

A. Well.—

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. What other Senators expressed themselves as being against the bill?

A. None of the other Senators that I spoke to.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Senator Crow was the only man that indicated that he was opposed to the bill?

A. Yes, sir. He did that after having passed it on the floor. I did not speak to him until after they had amended the bill.

Q. How much of your time have you been spending in Harrisburg?

A. I have been here about—

Q. Since the first of the year?

A. I have been here about from two to four days a week for the past twelve weeks, previous to that there was someone here substituting me, appointed by the Central Labor Union, and when none of the regular appointees can appear, they send someone else in their place.

Q. Are you paid for your work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Salary and expenses?

A. Yes, sir; salary and expenses.

BY MR. CALYCOMB:

Q. Of course you have seen no one in opposition to this bill do anything illegal?

A. No, sir.

Q. You do not consider the opposition along illegal lines?

A. No. sir, I do not consider it along illegal lines.

J. DENNEY O'NEIL, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You live in McKeesport?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are one of the County Commissioners of Allegheny county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. President of what association?

A. Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania.

Q. I believe you were down here during the session several times in the interest of or against certain legislation?

A. My first trip was against legislation affecting the county and then for the benefit of the county and I was here on the mercantile repealer, and I am here on legislation yet. I suppose I have been here on fifteen or eighteen bills.

Q. Will you explain to the Committee the nature of the work you have done?

A. I usually had some particular men looking after the legislation. I talked to them particularly on the county bills.

Q. You went to the sponsor of the bill?

A. Yes, sir; my work was to try and get them out of the committees. We had several bills amended and several defeated that would have cost our county a good deal of money if we had not had somebody here to look after them.

Q. I believe the Retail Merchants' Association were in favor of the repeal of the mercantile law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any money that was raised?

A. Two or three hundred dollars that was all spent in sending telegrams and letters.

Q. There was nobody paid to be here in advocating the bill?

A. No, sir.

BY. MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Was anybody paid expenses for coming down?

A. When the executive came here, this man on the executive committee got their mileage and expenses. I did not get anything myself.

Q. You paid your own expenses?

A. Yes, sir, when I was for and against on all legislation.

Q. You never saw in your movements around the Capitol anything that caused you to suspect that there was any money used in opposition to that bill?

A. No, sir; I never did. In my experience of eighteen or twenty years I have never seen as high grade men in the House and Senate, and as little suspicious actions.

CHARLES L. CHUTE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. How do you spell your name?

A. C-h-u-t-e.

Q. What is your business or profession?

A. Secretary of the Child Labor Association.

Q. Have you been in Harrisburg during the session, in the interest of any bill?

A. I have.

Q. The child labor bill, I suppose?

A. Chiefly, yes, sir.

Q. What have you done in your support of that bill?

A. I have talked with a good many of the members of the legislature, and written letters.

Q. Appeared before the committee?

A. Appeared before the committee twice.

Q. Do you believe the House passed the bill in a condition satisfactory to the organization which you represent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What can you tell us as to the character of the Senate amendments and their effect upon the bill?

A. They are very damaging, very unfavorable to the success of the bill, contrary to its spirit, and removing some of the best provisions of the bill.

Q. Can you enlighten the committee as to the nature of the influences which has inserted these amendments in the Senate?

A. Yes. I think they have been what I call special interests, that is manufacturing interests, employing interests, various interests that would consider themselves financially affected by the various provisions of the bill that caused the insertion of those amendments.

Q. Do you know of any illegal or improper methods used either to pass the bill in the House, or to insert the amendments in the Senate?

A. No, no illegal methods, nothing illegal; no.

Q. Any improper methods?

A. Not directly improper.

BY. MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. Only from a point of view of public policy.

Q. In other words, mistakes?

A. Not so much on the part of the lobbyist, or so-called lobbyist, as on the part of the organization of the Senate.

Q. What do you mean by the organization of the Senate? Do you mean Senators opposed to it?

A. Committee organization. I believe the handling of the child labor bill in the committee is not according to public policy; the handling of the bill has not been through fair committee hearings, but arrangements of two or three Senators who had the bill in charge.

Q. Who are those Senators?

A. Chairman of the Judiciary Special Committee.

Q. Do you know the name?

A. Senator Snyder.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Have you been at any of these hearings?

A. No, sir.

BY. MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Senator Snyder and what other Senators? You said two or three.

A. He is the only Senator that I have had any dealings with.

Q. You said you thought the actions of two or three Senators were not as I would put it, perfectly fair. Is that what you meant, or did you not mean that? I got that impression.

A. No, I would not say that they were unfair; no, sir.

Q. I do not remember the exact wording.

A. Do you mean the bill—

Q. Is it your contention that the bill was not treated fairly?

A. Well—

Q. Because if there has been some unfairness we want to know it.

A. I do not think there has been any unfairness on the part of any Senators personally, but the system of handling the bill I think has been unfair, unfair to the people of the State.

Q. What do you mean by the system of handling bills?

A. As far as I know there has not been any meeting of the Judiciary Special Committee to consider the amendments inserted in the child labor bill.

Q. Are you in a position to know whether there have?

A. I am in a pretty good position.

Q. Will you state there have been no meetings of this committee?

A. I will simply state as far as I know there have not been. I do not know of any meetings aside from the public hearing, and I have been informed there was no regular meetings of the committee to consider the amendments to be put in the bill.

Q. Has the bill not been amended in the Senate?

A. Amended twice in the Senate.

Q. It was brought out on the floor and then recommitted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It has passed third reading?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the Senate, up to the present time, as it is now up on final passage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yet in that time you think the bill has not been considered in the committee?

A. Yes, sir; I think that is true.

Q. You won't say that is a fact, will you?

A. As far as I know.

Q. You are not in a position to know, are you, where you can say that. We simply want to try out the facts. The answer ought to follow to show whether you were in a position.

A. I was told that.

Q. Who told you?

A. I do not remember.

Q. How long since you were told?

A. Within the last week.

Q. It was not earlier than during last week when that was told you; is that your statement?

A. It was not later than last week.

Q. And not further back than last week. Do you remember where this occurred, to which you refer?

A. No, I do not remember that.

Q. Do you remember whether it occurred on Capitol Hill, or in some other part of Harrisburg?

A. Occurred here on Capitol Hill.

Q. Do you think it occurred in the Senate?

A. Yes, for one place.

Q. And where else, evidently it occurred somewhere else from your answer.

A. It is common report. I think it appeared in the newspapers.

Q. It is a rumor?

A. It is a common report. In the newspapers.

Q. You have been here around the Capitol how long?

A. Off and on since the second week in January.

Q. Kept fairly well in touch with the bills, through both the House and Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During all of that time, have you seen any methods which you would consider illegitimate, used to oppose a bill by anybody?

A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. None whatever?

A. No, sir; none whatever.

D. P. REESE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. What interests do you represent here?

A. I am the attorney for all the steam railroads in this State.

Q. All the steam railroads in the State?

A. Yes, with two exceptions.

Q. Are you interested in any other matter?

A. I represent some anthracite coal companies.

Q. Please tell the Committee what your activities consisted of.

A. First, I go over all bills that are introduced, daily, I picked out the bills that I think affect the railroad interests.

Q. Or this other interest?

A. Or the coal interest. Then I send copies of these bills to the attorneys, or to the general counsel of all the railroads, and of the coal companies that I represent, and if they consider that my judgment is correct in the matter, that the bill is against their interests, they request me to make an appointment with the chairman of the committee before whom the bill is sent, asking for a public hearing, and when the time is fixed I then make a written report of the chairman setting forth that such and such a bill introduced by so and so, is before his committee, and that certain people would like to be heard in opposition to the bill, and when he fixes the time I then notify the general counsel of all the railroads, and they either come on in person or send some substitute to present their arguments before the committee, and I do the same in the House as I do in the Senate, and if the bill happens to pass in both the House and the Senate, I send, or I arrange for hearings before the Governor, so that they may appear and oppose the various measures which they think are inimical to them. In other words, if the chairman—upon your appeal for a hearing you try as far as possible to see that both sides can appear at the same time. The representatives of the railroad trainmen, conductors and enginemen, some of them are here now; they generally appear before the committee, at the same time, and they present their arguments and we present ours.

Q. Do you consider it one of your duties to also talk over these matters with members of the House and the Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you approach a member of the House, or a member of the Senate?

A. I generally have a copy of the bill, and I ask them if they have read the bill, and if they have, I present my arguments, either for or against the bill, whichever side I might be on. If I am against the bill, I tell them that it is bad legislation, and that it should not be enacted into a law.

Q. You give your argument?

A. Yes, sir, either for or against the bill.

Q. Whichever side you happen to take?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever gone so far as to make any threat?

A. Under no circumstances.

Q. To a member when he did not agree with you?

A. No, sir. I have been here since 1907, and I think all of the members of the House—and I have sometimes talked to the chairman of their committee about—we did not like to have it by the railroads because we had so many Italians that would occasionally work maybe a week, and it seemed to us a hardship that we would have to identify those employes for taxation purposes, and I suggested to Mr. Baldwin, there was an act now on the statute books relating to the anthracite coal fields whereby the employes did count for all those, and I think Mr. Baldwin wanted to apply it to some town in Beaver, where they had foreigners, and it was impossible to get taxes from them. I think we talked it over, and he was to look it up and see if it could not apply to these industries wherein these foreigners were engaged.

Q. You represented these corporations in both the House and Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And those conversations occurred along this line, and occurred with Senators and members of the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any associates here who work with you on this?

A. No, sir, I am the only man on the Hill representing the steam railroads. The same plan that we have here where all the steam railroads have gotten together and have general counsel from every railroad company, present their arguments pro and con, and has been adopted by the Missouri Legislature, and approved by Governor Hadley as a fair way to do business, so that there is no questioning about the methods used. It is smiply a campaign of education.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Are you paid for your work?

A. Yes, sir, I get an annual salary, which is neither increased nor diminished by legislative work.

Q. When you are not here, you are engaged elsewhere?

A. Yes, sir. The only thing I have been interested in this session was to have an early adjournment.

Q. There is no effect on your wages?

A. No, sir.

Q. You represent all the steam railroads in the State of Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir, with the exception of the P. and L. E. and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh. Those I do not represent. I represent all the others, through the general counsel.

Q. Have you been interested in the Workingmen's Compensation bill?

A. No, sir. When the bill was first introduced, I made a request to the chairman of the Judiciary General Committee for a hearing, and I was afterwards informed to withdraw the request.

Q. You had no opposition to the bill as it passed the House?

A. I was requested to withdraw the request, and I did so. I have not felt interested in the matter one way or another.

Q. Were your clients in favor of or opposed to the public utilities bill?

A. I cannot say they were opposed to it. I think they rather conceded that a bill of that kind was to pass, and all they wanted to do was to get what they called a fair bill and they have gone along with that idea in view.

Q. They are not opposed to the bill in the shape in which it passed the House?

A. That I cannot tell you.

Q. You have not been advised?

A. No, sir, I have not been advised. I arranged for hearings before the House Committee, and I arranged for hearings before the Senate committee, but when it came to the hearings the general counsel of the roads came here and presented their own arguments pro and con on the various tonics of the bill.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Has it not become a practice throughout the States on the part of the steam railways to handle all of their legislation, or all of their legislative affairs along the lines that you have described?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no longer a practice of trying to carry favors by granting favors?

A. No, sir.

Q. That has been since when, in Pennsylvania?

A. Since 1906. I have been here since 1907. I was a member in 1905 and 1906 in this House.

Q. And that period from 1906 to the present time, have you any knowledge of any action on the part of steam railroads, or their agents, whether lobbyists or attorneys tried to control or influence legislation by granting favors?

A. No, sir. I do not think there has been a pass issued to anybody but an employe since 1906.

Q. And you are so instructed by your employers, that you are not to proceed along that line in any way?

A. That is entirely out of the question. If I did, anything of that kind, I would lose my position.

NEIL BONNER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. What is your business?

A. Liquor dealer. Retail liquor dealer.

Q. Do you have a hotel?

A. We have a saloon license, retail liquor license. In Philadelphia it is not necessary to have the hotel connected.

Q. Are you an officer of any liquor dealers' association?

A. President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers.

Q. How extensive is that organization?

A. At the last convention held in January, in South Bethlehem, there were thirty-seven counties accounted for as affiliated.

Q. How many members?

A. Three to five thousand at that time.

Q. Confined to retail liquor dealers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As president of this association, have you been in Harrisburg during the present session of the Legislature, either opposing or advocating legislation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much of your time have you spent here?

A. I have endeavored to arrange to get here each Monday night, and usually leave here on Tuesday; sometimes I remained until Wednesday.

Q. Every week?

A. Every week, and have missed two or three, perhaps four weeks.

Q. What bills have you been interested in?

A. In every bill that directly or indirectly affected my business.

Q. You were interested in behalf of the Kline bill, I presume?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you interested in the Kauffman growler and kettle bill?

A. Very deeply.

Q. Did you take any part in advocating the passage of the Midland repeal in Beaver county?

A. Somewhat, but did not know the members sufficient at that time to have any influence.

Q. That is, members of the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first come down here?

A. I presume about the middle of February. I started regularly about the middle of March.

Q. Are you paid a salary?

A. By the year, an annual salary.

Q. Does the amount of salary depend upon your activities on legislation?

A. No, sir; on the contrary, it costs me largely to attend to my duties here.

Q. You are receiving nothing but the salary?

A. Nothing but expenses, hotel and railroad.

Q. What legislation have you opposed?

A. The Rockwell bill.

Q. Local option bill?

A. Yes, sir; the Steele amendment, State-wide, and have favored the elimination of free lunch.

Q. That was what bill?

A. The Kauffman bill, and was too late, although very desirous of favoring the Dunn bill preventing beer peddling.

Q. That was the last bill?

A. The last bill, some three or four weeks ago.

Q. The Ulrich bill?

A. The Ulrich bill; I do not recall it.

Q. The Dunn bill was the anti-treating bill. You were not in favor of that?

A. We were not.

Q. What was the reason for opposing the anti-treating bill?

A. From my experience as a retail liquor dealer, I have found it is the social feature of life, particularly applicable to the classes that I have been accustomed to dealing with, the poorer classes; they find a social feature in life in treating one another.

Q. Were you in favor of the Kline bill?

A. I was in favor of the Kline bill.

Q. Explain the method you used in advocating or opposing those bills.

A. I spoke more from the practical standpoint of the members of being a dealer directly interested in the business, and if they had not a thorough knowledge of the bill, I endeavored to enlighten them.

Q. What members of the House did you speak to regarding the liquor legislation?

A. Anyone I could come in contact with, that I knew.

Q. What portion of the members of the House did you become acquainted with?

A. Perhaps forty or fifty, what I might term a speaking acquaintance.

Q. Did you ever send down for those members to come back of the rail to talk to them?

A. To my knowledge only one occasion, to representative Kauffman, the bill known as the free lunch and kettle bill. That is the only one that I recall.

Q. Has any other officer of your organization been here or has your association any other gentlemen or representative than yourself who has been on the ground during the session?

A. I have perfected a system since the first visit I made to Harrisburg to call into conference from time to time when the necessity demanded one, two, or more dealers from each county association affiliated with us, asking him to come to Harrisburg to enlist the support or at least to enlighten the representative from their respective counties, from a personal acquaintance point of view, on the merits or demerits of a bill.

Q. Who is your secretary?

A. Howard M. Bright.

Q. Who is George M. Boyd?

A. State counsel.

Q. Is he here?

A. When other duties do not call us away, when we do not have duties in Perry county, Altoona, he is usually accompanying me on my travels.

Q. Is he here in this room?

A. Yes; he is in the room.

Q. What do you know about room 249?

A. I have visited there I judge not over about four times. I have accompanied Mr. Mason on each occasion; never there alone.

Q. Did you learn from him about the existence of the room?

A. To the best of my recollection; I invited him over to have a drink at the National Hotel, and Mr. Mason, I believe, informed that he had some matters to look after, but he thought he could secure a drink for me and he would not have to leave the building, so we went to what is known as 249. I never knew the number before today.

Q. How did you get in?

A. Mr. Mason rapped at the door for admission.

Q. Did he hold his hand up at the door?

A. I guess so. I did not know until I saw it described in the paper.

Q. Who did you find inside, if anyone?

A. I have been trying to think, since I heard you ask others. I cannot recall any one except Mr. Keefe, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Mason and myself.

Q. How about the porter?

A. The colored man was there.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. What days in the week was it?

A. Monday night, or perhaps Tuesday afternoon. I do not recall being here excepting once on Wednesday.

Q. What was said when you went there?

A. What are you going to have.

Q. Who said that?

A. Mr. Mason.

Q. You all told him your preference?

A. No, the waiter simply heard our call, and served us with what we wanted.

Q. Where did he get the liquor?

A. Out of a little cabinet. I did not pay that much attention to it at the time. Mr. Kephart, I met him once and he extended me an invitation to come back, but I never took advantage of it excepting when Mr. Mason would ask us over.

Q. Was there beer there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whiskey?

A. I have sampled every kind of stuff there.

Q. Brandy?

A. I never saw it.

Q. What were the drinks?

A. Whiskey, beer and Apollianris water.

Q. Poland water?

A. I never handle that stuff. I could not say.

Q. Do you consider this room was used for legislation?

A. I never heard legislation discussed while in that room.

GEORGE W. BOYD, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You live in Pittsburgh?

A. That was formerly my home.

Q. You are an organizer for the retail liquor dealers in the State of Pennsylvania?

A. Organizer State Federation of Retail Liquor Dealers, in counties where there are probably one or two wholesalers they can have admittance to the organization. Ninety-five per cent. of the dealers are retail liquor dealers.

Q. What are your duties?

A. To organize the trade from one end of the State to the other, local by local, if it is a large county.

Q. Have you been in Harrisburg either for or against any legislation during the present session?

A. I have.

Q. How much of the time have you been here?

A. I first came here I presume on the 6th day of January and was here two days and left, and then went to South Bethlehem to make arrangements for the convention. After the convention was over in February I came back to Harrisburg the following Monday after the first Monday, I believe, in February.

Q. How many days of the week as a rule have you been in Harrisburg?

A. Principally anywhere from one to four days a week.

Q. Interested, I suppose, in the passage of the Kline bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Kauffman growler bill?

A. Very much so.

Q. The Midland repealer?

A I was somewhat interested in that; yes, sir.

Q. How did you happen to be interested in that?

A. I knew the territory very well, and knew the people of that territory wanted a license there.

Q. Did the retail liquor dealers of Beaver county appeal to you in the matter?

A. Not directly; some of them had.

Q. Who was it that appealed to you, the names of them.

A. I cannot recall exactly. I may know every dealer in the county by face, but not by name.

Q. Were you here the night the bill came up?

A. I was in the Senate that night, and came into the House just about the time they were taking a vote on it.

Q. You were interested, of course, against the local option bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Steele prohibitory amendment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Ulrich anti-peddling bill?

A. The bill which prohibited the bottler or brewer from getting his empties back. Of course I did not do much in regard to the bill, but at the same time I did not think it proper to go through, but the last bill that went through I was in favor of it.

Q. You were in favor of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you for or against the Dunn anti-treat bill?

A. I was against it.

Q. Were you for or against the Swift bill, regarding closing?

A. Closing hours?

Q. Amended to cover the opening of both retail and wholesale establishments on Christmas, Thanksgiving and Memorial day.

A. I was opposed to that.

Q. Then your association was opposed to it?

A. I was personally opposed to it.

Q. What members of the house did you visit or consult with, with reference to these various bills?

A. I have consulted with quite a few, I suppose, at times.

Q. Can you name any?

A. I spoke to Mr. Kauffman about the bill.

Q. About his bill?

A. About the closing holiday bill, yes, sir.

Q. What is your acquaintance with the members of the House? Is it considerable?

A. I do not know as I can say it is. I know quite a few members of the House and quite a few I know by sight, not name, but have heard their names, probably have been introduced to them and probably have asked for their names, but I know nothing of them outside of being members of the Legislature.

Q. Do you know anything about room 249?

A. I have been there; yes, sir.

Q. When were you there first?

A. I believe it was around about March.

Q. Any one with you?

A. Yes, sir; there has been several at times.

Q. Who were they? Who was with you the first time you were there, if you recall?

A. The first time I was there I believe was with Mr. Mason and Mr. Bonner. I felt like having a drink one evening, and went there and got it.

Q. Who invited you, Mr. Bonner or Mr. Mason?

A. I approached the subject myself. I was rather dry and I said I did not care much about the water, and suggested that we take a walk out of the Capitol and get a drink, and we started out and finally landed at this room they call 249.

Q. Mr. Bonner and Mr. Mason were with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you gain admission?

A. That I cannot say; the door opened and I was probably about five feet away. I slid up to the door and the door was open and I walked in.

Q. Who was there?

A. I saw no one but the colored fellow.

Q. The colored attendant?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. What day of the week, if you remember?

A. I cannot recall, but it was probably Tuesday or Wednesday.

Q. Did the colored fellow serve you with what you desired?

A. No; he did not serve me. I did not wait. As soon as I saw it, I went over and took a cork puller out of my pocket and opened it.

Q. A bottle of beer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was the beer kept?

A. In a bucket.

Q. Was there a cabinet with various kinds of liquor in the room?

A. I did not notice that. I saw a bottle of whiskey there once I was there, and saw a bottle of whiskey on a table there.

Q. Are you paid for your work?

A. I have a yearly salary.

Q. Is it affected in any way by your legislative activities?

A. None at all. I get railroad expenses, and hotel and traveling expenses. Outside of that it is out of my own pocket.

Q. Do those expenses include any amount of drinks which you may buy?

A. No, sir; I am not allowed over two dollars and a half per day for hotel expenses and railroad fare.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You cannot treat many of your friends on that allowance?

A. Not on those expenses. If I do any treating, it comes out of my own pocket.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Did you ever go to that room with the thought that it was headquarters to talk over or lobby for legislation?

A. I have never seen any person in there or heard any person in there express themselves with regard to any bill or legislation, either good or bad, one way or the other. Any time I was there I went to get a drink, and think everybody else in there went for the same purpose.

Q. Mr. Kephart, of course, was there to attend to his business sometimes?

A. I presume he did.

Q. Do you mean that every one that went there went for a drink?

A. No, sir; what I mean is, people like myself, that had nothing else there, went for a drink. They did not go to discuss business.

Q. You never during your activities around the Capitol used any other than perfectly legitimate means to try and get members to vote for bills that were to your interest?

A. No, sir, never.

Q. Never heard of anyone doing so?

A. No, sir; no illegitimate means for supporting any bill in this House.

Adjourned until Tuesday, June 24, 1913 at 10 A. M.

E. E. JONES, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached by anyone who sought to improperly influence your vote in the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department or any officer, directly or indirectly sought to unduly influence your vote on any legislation pending before this session?

A. Not in any degree.

SAMUEL B. SCOTT, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. During the four terms which I have been a member, nothing of that kind has ever happened.

Q. Has any department of the State government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or make any threats that you know of?

A. No, sir.

ADAM C. SCHAEFFER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to this Legislature, have you been approached by anyone who has sought to influence you

in an improper way on any legislation pending before this session?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. By threat or otherwise?

A. No, sir.

D. W. THOMAS, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. By threat or otherwise?

A. No, sir.

F. E. GEISER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. By threat or otherwise?

A. No, sir.

JOHN S. N. EWING, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. By threat or otherwise?

A. No, sir.

WARREN MILLER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since your election to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. I have been approached by a number of people on important legislation.

Q. I mean in an improper way.

A. I think not; no, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. I have been requested by members of the departments to vote certain ways, but never had any threat behind it.

Q. No hint if you did not accede to that request something would happen?

A. No. There was one matter that I do not know whether you would call it improper or not, one of these lobbyists representing a coal company who came to me and said, how is it you are so strong for these liability laws; he says, you represent Allentown, don't you, and I said yes; he said, that is not a labor community; he said, I was a member of the Legislature at one time; he said, I came here with the idea you seem to have, but I soon found that it paid to be on the side of the corporation; he said, it seems to me it would be better for you if you favored the railroads or large corporations, because they are the people who can really do you good.

Q. Do you know the name of the lobbyist?

A. Yes, it was a lobbyist.

Q. Give his name.

A. He said there is one bill we are interested in, that is the tax on coal; he said, I believe you could make a good speech on that; you study that bill and see if you cannot do something for the corporations, and I said no more to him, but said I would read the bill. This man, together with others, it seems to me had been unduly active on the floor of the house. I know they opposed bill 1483, a little bill which I had there. I know that the very night that bill was on the floor of the House, these men were on the floor, on the side lines, and whether they asked members at that particular time to oppose the bill, I cannot say, but I know on the floor of the House they had been lobbying against the bill for weeks, and they were on the floor that night, and I know the same crowd of gentlemen lobbied the House, perhaps not illegally, but took men out to lunch, and worked very strong against the bill, and seemed to me to be very active on the floor of the House.

Q. Were they within the rail?

A. They were, at these times.

Q. In violation of the rules of the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the name of the gentleman with whom you had this conversation?

A. I am not sure, but I think his name is Reese.

Q. Have you seen him frequently during the session?

A. Yes, he is here daily. I do not know his first name.

C. C. GOSS, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. I have during the session, that is the fore part of the session, I received several threatening letters, what they would do to me if I did not vote for local option, and this and that, and also had a conversation with Mr. Chalfont here, the anti-saloon league lobbyist.

Q. State what the conversation was.

A. I took him to task about a personal attack he made on me. He said this was a political game with him and he was going to play it, and he would do all he could to keep me from coming back if I did not vote the way they wanted, they would get every member from Fayette county.

Q. He was working for the anti-saloon league?

A. Yes, sir. I also received a very threatening letter from one of the anti-saloon league from home, which said—

Q. Have you that letter with you?

A. No, I have not, but I can get it.

Q. We would like to have it.

A. Yes, sir; I can get it.

Q. What was in the letter?

A. I have not the letter here; it is at my room.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. State as near as you can what was in it.

MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

The letter will speak for itself.

A. I have it some place; I think I can get it.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. State what you know as far as you remember.

A. It insinuated that if I did not vote for local option I was receiving money from the liquor interests. I wish to state I have not received anything. This letter said, we are depending on you to do your duty, and if you do not do it—there is only one way for you to vote, and if you do not vote that way, you are a hypocrite. Beware of the filthy lucre of the liquor interests; as we read it, what shall a man profit if he gain the whole world and loses his soul. We are depending on you to do your duty and vote right. I had several of those letters and that is the most drastic which I got. I wish to state that I have had no liquor lobbyist to approach me, or make any proposition whatever. The most lobbying done to me was by the overzealous Mr. Chalfont. He even went to my own home and tried to get me before I came down here, and gave me a lot of threatening stuff.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You consider what he said to you was a threat?

A. Yes, he simply said he was going to keep me from coming back, and we will keep every one of you fellows from coming back.

Q. Were you pledged in any way?

A. No, sir; my promise was to represent the people to the best of my ability if I was elected, and I have.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Do you know anything about room 249?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you know about it?

A. I was over there once or twice. I guess maybe two or three times.

Q. What did you see there?

A. I seen they had some drinks there. I got a bottle of beer there once, and I got a bottle of mineral water one morning.

Q. How many times do you think you were there?

A. Two or three times; something like that. That has been the latter part of the session.

Q. With whom did you go?

A. Four or five of us together. I cannot recall.

Q. How did you get in there first, when you went?

A. Whoever I went with, I cannot recall, they put their hand up and the sign left us in.

Q. The high-handed signal?

A. Yes, sir, the black hand.

Q. There has been reference made here to some drinking that was done in the cloak room, I believe; state what celebration that was.

A. No celebration at all. I had some drink there. Mr. Chalfont was the man said that about the celebration. About a new son; which is not true. He even went so far as to bring in my legislative record in a saloon in Ohio. I believe I have a part of a quart in my locker now. If I feel as if I want a drink, I will take it, and I bought it myself too. I make no bones about it.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You do not consider that when a man is elected as a member of the Legislature that it is wrong for him to take a drink of beverage, if he wants to, do you?

A. I did not see anything in our platform in regards to that.

Q. Wasn't that in the Progressive platform?

A. I wasn't a Progressive. I am a Democrat. I have voted for most Progressive measures since I have been in the House.

Q. Do you not think all measures that you voted for were Progressive?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Then you are a Progressive?

A. At heart, I am, yes, sir.

J. A. DUNN, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who sought to in any way influence your vote on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge. I received some letters asking me to vote for certain legislation; quite a few of them.

Q. What do you know about room 249?

A. What is that?

Q. Room 249.

A. I do not know anything about it. I do not drink.

C. A. SHAFFER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. I have not in any improper way at all.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. I have not been approached by anyone directly or indirectly in an improper way.

Q. Has any department of the State Government stated that if you did not obey their request you would get in wrong?

A. No person either government or employe or any members of the House has made any such statement to me.

W. H. SEMMONS, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. By threat or otherwise?

Q. Do you know anything about the nature of this room 249?

A. No, sir; I do not know where it is.

J. S. ZIMMERMAN, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Has any department of the State Government, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. Only the clerk in the Department of Mines and Mining. He asked me if I woud support the measure to give them an increase in their pay. Nothing wrong about it.

Q. The request was made in a perfectly legitimate way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about a room or rooms in the State Capitol in which food or drink, either or both, have been served to members of the Legislature?

A. Only hearsay.

Q. You know nothing yourself about it?

A. No, sir.

F. J. HERMAN, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. I do not think so.

Q. Has anyone, in any way, either directly or indirectly, by threats of promises, or otherwise, sought to influence your course with respect to any pending legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about any room or rooms in the Capitol, in which food or drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. Only by hearsay.

R. L. ROBINSON, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, has anyone interviewed or attempted to influence you in any improper way as to your course with respect to legislation?

A. Not any.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms in which food or drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. I have never seen any.

C. CARSON, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, has anyone interviewed you, or attempted to influence you in any improper way with respect to your course as to legislation?

A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Has anyone by threats or promises, directly or indirectly, attempted to coerce, or intimidate you with respect to your course as to legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence of a room or rooms in which food or drink, either or both have been served to members?

H. W. BODY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, has anyone interviewed you, or attempted to influence you in anyway, any improper way, as to your course as to legislation?

A. I have been interviewed but I do not know whether they have tried to influence me.

Q. Was the interview made, or attempted to be made in any improper way?

A. No, I do not think so.

Q. Has anyone, by threats or promises, or otherwise, sought to intimidate or coerce you, with respect to legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence of a room or rooms in the Capitol, where food or drink, either or both, have been dispensed to members?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. Do you refer to room 249?

A. Yes, sir; I don't know whether that is the number of the room.

Q. On the House floor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the Senate side of the building?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you there, or were you there?

A. I was there, but I cannot say when.

Q. About how often?

A. Three times, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Anyone with you?

A. I always followed somebody.

Q. Who invited you there, if anyone?

A. The last time I was there I went with Mr. Sassaman.

Q. On his invitation?

A. Yes, sir; we had some company from Reading, and I went over there.

Q. How many were in the party?

A. It seems to me there was four or five.

Q. How did you gain admittance?

A. I followed. I did not get admitted.

Q. Did you observe how the person did get admittance?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was it?

A. By the open hand.

Q. Put his hand on the door?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And rattled the door knob?

A. That I do not recall.

Q. Whatever the sign was, the door opened?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you found a colored porter there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who seemed to be in charge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you saw liquor there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What variety?

A. Beer and liquor.

Q. Whiskey?

A. I do not think so except on the last occasion.

Q. Any table waters there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see a cabinet there, on which there were kept liquors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have to ask to be served, or did the colored gentleman volunteer?

A. The bottle of beer I had was set before me.

Q. In other words, the person in charge seemed to know what you were there for?

A. I presume so; yes, sir.

Q. Were there any other persons in the room except the colored man when you entered?

A. I do not think so except on the last occasion.

Q. Did you see Mr. Kephart there?

A. I do not know the gentleman only the colored man.

Q. Did you learn who had stocked that room with liquors and who kept it up?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember what day of the week it was when you were there?

A. No, I do not. Tuesday or Wednesday, I presume.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Who paid for it?

A. I do not know that anybody paid for it. There was no money handled while we were there anyway.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You did not expect to pay when you were invited there, did you?

A. No, sir; certainly not.

Q. You did not see Mr. Sassaman pay for it?

A. No, sir.

J. W. STONE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has attempted in any way to improperly coerce, intimidate or influence you in any improper manner as to your course on any legislation?

A. Not by anybody.

Q. Has anybody by threats or promises sought to coerce or intimidate you with respect to any legislation?

A. Not in the least degree whatever.

Q. Do you know anything of any room or rooms in the Capitol where food or drink, either or both, have been served to the members?

A. Never heard of it until this investigation was started. I have never been there myself, and don't know where it is.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Did any person other than members of the House ever suggest or discuss the proposition of offering a resolution similar to the one which created this Commission?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who, and when?

A. There was a witness on the stand here yesterday.

Q. Dyght?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What occurred?

A. He spoke to me about two weeks ago. I should think it was; it was on Monday before the Tuesday that we were to discuss the Brumm investigation Committee's Report and he asked me if I would present a resolution before the House to investigate the charge of corruption.

Q. And lobbying?

A. And lobbying. I simply said to him that I had all I wanted upon my hands until I got rid of the Brumm matter, and then if I was satisfied with the truth of the allegations, I would take it up. That is all and the last of the conversation.

Q. Where were you at the time he approached you, and did he suggest it to you?

A. He suggested it to me.

Q. Where did it occur, do you recollect?

A. At the bar of the House, back.

Q. While the House was in session?

A. I think so. I believe so.

Q. Did he send for you?

A. I was passing by that way and stopped at the rail. I was going to talk to Mr. Claycomb and Mr. Glenn, I was on my way when I met him there.

Q. He was there talking to them?

A. No. He was standing at the rail before I reached Mr. Glenn's seat or Mr. Claycomb's.

Q. Was this conversation in a loud tone so that others could hear?

A. No; it was an ordinary private conversation.

Q. What you might say at side bar?

A. No; it was clear and above board.

Q. So that others could hear, was it?

A. Yes, they could have heard it.

Q. Did he at that time suggest that he had a knowledge of conditions existing that warranted a resolution of that character?

A. No; he said that if I would offer the resolution he would bring evidence to me that he thought would be sufficient that had been given to him.

Q. That there was a corrupt lobby?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did not state at that time what any of that evidence was?

A. No, he gave me nothing of that kind excepting that he did refer to some room where they were furnishing liquors,

and lunches, and if I cared to be made conversant with that fact he would show me the room and I told him that I did not care to bother with that, for the reasons which I stated.

Q. Did he insinuate that it was headquarters for some sort of lobby or combine working in the interests of any measure?

A. I do not think he led me to understand that; he simply said he had information that such a room was maintained, where the Senate and House conferred, and where they held occasional committee conferences.

Q. Do you mean committee conferences or political conferences?

A. Committee conferences. I may not be right about that but that is what I gathered.

Q. Did he suggest that he had any information that would indicate the fact that these refreshments were obtainable in that room? Did he say anything along the line that they were probably furnished by some interest, and that that room was used to influence legislators?

A. He only said that he had information that those refreshments were furnished to the members of the House and Senate free of charge. Further than that we did not discuss the matter, because I said to him I did not want anything to do with it at that time.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Dyght suggested to you that you should introduce such resolution—is that it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did not offer you any resolution that he had prepared?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was that about the time of the beginning of the lobby inquiry at Washington, which has caused so much attention?

A. I think it was about that time.

Q. Did you say it was the week before?

A. Prior to the Brumm hearing before the House on the report of the Committee.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. That is prior to the Brumm hearings which you held?

A. Prior to the argument in the House.

Q. Upon the reports of the Committee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not ask him at that time to state any specific instances to his knowledge?

A. No, sir.

Q. And he did not volunteer anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is in a specific way?

A. No, sir.

Q. In a general way, he did intimate that there was good and sufficient reasons to have an investigation?

A. In a general way he stated that he thought the lobbyist methods should be investigated, that it was in an improper way.

C. M. CAMPBELL, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. I have not.

Q. Has any one, whether connected with any of the State departments, or not, sought in anyway directly or indirectly to coerce, intimidate or influence your course in respect to any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both, have been dispensed to members?

A. No, sir. I did not know there was such a room there.

H. W. BERGY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. I have not.

Q. Has anyone, whether connected with any department of the State government, or not, or any employe or officer thereof, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence you in your course in respect to any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both, have been dispensed to members?

A. No, sir.

JOHN M. RUNK, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir, I do not think so.

Q. Has anyone whether representing a department of the State government or not, attempted in anyway by threats or promise, to coerce, intimidate or unduly influence you in your course as to any matter pending in the general assembly?

A. I do not know whether it would mean intimidation; when the Hunters License bill was up, the party in charge of that wrote some pretty severe articles in my county paper, criticizing me before the vote was taken. We are good friends and I hope it did not mean anything.

Q. Who published those articles?

A. Dr. Kalbfus.

Q. Who is he?

A. Secretary of the Game Commission.

Q. Was it his paper?

A. No, sir; it was a Democratic newspaper in my county.

Q. Signed by him?

A. Yes, sir; I do not think he meant to harm me. It did not influence me.

Q. You have not these articles with you?

A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. What do you know, if anything about the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both, have been dispensed to members?

A. I have never heard of it until this investigation.

Q. What newspaper was that that you referred to?

A. Valley Spirit.

W. S. McDOWELL, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You are a member of the bar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In Allegheny county?

A. Yes, sir, and Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Q. Have you been down here in the interest of any legislation?

A. Interested in about five different bills.

Q. What bills?

A. Bills prepared by the Building Code Commission in Pittsburgh, and several bills whose provisions conflicted with the building laws of Pittsburgh.

Q. What did you do toward advocating or opposing these bills?

A. In regard to House Bill 1504, I suggested that it be referred back to the Committee.

Q. Did you talk to members about the bill?

A. One or two members and appeared before the Committee.

Q. On all of those bills, I suppose you interviewed the members?

A. As many as I knew.

Q. That is true of all the bills, I suppose, that is you interviewed all of the members that you knew?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And pressed your claims?

A. I explained those bills to them because I was the author of them, or several of them.

Q. Were you efforts confined to explaining the bills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And asking them to support the bills?

A. Yes, sir, or opposing bills that were objectionable in regard to this one phase of the building laws.

Q. I presume you did nothing improper?

A. No, sir.

Q. In furthering or opposing those bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did somebody pay you?

A. My expenses are paid by the Commission.

Q. Are you paid for your services?

A. As Secretary, but that work is in Pittsburgh.

Q. You are paid nothing for coming here?

A. It is part of my duties to prepare this resolution, take it from experts who draw up bills, and put them in legal form, and come here and explain them to members of the Senate and House.

Q. Your activities simply consisted of talking to the members of the House and Senate explaining the provisions of the bill, and the effect of the bill?

A. Yes, sir. We had a fire prevention protection bill which conflicted with the State Fire Marshall's bill.

Q. And while here you never saw any other lobbyist doing anything that you thought illegitimate?

A. No, sir, not that I believe.

CHRIS. ROCKWELL, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in any improper way on any legislation pending befor this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has anyone, whether from a department of the State government or not, attempted by threats or promises, either directly or indirectly, to coerce, intimidate or unduly influence your action here in this Legislature?

A. They have not.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both have been dispensed to members?

A. I was in one day. I said I was going down stairs to get a drink and I was told to go in the side room and get one.

Q. Who told you that?

A. Different ones.

Q. Can you name them?

A. No, sir

Q. Different ones told you to go there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that room 249?

A. I do not know the number.

Q. Is that on the floor of the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the Senate side?

A. I think it is.

Q. How did you get in?

A. I opened the door and went in.

Q. It was unlocked?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anyone—did you see anyone in there?

A. Two or three.

Q. Who where they?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did you see a colored man in there?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Did you get what you went there for?

A. They offered me a drink of whiskey, and I took it, and I took a bottle of beer.

Q. Who offered you that?

A. I don't know who it was.

Q. You don't know whether there was a colored man in there when you were there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see a cabinet there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any liquors in it?

A. Yes, sir, beer and whiskey.

Q. And there were more than one there besides yourself?

A. Yes, sir; three or four.

Q. Were they all drinking?

A. Yes, sir, I think so.

Q. All drinking?

A. One or two.

Q. One or two at any rate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not pay for anything you got there?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was free?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Mr. Kephart there?

A. I do not know him.

D. A. ROTHENBERGER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Do you know of the existence of a lobby in the present session of the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been approached by anyone who made any improper suggestions to you as to your course in the Legislature, dealing with legislation pending at the present session?

A. Not that I know of. At public hearings there was an attorney here once, the time the club license bill was up, threatening some members, if they did not vote for the bill they would not come back; it was at a public hearing.

Q. Have any of the departments of the Commonwealth, in any way, tried to influence or intimidate you by promising any favor whatsoever, providing you would vote for certain legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of room 249, in this building?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times?

A. I don't know; several times.

Q. Five or six?

A. Not so often.

Q. Who did you find there?

A. The first time I was there, Senator Herbst took me in there. I said I was feeling bad and he took me there to get a drink.

Q. What was his method of getting in?

A. I don't know; we just walked in.

Q. Did the door open readily?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you see there?

A. Saw a colored man there, that is all I saw.

Q. You saw a colored man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you see there, with respect to refreshments?

A. I saw a bottle of drink, that is all I saw.

Q. Whiskey or beer?

A. It was whiskey, I guess. That is what he gave me.

R. W. LOHR, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, I do not think I have been interviewed or approached in any improper way.

Q. Has anyone, whether from the department of the State government or not, whether by threats or otherwise, directly or indirectly attempted to intimidate or coerce you in any manner?

A. No, sir; I would say not.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms, were food and drink, either or both, have been served to members of the Legislature?

A. No, sir, I do not know where the room is; only since this investigation started. I have read of it.

J. B. MARTIN, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence you in an improper way on any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. I have received early in the session, anonymous letter intending to intimidate me on liquor legislation.

Q. An anonymous letter?

A. I have it at home, but I did not think to bring it here with me.

Q. You might state the contents of the letter.

A. The writing was very bad, and it was intended to contain some threats if I did not vote for that kind of legislation; it was quite a lengthy letter.

Q. What kind of legislation?

A. Liquor legislation.

Q. How was the letter signed?

A. It was not signed; it was anonymous.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. What did the threat consist of?

A. Simply stated that according to my speeches during the campaign, I never made any promises to support any measures of that kind. I never made any pledge of that kind at all.

Q. Either one way or the other?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the language of the threat?

A. I thought it meant this, that it would mean if I did over run for re-election, I would be turned down.

Q. You cannot remember the composition?

A. I would be glad to bring the letter along. I can give it to you today.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You might bring the letter, if you will.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has anyone, whether from a department of the State government or not, sought to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. By threats different ones have.

Q. Influence, coerce or intimidate you with respect to your course?

A. Not from the departments, no one has endeavored to intimidate me except in what way that was right and legitimate.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence of a room or rooms in the State Capitol, where food and drink, either or both, have been served to members of the Legislature?

A. Knew nothing of it until the time when the resolution was introduced. I do not, usually call around at those places, and the information was not given to me before that time.

WALTER GAITHER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You desire to make a statement?

A. No, sir; I have no statement to make. I do not know what I am here for.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. You have been on the floor of the Senate and House at different times during this Legislature has been in session, perhaps, discussing legislation?

A. Certainly.

Q. State in your own way just what conversation you had with Senator Sensenich in reference to his not voting for the appointment of Mr. Bigelow as Chief Highway Commissioner.

A. Senator Sensenich and I had several talks about voting for Mr. Bigelow. I was interested in Mr. Bigelow because the administration was interested in him, and think he is the very best road builder in Pennsylvania, and for that reason wanted his nomination confirmed. I talked to Senator Sensenich several times. Senator Sensenich told me he would vote for Mr. Bigelow. He did not vote for Mr. Bigelow, and the next time I met him, I told him he was a liar, and I added —I said, you do not need to expect anything hereafter from the Governor's office. We do not owe you anything. That is all there was to it.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Did you use the term "liar"?

A. I certainly did.

Q. Did you say, you are a liar, Mr. Sensenich?

A. I do not remember that but I remember I said, you lied. I had not any hesitation in saying that. I do not like a liar, and I do not like a sneak, and I do not like a demagogue, and I do not talk behind their backs.

Q. You simply told him he had lied in that particular instance?

A. I told him he was a liar. My exact words, whether I said you are a liar, or a little stronger than that perhaps.

Q. Did he say anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him relative to the appointment of a Westmoreland man on the Board of Examiners?

A. After that I did. After that I said to him, if I recollect right, I said, to begin with this man was appointed on the Board of Examiners, and for fear the people of Westmoreland county would think Mr. Sensenich would get credit for that, I said, don't go away with the idea that you did it.

Q. That is all you said?

A. I told him that.

Q. Did you tell him prior to the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Bigelow, that he should get in right?

A. No, sir.

Q. And vote for Mr. Bigelow?

A. No. I do not do business that way. If he says that, I still adhere to my former statement.

Q. Have you insinuated to any member of the House or of the Senate, that if they did not endorse the legislation that seemed favorable to the administration, that they need not look to the administration for favors?

A. No, sir; absolutely no. We have enough friends without that.

Q. Did you consider them friends of the administration, and it would not be necessary to do that?

A. That has been demonstrated.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Did you discuss the appointment of Mr. Bigelow's appointment with any other Senators?

A. I very likely did. We were very much interested in that as you probably all know.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Bigelow's was the Governor's choice?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And naturally you did everything you could to have him appointed, or the appointment confirmed?

A. Yes, sir.

J. LOUIS BREITINGER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You live in Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And are a lawyer?

A. Member of the bar in Philadelphia.

Q. You were a member of this House in the last session, were you not?

A. In 1911.

Q. You have been here in Harrisburg during this session?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the interest of what bills?

A. Six or eight times, I think I drafted the bill regulating the places of amusement.

Q. At whose request did you draft the bill?

A. I drafted the bill originally at the request of the Moving Picture Exhibitors League of Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

Q. Somebody paid you for that service?

A. I have been paid partly.

Q. You have been here in the interest of that bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of work did you do?

A. I saw Mr. Myers who has charge of all the licenses here three or four times, for the purpose of getting the proper machinery for the collection of taxes, and I drafted the bill with his co-operation, and it was afterwards introduced by Mr. George W. Allen, of Allegheny county.

Q. Is that all that you did?

A. I also drafted two bills regulating refunding license fees, $500.00 each, to moving picture proprietors. That came about under these circumstances. Some time in 1910, the State authorities attempted to collect a license fee of five hundred dollars from moving picture proprietors, claiming they were running the places as theatres. With my approval they refused to pay the fee and it was taken up in the Common Pleas courts of our county first to see whether they were responsible, and secondly where they had vaudeville features connected with it. The court decided in their favor. The State afterwards took an appeal from that and they decided that where vaudeville features were connected with moving pictures they were responsible for such license fees, but where they had pictures alone, they were not responsible. They were put in by Henry Walnut. One passed the House and Senate and was signed by the Governor, and the other has passed by the House and Senate and will probably be signed by the Governor shortly.

Q. Is that about all that you did in the passage of the bills?

A. In the passage of the act regulating the places of amusements I have spoken to members of the House after it got out of Committee. I spoke to Mr. Moulthrop and also yourself, and showed you a letter from the Auditor General saying he approved of the bill, and that it was wise legislation. Subsequently to that I spoke to no member. I spoke to one member of the Senate.

Q. You have not at any time used any improper methods in furtherence of these bills?

A. I have not promised anybody nor have I received a promise from anybody. I opposed some legislation in the Senate. I don't know whether the Committee wants to have that up or not.

ALBERT McAFEE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. You are the Secretary of the Commonwealth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not you spoke with any of the members of the House in reference to the passage of the general appropriation bill.

A. I certainly did; yes, sir

Q. It has been testified to here that you were in communication with a gentleman by the name of Foster, and that you gave him certain directions to rally certain members to vote for that bill.

A. I do not quite catch your question—rallied a number of the members in the rear of the House?

Q. You stated to a number of the members of the House, and asked Mr. Foster to try to get them back in the House to vote on that bill?

A. I have no doubt that is true.

Q. Did you send word to a gentleman by the name of Mr. Williams, a member of the House, that he should make a stand for that bill, defending certain features?

A. I recollect Foster said Williams was better posted on the bill than somebody that had spoken. Probably that is true. I understand some gentleman testified that I said that. I have no doubt that he is a gentleman.

Q. Did you speak with a number of the members of the House asking their personal support for the bill?

A. Yes, sir; several times.

Q. Did you use any threatening or intimidating words?

A. Not to my recollection; I do not think so.

Q. Have you at any time, in connection with any legislation, urged members to support or oppose certain legislation?

A. I have urged members several times to support legislation.

Q. Do you remember about the time the so-called Flynn bill was being voted on in the House, asking members to support the bill?

A. I do.

Q. With whom did you speak?

A. I cannot tell you now. I spoke to so many I cannot recollect.

Q. Do you recall any of them personally?

A. I think principally the members from Allegheny county.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. It is in the testimony here that at the time of the proposed amendments to the general appropriation bill were under consideration, and after speeches had been made by Richard J. Baldwin of Delaware county, you said, Foster, Baldwin and the others are making a Hell of a mess of it, go and get Williams to make a speech?

A. As I said before, the gentleman that testified to that I have no doubt that he is a gentleman. I cannot recall those words.

Q. Words to that effect?

A. I do not recollect my words, what they were.

HENRY G. WASSON, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You live in Pittsburgh?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a member of the bar of Allegheny county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Chairman of the Republican State Committee?

A. I am.

Q. Have you been in Harrisburg since the beginning of the present session of the Legislature?

A. To the best of my recollection I have been here every week since the opening of the Legislature, with the exception of three weeks.

Q. You have been here in the interest of certain bills?

A. I have.

Q. What bills?

A. If you will just indulge me to let me go ahead in my own way. I think possibly I might conserve your time, and tell you my connection with the present session and legislation pending. Following the primary election of April, 1913, the Republican State Convention was held in the City of Harrisburg, on the first day of May, and at that convention there was adopted, a platform, which contained a very comprehensive programme with respect to State legislation. Following the adoption of the platform there were adopted separate resolutions, the first one of which singled out from the platform, certain specific measures and then authorized the creation of a committee to be know as the legislative and executive committee, to prepare legislation bills in accordance with the platform recommendations, and gave to that committee certain power in regard to appearance before the Legislature, and the executive in furtherance of the legislation and power if necessary for the reconvening of the State convention, and another separate resolution which directed the State chairman—and I may say, I was elected State chairman at that convention—directed the State chairman to mail to each candidate of the Senate and House, the platform of the convention, with the request that each of the aforesaid state his position in regard to the platform, and the answer of the candidate published as an advertisement in his district. I will file as a part of my testimony, a copy of the platform, and those separate resolutions. Following the convention on the third day of July, and in pursuance of the specific direction to me as State chairman, I sent out a letter to every Republican candidate to the House and Senate. Of course I had nothing whatever to do with the Democrats, and the Washington Party candidates were not then in existence. That letter was dated July 5, 1912. I have here a copy of the letter that was sent to Mr. Theodore Pennock, East Marlboro Township, Chester county. The letter which was sent to all the members, reads as follows: "Enclosed you will find a copy of the Republican State platform, together with copies of the separate resolutions relative to specific legislation and submission of the platform to each candidate for the House and Senate for the purpose of securing an indication of his position thereon. In compliance with my duty in the premises, may I ask you as a candidate to fully advise me of your position on the several pledges of the party with respect to legislation, and particularly so regarding the items embraced in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee. Thanking you for a prompt response, I am." The resolutions referred to are as follows: "We the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, for the purpose of fulfilling the pledges in the platform heretofore adopted, do hereby resolve, that a committee of nine, to be known as the Executive and Legislative Committee, be created by this convention, with the power to add to its members six persons, who may or may not be members of this convention; that the said committee be authorized and directed to draft bills on the following subjects, in accordance with the pledges made in our platform: First, a bill for the extension of the direct primaries to all offices elected by the people, including United States Senators, and the expression of the Presidential preference. Second, a bill defining by whom and the purposes for which money may be contributed or spent in any general or primary election, limiting the total expenditure and requiring full accounting at public audit, and such amendments to the election laws as shall guarantee the freedom of said elections from fraud, coercion and undue influence. Third, a bill making a willful violation of any or all laws governing elections a felony, punishable by imprisonment. Fourth, a comprehensive and effective public utilities law. Fifth, a fair employers liability and workmen's compensation act, and regulating the employment of women and children. Sixth, a law to stop the swindling of the people through the sale of stocks in fraudulent corporations. Seventh, a law creating the Department of Public Charities, with full control, in order that the State's appropriations may be equitable and economically distributed and institutions receiving State aid may always be open to the unfortunate. For the purpose of fulfilling these instructions, be it Resolved that this Committee be given the power to fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise in the Committee. And it is hereby declared to be the clear intent of this convention that this Committee shall represent this convention and the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, and shall have life until the successors of this convention are duly seated. Resolved further, that this Committee shall be empowered as our representatives, to appear before the General Assembly and the Governor of the Commonwealth, demanding that the pledges of the Republican Party be enacted into law, and be it further Resolved, that when this convention adjourns, it does not adjourn without a day, but to meet at the call of the Committee hereby created, or a majority thereof, for the purpose of reaffirming our demands as Republicans of Pennsylvania, and for such other business as the convention may elect." The other resolution is as follows: "Resolved that the State chairman is hereby instructed to mail to each candidate for the Senate and Legislature, the platform of this convention with the request that each of the aforesaid states in full his position in regard to the platform and the answers of each candidate to be published as an advertisement in his district." That letter, as I said, was sent to all the Republican candidates, and in reply, in the course of a few weeks, I received one hundred and fifty-two pledges in support of the programme of legislation from candidates for the House, and twenty-two of the twenty-five candidates for the Senate, or a total of one hundred and seventy-seven pledges. Of course, a great many of those who had pledged and were candidates, were not elected, but of those elected, both in the House and Senate, I hold the pledges of one hundred and eight, and inasmuch as these were all advertised through their districts during the campaign I had at my hand copies, and when I was subpoenaed on Saturday evening, Sunday I went to my office and got copies, and I will file them with the members of the Committee; they are arranged in alphabetical order here and include, I believe, all or nearly all.

Q. That includes letters of the Senators?

A. Includes letters of candidates for House and Senate as well. The committee was properly organized and went to work for the drafting of the resolution and there was drafted—

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Does this exhibit of letters include the answers of members that did not consider they were bound in any way by that resolution, or only those that say yes and no, we stand for it?

A. So far as I recall, I did not receive a reply in answer to my communication of July 3rd but what was an acceptance of the entire programme. I do not recall now—the Committee which was organized, the list of the Committee may be found printed with the platforms, prepared and caused to be introduced here shortly after the opening of the session, a child labor bill, and women's employment bill, a minimum wage bill, a utilities bill, a bill regulating the issuance of stocks and bonds, an agriculture bill, a bill creating a department of charities, a bill providing for nomination of all candidates for public office, a non partisan ballot bill, for municipal officers, and judges, whether elected in the municipal year or even numbered year, a bill that reformed the assistance clause of the present law, and seven separate bills increasing the penality for election violations, and two bills for the holding

of constitutional convention. There was not a separate bill prepared on the workmen's compensation and employers liability because the Executive and Legislative Committee was in constant touch with and conference with the Legislative Commission, and they endorsed the bill introduced by the Commission, and these bills that I have just enumerated together with the resolution of Mr. Jones, ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the direct election of United States Senators constitute the programme of legislation that I have been interested in advancing during this entire session. I do not know that there is anything that I have left undone that I could have done to have furthered that legislation. I have written literally hundreds of letters to the members of the Legislature. I have sent many, many telegrams. I have submitted to many interviews. I have prepared many articles to the newspapers. I have made public addresses all over the State. There is no pressure, no influence, no effort that I could have exerted or performed that I have not in the furtherance of this legislation; all, of course, within the bounds of propriety, as I conceive it. I have refrained from being identified with any other legislation. I have frequently had members of the House and Senate submit measures to me and ask what little support and influence I could give. Many of the bills I should have liked to have helped along, and others I would like to have killed, but I did not feel that I could afford to be identified with any other legislation, and I think I am well within the bounds of accuracy, that my entire effort here has been in the line within the legislation in the platform, which tallies with the promises of the Democratic Party, which is also identical with the Washington Party platform. I think that is the whole story in as brief a way as I can tell you. I have had many interviews with members of the Legislature. I think I enjoy an acquaintance with almost all of the members of the House and Senate. I have talked to members of Congress and gotten them to do certain things. I have discussed with the Governor and officers of the departments here. I do not know anything, gentlemen, that I could have done that I have not done.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. I believe practically all the legislation mentioned by you has passed the House?

A. I think it has.

Q. With the exception of the resolution approving of amendment of the Constitution, providing for the direct election of United States Senators?

A. There is nothing that has passed the Senate, and I have my serious doubts in the line of this legislation that the people are demanding but will be passed.

Q. Are you able to enlighten the committee as to the influences if any which have been at work to emasculate these things in the Senate?

A. That is a matter of opinion and I do not think I would be called upon to answer under oath.

Q. I am asking if you know?

A. I have my own notions about things, of course. I have discussed the matter with Senators and others who are not in sympathy with what I am doing and they have said they will not get through but that is a matter of opinion for them.

Q. Have you observed the doing of any illegal or improper thing either for or against legislation?

A. I have not. I think I can go farther, I do not know that any man ever made an improper suggestion to me.

Q. Either in the House or Senate?

A. Either in the House or Senate, or in connection with political affairs. I am quite sure I have not ventured any myself.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. We are all about in the same boat on these troubles sometimes, and—

A. If it is of any assistance to you, I think I have all the bills that I have been interested in, as they were introduced.

Q. You are chairman of the Republican organization of the State of Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been maintained in Harrisburg this session, any Republican headquarters?

A. It has been wholly in the saddle.

Q. In the first place, I suppose you have borne your own expenses in all these efforts you have made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In this activity?

A. Yes, sir, and paid the bills for publication, and so forth.

Q. The State organization ought to pay for it, of course?

A. I hope so; some time.

Q. You naturally being chairman of the Republican State organization would feel that you ought to be as active as the Progressive organization, who have headquarters. Have you made any attempt to interest the Republicans of the Senate or House, that are known as straight Republicans, to see that we had some unity, and could go in counsel that we understand through the press the Progressives have, did you make any effort along that line?

A. I have not. I have headquarters in the City of Philadelphia. I paid rent, something like nineteen hundred dollars only last week out of my own pocket. I have not incurred any expense other than my own expenses down here, which I have borne personally.

Q. You have not counseled with any representatives of the Senate and House on the importance of having a headquarters here for furthering the interests of the party of which you are the chairman, the legislation which the members have pledged themselves as a Republican organization?

A. I have counseled every man who esteems himself a Republican in the interest of the party to further this legislation.

Q. I know that you have been active, and I am not attempting to question that at all. I want to get light on another branch, that is, whether you have made any effort along the line of having a Republican organization in the State, in the Capitol, for you have been here practically all the time; have you made any effort to form; the Progressive members of the House has; do you not think it would have been wise for the Republicans to have done something of that kind?

A. What practical good would it have been to have done that?

Q. In unison there is strength, is the best answer I can give.

A. The only good that I can see that would flow to the Republican party would be for the men who deem themselves a part of the Republican party to go ahead and in good faith do their part as pledged; they would do what they have not done, from the executive down.

Q. That is your right to make that statement.

A. I make it.

Q. You are chairman of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir.

A. As chairman of an organization, you realize that that organization can accomplish more than an individual; therefore I want to know why you did not, as chairman of the organization advise along the lines of forming, where we could meet you as a Republican organization and discuss matters of legislation, as the Progressives have, and perhaps the Democrats have; it seems to me that would have been a wise thing to have done. Do you not think to have organized that way would have accomplished more?

A. I do not see any advantage in having a headquarters here.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. In other years in which the Legislature has met, has there been any such organization in the State Capitol as mentioned by my friend here, Mr. Richard Baldwin?

A. My recollection runs back to 1889; since that time I have had more or less connection with politics. I never knew the time when a Republican organization had had an organization anywhere excepting in Philadelphia. The Republican organization has flowed from the City of Philadelphia, built around the City of Philadelphia, and the exegencies of Philadelphia.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. But nevertheless the facts are now that we meet a condition different from what we had in those years. We find today a headquarters and find meetings being held and a general understanding, which the votes indicate in the House that there have been understandings and conferences the night before by Progressives; it seems to me that you would have it suggested to you that we could not accomplish anything also without some understanding; that has gone on on the part of the Progressives.

A. Let me in turn ask you a question. Do you not think that the interests of the party could have been better advanced by taking the legislation of the committee that they authorize and put it through promptly?

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Knowing the disturbed conditions of our State, if the head of our organization had sent out notices to the members, of the fact that there would have been Republican headquarters where we could meet in counsel, it seems to me we would have had more strength, because that is what the other parties did; we know that very well.

A. I think if we had done that it would have been tenantless. They would not have come there; it was a useless thing, an expenditure that was not warranted. The legislation that was promised was thoroughly made known over the State; after the bills were drawn in tentative form they were given the widest circulation, something over one hundred thousand of these bills were printed and distributed; criticisms were invited; many of them came; the bill was finally drafted in January and ready for introduction when this Legislature met. We held meetings in the City of Philadelphia, Williamsport, City of Pittsburgh, and had many people who attended who were much interested in this legislation.

Erie, Pa. Aug. 19th, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter, requesting an expression of my views upon the provisions of the State Platform, and especially to the closing resolution, relating to the establishment of a Working Committee to urge the passage of proposed legislation, and to seven other specially designated resolutions selected from the provisions of the Platform, was duly received.

For reason solely private and not political, I have deferred answering until the present moment. The delay has not been caused by a lack of conviction upon the many subjects contained in the Platform.

A candidate's pre-nomination and pre-election declaration ought to harmonize with his expressed opinions as a private citizen, and his record as a public official, if he has ever held office. The statements in this communication will be in accordance therewith.

Party Platforms are to some extent compromises, and do not contain all of the political tenets of all those who bear the party label; usually, the subjects embraced are ample enough in numbers, scope and purpose to warrant and engage the careful consideration of every thoughtful and patriotic citizen. The present Platform is not wanting in this respect.

The declaration of the platform may be considered seriatim. That part of the Platform, relating to legislation passed under the police power of the State declared unconstitutional by the courts, yet desired by the people, and suggesting that they shall have after due deliberation the power, nevertheless, to make it an operative law, invites discussion, and will be variously interpreted.

I believe that there should be certain fixed legal formulae by which the will of the people may be easily and expeditiously registered. No one will deny the right of the people to have for their guidance and government their desires expressed in statutes or Constitutions. If this can be done by legislative action merely, well and good. If it must be done by constitutional amendments, it can be so accomplished. The delay in this latter respect in many cases is too long. For instance, the proposition to bond the State for $50,000,000 for the improvement of roads requires a constitutional amendment, and must pass two successive Legislatures, subsequently be submitted to the people for their approval, and if favorable,, finally put into effect at the next session of the Legislature. To use this as still further illustration the session of 1911, passed upon this matter favorably. It will then be brought to the attention of the legislative session of 1913, and if passed, it will then be submitted in the fall of that year to a vote of the people, and then not until the legislative session of 1915, can it become operative. That means a periond of over three years from the introduction of the measure until its final operation. Everybody in the State is as ready to vote upon that question now as they will be in a year from now.

Constitutions are men made, created out of the conditions existing at the time of their adoption with an attempt to foresee future conditions, and to anticipate the law governing them. The latter is conjectural, and human foresight cannot provide fully for future contingencies. Biennial sessions increase the length of time required to obtain constitutional amendments. Necessities of the people in our rapidly changing economical relations, industrial developments and commercial expansion arise that need the legal formulae mentioned to express readily these necessities in legislative action or constitutional provisions. Nevertheless, constitutions have always been considered as an anchorage, safe-guarding the rights of the people, and ought not to be lightly disregarded, and the method of obtaining changes should be considered by the law makers with that "due deliberation" which is set forth in the Platform as the basis on which the desires of the people should become effective.

As to the change in the ballot, I do not understand how that can be obtained without reducing the number of candidates or political parties. The existing right to vote is not in all cases co-existensive with the right to become a candidate though nearly so, but that some legislation is necessary to shorten and simplify the present bed quilt ballot is apparent.

There is a growing and insistent demand that all condidates should be nominated by direct vote of the people. I can see no objection to it. I understand that by a direct vote of the people for President, their preference expressd at the polls must be binding on the delegates whose action must be determined by this expression of preference. I could favor a movement of that kind.

The same principle is advocated in the Platform for the election of a United States Senator. If it is good in one case, I do not see why it might not be proper in the other. While the proposal vests the primary as well as the ultimate power in the voters and takes away from the general assembly its deliberative action in the election of a Senator, the wishes of the people should be respected, and I favor the change.

With reference to the contribution and use of money in general or primary elections, the proposal to limit the total expenditure is right. The trouble arises in ascertaining the standard by which the amount to be contributed and the uses to which it shall be put may be measured.

It may be all right to withhold a certificate of election until after due accounting and public audit, but I foresee some difficulty in the final determination of a controversy, unless some tribunal whose powers can be immediately and continuously invoked shall be given full and final jurisdiction. This could be effected by proper legislation.

I am in favor of making a willful violation of the election laws felonies and severely punished. It is corruptoin of the worst kind. Such violations strike at the very foundation of popular government, and ought not to be lightly considered or politically ignored.

I am heartily in favor of a thorough revision of our primary and election laws. I cannot help but feel impressed with the necessity for this change by the number of men who have spoken to me upon the subject, and from the general dissatisfaction which prevails.

The constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators is in accord with my views expressed as to the direct vote of the people on that subject.

The necessity for a comprehensive and effective public utilities law is apparent, even to the mere surface investigator. Such a law ought to be passed.

An employers' liability and workman's compensation act should be speedily passed. Employers would be benefited by reason of a fixed known financial responsibility, and the workman, likewise in the security of his family's welfare. Any act passed upon this subject will not give satisfaction to all at first. We are not without the aid of legislation on this matter in other countries, and some act should be passed that a start be made to regulate this liability and compensation upon fair and liberal lines.

Laws relating to the protection of women and children engaged in industry should be encouraged, rest upon well known physicial necessities, and appeal to men's sense of right for a class who cannot protect themselves in this State through the ballot.

The checking of surface casing should, of course, be safeguarded.

I believe in a generous support of the public schools wherein Pennsylvania has been a splendid pioneer, and also in the support of public charities, but not to the extent of prodigal appropriations that will destroy character and self-reliance.

The Health Department of the State should be aided in the great work which it has undertaken, and to increase the results which it has already accomplished.

The present system of State appropriations to our many institutions can be improved upon. It requires a vast amount of work and attention on the part of the appropriations committees, and more especially of the respective chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriation Committee, to the extent of even of depriving them from full attention to other important legislative duties. Granting that an institution is meritorious, the amount to be appropriated is in some measure a question of bookkeeping, but to determine whether that institution is meritorious requires an extended investigation often. The splendid citizenship which has these institutions in charge in a measure checks the prodigal application of the funds assigned them. I have advocated a change in the system, and appreciate the necessity for it now.

To prohibit the sale of adulterated or misbranded food and thereby prevent the deception of the public and an injury to health is a duty imperative to which every member of the Legislature should be responsible without being urged.

I am in favor of a system of road building which will benefit all the roads, a system as now operated by the State Highway Department and a county system, co-operating with or independent of the State Highway Department would secure more desirable results than those which have been hitherto reached.

The sale of stock in fake coroprations should be stopped. Legislation in other States have effected good results in this direction. An act regulating the sale of stock would protect many well meaning but credulous people.

Cities. "The government of cities must be given special attention."

Add to this boroughs. Pennsylvania's urban and borough population exceed the total population of any other State in the Union, barring four. The law governing such a large body of citizens ought to receive more than casual attention. I introduced a bill in the last Legislature for the government of cities of the third class, and I supported and voted for the Pittsburgh and Scranton bill, and I certainly see no reason why the experiment in cities of the second class should not continue. As City Solicitor for the City of Erie, I became convinced that the municipal harness for cities of the third class was too complicated, and that there was room for great improvement, and I have not changed my opinion since.

The whole scheme of taxation in the Commonwealth should be revised. It is defective and inconsistent in many respects.

The increase of indebtedness, through constitutional and legal changes, of cities and counties in the establishment of self sustaining improvements with proper restrictions is a meritorious suggestion, and I can see no objection to the granting of the power of eminent domain to counties and cities, and as to excess condemnations as set forth, there seems to be no good reason why a municipality should not be permitted to reap some of the advantages of its own improvement.

The existing law relating to the assessment of special benefits imposes unequal burdens, and ought to be amended.

The tariff should be revised downward, guided by the results of accurate and painstaking investigation without favoritism.

The conservation of natural resources must be secured under sane and safe restrictions.

The subjects of water problems, transportation, flood prevention, reclamation, sewerage, water proof, etc., are important ones and require immediate recognition.

I recognize the need of appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware River, and the port of Philadelphia, and flood prevention in the western part of the State, and I hope that I am not so narrow as to oppose or antagonize measures for this purpose, even though the only and great lake port of Erie is omitted from the list.

The people of this section would have been pleased to have had some recognition of the fact that the port of Erie

is an important one and needs assistance. I can subscribe to the proposition of a survey of a canal as set forth in the Platform and for its construction and operation, if after thorough investigation it is found feasible and beneficial.

You invite my attention especially to the "Separate Resolutions."

I believe that I have fully answered them all, excepting as to the establishment of a committee. Such a committee may be of great value. If to the duties of that committee of demanding said proposed legislation there were added the duty of drawing acts of Assembly to meet those demands, and have those proposed Acts of Assembly sent to the members of the Legislature immediately after the election, a most important aid would be rendered to the ultimate accomplishment of the end desired.

I have endeavored to answer your communication fully.

Yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY A. CLARK.

Pittsburgh, July 5th, 1912.

Mr. H. G. Wasson,
Chairman State Republican Committee.

My dear Sir:—

I am in favor of the platform adopted by the Republicans of Pennsylvania, also the resolutions of the last convention.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) THOMAS CARTER,
Sixth Dist.

Philadelphia Aug. 22nd, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Dear Mr. Wasson:—

Your letter of recent date received, and in reply wish to state that I am in sympathy with the platform adopted at the recent Republican State Convention held at Harrisburg, and if elected will be found supporting progressive legislation.

Yours truly,
(Signed) PATRICK CONNER,
Member 20th Legislative Dist.

P. S. I have little fear of defeat, having the nomination of both Republican and Democratic parties.

Oakmont, Pa., July 8, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
State Chairman,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of a copy of the Platform and Resolutions adopted by the Republican party in convention assembled, May 1st, 1912, at Harrisburg, Pa., and your request as to my position as a candidate thereon.

In answer would state that I made my canvass as a Republican at the last General Primaries for the nomination to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from the 10th Legislative District of Allegheny county along progressive lines. If anything more ultra than those contained in the platform you have just submitted to me, I am therefore only too glad to be able to inform you that each and every pledge made in the platform has my most hearty approval, and shall consider myself not only obligated to vote for but work for the passage of all legislation as especially enumerated in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee should I be elected to the office for which I am nominated.

Trusting that I have made by position clear on platform and resolutions, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) C. M. C. CAMPBELL.

Slippery Rock, Pa., July 16th, 1913.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your communication of July 3rd, duly received. I have reviewed carefully the platform as adopted by the Republican convention, and also the resolutions adopted by the same. Without entering into any discussion at present of any of these measures I will say briefly that I am in hearty sympathy with the entire platform and approve the measures therein set forth. Those who know me best in Butler county will assure you that I stand squarely in the ranks of the Progressives.

I expect to be in Pittsburgh the 27th inst., and hope to have the pleasure of personal interview, when we can discuss the matters at closer range. Until then I am,

Yours truly,
(Signed) S. L. CHEESEMAN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 27, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of July 3rd with enclosure received and contents noted; also your letter of August 17th calling attention to my delay in making reply to the previous communication.

Having been nominated by both the Republican and Democratic parties of the 21st senatorial district my candidacy must necessarily be nonpartisan in character. It would, therefore, be inconsistent to accept in toto either the Republican or Democratic platform. Rather I prefer to say to the people of my district that if elected I will endeavor to continue to represent them as I have in the past.

As for progressive legislation, an examination of my eight years' record in the Senate of Pennsylvania will show that I never failed to favor measures dealing with progressive thought. If supporting bills for the two cent fare, employers' liability, civil service, trolley freight, railroad workers' full crew and two weeks' pay, eight hour day for stationary engineers, remedying surface caving in the anthracite region, good roads, large appropriations for hospitals, child labor, and for every piece of remedial legislation proposed in the interest of the toilers of the State,—if this does not constitute a progressive stand I am quite at a loss to know what is meant by the term.

In regard to certain specific pledges exacted I desire to state that I have already favored nomination, by direct vote, of candidates for office; an act defining the purposes for which money may be contributed in any general or primary election, etc., also every genuine pure food act proposed since I became a Senator. Of course, I have always been heartily in favor of improving the existing election laws so as to prevent fraud. As to sale of stocks in fraudulent corporations every honest legislator cannot but endorse any bill offered with that object in view.

I believe a public utilities law along the lines advocated by Pennsylvania's chief executive, Hon. John K. Tener, should be enacted.

The creation of a department of public carities with full control over appropriations I do not favor without first examining the proposed act. An equitable distribution of appropriations is after all a question of point of view. For years a studied and underground movement has been operating in some sections of Pennsylvania to have laws framed which would bar worthy hospitals and other charitable institutions from State appropriations because said institutions are of a semi-religious nature. I do not assert that the framers of the State platform had any such narrow object in view when they advocated the creation of a board of public charities. Nevertheless, I feel that no candidate for the Senate or House should obligate himself to support such an act without deliberating on its provisions and determining for himself whether or not it contains a "snake," such as I have just referred to.

As to my Republicanism I have this to say: I was a Republican when it cost something to be one. My first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. I responded to his call and now hold a United States honorable discharge from the Civil War. My forebears have participated in every war, both foreign and civil, since 1630. I have been elected twice to the Senate and twice I have received the nominations from both the Republican and Democratic parties. I represent 150,000 constituents and it has always been my aim to serve them honestly and sincerely.

I am controlled by no individual or organization, but on the contrary hold myself directly responsible to the people of my district for my official acts. Their wishes I regard as supreme. At no time since the State convention or since receiving your letter have I felt duty bound to accept the platform or take a stand on the laws proposed. In my community it is not what a man says he will do, but what he does that counts with the people.

This reply is simply made out of a sense of common courtesy and as a reminder that nearly every law the State convention desired enacted I am already on record as favoring. I court spreading before the people of this district my full record since entering the Senate of Pennsylvania, and I am willing to stand or fall on that record.

Yours truly,
(Signed) STERLING R. CATLIN
21st District.

Grampian, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to yours of the 17th, will say that I am in full accord with, and approve of the Republican platform of Pennsylvania as it stands.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JONATHAN CURRIER.

Media, Pa., July 31st, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Frick Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

In answer to your inquiry as to my position in reference to the declarations and principles contained in the platform adopted by the late Republican convention held at Harrisburg, I beg

to assure you that I am heartily in favor of legislation along the lines suggested in the categorical questions contained therein.

At the present time, I cannot endorse the proposition for the recall of Judicial opinions. I do not at this time see how it can be put into operation without causing endless confusion.

The proposition to have a State Legislative Committee can work no harm and is susceptible of much good, if the committee comprise able professional and successful, practical business men.

The marvelous development and growth of our many interests have made the problem of wise legislation a much more difficult task than it was a quarter of a century ago. The more dense the population, the more conflicting become our interests, and necessarily the more important that legislation be thoroughly digested and fully understood. An energetic committee of this character can be of great value, as an assistance to the Legislature.

I assure you that any legislation which will improve the moral uplift of our citizens has my fullest endorsement.

All legislation that will assist the unfortunate and tend to alleviate their misfortunes along the lines generally known as the Workingman's Compensation Acts, has my fullest approval, as well as the legislation suggested by a general utilities act, and that the fullest publicity be given to the work of our Legislature, and I believe that the wonderful growth of our State demands we should have legislation along the progressive lines indicated by our party platform.

Most respectfully yours,

(Signed) R. J. BALDWIN,

Republican Candidate for the Legislature. 2nd Legislative District of Delaware Co., Pa.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 8th, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

I have your communication asking me to advise you of my position on the several pledges of the party with respect to the items of legislation embraced in the resolution, adopted by the Republican State Convention, creating its Executive and Legislative Committee.

In light of my experience as a member of the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1905, 1906 and 1907, I appreciate the danger of a candidate for a legislative position to commit himself, in advance of the session of which he might become a member, to probably subjects of legislation. He is frequently misunderstood and censured because his pople feel that, in view of his pledge, a member should support certain items of legislation, and yet the subject matter contained in the bill intended to cover it may be such as to prejudice the interests of his constituency and make it mandatory that he oppose its passage.

I am heartily in favor of such legislation as will provide for the election of all officers by the people. Both primary and general elections should be free from fraud, coercion, and undue influence; the purposes for which money may be contributed or spent should be clearly defined; the amount of expenditures should be limited; ample audit should be provided; and violations of election laws should be severely punishable. I also believe in the extension of the personal registration laws so as to require the voter to declare his politics in advance of primary elections and thereby insure honest party nominations.

It was my pleasure to vote for and aid in securing the passage of the well-known Casey Employers' Liability bill. Proper protection of employes, whether they be men, women or children, is most important, and nothing should be left undone to accomplish a betterment of their condition. The creation of a public utilities commission, with effective power, would be beneficial and I would gladly vote for it. I hope to see such a commission immediately created and I trust the time is at hand when a fair employers' liability bill and a just workmen's compensation act will be written into our law.

The extent of sales of stock in fraudulent corporations in late years, has become appalling, and, in my opinion, as a safeguard both to the legitimate corporation and the investor, most stringent punishment should be provided for offenders in this behalf.

Appropriation for charity is a subject of considerable concern. The present method does not insure equitable distribution of State funds, and some change should be made, having in mind that strictly State institutions should be first cared for and protected.

First: The abolition of all toll-roads and toll-bridges. The people of the entire State are greatly interested in the improvements of our public roads, and, in recent years, much has been done for their betterment. Adequate legislation should be had to abolish all toll-roads and toll-bridges and we should also provide for the construction by the State or free bridges across public streams at such places as the needs of the various communities may require them.

Second: The abolition of the fee system for all public officers.

Third: A change in the method for the collection of taxes in cities of the third class, by providing for the election by the people of a receiver of taxes.

Fourth: The creation of the office of County Controller for all counties, irrespective of their population. The cities of the Commonwealth have been safe-guarded in their finances through the office of City Controller, and it would be well to apply the same protection to county affairs.

Much other advantageous legislation could be suggested, and in conclusion, I desire to say that in both my personal and legislative capacities I have always done what I believe a majority of the people have wanted, and, in the future, whether in or out of office, I will continue that course. I will at all times, support measures wanted by the people and will do everything within my power to procure their passage. I will with the same vigor oppose such measures as they may disapprove.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. E. BEIDLEMAN.

July 15, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman.

My dear Sir:—

As a candidate on the Republican ticket for representative in the general assembly from the third assembly district of Erie county, I heartily indorse the State platform and resolutions passed at the State convention, also the pledges of the party, also the items embraced in the resolutions creating Executive and Legislative Committee.

Respectfully,

(Signed) SAMUEL B. BAYLE.

July 10th, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Frick Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your letter of July 3rd, received July 6th, asking me to declare my position on the several pledges of the Republican party with respect to Legislation as set forth in the platform adopted by the Republican party in convention assembled, at Harrisburg, May 1, 1912, and particularly regarding the items expressed in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee, I beg to state that the "key note" of the platform, viz: absolute independence of bosses and for legislation and legislatures free and untrammelled from such domination of control, has my unqualified endorsement.

Insofar as the platform treats of conditions in our Commonwealth generally, I can best answer by stating that I secured the Republican nomination in a district that is overwhelmingly independent, after an aggressive campaign waged in opposition to the interests of which the Republican platform, as adopted, complains. That I became a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly from the Fifteenth Representative District of Philadelphia county at the earnest solicitation of my friends throughout the entire district, comprising the Twenty-second and Forty-second wards, and on February 29, 1912, I made a platform upon which I would stand in the campaign. At that time I declared myself as follows:

"I have always contended that any person, going as a delegate to any Legislative Assemblage, is the servant of those whom he represents. His constituents are the ones to command and it is his duty to obey. If I am nominated and elected to the lower branch of the Legislature from this Representative District, I will, independent of any domination or control whatsoever, represent all the people of this constituency, without regard to their political faith. I will invite their counsel and guidance in all matters and measures that may come before the Legislature during my term."

I always have and always will consider the will of the voter as being paramount and that to carry out those wishes shall be the cardinal principal which shall govern my official life.

Insofar as the expressed pledges of the platform are concerned, in view of my declared position as to the functions of the Representative, I will state that I am heartily in accord with the nomination by direct vote for all candidates for public office. That the Congressional District should be the unit by which party members should be permitted to indicate their choice for President of the United States and the result in the entire State binding upon the delegates at large.

I am in favor of enabling the voters by a direct vote to elect United States Senators and of referring the proposed amendment to the National Constitution on this subject directly to them for action.

I believe that the purposes for which moneys may be contributed and spent in any general or primary election should be limited and defined, and the persons or corporations, from whom received, declared and that full publicity by a proper accounting should be made by the candidates before they are entitled to take office.

While I am in favor of making the more heinous offenses against election laws felonies, I am not in favor of making violations of all laws governing elections felonies, for in my experience I have seen too many instances of men indicted and found guilty of infraction of election laws on mere technical grounds after a most narrow construction of the acts governing the issue and to brand such persons as felons would be a travesty on justice.

While I am in favor of enlarging our system of primary elections to cover all offices and all districts in the State, I am not in favor of a general recasting of our entire elective system and laws governing the same, unless some substantial and apparent improvement can be secured thereby. Such an improvement could be best secured by the appointment of a commission of trained and experienced men to codify and simplify our entire election laws and report thereon to the Legislature. The present laws are in such a complex and chaotic condition that few exercising their rights of franchise know their own rights and limitations thereunder. Once the law is clear and readily understood juries will not hesitate to convict for violations thereof.

I believe that a proper, comprehensive and effective public utilities act should be placed upon our statute books; that an employers' liability and workingman's compensation act should be passed to

which both the employer and employed should contribute and the benefits applied and paid to all unfortunates injured where they did not wilfully contribute to the negligence and that the term "wilfully" should be interpreted to acts intended to result in the injury; to wholesome legislation for the protection of women and children in industry; and for reasonable measures to secure the stability of the surface rights in the mining regions of our State and fixing the responsibility for failure to give those rights proper subterranean support.

I believe in extending the State aid given to public schools and public charities and appropriations for the promotion and protection of public health, including the efforts to control, and, if posible, eliminate tuberculosis.

While I believe that eleemosynary institutions which are the recipients of the State's bounty should be under the control of a State Department of Charities, in order to insure their being open at all times to the unfortunate, I believe that the people themselves should be their own almoner and that the Legislature the medium through which their wills should be expressed. To place the distribution of these moneys in the hands of a department, which would, in all probability, be under the control and appointment of the chief executive, would practically constitute that official the distributor of the State's beneficences and to place such power in the hands of one, who might prove himself unworthy of such a trust.

I am in favor of the enactment of appropriate pure food laws providing for severe penalties for any infractions thereof and for laws to prevent fraud and deception and prohibiting the sale of debased, adulterated or misbranded foodstuffs.

I believe that the State should provide for the construction and maintenance of dirt, as well as macadam roads and that a comprehensive system for the control thereof, by the State, should be envolved whereby the agricultural districts would be secured a full share of these benefits.

I believe that stringent Acts of Assembly should be passed, having for their direct purpose control over the incorporation and future management of all corporations, and the corporate rights should be conferred only after the most stringent scrutiny and that this control should apply equally to all corporations doing business in this State, whether acting under a domestic charter or one secured from some other State and that the sale of their stocks to the general public, should be regulated in order that the people of this Commonwealth would be secured against stock swindling concerns.

I am heartily in favor of such changes in our Constitution and Acts of Assembly as may be necessary to permit cities and counties to increase their indebtedness for general improvements of a permanent character, viz: for the erection of bridges, tunnels, subways, wharves, docks, sewers, streets and other public works, when such moneys can be refunded through the income of such improvements within a reasonable space of time.

In conclusion, let me state that I am proud that the laws of Pennsylvania have permitted the free and direct expression of the will of her people and if I am elected I pledge myself to use not only my vote; but my voice and influence as well, to secure to the people the beneficial reforms pledged to them by the Republican State platform, recognizing only the will of my constituents as being the supreme governing power of all my official actions.

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDGAR J. BLELOCH.

Patton, Pa., Aug. 10, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your letter with reference to the principles promulgated by the Republican party at the recent State convention held at Harrisburg, I wish to say that I have carefully read the platform, including separate resolutions adopted by the Republican party.

It is satisfactory to me with the exception of the judicial recall. I endorse the platform with the above exception, and if elected will support the other principles therein.

Trusting that this reply will be satisfactory to your committee, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. A. BLAIR, M. D.

August 2nd, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Absence from home has prevented an earlier reply to your letter of July third, enclosing a copy of the Republican Platform.

I am in favor of progressive legislation and I am in accord with the principles of the platform, and expect, if elected to the Legislature, to support such bills as may be introduced for the purpose of carrying into effect the pledges of the platform, particularly the bills mentioned under the head "Separate Resolutions."

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. H. BROSIUS.

N. S. Pittsburgh, July 6, 1912.

H. G. Wasson, Esq.,
Frick Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

I have your communication under date of July 3, 1912, containing the recent Republican State Platform, and asking for my position relative thereto, particularly regarding the items embraced in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee.

I am in favor of the platform and also the items embraced in the resolution.

Enclosed you will find the platform which I submitted to every voter of the Eighth Legislative District during my campaign. I am still willing to adopt it.

With best wishes for your success, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM S. BIGGER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 11, 1912.

Henry Q. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Frick Building.

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 3rd instant was received, with copy of the platform adopted by the late Republican State Convention. In compliance with the instruction of the convention, you ask me to advise you fully as to my position on the several pledges of the party with respect to legislation, particularly regarding the items of legislation embraced in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee. I am very glad to comply.

The items of legislation embraced in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee are seven in number. It will be best to quote each of them, with my comment thereon, separately:

"First: A bill for the extension of the direct primaries to all officers elected by the people, including United States Senators, and the expression of the Presidential preference." I am in favor of this change because public sentiment seems to demand it and doubtless will continue to demand it until it is tried. In making it, however, we should not fail to accompany it with a strict regulation and limitation of campaign expenses, because otherwise a candidate of small means would usually have little chances against one able to afford a big campaign for the manufacture of sentiment throughout the State. The convention system of nominations is right in theory, affording an opportunity for full discussion and deliberation and a final conclusion as to what is best for the party; but in practice it is disappointing. I have yet to see any real deliberation by delegates in convention.

"Second: A bill defining by whom and the purposes for which money may be contributed or spent in any general or primary election, limiting the total expenditures and requiring full accounting at public audit, and such amendments to the election laws as shall guarantee the freedom of said elections from fraud, coercion and undue influence." All this should be done by all means.

"Third: A bill making a wilful violation or any or all laws governing elections a felony, punishable by imprisonment." I think this is right, because no crime is more serious from the standpoint of the public.

"Fourth: A comprehensive and effective public utilities law." It is scarcely necessary for me to declare in favor of this. I introduced such a bill in the session of 1911, after having been one of a committee which co-operated in its preparation, I had charge of it during the passage through the House and followed it into the Senate appearing before the Senate Committee to assist in advocating a favorable report. I had the honor to introduce this bill at the request of the Governor, to whom much credit should be given in this connection, and who has announced that he will strongly urge such legislation at the next session.

"Fifth: A fair employers' liability and workmen's compensation act, and regulating the employment of women and children." I earnestly favor such legislation. If you have followed the record of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill introduced by Hon. James Dunn, which passed the House at the last session, doubtless you have observed that I led the debate in its favor upon the floor. The welfare of the race demands proper laws regulating the employment of women and children.

"Sixth: A law to stop the swindling of the people through the sale of stocks in fraudulent corporations." You and I, and all lawyers who are consluted (after it is too late) by the victims of this kind of robbery, know the extent of the evil. I would be glad to help pass any law which could be devised to put a stop to it.

"Seventh: A law creating the Department of Public Charities, with full control, in order that the State's appropriations may be equitably and economically distributed, and institutions receiving State aid may always be open to the unfortunate." I can see no reason why one should oppose this. It ought to do much good.

As to the other pledges of the convention, not included in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee, my ideas are as follows:

The convention has declared its belief that when an act is passed by the Legislature under the police power of the State, as said power is defined in the platform, and the courts have declared the act to be invalid because of its being in conflict with the letter or spirit of the State Constitution, the people should have the power, after a sufficient interval for due deliberation, to decide by their votes whether said act shall become a law. I think the draftsman of this plank has adopted all the good and

rejected all that is not good in the plan which is popularly termed the "recall of judicial decision." The plan as set forth in the platform, as I understand it, involves no thought of the people reversing the decisions of the courts, or of a referendum from the Supreme Court to the electorate. When the people would come to vote according to this plank they would not be voting upon the question of whether the Supreme Court's decision was right or wrong. The proposition would be simply this: The Supreme Court informs us that such an Act of Assembly is in conflict with Constitutional provisions or established principles, which only the people themselves have the power to change. The Supreme Court has done its duty and it can do no more. It cannot change the fundamental law but the voters can, and therefore a vote is taken upon the question whether the obstacles in the fundamental law, pointed out by the Supreme Court, shall be made to yield to the act in question. It is wholly out of place to term this a "recall of judicial decisions." It is not a recall or a reversal or a conflict of any kind between the courts and the voters. It detracts nothing from the respect due to the courts nor does it call in question the correctness of their decisions. I think the platform is correct in stating that, instead of undermining the confidence of the people in the courts, it will go far to restore their confidence. I can cheerfully support this plan as advocated in the platform although I would not support the so-called recall of judicial decisions, carried to the great extent which I have seen advocated elsewhere.

The platform declares for "a simple, direct and short ballot, properly safeguarded to insure purity." There is no explanation of what is meant by a short ballot. You cannot shorten the ballot except by reducing the number of elective officers, which probably would mean increasing the number of appointive officers and involve the question of who is going to make the appointments. There has been a leniency of late years to vest in the Common Pleas judges the power of making various official appointments. I take this opportunity to say that I oppose to giving the judges any power to appoint officers other than such as work directly under the courts, and I would be very conservative even as to that. I voted for the School Code because of its many excellent features, but protested against the appointment of directors by the judges, which I had opposed, and stated that I would be ready to help to change the law so as to place the choice of all directors in the hands of the voters, where it belongs. It is not fair to the judges to place such duties upon them, and there is no propriety in it from any standpoint. Of course I believe that the ballot should be simple, direct and properly safeguarded, but I would not commit myself to a "short" ballot without knowing how it is proposed to shorten it.

The platform advocates a law to enable the people by direct vote to indicate their choice for United States Senator, and make the result binding on the members of the General Assembly. Of course you mean morally binding, as such a law undoubtedly would be. I am in favor of this. Members of the Assembly should be relieved of the annoyance of having a senatorial candidacy involved with their own. A legislative candidate should have the opportunity to stand upon his own merits as a legislator and not have this question overshadowed by a senatorial conflict, which is of no more interest to him than it should be to any other voter and which obscures the real importance of the legislative office in the minds of the voters. Of course I favor the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

As to the government of cities, I agree with the platform approval of the single legislative body elected at large in cities of the second class. It was my privilege to assist materially in the passage of the Act in 1911, under which Pittsburgh has such a body. I approve of the platform declaration that "metropolitan districts should be provided for the administration of metropolitan matters," as I understand its purpose, and would support a bill to carry it into effect provided it was not so framed as to be objectionable to my district.

I would have to oppose any construction of this plank as a warrant for anything resembling the plan of compulsory annexation as contained in the so-called "Greater Pittsburgh" bill of the last session. I am confident, however, that nothing of this kind is contemplated. As to the repeal of laws exempting corporate property from local taxation and from assessment for special benefits, I see no reason why such law should not be repealed as to properties of like character and receiving local benefits along with other properties which are thus taxed and assessed. If there is any valid objection to this it has not been called to my attention. The recommendation for the consideration of a revision of the present laws relating to the assessment and collection of city and county taxes is very proper.

The recommendation covering increase of indebtedness for improvements which can be made self-supporting is in line with several enactments of the last session, which I supported, and I think the principal is correct.

The taking of title in fee by cities and counties under the power of eminent domain is sensible, although I believe its constitutionality has been doubted. The municipality always has to pay the full price and it seems only just that it should get the full title. I included this provision in an act which I had passed for the boroughs in the session of 1909.

The further declaration as to municipalities, to wit: "We favor the enactment into law of the principal of excess condemnation, under proper restrictions. We favor a revision of the laws relating to the assessment of special benefits to make the same more just and equitable, and, in general, we declare is favor of the enlargement of municipal powers," is scarcely specific enough to enable a candidate to declare himself concerning it. I dare say the acts to be presented under this declaration will provide for wise and beneficial changes in the law and, if so, I would be glad to support them.

I think the foregoing covers all of the platform declarations as to which you care to have me make any special comment. Of course I am in harmony with the declarations in favor of trying to adopt measures to check the surface caving in the mining regions, in favor of continuing our traditional policy of generous support of public schools, as well as the public charities, with liberal contributions for the promotion and protection of public health, and especially for keeping up the splendid fight which our Commissioner of Health has been making against tuberculosis. Every one will approve the pledge of the party to a pure food law which will prevent fraud and deception and prohibit the sale of debased, adulterated and misbranded foods, and I am glad to see that the work in behalf of road improvements, which has been going on for a number of years and which has given such an impetus during the last two sessions, is supported by a proper plank in the platform. There can be no question that the State should take a firm grasp upon its water problems, and transportation, flood prevention, reclamation, sewerage, water proof and other incidents of water flow, are, as the platform says, questions of extreme importance to the Commonwealth, standing between the Federal Government on the one hand and the counties and municipalities on the other, should take the lead in the preparation of comprehensive plans. The pledge of platform for the enactment of laws permitting and providing for joint action and a joint contribution of funds for these purposes, for the improvement of the Delaware river and the Port of Philadelphia, for flood prevention in the western part of the State, as well as for appropriations for surveys of the proposed canal between the Ohio river and Lake Erie and providing for joint action on the part of the State of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia with reference to such proposed canal, is undoubtedly sound and in line with public sentiment.

On the whole, I think the author of the platform has succeeded admirably in providing for legislation in the line of real progress, without departing from any of the tried principles which are essential to the stability of our institutions.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) GEORGE E. ALTER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 31, 1913.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
316 Frick Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of recent date requesting a statement of my attitude on the Platform adopted by the Republican party, in convention assembled, at Harrisburg, on May 1st, 1912, permit me to say:—

On the first of March of this year, long before the sentiment of the people began to crystalize, announced myself, to the Republicans of the Eleventh Legislative District, as a candidate for Representative, and, at that time, stated my position upon various matters which I then believed and still feel demand legislative attention and action.

My position, which I then openly submitted to the people of my district for their consideration and future reference, by having the same plainly printed upon 50,000 campaign cards which went into their hands, was as follows:

"I shall favor:—

The Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall.

The nomination of all State, county, township, city and borough officers by direct vote of the people.

The election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

A new and up-to-date Constitution.

A complete codification of the laws.

A Corrupt Practice Act positively limiting the expenses of a candidate for office.

The repeal of all ancient, antiquated and "dead" laws, whether local or general.

The repeal of all Mercantile Tax Laws.

Lower taxes and Equitable Tax Laws.

The regulation of Public Service Corporations.

The Regulation of Industrial Conditions.

Self-regulation and self-government for boroughs and townships.

In brief: Whatever my constituents—the people—may desire, rather than what any "Political Machine" or "Political Boss" may demand.

The Republican voters in my district evidently approved all, or the greater part, of my policies, for, against a thoroughly organized opposition. I was nominated, with more than 2,200 votes to spare, and, until advised to the contrary by the people for whom I stand as candidate, I will adhere to these policies and principles.

The State Republican Platform which was adopted two months later, and which, we must grant, expresses the sentiment of the majority of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, embodies almost every one of the principles upon which I stood and with which I went before the Republican voters of my district and was nominated.

What new matter is written into out State Platform expressed the sentiment of the people of this Commonwealth and, in the future as in the past, I will gladly accede to their wishes and assist in giving them such needful legislation as will be for their benefit and welfare.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE W. ALLEN,
Eleventh Legislative District.

Abington, Pa., August 20, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson, State Chairman,
Frick Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter submitting to me copy of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, together with copy of the separate resolutions outlining a program of specific legislation to be drafted and submitted fully the general provisions of the State platform and the program of legislation contained in the separate resolutions.

I will go further and say that I am favorable to any progressive legislation that will more fully provide for the people through their State and local governments every facility for improving the standards of morals of living in Pennsylvania.

I am not prepared to say that I endorse the recall of judicial decisions, but I do insist that both State and local governments should get in closer touch with the popular will, and if this is done I believe it will go along way toward remedying conditions.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CHAS. A. AMBLER.

Scranton, Pa., July 6, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I have made a careful study of the platform adopted by the Republican party, in Convention at Harrisburg, May 1st, 1912; and can say, without reservation, that I heartily indorse the principles and policies set forth.

I believe the time has come when the Republican party should take an advanced position in relation to economic policies and secure by adequate and effective legislation, equal justice and opportunity to all.

I approve of the resolution of the convention, creating an Executive Legislative Committee, with authority to draft bills covering the subjects therein mentioned, as practical and expedient.

Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) H. S. ALWORTH.

No. 415 West York Street,
Philadelphia, August 27, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
Republican State Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letters of July 3rd and August 19th, I wish to state that I have gone over thoroughly the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention of 1912.

I wish to state that I am entirely in sympathy with the following pledges made in that platform.

First: A bill for the extension of the direct primaries to all offices elected by the people, including United States Senators and the expression of the Presidential preference.

Second: A bill defining by whom and the purpose for which money may be contributed or spent in any general or primary election limiting the total expenditure and requiring full accounting at public audit, and such amendments to the election laws as shall guarantee the freedom of said elections from fraud, coercion and undue influence.

Third: A bill making a wilfull violation of any or all laws governing elections a felony, punishable by imprisonment.

Fourth: A comprehensive and effective public utilities law.

Fifth: A fair employers' and workmen's compensation act, and regulating the employment of women and children.

Sixth: A law to stop the swindling of the people through the sale of stock in fraudulent corporations.

Seventh: A law creating the Department of Public Charities, with full control, in order that the State's appropriations may be equitably and economically distributed and institutions receiving State aid may always be open to the unfortunate.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN E. ARTHUR.

Wellsboro, July 30, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of July 3rd, asking for my position on the several pledges of the party with respect to legislation and "particularly so regarding the items embraced in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee," I would say that my position on legislation in general is indicated in the following quotation from a letter to the Republican voters when a candidate for Representative in 1910:

"If nominated and elected, my best effort will be put forth in looking after the large and diversified interests of the people of Tioga county, and to voice their wishes, so far as I am able to interpret them, in my action on all matters coming before the Legislature at the next session."

My nomination and election followed. This year, in again submitting my candidacy to the Republican voters, I indicated in a letter my position during the last session on the more important measures considered, and added that—

"If re-elected, I will continue to voice what I believe to be the sentiment of my constituents on all questions that shall be considered by the next Legislature and to work for their interests in every particular."

My re-nomination I construe to mean that my Republican constituents are satisfied with my work in their behalf during the recent session and my pledge for the future. If I am again elected it will not be to voice my own views on matters proposed during the 1913 session, but the views of my constituents, believing as I do that a legislator is largely the instrument chosen to carry out the wishes of his constituents.

Your request that I fully advise you of my opinion on the pledge in the resolution previously referred to warrants, I feel, the following reference to my record on the several items embraced therein made somewhat in advance of that of the party.

In the 1907 session I voted in the Senate for the McCord bill which gave the voters the right to express their choice on the question of United States Senator, and during the 1911 session, as a member of the House Committee on Elections, I made the motion and supported it to report with an affirmative recommendation the Kelly resolution calling on the Senators from Pennsylvania to support the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. During this session a bill was introduced to take from the people the right they had long enjoyed of electing certain officers and vesting the power for filling these offices in a board, the members of which were to be appointed by the Auditor General. This I took to be a blow at popular government, a reactionary rather than a progressive move, and vigorously opposed it. I believe in extending the poplar selection of candidates in every practical way.

My views as to the necessity for revising the primary election and corrupt practices acts are indicated by the following quotation from a letter I addressed to the Tioga county Republican Committee, dated July 31st, 1908:

"While the corrupt practices and uniform primaries acts are in the right direction and well intended they are weak and fall far short of producing the good results expected from them in that it is now possible for the members of one party to name the nominee of another party, and in legalizing the use of an unlimited and extravagant amount of money to bring about nominations and elections. In my opinion, these laws unless amended in such a way as will remove their defects, will bring disgrace upon our State."

It had been my intention to offer amendments to cure the defects in these acts in the 1911 session and would have done so had I not given to understand that the Commission appointed under authority given at the previous session to revise the election laws would make recommendations to the end desired, but when their report was submitted it was found to contain nothing effective of this kind and it was then too late to move in the matter as I had intended doing. When this Commission asked to be continued for another two years with an increased appropriation for expenses, I opposed the motion feeling that its further existence would not be productive of any good.

During this session I supported a public utilities bill which passed the House, and also an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of labor in Pennsylvania and to report on a workmen's compensation act. I believe this commission appointed by Governor Tener will recommend a measure of this kind that will meet with the approval of the next Legislature.

The bill introduced during the last session to stop the swindling of the people through the sale of mining stocks had my support and a more general measure of this character as suggested by the resolution should become a law.

Without doubt there should be some change in the manner of distributing the appropriations from session to session to the charitable institutions of the State and I will endorse an effective measure of this kind.

Good roads legislation and legislation to protect the health of the people have always had my support.

Patronage is the basis for building party machines. If we are to be freed from them it must be eliminated as a party asset in our politics and this can be done only by introducing the merit system in filling the subordinate positions in our various public departments, and with such a system in force the many public employees would no longer feel that they must surrender part of their salaries each year to party committees in order to retain positions. It was with a great deal of satisfaction that I voted for the Hulings State civil service bill in the 1907 session and for the Wallace bill of like character in the 1911 session, and I regret that the recent Republican Convention in Pennsylvania did not declare for such a law and in so doing have shown to the voters of our State that it stood for the merit system in public affairs which Theodore Roosevelt has for years so strongly favored in advocating Civil Service Reform. I remain,

Very truly yours,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

August 21, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of July 3rd was received and in reply would say that I am heartily in accord with the Republican Platform adopted by the Republican State Convention on May 1st, 1912. I sincerely

trust that the next Legislature may pass the bills drafted by the Executive Committee, created by the convention, to which I will give my earnest support.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) M. C. WATSON.

New Castle, Pa., August 26, 1912.

H. G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of August 12, 1912, requesting me to state my position with reference to the Republican State platform and certain specific legislation mentioned therein, I take pleasure in making known my position.

I approve the Republican State platform, with the exception of what is generally referred to as the recall of Judicial decisions, and to that policy I am not yet prepared to give my approval.

As to the seven specific subjects of legislation mentioned in the separate resolutions, I give my hearty approval, and if elected, will use my vote and influence to enact into law the principles set forth in the resolutions.

As a member of the recent Legislature, I supported bills providing for direct primaries for the nomination of United States Senators, the public utility bill, and I favor all reasonable legislation that will prevent corrupt practices in elections and provide for punishment of those who engage in it.

Yours very truly,

W. D. WALTON.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Frick Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:—

In answer to your communication of July 3, 1912, in which you desire to know my position in reference to the Republican State platform, I desire to state that I am in favor of the entire platform.

Respectfully,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS F. DAIX. JR.

Scranton, Pa., August 21, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
Republican State Committee,
No. 329 South Broad street,
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your kind favor of july 3rd, 1912, requesting an expression of opinion relative to the Republican State platform, would say that I accept same, and shall be pleased to do all I can to further its progress.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ALBERT DAVIS.

Frankford, September 7, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
No. 329 South Broad street,
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—

In answer to your inquiry as authorized by the Republican State Convention, I will say that my motto as a candidate for the Republican nomination at the last primaries was, "Let Labor have a chance. A workingman from the Rank," and my promise to them was if elected, "I would be a servant for them."

I am in thorough accord with all legislation outlined in said platform, that is Progressive in its nature and beneficial to the people and the State, and against special privileges.

I am in favor of simple, direct and short ballot, and a change in the form of registration. While properly safeguarding to insure purity, I would favor laws that would encourage every citizen to register and vote rather than to discourage them to exercise the right of citizenship.

I am in favor of a pure food law, and a law to protect our people from the fraud and deception practiced by unscrupulous dealers by weights and measures.

I favor a continued generous support of the Public Schools and preventing political interference therewith.

I am in favor of a larger increase appropriations to the Eleemosynary Institutions which are doing so much good among the working class to supply their wants and relieve their suffering.

I favor a liberal pension for our old soldiers, so that those in our State who were willing to sacrifice their lives for us shall not be compelled to seek the aid of charity in their old age.

I favor a great port for Philadelphia and the State should encourage every effort to make it the greatest fresh water port for commerce in the country, by a greater increase appropriation for the Delaware river.

I favor a law to stop the swindling of the people through the sale of stock in fraudulent corporations.

I favor legislation in changing Recording of Deeds, so that the form can be changed to a more modern form, and give the city the right to insure the title at a small cost, thus encourage and protect the wage earner from unscrupulous conveyances and great cost of Title Insurance in purchasing homes.

I favor all laws that will benefit the condition and standing of the wage earner. While I recognize the fact that labor cannot exist without capital, yet my 26 years experience as a workingman convinces me that laws can be made that will bring capital and labor closer together for the benefit of both.

"It will be my ambition to have such laws passed."

I favor a system of good road building which shall insure to the farmers of my district their full share of the benefits, and to give them all the encouragement possible to bring their products to the city so as to reduce the high cost of living to the wage earner.

As a Republican from the time I casted my first vote 26 years ago, and believing in the principles of that party as being beneficial to the workingman, I go before the people of the district as a candidate upon the platform adopted at Harrisburg in convention assembled May 1st, 1912, asking them for their support, Pledged to no man or set of men, but to carry out their wishes as a servant.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JAMES A. DUNN,,

Representative Candidate Sixteenth District of Philadlphia on the Republican ticket.

Huntingdon, Pa., August 23, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

My dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor of recent date, will say that I am heartily in sympathy with the platform of the Republican party of Pennsylvania as set forth generally and specifically by the State Convention.

The only objection I have to it is that it is not strong enough.

The present iniquitious election and nomination laws should be repealed and the California law substituted which prohibits the name of any political party or organization to appear upon the election ballot.

The present so-called "corrupt practices act" should also be repealed and a real anti-corruption bill passed in its place. The present law is a big step backward, because the Act of 1881 prohibits the purchase of "influence" while under the present law all that is necessary if a candidate wishes to buy his election is to hire two influential watchers for each precinct at any price, pay a similar price to similar parties for hauling voters to polls, and the same price for dissemination of information.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) HORACE B. DUNN.

Sandy Lake, Pa., July 10, 1912.

H. G. Wasson, Esq.,
Republican State Chairman,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your communication of the third inst., as regards my position on the several pledges of the party, with respect to legislation, and the resolutions relative to the Executive and Legislative Committee, I would say, I made my nomination as a progressive candidate, and would heartily support any legislation that was for the advancement of the interest of the people.

The separate resolutions contained in the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party, at the convention, I have carefully considered, and can find nothing that I could not support, if presented in such a manner, that the final decision shall be left to the voice of the people.

Trusting that I have made my position clear, and that the progressive platform, adopted by the party will appeal to every Republican, who has the welfare of the country at heart, and that we shall be given the opportunity of proving our sincerity, after victory, this fall.

If there is anything further, or more specific required, I shall be glad to comply with my answer to the question.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) RALPH R. DOWN.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 13, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
Republican State Convention,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

Your communication received, asking me to advise you of my position on the several pledges of the Republican party with respect to the legislation embraced in the resolution adpoted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. In reply to same would say that I am:

First. In favor of such legislation as will provide for the election of all officers by the people.

Second. That such elections, both primary and general, should be free from fraud, coercion and undue influence, and that all money contributed and spent should be clearly defined—the amount of money expended should be limited; ample audit should be provided and all violations should be severely punished.

Third. I believe in a personal registration law, one that will require the voter to declare his politics in advance of the primary elections, thereby insuring honest party nominations.

Fourth. There should be enacted a comprehensive and effective public utilities law, one that gives the best protection to employes, whether they be men, women or children.

A public utilities commission, with effective power would be beneficial. I also favor and will do everything in my power to secure the passage of employers' liability laws and also a workmen's compensation act.

Fifth. I believe in a liberal appropriation for promotion and protection of the public health and also the fight against tuberculosis; would also advocate the municipal tuberculosis camps. We believe in a generous support of our public schools and charities and would cheerfully vote for the same.

Sixth. I believe in a law that will prevent the sale of debased, adulterated and misbranded food, one that will give us pure food at the lowest cost.

Seventh. Many people are constantly being made poor by the buying of stocks in fraudulent corporations, and I would heartily vote for any law that would prevent their sale, thus safeguarding the investor and legitimate corporations.

In addition to the above, the people of Harrisburg in my opinion, are in favor of legislation which would cover the following:

First. That adequate legislation should be enacted to abolish all toll roads and toll bridges, and we should provide for the construction, by the State, of free bridges across public streams. Also that we favor the constitutional and legal changes necessary to permit an increase of city and county indebtedness for the erection of bridges, subways, tunnels, sewers, wharves, parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements.

Second. That we abolish the fee system for all public officers.

Third. That we change the method of collecting our taxes in cities of the third class by providing for the election by the people of a Receiver of Taxes.

In conclusion I wish to say that I am in favor of legislation that does the most good for the people and if I am elected will do all in my power to procure the passage of the same.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JAMES E. DICKINSON.

No. 2408 North Hancock Street.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
Republican State Committee,
329 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letters of July 3rd and August 19th, I wish to state that I have gone over thoroughly the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention of 1912.

I wish to state that I am entirely in sympathy with the following pledges made in that platform.

First. A bill for the extension of the direct primaries to all officers elected by the people, including United States Senators, and the expression of the presidential preference.

Second. A bill defining by whom and the purposes for which money may be contributed or spent in any general or primary election limiting the total expenditure and requiring full accounting at public audit, and such amendments to the election laws as shall guarantee the freedom of said elections from fraud, coercion and undue influence.

Third. A bill making a willful violation of any or all laws governing elections a felony, punishable by imprisonment.

Fourth. A comprehensive and effective public utilities law.

Fifth. A fair employers' and workmen's compensation act, and regulating the employment of women and children.

Sixth. A law to stop the swindling of the people through the sale of stocks in fraudulent corporations.

Seventh. A law creating the Department of Public Charities with full control in order that the State's appropriations may be equitably and economically distributed and institutions receiving State aid may always be open to the unfortunate.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. C. EICHENBERGER.

Scranton, Pa., August 24th, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Wasson:—

In replying to your letter of recent date respecting my attitude towards the party platform, as a Republican, and as a candidate for Representative for the Third Legislative District of Lackawanna county, I am in accord with the platform adopted by the State Republican Convention assembled at Harrisburg on May 1st, 1912, of course, you understand I am subject to, and responsive to the will of my constituency.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FREDERICK C. EHRHARDT.

Jeannette, Pa., July 5, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, State Chairman,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter enclosing platform of the Republican State Convention received. In reply to your request beg to say that I am in entire sympathy with it and also endorse the proposed legislation and if elected will do all I can to have same placed in our statute books at as early a date as possible.

Yours,
(Signed) JOHN F. ELY,
Assembly 2d Westmoreland Dist.

Dunmore, Pa., Aug. 11, 1912.

Mr. H. G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

Your letter with the enclosed platform and resolutions of the Republican State Convention received some time past and which seeks my answer and views thereon, and which I take pleasure in stating very briefly after going over them very carefully, and that they are in accord with the spirit of the times and I pledge myself if elected that I will lend by support to each and every article therein. I am

Very kindly,
(Signed) WILLIAM HAGGERTY.

2221 E. Cumberland St.,
Phila., Pa., Aug. 27, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
329 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I have your favor of the 19th instant, calling attention to the fact that I have not replied to yours of the 3rd ultimo, and beg to state that the delay was due to my absence from the city. Since my return I have given the matter careful consideration and hereby pledge my support of the "Separate Resolutions" as embodied in the "Platform and Resolutions adopted by the Republican Party in convention assembled, May 1st, 1912, at Harrisburg."

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) HARRY L. HACKETT.

Rockwood, Pa., July 5, 1912.

M. H. G. Wasson.

My Dear Sir:—

I attended the State Convention and am acquainted with the contents of the State Republican Platform and endorse the entire platform heartily.

With reference to the Executive and Legislative Committees, I am in favor of them as long as they use their powers in an advisory and suggestive manner and do not become dictators to the Legislature.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHAS. J. HEMMINGER, M. D.

Brandywine Summit, Pa., August 23, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Wasson:—

Yours received and in reply would say I am heartily in accord with the platform laid down by the last Republican State Convention with the exception of the "Recall of Judiciary Decisions," and that I have not had time to carefully consider. This is a broad measure and requires careful thought.

I have always stood for progressive legislation, and have twice made my fight on these principles, and if elected, I will go to Harrisburg unpledged to any man or set of men.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. H. HEYBURN.

La Plume, Pa., July 18, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In compliance with your request as chairman of the Republican State Committee, relative to my position regarding the State Republican platform and the several pledges of the party with respect to legislation, I desire to state that the platform together with the additional resolutions are recognized by me as the official declaration of the will of the Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania and as such, the document receives my approval.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. J. HOBBS.

July 10, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 3rd inst. containing copy of the Republican State Platform, and of the separate resolutions relative to specific legislation and the submission of the platform to each candidate for the House and Senate, together with your request for a statement from me of my position on the several pledges of the party with respect to legislation and particularly in regards to the items embraced in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee, received.

I have read the platform and other enclosures thoroughly and carefully, and I assure you that they each and all have my approval, and will receive my support if elected.

Without specifically naming them I affirm and endorse all the different pledges contained in the platform and in the separate resolutions referred to, but desire, however, to make the following statements in addition thereto:

The "Recall of judicial decisions" is such an entirely new departure from the accepted methods and machinery of our government that I believe it should be approached cautiously.

As this, to be accomplished, would require an amendment to our Constitution, which would give all the people several years to give the matter thorough study, I am willing to pledge myself to vote for the submission of the matter to the voters.

I am heartily in favor of that plank which states: "We pledge the party to a system of road building which shall insure to the agricultural districts their full share of the benefits. The State should apply its road appropriation to the dirt road as well as to the macadam, both in construction and maintenance. But only if that plank does not contemplate the introduction of legislation interfering with the general system of road making as contained in the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, and known as the Sproul Act, which I regard as one of the greatest achievements of the Republican party in the State. I am in favor of legislation which would insure to the agricultural districts more help from the State for the construction and maintenence of dirt roads, and believe that it would be far better policy to spend fewer millions for the adornment of Harrisburg, and more for the improvement and up-keep of township roads.

Trusting that this is such a statement in full of my position in regard to the platform and resolutions as was requested, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ROBT. S. FREY.

Lebanon, Pa., July 29th, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman of Republican Party,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your letter of the 3rd instant with reference to the Republican platform and the resolutions passed by the recent Republican State Convention, I, the Republican candidate for Senator in this senatorial district, beg to submit, that:

I cannot too strongly commend the resolution proposing the regulation of employers' liability and workmens' compensation, to the end that right and justice, as between employer and employe, should obtain and that a rightful compensation for honest injury should be provided and that part of the same resolution proposing regulating the employment of women and children, realizing, as all must, that the future of the country is in a large measure in the hands of the mothers and children and that their mental and physical well being and development must be encouraged and anything to their detriment must be discountenanced and prohibited.

I also feel strongly committed to the passage of stringent laws providing severe punishment for the swindling of the people by the sale of fraudulent stock and securities. Unscrupulous persons engaged in the work are human parasites, "They toil not neither do they spin," and they should be duly recognized as such by the law as well as by society.

I approve of the pledge of the party to build and improve roads and to provide for their maintenance, believing that much of our future development will be dependent upon making of means to easy communication and the bringing of our agricultural districts within convenient reach of the markets and the main avenues of travel.

I feel that the tariff should be revised that the duty will represent the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, to the end that American labor may be protected against the encroachments of the products of cheap foreign labor, and at the same time that the consumer shall be protected from unfair and excessive cost of the comforts and the necessities of life.

I likewise am in thorough accord with the resolution favoring the extension of the direct primaries to all offices elected by the people and the expression of the Presidential preference; the regulation of the contribution and expenditure of money in any general or primary election, with limitation of amount and full and public accounting and audit, and the purging of elections from fraud, coercion and undue influence, together with penalties of imprisonment for willful violation of the election laws, the resolution favoring the conservation of our natural resources and the regulation of all public utilities by law; and the resolution favoring the liberal support of our public schools and charitable institutions, and looking to the economical and equitable distribution of the State's funds as well as the protection and care of the irresponsible and unfortunate.

I favor and will support legislation that will promote and protect the public health, and prevent the adulteration and misbranding of foods.

I believe in the enactment of laws to improve the government of cities, to the end that the same may be more efficient and more responsible to the people; also the modification and improvement of the tax laws and the system of the collection of city and county taxes.

Upon the question of the recall of judicial decisions I can but say that the doctrine is new to me and so little expression upon it has been voiced by our people, that I cannot see clearly where my duty might direct, but here again, as in other matters, I would feel it my duty to be governed by the interests of the people at large and the wishes of the people I represent.

I further favor legislation that has for its object the elevation and improvement of the working man and his family, that makes up the large substantial middle class that furnishes, not only the bone and sinew of the nation, but also sets the standard of our ideals and morals and of civilization and upon whom depends our national welfare; such legislation to include measures that will improve conditions and give him a healthful and comfortable home according to the American Standard and ideals, increase his earning capacity and consequently his wages, provide the best education possible for his children, also laws to eliminate unnecessary expense in reaching the consumer from the producer and thereby increase the purchasing power of his money and consequently reduce the high cost of living, and such other measures as will contribute to his general welfare that the number of those earning their own living may be increased and the numebr of indolent rich and the idle poor may be decreased, so they all may have the opportunity and incentive to earn a competent livelihood for themselves and for those dependent upon them.

As to the Executive Committee to represent the Republican party and any legislation suggested by it would receive my endorsement unless contrary to law, subversive to the interests of the people or contrary to the desires of my constituents.

Briefly, as a candidate upon the Republican ticket, nominated by the electors of the party of this district, I subscribe the platform adopted by the party's representative in a convention, as stated above, and I reaffirm my loyalty to the cardinal principles and doctrines of the Republican party.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) D. P. GERBERICH.

Washington, Pa., July 10, 1912.

Mr. H. G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of recent date duly received enclosing platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party in convention assembled May 1st, 1912, at Harrisburg. This convention was composed of delegates duly elected by the Republican voters of the State and therefore in a position to fully speak for the party they represented.

I unhesitatingly subscribe to the platform and if elected to the office of State Senate shall carry out the principles it sets forth to the best of my ability. As to the items in the separate resolutions I am fully in accord with these and will support the same unreservedly. The spirit of Progressiveism in the Republican party is not a mere fad but is a demand that the evils which have shown themselves to be at once corrected. Decided steps forward must be taken and a rule in the interests of the weak against the strong be completely established. I favor a "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people." The people should have a chance to show their choice by direct vote for the nomination of all candidates whether it be district, county or State. I might add right here I take credit to myself for being one of the first to raise my voice against the iniquitous conference system in our Senatorial and Congressional districts in the State.

There should be a comprehensive public utilities law, an employers' liability and workmens' compensation act.

Women and children in industry should be protected by law.

Public schools and public charities should have general support.

Pure food laws should be enacted so as to prevent fraud and deception.

The system of road building which shall insure the agricultural districts their full share of the benefits will fill a long felt want and will assist the farmer in marketing his supplies more cheaply and thus be of untold advantage to the wage earner as well as for the farmer.

The enactment of a law to stop the swindling of the people through the sale of stock bonds, and all securities in fraudulent corporations is badly needed and if in my power to do it would drive every such agency from the State.

Let the people rule through honest officials honestly chosen.

Trusting I have made my position plain, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. FRANK GRAFF.

Candidate for State Senate, Forty-first Senatorial District.

Williamsport, Pa., July 8, 1913.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Chr. Penna. Republican State Com.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter bearing date of July 3rd enclosing copy of the Republican State Platform together with separate resolutions relative to specific legislation and the position of the various candidates on these matters. Absence from home has prevented my having acknowledged receipt of it several days ago.

While I have not yet had opportunity to give the document sufficient study and thought to advise you fully at this time as to my opposition on the various pledges of the party with respect to legislation, I have read it through and can say that I regard them as the most progressive and promising that have been made in any state platform within my memory, practically all the main essentials of which I feel I can heartily endorse and quite a number of which I am already on record as having favored in the last Legislature. A little later after I have given more study to the various items covered in the platform will be glad to advise you more fully.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RALPH GIBSON.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to yours of recent date, asking me to subscribe to certain recommendations made by the last Republican State Convention, would say that during my career as a member of the House of Representatives from the 23rd legislative district it has always been my plan to abide entirely by the wishes of my constituents in that district.

Therefore if I am requested by the voters of the district in which I reside to vote for the measures enumerated in the above mentioned resolutions I shall be glad to conform to their wishes as I always have in the past.

Yours truly.

(Signed) SIGMUND J. GANS.

Rebersburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chm. Repub. State Com.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of recent date in which you submit to me a copy of the "Platform and Resolutions" adopted by the Republican party in convention assembled May 1, 1912, is before me.

The provisions of the State platform, generally speaking, are exceptionally good and deserve hearty endorsement.

The resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committees is also commendable and should have the support of all who favor such progressive legislation as will raise up to higher planes of living.

I am not now ready to unreservedly endorse the provision in the platform which contemplates a recall of judicial decisions. Pehaps this requirement were reached if legislation were enacted, that demands the other coordinate branches of our State Government to be more responsive to the wishes of the people in general.

Perhaps a modified form of the recall might have my approval.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) C. L. GRAMLEY,
Candidate for Assembly.

Punxsutawney, Pa., Aug. 29, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Republican State Chairman,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Chairman:

After carefully reading the Republican State Platform and Resolutions adopted at Harrisburg, May 1st, 1912, I have no hesitancy in giving them my most hearty approval.

I favor progressive legislation, and if again elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, will support and vote for such bills as may be introduced to carry out the pledges of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, May 1st, 1912, including those bills recommended under the head of "Separate Resolutions," and now being prepared by a "special committee" appointed for that purpose.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) I. M. KURTZ.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Dear Sir:—

I was nominated as an Independent Progressive Republican.

I endorse the platform and resolutions.

If elected the proposed legislation will have my hearty approval and support.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) HARRY P. KUHN.

Munhall, Pa., July 9, 1912.

H. G. Wasson.

Dear Sir:—

I am for progressive legislation and it seems to me that if we wish to preserve the Republican party, we must have laws that are up-to-date and in keeping with the conditions that now confront us. The Platform and Resolutions of Convention, adopted at Harrisburg are to me, fair, and should be closely followed. I am

Respectfully,

(Signed) D. S. KENNEDY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of July 3rd, enclosing copy of the Pennsylvania Platform and Resolutions adopted by the Republican party in the convention of May 1st, 1912.

During my campaign for Republican nomination for the Legislature, I placed before the people of the Eighth Legislative District, a platform in entire harmony with the spirit of the convention in Harrisburg.

I have always favored progressive legislation, believing that through it alone, social and industrial justice could be secured.

I most heartily approve of this platform and assure you, that if elected, I shall do everything in my power to aid in the carrying out of the pledges, which it makes to the sovereign people of Pennsylvania.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN C. KAISER,
1208 Franklin St.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 24, 1912.

H. G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman Rep. State Com.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In answer to your communication of July 3rd, 1912, in reference to my position as a candidate for the Assembly of Pennsylvania on the Republican State Platform and resolutions endorsing a legislative program.

Without going into detail, as to the proposed legislation, I am willing to subscribe to the program, and assist the Republican party in passing such laws as will meet with the approval of the Republican voters of this State and Nation.

I further want my position understood, that I am not making any promises to any individual or set of individuals to do anything of a personal character or favor, but only to my constituency and all the people of this State, and in no sense am I making any promise that will invalidate my election or deprive me from taking the oath of office should I be favored by election.

I have been on my vacation and delayed answering your communication until I consulted my colleague.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. M. KENNA.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 23, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
329 S. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your letter with reference to my position as a legislative candidate respecting the Republican State platform, I will say that I am in full accord with the document and the emanations of the State Convention, and if elected to the Legislature, I shall feel it my duty to endeavor to have these principles enacted into laws.

With best wishes, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. E. KEEPORT.

July 9th, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
The Republican State Committee,
Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 3rd inst., relative to the Republican State Platform and the several resolutions creating the Executive and Legislative Committees, received, and beg to state that I am heartily in accord with the declarations contained in said platform, and it will be my pleasure, if elected, in November, to co-operate with the Executive and Legislative Committees.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) JOHN H. LOWERS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter, also platform received, after reading it I can only say that I am in favor of all its provisions.

Being nominated on the progressive policy I certainly will abide by a progressive State Convention platform.

I will not take up too much of your busy time by a lengthy reply but can only say that if elected will do all in my power to advance the platform adopted by your convention.

Hoping that you will be successful this fall in your entire ticket, I am

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) OLLIE M. LETZKUS.

July 23, 1912.

Henry Wasson,
State Chairman.

Sir:—

I am in accord with the platform adopted by the State Convention of which I have a copy, and favor the items embraced in resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee.

Respectfully,
(Signed) HOMER E. LESLIE,
Fifth Legislative District, Allegheny Co.

Boswell, Pa., Aug. 10, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,

My Dear Sir:—

In reply to yours of recent date would say that I most heartily endorse the platform of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, as adopted at the Harrisburg Convention of May 1, 1912.

Yours truly,
(Signed) ROBERT W. LOHR.

Greencastle, Pa., July 26, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of recent date in which you ask me to state my position with respect to legislation in the present campaign will say, I favor progressive legislation. The resolution creating an Executive and Legislative Committee, is in my opinion a step in the right direction. Generally speaking will say that the Republican platform is satisfactory to me.

Having served in the Session of 1911 my record is before you and was endorsed by my constituents by giving me a renomination last April. It is my aim to serve the people of my county as well as the State as a whole to the best of my ability. I refer you to Hon. George E. Alter, of your county, who can tell you of my services to the State in the last Legislature. I have the honor to remain.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. H. LIGHT.

August 1st, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter as to my position in regard to the Republican State Platform, I am in favor of the platform in general, and I indorse the separate resolutions, and am heartily in accord with the appointment of an Executive and Legislative Committee, as I believe it will help to advance progressive legislation which in its benefit to the people at large will redound to the credit of the Republican party. I wish to add also that I would favor a pledge indorsing Woman Suffrage.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN MARTIN.

Athens, Pa., July 8, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson,
Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of July 3rd, in reference to my position upon the platform of the Republican party of our State and the various resolutions passed by the convention of May 1st, at hand. I wish to assure you that I fully approve of the platform and the course of the convention and particularly the novation of the legislative committee. The various proposed bills set forth in the resolution fully and completely meet with my approval and will have my unqualified support should I be fortunate enough to be elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania. The same are in accord with my principles published over my own signature six months ago.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) CHARLES E. MILLS.

Catasauqua, Pa., August 26, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Republican State Chairman,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In answer to yours of July 3rd, would say that I agree with what has been done by the State Convention with the exception of where it comes in conflict with the platform of the National Convention.

The resolutions are worthy of the attention of any one making a study of political conditions of today.

I certainly agree, if elected to represent the Second District of Lehigh, to do all in my power to assist in the forming of laws in accordance with the sentiments expressed in the State platform.

Hoping the above proves satisfactory to you, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) ALEX. MORROW.

Johnstown, Pa., July 6, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman Republican Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of your letter of July 3rd asking me to define my position on the several pledges of the party with respect to legislation, etc.

I have read very carefully the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party in convention assembled, May 1, 1912, at Harrisburg. Allow me to say with all the emphasis possible that I most heartily endorse the platform and resolutions in their entirety, and I would consider it a privilege to support, as well as a pleasure, the same at the next session of the Legislature. I remain

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) G. W. MOSES.

Clarington, Pa., Aug. 12, 1912.

Hon. G. Wasson,
State Chairman,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In answer to your communication of recent date with regard to my position on the reform measures recommended in the platform and the resolutions of the Republican party,

adopted by the State Convention, would say I heartily approve of the various measures suggested, and if elected, will aid in carrying out the recommendations in the platform as well as other important measures asked for by a large majority of our citizens.

And shall, if elected, bitterly oppose such measures as the grabbing of the State water rights so vitally important to the citizens of Forest and other counties.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) A. R. MECHLING.

Phila, Pa., Aug. 19, 1912.

MR. Henry G. Wasson.

Dear Sir:—

Your communication of July 3rd duly received. Under the impression that I had answered it until so informed.

I am heartily in favor of full Platform endorsed.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ALBERT MISSIMER,
1400 N. 21st St.

Maniton Beach, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chr. Rep. State Committee.

Dear Sir:—

Being away from Pittsburgh for a couple months and not quite familiar with affairs at home, I want to state that the Platform adopted at Harrisburg meets with my hearty approval.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) DANIEL A. MALIE,
7th Leg. District Allegheny Co.

August 22nd, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson, Chr.,
Republican State Committee,
329 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I purposely delayed answering your communication of July 30th, until I would consult with my colleague, E. M. Kenna, Esq., who has been away on his vacation during the past month. Personally, I endorse the Republican State Platform and Resolutions recommending a legislative program and should I be elected a member of the next General Assembly of Pennsylvania, I will aid the Republican Party and its leaders in passing laws that will strengthen the Party in this State and nation.

I trust this is satisfactory and regretting the delay, I remain

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. J. McCAIG.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 8, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Frick Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor of the 3rd, inst., addressed to me as a candidate for the office of State Senator in which you ask me to declare my position toward the Republican State Platform and particularly with reference to the several measures embraced within the resolution creating a legislative and executive committee, I beg to say that in the event of my election I intend to support all general legislation in accord with the State Platform and hereby pledge myself specifically to vote for the bills enumerated in said accompanying resolution.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES J. MAGEE.

Ulster, Pa., July 5, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of July 3rd with copy of Pennsylvania Platform and Resolutions adopted by the Republican Party in convention assembled May 1st, 1912, at Harrisburg, received, and after reading carefully both Platform and Resolutions, would say that I see nothing advocated therein which I cannot most heartily endorse.

I am a firm believer in the principle that all men, under all circumstances, should be accorded the right to express their choice, and that the majority must, and should rule. I am

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN C. MATHER.

DuBois, Pa., July 9, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson, Chr.,
Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I have your letter of the 3rd, at hand; and in regards to the "Platform and Resolutions" adopted by the Republican Party at Harrisburg, May 1st, desire to say that I am heartily in favor of both. I shall also give them my earnest support if re-elected to the Legislature, this fall.

Especially am I in favor of the Direct Primaries in Pennsylvania for the election of United States Senators, and the expression of the Presidential Preferences.

I also heartily endorse the Revision of the Tariff Downward and I am in favor of Improved Water Ways in Pennsylvania, as well as better Highways controlled by the State.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. S. MOULTHROP.

Philadelphia, August, 21, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
Philadelphia, Pa..

My dear Sir:—

Answering your letter of August 19th, I am surprised to learn that my former letter did not reach you. I have again gone carefully over the Platform and Pledges and beg to repeat that I do not find anything therein to which I do not heartily subscribe, and further beg to say that I have for years been working for the ends claimed to be sought by the body which framed them.

I have one other thought in this connection and that is that the constituency which I shall represent "if elected" are the only people which I shall look for directions as to my public acts and when I receive from them what I believe to be an expression of their views in sufficient volume to be Representative, I shall be guided thereby.

To my mind the ideal way to arouse in the voters at large the necessary in affairs which so vitally concern them is for them to be made to feel that their representative is looking to them for an expression of their views and will give ear to them when properly presented.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) E. J. McALEER.

New Kensington, Pa., July 5, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd, inst., with enclosure. Replying thereto will say that, the platform and resolutions adopted by the representatives of the Republican party at Harrisburg meet with my sincere approval.

I have read and reread the same many times and I believe that it voices the true sentiment of the American people, and particularly the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania.

The principles and sentiments—the living, vital issues—expressed in this platform, I have publically voiced throughout this county and on many occasions.

I sincerely and firmly believe in the ability and the right of the people to govern themselves; and by "the people" I mean All the People.

I unqualifiedly endorse and subscribe to the platform and in the event of my election to the State Legislature, I promise to use my vote and influence to further and procure the reforms therein advocated.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) T. J. McALLISTER.

July 9, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, State Chairman,
Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 3rd accompanied by a copy of the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party, May 1, 1912, is before me and has been examined with much interest. In response to your request that each candidate state his position in regard to the platform, you may quote me as follows:

I believe in a simple, short form of ballot, all on one sheet, and if possible I would avoid two elections, to wit: a primary and general election. I believe that our entire system of primary and general election laws are sadly in need of change. It should not be possible for members of one party to dictate the nominations of another party. The voter, if we retain both the primary and general election should be required upon registration to declare his choice of party, and at the primaries should not be permitted to cast any ballot other than that of the party chosen on registration. The present system at least in so far as its workings are concerned in the third class cities, is certainly wrong. I am not prepared to say at this time just what the remedy should be, but I am strongly progressive in the premises.

I favor the nomination by direct vote of all candidates for public office. I believe in the Presidential preference primary. I have long believed in the direct election of United States Senators, and am of the opinion that members of the Legislature should in this respect faithfully reflect the will of the people.

There should never be a repetition of the disgraceful scenes attending the session of 1899. There is considerable truth in the oft-heard statement that the United States Senate has become a "Millionaire Club." The Lorimer, Stephenson, and other scandals have shaken my faith in the present manner of choosing United States Senators.

I believe that the law regulating the purposes for which money may be contributed and spent in elections needs a general overhauling.

All willful violations of laws covering the elections should be made felonies, punishable by imprisonment. I favor the enactment of a comprehensive and effective Public Utilities law. The Minnesota law covering this subject seems to be a most excellent measure.

I believe in an employer's liability and workmens' compensation act. Women and children, in industrial work should be fully protected.

I am a humanitarian in all respects and believe that human rights should be preserved along with property rights.

I believe in a generous support for our public schools and public charities; in liberal appropriations for the promotion and protection of public health and for the purpose of combating tuberculosis.

I favor the creation of a commission or department for the distribution of the appropriations to our public institutions.

The Appropriations bill has too long been held up until the last days of the session and held as a club over members of the Legislature.

I believe the present system of distributing money to State institutions has ruined more than one honest Legislator, and has been the cause, more than any other single factor of bringing our Legislature into disrepute before the country.

I believe in a Pure Food Law that will give full protection and at the same time be fair to the producer as well as the consumer.

I am heartily in favor of good roads, and sincerely hope that nothing will prevent the accomplishment of a comprehensive system of good roads.

I am very much interested in Government by Commission for cities of the third class. I believe that the majority of the people in this city favor in a general way the commission form of government, and I hope that the session of 1913 will enable us to adopt such a form of municipal government.

I favor the enactment into law of the principles of excess condemnation, under proper restrictions.

We have a city planning expert at work here on comprehensive plan for beautifying our city and we need such a law, so drafted, however, as not to be confiscatory, or to give too great power.

I believe that the people in 1908 expected a downward revision of the tariff. I likewise regret that this pledge was not kept.

I firmly believe in the conservation of natural resources.

In a general way I favor the policies outlined in the first two paragraphs on page ten.

I do not believe as I now view the question, in the recall of judges and judicial decisions. To hold any other view, it appears to me, would be inconsistent and a direct violation of my oath as an attorney-at-law and an officer of the Court. I am heartily in favor of a law that will prevent the swindling of the people through the sale of stocks or bonds of fraudulent corporations. The proper Public Utilities law will effectually prevent this.

I heartily endorse the legislation recommended by the Republican platform with the exception of the "Recall" and, if elected, can and will cheerfully use my efforts and whatever ability I may posses to give legal effect thereto.

Thanking you for the opportunity of giving expression to my views on the legislation mentioned in our platform, I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. W. MITCHELL.

McAllisterville, Pa., July 17, 1912.

Mr. H. G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd, inst., enclosing a copy of platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party in convention assembled at Harrisburg May 1, 1912.

After reading the above mentioned platform and resolutions over, I would say that they will meet with my approval. I would have replied sooner, but was absent from home and the letter was mislaid.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ROBERT K. MOORE.

Rep. candidate for the Legislature from Juniata County.

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 9, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Republican State Chairman,
Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication bearing date the third day of July submitting the State platform to me and requesting my position thereon.

After a thorough persual of the case, I wish to state that I subscribe to the state platform, except in so far as it has been overruled by implication by the national platform. I am not prepared to say that I favor the recall of judicial decisions; but would favor legislation tending to make all men in office more responsible to the people.

I heartily favor each of the several classes of legislation, contained on pages 13 and 14 of the pamphlet, which will be presented to the next Legislature for the purpose of carrying out the party pledges. And should I be elected, I would lend my support in that direction.

I believe most sincerely that the people should rule and any legislation which comes to accomplish that end attunes with all that I can conceive of as good and wholesome in government.

Trusting that I have made my position clear, I beg to remain,

Most respectfully yours,

(Signed) WARREN K. MILLER,

Candidate for Representative in the General Assembly, 1st District, Lehigh County.

July 10, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

After careful reading and due consideration of the copy of the Republican State platform and resolutions adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party in Harrisburg, May 1, 1912, submitted by you, I am glad to assure you I favor both the platform and the resolutions and if elected to the Senate from the forty-fifth district, I will strive to have enacted the legislation the convention declared for.

Am further glad to state that during my candidacy for the Republican nomination preceding the primary election, April 13 last, I stood on a platform embracing practically the same legislation the State Convention had endorsed and with complete consistency again declare my intention to favor such proposed legislation should I be elected to the Senate during the general election in November.

Sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN P. MOORE.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Aug. 12, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of July 3rd, enclosing copy of the Republican State platform, together with copies of the separate resolutions, carefully considered before giving answer.

While I endorse thoroughly the general provisions of the platform, as well as the separate resolutions, I want to say that the propositions contemplating a recall of judicial decisions should be carefully considered before action is taken.

I am in favor of making the legislative and executive power of the State more responsive to the will of the people.

If re-elected my action will be governed accordingly as I believe the platform and resolutions are in line with progressive ideas, and cover demands of the people at the present time.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) GEORGE C. IRVIN.

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329 Virginia Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Frick Bldg., City.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your favor of July 3rd, would say that I am heartily in accord with the Republican State platform, in regard to the executive and legislative committee, I think it is a very good resolution and the items therein will receive my support.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHARLES A. ISLER.

Punxsutawney, Pa., Aug. 29, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
State Chairman of the Republican Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of recent date, relative to my position regarding the platform and resolutions adopted at Harrisburg, May 1st, 1912, beg to inform you that I have given the same careful consideration and they meet with my hearty approval.

I favor progressive legislation, and if elected a member of the General Assembly, will support and vote for such bills as may be introduced to carry out the pledges of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, May 1st, 1912, including those bills recommended under the head of "Separate Resolutions" and now being prepared by a "Special Committee" appointed for that purpose.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) S. TAYLOR NORTH.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 20, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 6th inst., received and in reply would say that as the Republican candidate for the Legislature from the Third Legislature District of Allegheny county, I am making my campaign for election standing squarely on the Republican State platform, as adopted by the convention at Harrisburg on May 1st, 1912.

I heartly endorse the principles of the Republican party as expressed in the State platform and if elected will use my best efforts to secure the enactment of legislation that will put effective laws on our stature books to correct the defects in our social and economic conditions, and work the much needed reforms which the platform promises, and I will particularly endeavor to secure the enactment of laws which I believe will carry into effect the pledges of the party as set forth in the schedule contained in the separate resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HOWARD NEELY.

Coudersport, Pa., July 17, 1912.

Henry Wasson, Esq.,
Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 3rd inst., with copy of the State Platform etc., enclosed, at hand and as I have been very busy for some little time, hence my neglect to answer same.

In regard to platform and resolutions as adopted by the Republican convention at Harrisburg, May 1st, 1912, I will say that I most heartily endorse this platform in its entirety and shall make my campaign on that platform.

Trusting this is entirely satisfactory and that I will be able to keep in touch with you during the coming political strife, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) S. S. NEWTON.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa., July 18, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman.

My Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of recent date, asking my position on the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention and more particular to the several pledges of the party with respect to legislation, after some study I think the Committee referred to would be a good thing and the different bills mentioned would be very popular in any district. This kind of legislation meets with my approval, I would not hestitate to support any of the bills mentioned if they are prepared to suit the demands of the people.

I can refer you to my record in the last session of Legislature and I think that ought to be sufficient proof of the position I will take on the bills of this kind.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL NEEL.

Sharpsburg, Pa., July 11, 1912.

H. G. Wasson, Esq.,
Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

After a careful perusal of the pamphlet containing platform and resolutions of the Republican party adopted by the convention held at Harrisburg, May 1st, 1912, I place myself on record as being in hearty accord with its every plank and especially with the fourth and fifth resolutions for which I have already publically placed myself on record during the past session of the Legislature.

Hoping that my candidacy will appeal to those who are in favor of the convention platform, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JOHN K. YOUNG.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,

My Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter relative to my position regarding the several pledges of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, as stated in its recently adopted platform, permit me to advise you, that as a Republican, soliciting Republican support for a State office, I certainly will support the pledges and resolutions of said platform.

I will do this, not only because I feel morally bound to do so, but because my own notions of Government and legislation are in accord with the progressive ideas as set forth in said platform and resolutions.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) W. W. ULERICH.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5th, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq., Chairman,
Republican State Committee,
329 S. Broad St., Phila.

My Dear Sir:—

Your letter of recent date received, relative to my attitude towards the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. I was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of the 1st Senatorial District, and if re-elected I will be in hearty accord with many of the progressive planks contained in the platform. Some of the planks, however, I will be absolutely opposed to.

I was successful in having passed an appropriation of $450,000.00 for the deepening of the Delaware River, and improvement of the port, at the last session, which amount I hope to have increased at the coming session. I shall continue my efforts to keep the Public Schools out of politics. I will favor legislation compelling full weight and measure on all food stuffs placed on sale, with the idea of decreasing the high cost of living. I shall advocate legislation for an additional judge to be added in each of the five Common Pleas Courts, in order to prevent delay in all court matters, and to give litigants a speedy adjustment of their cases.

In other words, I submit my candidacy and my record as a State Senator to the voters living in the district, and to them only. There never was, and never will be a time when I will not govern my actions in accordance with their wishes.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) EDWIN H. VARE.

July 17, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman of Rep. State Committee.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor of the 3rd inst., in relation to my position as a candidate for member of the General Assembly from Tioga county, I beg to state.

That I heartily approve of the platform and pledges therein made for progressive legislation as a whole.

Many of the things therein set forth in the line of legislation, I have worked for in the past two sessions of the Legislature. The only proposition that I am in doubt about is the "Recall of Judicial Decisions in Constitutionad questions."

However, I am and always have been in favor of the people ruling and in order to inaugurate such a change in legislative matters, an amendment of the constitution of the State would be necessary and I would be in favor of submitting such a proposed amendment to the people for the matter to be thoroughly discussed and voted upon.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) FRANK H. ROCKWELL.

Chester, Pa., July 13, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I received your letter of July with copy of State platform and resolutions and have been going over them when not otherwise engaged, and have about completed and feel perfectly able to support them. Of course, there are some (I might say not very many, however) items which I would like a little

more explanation upon, but as a whole, I can very gladly subscribe to. I have always been for anything in the Republican party that would better conditions. If you would desire that I should go into the matter any more elaborate, let me know.

Yours truly,
(Signed) WM. T. RAMSEY,
Rep. Candidate for Assembly 1st Dist., Del. Co.

Sharon, Pa., Aug. 21, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Wasson:—

In reply to your favor of the 17th, I have been away on my vacation and have neglected many things which should have been attended to.

In regard to the Republican State Platform, I heartily indorse the platform adopted at the Republican State Convention and stand ready to support same. I was nominated on a progressive platform and have no reason to change my mind. We are living in a progressive age and one which bids fair to go down as a revolution in the history of American politics. One who has the welfare of the rising generation at heart could not help using and indorsing progressive methods, such as the Republican State Platform is found on. I thank you very kindly for the interest you have taken and hope you will pardon the delay in answering.

Any favors you may ask in the future will be cheerfully granted.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) RALPH L. ROBINSON.

August 24th, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Com.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the State Convention requiring the State Committee to ascertain the stand or opinion of candidates for the State Legislature in regard to adopted platform pledges, I hereby inform you and said committee that I heartily favor the platform adopted and believe that the legislature therein declared for would be most beneficial to the State; and, if elected, I unhesitatingly will support such legislation.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. H. REDFIELD.

Duquesne, Pa., July 31, 1912.

Hon. H. G. Wasson,
State Chairman,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Acknowledging receipt of your letter of inquiry and replying thereto, will say:

I heartily endorse the State Platform and am in favor of enacting into law the several matters proposed therein, as I believe that each will be a signal and lasting benefit to the people of my district and of the State.

I believe the demand of the times is for a progressive and a forward movement which must come through such legislation as will at once and directly effect the wage earner.

An examination of my legislative record, during the past two sessions will show that I have at all times, favored such proposed legislation as has been beneficial to my constituents and have opposed such as I felt would, in any measure, limit their rights or abridge their privileges.

My future actions will be guided by the voice of the people whom I shall represent and they have announced their policies in our party platform, to which I most readily subscribe and with which I am most heartily in accord.

I am particularly in favor of the seven proposed acts upon which our platform is builded, and during my recent campaign, I advocated to the Republicans in my district the adoption of every one of said principles and other measures which will benefit our people, our State and our party.

I most cordially endorse and subscribe to legislation leaving to the people the nomination and the election of all officers, whether National, State, County or otherwise; the purifications of the ballot by the most stringent election laws; a bill which will define, in positive terms, the rights and duties of all public utility companies; a law that will fix the liability of the employer and establish the rights of the employee; a law that will prohibit and severely penalize the sale of worthless stocks; and especially a law establishing a Department of Charities, which I have tried for the past two sessions to have enacted, and which will be the means of distributing State funds among worthy institutions and, at the same time will save the State tens of thousands of dollars.

My past record shows my fealty and loyalty to my constituents, and in the future, their wish will be my guide in official trust.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. W. RICHARDS,
Eleventh Allegheny Dist.

Pottsville, Pa., July 24th, 1912.

MR. Henry C. Wasson,
Chairman Republican Party,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter with platform and resolutions received. Being nominated on the Republican ticket I will do all I can if I am elected to carry out the wish of the Republicans expressed in platform and resolutions. I am,

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) FRANK REESE,
4th Leg. District, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Colley, Pa., July 15, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In answer to yours of the 3rd I would say that I am heartily in favor of the Republican platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party at Harrisburg, May 1, 1912.

Yours truly,
(Signed) M. W. REESER,
Member Sullivan Co.

Chambersburg, Pa., July 22, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Rep. State Comm.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I feel that I should have replied to your recent favor before this, but as the two great political parties were making history I preferred to wait. I have been an active Republican voter for thirty years and have been owner and editor of two Republican newspapers in which I gave earnest support to the nominees of my party. I love the Republican party and have always worked hard to nominate men for whom the party did not have to apologize afterwards.

I was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Franklin county on April 13, 1912, (long before the State Convention) without regard to factional strife. My platform is so well known and approved that I believe I will get many votes from opposing parties. If elected, I propose to represent the citizens of my county to the very best of my ability. Common justice demands that I should not subordinate the interests of the taxpayers of my county and State to the advantage of any candidate for State or National office, in order that some alleged "boss" may peddle out the "pap" to heelers and faithful ones. While I am a staunch Republican, I am known as a progressive man, ever ready to do my part to better mankind in other ways than political.

As to the platform adopted by the late Republican Convention which nominated men for State offices, whose names seem to be carried by every Republican newspaper in the State, I may say without going into detail, that I approve of much of it, but there are features on which I need some light, and being always a student, I will give close attention to unselfish and honest teachers. Of course, sensible men know that platforms are party written to catch votes and are never fully carried out, always being subject to conditions which may arise from time to time as they should be.

The political signs in my county now indicate that I will have, as my party fealty deserves, the almost united support of the Republicans, irrespective of any division on National and State candidates. I trust that considering the unfortunate mix-up in the Presidential race, you will deem this a fair and sufficient reply to your questions. With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JOHN M. RUNK.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 14, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman of the Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

Your letter dated July 3rd, 1912, enclosing a copy of the Republican State Platform together with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention received. I have studied the platform and regard its declaration of principles and its advocacy of proposed legislative enactments as an earnest desire on the part of the Republican party of this State to meet the problems of our present day social life. Changed conditions in our economic and industrial spheres of

life changed conceptions of political theory and the functions of government make necessary the amendment of existing laws and the enactment of new legislation to conform with such changed conditions and to meet the need of our present social life.

The creation of a legislative and executive committee empowered to draft bills embodying the principles set forth in the platform and directed to represent the sovereign will of the Republican electorate of the State in the advocacy of such bills before the legislative and executive departments of the State government is a pledge to the people of the Commonwealth that the platform is not a makeshift to secure votes and that its declarations are not "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." To the declarations of principles and to this effort to solve the problems confronting us at this time by the enactment of legislation adapted to this end I give my support.

You ask me "to fully advise" you of my position on the several pledges of the Republican party "with respect to legislation, and particularly so regarding the items embraced in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislative Committee."

The Executive and Legislative Committee referred to is authorized and directed to draft bills on certain subjects in accordance with the pledges of the platform, which subjects are set forth in detail in the resolution creating such committee.

The first item is as follows: "A bill for the extension of the direct primaries to all officers elected by the people, including United States Senators, and the expression of the Presidential preferences."

I favor legislation providing for such extension for the direct primaries. Having the right and power under existing law to elect the officer, the people should not be confined in such election to a choice of candidates in whose selections they have had no direct voice. If the people have the capacity to pass upon the qualifications and platform of the candidates when electing him they surely have the capacity as members of a political party to pass directly upon the qualifications of a candidate for the nomination of that party.

I favor the election of United States Senators directly by the people. The people of a State are, in my judgment fully competent to make such selection. I am opposed to the present system of electing United States Senators by the General Assembly of the State. A legislative body should not be an electoral body except for the selection of its own officers. Time and again under the present system men are chosen members of the General Assembly because of their choice for a United States Senator and without regard for their ability and fitness to fill a legislative office. As to the Presidential preference I can see no valid reason why the members of a political party are not as fully competent to pass directly upon the candidacy of a man for the nomination of his party as to pass upon his fitness for the office after his nomination.

The second item is as follows: "A bill defining by whom and the purpose for which money may be contributed or spent in any general or primary election, limiting the total expenditure and requiring full accounting at public audit, and such amendments to the election laws as shall guarantee the freedom of said elections from fraud, coercion and undue influence."

I favor legislation requiring strict accounting of money used in elections and primaries. I favor a litigation of the total expenditures for such purposes. The present law does not limit the amount to be expended. It merely specified the purpose of which the money may be expended and the parties who shall be competent to expend the same and make the proper accounting.

The present law should be amended so as to be made to comply with the intent of the second item or be repealed and a new law enacted. Elections should be free from fraud, coercion and undue influence. Wherein the present laws are deficient in this respect they should be amended or new legislation enacted to insure free and honest elections.

The third item is as follows: "A bill making a wilful violation of any or all laws governing elections a felony, punishable by imprisonment." Wilful violation of laws governing elections whereby the will of the people in making choice of public officers and determining public policies is defeated is a crime akin to treason. Wherein our present laws are ineffectively to keep pure the ballot they should be amended or new laws enacted.

The fourth item is as follows: "A comprehensive and effective public utilities law." A comprehensive and effective public utilities law should be enacted. Dealing in what are known as public utilities upon which an entire community is oftimes dependent, all such individuals, companies or corporations should be subject to State supervision and control to the end that the community may be equitable served and at the same time justice and fair dealing be given the individuals, companies or corporations engaged in such business.

The fifth item is as follows. "A fair employers' liability and workmens' compensation act, and regulating the employment of women and children." I favor the passage of such an act. Compensation for accidental injury received by a workman in the usual course of his employment, and especially in those cases where the employment is by its nature extra hazardous and should be based upon the fact that such injury and not upon the fact of fault. The burden of such compensation should fall upon the employment in which such workmen is engaged in and not upon him who can least sustain it. Without whose services such employment and business can not be conducted, and who is least able to survive such injuries are incident to his employment.

The regulation of the employment of women and children should receive the special attention of the General Assembly to the end that their health, safety and advancement may be safeguarded.

The sixth item is as follows: "A law to stop the swindling of the people through the sale of stocks in fraudulent corporations." Any legislation which will protect the public from the effects of fraud meets with my approval.

The seventh item is as follows: "A law creating the Department of Public Charities, with full control, in order that the State's appropriations may be equitable and economically distributed and institutions receiving State aid may always be open to the unfortunate." The State appropriates millions to the institutions for the relief of the sick, the needy and the afflicted. The distribution of public funds to such institutions should be equitably and economically made to the end that the money may accomplish the purposes for which it is appropriated.

No institution should receive State aid which is not always open to the unfortunate. I believe that the creation of a Department of Public Charities with proper control over the appropriations and the institutions for which such appropriations are made is a thing to be desired in this State.

From the foregoing it is apparent that I favor the principles embodied in the several items of proposed legislation embraced in the resolution creating the executive and legislative committee and the aims of such proposed legislation. While this is true, I do not mean to say that, if elected, I shall give my support to any and every measure which shall deal with these subjects. I reserve my right of judgment to pass upon the question as to whether or not the proposed bills will attain the ends intended and desired.

As to the declarations of the State Platform for the application of the principle of what is known as the "recall of judicial decisions" in the restricted cases therein set forth I have this to say: The declaration of the platform as I understand them, mean, that in certain specified cases coming under the head of what is known as the police power of the State, when Supreme Court of the State had declared a particular set of the State Legislature, classed among the cases specified unconstitutional, in such event the question as to whether or not such decision of the Court in the particular case shall be accepted as the true interpretation of the State constitution and as the laws of the State shall be submitted to the people for their determination by means of the ballot. This, should the people thus overrule the decision of the Court and declare the act constitutional, would be in effect an amendment of the State Constitution as interpreted by the Court in the particular case.

Let us consider for a moment our constitutional theory of government and the principles upon which it is based. The constitution making power is vested in the people. All sovereignty is in them. The Constitution is an enactment by the people themselves. It has been defined to be "The body of rules and maxims in accordance with which the powers of sovereignty are habitually exercised." No change in the existing constitution can be made except by the direct sanction of the people given in a referendum vote upon the proposed change. Under the constitution so enacted it is declared in Article 5, Section 1, as follows: "The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of Common Pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, Orphans' Courts, Magistrates' Courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish." The judicial power so vested in the courts has been declared to extend to conferring authority upon the courts to decide upon the constitutionality of an act of the State Legislature. This is the accepted law of the State and is recognized by the platform declarations above referred to. When, therefore, the Supreme Court of the State upon a purely State question had declared an act of the State Legislature unconstitutional there is no appeal to a higher judicial tribunal. Should legislation thus declared unconstitutional be desired the remedy is by the amendment of the constitution or the adoption of a new constitution; proceedings which in either case can be made effective and become the law only when the people have given their sanction to such proposed changes by means of their direct vote. This is an express recognition of the fact that sovereignty is in the people and that they are the constitutional making power.

Any act of the Legislature making provisions for the enforcement of the principle of the recall of judicial decisions as contemplated by the platform declarations would thus provide a tribunal for the interpretation of the Constitution and a method for its amendment other than that provided by the Constitution itself and would therefore be unconstitutional. I am of the opinion that no such act of the Legislature could be enacted which would be constitutional without a prior amendment of the Constitution making provision for such legislation. Such proposed legislation would have to be submitted to the people for their approval and sanction by means of a referendum vote. I favor the submission of such proposed amendment to the people of this Commonwealth for their consideration and determination. It is for them to say whether or not they desire such change in their present constitutional system. The people under our theory of government are the constitution making power and it is their right and province to pass upon this question.

A man's political faith is an index of the spirit in which he will approach any political issue upon which he is to pass judgment and in accordance with which he will act. This being true, it is of the first importance that a man's fundamental political faith be known and understood.

At this time particularly are fundamental political principles and beliefs and subject of debate. More and more are moral issues becoming the subject of political discussions. As never before is the question being asked, "Is it right?" "Is

it honest?" It is with this thought in mind that I wish to state my fundamental political faith.

The true end of government in the welfare and happiness of the people. The welfare of the whole people is the only justification for the existence of any government, whatever its form, and the enactment of any legislation, whatever its purpose. In the furtherance of this and the primary function of government is the protection of persons and property. The true worth of property is proportioned to the degree in which it is of service to man. It therefore follows that the rights of men are superior to those of property and that in any conflict between human rights and property rights human rights should receive the first and highest consideration.

No government is justified in its existence except upon the principle that it is administered in the interest of the governed and that its form is best adopted to secure such administration. A government, whatever its form, which is administered in the interest of the governor, whether such governor be a single individual or a class, is without any moral basis for its existence. A democratic form of government, in my judgment is best adapted for an administration in the interest of the whole people for the reason that in such form of government the people themselves have a direct voice in the selection of those who administer it.

To my mind there is no better definition of democracy than the definition given by Abraham Lincoln. "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people." It is a government of the people indicating its source as a form of government: "by the people" marking out those who are to be its administrators; "for the people" determining those in whose interest it is to be administered. This is the ideal of government. Here the interest of the governor and governed is one.

I believe the American people have the capacity for complete self-government. Our history in the one hundred and twenty-five years which have passed since the framing of this government fully justifies this belief. The American nation today as for years, carries the hopes of the human race.

Every set of corruption every deed of wrongdoing in our national life affects not only ourselves, but brings sorrow and despair to those throughout the world, who, striving for the uplift of humanity, look to us as their one hope of a realizable ideal. Upon us as a nation and as individuals rests the great duty of demonstrating to the world that this nation "conceived" as Lincoln said, "in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal" can endure and that "the government of the people by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN ROBERT JONES.

Tyler Hill, July 16th, 1912.

H. G. Wasson, Esq.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

Yours of recent date with the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party on May 1st, 1912, received. Thanks. I have given this new platform and also the resolutions much thought and study, and I find nothing in its or them that does not meet with my hearty approval and endorsement.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) H. C. JACKSON,
Tyler Hill, Pa.

Harford, Pa., July 10, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of your letter together with the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party in convention at Harrisburg, May 1, 1912.

I most certainly am a Progressive Republican, and regret the action of the Chicago Convention. I think, it most unfortunate that that convention could not have been more progressive and nominated a more progressive candidate for President. I do not think that either Mr. Taft nor Mr. Roosevelt should have been nominated but rather a strong, able, and progressive candidate like Governor Hadley or Senator Cummins, who could have united the party and led it to victory. I believe the Republican party is greater than any individual in it.

I can thoroughly endorse the underlying principle of the Harrisburg platform, namely, the right of the people to rule, for I have implicit faith in the ability of the people to govern themselves in my legislative career have always tried to represent the sentiment and wishes of my constituents, feeling that I was merely their representative to carry out their will. I can endorse most of the policies set forth in the Harrisburg platform but am not quite ready to accept the Recall of Judges or of Judicial Decisions. This may be a right policy but I have not yet been able to convince myself of it but on that or any other measures, I am open to conviction.

I have never yet pledged myself specifically, to any bill previous to knowing the exact contents of that bill; and neither would I care to do so now, for I must reserve that right to myself, to help frame such legislation in accordance with my own views.

In other word, I cannot pledge my vote for any specific measure on any subject no matter how much I may favor the policy, until the act itself is before me to pass upon. The men who might draw such an act, perhaps would have an entirely different way of obtaining the results, from what I would have myself. I most certainly must retain my independence to act for what I think is best at the time of passage of any such act.

There are very many most excellent policies indicated in our platform and I most certainly want to do all I can to fulfill our pledges to the people. There are some other policies, which are not mentioned by resolution in the platform, which I deem just as important and just as progressive as the ones specifically mentioned and for which I shall be active if elected to the Legislature.

I think it perfectly proper for the people to know what their candidates stand for, and am very glad to make answer to your letter, and hope the next Legislature will bear fruit in the production of a great deal of legislation which will benefit the conditions of the great mass of our citizens throughout the State.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) E. E. JONES.

Irvin, Pa., July 8th, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter received in regard to the attitude of the candidates on the Republican Platform.

I am heartily in favor of all the legislation advocated in said platform and would do all in my power to have them enacted into laws.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) CHESTER D. SENSENICH.

Harford, Pa., July 7, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Wasson:—

I am in receipt of a letter from my good friend, George E. Alter, whom I consider the ablest member of the House of Representatives and whom I would like to see the next Speaker. In this letter, he explains his views on the plank in our State platform regarding "Judicial Decisions."

If his interpretation of this plank is the one intended to be put into legislation, I can endorse it. As for the other planks in the platform and resolutions, I think I made myself plainly in favor of them in my former letter.

If elected to membership in the next House of Representatives, I shall deem it an honor to assist what I can in the enactment of these constructive measures.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) E. E. JONES.

Coatesville, Pa., July 27, 1912.

Hon. H. G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,

My Dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor of recent date with enclosures I state:

First, if elected a member of the Legislature from Chester county, I will give my support to properly drawn bills on the subject embodied in the resolution creating the Executive and Legislature Committee.

Second, I regard the Republican State Platform as the expression of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, in convention duly assembled.

Third, I recognize my allegiance to the citizenship of Chester county alone, and appreciate that if elected a member of the House of Representatives, I am simply sent there in a representative capacity to carry out the will of the majority of the electorate who have given me their support and will carry out the wishes of the said majority to the fullest extent of my ability.

Yours truly,
(Signed) G. V. PENNEGAR.

Kennett Square, Pa., July 25, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson, Chairman,
Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Chairman:—

Replying to your letter of July 3rd, I would state that I have carefully read the Republican State Platform with the resolutions attached thereto, creating the executive and legislative committee.

I have no objection to the appointment of this committee and should I be elected to the House of Representatives I will give to the bills prepared by such committee, my hearty support, if they were drawn to conform to the views of the majority of the people who elected me to that office.

I realize that the Republican State Platform was adopted by a majority of the regularly elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, and I am a believer of following the will of the majority in every instance.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) THEODORE PENNOCK.

Belleville, Pa., Aug. 15, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your official request, allow me to say that I can meet requirements of the Pennsylvania committee in convention assembled in Chicago, with reference to the Republican candidates for the Legislature, inasmuch as I shall not antagonize the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidency.

Referring to the Republican Platform of Pennsylvania, so far as I understand it, I am in accord with that also. With reference to the proposed legislation as suggested, I shall favor all legislation favorable to the betterment of Pennsylvania citizens, being governed at all times by the interest of my constituents, hoping to retain their respect without losing my manhood. As a legislator I hope to represent the people, as a man I want to represent myself.

With the above end in view, I made the nomination thus I hope to make the election. Personally, it seems inadvisable to go on record for a certain enactment, the provision of which you are uninformed, never knowing the form of "Ruler" that may be placed upon it.

Allow me to say, that I am not writing for publication, am endeavoring to satisfy you of my position.

You can consult with the officials of the two parties in this county and learn more of me. Shall be pleased to hear from you.

With kindest personal regard, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. H. PEACHEY.

Pottsville, Pa., July 24, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
Chairman Republican State Committee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

In answer to yours of the 3rd inst., I agree if elected to the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, from the 29th Senatorial District embracing the County of Schuylkill, to vote to fulfill "the several pledges of the party with respect to legislation, and particularly so regarding the items embraced in the resolutions creating the Executive and Legislative Committee," to wit:

First. I voted for this proposed measure in the Legislature in 1907 under the name of the "McCord Bill" minus the expression of "Presidential preference," to which I agree.

Second. In every Legislature of which I have been a member, I voted for bills governing all elections as presented by the several reform associations of the State, and therefore agree to any measure that will improve the present system.

Third. If I mistake not, a bill like this had been proposed in the Legislature, of which I was a member, and I voted for the same, whether in committee or on the floor, hence I agree to this proposition.

Fourth. I approve of this section, and believe it would be made as comprehensive in consent by the people and for the benefit of the common interests as much as possible.

Fifth. In the Session of 1907 I voted for the "Casey Liability Bill" and in the last session of the Legislature I voted for a commission to provide and propose a bill which will answer the needs of the workingmen and as desired by all fair citizens, hence I consent to this section.

Sixth. I proposed a bill in the last session of the Legislautre, fashioned after the Kansas bill, on this subject, hence I consent to this section.

Seventh. I will gladly vote for an adequate measure as proposed.

Having been nominated by 7,000 Republicans of Schuylkill county who voted for me, although I had no opposition, and being a candidate on the Republican ticket, I accept its platform.

My record in the Legislature upon all questions regarding the government of municipalities has been in favor of the most progressive proposed, and my attitude regarding advanced legislation can be confirmed upon inquiry to any of the associations interested.

At your service, believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHAS. A. SNYDER.

Senate of Pennsylvania, July 24, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

In reply to your last letter submitting to me copies of the Republican State Platform, together with copies of the separate resolutions relative to specific legislation, I have to say that I endorse thoroughly the general provisions of the State platform and can answer in the affirmative the categorical interrogations respecting legislation.

I am favorable to the progressive legislation along the line suggested in the seven propositions advanced in the platform, and believe that the appointment of a representative committee to further the passage of this legislation is commendable, and that it will be a benefit to the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

I am not prepared to say that I endorse the specific proposition contemplating a recall of judicial decisions but I do believe in making the legislative and executive power of the State more readily responsive to the popular will. This should do away with any necessity for the submission of court decision to popular revision and would, I believe, reach the same result without endangering the stability of our laws.

Along the lines of providing for social justice and a broadening of the powers of the State and its municipal subdivisions in ameliorating the conditions surrounding our working people and in caring for our unfortunates, I will go a step in advance of any declaration of the State platform and would give the people throughout their Commonwealth and municipal governments full facilities for raising the standards of morals and of living in Pennsylvania.

I am enthusiastically in favor of a great constructive and uplifting era in our Commonwealth's affairs.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. C. SPROUL.

Monessen, Pa., July 6, 1912.

Mr. Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., I wish to say that I should consider myself a very poor Republican if I would not give my full support to an entire platform framed by a majority of the delegates of the party in convention. I believe there is nothing in our State platform this year, or in the appended resolutions that a vast majority of the people of the Second Legislative District of Westmoreland county do not heartily approve.

Since our county and my district have expressed themselves in accord with the principles of the recent State Republican convention and I was the one of three nominees for Assembly who led the ticket by several hundred votes. I can say without any reservations, there is nothing in the program of legislation suggested by your communication that I cannot heartily endorse.

I wish to say further, that I shall give my best efforts, if elected, to have all the specific legislation named in the platform and resolutions of the State Republican Convention enacted into law and placed upon our statute books in the session of 1913.

Thanking you for your consideration of the candidates regularly nominated on the ticket for including myself, and wishing you success with the campaign as State Chairman, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. L. SCHUCK.

Lewisburg, Pa., July 9, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I have your letter of the 3rd inst., also a copy of the platform and resolutions adopted by the Republican party at Harrisburg, May 1st, 1912.

I am in hearty sympathy with the progressive principles as set forth in the Republican Platform as well as the creation of the Legislative and Executive Committee. A platform is of no value unless its principles are carried out, and since it is the work of the Legislative and Executive Committee to see that the party pledges are kept, I certainly approve the establishment of this committee.

I am particularly well pleased with that part of the platform that advocates direct elections and short ballot. Power should be kept as close to the people as possible, for the more it is kept in their control, the more responsive it will be to their will.

Hoping this will fully explain my attitude towards the politics proclaimed by the platform of our party, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HARRY M. SHOWALTER.

Swineford, Pa., July 13, 1912.

Hon. Henry G. Wasson,
Republican State Chairman of Penna.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—

In compliance with your request as to my standing to the Republican Platform and with request to legislation:

First, I endorse the platform. Second, the resolutions as to the seven objects, also the appointment of an Executive Committee of nine to draft bills, but to serve only a term of two years, or for each session of the Legislature.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) J. W. SWARTZ,
Representative of Snyder Co.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., Aug. 21, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson, Esq.,
Republican State Committee,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 17th inst., to hand and contents read. In reply will state that if I am elected as a member of the House of Representatives from Northumberland county that I will support and vote for all legislation introduced as pledged in the State Republican Platform. I will support a measure that United States Senators shall be elected by the choice of the people, a workmen's compensation act, nomination of Presidents by popular vote, a minimum wage scale for women, and in fact all acts introduced by reason of the Republican platform pledges.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRA SHAFFER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 20, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson. Esq.,
Chairman State Republican Committee.

My dear Mr. Wasson:—

Yours of July 3rd enclosing Republican State Platform and resolutions together with your letter of August 16th to hand. I was out of this city on my vacation and just got back yesterday, which accounts for my delay in answering.

Replying will say that I take great pleasure in expressing my fullest approval of the Republican platform and herewith pledge my full and hearty support for all the resolutions set forth therein. You may depend upon it that I shall use my best efforts towards securing the enactment of such laws as may be needed to carry out the full purpose of the platform and resolutions.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) ABRAM C. STEIN.

July 7, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman,

Dear Sir:—

In answer to yours of the 3rd inst., would say that I was elected on the Progressive Platform at the Republican primaries held on April 13th.

I am free to say that the platform and resolutions of the Republican Party Convention, held May 1, 1912, is satisfactory to me.

Enclosed you will find my platform on which I received the nomination.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) T. A. STEELE, M. D.,
McKeesport, Penna.

August 24, 1912.

Henry G. Wasson,
State Chairman of the Penna. Rep. Com.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of your communication of July 3rd, 1912, relative to stating my attitude toward the platform of the Republican party of this State, adopted at the recent State Convention held in May, 1912, at Harrisburg, Pa.

My dereliction to reply was the result of my being out of town for a while and also to the letter being mislaid with other mail.

After having carefully read the platform, I wish to state that in it are many measures which I had advocated during my canvass in this the Eleventh Legislative District of Pennsylvania, prior to the Primary Election of April 13, 1912.

While I was sincere then in the advocacy of these Progressive measures, I am now more convinced that that is what the people of this district desire, and if it should be my good fortune to be elected a member of the next Legislature at the oncoming fall election, and I hope it will, every measure in that platform, shall not only have my support by vote, but also by voice.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) DR. JOSEPH G. STEEDLE.

H. S. LYDICK, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q. What is your business?

A. Attorney-at-law.

Q. I believe you have been here a portion of the time at least since the beginning of the session?

A. I have been here much of the time since the Legislature was in session, since the middle or latter part of February.

Q. Have you been here in the interest of or against any legislation?

A. I have been here both ways. I represent the association commonly known as the Pittsburgh Coal Association. The correct name, I believe to be, if I remember correctly, is the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators, of the Pittsburgh District.

Q. Of whom does that association consist?

A. It consists of practically all of the owners of coal mines in Allegheny county, in Washington county, in Westmoreland county, and Fayette county. I believe. Now I do not wish to be held positively for the accuracy of this statement, as I did not know the association existed until its attorney came to me and asked me to assume this duty, and I have not had time to study out just what it does include and cover.

Q. By whom have you been employed, or have you been employed by anyone?

A. By this association I mentioned.

Q. You do not know exactly who the members of it are, do you?

A. Yes; there are a whole lot of them.

Q. Coal operators?

A. Yes, sir; if that is important, leave it open and I can give it to you later.

Q. Does it comprise all coal companies in and about Pittsburgh?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Pittsburgh Buffalo Company?

A. I do not know where it is.

Q. Is there a Pittsburgh Coal Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. River Coal Company?

A. There is.

Q. Is that included in this association?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Practically all of the soft coal companies?

A. In and about Pittsburgh.

Q. What bills have you been interested in?

A. I have been here to work against legislation dangerous to the coal mining interests.

Q. What do you mean by the expression, dangerous to the coal mining interests?

A. That would add to the cost of the production of coal.

Q. You regard any legislation then dangerous to your clients' interests that increased the cost of production of coal?

A. Yes, sir, that would be injurious to them.

Q. Regardless of how necessary it would be for safeguarding of human life?

A. I will not adopt that.

Q. You do not accept that?

A. No, sir; I will not accept that.

Q. I understand you to say you were opposed to all legislation whatever that increased the cost of production of coal?

A. That of course means within the range of human things, and human thought.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. In other words, you would not be against a bill that you thought was dangerous to life?

A. No, sir: certainly not. You can shorten the course of this examination by referring to the measures concerning which Mr. Clark testified earlier in the day. He is interested in the bituminous coal mines in the district in Pennsylvania which he described, exactly as I am in the Pittsburgh locality.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You, as well as he, were opposed to those coal mining bills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your business was to oppose?

A. I had legislation to support.

Q. What were they?

A. Senate bill 1162; that is now in the hands of the Governor; and Senate bill 903.

Q. What is the nature of 1162?

A. That provides that a revaluation of property may be made between the time the tax is assessed and the time it becomes payable, and the tax will then become payable and levied.

Q. Any other bills in which you were interested?

A. In passing?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Not that I recall.

Q. What have you done in your efforts to defeat the so-called mining bill?

A. I have arranged with committees to hold open meetings and notified my people to send men here who are expert along the lines of the trade on the line which the bill affected, to address and make plain to the committee the injuries the bill would inflict.

Q. You arranged such meetings before the House Committee?

A. Yes, sir; I arranged one before the Judiciary General, before the Mines and Mining.

Q. Do you remember what bill was heard before the Judiciary General?

A. The workmen's compensation law.

Q. And the others before the committee on Mines and Mining?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All that legislation passed the House, did it not, notwithstanding your opposition?

A. No, sir; the electric mining bill failed in the House.

Q. All but that one?

A. Yes, sir, I believe so. There is one other that we introduced in the House that I believe never got out of committee; it was one placing a tax of fifty cents a ton on all bituminous coal, I think, shipped out of the State.

Q. That was not reported from committee?

A. I do not think so.

Q. When those bills passed the House, you renewed your opposition in the Senate, I presume?

A. Certainly.

Q. What methods did you use there?

A. We had meetings of the Mines and Mining Committee there, to which meetings we brought the same men to explain the effect the bills would have on the mining interests.

Q. Who paid the expenses of those men?

A. I don't know.

Q. You informed your clients, you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That you wanted men of that sort, and they were sent, and you do not know who paid them?

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. You don't know who paid them?

A. No, sir.

Q. What success did you have with the Senate Committee?

A. In the Senate Committee there were two bills, called, I think, the mine cave bills, that applied to all coal mining industries, both anthracite and bituminous, and it is my recollection that they were amended to affect only the anthracite mines. You know we mine intending to let the whole surface down, and it is alleged that by letting the whole surface down, the ground is better for agricultural purposes than if the entry stays high and the forces of the earth cannot pass out, and we mine that way, and for that reason they were amended to eliminate the bituminous product.

Q. With whom have you been co-operating in the Senate, in your opposition to these bills?

A. With no one in particular, but all in general.

Q. What Senators have you talked to about these bills? First, what committee in the Senate had charge of these bills?

A. I think they were all Mines and Mining.

Q. Who is chairman of that committee?

A. Mr. Kurtz.

Q. He is from Jefferson county, is he not?

A. I believe so.

Q. From one of the soft coal counties of the State?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What other Senators did you confer with?

A. I do not remember just distinctly, but I presume with all the Senators on that committee.

Q. Was Senator McNichol on that committee?

A. I will have to look. He is not.

Q. Who were on that committee?

A. Kurtz, Crow, Homscher, Hunter, Kline, Graff, Sensenich, Thompson, Hall, Morgan, Gerberich.

Q. You think then that you talked to all those Senators about these bills?

A. I am satisfied I did not talk to Gerberich.

Q. He is a Senator ex-officio, is he not?

A. Yes, sir. I do not think I talked to Morgan.

Q. Were your efforts there crowned with success?

A. As I tell you, they were amended to let our coal out.

Q. Out of all those bills?

A. Out of the subsidence bills.

Q. How about the balance of the bills, were they fixed up in the Senate to suit you?

A. No. I think the other one, the other one was one to prohibit machinery in cutting ribs. I think that was defeated. If not, it is still in the committee.

Q. It is not then out on the floor of the Senate?

A. I think not. I have not seen the calendar for the last three or four days.

Q. The workingmen's compensation bill went to what committee?

A. Corporations.

Q. Headed by Senator Crow?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I suppose you saw Senator Crow about that bill, did you?

A. I talked to him about it; yes, sir.

Q. And all the other members of the Committee on Corporations?

A. There are some of these Senators with whom I am not acquainted.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Will you just read the names of those Senators?

A. Crow, Sproul, McNichol. I talked to Mr. McNichol. He is a fine gentleman, but he is a bit set in his way, and he was against the bill in the House, and remains to that conviction to this day, I believe. Vare, I did not talk to him. Powell, I did not talk to. Ousley, I discussed it with him, and with Knapp; with Mr. Kurtz, and Thompson. I do not think I discussed it with DeWitt, with Gerberich I did not. That is to the best of my recollection.

Q. You were opposed to this bill for the reason that you thought it would increase the cost of mining coal?

A. I cannot say I was exactly opposed to the bill. I never had an measure give me quite as much thought and as much trouble as that measure did. There are matters in the bill that I would oppose on the ground of public policy. There are certain principles of law running through that, that I regret ever having taken hold on the American continent, but yet there are some good things in the bill. I spent many nights and days trying to amend that bill to make it look to me as though it was just, equitable and fair all the way through, but Mr. Read, he absolutely controlled the situation, and he is a very able lawyer; he was instrumental in drawing the bill, and refused to submit to any amendments and finally seemingly to all at once who were not in favor of the bill, as written, it came to them to make the bill optional, allowing those who did not want to operate under the bill to continue under the present law, and leaving the law for those who wanted it exactly as the commission desired it to be passed, and we fell in with that line of thought. We were informed by Mr. Read that the United States Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia Company—now that, you understand, is the corporation that owns all of our street railways in Pittsburgh, and all that, and some other concerns wanted it, and I have always been of the opinion that any industry in any State ought to have whatever law it wants enacted, provided it is not injurious to some other interests, and by making this bill optional that those who do not want it may continue under the present law, but by leaving it intact as it came into the hands of the commission for those to use as the commission desired, it seemed to me to be the best solution of the situation at this time, and I will further state that I believe were I the author of the bill, and someone had suggested that amendment, I would have immediately fallen in with it, as that character at law is largely experimental, and it is in my opinion very unwise to radically tear up a system of things that has been probably seven hundred years in building. That would give this law time for those who believe in it to try it out, just as rapidly as it proves successful to those corporations, to those employers who wanted it, others will fall in and adopt it, and it will then be just as effective in their affairs as though the optional feature were not in the bill.

Q. You regard the bill from the standpoint of the employes?

A. I have not said so. I have not said that, and I do not so regard it. That bill, I regard, as written, as deeply dangerous to employes.

Q. How long have you studied that question?

A. I do not know. I have given thought to these questions, these social questions for some time.

Q. Don't you know that bill was the result of a committee appointed some years ago by the Governor of this State, who studied the laws of European countries?

A. Perfectly, I know it.

Q. And yet you state it would tear up things that were established seven hundred years ago?

A. I said, seven hundred years in building, not seven hundred years established.

Q. What would be torn up?

A. The present system of adjustment of damages for injuries caused by the employe, sustained by the employe in the course of his business.

Q. According to the principles of common law?

A. According to this bill a man injured by his own negligence, by and through his own drunkenness, receives exactly the same compensation as the diligent employe injured by his employer's negligence. That to me is a violation of all rules of logic.

Q. Does not the bill expressly exclude compensation received by any employe for injuries caused by his own negligence, and gross indifference, and danger?

A. You and I have read the bill differently then. As I recall the first section of article 2, the only injury for which he is not compensated is that injury that is intentionally self-inflicted. You are confused with the first article of the bill. That provides that he shall not recover for injuries caused by reckless indifference to danger, and the first article of the bill is to control the relations of the employer and employe in case the employer will not accept article 2 of the bill. I am under oath. I am quoting a lot of stuff that may be wrong.

Q. What I wanted to get at was the reasons for your opposition to the bill.

A. That is what I am trying to give you. That is just a few of the things. Another is that a schedule of compensation for injuries to the employe cannot be justly fixed where there are within the jurisdiction of the law, employments of totally different hazards. It would to my mind be entirely wrong to fasten upon the farmer, responsibility for every injury caused to his employe when probably five per cent. of agricultural casualties are caused by the hazard of the business, when probably not one per cent. are caused by the negligence of a co-employe, when probably ninety to ninety-four per cent. are caused by the negligence of the employe himself, to fasten the same liability on the farmer that you fasten to the rolling mill owner; the negligence of another employe 40 per cent.; the negligence of another 20 per cent. That would be totally unjust.

Q. Then no workingman's compensation act can be framed to meet your approval?

A. I have not so stated.

Q. Did you submit any substitute bill that would meet the requirements to your mind?

A. I tried and tried to amend this one into shape, and could not, and the best that we could get in the short time we had to work in, was not sufficient to evolve a plan that seemed just to us. I have now in my mind, the frame of a bill that I think could be made just and apply to all.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Did you not say if this bill had the permissive feature in it, you would be willing to drop the opposition to it?

A. Yes, sir; the optional.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. That optional feature is now in the bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are for the bill?

A. Yes, sir, and would be glad to see it passed.

Q. As long as you would not have to take it?

A. As long as it would not be detrimental to us.

Q. Considering the employer and employe?

A. Yes, sir; both.

Q. Considering the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia Companies are for the bill as it originally passed the House, do you speak advisedly on that from information that comes from those companies? Or do you speak from hearsay?

A. David A. Reed.

Q. Who is he?

A. The man that drew the bill.

Q. Is he a member of that commission?

A. Yes, sir, and my recollection is he told me of another large concern, the name of which I forgot, who was for it. Another matter that I think is entirely wrong is that the injury is paid for with the same amount of money, regardless of any table of longevity, and any prospect or probability of life.

Q. Any other reason?

A. A great many others but I hope you will not put me to them.

Q. Your presentation of these reasons to the Senate Committee on Corporations was sufficient to cause them to amend the bill in accordance with your wishes?

A. I do not know what did it. That amendment by the way was not the amendment that we put in. I drew an amendment having the optional feature, and Mr. Clark and I spent some considerable time going over that, and he wrote some ideas in it and we handed that to the committee, and some other person, I do not recall just who, put in some other optional feature, and ours was thrown out and theirs was taken.

Q. Do you remember who the other party was?

A. No, sir, you will have to ascertain that from the committee.

Q. Are you paid for being here?

A. I am.

Q. By the Coal Commission?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Salary and expenses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you do any other work at the same time?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have not done anything else since January?

A. No, sir, nothing else.

Q. I presume everything you have done has been done in a perfectly legitimate and proper way?

A. I should say so.

Q. You have not threatened any member of the opposition?

A. No, sir. I will tell you my way of advocating the passage of a bill. I go to a member after I know him, and I will say something like this: Have you read bill number 399, for instance, and if he says no, I have not, I will say, all right, I regard that as a very important piece of law, and suggest that you take a little time and read that over carefully. I want to talk to you about it. And, after he has read it over himself, I endeavor not to influence his action, but to convince his judgment. I do not want the vote of any man who is influenced in his action, but I want his judgment convinced, and then it will go through. If we cannot influence his judgment, then I want the other fellow to have it.

Gentlemen, I have this to say, that I deny that I am a lobbyist. The employment I am engaged in should probably be called a legislative advocate. The term lobbyist is repulsive to me, and he who calls me a lobbyist is a calumniator; he who calls me an insidious lobbyist is a falsifier. I do not blame you. I feel that being called here is next to the prison dock. I feel it more than you can imagine. I am hurt in my locality. My people believe from the reports in the newspapers of last Saturday that I am charged with being crooked in the Legislature. I have lived fifty-seven years in many localities, and by many honorable occupations. I have worn the uniform of a guardsman in riot times, and a soldier in war times, and I have never had a single aspersion cast on my name, until this, and this, without a charge. I sincerely hope I will not again be called to attend on a legislative body, until a different spirit guides its intelligence.

Q. Of course you have not any objection to appearing before anybody and telling exactly what you have done, and how you have done it?

A. I have objections to the wording of the resolution and the advertisement I got in the Pittsburgh papers last Saturday in connection with that resolution, and it has hurt me more than you can imagine. The Fourth of July speech I was engaged to make, I canceled on that account, and I shall not attempt to appear in public.

HON. WILLIAM F. WHITMAN, a member of the House of Representatives, County of Venango, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Whitman has there been any person at any time since you were elected a member of the House of Representatives attempted in any way to coerce, intimidate or by any illegitimate means to influence you in your action as a member of this body of the Legislature?

A. No, sir, not this term, nor any term since I have been a member of the House. I have never been improperly approached by any member or any outsider in the State by a threat or promise of any consideration, or any attempt to intimidate me.

Q. That includes the heads of all the departments or any of their employees?

A. Yes, sir. In introducing bills sometimes that relate to departments, I would go and consult them in regard to the interests of the department, but was never offered a position for doing anything, and never introduced a bill at the request of a department, nor been threatened by any of the heads of the departments.

Q. Have you ever been offered any reward by the heads of the various departments?

A. I have not.

Q. Do you know anything about any room or rooms in which refreshments are served in this Capitol?

A. I know about room 249. I know where it is located in the Capitol. It is just opposite the transcribing room and is the room touching my committee room. That's how I know of it. I have seen different members of the Senate going in there and I suppose I have seen Mr. Kephart there. I know that there was liquid refreshments there but I heard nothing of the lunch until this investigation. I have never had an invitation from Mr. Kephart nor any other member to go into that room. It is only hearsay so far as I am concerned.

Q. Mr. Whitman, were you at any time approached by the Highway Department or any members asking for your assistance in the passage of the road bond amendment?

A. No, sir. I voted to recommit the resolution for the fifty million dollar bond issue. I wanted to recommit it because I was interested in the Humes bill to provide for the distribution of the funds all over the State and I wanted to hold it back until that bill was acted upon. I never intended to vote against it.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with any of the members of the Highway Department in reference to this amendment?

A. Yes, with Mr. Foster. He says, I thought you were in favor of the bond issue, and I said, I am, and I gave him that reason for wanting to hold it up a little.

Q. Did he make you any promise in case you would vote to support the bond issue that they would see that your roads would be taken care of in a certain time.

A. No, sir, he didn't.

HON. THOMAS A. STEELE, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Allegheny, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Steele, since you have been elected to this House have you ever been interviewed or approached in any way by anyone not a member in an attempt to influence your course as to legislation?

A. By no one.

Q. Has there been any one whether a representative of any of the departments of the State or the head of a department attempted by threats or otherwise to intimidate or coerce your course of legislation?

A. Not by any one.

BY MR. CALYCOMB:

Q. Do you recall the Flinn bill which passed the House. Do you recall whether during the reconsideration of that bill there were members of the different departments on the floor of the House working for the passage of that bill?

A. I cannot say that. I don't know that.

Q. You don't recall whether any of them spoke to you?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. That is all.

HON. T. HENRY WALNUT, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Walnut, since you were elected a member of the House have you been approached or interviewed by anyone in any improper way calculated to influence your course with respect to legislation?

A. No, I have been frequently interviewed and frequently argued with.

Q. Has there been any one whether from a department of the State Government who by threats or promises or otherwise directly or indirectly or unduely attempted to coerce, intimidate or unduly influence you in your attitude towards legislation?

A. Absolutely no one.

Q. Do you know about the existence of a room or rooms in this Capitol in which food or drink or both are served?

A. I do.

Q. Will you tell us what you know about it?

A. I discovered that room about one week ago. We had fixed a meeting for the conference committee on the State-wide primary bill.

Q. You were a member of the House conference committee?

A. Yes, sir, I was a member of the House conference committee. And the meeting of the committee was fixed for room 250. We were all three of us, Mr. Humes, Mr. Jones and myself in ignorance of the location of the room 250, and we hunted all around the building for it and finally discovered that room 250 was back along the northern corridor on the same floor as the hall of the House.

Q. Were you invited in there?

A. Well that was the room selected for the committee to meet. We had received notice from Senator McNichol that we were to meet in that room. When we got there we discovered that there were three communicating rooms and one of the rooms contained, apparently, something to eat and something to drink, and we were invited to eat a sandwich with them, which we did.

Q. What time in the day was that?

A. That was about one o'clock.

Q. Who invited you to have a sandwich?

A. To the best of my knowledge it was Senator McNichol.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You were invited to have something to drink?

A. Yes, sir, and I took two glasses of Apollinaris water.

Q. What else was there?

A. There was some beer.

Q. Was there coffee?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what are generally called soft drings, the mineral waters, Apollinaris and White Rock. You saw no liquor at the time that you were there? Any bottle that apparently might have had liquor in?

A. Some beer bottles.

Q. Of course, the bottles looked as though they might have beer in them?

A. No, some of the men had beer.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Was there a colored gentleman there?

A. There was a colored gentleman there.

BY MR. BALDWIN:

Q. It was really a lunch?

A. It was a lunch. They were having their lunch in the middle of the day.

Q. You didn't make any inquiries as to who paid for the lunch?

A. No.

Q. You were not asked to pay for anything?

A. No.

Q. You feel confident that it was not intended to influence you?

A. Absolutely.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Did you see any other Senators in there other than Senator McNichol?

A. Yes, sir, I saw several Senators there. The members of the conference committees from both the Senate and the House were there.

Q. Did you see anybody that was not a member of the Senate or the House?

A. I recall nobody that was neither a Senator or a Representative.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Mr. Walnut you were here at the time that the Woman's Suffrage Amendment came up, were frequently interviewed regarding it?

A. No, not very frenquently. As soon as they came here I threw up both hands, and said that I am with you.

HON. GEORGE W. ALLEN, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Allegheny, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected a member of this House has anyone approached you or interviewed you in any improper way seeking to influence your course as to legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any person, whether from any of the departments of the State government or otherwise, by coercion, or intimidation or by promises or threats sought to influence your attitude towards any legislation that might be pending in the General Assembly?

A. No head of any department. They leave me severely alone.

Q. Do you know of the existence of any room or rooms in this Capitol wherein food or liquor or both are served to the members of this Legislature?

A. No, I don't.

Q. You have never gone into room 249?

A. No, I am on the water-wagon this year.

Q. That's all.

HON. EDGAR K. BLELOCH, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Bleloch since you were elected a member of the House has there been anyone approach you or who sought to influence you in any improper way as to your course respecting legislation?

A. There have been none.

Q. Has any head of a department or other persons whatsoever by threats or promises ever directly or indirectly sought to coerce or intimidate you in your attitude towards any legislation that might be pending in the General Assembly?

A. Nobody.

Q. Do you know anything about room or rooms in the Capitol in which food and liquors, or either or both, are dispensed to members?

A. I do not know anything about it. It is not in my line.

Q. That's all.

HON. FRANK GRAY, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Blair, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected a member of the House, Mr. Gray, has any one improperly approached or sought to influence you with respect to your course as to legislation?

A. Well, I don't know what is meant by improperly.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Corruptly?

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Well, what would you consider improperly?

A. Well, men have spoken to me on legislation and told me that it would injure me in politics and that they would vote against me if I took a certain course, but it has not been corruption.

Q. Has any person whether from a department of the State government or not endeavored by threats or promises directly or indirectly to attempt to coerce or improperly influence you in your course toward legislation?

A. No, there has been no department that you could put any such construction on it that has in any way tried to intimidate me. None of the departments nor the department heads.

Q. Well, anybody else?

A. I don't know just how to answer the question if you mean corruptly.

Q. I mean coerced, intimidated, or improperly influenced.

A. There might be coercion, intimidation and influence that was not corrupt. Well, as I told you before they told me that they would hurt me in politics.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Who told you that?

A. I don't know. I have been told that a number of times. I have been called all kinds of names for having voted on this question of legislation or the other.

Q. Largely newspaper criticism?

A. No, men have told me personally.

Q. Outside of the members of the House?

A. Yes, in discussion backwards and forwards.

Q. You don't think of any at the present time?

A. No.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Do you know anything about the existence of a room or rooms in this Capitol wherein food or drink or either or both are served to members of the Legislature?

A. Never heard of it.

Q. Don't know anything about it?

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. You say that some men had said that they were going to do you an injury in politics if you did such a thing. Just tell us exactly what you mean by that?

A. Well, they told me that if I voted against the liquor interests that they would get me at the next election or something like that.

Q. Who told you about that?

A. I could not say.

Q. Any of the liquor interests, that is the representatives of the liquor interests tell you that at any time?

A. Tell me the name of some of them?

Q. Mason?

A. No.

Q. Bonner?

A. No.

Q. Keefe?

A. No. Is there a man by the name of Neiman?

Q. Well, then you are not sure of the name of the man that made the statement?

A. I can say because I am not sure of the name. He only said that it would injure me in politics. He said that I was a fool for going along on the other side. I have been called a fool frequently here.

Q. You didn't believe it when he told you, did you?

A. Well, I put my own construction on it.

Q. Did you say that you recall the interests that tried to injure you at the election, the next election?

A. Well, I knew that they would vote against me at the next election if I voted against the liquor interests.

HON. HORACE H. REDFIELD, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of McKean, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected to the House, Mr. Redfield, have you ever been interviewed or approached in any improper way by any person who by threats or promise of reward sought to coerce or intimidate you as to your course toward pending legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any person, whether from a department of the State government or otherwise, directly or indirectly sought to coerce you or intimidate or unduly influence you in your attitude towards legislation?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of any room or rooms in this Capitol in which food or drink or either or both were served to members of the Legislature?

A. No.

Q. That is all.

HON. JOHN F. LOWERS, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Allegheny, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Lowers, since you were elected a member of this House has any one approached or interviewed you in any improper way seeking to influence your course as to legislation?

A. They have not.

Q. Has any person, whether from any of the departments of the State Government or otherwise, by coercion, or intimidation or by promises or threats sought to influence your attitude towards any legislation that might be pending in the General Assembly?

A. They have not.

Q. Do you know of the existence of any room or rooms in this Capitol wherein food or drink or both have been served to the members or others?

A. I know there is such a room but I don't recall the number and I have been in it. I noticed a couple of water pails standing there with what I took to be three or four bottles of beer in them. I was in that room about a half an hour. I didn't see anything but the two bottles of beer and that was drunk by two newspaper men whose names were unknown to me.

Q. How did you get in that room, Mr. Lowers?

A. I rapped on the door.

Q. Who had informed you as to the existence of such a room?

A. I asked where I could find Senator McNichol inasmuch as I was on a conference committee with the Senator and desired to have some conversation with him. I was informed that he was with a committee in conference in that part of the building.

Q. And then you went there and inquired?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were admitted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From the inside?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By a colored man?

A. I think it was.

Q. There were several persons in the room?

A. At the time I entered this room there were I believe one or two members of the House, one of whom was on this conference committee with me.

MR. SAMUEL D. FOSTER, Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department was called as a witness and having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Foster, I believe you are connected with the State Highway Department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you hold what position?

A. Chief Engineer.

Q. Do you know Mr. Grabe and Mr. Cheeseman from Butler county?

A. Just by sight.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with them recently regarding a State-aid road in Butler county?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state what that conversation was?

A. They came in my office and wanted to know when we were going to build a certain road in their territory.

Q. What was the language?

A. I could not tell you.

Q. Don't you remember what they said when they came in?

A. Well, they said something in reference to this road. They wanted to know when the work on it would be started. We had a conversation there for about five minutes, I believe.

Q. Did you use this language or words to that effect: "You men from Butler county are not voting as if you wanted anything."

A. No, sir, I said to these two men as near as I can remember, "You men don't seem to be in favor of good roads," and they asked me how I arrived at that conclusion and I told them, "by their votes," meaning that no person could be in favor of good roads and consistently vote against an appropriation for road measures.

Q. Hadn't you been noticing how they would vote?

A. Yes, I have from time to time.

Q. Are you very often in the House during the time the vote is being taken?

A. Oh, I don't know, I go there whenever our bills are up.

Q. You go there to see how the members are voting? For what purpose?

A. For the purpose of helping road legislation.

Q. You don't go there for the purpose of bringing the influence of your department to coerce the members into voting for your bills?

A. No, sir, I told both of these gentlemen that Butler county had been proportioned under the State-aid plan for that county and that they would get their full proportion of all monies appropriated by the Legislature for all purposes.

Q. How long has it been since a petition for the building of that particular road that they asked for has been filed in your department?

A. It has been there for some time. It could not have been in there over eighteen months. There are ten million dollars worth of roads petitioned for and only one million dollars to build them.

Q. Then you gave these people, these men, to understand that because of the fact that the people of Butler county did not vote for Road Department Measure that they need not come and ask for roads.

A. Absolutely not. I don't think that I did.

Q. Mr. Foster have you been in the Senate during this session either advocating or opposing any legislation?

A. I have been in the Senate and in the House both for the purpose of giving information concerning the needs of our department.

Q. Were you there last week when efforts were being made to amend the General Appropriation bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you there at the time the amendments were being offered to the paragraph in the bill making appropriation to the Department of Forestry?

A. No, I don't know whether I was. I may have been out at that time. I was there most of the afternoon.

Q. Did Mr. McAfee speak to you at any time that those amendments were under consideration and ask you to go out and round up certain members to oppose that legislation?

A. He asked me to see one member.

Q. Who was that?

A. Mr. Williams. He asked me to see him with reference to having him give the House some information relative to a Highway Appropriation that was being misstated on the floor of the House.

Q. And you looked for Mr. Williams and you could not find him?

A. Yes, sir

Q. Did Mr. Rockwell afterwards give them some information?

A. Yes, sir. He read from the laws of 1911 relative to the work of the department concerning the letting of road work by contract. Mr. Allen offered an amendment stating that all work should be let by contract, and Mr. Rockwell read from the laws of 1911 and showed that that was the way the work was being done now.

Q. How much of the day on which that General Appropriation bill was being considered were you on the floor of the House?

A. When the appropriations for the Highway Department were up, I was in there almost all the time.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Mr. Foster have you spoken to Senator McNichol of Philadelphia, regarding any of these road bills?

A. Senator McNichol is Chairman of the Road Committee of the Senate and had been to see the department in reference to certain amendments that were being considered in connection with our bills.

Q. Did you at any time ask him to exert his influence to have them taken out of the bill?

A. No, I told him that certain roads would be presented to him from time to time which I think were correct roads with reference to the Highway Department's scheme. What was done with them I don't know.

Q. You positively did not state to him that he should use his influence to have these amendments cut out?

A. No, not to my knowledge.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Foster, what powers have you over the question of deciding whether or not to begin the construction of a State-aid road or in fact the distribution of any of the highway money, what powers have you for deciding where it shall go or what shall be done?

A. Absolutely none.

Q. That power rests entirely with the chief?

A. With Mr. Bigelow absolutely.

Q. Are you brought into consultation as to what would be the best place?

A. My position is to take up with the Commissioner all details as to construction and not with reference to what localities that roads should be built in.

Q. In other words, what is your position in the department?

A. I am the Chief Engineer with regard to construction and maintenance work. Where the roads shall be is entirely out of my jurisdiction after the contract has been let.

HON. SAMUEL L. CHEESEMAN, a member of the House of Representatives, recalled:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Were you in the State Highway Department yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cheeseman?

A. I was.

Q. In company with Mr. Grabe?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you talk to Mr. Foster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you relate the conversation as nearly as you can?

A. I stated to Mr. Foster that we had had communications from our County Commissioners asking us to see the department as to what prospects there was for receiving aid from the State on a piece of State-aid road in Butler county that they were desirous of improving and stated that they had done their share and asked us to see the department and ascertain what prospects there was for getting aid from the State. That was as nearly as I can state it in words and it is the exact statement in substance and as nearly in words as I can give it.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Now, the answer to that question?

A. The reply which Mr. Foster gave very bluntly was that, and I think that I can give it in almost his exact words: "You men have not been voting as though you wanted anything in Butler county." I resented the statement and I says, "Wherein have I not voted to please you?" "Well," he says, "I don't know that without consulting my records." "Well," I said, "will you get your records and we will look over them." He said, "I have not time now, I have another appointment." I said, "I voted for the fifty million dollar bond issue and I deny that I voted for anything that was not right for the Highway Department and I ask you to show wherein I failed you." He said, "Well, I can't tell without looking at my records, and I have not time to do it." I said, "I think your statement is insulting." I said, "I have not met with such an insult since I have come to Harrisburg." I said, "I believe that I came here to represent the people of Butler county and not to take any dictation from the departments, and said, if that is your attitude in this matter, we will go back to Butler county and let the people there decide whether we have been right or not." That was about the substance of what was said.

BY MR. FOSTER:

When Mr. Cheeseman told me I had been highly insulting, I told him that if he had taken that understanding from my remark, he had been entirely mistaken in what I meant.

HON. WILLIAM H. GRABE, a member of the House from Butler county, recalled, and the foregoing testimony of Mr. Cheeseman having been read to him at the instance of the Chairman of the Committee for his information testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN.

Q. Your name is Mr. Grabe?

A. Yes, sir. William H. Grabe.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Were you in the State Highway Department in company with Mr. Cheeseman.

A. We didn't get in there. We got in the lobby off the hall.

Q. Whom did you see?

A. Well, we called for the head of the department, I think he was Mr. Foster, that was the man.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. When you say hall you mean the small room just off the hall?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Well, whom did you see or talk to there?

A. Mr. Foster.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Whom did you call for when you went in?

A. Well, we asked for the Chief Engineer.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. And you had a conversation with Mr. Foster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state what your conversation was.

A. Well, we told him about our errand.

Q. What was your errand?

A. Why, our errand was to find out whether or not there was going to be any chance of their building a new road.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. That is, a State-aid road?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. In what county?

A. Butler county.

Q. Had any one written to you about that?

A. They didn't need to write to me. I had been interested in that road six or seven years, and I have been fighting for it six or seven years.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Cheeseman had received a letter from your County Commissioners asking you to inquire about that road?

A. I don't know whether he did or not.

Q. What was the conversation that took place yesterday afternoon. What did you say to him?

A. Well, I told Mr. Cheeseman to reply.

Q. Did you just hear what Mr. Cheeseman testified to?

A. Not all of it. I heard the latter part of it.

(At the direction of the Chairman, the stenographer read from his notes a portion of Mr. Cheeseman's testimony, after which the witness continued):

A. Yes, sir, that is substantially a correct statement. We wanted to build that road which had been taken over under the Sproul Act and the Butler Plank Road Company still owned the road and was a corporation. That was the only protection to the Butler county people who were in favor of that. You see I was the County Commissioner at the time that the thing was considered and the people wanted that to become a State-aid road. They wanted the county to take hold of it and get it under the State-aid plan. I objected to this road being set under the State-aid plan. I said to a party,—I am not going to name that party because he is not concerned in this,—I said to the party we have too many other roads in Butler that we want to build under the State-aid plan. I said that this road was still owned by a corporation, and they wanted the county commissioners to take it up and they did not and none of the county commissioners acted in good faith.

MR. CHARLES F. ETTLA, of Swarthmore, Delaware county, having been subpoenaed as a witness, was duly sworn and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. CLAYCOMB.

Q. Where do you live Mr. Ettla?

A. I live in Swarthmore, Delaware county, Philadelphia.

Q. Have you been attending the present session of the Legislature in the interest of certain legislation?

A. I have

Q. Just state to the committee if you will, please, regarding what legislation you have appeared here for?

A. Oh, liquor legislation directed against the interests that I represent.

Q. What interests do you represent, Mr. Ettla?

A. I represent the liquor interests of Pennsylvania.

Q. What special organization if any?

A. The Pennsylvania State Brewers Association.

Q. Now, just give us the names of those bills that you were interested in defeating, if you call it such?

A. Well, the bills are so numerous that I have not kept track of them.

Q. Well, for instance, the Local Option bill?

A. I was interested in that and I will tell you. Prior to the meeting of the Legislature, several weeks prior, the Rev. Dr. Carroll, State Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League.

Q. What was that name?

A. Reverend Dr. Carroll.

Q. Go ahead.

A. Gave to the public press through his press agent in Harrisburg the information that they could only muster ninety votes for local option. I did not think it necessary at any time to interfere, speak to or seek after any member of the Legislature upon the question of local option, taking it as a foregone conclusion that the Rev. Dr. Carroll in his statement was correct and that consequently work on that matter would be useless and therefore I didn't interest myself in that bill at all.

Q. You spoke to no one?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, the Prohibition Amendment? What part did you have in that fight?

A. I took no part in that whatever.

Q. You were here during that time?

A. I was.

Q. Did anybody speak to you in reference to it?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you hear it discussed?

A. No, sir, only on the floor of the House.

Q. Did you discuss it with anybody?

A. No, sir, except possibly among my own people. Not to a member of the House.

Q. The Kline bill, what part did you take in that?

A. I took no part in that.

Q. Were you here during its discussion?

A. I was.

Q. Did you speak with any one in reference to it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did any one speak to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it discussed in your presence?

A. Only at such times when the resolution was on the floor of the House and being adopted.

Q. You didn't hear this bill discussed?

A. No, sir, only with my own people.

Q. And who were they?

A. Those engaged in the liquor business.

Q. Who were they, can you give us the names of some of them.

A. Mr. Fleming.

Q. He is from where?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. Who is he?

A. Secretary of the Wholesalers Association.

Q. He was here at that time?

A. No, sir, he was not.

Q. Who else was here representing them?

A. I don't know. Did anybody else represent them?

Q. I want to know if you heard the Prohibition Amendment discussed here in the House aside from the discussion on the floor of the House.

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Did you ever hear any of the Senators discuss it?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear any of the members of the House discuss it?

A. Only in a general way.

Q. Who did you hear?

A. Well, I have been at dinner different times with members and they mentioned the Steele resolution. I can't remember any of the discussion at all.

Q. Did you discuss the matter with Mr. Stein, a member of this House?

A. No, sir.

Q. With Mr. Allen?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recall any member that was in yours presence when this matter was discussed?

A. No, sir.

Q. So that you took no active part in that at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. The Ulerich anti-peddling bill, what do you know about that? What part, if any, did you take in that legislation?

A. That was the first liquor bill that was acted upon in the House. I spoke to several members, probably four or five in relation to that bill of the particular part where the empties could not be collected.

Q. With what members did you talk, Mr. Ettla, do you remember?

A. I spoke to Mr. Perry and Mr. McArdle, and probably with two or three others whom I am unable to recall.

Q. Now give us as near as you can recall the names of any members of the Brewers Association or those interested in the liquor legislation that you can recall that were here at the time you were here?

A. I can't recall any one except Mr. Mason.

Q. Do you know Mr. Lamaree?

A. I know Mr. Lamaree, yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Bonner?

A. I know Mr. Bonner.

Q. Do you know Mr. Body?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were here at the same time?

A. I believe they were, yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear them express views either for or against these particular measures?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then so far as you know they might have been for the legislation?

A. They might have been for or against it so far as I knew.

Q. They didn't say anything to you, Mr. Ettla, that is correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. Did you visit a room on the third floor, it is on the main floor of the building, known as room 249?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times were you in there Mr. Ettla.

A. Oh, I suppose a half a dozen times.

Q. With whom did you go?

A. By myself.

Q. And whom did you find there?

A. On one occasion I found Mr. Mason and several friends of mine. I saw Senator Hall in the room and Senator Fisher.

Q. Did you see any refreshments there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of what character?

A. Well, there was beer and whiskey bottles.

Q. Any whiskey bottles?

A. One whiskey bottle is all I saw and some Apollinaris and some Poland water.

Q. Were they free in giving it to the friends and guests who came in there?

A. They didn't insist upon anybody partaking of the hospitality of the room.

Q. It was free?

A. If anybody wanted it they could have it.

Q. Who seemed to have charge of the room?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you see a colored man there?

A. I did.

Q. Was there a gentleman there by the name of Kephart?

A. I never saw Mr. Kephart in the room.

Q. Who invited you there?

A. I was invited there by Mr. Mason. I want to say that it was the latter part of March before I knew there was such a room.

Q. You say you attended it about a half a dozen times?

A. Probably.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Where is Mr. Mason from?

A. Pittsburgh.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of any one interested in the Brewers' Association sending free waters to this room?

A. No, sir.

Q. You are employed by this Brewers' Association?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they reimburse you for your time spent here Mr. Ettla?

A. I receive a salary. I am Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. You are not paid anything extra for your legislative work?

A. No, sir.

Q. Except your expenses?

A. That is all.

Q. Did your organization maintain a paid Representative here during the session?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you keep yourself informed as to the legislation that is introduced affecting your interests?

A. By being on the floor of the House when bills are introduced.

Q. Have you any knowledge of them other than the introduction of the bills on the floor of the House?

A. That is all.

Q. How do you keep yourself informed as to bills that have been introduced as they have been this session by simply filing them with the Chief Clerk?

A. Follow them by the calendar.

Q. You don't interest yourself in them until they appear on the calendar?

A. No, sir.

Q. That is, on the pink calendar?

A. You mean the pink bills.

Q. You are supplied with copies of the pink calendar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom?

A. They were sent to me from the Senate.

Q. Do you know by whom?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you have any arrangements made with any one in the Senate to keep you supplied with a pink calendar of House Bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. The calendar comes to you but you don't know from whom it comes?

A. No, sir.

Q. You say you don't know Mr. Kephart?

A. I do know Mr. Kephart. I have know him for twenty years.

Q. You do not know whether or not he supplies you with that calendar of bills introduced?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you find the door locked when you and Mr. Mason went to 249?

A. Mr. Mason and I didn't go to 249. Mr. Mason was in the room when I entered the room.

Q. Mr. Mason had invited you to come?

A. No, sir, I knew of the room and I went there of my own accord.

Q. How did you learn of it?

A. Mr. Mason told me of the room. I had not been feeling well all through the session and I had been drinking and usually went to the fountain outside of the House, and he said to me, "Why Ettla, I wouldn't drink that." "Come over and drink some Poland water." I said, "where?" Then he told me of the room.

Q. The first time you went you went by yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you get in?

A. I rapped on the door.

Q. Was it opened by a colored gentleman?

A. I could not tell you that, whether it was a colored gentleman or a white gentleman.

Q. Did he supply you with what you desired to drink?

A. He did.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Ettla, did you yourself, or did any one here that was interested in liquor legislation consider that room a headquarters for lobbing or acting against liquor bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't consider it such a room?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is there any such a room that you know of maintained or supported in any way by the liquor interests?

A. No, sir.

Q. If there was such a room, you would most likely know of it.

A. I probably would.

Q. You have never used any undue influence that you would consider to be improper favoring or opposing legislation since you have been here?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

That is all, Mr. Ettla.

MR. BEAUMONT A. MASON, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Secretary of the Brewers' Association of Western Pennsylvania, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN.

Q. Where do you live Mr. Mason?

A. Pittsburgh.

Q. What is your business, Mr. Mason?

A. I am Assistant Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association, and Secretary of the Brewers' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Q. There are two organizations of Brewers in the State?

A. Yes, sir, there are numerous organizations of Brewers in the State. There are a number of county organizations.

Q. But the general organization is called the State Brewers' Association?

A. Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association.

Q. You are the Secretary of that?

A. No, sir, I am the Assistant Secretary.

Q. And Secretary of the Western Association?

A. Of the Brewers' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Q. Then you have the Brewers' Association of Allegheny county?

A. That is included in—That is, the brewers of Allegheny county are included in the membership of the Brewers' Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Q. That is, the brewers of Allegheny county have regulations of their own limited to the county?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is there an Eastern association? The brewers of Eastern Pennsylvania?

A. There is the Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association.

Q. And you say there are some county associations of breweries?

A. Yes, sir. There is the Lehigh Valley Brewers' Association which I believe includes the brewers in Northampton, Lehigh, and that is perhaps all,—just through the Lehigh Valley.

Q. I presume you receive a salary for your services?

A. I receive an annual salary.

Q. You have been doing some legislative work this session?

A. Yes, sir, I have been here every week, that is, not from the beginning of the session, but from the early part of February.

Q. Since the bills affecting the liquor interests began to come out of the committees?

A. No, I was not in on the first one.

Q. That is, the Ulerich bill?

A. Known as the Ulerich bill to us. Bill No. 6.

Q. You didn't become interested here until that bill had been acted upon?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Do you receive anything additional for your legislative work or is that included in your salary?

A. No, sir.

Q. What bills have you been interested in advocating? Well, the Kline bill?

A. Yes, sir, I spoke to some of the members of the House about the Kline bill.

Q. And the growler bill?

A. I took no part whatever in the Growler bill.

Q. You were neutral on that line?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Did you take any interest in the little Midland Repealer?

A. Yes, sir, sure.

Q. Did you do what you could to get that across?

A. I certainly did, and unfortunately failed.

Q. Was your Pennsylvania State Association interested in the repeal of special prohibitory legislation?

Q. Will you explain how your interest in opposition to that bill arose?

A. I can only say this about the Midland Repealer. Some of the dealers in Beaver county as well as some of the members of our local Brewers' Association.—I speak of the local Brewers' Association as the Brewers' Association of Western Pennsylvania,—were interested in having that territory opened up for license.

Q. Who were some of the persons that were interested?

A. Oh, it was very general.

Q. Well, now, it is strange that you can't recall the names of some that were interested?

A. Why, yes, sir. The association of brewing companies.

Q. What breweries? Not the Independent of Beaver Falls?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The brewery at Economy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Mutual Union at Allequippa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The hotel keepers were also interested?

A. Yes, sir, they didn't come to me personally, but I was told that they were very anxious to have that territory opened, and also I was told by the county detective of Beaver county, as well as the Burgess of Midland, whose names I do not just now recall, who spoke of the great number of speakeasies that existed there, and also showed me letters from officials of the Midland Steel Company, and other manufacturing concerns, some forge company, I believe, or something of that sort, and all of these gentlemen said that they believed that if they got a licensed place, a legitimate place for the sale of liquor, in the vicinity of the borough of Midland, that it would eliminate the illegal sale of liquor, and thereby reduce to a minimum the disorder which follows the illegal sale of liquor.

Q. Were those reasons weighty in your mind, or were you influenced by the fact that the local brewers desired them?

A. Both. I will say this to you very plainly, that I am interested in the proper conduct of the liquor business and that I believe that a man who doesn't obey the law should not have a license.

Q. What did you do on the ground here, Mr. Mason, in order to further the bills that you desired to see passed?

A. I talked to different members about them. Tried to explain the efficacy of them.

Q. You usually worked back of the rail in the rear of the House, didn't you?

A. I followed the rules established by the Speaker that lobbying at the members desks was not permissible, which was not followed by a number of the Anti-saloon interests.

Q. Did you ever send a page down to the desk of a member that you desired to talk to?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Frequently?

A. I did not do so frequently, but occasionally if I had reason to speak to a member, I sent a page down to see him.

Q. To ask him to come back?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did your association, Mr. Mason, have any other representatives here on the ground other than yourself?

A. Mr. Ettla.

Q. Any others? Mr. Bonner?

A. Oh, he is not connected with our association.

Q. The Brewers' representatives then were Ettla and yourself?

A. And myself.

Q. Do you know anything about room No. 249?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Been there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you happen to hear about the existence of it?

A. I could not tell you, I really couldn't tell you for certain. I don't know who it was that told me about it. I have known Mr. Kephart, but I don't think that he spoke to me about it. I have known Mr. Kephart for some years personally very well. I don't really know who did.

Q. How many times have you been there?

A. I couldn't tell you sir.

Q. Quite often?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A dozen times?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Two dozen times?

A. Yes, sir. I was there two dozen times.

Q. Did you take any friends with you.

A. I have.

Q. Were you invited there by a member of the House or by an outsider?

A. It was not by a member of the House.

Q. How did you get in the first time you went there?

A. I don't know how I got in the first time.

Q. Hold your hand along the glass part of the door?

A. No, not the first time.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Then you are not initiated then?

A. No.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Did you later do that?

A. High sign?

Q. Did it work, did the sign work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the door was locked it was opened from the inside. Is that right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whom did you find on the inside?

A. I could not tell you sir, different times, different people.

Q. Member of the House and non-members?

A. Well, I have seen more non-members than I have seen members of either the Senate or the House.

Q. Could you recall any of the names?

A. There were a great many people there whom I didn't know, and I think I know the faces, if not the names of the members of the House. I don't think that at any one time I saw over four or five people in there.

Q. Was there anything to be had to drink there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Beer and whiskey?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Table waters if desired?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know who stocked the room?

A. I don't know.

Q. Mr. Kephart never invited you to come?

A. I do not know that he did.

Q. You would go in there and you would get what you wanted?

A. Well, there was a bottle of whiskey on the cellarette, or the little sideboard there.

Q. Was there a tumbler there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A glass?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you helped yourself?

A. Not always.

Q. Well would the colored porter serve it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He also washed the glasses after you were through?

A. I don't know about that. I believe so. I hope he did.

Q. Can you recall the names of any that were there that were not members of either the House or the Senate? I believe you took Mr. Ettla there?

A. I don't know whether I took Mr. Ettla there. We have been in there together.

Q. You can recall then when you found out that such a place existed in the Capitol?

A. No.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Was it just a habit or an art?

A. A matter of taking a drink.

Q. Yes.

A. That depends upon how you take it.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. You don't remember then who first told you about the room?

A. I really don't know Mr. Baldwin, who told me first about the room. Maybe I had a good nose. I don't know.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. When did you first learn of the room?

A. Perhaps the first of March.

Q. When did you begin coming here?

A. I think the first week in Februrary. I was here for a day although that week two days the Legislature was not in session. They had adjourned for the week. Then I came down during the session each week from the first week in February.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Did you go over to that room with the idea of furthering the interests that you were here to further?

A. No, sir, I had only one purpose in going there.

Q. Well, what was that?

A. To take a drink.

Q. Did you ever go to that room and find it open at times when the Senate was adjourned that you call to mind?

A. No, sir, not that I know of. In fact I have gone there several times and did not get in.

Q. During the time that you have been here interested in legislation either for or against you never did anything except what you thought was entirely legitimate?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Did you ever see any person doing that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear it suggested that illegitimate influence was being used in matters you were interested in?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

That's all.

And now Tuesday, June 24, 1913, the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. having arrived, the Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

HON. WILLIAM M. BENNINGER, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Northampton sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Benninger, since you were elected a member of the House of Representatives, have you been approached by anyone who has sought in an improper way to influence your course with respect to legislation, or any other matter in this Assembly?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Mr. Benninger, were you not interested specially in the oleo bill?

A. I have been for a long time.

Q. Did you discuss that bill at any length with the different members or any of the agents who were interested in that legislation?

A. Not that I remember.

Q. Were you present one evening at a little party where there were other members of the House and those interested in the passage of that oleo bill?

A. Well, I don't just remember it in that way.

Q. Just tell it to us in your own way?

A. It seemed it happened the same evening that the bill was defeated, that I was asked by Mr. Geiser and Mr. Goss, who said, "Let's go down and have a little supper." Mr. Goss paid for the supper and I paid for a couple of bottles of wine, but that didn't have anything to do with the bill.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. How many bottles of wine did you have?

A. I don't know; three or four.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You had all you wanted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You paid for it?

A. I paid for the wine and Goss paid for the supper.

HON. CEPHAS L. GRAMLEY, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Centre, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Gramley, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought in an improper way to influence your course on legislation in this session?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Have any of the departments of the State interviewed you with reference to legislation?

A. During this session?

Q. Yes.

A. Not improperly; just incidentally.

Q. Do you remember the time the Flynn bill was before the House?

A. I remember.

Q. Did any of the departments at that time interview you with reference to the Flynn bill?

A. No, sir.

HON. W. HOWARD KLEPPER, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Clinton, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected a member of this House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has attempted in an improper manner to influence your course on legislation?

A. No, sir.

HON. JOHN McKAY, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Luzerne, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected a member of the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner in an attempt to influence your course on legislation?

A. Absolutely not, I guess I am pretty well known.

Q. Have the representatives of any departments of the State government interviewed you?

A. Improperly?

Q. Anyway at all.

A. They spoke to me once, a man did, with regard to a certain measure, but I cannot recall even what it was.

Q. There was no attempt made to influence your course in respect to any bill?

A. Not at all.

HON. FREDERICK S. KAUFMAN, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Lebanon, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected a member of this House, have you been interviewed or approached or any attempt made to influence your actions on legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have any of the State departments of the State government or representatives thereof sought in any way to coerce or intimidate you with respect to your action on any legislation?

A. No, sir.

HON. JOSIAH HOWARD, a member of the House of of Representatives from the County of Centre, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought in an improper way to influence your course with respect to legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State government, or representative thereof, sought in any way, directly or indirectly, to coerce or intimidate you with respect to any matter pending in the General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

HON. J. H. PEACHEY, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Mifflin, affirmed.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Peachey, since you became a member of this House, have you been approached or interviewed by any person who has sought in an improper manner to influence your course with respect to legislation?

A. I have not.

Q. Has any department of the State government or representative or employee thereof sought in any way, directly or

indirectly, to coerce or intimidate you with respect to your action on matters of legislation?

A. They have not, unduly.

Q. Of course that means that they have spoken to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What department?

A. The Department of Agriculture; the fact of the matter is I guess I went to them first. Being connected with the Agricultural Department as I was, I was interested in their work.

Q. You are a farmer?

A. Yes, sir, pure and simple, perhaps more simple than pure.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. They never made any threat?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not any department in the Capitol?

A. No, sir.

Q. And no attempt was made to coerce you in any way?

A. No, sir.

HON. ELMER B. LATSHAW, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Armstrong, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected a member of the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone who has sought to influence your course on legislation?

A. I have not been.

Q. Has any department of the State government or any agent, official or employee thereof sought, either directly or indirectly, to coerce or intimidate you on matters pending in the House?

A. They have not.

HON. ALEXANDER MORROW, a member of the House of Representatives from Lehigh county, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected to the House of Representatives, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner?

A. I cannot say that I have ever been approached that way, in an improper way. I have been approached in a legal way, men coming and asking my opinion on questions.

Q. Has any department of the State government or officials or employees thereof sought to coerce or intimidate you either directly or indirectly with respect to any matter pending in the General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

HON. J. V. PENNEGAR, a member of the House of Representatives from Chester county, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you have been a member of the Legislature, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Has any department of the State government or employee or official thereof sought in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence or coerce or intimidate you with respect to any matter pending in the General Assembly?

A. No, sir.

HENRY I. WILSON, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. You are a former member of the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A member of the House two years ago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been in Harrisburg to some extent this session?

A. Possibly four months, for that time, about three and a half days a week.

Q. Were you interested in any legislation pending here?

A. I was not interested in the legislation directly. I have been employed as a clerk by the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania, not to influence the members, but to merely report progress of the bills.

Q. To watch the calendar and report to them as to the progress of certain legislation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you interviewed any person with respect to this legislation or did you try in any way to influence them in respect to that legislation?

A. I especially tried to avoid that very thing for fear that it might be mistaken.

Q. The Association of Bituminous Coal Operators is the same association to which Mr. Clark, of Punxsutawney, is connected, is it not?

A. That is the same association that all of those companies through Central Pennsylvania seem to be affiliated with, but just what is exactly Mr. Clark's position I am not sure. I had it in mind that he merely represented his own company, but I am not sure of that. Mr. Clark seemed to be the spokesman for that delegation when they came here for a hearing.

Q. Are you paid a salary?

A. The Association of Bituminous Coal Operators pay me by the month for my services.

Q. You receive no other conpensation than that?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You receive no contingency compensation?

A. Not one cent; I get paid so much a month.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. You are simply here for the purpose of furnishing information?

A. Clerical work entirely.

Q. You are not here to either advocate or oppose legislation?

A. No, sir.

HON. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Tioga, sworn.

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Mr. Williams, since you were elected to the House of Representatives, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper way?

A. I have not.

Q. Has any department of the State government or employee or representative thereof sought either directly or indirectly to coerce or intimidate you with respect to your action on any subject?

A. Not a single instance.

Q. Do you desire to make any further statement?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Williams, there was a statement made here by Mr. Dight that was given special prominence by the press, to the effect that you were sent for by a head of a department and hustled into the House to make some speech or do something for a bill because other members were making a mess of it. Was there anything to that, is such the case? Did some one send out to the cloak room to hustle you in?

A. I don't know whether anybody was sent out, but I know that nobody sent me in and nobody approached me.

Q. Then that statement, so far as you are concerned, was not correct?

A. Absolutely false.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Was there any request made by anyone for you to speak on that bill?

A. On the general appropriation bill?

Q. Yes.

A. No, sir.

Q. Outside of the members of the House?

A. I do not know that a member of the House suggested that I speak; it was done of my own volition.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. I believe you only spoke on the Forestry item?

A. Yes, sir, and I think I made some reference to the amendment that you offered in regard to the section on mining.

Q. Yes, I think you did.

A. But you withdrew it.

MR. WILLIAMS:

This is a matter that properly could be called a question of personal priviledge. Quite a little prominence was given in the press this morning to Mr. Dight's evidence here yesterday in regard to my having been directed by some representative of the Executive, or other department, to speak in defence of the appropriation bill. That was absolutely false. I did speak in defence of the bill because I was a member of the

Appropriation Committee and one of the sub-committee of four that had in charge the shaping of that bill as it was finally presented to the House. Last Wednesday night, two weeks ago, after the House adjourned, just before ten o'clock an announcement was made by the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee that there would be a meeting of the committee for the purpose of hearing the report of the sub-committee. We met at ten o'clock. Before taking up the report of the sub-committee, that while this bill had been changed by the sub-committee, that it was only a suggestion and that we wanted the general committee to feel perfectly free to make any changes or corrections that they saw fit, that we proposed to go over it from the first to the last, taking up each department and each budget in each department and each item in each budget, and reading the amount of that item two years ago and the amount of the item as we had recommended to the general committee, asking the committee that if they felt that any of the items should be changed, to make any changes they saw fit. The matter would then be referred to the general committee and their decision would be final. We were in session from ten o'clock to one-thirty, Thursday morning, going over the bill thoroughly from beginning to end. When we were through the members of the committee said that they thought it was the duty of the committee as a whole to go out on the floor of the House and support that bill as it was finally reported out of the general committee. Some of those most strenuous in talking for that position, I am sorry to say, on the floor of the House voted for several if not all of the amendments that were offered. What influence was at work on those parties to get them to change from the night before, or rather it was morning when we adjourned at 1.30, and the time the bill was considered, that I am unable to say, Mr. Chairman. I only hope that the newspaper men will give my statement as much prominence as they gave Mr. Dight in his criticism of me.

REV. H. M. CHALFANT, having been duly sworn testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. I believe you are a clergyman by profession?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What church?

A. Methodist Church.

Q. Methodist Episcopal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What work are you engaged in?

A. I am editor of the American Issue and other publications of the Anti-Saloon League.

Q. Where are your headquarters?

A. In the Telegraph Building.

Q. In Harrisburg?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you have been up in the House on several occasions throughout the session interested in legislation?

A. Well, with the exception of three weeks, I think I have been here every day.

Q. What character of bills were you interested in?

A. Interested in what is ordinarily known as the temperance or anti-liquor bills, in securing support of them and opposing certain liquor bills.

Q. What methods have you used in advocating the bills you desired to see passed and in opposing those you desired to see defeated?

A. Just personal persuasion.

Q. You have interviewed the members?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On that subject?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you in an improper way sought to influence the action of either the members of the House or Senate?

A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Did you observe here on the ground any men who were working against you?

A. Well, I have seen quite a number of men whom I understood to be in the employ of the liquor interests. They were representing the liquor dealers, or rather they were represented in the Liquor Dealers' Journal as holding certain offices.

Q. You refer to Mr. Ettla?

A. He is one I referred to.

Q. Mr. Boyd?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Mason?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Bonner?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen any others here?

A. Mr. Keefe.

Q. Did you see Mr. Boyd?

A. I did mention Mr. Boyd.

Q. I presume you are paid for your work as editor?

A. I receive an annual salary for my work as editor, and our headquarters being here our organization expects me to do what I can at the meetings of the Legislature.

Q. Do you receive any extra compensation for any work that you do along that line?

A. No, sir, the salary is just the same.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. From what source does this compensation come from?

A. The organization pays it.

Q. The State wide organization?

A. Yes. sir. The money is contributed in the churches largely, and some by private contributors.

Q. What is the head of the organization under which you work?

A. Our organization is planned this way; there are twenty-five religious bodies in this State, and they elect trustees, seventy active trustees mostly clergymen. These seventy men employ me to do this specific work. They employ State superintendents and district superintendents, and other men.

Q. This organization is known as what?

A. The Anti-Saloon Ieague.

Q. Have they individuals that go out and do the work that they think ought to be done?

A. Yes, sir, I am one of the field men.

Q. The Legislature naturally falls upon you, being in this neighborhood?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Goss and Mr. Howard very well?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know members of the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever talk with them about this subject of local option and the liquor bills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After having talked with them, either before or since the vote was taken on those measures, did you take any action, or take up any line of action amongst their constituents in the way of complaining to their constituents about what they had done along that line?

A. Well, now, do you refer to them both?

Q. Either of them or any other member, or any of the members.

A. Well, the work that I am expected to do is to report back to our constituents in the respective districts as to the attitude members have taken on bills. I have done that to some extent with respect to the two men.

Q. To what extent?

A. With reference to Mr. Howard, I think so far as that went, possibly writing letters to some of the people back there, stating that he simply did not vote on the local option at all.

Q. He didn't vote at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now with reference to Mr. Goss.

A. I published in our paper a little article concerning an incident which I witnessed personally one day in the House.

Q. What was the article you published? Tell it in your own way?

A. I was coming through the cloak room of the House and I heard quite a racket in there, and when I came out I found that Mr. Goss seemed to have a bucket there with bottles of beer in it. Mr. Goss seemed to be in charge of it, and he was giving it to some of his friends and they were drinking. I simply published that article in our paper. My understanding is that after it was published, that article was circulated in his county or district.

Q. Have you that article with you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could you send a copy of it to the committee?

A. Yes, sir, I will be glad to furnish it.

Q. In sending that article to his constituents was to give what impression? What was the idea or the impression that you desired to give?

A. I think we desired to show that he was on the wrong side on this matter.

Q. Didn't his vote indicate that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think the circulating of that would make a greater impression than his vote?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In that article did you state that this was the only instance in which you have known him to do this, or did you give the impression in that article that it was his habit to do so?

A. No, I just related the instance as a matter of information.

Q. You thought it was a matter of information?

A. Yes, sir, publicity.

Q. Did you not say that you would defeat these men if they came up again as candidates, if you could?

A. Mr. Goss talked to me about this article afterwards, and in the course of our conversation I told him frankly that we were against his attitude, and as far as I was concerned I would do everything in my power to see that he did not come back.

Q. You wouldn't consider that a threat against a member, we will say, of this House?

A. No, sir.

Q. During the campaign when these men were candidates, did anyone advise you not to go into that county and make any fight against these men, on the question of whether they were or were not for local option?

A. The political situation in Fayette county was such—

Q. Just answer the question. Were you advised by any person, and who was that person or persons—were you told to keep out of Fayette county and not raise the local option question there?

A. Yes.

Q. By Whom?

A. Men of our organization in the county.

Q. Who were they?

A. J. W. Dawson, an attorney of Uniontown, was one.

Q. Who else?

A. I can't give the names of any others definitely. Mr. Dawson has been our organization leader there, to my recollection for some time.

Q. "Our organization leader,"—what do you mean?

A. We have in each county generally a committee, sometimes three or four or five men, with whom we consult, and Mr. Dawson has been the chairman or secretary of that committee there.

Q. How many compose that committee in that county?

A. I am not sure of the number.

Q. Mr. Dawson is the only man you can name?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who else?

A. Mr. Hudson is another, but I cannot think of the others. I have them on file in the office, but I cannot recall them now.

Q. What did you do along the lines of the question I asked you in regards to keeping out of Fayette county on the local option question?

A. We made no special attempt in that county to organize for the special support of any party men, except that our three men there seemed to have a good chance of election that were sure to be right on our question.

Q. Who told you that?

A. Mr. Dawson.

Q. He told you that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sure to be right?

A. He didn't say "sure," but that he felt confident they would.

Q. He was confident?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the same thing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He evidently must have interviewed them or he would not have been confident?

A. I know one of them who was here in the Legislature for several terms, and he voted right, and I suppose he would still be right.

Q. What I want to know is this; upon what did he base his statement that he was confident that these three men would be right, upon what authority?

A. I have told you with reference to one of them.

Q. What about the other two?

A. I think probably the other two—I would suppose he based his statement on his knowledge of the men, that is all I would know.

Q. If you knew these three men would be right, what is the explanation of the fact that you did not lend them your assistance?

A. Simply because of the political situation there between the three parties was so involved that we felt that they would as likely be elected without our assistance as with it.

Q. Do I understand from that that political expendiency is more important than a principle?

A. No, sir.

Q. What would I infer from that if you say that it was the understanding amongst your people that nothing should be done, that you were to keep out of it on account of the political conditions that existed? It must have been political expendiency.

A. I suppose you would take it that way.

Q. As a matter of fact you have stated to this commission things of what you are doing here and have done in regard to liquor legislation that you will use if these men are again candidates?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that would not be a threat?

A. No, sir.

Q. You would not consider that a threat if made by the liquor interests?

A. No, I think they make that statement all of the time through their papers.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. You would call that simply a prediction?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A statement of fact?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

That is not a statement of fact. It is a statement of what might follow it.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Then it is a statement of fact if what might follow it becomes the truth.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Did you understand at the time that Mr. Goss was celebrating the birth of a baby boy?

A. Some one so informed me.

Q. Where did this occur?

A. In the cloak room.

Q. Do you know where he got the liquor?

A. No, I don't know where he got it.

Q. In all your work about the Capitol building this session, you have never tried to intimidate or urge a man against his better judgment to vote for or against any legislation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is that correct?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Mr. Chalfant, did you make any inquiry or did you learn that that was a little celebration as the result of the stork having visited his family? Did you know that at the time?

A. I learned it incidentally, and it was referred to in the article.

Q. It was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. We would be glad to have that article?

A. I would be glad to furnish it to the committee.

HON. THOMAS F. McNICHOL, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you have been elected a member of the House of Representatives, have you been approached by any person or persons in an improper manner?

A. I have not.

Q. Has any department of the State government, either directly or indirectly, by any agent or official or employee thereof, sought to coerce or intimidate you with respect to your action on legislation pending in this General Assembly?

A. They have not.

Q. Not in any way?

A. No, sir.

H. M. CHALFANT, Recalled.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. You have no reason, so far as your observation goes, to make any criticism upon the general conduct of the gentlemen, outside of the one instance? They have always behaved themselves as perfect gentlemen, and acted, in your opinion, on legislative matters without bias and according to their own best judgment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Outside of their opposition to the local opposition?

A. There was nothing personal in the matter at all any more than I said down in your district, "I hope you will send us a new member from your district than the one we have."

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Perhaps I would have been a great deal better off if they had followed your recommendation.

HON. JOHN L. POST, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Washington, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY. MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you have been elected a member of the House of Representatives, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner?

A. I have not.

Q. Have any of the departments of the State government, either directly or indirectly, through any of its agents, officials or employees, sought to influence your course of action on any legislation pending before the present session?

A. No, sir.

HON. WILLIAM D. WALTON, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Lawrence, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you have been elected a member of the Legislature, have you been approached or interviewed by any person in an improper manner?

A. I have not.

Q. Has any department of the State government, directly or indirectly, by it officials agents or employees sought to intimidate, coerce or unduly influence you with respect to your course as to legislation pending in this session?

A. Not at any time.

Q. No department?

A. No, sir.

SENATOR CHESTER D. SENSENICH, from the County of Westmoreland, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. You are a member of the Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since the beginning of the session, has anyone from any department of the State government, by threat of promise, directly or indirectly, attempted to unduly influence, coerce or intimidate you in your course as to any matter pending in the Senate or General Assembly?

A. Well, I don't know exactly, except regarding the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow, insinuations were made.

Q. Who made the insinuations?

A. The private Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Gaither.

Q. What were they?

A. That I could get nothing out of the administration and that if anything came to Westmoreland county, it would not come through me.

Q. Unless you voted for the confirmation?

A. The latter part of that statement was made to me after I had voted against Bigelow, when Gaither brought down the appointment of Mr. Morris on the examinng board in this mining district, the Miners' Examining Board of the Western District.

Q. Now, let us get at that in another way. Was any attempt made to influence your vote while the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow's appointment was pending in the Senate?

A. No other than to get in right.

Q. You were told to get in right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who told you that?

A. Quite a number.

Q. Who were they, please?

A. I cannot remember.

Q. Were they Senators, those outside of the Senate, or both?

A. Both.

Q. Both?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember any names?

A. There was so much general talk at that time and I was a new member and they were all talking to me and I didn't pay much attention to it.

Q. But the person or persons, both members of the Senate and outside of it, said that you had better get in right and vote for Mr. Bigelow?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did vote against Mr. Bigelow?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you give any names of any Senator who so advised you?

A. Well, now, there were so many speaking to me on the subject that I let it go out of my mind finally.

Q. Were you approached by any one from any department of the State government?

A. Mr. Gaither spoke to me and told me I had better get in right.

Q. He told you to get in right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the exact language that he used?

A. No, I don't believe I do.

Q. Where did the conversation occur?

A. In the Senate chamber.

Q. After the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow went through, I understood you to say that you were told or the insinuation was made to you that if you did not vote right you need not look to anyone for any favors?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the circumstances under which you were told that?

A. The fact that I didn't go right.

Q. On what?

A. On the Bigelow confirmation.

Q. Who told you about that?

A. Walter Gaither.

Q. What did he say?

A. When he brought this appointment down—

Q. What appointment?

A. The appointment on the mining board, the examining board.

Q. What examining board?

A. That examines the mine inspectors.

Q. In Westmoreland county?

A. In western Pennsylvania.

Q. Did you request that anyone be appointed?

A. Yes, I had.

Q. I understand Mr. Morris was appointed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then your man was not appointed?

A. He was, Mr. Morris was my man, but he told me I should take no credit for it whatever, that it was done on the recommendation of friends they had in Westmoreland county.

Q. What else did he say.

A. I think that was about all at that time.

Q. That you should take no credit for that appointment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was that after the Bigelow appointment?

A. I could not say; it was a short time afterwards.

Q. Did you have any further conversation with Mr. Gaither or anyone else with respect to or of a like character?

A. No, I believe not.

Q. I believe you presented some bills in the Senate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What became of them?

A. The Governor signed one and vetoed another one that went through.

Q. You introduced the bills and one or two of them went to the Governor?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Senator, did Mr. Gaither come over and seek you out and get into conversation with you?

A. He called me back from my seat to the railing.

Q. Was that prior to the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow?

A. Prior and afterwards both.

Q. I want to confine myself to one point at a time. Did that occur prior?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He called you back to the rail?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he send a page for you?

A. No, I sit right next to the rail.

Q. You sit close there to the rail?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then he didn't call you back?

A. I was sitting there.

Q. He just leaned over the rail and talked to you?

A. He called me to the rail.

Q. What was the conversation that took place; how did the subject open?

A. Why, there was quite a number working in behalf of the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow.

Q. I want you to confine yourself now to just exactly what occurred when Mr. Gaither called you to the rail and you went there. How did the conversation start and what did he say?

A. Well, now, he asked me if I was going to support Bigelow and I said to him that I didn't think I was. He wanted to know my reason.

Q. Did he ask you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you repeat the reasons you gave?

A. Yes, sir. One of the most important was that the roads built through Westmoreland county had cost, I thought from two to three times as much as they ought to, and that my own people were opposed to him.

Q. Was that these permanent roads built there?

A. I was in favor of roads, but roads costing the proper amount of money.

Q. Are you referring to the State-aid roads that have been built through the county heretofore?

A. No, on the old pike road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It was the old National pike. They put a layer of stone over the top and rolled it.

Q. Was that done under the State road act or the Sproul act?

A. I could not say. I think it was under the Sproul act, because the State did all of the work.

Q. When was the work done?

A. Last summer, last year.

MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

I think we ought to confine ourselves to this conversation and not to the Sproul road bill.

MR R. J. BALDWIN:

You opened up the question

MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

I simply opened up the conversation. I confined myself entirely to the question of exactly what Mr. Gaither said.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Confine yourselves exactly to what he told you. He asked you why you would not vote for Bigelow's confirmation and you stated that you didn't think the roads were built right?

A. That the money was not properly spent.

Q. Then what did he say?

A. What I have told you.

Q. Anything more?

A. No, sir.

Q. He didn't make any threats at that time?

A. Other than I had better get in right.

Q. At that time, then, after you made this answer, he said you had better get in right, that was all?

A. Yes, sir. There were quite a number of people there.

Q. When Mr. Gaither made that answer at that time to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said a number of Senators spoke that way to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you name some of them?

A. Well, it was such a general talk that it made no impression.

Q. You cannot remember any of those that asked you out of this great number?

A. I could not say positively.

Q. You cannot remember a single one.

A. I don't remember.

Q. Not a single one that spoke to you? That is your answer now?

A. I could not say positively.

Q. Then I understand you to say that after the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow that Mr. Gaither made some threat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that threat?

A. That threat was that nothing would come to Westmoreland county through my endorsement.

Q. You considered that a threat?

A. I might say it was a threat, I was under that impression.

Q. You would call that a threat?

A. Oh, I don't say it was a threat.

Q. Were there any other threats made against you? That was about the substance of what occurred in the nature of what you would call a threat or an intimidation? Would you consider that an intimidation?

A. That would be a matter of opinion.

Q. Well, I will allow you to call it what you want. It would not do for me to give it a name; I might not agree with you. Would you call that an intimidation?

A. I think it was.

Q. Is that the only instance since you have been a Senator that there has been an attempt made to intimidate you on any matters pending since you have been elected a Senator; is that the only one instance?

A. I do not know exactly. When the Kline bill was up, there was quite a number spoke to me about voting for the Kling measure.

Q. Were there any threats made?

A. No, only I was told if I voted for it they would see I came back to the Senate.

Q. Who told you that?

A. The head of the Jeannette Brewing Company, of Westmoreland county.

Q. What is his name?

A. Well, now, I forget, but I think his name is Mattick.

Q. Where did this occur?

A. Between the Senate and the House.

Q. In the Capitol?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In one of the committee rooms?

A. No, in the hall.

Q. What was the conversation that took place?

A. He told me I ought to vote for the bill. I told him I was against it. He says, "Now, if you support that, I think some of the people interested will see that you come back here." I said, "I got down here in spite of them and I intend to vote against the bill."

Q. That occurred about when?

A. Just shortly before the Kline bill was voted on in the Senate.

Q. What is this position on the examining board work to the party that secures it in the way of salary?

A. I don't know, I think it is worth ten dollars a day and expenses. It doesn't amount to very much as a salary, it is the position more than anything else, the honor of having the position.

Q. Sought after by different parties and contested for?

A. Sought generally, yes, sir.

Q. It was in this case?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were several applications for the position?

A. Yes, sir. I think the records will show that.

Q. I am asking you if you do not know yourself. Do you know whether there were several applicants for the position?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anyone present any application to you?

A. Yes, sir, several.

Q. You decided to support the man who finally got it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the only instance since you were elected to the Senate that you consider that you were threatened or intimidated in any piece of legislation in any way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been with relation to the labor bills?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been in favor of the labor bills as they came from the House?

A. All of them, with the exception of the workingmen's compensation bill.

Q. You have been opposed to that in the form that it came from the House?

A. Yes, sir. I am in favor of workingmen's compensation, but on a different plan.

Q. Have you made any effort to have that bill amended along the lines that you feel would be wiser legislation?

A. I am not on that committee. I have been talking about it.

Q. Are you in favor of that bill in the manner in which it was reported in the papers to have come out of the Senate committee?

A. No, I am not in favor of that kind of a bill at all, the way it is drawn. I am in favor of a State controlled association, of an assessment plan, by which the poor man will be protected instead of just those working for rich corporations.

Q. Would you prefer the bill as it is now amended by the Senate to the one that came from the House? Which would you prefer?

A. The way it stands now, I do not think the bill means anything.

Q. And you were opposed to it as it came from the House?

A. When it came from the House I was opposed to the form it was drawn in.

Q. To the way it was drawn?

A. Yes, sir. It was a workingmen's compensation that would protect those working for a rich concern, but it did not protect the poor working man.

Q. Has any one approached you to vote for or against this bill?

A. No, only the members talking and discussing it.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Do you know the names of any other liquor agents who were busy in the Senate during the passage or discussion of those liquor bills?

A. I saw a number of people that were advocating liquor bills.

Q. Do you know the names of any besides the Jeannette Brewing Company agent?

A. Morris Kelly, of Jeannette.

Q. Any others?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a man by the name of Mason?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Boyd?

A. No, I don't know Boyd.

Q. Bonner?

A. No.

Q. Ettla?

A. I know Mr. Ettla.

Q. Has either of these men spoken to you in reference to legislation pending, in reference to the liquor bills?

A. Yes, but it was merely a little argument. They were on one side and I was on the other. They knew my position on that kind of legislation.

Q. Do you know of any member of the different State departments that have attempted to influence legislation when such legislation was before the Senate for discussion?

A. No, I don't believe I do.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Did Mr. Mattick make any threat as to what would happen if you did not do what he desired?

A. He made no threat.

HON. MAX ARON, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. CLAYCOMB.

Q. Have you been at any time during the present session approached by anyone who attempted to unduly influence your course with respect to legislation pending in the present session?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Do you know of the room known as 249?

A. Yes, I was there twice.

Q. With whom did you go?

A. I went there with several members of the House.

Q. Do you know their names?

A. I believe I went there once with Sam. Perry, I and one or two others, I don't remember.

Q. What did you see there?

A. We walked in there and I saw a colored man there, and he said, "What will you have?" And I took a bottle of Apollinaris there at that time.

Q. Did you see any other liquor there?

A. I saw beer in a bucket of ice and Apollinaris water, and I believe I saw a bottle of whiskey there too.

BY MR. GEORQE A. BALDWIN:

Q. You have never been improperly approached on any subject of legislation?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Who paid for the drinks?

A. I didn't pay for them.

Q. Did you see anybody pay for them?

A. No, sir.

HON. W. W. ULERICH, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Westmorland, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. CLAYCOMB.

Q. Do you know of the existence of a lobby operating in the present Legislature?

A. That depends on what you mean by a lobby.

Q. You interpret it.

A. I don't know of any lobby that has existed, so far as I am concerned that has attempted to influence me in any way on my vote.

Q. Has any person or persons, either individually or representing the State departments, attempted to unduly influence you in your course of voting upon any present legislation?

A. No, not in a single instance.

Q. You were the sponsor for what was known as the Ulerich anti-peddling bill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what agents or persons were actively engaged against the passage of that bill other than members of this Legislature?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether there were any agents active against it?

A. The only evidence I have at all of agency active against it was when in one instance, when a bill had been defeated for the second time by quite a little majority. A gentleman came to me and said, "Will you bring that up again, Mr. Ulerich?" I said, "No, that is the finish." He said, "Can I take that for a fact?" And I said, "I don't propose to bring it up again."

Q. Who was this man?

A. I don't know.

Q. Have you seen him here frequently?

A. No, I could not say I had ever seen him before, because I didn't pay any attention to him.

HON. JONATHAN CURRIER, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Clearfield, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you have been elected a member of this Legislature, have you ever been improperly approached for or against any legislative matter that has come up before this session?

A. I have not.

Q. Either by men known as lobbyists or men in the interest of any of the State interests?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any threats made?

A. No, sir.

Q. I suppose you have been over in room 249?

A. No, sir, I never was there.

HON. WILLIS B. HEIDINGER, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Since you were elected as a member of this body, has any person approached you in an improper manner in the interest of or against legislation or of any legislative action of yours?

A. There has not.

Q. Whom did you see in room 249 when you were there?

A. I never was there.

Q. You weren't?

A. I never was there.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of any person attempting to influence the vote of any member respecting legislation during this session?

A. Nothing other than proper persuasion.

HON. WILLIAM F. BLAIR, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Greene, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN.

Q. Since your election as a member of this legislative body, have you ever been approached in any manner that you would consider illegitimate, either for or against any legislation or any action of yours as a member of this legislative body?

A. I have not.

Q. Who did you ever see in room 249, and how often have you been there?

A. I don't know as I know where room 249 is. If ever I was in 249, it was for a committee meeting, but I don't think I know where it is.

Q. You don't know of any room in the Capitol where refreshments in the nature of food and drink, or either, is obtained by the members of the House?

A. I don't know; I never got any.

Q. Has there ever been an attempt upon the part of any department of the State government or any of their employes to intimidate you on your actions in any way as a member of this Legislature?

A. There never has been.

PATRICK FINNEY, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. Where are you from?

A. I live in a little mining town called Bristol, about twelve miles southwest of Pittsburgh.

Q. What is your business or occupation?

A. I represent the miners of Pittsburgh, the miners' organization composed of about forty-five thousand men, and indirectly I represent also the unorganized men.

Q. Have you been in Harrisburg ever since the session opened, practically?

A. Yes, sir, I have been here ever since the session convened.

Q. What have you done, Mr. Finney, in pursuance of the purpose which brought you here?

A. I have tried to get this legislation through and have talked to different members.

Q. Tried to put forth reasons why these bills should be enacted into law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you done anything of an improper nature in connection with this legislation, or have you adhered to simply showing reasons why this legislation should pass?

A. Yes, sir, so far as I know.

Q. You are paid for your work, salary and expenses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are not dependent on the outcome of this legislation for your pay?

A. No, sir.

Q. You get a regular salary?

A. I get a regular salary; it is not dependent on whether the legislation goes through or not.

JOHN P. GEYER, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. I believe you live in Harrisburg?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your business?

A. Reporter for the Patriot.

Q. Several days ago the Patriot published a story regarding room 249. Are you the author of that story?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you know about room 249?

A. I know what I have seen from a glance in the door and from what members of the Senate and the House have told me.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Tell the Committee.

BY MR. G. A. BALDWIN:

Q. Did you ever see any men gaining entrance to the room? If so, how would they go about it?

A. Put their hand on the glass of the door of room 249 and rap.

Q. Did you ever go in there?

A. I had the door open and the colored man there asked me if I was a member, and I said no. He said they were having a committee meeting in there and only members were admitted. The door opened when I put my hand on it and rapped.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. Did you ever know whether that sign was used to gain admittance to any other committee room?

A. I never did. It is the only room I was ever in outside of this room.

Q. Did you ever make any inquiry of the chairmen of the various committees as to whether that was a sign to gain admittance?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you always found this committee room open when you wished to enter?

A. Yes, sir, whenever there was a committee meeting.

Q. When they had a committee meeting, it was open?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I mean it was always open when you came. It is not always open, you know.

A. I don't know whether it has always been open or not.

Q. Every time you came into this room this door has always been open?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE A. BALDWIN:

Q. Have you been in and about the Capitol since the session began?

A. Yes, sir, practically every day since the opening of the session.

Q. Have you observed any lobby working here,—any person or persons working here, either for or against pending legislation?

A. Yes, sir, I have seen many people talking to Senators and members of the House. What they said in the discussion I never heard. I have been told by members that they were speaking in the interest of certain bills.

Q. You never overheard the conversations?

A. No, I was just writing up what I saw for my paper.

Q. Just writing up what you saw for your paper?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. R. J. BALDWIN:

Q. I did not read that article that you published in the paper. In substance, what was that article? Did it insinuate that this was the room that was used in the interest of legislation? Did that article insinuate that that was where legislation was talked about and that lobbyists and members were in there, that it was used for the purpose of furthering and defeating legislation?

A. I think that it said that lobbyists went in there and used it for their headquarters.

Q. What made you think that it was used as a lobby headquarters?

A. The statement that a great many men made.

Q. The statement that a great many men made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who told you that that had been in there?

A. I could not tell the names exactly, but I have heard it on a good many occasions.

Q. You have heard it talked about?

A. Yes.

Q. What members of this lobby themselves told you?

A. No members of the lobby.

Q. Did any members of the House tell you what was going on in there?

A. Yes, sir, members of the House and Senate.

Q. What members of the House?

A. I don't recall.

Q. When you began to inquire, to whom did you inquire? Do you remember that?

A. No; as I told you before, all during the session I have known that such a room existed and that members frequently went in there. Last week I was assigned to write a story for my paper about the lunch room.

Q. Did you first learn what was true, if there was such a room up there where they served booze free?

A. I did.

Q. But you can't name a Senator or a member whom you were in conversation with regarding the subject?

A. Oh, I can remember one Senator who said he was in there and got Apollinaris.

Q. What Senator was that?

A. Senator Hilton said he was there and got a glass of Apollinaris water.

Q. Now you would not write a story about booze on Apollinaris water?

A. That is the only way I would write it, because I don't take a drink until I am through writing. If I took it before, I might not be able to write.

Q. You intentionally made that statement, knowing that it was not my meaning. If there was nothing but Apollinaris water there, you would not call it a room where booze was obtained?

A. No, I would not.

Q. If you had the evidence from one Senator that there was Apollinaris water there, you would not write a story that it was a booze room?

A. No, sir.

Q. What Senator or what member told you there was beer and whiskey, or liquor, dispensed in there?

A. As I told you three times before, and I will now tell you again, a number of them did and a number of the newspaper men told me for months past that they have drank booze in there.

Q. Do you know the names of those who drank it in there?

A. You are attempting to get me to say something which I don't recall. I am telling you what I do recall. The evidence and statements on which I based the article. Further than that I cannot say. What you think you are at liberty to think.

Q. I merely want to know whether you can name any member of the House or the Senate who told you that there was liquor or beer dispensed in that room?

A. I cannot tell you; I told you I couldn't.

Q. You cannot tell a single one?

A. I cannot recall them, but if it was necessary I could very quickly find one.

Q. I simply want to find out whether you can tell the name of any one who told you there was liquor or beer dispensed in that room. Can you tell us whether there was any other person who was not a member of the House or the Senate whom you can remember telling you anything about that?

A. Yes, Dight told me. Walter Darlington told me he had seen it several times in there.

Q. Those are the only ones you know?

A. Those are all I recall now; they told me here in the last week.

Q. And although this was only last week, you cannot recall at present the names of any who said they were in there?

A. You are pinning me to a member of the House now and I don't recall any members of the House now.

Q. I am not pinning you to anything.

A. I know you are not but you are trying to.

Q. I only asked you to name them.

A. I can tell you in addition that the day that door was open I saw a man,—his back was to me, I could not see his face,—pouring out a drink of whiskey from a bottle.

Q. He was pouring a drink?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But there were two individuals you remember and you saw that much yourself? And you got that information from that and rumors?

A. Not rumors, but definite statements. You have had people tell you about the room.

Q. We have two hundred to testify to it. I just asked you where you got the information and where you got the story, but you said that you could not name the persons. That is satisfactory to me.

HON. J. E. ARTHUR, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY GEORGE A. BALDWIN.

Q. What is your name?

A. J. E. Arthur.

Q. What statement do you desire to make?

A. I do not desire to make any. I have nothing at all to say.

Q. You know nothing of a lobby here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been approached by any person in an improper way?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or by any department of the State?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you know about room 249?

A. I know nothing about it.

Q. You have never been in it?

A. No, sir.

J. DENNY O'NEIL, Recalled.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. I forgot to ask you whether you were here at any other time than to attend this meeting?

A. I would have come down had I not been subpoenaed.

Q. In what cause?

A. Election bills. I am strongly in favor of the bills as they passed the House, but opposed to them as they are in the Senate.

Q. You think they should pass the Senate in the same form as they passed the House?

A. Yes, sir. I was opposed to the nomination of Senators in convention. I am strongly in favor of the nomination of Senators without a convention and I am glad to see the House has fixed that up.

JOHN ROBERT JONES, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since your election to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone in any improper manner in an endeavor to influence your course on legislation?

A. Not in an improper way, no sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in the State Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. Yes, I do. I am chairman of the Conference Committee on the Uniform Primary bill, on appointment of the House Conference Committee, it being a House bill, and I being chairman by virtue of that office I became chairman of the Senate Joint Conference Committee. I endeavored to get a meeting with the Senate Conference Committee, sending notes through assistant Sergeants-at-Arms but failed to secure a meeting, although the House Conference Committee met several times, at which they did not appear. Finally, on one day last week, they notified us that they would be pleased to meet us in room 247. So the members of the House Conference Committee which consisted of Mr. Humes, Mr. Walnut and myself, went in search of this room 247 and could not find it, because it seems there was no such room, but we found 248, 249 and 250, and the Senators asked us to come into one of these rooms. We have been meeting in room 250. The time was fixed for 1.50 and the House adjourned at one o'clock and when they adjourned they took us in and they had a lunch, and they said you might as well get your lunch here, and they had some sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, and we had our lunch there. They fixed the meetings at one o'clock and it is a bill that deals with a lot of problems; it took a long time; and again they would have some water there, bringing in sandwiches or a cup of coffee; just as today they agreed to meet at one-thirty and when we came there I went in and they said it is no use of your going to lunch, and I went in and one of the gentlemen that I saw eating there was one of your committee, Mr. Baldwin; there was absolutely nothing wrong from my viewpoint as to anything that the Senators meant by it, simply a courtesy that was extended to us.

Q. That was not in room 249?

A. There were three rooms, adjoining one another; the door would open and close, people would come in to see Senator McNichol or Senator Crow, and we would be called out, and the doors would open back and forth.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. The room in which you ate the lunch had a big table in it, did it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the other room had none?

A. No, sir, tables on this order.

Q. Was there any table in 249?

A. I think there is. We never met in that room.

Q. Which room did you meet in?

A. In room 250.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Did you see any liquor in 249 or were you in there?

A. We tried to get in there; they would not be there at different times, and I think there was some beer there. I did not drink any there. I did not pay any attention to the others, what they did. I went there simply for the purpose of the conference meeting. On the matter of lobbying, I want to say to you, many different men have spoken to me on bills, urging their passage, or defeat, but never has anybody attempted to do anything that was improper. I have told them on different times if they were right I would support them, and if not, I would not support them. Nobody attempted to influence me improperly on this legislation that has been spoken of.

Q. Did any department of the State government, or officer or employe thereof ever attempt to coerce or intimidate you in any way?

A. No, sir. I took the position that anybody who was a citizen of Pennsylvania had a right to talk on any measure before them and I thought it was proper for me to hear them because it affected their interests and they had a right to talk to me about it.

GEORGE ALLEN, Recalled.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. Can you state or do you of your own knowledge know whether any of the State departments of the Commonwealth has attempted to intimidate members of the Legislature or induce or coerce them on any matter, in any way, to vote for or oppose any legislation?

A. Personally I know nothing only from hearsay from the members themselves. I am sure they never attempted to use it on me.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. I remember once in a speech on the floor of the House you mentioned that the steam roller was dragged out again.

A. Yes, I had the experience two years ago.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You thought you could read signs?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. The evidence of the steam roller is not always concrete?

A. No. I consider it according to the cases. Vote one way today and another way tomorrow.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. So that during the session you know of nothing?

A. No, sir.

W. H. WILSON, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since your election to the House, have you been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner in an effort to influence your course as to legislation?

A. In an improper way, did you say?

Q. Yes.

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State government, or any officer or employe thereof, ever attempted to coerce, intimidate or influence you in any matter of legislation pending in this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Either by threat or otherwise?

A. They have not.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both have been served to members?

A. I have never had the good fortune of being introduced there.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. You had a cold storage bill, I believe, in this session?

A. I was interested in the Gans cold storage bill .

Q. Was there anyone representing interests opposed to this particular bill? Was there anyone interested so who approached you and endeavored to solicit your support in another bill, or to oppose any cold storage bill?

A. I think every large produce dealer and cold storage man in Philadelphia approached me on the cold storage bill but not in an improper manner; they tried to convince me that my position on the bill was wrong.

Q. You would say then that no one made any promise or threw out any intimation that it would be worth your while to support certain cold storage measures, and if they should say so on the stand, they would be mistaken?

A. I would not consider that anything that was said to me with reference to any cold storage bill was said with an improper motive. As I said, all of the arguments that were advanced was along the line that it would be harmful, do harm to the business in which they were engaged.

FRANK REESE, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you ever been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner in an endeavor to influence your course as to certain legislation?

A. Not in an improper way.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms, where food and drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. Don't know where it is.

RICHARD CURRY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since the session began have you ever been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner in an attempt to influence your course as to certain legislation pending before the House?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any department of the State government, or any officer or employe thereof, ever attempted to coerce, intimidate or influence your vote on any legislation?

A. Never even asked me about anything.

Q. By threat or otherwise?

A. No, sir.

Q. Never bothered you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both, have been served to members.

A. Only by hearsay. I do not know where it is now. I do not drink myself.

Q. You do not know where it is?

A. No, sir.

Q. Room 249, if you desire to know.

A. I have no desire to go.

H. L. RHOADES, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since the session began, have you ever been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner, in an effort to influence your course regarding any legislation pending before this Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any person, whether representing any department of the State government, or not, by threat or promise, or otherwise, sought to coerce, intimidate or improperly influence your course with respect to any bills pending in either branch?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms, where food and drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. Only hearsay, since the investigation has begun.

WILLIAM C. EICHENBERGER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since this session began have you ever been approached or interviewed by anyone in an improper manner, in an attempt to influence your course as to any legislation pending before the Legislature?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any person, whether an employe of a department of the State government or not, ever attempted in an improper manner to coerce, intimidate or influence you in your course regarding any legislation pending in either branch?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the existence in this Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. I do not know anything.

AARON B. HESS, having been duly sworn, according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, have you ever been approached or interviewed in an improper manner by anyone in an attempt to influence your course as to certain legislation pending in the Legislature?

A. Not in an improper manner, no, sir.

Q. Has any person, whether from any department of the State government, whether an officer or employe thereof, ever attempted in an improper manner to coerce, intimidate or influence your course regarding any legislation pending in either branch?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms, where food and drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. I knew there was a room in which certain Senators and members of the House could be found, but I did not know that either food or drink had been dispensed there, not until after this investigation began.

Q. You were never in the room?

A. No, sir; I was never in the room.

PATRICK CONNER, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Since you were elected to the House, has anyone ever approached or interviewed you in an improper manner in an attempt to influence your course as to certain legislation which was pending in the House?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has any person connected with the State government, either officer or employe thereof, in an improper manner attempted to coerce, intimidate or influence your course in regard to any legislation pending before either branch?

A. I have to say no.

Q. Do you know anything about the existence in the Capitol of a room or rooms where food and drink, either or both, have been served to members?

A. I had the pleasure of visiting there once.

Q. How long ago?

A. About a week ago. I did not get on very quick.

Q. You lost a whole lot of time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you go with?

A. I do not remember who I got in there with; it must have been an accident, I presume.

Q. It was not on an invitation?

A. No, sir.

Q. You went in the door?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it open or did you give a signal.

A. I did not know the signal at that time.

Q. What did you see in there?

A. I did not see a great deal. I had a bottle of beer. That was my limit.

Q. Who served you with that?

A. Some colored man, or boy.

Q. Did you see any other members or Senators there?

A. There were three or four there. I do not recall who they were.

Q. Were they being served?

A. Two of them.

Q. Did you see a cabinet in which liquors were kept?

A. No, sir I did not. I just saw as I said, the beer.

Q. How much beer was there?

A. I suppose three or four bottles.

Q. It was being kept on ice?

A. Yes, sir; it was very good.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. You never considered anything that you received in that room was intended to influence you in any way on any legislation?

A. No, sir; no, I did not, indeed.

M. T. ROBINSON, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. I live in Harrisburg.

Q. Your business or profession?

A. I am an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the capacity of a brakeman.

Q. Have you been in the Capitol in contact with members of either House or Senate, with a view of advocating or opposing any legislation?

A. Yes, sir; this is my third session.

Q. Do you represent any organization?

A. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Q. Have there been some bills here in which you were especially interested?

A. Yes, sir; there has.

Q. Name the bills?

A. The first is the semi-monthly pay bill; secondly, an amendment to the Casey liability bill, 1907, known as the Miller bill 1483; thirdly, Caldwell bill 593, which has an effect upon our relief department.

Q. I presume you appeared before the committee, and also interviewed many members?

A. I did. It has always been my object to appear before the Railroad and other committees handling our bills to give our version of the case.

Q. Has everything you have done been done in a proper and legitimate way?

A. It certainly has.

Q. I presume you are paid by your organization for your services?

A. I am.

G. D. BARTLETT, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. Your business or profession?

A. Attorney.

Q. You have been up here during the session either advocating or opposing any legislation?

A. I came here advocating Senate bill 485 known as the Buckman bill, relative to automobiles. I have been up here six times during the session.

Q. Were you interested in any other bill?

A. No other bill.

Q. That was a codification with the present automobile law?

A. Entirely. My position was that on account of the happenings of 1909. We deemed it necessary to change this bill.

Q. Who do you mean by we?

A. The trade association of Philadelphia.

Q. Consisting of the various automobile dealers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of Philadelphia.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were here half a dozen times?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you attend any committee meetings?

A. Yes, sir, three; that is, I had automobile interests, and once before the Joint Committee, House and Senate.

Q. What sort of methods did you employ in representing this bill?

A. Simply going before Mr. Buckman and stating our case.

Q. Did you interview any members?

A. No, sir.

Q. Simply before the committee?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. DYGHT:

I would like to make a request of the Committee. I made the charge in my testimony that the administration was corrupting members of the Legislature. I would like you to call Samuel D. Foster, Samuel L. Cheeseman, and William H. Grigg, members of the House of Representatives, to prove these men have been called to relate a conversation which occurred in the Highway Department this afternoon.

D. CLARENCE GIBBONEY, having been duly sworn according to law, was examined as follows:

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. You live in Philadelphia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are an attorney-at-law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been here during the session either advocating or opposing legislation?

A. I have been here doing both, advocating and opposing legislation.

Q. What bills have you been interested in?

A. I have been interested in all the bills that the Keystone party in its platform favored.

Q. What were they?

A. Workmen's compensation; child labor bill. As President of the Law and Order Society I was interested in a liquor legislation that was pending, particularly anxious to see that nothing was done that would injure the effectiveness of the Brooks high license law; the one bill that I was most interested in as a liquor measure was the Kline bill which required judges to write out their reasons for refusing a liquor license. I was interested in the sealers of weights and measures bill, and quite a number of others that I do not now recall.

Q. Tell the Committee the method you used.

A. I talked to and inquired of members of the Legislature whom I know, what the condition of these various acts were, and I talked to friends of mine in the House and Senate, men in the House like Piper, and Mr. Spillinger, men in the Senate like Farley and Nulty, all I did was to confer with them as to the condition of the bills, and in some instances told them what the effect of the bill would be, particularly the Kline bill, which ought not to pass, and I told several men that; that is about the extent of what I did.

Q. Your activities then were confined to presenting the merits or demerits of the measures as you saw them??

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did nothing outside of that?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Never made threats against any member?

A. No, sir.

Q. Simply discussed the merits and demerits?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. CLAYCOMB:

Q. After the organization of the Legislature, did you in any way advocate or favor, or oppose the officers to be elected by the House, that is, the chief officers?

A. I had my own preferences, of course. The Keystone party had a candidate for Speaker, and when I saw there was no chance for him several members of the House talked to me as to what would be the wisest thing to do, and I advised them to vote a certain way.

BY MR. RICHARD BALDWIN:

Q. Do you object to saying?

A. I advised my friends to vote for Mr. Alter for Speaker, Tom Garvin for chief clerk, and Leib for resident clerk. I saw it resolved itself into a contest between regular Republicans and some candidates that were backed by influences in the State that I had no use for, and I thought it best not to take up with men who were not level in their politics, and stand for hypocrisy and deception.

BY MR. GEORGE BALDWIN:

Q. Did you take any part in the election other than to advise as to your friends?

A. No, sir; that is all. Some of my friends asked as to the propriety of voting for Garvin and Leib, and I told them that inasmuch as Mr. Alter had been the man selected for the position as Speaker, he ought to be big enough to name his chief clerk and resident clerk, and as these men were favorable to him, I told my friends they should vote for them, in my opinion. Outside of that I did nothing else.

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Third reading and postponed for present, 2184.

ADVERTISING OF CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, repealing act in relation to official newspaper

House Bill No. 1121

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 532.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 532.
Reported without amendment, 1936.
First reading, 2045, 2046.
Second reading, 2512.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2700.

Remarks on, by

Neely, 2770.

ADVERTISING PURPOSES, making it unlawful for any person or corporation to use the word Consul or Consulate or the coats-of-arms of any foreign country for

House Bill No. 794

Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 311.
Reported without amendment, 494.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 581.
Third reading and amended, 845.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered, bill amended and passed finally, 1001, 1002.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1352.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor for amendment, 1903.
Bill approved by Governor, 1932.

In Senate (No. 758)

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1023.
Reported with amendment, 1091.
First reading, 1145.
Second reading, 1268, 1269.
Third reading and final passage, 1326.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1370.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1607.

AFFIDAVIT AND AFFIDAVITS (see justices, municipal, notaries public, recorders, writs).

AFFIDAVITS (see advertisements).

AGATE (see utensils).

AGE (see laws, minors, rape).

AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME (see appropriation).

AGENT AND AGENTS (see board, children, insurance).

AGREEMENTS (see insurance, recorders).

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL for Colored Girls and Boys (see appropriation).

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS by means of improved methods of farming, authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money for improvement of

House Bill No. 490

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 227.
Referred to Committee on Farming, 227.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS, making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act of June 13, 1907, authorizing county commisioners to pay certain sum to encourage agriculture and holding of county

House Bill No. 879

Read in place in House by Mr. Redfield, 367.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 367.
Reported without amendment, 2603.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading, 3056.
Third reading and final passage, 3179.

In Senate (No. 1434)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3175.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS, making appropriation to carry further into effect the provisions of act of June 13, 1907, authorizing county commissioners to pay certain sum to encourage agriculture and holding of county

Senate Bill No. 398

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS TO PAY ANNUALLY $1,000 to incorporated agricultural associations by changing date for filing statement by the association, amending act authorizing county commissioners for purpose of encouraging the holding of county

Senate Bill No. 1063

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 1881.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1881.
Reported without amendment, 2023.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, 2174, 2175.
Third reading and final passage, 2315, 2316.
Returned from House without amendment, 3257, 3258.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

In House (No. 1977)

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2545.
Reported without amendment, 2765.
First reading, 2851.
Second reading, 3060.
Third reading and final passage, 3205, 3206.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS HOLDING AN ANNUAL EXHIBITION IN THE COUNTY, amending act authorizing county commissioners for the purpose of encouraging agriculture and the holding of county agriculture exhibitions to pay annually $1,000 to incorporated agricultural associations paying premiums on

House Bill No. 1465

Read in place in House by Mr. Body, 822.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 822.
Reported with amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading and amended, 1463.
Third reading and final pasage, 1859.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurs, 2535, 2536.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2915.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2996.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3192.
Final passage, 3278, 3279.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3571.
Signed by Speaker, 3737.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

In Senate (No. 1086)

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1899.
Reported with amendment, 2151.
First retading, 2329.
Second reading, 2390, 2391.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS, ETC.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 2454.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2600.
Signed by President, 2661.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2928.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3381, 3382.
Signed by President, 3727.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK for improvement of agricultural resources of proper counties, authorizing Board of County Commissioners of the several counties to appropriate money for co-operative

House Bill No. 471

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 226.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 226.
Reported with amendment, 930.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1208.
Third reading and final passage, 1625.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Approved by Governor, 3085.

Remarks on, by

Herman, 1625.
Gibson, 1625.

In Senate (No. 1029)

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2328.
Second reading, 2387.
Third reading and final passage, 2452, 2453.
Signed by President, 2661.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS on commission, providing for licensing and bonding of those engaged in selling

House Bill No. 26

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 74.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 74.
Reported with amendment, 2301.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading and amended, 2794-2795.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3033.
Resumed and amended on third reading and postponed for present, 3350.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3831, 3832.

Remarks on, by

Williams, 3831.
Moses, 3831.
Stein, 3831.
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Semmens, 3832.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL (see catalogue, colleges, commission, Department, farm, lime, limestone, Pennsylvania, poultry, secretary).

AGRICULTURE AND THE HOLDING OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS to pay annually $1,000 to incorporated agricultural associations paying premiums on agricultural exhibits, amending act of June 13, 1907, authorizing county commissioners for the purpose of encouraging

Senate Bill No. 952

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 1599.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1599.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading and amended, 2381, 2382.
Third reading and final passage, 2446, 2447.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4289-4291.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4375.

In House (No. 1992)

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 2764, 2765.
First reading, 2851.
Second reading, 3058.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3203, 3204.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3861, 3862.
Final passage, 4255, 4256.

AGRICULTURE, COUNTY EXHIBITIONS—Continued.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4411.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

Remarks on, by

Miller, 3203.
Williams, 3203.

AGRICULTURE AT PENNSBURG, making appropriation to establish a secondary school of

House Bill No. 1059

Read in place in House by Mr. Kern, 510.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 510.
Reported with amendment, 3821.
First reading, 3971.
Second reading, 4251.
Third reading and final passage, 4490, 4491.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1879)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and final passage, 4757.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

AGRICULTURE, BY CHANGING NAME PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION to Pennsylvania State Poultry Society and by adding one representative of Pennsylvania Conservation Association and one representative of Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association, amending act establishing State Board of

House Bill No. 1633

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 1032..
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1032.
Reported with amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading and amended, 2234.
Third reading and amended, 2698.
Final passage, 2823, 2824.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Senate, 2995.
Bill returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4134, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Vetoed by Governor, 5386.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 4134.
Kaufman, 4134.

In Senate (No. 1363)

Referred to Comittee on Agriculture, 2889.
Reported with amendment, 3465.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3718, 3719.
Third reading and final passage, 3751.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

AGRICULTURE, providing for appointment of instructors in

House Bill No. 285

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 145.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 145.
Reported with amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and amended, 1431, 1432.
Third reading and final passage, 1841.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2489.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Approved by Governor, 3085.

Remarks on, by

North, 1841.

In Senate (No. 1093)

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1899.
Reported without amendment. 2150.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2391.
Third reading and final passage, 2455.
Signed by President, 2661.

AILMAN as Resident Clerk of House, nomination and vote for Jerome T., 58, 59-61.
Question raised on vote for, 81.

AISLES (see buildings).

ALARMS OF FIRE or used to extinguish fire, to prohibit destruction, tampering with or feloniously taking away of any part of any apparatus used by persons, corporations or municipalities to convey

House Bill No. 1312.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 733.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 733.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading and recommitted, 1999.
Re-reported without amendment, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4161, 4162.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 1814).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4115.
Reported without amendment, 4378.
First reading, 4460.
Second reading, 4547.
Third reading and final passage, 4796.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

ALCOHOL AND ALOCHOLIC (see distilleries, liquors).

ALDERMAN AND ALDERMEN (see animals, appeals, cases, chattels, children, costs, district attorneys, dockets, release, writs).

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BOYNTON, ALBERT L., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

JONES, GUY P., nominated, 2399.
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KUNKLE, ROBERT P., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

MANNIAN, MALACA A., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

MATTHEWS, W. N., nominated, 3754.
Reported, 3863.
Confirmed, 3864.

MYERS, WILLIAM H., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

PORTER, C. B., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

ALEXANDER, JOSEPH, Senator from Thirty-fourth District (Clearfield and Centre Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Senate Bill No. 190, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 670.
Senate Bill No. 191, to provide for taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 671.
Senate Bill No. 192, providing fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 672.
Senate Bill No. 980 (House No. 888), designating a State flower, 4848.
Senate Bill No. 1221 (House No. 1618), authorizing Boyd L. Hunter to bring suit against Commonwealth, 3374.
Senate Bill No. 1390, relative to Mother's Day, 3370.

Bills introduced by
No. 189
Authorizing State Highway Department to take over all public roads within or bordering on State forest reserves, 193.
No. 190
To classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 193.
No. 191
To provide for taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 193.
No. 192
Providing fixed charge on auxiliary forest reserves and for distribution of said fund for school and road purposes, 193.
No. 286
Making appropriation to Bellefonte Hospital Corporation, 280.
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ALEXANDER, JOSEPH—Continued.
No. 288
Making appropriation to Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, 280.
No. 465
Joint resolution providing for commission to arrange for transfer to new cases in rotunda of Capitol building of flags of Pennsylvania commands, 384.
No. 604
Amending act providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside election districts in which they are domiciled, by providing a method of voting at general elections by voters who are absent, 710.
No. 908
Amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut tree blight, 1489.
No. 1114
Making land purchase for new Western Penitentiary in Centre County subject to taxation for local purposes, 2024.
No. 1159
Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 2151.
No. 1295
To prohibit running at large of horses and mules on public highways, 2549.
No. 1790
Amending act providing for incorporation of casualty insurance companies and providing for incorporations of casualty companies for insurance of glass against breakage upon mutual plan, 3980.

Bills reported by
No. 179
Making appropriation to Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, 3238.
No. 190
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No. 191
To provide for assessment and taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 457.
No. 192
To provide a fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 457.
No. 267
Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, 3238.
No. 380 (House No. 25)
Authorizing Department of Forestry to lease portions of State forest, 458.
No. 417
Amending act to provide means of eradicating chestnut tree blight, 898.
No. 424
Providing for granting of teachers' training school certificates and diplomas, 643.
No. 812 (House No. 1009)
Repealing act for repression of tuberculosis of cattle, 1598.
No. 827
Supplement to act creating system of fire wardens to preserve forests, 1880.
No. 872
Supplement to act establishing Department of Forestry, 1368.
No. 993
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Amending act establishing public school system, 2354.
No. 1047
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No. 1356 (House No. 1182)
Supplement to act establishing public school system, 4183.
No. 1360 (House No. 1457)
Amending act regulating casualty insurance companies, 3154.
No. 1400
Making appropriation to hospital and college departments of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, 3238.
No. 1452 (House No. 1723)
Amending act establishing publis school system, 4183.
No. 1790
Amending act to provide for incorporation of casualty insurance companies, 4010.

ALEXANDER, JOSEPH—Continued.

Chairman of Committee on Forestry, 41.
Leave of absence granted, 2437.
Member of Conference Committees, 337, 5006.
Member of Soldiers' Orphans' School Commission, 65.
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Motion by, for
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Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1890 (House No. 1062), regulating construction of bridge over Susquehanna River at Montgomery Borough, 4629.
Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1891 (House No. 1067), conferring certain powers upon municipalities in and upon public wharves, 4629.
Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1892 (House No.1117), to provide for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments and interest on public debt for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4629.
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Recommit Senate Bill No. 189, authorizing State Highway Department to take over all public roads within or bordering on State forest reserves, 463.
Suspend Rule 39, 2729.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing Secretary of the Commonwealth to correct spelling of name of William J. Leahy in commission issued to him as Second Lieutenant of Independent Company of Pennsylvania Sharpshooters, 2729.

Resolutions offered by
Granting Department of Forestry use of Senate Caucus Room from February 18th to 20th, 221.
Tendering the thanks of the Senate to Chaplain Arthur C. James, 5347.

ALIENS (see employers).

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ALLEGHENY COUNTY, amending act providing for Memorial Hall at county seat of Allegheny County providing for Board of Managers and that expenses of maintaining building and grounds shall be paid by

Senate Bill No. 84.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 96.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 96.
Reported without amendment, 141.
First reading, 160.
Second reading, 199.
Third reading and final passage, 223.
Returned from House without amendment, 2887.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2970.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 612).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 258.
Reported without amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading, 2520.
Third reading and final passage, 2781.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.

Remarks on, by
Geary, 2781.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, amending section 4 of an act to provide for creation of board of examiners and for appointment of inspector of steam engines and boilers for

House Bill No. 1897.
Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 1585.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1585.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading and recommitted, 1770.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 3475.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, to repeal part of act relating to fees to be received by the clerk of the court of oyer and terminer and of general jail delivery and of quarter sessions of the peace in

Senate Bill No. 1394.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 2981.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2981.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Continued.
Reported without amendment, 3433.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3719.
Third reading and final passage, 3751.
Returned from House without amendment, 4962.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5002.

Remarks on, by
Judson, 3751.

In House (No. 2149).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 3861.
Reported without amendment, 4383, 4384.
First reading, 4586.
Second reading, 4672.
Third reading and final passage, 5015, 5016.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ALLEGHENY (see court, Joos, judges, monument, sheriffs, soldiers).

ALLEGHENY VALLEY HOSPITAL at Tarentum (see appropriation).

ALLEN, GEORGE W., Representative from Eleventh District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to
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House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2947, 2948, 2950, 2963, 2965, 3006, 3007, 3009, 3012, 3143.
House Bill No. 531, fixing time for organization of commissioners of 1st class townships, 2769.
House Bill No. 536, authorizing commissioners of any township of first class to improve streets therein, 1691.
House Bill No. 540, authorizing townships of first class to lay sewers under county and State highways, 440.
House Bill No. 645, regulating licensing of all places of amusement, 1870, 2428, 2429, 2916.
House Bill No. 658, repealing act for preventing of clandestine marriages, 571, 572.
House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1458, 1460, 1461.
House Bill No. 1065, providing for location and construction of a canal or waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers to Lake Erie, 980, 981, 982, 983.
House Bill No. 1066, providing for creation of a commission to make a survey for canal or waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers to Lake Erie, 984.
House Bill No. 1071, amending act making it unlawful for any person to advertise himself as a lawyer unless duly admitted to practice by extending its provisions, 956.
House Bill No. 1094, to validate certain receiver's sales of real estate, 957.
House Bill No. 1097, amending act relating to receivers' sales, 957.
House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3482, 3485.
House Bill No. 1107, relative to inns and hotels, 1664, 1665, 1874, 1875, 2050, 3355.
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House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3814.
House Bill No. 1431, amending act requiring prothonotary to keep separate dockets in certain cases, 1733.
House Bill No. 1434, to validate all sales and all mortgages of real estate of decedents heretofore made, 1439, 1734.
House Bill No. 1459, fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly, 3794.
House Bill No. 1518, amending act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes for State and county purposes, 3491.
House Bill No. 1666, amending act providing for regulation of ship canal companies to connect Great Lakes, 2125.
House Bill No. 1732, regulating change of place of business of corporations of first class, 1674, 2111.
House Bill No. 2220 (Senate No. 876), providing for nomination and election of candidates for office of United States Senator, 5065.
House resolution requesting heads of departments asking for appropriations to furnish House with reason for any change in same, 3944.
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Amendment withdrawn by, to
House Bill No. 2220 (Senate No. 876), providing for nomination and election of candidates for office of United States Senator, 5155.

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Appeal from decision of Chair on
House Bill No. 855, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3128.

Bills introduced by

No. 85
Repealing second section of act regulating manner of selling loaf bread, 100.

No. 115
Repealing tenth section of act regulating exportation of beef and pork, also of butter in kegs, 101.

No. 245
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No. 507
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No. 514
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No. 531
Fixing time of organization of commissioners of first class townships, 228.

No. 536
Authorizing commissioners of any township of first class to improve streets and to construct sewers, 229.

No. 540
Authorizing townships of first class to lay sewers under county and state highways, 229.

No. 645
Regulating licensing of all places of amusement and that act of May 5, 1889, regulating construction of buildings in cities of first class shall not be held to apply to places of amusement used for exhibition of pictures, 257.

No. 657
Repealing supplement to act for preventing clandestine marriages, 269.

No. 658
Repealing act for preventing of clandestine marriages, 269.

No. 659
Making appropriation to DePaul Institute of Scott Township, 269.

No. 660
Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, 269.

No. 741
Regulating practice of optometry and providing for establishment of State Board of Optometric Examiners, 309.

No. 819
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No. 1065
Providing for construction of canal or waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers in Pennsylvania to Lake Erie, 510.

No. 1066
Providing for creation of a commission to make a survey for a canal or waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers in Pennsylvania to Lake Erie, 510.

No. 1071
Amending act making it unlawful for any person to advertise himself as an attorney-at-law unless duly admitted to practice by a court of record of any county of this Commonwealth, 510.

No. 1094
Validating receiver's sales of real estate subsequent to passage of act of May 11, 1911, relating to receiver's sales, 511.

No. 1097
Amending act relating to receiver's sales by providing method of giving notices of sales under said act, 511.

No. 1107
Relating to inns and hotels and regulating certain liabilities of hotel keepers, 513.

No. 1280
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No. 1431
Amending act requiring prothonotary of courts of common pleas to keep separate dockets in certain cases authorizing said courts to cause to be entered on the sparate docket additional subjects, 820.

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No. 1434
Validating all sales and all mortgages of real estate of decedents heretofore made under authority of orphans' courts upon petition of executors or administrators for payment of debts, 820.

No. 1443
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No. 1460
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No. 1518
Amending act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes for State and county purposes, 914.

No. 1657
Amending act establishing a board for examination of accountants to provide for granting of certificates to accountants, 1034.

No. 1666
Amending act to provide for incorporation of ship canal companies to connect the Great Lakes with points on navigable rivers, 1035.

No. 1676
Amending act establishing a board for examination of accountants to provide for granting of certificates to accountants, 1035.

No. 1732
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No. 1770
Relating to taxation for local purposes (by request), 1040.

No. 1790
To apportion the State into representative districts, 1041.

Bills reported, by

No. 192
Making appropriation to Institution of Protestant Deaconesses, 3112.

No. 205
Making appropriation to Protestant Home for Boys, 3052.

No. 245
Making appropriation to State Board of Censors of moving pictures, 271.

No. 266
Making appropriation to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, 1839.

No. 269
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, 3367.

No. 289.
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No. 359
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No. 546
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Maternity Dispensary, 3052.

No. 659
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No. 660
Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home, 3053.

No. 702
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Crippled Children, 3054.

No. 706
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Association for Blind, 3054.

No. 821
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No. 1005 (Senate No. 279).
Authorizing State Treasurer to endose over to Ladies' Memorial Association of City of Petersburg interest on certain bond, 560.

No. 1065
Providing for construction of a waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers to Lake Erie, 2664.

No. 1098
To apportion the State into Congressional districts, 3023.

No. 1443
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Commemoration by, of Hon. John F. Cox, deceased, former Speaker of House, 5390, 5391.

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House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 103, to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 1570.

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 157, amending act providing for classification of townships, and to appoint a conference committee, 1570.

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Dispense with further reading of report from Secretary of Commonwealth relative to publishing official advertisements, 180.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1060, to prevent fire insurance companies from entering into pools, trusts or agreements, 2796.

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Drop from calendar House Bill No. 2237 (Senate No. 1344), to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race or creed, 5015.

Extend time for consideration of House Bill No. 101, creating department of charities, 4682.

Extend votes of thanks to conference committee on House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 5443.

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 865 (Senate No. 57), amending section nine of act establishing State Highway Department, relating to method of taking testimony in proceedings for condemnation of turnpikes, 1364.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 3961.

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 1422, making appropriation to Charleroi Monesses Hospital, 3660.

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Recommit House Bill No. 1065, providing for construction of a canal or waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers to Lake Erie, 1159.

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Third reading and final passage, 3868, 3869.
Returned from House without amendment, 5010.
Signed by President, 5086.

In House (No. 2176).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4461.
First reading, 4587, 4588.
Second reading, 4678, 4679.
Third reading and final passage, 5051, 5052.
Signed by Speaker, 5168.
Question of personal privilege, by Claycomb, 5201, 5202.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 5051.
Snyder, 5051, 5052.

ALWORTH, HENRY S., Representative from Second District (Lackawanna County).

Amendment offered by, to

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing appointment by county commissioners in certain counties of a board of assessors, 970, 979.

House Bill No. 1740, providing for additional law judge in 45th judicial district, 1431.

Bills introduced by

No. 100
Prohibiting in legal proceedings cross examination of witnesses concerning convictions for crimes, 100.

No. 109
Authorizing administrators and executors after convertion into money of all goods of decendents to sell at public auction all debts, 101.

No. 152
Amending act regulating banks of discount by providing that no director of any other bank or trust company shall be eligible as director thereof, 107.

ALWORTH, HENRY S.—Continued.

No. 352
Amending act relating to husband and wife by providing that they may sue each other and testify against each other, 162.

No. 583
Making appropriation to House of Good Shepherd, Scranton, 254.

No. 601
Making appropriation to Saint Patrick's Orphan Asylum, 255.

No. 1180
Relating to recording of deeds, mortgages and other instruments, and providing that same shall take effect from time of record, 573.

No. 1183
Prohibiting mining and removal of coal under public streets in any municipality in such manner as to endanger surface support, 574.

No. 1184
Amending act providing for improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities, and providing for ascertaining damages resulting therefrom, 574.

No. 1302
Supplement to act establishing public school system and conferring upon taxpayers certain rights in regard to reports of auditors of school districts, 733.

No. 1740
To provide for additional law judge in 45th Judicial District, 1039.

Bills reported by

No. 89
Fixing salaries of controllers in certain counties, 116.

No. 1054
Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements by changing provisions, prescribing what property shall be included in tax and municipal claims, 742.

No. 1087
Amending act for government of cities of second class by changing requirements as to publication of ordinances, 1118.

No. 1106
Fixing terms of guardians of poor and auditors authorized to settle accounts of said guardians in certain incorporated poor districts, 560.

No. 1321
Relating to new trial in question of damages, 927.

No. 1534
Providing for notification of taxables by township treasurers in townships of first class, 1377.

No. 1789
Regulating process, pleading and practice in all civil cases, 1118.

No. 1853 (Senate No. 717)
Authorizing corporations to declare at any time dividends out of net profits, 1838.

Leave of absence granted, 370, 1150, 1709.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Nomination by, of Frederick C. Ehrhardt as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Motions by, to

Postponed for present House Bill No. 1167, authorizing appointment by county commissioners in certain counties of a board of assessors, 970.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1740, providing for additional law judge of 45th Judicial District, 1841.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 4912.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 1793, amending act for government of cities of second class, 2280.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Recording of vote on House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employee, 1105.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 316.

House Bill No. 88, amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties providing for office of controller in all counties having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, 190.

House Bill No. 117, providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 5415.

ALWORTH, HENRY S.—Continued.

House Bill No. 183, defining public service companies and establishing public service commission, 3144.

House Bill No. 189, repealing section ten of act to vacate Long Lane in County of Philadelphia, and in relation to promissory notes, 246.

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2763.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 493.

House Bill No. 352, amending act relating to husband and wife by providing that they may sue each other and testify against each other in certain cases, 424.

House Bill No. 671, regulating custody of records of criminals during trial of cases, 488.

House Bill No. 859, amending act to revise penal laws by increasing age of consent to twenty-one years, 788.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2620-2621.

House Bill No. 912, laying a tax on anthracite coal, 2505.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2615.

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3184.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing county commissioners of certain counties to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, 1392.

House Bill No. 1302, supplement to act establishing a public school system, 1842-1843.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1527.

House Bill No. 1444, amending act creating office of State Fire Marshal, 2420.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act relating to salaries of judges, 2502, 2503.

AMBER AMUSEMENT COMPANY amount illegally collected as State license fee as proprietor of moving picture place, directing State Treasurer to refund to

House Bill No. 415.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading and amended, 1695.
Third reading and final passage, 2140-2141.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3191.

Remarks on, by
Walnut, 2140.
Baldwin, R. J., 2140.
North, 2140.
Shaffer, Charles A., 2140.

In Senate (No. 1192).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 2366.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2595.
Third reading and final passage, 2639.
Signed by President, 2860.

AMBLER, CHARLES A., Representative from First District (Montgomery County).

Acting Speaker, 1854.

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 1082 (Senate No. 157), amending act to provide for classification of townships, 968.

House Bill No. 1152, to create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within twenty-five miles of limits of cities of first class, 2682.

Bills introduced by

No. 178
Making appropriation to Commissioners of Valley Forge Park, 108.

No. 639
To validate certain judgments against executors, guardians or other fiduciaries and to validate sheriff's sales of real and personal estate, 256.

No. 641
Authorizing municipal authorities to limit charges of water companies in certain cases, 256.

No. 642
Authorizing board of commissioners of every township of first class to establish lights upon highways, 256.

No. 878
Amending act creating Department of State Police by fixing salaries of employes of said department and of officers and men of State Police, 366.

AMBLER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

No. 1143
Authorizing townships of first class to provide for fire protection, 533.

No. 1144
Authorizing townships of first class to provide for collection and removal of ashes and garbage, 533.

No. 1148
Relating to assessments for taxes in townships of first class and fixing compensation of assessors, 534.

No. 1150
Amending act designating uniform date when commissioners of the several counties shall issue their precepts to assessors, by directing that county commissioners shall issue their precepts for triennial assessments on or before first Monday of July, 534.

No. 1151
Authorizing township commissioners of townships of first class to establish sidewalks along the principal streets, 534.

No. 1152
To create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within twenty-five miles of limits of cities of first class, and providing for appointment of Suburban Metropolitan Planning Commissions, 534.

No. 1165
To establish a system of law relative to office and duties of coroners, and providing for compensation of coroners, their deputies and other assistants, 534.

No. 1286
To designate the several judicial districts and to provide for election and commissioning of judges therein (by request), 732.

No. 1317
Making appropriation to purchase manuscript of annovated edition of school code of 1911 now in course of preparation by Ardemus Stewart, Esq., of Philadelphia Bar, 733.

No. 1357
Concerning building regulation and inspection in townships of first class, 803.

No. 1358
To prevent unnecessary destruction of highways by requiring certain vehicles to be provided with brake, and authorizing municipal authorities to make rules as to use of traction engines, catamarans and like vehicles, 803.

No. 1424
Amending act providing for appointment of Board of Visitation for institutions and societies caring for dependent children by making it the duty of such board to visit certain institutions, and providing for making of nominations of appointment on such board, 819.

No. 1427
Making appropriation to Home for Aged Couples and Old Men at Bala, Philadelphia, 820.

No. 1428
To establish a State Village for feeble-minded women, 820.

No. 1534
Providing for notification of taxables by township treasurers in townships of first class, 914.

No. 1535
Directing court of common pleas on due notice to raise valuation and assessment of any real estate which may be assessed at a less rate than like property in the same county, 914.

No. 1539
Empowering the court of common pleas on an appeal made to it from the assessment of any real estate to raise the valuation of said real estate in case it may be assessed too low, 915.

No. 1545
Authorizing any officer, board or tribunal charged with duty of levying taxes to appeal to court of common pleas from assessment of any real estate, 915.

No. 1652
Amending act to provide for more effectual protection of public health in the several municipalities and requiring that a child shall have been vaccinated or have had smallpox before admission to school, 1033.

No. 1653
Further supplement to act to regulate boroughs authorizing any borough to collect a license tax on hacks, carriages and motor vehicles operating for pay, 1034.

No. 1910
Relating to manufacture, sale and carrying of deadly instruments or weapons, and prescribing certain duties of district attorneys and county commissioners, 1762.

No. 2084
Authorizing board of commissioners of every township of first class to establish lights upon State highways, 3485, 3604.

AMBLER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 178
Making appropriation to Commissioners of Valley Forge Park, 3393.

No. 343
Making appropriation to Charity Hospital, Norristown, 3112.

No. 349
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Protectory, Norristown, 3053.

No. 528.
Making appropriation to National Farm School, 3329.

No. 631
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, 3329.

No. 648
To provide for organization of new counties out of parts of adjoining counties, 745.

No. 676
Making appropriation to Trustees of Temple University, 3604.

No. 771
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, 4315.

No. 826
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Women, Easton 3054.

No. 880
Making appropriation to Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 3393.

No. 923
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, 3337.

No. 935
To provide for purchase by the Commonwealth of certain lands owned by the A. Cook Sons Company, 1615.

No. 1427
Making appropriation to Home for Aged Couples and Old Men at Bala, 3054.

No. 1428
Establishing State Village for Feeble-Minded Women, 4199.

No. 2219
Making appropriation to Brethren Home, Neffsville, 4461.

No. 2229 (Senate No. 1793)
Authorizing publication of not less than two and not more than four volumes of Pennsylvania statutes-at-large, 4476.

No. 2230 (Senate No. 1817)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, 4476.

Leave of absence not granted, 2232.

Member of conference committees, 1636, 3050, 3210, 4413.

Member of special committee, 23.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1144, authorizing townships of first class to provide for collection of garbage, and for House to appoint conference committee, 3035.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 178, making appropriation to Commissioners of Valley Forge Park, 4907.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1144, authorizing townships of first class to provide for collection of ashes and garbage, 2686.

House to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 178, making appropriation to Commissioners of Valley Forge Park, 5173.

Recess, 1582.

Special order on House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2617.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1947.

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 1357, concerning building regulation in townships of first class, 3857.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 1822.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1424, amending act providing for appointment of Board of Visitation for associations caring for dependent children, 2147.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1534, providing for notification of taxables by township treasurers in townships of first class, 1938.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1652, amending act relating to vaccination of school children, 3281.

Recommit House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 1210.

AMBLER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1152, to create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within twenty-five miles of limits of cities of first class, 2682.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 3189.

Petition presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from Council No. 39, D. of L., Montgomery County, 3331.

Point of order raised by, on House Bill No. 1511, making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, 4487.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2409, 2617.

House Bill No. 904, to fix pay of assessors, 2480.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into Congressional districts, 3482.

House Bill No. 1152, to create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within twenty-five miles of cities of first class, 1628, 1629.

House Bill No. 1357, concerning building regulations in townships of first class, 3837.

House Bill No. 1424, amending act to provide for Board of Visitation for institutions caring for dependent children, 2436.

House Bill No. 1428, establishing State Village for Feeble-Minded Women, 5033.

House Bill No. 1652, amending act relating to vaccination of school children, 3189, 3606-3607.

House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 3189.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1152, creating suburban metropolitan districts of areas within twenty-five miles of cities of first class, 2494.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1357, concerning building regulation in townships of first class, 3612.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after time limit, 1647, 3485.

Vote for Chief Clerk of House, reason for, 59.

Vote for Resident Clerk of House, reason for 60.

AMENDMENT AND AMEDMENTS (see appropriation, Constitution).

AMENDMENT OF REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE BILL No. 183, providing for establishment of public service commission, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Hess, 5230-5231.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5232.

AMENDMENT OF REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE BILL No. 183, providing for establishment of public service commission, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Hall, authorizing, 5124.

AMENDMENTS IN TRIPLICATE, announcement by Speaker urging members of House to present, 1100.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH (see appropriation).

AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (see appropriation).

AMUSEMENT AND AMUSEMENTS (see buildings, cities, disorderly, tickets).

AMUSEMENT, BUILDINGS OR ENCLOSURES used for exhibition of fixed or moving pictures or stereoptican views where vaudeville acts are exhibited in addition thereto, to exempt certain buildings from provisions of act regulating construction of buildings in cities of first class so that same shall not be held to apply to places of

House Bill No. 1716.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1037.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading and amended, 2790.
Third reading and final passage, 3032.

In Senate (No. 1416).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3109.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3472.
Second reading, 3598.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3705-3706.

AMUSEMENT WITHIN 500 FEET OF A SCHOOL, HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION, regulating granting of building permits and issuing of licenses to places of

Senate Bill No. 1818.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 4184.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4184.
Reported without amendment, 4184.
First reading, 4197-4198.
Second reading and amended, 4307.
Third reading and final passage, 4380.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from House, 4440.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 4451.

In House (No. 2231).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 4462.
Resolution recalling bill from House concurred in, 4466.

ANALYSIS (see foodstuffs).

ANATOMICAL (see burial).

ANCILLARY (see estates).

ANDERSONVILLE (see appropriation).

ANIMAL FOR MORE THAN FIFTEEN HOURS in any twenty-four hour period in any city of first or second class, and authorizing policemen, constables or agents of societies for prevention of cruelty to animals to make arrests, to prohibit any person from loading, driving or working any

House Bill No. 1429.

Read in place in House by Mr. McClintock, 820.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading and amended, 1989.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2285.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 2427.
Final passage, 2817.
Question of personal privilege on recording of vote, by McClintock, 2894-2895.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5172.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 2285.
McClintock, 2817.

In Senate (No. 1358).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2889.
Reported without amendment, 4802.
First reading, 4802.
Second reading, 4849.
Over in its order, 4968.
Third reading and final passage, 5069.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5125.

ANIMAL FOR MORE THAN TWELVE HOURS IN ANY TWENTY-FOUR HOUR PERIOD and authorizing policemen, constables or agents of societies for prevention of cruelty to animals to make arrests, prohibiting driving or working of any horse, mule, ox or any other

House Bill No. 820.

Read in place in House by Mr. McClintock, 339.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 339.
Reported with negative recommendation, 494.

ANIMALS AND POULTRY AND OF PREVENTING DISEASES THEREOF and imposing certain duties upon practitioners of veterinary medicine and State Livestock Sanitary Board and fixing compensation of State Veterinarian, providing methods of improving quality of domestic

House Bill No. 1010.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stone, 475.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 475.
Reported with amendment, 575.
First reading, 622
Second reading and amended, 789-793.
Third reading and amended, 1129-1132.
Resumed and postponed for present, 1227-1230.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1246-1247.
Final passage, 1297-1300.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage not agreed to, 1306, 1344-1347.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 4270-4271.

ANIMALS AND POULTRY, PREVENTING DISEASES—Continued.

Returned from Senate with adherence to its amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 4412.

Conference committee appointed, 4413.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5195-5198.

Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5251.

Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remaks on, by

Stone, 1230, 1306, 1344, 1345.

Kuhns, E. G. M., 1230, 1306, 1345, 1346.

Bergey, 1306, 1344, 1345, 1346.

Humes, 1306.

Reese, 1345.

Baldwin, R. J., 1346.

In Senate (No. 871).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1327.

Reported with amendment, 3695.

First reading, 3787.

Second reading and amended, 3882-3885.

Third reading and amended, 3987-3990.

Over in its order, 4085.

Resumed and passed finally, 4187-4190.

Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4311.

Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4377.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5107-5110.

Signed by President, 5261-5262.

ANIMALS AND TO PROTECT MILK SUPPLIES from contamination, to amend section five and extend provisions of act of April 27, 1909, defining powers of State Livestock Sanitary Board and to prevent spread of contagious or infectious diseases among domestic

House Bill No. 929.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. G. M. Kuhns, 419.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 419.

ANIMALS BY ANY CORPORATE AUTHORITY, to prohibit establishing of tuberculin test for dairy.

Senate Bill No. 1259.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gyger, 2355.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2355.

Reported without amendmennt, 2722.

First reading, 2886.

Second reading, 2933.

Over in its order, 2983.

Third reading and final passage, 3099.

In House (No. 2056).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 3326.

Reported with negative recommendation, 3619.

Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 3839-3840.

First reading, 3970.

Second reading, 4246.

Defeated on third reading, 4278.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, 3839-3840.

Scott, S. B., 4278.

Benninger, 4278.

ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTERING PURPOSES, the flesh of which is intended to be used for human food, relating to sale or transfer of domestic

Senate Bill No. 1341.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2855.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2855.

Reported without amendment, 3433.

First reading, 3600.

Second reading, 3718.

Third reading and final passage, 3747-3748.

In House (No. 2148).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3861.

Reported with negative recommendation, 4141.

ANIMALS IN PUBLIC POUNDS, providing for sale and use for discovery of new methods of treatment in medicine and surgery of unclaimed

House Bill No. 436.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 203.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 203.

Reported without amendment, 341.

First reading, 378, 395.

Second reading, amended and defeated, 446-447.

Errata relative to first reading, 407.

ANIMALS KILLED WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH, repealing act of April 10, 1907, making appropriation to create bounty for destruction of certain noxious

House Bill No. 933.

Read in place in House by Mr. Body, 419.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 419.

Reported without amendment, 493.

First reading, 562.

Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Agriculture, 937.

ANIMALS (see bounty, cattle, cities, meat, rabbits, skunk, slaughter houses, vehicles).

ANIMALS, to amend section 1 and extend provisions of act of May 21, 1895, establishing State Livestock Sanitary Board and to provide for suppression of dangerous infectious diseases of domestic

House Bill No. 930

Read in place in House by Mr. E. G. M. Kuhns, 419.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 419.

ANIMALS, to prohibit experiments upon living sentient

House Bill No. 1405

Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey (by request), 819.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 819.

ANIMALS WHICH ARE INJURED, diseased past recovery or unfit for further use and giving certain authority to alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace in trial of any person charged with cruelty to animals, to provide for humane destruction of

House Bill No. 847

Read in place in House by Mr. Conrade, 365.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 366.

Reported without amendment, 743.

First reading, 827.

Second reading, 962, 963.

Third reading and final passage, 1379.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.

Signed by Speaker, 2819.

Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2914.

Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2997.

Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3191, 3192.

Final passage, 3279, 3280.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3570, 3571.

Signed by Speaker, 3736.

Approved by Governor, 4117.

In Senate (No. 898).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1374.

Reported without amendment, 2304.

First reading, 2395.

Second reading, 2463.

Third reading and final passage, 2562.

Signed by President, 2862.

Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2927.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3382.

Signed by President, 3727.

ANNEX AND ANNEXATION (see borough, city).

ANNUITY (see Leonard).

ANNULMENT (see boroughs, divorce).

ANTHRACITE (see coal, commission, mine, miners, mines, mining, minor, tax).

ANTIETAM (see monument).

ANTIMONY (see utensils).

ANTISEPTICS (see disinfectants).

APARTMENT AND APARTMENTS (see buildings, commission).

APPARATUS (see alarms, blowers).

APPEAL AND APPEALS (see accounts, auditors, bond, contempts, costs, court, liquors, reports, school, tax, taxes).

APPEALS FROM JUDGMENT of aldermen and justices of the peace, regulating

Senate Bill No. 161

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 142.
Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 142.
Reported without amendment, 608.
First reading, 679.
Second reading and amended, 712.
Third reading and final passage, 858.

In House (No. 1808).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 916.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2685.

APPEALS FROM JUDGMENTS OF COUNTY COURTS to Supreme and Superior Courts and enabling any cause to be heard by Appellate Court without regard to the county from which such appeal is taken, relating to

House Bill No. 1698

Read in place in House by Mr. Spangler, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1036.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1571.

APPEALS FROM JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE or alderman in actions of assumpsit or trespass and providing for costs, relating to

Senate Bill No. 1408

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 3106.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3106.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3377, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3440.

In House (No. 2080)

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2613.
Reported with negative reommendation, 4924.

APPEALS FROM TAX AND OTHER PUBLIC ACCOUNTS SETTLEMENTS of fiscal officers, regulating

House Bill No. 1166

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 534.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 534.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading, 958.
Third reading and final passage, 1002.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 1121.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1737.

In Senate (No. 732)

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 993.
Reported without amendment, 994.
First reading, 994.
Second reading, 1022.
Amended on third reading and passed finally, 1090.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 1147.
Signed by President, 1327.

APPEALS FROM TAX and other public accounts, settlements of fiscal officers, regulating

Senate Bill No. 147

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 125.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 125.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 863.
Third reading and final passage, 901.

In House (No. 1823)

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1043.
Reported without amendment, 2535.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading and dropped from calendar, 2812.

Remarks on, by

Davis, 2812.
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APPEALS WHEN COUNTY AUDITORS HAVE SURCHARGED a county officer and such surcharge has not been allowed by the court, providing for

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Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
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Read in place in House by Mr. Riebel, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported without amendment, 3393.
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Third reading and final passage, 4229.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1848)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
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Third reading and final passage, 4753.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

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Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3720.
Second reading, 3758.
Third reading and final passage, 3865.

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Third reading and final passage, 905-906.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1092-1093.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1148.

APPROPRIATION FOR DEFICIENCY in general appropriation act of June 14, 1911, to pay tuition of students of State Normal Schools, making

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Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported without amendment, 619.
First reading, 815.
Second reading, 950.
Third reading and final passage, 1248.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.

In Senate (No. 839)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1272.
Reported without amendment, 1540.
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APPROPRIATION FOR DEFICIENCY in general appropriation act of June 14, 1911, to pay tuition of students in State Normal schools, making

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APPROPRIATION FOR DEFICIENCY to carry out provisions of act of June 14, 1911, relating to roads and providing for election and appointment of township supervisors in townships of second class, making

House Bill No. 595

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 254.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 254.
Re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339-340.
Reported with amendment, 2535.
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First reading, 2607.
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Third reading and final passage, 2755.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

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Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2749.
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First reading, 3720.
Second reading, 3757.
Third reading and final passage, 3864.
Returned from House without amendment, 4858.
Signed by President, 4961.

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
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Second reading and recommitted, 4519.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
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Signed by Speaker, 5036.

APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES OF PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS to Constitution in 1912, making

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 123.
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First reading, 3720.
Second reading, 3757.
Third reading and final passage, 3864.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
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Second reading and recommitted, 4519.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4920.
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Third reading and final passage, 3865.
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Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2198)

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Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading and amended, 4521-4522.
Third reading and final passage, 4948.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
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APPROPRIATION FOR PURCHASE OF COLLECTION of photograph negatives showing history of oil industry, for Pennsylvania State Museum, making

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APPROPRIATION FOR PURCHASE OF LAND FOR RIFLE RANGE of for permanent camping ground, making

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Second reading, 4666.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION FOR PURCHASE OF ROBERTS MINERAL COLLECTION for Pennsylvania State Museum, making

House Bill No. 382
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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 178.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3538.

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Signed by Speaker, 5161.

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Reported without amendment, 4533.
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APPROPRIATION FOR RELIEF OF CERTAIN CITIZENS who sustained damages during War of Rebellion, making

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Reported without amendment, 1116.
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Second reading, 1432-1433.
Third reading and final passage, 1731.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2134.
Signed by Speaker, 2207.
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APPROPRIATION FOR TOPOGRAPHIC AND GELOGICAL SURVEY of Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 852
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitman, 366.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3539.
Third reading and final passage, 4224.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1862)
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Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4668.
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Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION FOR TRANSPORTATION TO GETTYSBURG of State officials and certain honorably discharged soldiers on occasion of fiftieth anniversary of battle of Gettysburg, making

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First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3624.
Third reading and final passage, 4223-4229.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4755.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 387

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.

APPROPRIATION TO ADRIAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Punxsutawney, making

House Bill No. 373.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 177.

APPROPRIATION TO ADRIAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of Punxsutawney, making

Senate Bill No. 267

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 224.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 224.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3384-3385.
Second reading, 3445.
Third reading and final passage, 3579-3580.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2101)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4517.
Third reading and final passage, 4942.
Signed by Speaker, 5087.

APPROPRIATION TO AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME, at Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 317.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.

APPROPRIATION TO AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME, at Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 605

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.
Reported without amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3215.
Third reading and final passage, 3295.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1544)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554-4555.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4713.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO AGED COLORED WOMEN'S HOME, at Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 129

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL for Colored Girls and Boys, of Jumonville, making

Senate Bill No. 1784.

Read in place in House by Mr. Crow, 3863.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3863.
Reported without amendment, 4113.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading, 4305.
Third reading and final passage, 4365-4366.
Returned from House without amendment, 5010.
Signed by President, 5086.

In House (No. 2225).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4424.
Reported without amendment, 4461.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4678.
Third rading and final passage, 5050-5051.
Signed by Speaker, 5168.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL, of the North Side, City of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 486.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported without amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3529.
Third reading and final passage, 3664.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1686).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLEGHENY VALLEY HOSPITAL at Tarentum, making

House Bill No. 748.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3523.
Third reading and final passage, 3640-3641.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1725).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4738.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 272.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 127.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 127.
Reported without amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3342.
Third reading and final passage, 3554.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1599).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4655-4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4720.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 145.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.

APPROPRIATION TO ALMIRA HOME, New Castle, making

House Bill No. 281.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3533-3534.
Third reading and final passage, 3676.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1664).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658-4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO ALTOONA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 211.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 114.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 114.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3540.
Third reading and final passage, 3685-3686.

In Senate (No. 1656).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.

APPROPRIATION TO ALTOONA HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 41.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.
Reported without amendment, 3262.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3442.
Third reading and final passage, 3576.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2088).

Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 3858.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4934-4935.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, of Philadelphia, making

House bill No. 445.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 203.
Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 203.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3532.
Third reading and final passage, 3670-3671.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4898-4899.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Wiltbank, 4899.

In Senate (No. 1683).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported with amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4641.
Third reading and final passage, 4691.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 410.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3344.
Third reading and final passage, 3559.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1613).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4722.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 651.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 62.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 661.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 862.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 862.
Reported with amendment, 1090.
First reading, 1145.
Second reading, 1268.
Third reading and final passage, 1326.
Returned from House without amendment, 2331.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2856.

In House (No. 1883).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1398.
Reported without amendmennt, 1615.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 1975.
Third reading and final passage, 2223.
Signed by Speaker, 2485.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, George A., 2223.
Walnut, 2223.

APPROPRIATION TO AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY for building to be known as "Franklin House," making

Senate Bill No. 112.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 123.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 123.

APPROPRIATION TO ARMSTRONG COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 712.

Read in place in House by Mr. Latshaw, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3490.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3957.
Third reading and final passage, 4235-4236.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4906.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Latshaw, 4906.

In Senate (No. 1833).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported with amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4644.
Third reading and final passage, 4695.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO ASSOCIATED CHARITIES and Humane Society of Lackawanna County, making

House Bill No. 312.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3215.
Third reading and final passage, 3295-3296.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1520).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4709.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO ASSOCIATED CHARITIES and Humane Society of Lackawanna County, making

Senate Bill No. 136.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO AUXILIARY OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania, at Meadville, making

House Bill No. 161.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 108.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 108.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
Recalled by Committee, 3085.
Re-reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3539-3540.
Third reading and final passage, 3685.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1653).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4727.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO AVERY COLLEGE TRADE SCHOOL, of North Side, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 283.

Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3624.
Third reading and final passage, 4229.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1845).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4752.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION of 3d Division, 9th Army Corps, for purpose of completion and distribution of history, making

Senate Bill No. 401.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3761.
Third reading and final passage, 3867.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
Signed by President, 4961.

APPROPRIATION TO BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION—Continued.

In House (No. 2168).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading and recommitted, 4520.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4921-4922.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

APPROPRIATION TO BEACON LIGHT MISSION near City of Bradford, making

House Bill No. 522.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3531-3532.
Third reading and final passage, 3669-3670.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808-4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1689).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO BEACON LIGHT MISSION, near City of Bradford, making

Senate Bill No. 325.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.

APPROPRIATION TO BEAVER COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME ASSOCIATION, of New Brighton, making

Senate Bill No. 375.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 300.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3446.
Third reading and final passage, 3581.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2107).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4940.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO BEAVER VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 492.

Read in place in House by Mr. Swift, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3324.
Second reading, 3346.
Third reading and final passage, 3564.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4895.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Swift, 4895.

In Senate (No. 1627).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3603.
Reported with amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4639.
Third reading and final passage, 4689.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO BELLEFONTE HOSPITAL CORPORATION, making

House Bill No. 765.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 309.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3532.
Third reading and final passage, 3671-3672.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1732).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4739.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO BELLEFONTE HOSPITAL CORPORATION, making,

Senate Bill No. 286.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION'S HOME for Children, of Pottsville, making

House Bill No. 916.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 419.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 419.
Reported without amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116-3117.
Second reading, 3214.
Third reading and final passage, 3293.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1560).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4716.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, of Pottsville, making

Senate Bill No. 432.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 382.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 383.

APPROPRIATION TO BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, of Pottsville, making

Senate Bill No. 462.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 384.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 384.

APPROPRIATION TO BEREAN MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 335.

Read in place in House by Mr. Missimer, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3584.
Third reading and final passage, 3676-3677.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4897.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Missimer, 4897.

In Senate (No. 1670).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3781.
Reported with amendment, 4583.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4640.
Third reading and final passage, 4690.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO BERKS COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY, making

House Bill No. 381.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 178.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 178.
Reported with amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3648.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1676).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported with amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4731.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO BERNARDINE SISTERS OF THIRD ORDER OF SAINT FRANCIS of Reading, for use of Orphanage at Millmont, making

Senate Bill No. 1439.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 3241.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3241.
Reported without amendment, 3242.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3471.
Third reading and final passage, 3592.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2133).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4935-4936.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO BERWICK HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 717.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles A. Shaffer, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3644-3645.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1718).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4737.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO BERWICK HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 318.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO BETHESDA HOME, making

House Bill No. 191.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3211.
Third reading and final passage, 3283.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1510).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4707-4708.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO BEULAH ANCHORAGE, of Reading, making

House Bill No. 370.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 177.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3213.
Third reading and final passage, 3291.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1525).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4710.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL (formerly Joseph Ratti Hospital), making

House Bill No. 718.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles A. Shaffer, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3644.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Resolution recalling bill from House concurred in, 5020.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5146.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

In Senate (No. 1719).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4737-4738.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from House for amendment, 4875.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4984.
Third reading and final passage, 5012.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,—
Signed by President por tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL (formerly Joseph Ratti Hospital), making

Senate Bill No. 317.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION for River Delaware and its Navigable Tributaries, making

Senate Bill No. 263.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 221.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 221.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3759.
Third reading and final passage, 3866.
Returned from House without amendment, 4626.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

In House (No. 2162).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading, 4519.
Third reading and final passage, 4612-4613.
Signed by Speaker, 4834.

APPROPRIATION TO BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION for River Delaware, making

Senate Bill No. 148.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.

APPROPRIATION TO BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION of River Delaware, making

House Bill No. 376.

Read in place in House by Mr. O'Neill, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 177.

APPROPRIATION TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY of Holy Ghost, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1292.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 732.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 732.
Reported with amendment, 3320.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3533.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3673-3674.
Final passage, 4068.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert. 3673.
Scott, S. B., 3673-3674.
Bleloch, 3674.
North, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1800).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4109.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4748.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics, for renting and furnishing temporary buildings for care of epileptics or feeble-minded persons, making

Senate Bill No. 1144.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2041.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2041.

APPROPRIATION TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' and Sailors' Home at Erie, making

House Bill No. 358.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gransback, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3542.
Third reading and final passage, 3689-3690.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1672).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4730.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME, at Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 320.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported without amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3285.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1522).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4710.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME, at Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 132.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME of Western Pennsylvania, located at Oakdale, making

House Bill No. 660.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported without amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3215.
Third reading and final passage, 3294-3295.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1555).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3393.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4715.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADDOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 661.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3524.
Third reading and final passage, 3642.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4899-4900.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, C. M. C., 4899.

In Senate (No. 1707).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported with amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4641.
Third reading and final passage, 4691-4692.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADFORD HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 431.

Read in place in House by Mr. Redfield, 208.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 208.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3344.
Third reading and final passage, 3559-3560.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1614).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4722-4723.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO BRADFORD HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 489.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 410.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 410.

APPROPRIATION TO BRELSFORD PACKING AND STORAGE COMPANY and Evans-Burtnett Company in payment for provisions furnished to sufferers from Austin Dam disaster, making

House Bill No. 513.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported without amendment, 1877.
First reading, 1936.
Second reading, 1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2690.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

Remarks on, by

Whitaker, 2690.

APPROPRIATION TO BRELSFORD PACKING CO.—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1324).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4699.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO BRETHREN HOME, Neffsville, Lancaster County, making

House Bill No. 2219.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 4412.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4423.
Reported without amendment, 4461.
First reading, 4670.
Second reading, 4833.
Third reading and final passage, 4878.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5172.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

In Senate (No. 1920).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4856.
Reported without amendment, 4856.
First reading, 4856, 4857.
Second reading, 4995.
Third reading and final passage, 5085-5086.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5125.

APPROPRIATION TO BROWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 535.

Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 229.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3535.
Third reading and final passage, 3679.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1691).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO BUTLER COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 489.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cheeseman, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3324.
Second reading, 3345-3346.
Third reading and final passage, 3564.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4894-4895.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 4895.

In Senate (No. 1626).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3603.
Reported with amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4639.
Third reading and final passage, 4689.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO CANONSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 884.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 392.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 392.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3522.
Third reading and final passage, 3638-3639.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

APPROPRIATION TO CANONSBURG MOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1749).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4742-4743.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO CARBONDALE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 700.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mannion, 287.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 287.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3527.
Third reading and final passage, 3649-3650.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1713).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4737.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO CARBONDALE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 831.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mannion, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.

APPROPRIATION TO CARLISLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1707.

Read in place in House by Mr. Burnett, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1037.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3587.
Third reading and final passage, 3684.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1772).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4746.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO CARLISLE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 996.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1742.

APPROPRIATION TO CATHOLIC HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 627.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3216.
Third reading and final passage, 3299-3300.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1547).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4714.
Signed by President, pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO CATHOLIC HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 261.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 221.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 221.

APPROPRIATION TO CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 477.

Read in place in House by Mr. Runk, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3324.
Second reading, 3345.
Third reading and final passage, 3562-3563.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1622).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4724.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 26.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 67.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 67.

APPROPRIATION TO CHARITY HOSPITAL of Montgomery County, at Norristown, making

House Bill No. 343.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rex, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported without amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3343.
Third reading and final passage, 3557.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1608).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4721-4722.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO CHARITY HOSPITAL of the City of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 444.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 203.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 203.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3344.
Third reading and final passage, 3560-3561.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1617).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4723.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO CHARLEROI-MONESSEN HOSPITAL, Charleroi, making

House Bill No. 1422.

Read in place in House by Mr. Schuck, 819.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 819.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3528.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3660-3661.
Motion adopted for special order, 3966.
Resumed and passed finally, 4065-4067.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

Remarks on, by

Schuck, 3660, 3661, 4065, 4066, 4067.
Allen, 3660, 3661, 4065, 4066, 4067.
Baldwin, R. J., 3661.

APPROPRIATION TO CHARLEROI HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1801).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4109.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4748.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 187.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading and amended, 3340.
Third reading and final passage, 3549-3550
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1587).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4718.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTER HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 901.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ramsey, 393.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 393.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3527.
Third reading and final passage, 3651.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1752).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4743.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO CHESTNUT HILL HOSPITAL, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 769.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3529-3530.
Third reading and final passage, 3665.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1733).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733-3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4739-4740.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Allegheny County, making,

House Bill No. 1443.
Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 820.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 820.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3220.
Third reading and final passage, 3313.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1500).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4706.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Franklin County, making,

House Bill No. 481.
Read in place in House by Mr. Light, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3286-3287.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1533).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4652-4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4712.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 333.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3211-3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3285.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1523).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4710.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 1987.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 2544.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2544.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3529.
Third reading and final passage, 3662.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5042.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by
Scott, John R. K., 5042.

In Senate (No. 1776).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported with amendment, 4765.
First reading, 4765.
Second reading, 4849-4850.
Third reading and final passage, 4985.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 5008.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 186.
Read in place in the Senate by Mr. Hunter, 193.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 193.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME of City of York, making

Senate Bill No. 1278.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 2460.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2460.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3387.
Second reading, 3457.
Third reading and final passage, 3587.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2125).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4937.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOME, of South Bethlehem, making

House Bill No. 491.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kuhns, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3221.
Third reading and final passage, 3316.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1472).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Tihrd reading and final passage, 4701.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 406.

Read in place in House by Mr. Riebel, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3344.
Third reading and final passage, 3559.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1612).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4722.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 821.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3646.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1741).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4741.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME, at Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 755.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3219.
Third reading and final passage, 3310-3311.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

In Senate (No. 1480).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4703.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL of Sharon, making

House Bill No. 942.

Read in place in House by Mr. Robinson, 420.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 420.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3527.
Third reading and final passage, 3651-3652.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1755).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4743.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WOMEN, 1423 Locust street, North Side, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1240.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 618.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 618.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3220-3221.
Third reading and final passage, 3315.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1495).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4705.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME of Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 506.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported without amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3211.
Third reading and final passage, 3284-3285.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1536).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4712.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO CHRISTIAN HOME of Johnstown, making

Senate Bill No. 314.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stineman, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO CITIZENS GENERAL HOSPITAL of New Kensington, making

House Bill No. 342.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAllister, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3343.
Third reading and final passage, 3577.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1607).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4721.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO CITY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Du Bois, making

House Bill No. 722.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moulthrop, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3380.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3536.
Third reading and final passage, 3681.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1720).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4738.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO CITY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, making

House Bill No. 394.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 178.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 178.
Reported without amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3343-3344.
Third reading and final passage, 3558-3559.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1611).

Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4722.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO CITY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, making

Senate Bill No. 115.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 123.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 123.

APPROPRIATION TO CLEARFIELD HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 761.

Read in place in House by Mr. Currier, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3524.
Third reading and final passage, 3643-3644.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4901-4902.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by
Currier, 4901.

In Senate (No. 1729).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported with amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4642.
Third reading and final passage, 4692-4693.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO CLEARFIELD HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 287.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO COLEMAN INDUSTRIAL HOME of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1285.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 732.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 732.
Reported with amendment, 3265.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3533.
Third reading and final passage, 3673.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4904.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

APPROPRIATION TO COLEMAN INDUSTRIAL HOME—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Geary, 4904.

In Senate (No. 1766).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported with amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4643.
Third reading and final passage, 4694.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO COLORED DAY NURSERY, of Harrisburg, making

Senate Bill No. 1271.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2440.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3387.
Second reading, 3456-3457.
Third reading and final passage, 3587.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2123).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4937-4938.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO COLORED WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 386.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 178.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 178.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3222.
Third reading and final passage, 3318.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1471).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4648-4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4701.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, Columbia, Lancaster county, making

House Bill No. 246.

Read in place in House by Mr. Berntheizel, 116.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 116.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3341.
Third reading and final passage, 3552-3553.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1595).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4719.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, Wilkinsburg, making

House Bill No. 856.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 366.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3519-3520.
Third reading and final passage, 3635.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

APPROPRIATION TO COLUMBIA HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1748).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4742.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO COMMISSIONERS OF VALLEY FORGE PARK, making

House Bill No. 178.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 108.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 108.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3622.
Third reading and final passage, 4227.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 4906-4907.
Returned from Senate with further amendments and House receded from non-concurrence and concurred in Senate amendments, 5172-5173.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

Remarks on, by
Ambler, 4907.

In Senate (No. 1844).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported with amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4644.
Third reading and final passage, 4695.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4964 4985.
Final passage, 5068.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 5104.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5125.

APPROPRIATION TO COMMONWEALTH HUMANE SOCIETY of Bradford, making

House Bill No. 1177.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 573.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 573.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3528.
Third reading and final passage, 3659-3660.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1763).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4745.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 815.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3591.
Third reading and final passage, 3667-3668.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1740).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4741.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Johnstown, making

Senate Bill No. 819.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stineman, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO CORRY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 458.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bayle, 225.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 225.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 2223.
Second reading, 3344-3345.
Third reading and final passage, 3561.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1619).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4723-4724.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO CORRY HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 912.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1489.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1489.

APPROPRIATION TO COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL, Philipsburg, making

House Bill No. 685.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3407
Second reading, 3541.
Third reading and final passage, 3688.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1711).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4736.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL, Philipsburg, making

Senate Bill No. 288.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA to aid in improvement of streets and highways, making

Senate Bill No. 144.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.
Reported with amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3720.
Second reading, 3757.
Third reading and final passage, 3865.

In House (No. 2158).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.

APPROPRIATION TO CURTIS HOME FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN AND CHILDREN, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 188.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3221.
Third reading and final passage, 3317.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1468).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4700-4701.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO DAY NURSERY and Temporary Home of Methodist Episcopal Church Union, North Side, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 623.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3217.
Third reading and final passage, 3302.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1551).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4714-4715.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO DAYTON NORMAL INSTITUTE, making

House Bill No. 15.
Read in place in House by Mr. H. H. Irwin, 74.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 74.
Reported without amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3533.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3674-3675.
Motion adopted for special order, 4068.
Third reading and final passage, 4158.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by
Bleloch, 3674, 3675.
North, 3674, 3675.
Wiltbank, 3674.

In Senate (No. 1807).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4114.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4749.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO DEPARTMENT OF MINES for expenditures in connection with mine fire at Carbondale, making

House Bill No. 278.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mannion, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported without amendment, 2664.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading, 3057.
Third reading and final passage, 3180-3181.
Returned from Senate without amendment, ——.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

In Senate (No. 1433).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3175.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4699.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO DE PAUL INSTITUTE of Scott Township, Allegheny County, making

House Bill No. 659.
Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3535.
Third reading and final passage, 2680.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1706).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4735-4736.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO DIXMONT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, making

House Bill No. 460.
Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 225.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 225.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3622.
Third reading and final passage, 4226.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1851).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4753.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO DOWNINGTON INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 798.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 338.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 338.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3536.
Third reading and final passage, 3681-3682.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1737).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4740.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO DUBOIS HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 724.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moulthrop, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3535-3536.
Third reading and final passage, 3680-3681.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4900-4901.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by
Moulthrop, 4901.

In Senate (No. 1721).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported with amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4641.
Third reading and final passage, 4692.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY of Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 788.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Neill, 311.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 311.
Reported without amendment, 3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading and recommitted, 3543-3544.
Re-reported with amendment, 3618.
Third reading and final passage, 4232-4233.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1859).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4754.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPRORPIATION TO EASTON HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, making

House Bill No. 827.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3221.
Third reading and final passage, 3316-3317.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1483).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4703.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTON HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, making

Senate Bill No. 391.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Morgan, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.

APPROPRIATION TO EASTON HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 828.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3645-3646.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1742).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563-4564.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4741.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO ELIZABETH STEEL MAGEE HOSPITAL of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 206.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 194.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 194.
Reported without amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3334.
Second reading, 3444.
Third reading and final passage, 3578.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2100).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4517.
Third reading and final passage, 4942-4943.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Ridgway, making

House Bill No. 846.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 365.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 365.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3527.
Third reading and final passage, 3650-3651.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1746).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4742.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL of Ridgway, making

Senate Bill No. 402.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hall, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.

APPROPRIATION TO ELMWOOD HOME, of Erie, making

House Bill No. 459.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bayle, 225.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 225.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3214.
Third reading and final passage, 3291-3292.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1530).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4711.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO ELMWOOD HOME, of Erie, making

Senate Bill No. 195.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 193.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 193.

APPROPRIATION TO EMMA LORAH, MOTHER OF BRUCE L. LORAH, formerly assistant range master in 9th Regiment, National Guard, making

Senate Bill No. 357.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 299.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 299.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3760.
Third reading and final passage, 3866.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4626-4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2165).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading, 4520.
Third reading and final passage, 4613-4614.
Signed by Speaker, 4834.

APPROPRIATION TO ERIE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY, making

Senate Bill No. 1275.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2440.

APPROPRIATION TO ERIE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, making

House Bill No. 476.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3287.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1532).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4711-4712.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO ERIE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, making

Senate Bill No. 193.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 193.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 193.

APPROPRIATION TO EVANGELICAL HOME FOR AGED, Philadelphia making

House Bill No. 133.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAleer, 102.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 102.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3213.
Third reading and final passage, 3288-3289.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1507).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4707.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 318.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported with amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3401-3402.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3647-3648.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1668).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION COMMISSION, making

House Bill No. 681.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bass, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported without amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading and postponed for present, 3963.
Motion adopted for special order on second reading, 4176.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 4206.
Third reading and final passage, 4492-4493.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

Remarks on, by
Bass, 4492-4493.
Scott, S. B., 4493.
Alter, 4493.
Geary, 4493.

In Senate (No. 1878).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and final passage, 4757.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY and Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 206.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 114.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 114.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3211.
Third reading and final passage, 3282-3283.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1513).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4708.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY and Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 117.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 123.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 123.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME of Erie, making

Senate Bill No. 566.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 592.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 592.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON CIRCLE of Wilkes-Barre, making

Senate Bill No. 177.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 158.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 158.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3444.
Third reading and final passage, 3578.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2098).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4932.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME and Rescue Association of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1299.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 733.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 733.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3220.
Third reading and final passage, 3313-3314.
Returned form Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1497).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4705.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, located 139 Queen Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 770.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bieloch, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3219.
Third reading and final passage, 3310.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1479).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4702-4703.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME of Erie, making

House Bill No. 927.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 419.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 419.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3304.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1490).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4704.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME, of Harrisburg, making

Senate Bill No. 1272.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2440.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3387.
Second reading, 3457.
Third reading and final passage, 3587.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2124).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4937.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION, of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 469.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported without amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3215.
Third reading and final passage, 3296-3297.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1531).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4711.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION of the City of Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 316.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported without amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3285-3286.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1521).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4709-4710.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION, of the City of Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 128.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKFORD HOSPITAL, located in Frankford, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 664.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3531.
Third reading and final passage, 3699.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5170.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKFORD HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1709).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4736.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKFORD HOSPITAL, located in Frankford, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 418.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 382.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 382.

APPROPRIATION TO FRANKLIN CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 487.

Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported without amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3324.
Second reading, 3345.
Third reading and final passage, 3563.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1624).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3603.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4724-4725.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, making.

House Bill No. 112.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bass, 101.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 101.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3340.
Third reading and final passage, 3549.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1585).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4718.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and Training School, making

Senate Bill No. 27.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 67.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 67.

APPROPRIATION TO FRIENDS' HOME FOR CHILDREN, situate at 4011 Aspen Street, making

House Bill No. 750.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported without amendemnt, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3214-3215.
Third reading and final passage, 3294.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1558).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3592.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4716.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO GATLIN INSTITUTE of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1204.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kuhn, 575.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 575.
Reported with amendment, 3618.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading, 3964.
Postponed for present on third reading and motion adopted for special order, 4240-4241.
Resumed and dropped from calendar, 4348-4349.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 4240, 4241, 4348.
Kuhn, 4240, 4241, 4348, 4349.
Rockwell, 4240, 4241.
Blair, W. A., 4241.
Humes, 4349.

APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL BRADDOCK MEMORIAL PARK ASSOCIATION of Fayette County, making

Senate Bill No. 220.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 195.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 195.
Reported without amendment, 1901.
First reading, 2036.
Second reading, 2083.
Third reading and final passage, 2158.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
Signed by President, 4961.

In House (No. 1964).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2277.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading and recommitted, 4515.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4921.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

APPROPRIATION TO GEORGE F. LANCE COMPANY, a corporation of Reading, to refund certain moneys erroneously paid into State Treasury, making

House Bill No. 2018.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 2819.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2819.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading and amended, 3538.
Third reading and final passage, 3685.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker,——

In Senate (No. 1777).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4747.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 428.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 382.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 382.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3446.
Third reading and final passage, 3581-3582.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4873.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2111).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported with amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4518.
Third reading and final passage, 4945-4946.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMAN BAPTIST HOME FOR AGED, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1430.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 820.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 820.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3220.
Third reading and final passage, 3312-3313.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1499).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4806.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMAN BAPTIST HOME FOR AGED of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 640.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 854.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 854.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMAN HOSPITAL of City of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 830.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMAN HOSPITAL of City of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 958.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 472.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 472.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3536.
Third reading and final passage, 3682.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1757).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4744.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMAN PROTESTANT HOME FOR AGED at Fair Oaks, making

House Bill No. 746.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119-3120.
Second reading, 3222.
Third reading and final passage, 3319.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1477).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4702.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMAN PROTESTANT HOME FOR AGED at Fair Oaks, making

Senate Bill No. 411.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Moore, 381.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 381.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL, in City of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 267.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 127.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 127.
Reported with amendment, 3264.

APPROPRIATION TO GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY—Continued.

First reading 3403.
Second reading, 3530.
Third reading and final passage, 3665-3666.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1661).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL COMMISSION, making

House Bill No. 266.
Read in place in House by Mr. Riebel, 127.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 127.
Reported without amendment, 1839.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1995-1996.
Third reading and final passage, 2300.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

Remarks on, by
Allen, 2300.

In Senate (No. 1218).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4698.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL COMMISSION, making

Senate Bill No. 48.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stineman, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.

APPROPRIATION TO GIRLS' TRAINING SCHOOL, of Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 315.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported without amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3404-3405.
Second reading, 3534.
Third reading and final passage, 3676.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1667).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559-4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO GIRLS' TRAINING SCHOOL, of Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 127.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS in the Eastern District for new buildings, making

House Bill No 812.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 338.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 338.
Reported with amendment, 3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3543.
Third reading and final passage, 3691-3692.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1739).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4740-4741.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO GLENN MILLS SCHOOLS in the Eastern District, making

House Bill No. 811.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 338.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 338.
Reported without amendment, 3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3543.
Third reading and final passage, 3691.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1738).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4740.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO GLENN MILLS SCHOOLS situate in Eastern District of the Commonwealth for improvements in Girls' Department, making

House Bill No. 1262.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 683.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 683.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3537.
Third reading and final passage, 3683.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1765).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4745.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO G. M. AND AGNES HOFFMAN ORPHANAGE, of Littlestown, Adams County, making

House Bill No. 1259.
Read in place in House by Mr. Collins, 683.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 683.
Reported with amendment, 4424.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4672.
Oven in its order, 4876.
Third reading and final passage, 4878.
Returned form Senate without amendment, 5172.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

In Senate (No. 1918).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4856.
Reported without amendment, 4856.
First reading, 4856-4857.
Second reading, 4995.
Third reading and final passage, 5085.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5124.

APPROPRIATION TO G. M. AND AGNES HOFFMAN ORPHANAGE of Littlestown, Adams County, making

Senate Bill No. 562.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 592.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 592.

APPROPRIATION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL of Lebanon, making

House Bill No. 278.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 279.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 279.

APPROPRIATION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL of Lebanon, making

House Bill No. 488.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3324.
Second reading, 3345.
Third reading and final passage, 3563-3564.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

APPROPRIATION TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1625).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3603.
Reported without amendment, 4582.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4725.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO GREEN HOME of Roaring Branch, making

House Bill No. 1474.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stone, 822.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 822.
Reported without amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3537.
Third reading and final passage, 3683-3684.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1771).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4746.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO GREENVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 441.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 203.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 203.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3344.
Third reading and final passage, 3560.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1616).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4582.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4656-4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4723.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO GROVE CITY COLLEGE, Mercer County, making

House Bill No. 848.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 366.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3536.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3682.
Motion adopted for special order, 3967.
Final passage, 4067-4068.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 4067-4068.

In Senate (No. 1798).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4109.
Reported without amendment, 4537-4538.
First reading, 4565-4566.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4748.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO GROVE CITY COLLEGE, Mercer County, making

Senate Bill No. 779.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline (by request), 1137.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1137.

APPROPRIATION TO GROVE CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 715.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3264.

APPROPRIATION TO GROVE CITY HOSPITAL—Continued.

First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3530.
Third reading and final passage, 3666.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1717).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661-4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4737.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO GYNECEAN HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 99.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3340.
Third reading and final passage, 3548-3549.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1584).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4717-4718.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 710.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading and amended, 3522-3523.
Third reading and final passage, 4221-4222.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1857).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4754.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL of Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 282.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO HAMOT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of the City of Erie, making

House Bill No. 925.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 419.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 419.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3524.
Third reading and amended, 3624.
Final passage, 3852-3853.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by

Kitts, 3624.

In Senate (No. 1786).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3916.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4747-4748.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO HAMOT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of the City of Erie, making

Senate Bill No. 290.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO HANOVER BOROUGH, York County, to burgess and town council thereof, making

House Bill No. 1290.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 732.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 732.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 363.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3529.
Third reading and final passage, 3663-3664.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1674).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4730.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO HARRISBURG HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 172.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.

APPROPRIATION TO HAYES MECHANICS' HOME, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 1436.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 3239.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3239.
Reported without amendment, 3241.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3470.
Third reading and final passage, 3591.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2131).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4936.
Signed by Speaker, 5087.

APPROPRIATION TO HEBREW SHELTERING HOME and Day Nursery for Children in the County of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 47.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gransback, 75.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 75.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3290-3291.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1502).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4706.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 359.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.

APPROPRIATION TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Continued.

Second reading, 3534.
Third reading and final passage, 3677-3678.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1673).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4730.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 176.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN of Western Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 167.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 108.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 108.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3221-3222.
Third reading and final passage, 3317-3318.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1467).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4526-4527.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4700.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN at Easton, making

House Bill No. 826.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3219.
Third reading and final passage, 3310.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1482).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4703.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED COUPLES AND OLD MEN, at Bala, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1427.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 820.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 820.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3220.
Third reading and final passage, 3314.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1498).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4705-4706.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED, 1809 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 654.

Read in place in House by Mr. O'Neill, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported without amendment, 3063.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3215.
Third reading and final passage, 3295.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1554).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4715.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED VETERANS AND WIVES, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 220.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3210.
Third reading and final passage, 3281-3282.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1516).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4708-4709.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR AGED VETERANS AND WIVES, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 938.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 1541.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1541.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN of Allegheny, now Pittsburgh, North Side, making

House Bill No. 379.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 178.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 178.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN of Allegheny, now Pittsburgh, North Side, making

House Bill No. 675.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3217.
Third reading and final passage, 3301.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1557).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4715-4716.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN of City and County of Lancaster, at Lancaster, making

House Bill No. 785.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported without amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3214.
Third reading and final passage, 3284.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN—Con.

In Senate (No. 1599).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4716.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, Reading, making

House Bill No. 76.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79
Reported without amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3213.
Third reading and final passage, 3289-3290.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1504).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4706-4707.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS of City of Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 274.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS of City of Williamsport, making

House Bill No. 329.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3531.
Third reading and final passage, 3669.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4897.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by
Gibson, 4897.

In Senate (No. 1669).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported with amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4640.
Third reading and final passage, 4690.
Returned from Senate with House amendments, concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS of City of Williamsport, making

Senate Bill No. 131.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS, of Harrisburg, making

Senate Bill No. 1270.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2440.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3387.
Second reading, 3456.
Third reading and final passage, 3586-3587.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2122).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3960.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4988.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN of City of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 249.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 116.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 116.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3533.
Third reading and final passage, 3675-3676.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4896-4897.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Haggerty, 4896.

In Senate (No. 1658).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported with amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4640.
Third reading and final passage, 4690.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN Before They Are of School age, making

Senate Bill No. 61.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3443.
Third reading and final passage, 3576-3577.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4872-4873.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2091).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3858.
Reported with amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4517.
Question of information relative to calling up of bill, 4619.
Third reading and final passage, 4943.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

Remarks on, by

North, 4619.
Scott, John R. K., 4619.
Baldwin, R. J., 4619.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN of Lebanon, making

House Bill No. 485.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3286.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1534).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4712.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN of Lebanon, making

Senate Bill No. 277.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 279.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 279.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN, Reading, making

House Bill No. 92.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 3264-3265.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3532.
Third reading and final passage, 3672.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1650).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4727.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Lincoln Avenue, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 715.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Powell, 909.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 909.
Reported with amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3448.
Third reading and final passage, 3583-3584.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4874.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2117).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported with amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4518.
Third reading and final passage, 4944-4945.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME OF GOOD SHEPHERD of the County of Allegheny, making

House Bill No. 548.

Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 229.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3532.
Third reading and final passage, 3670.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1692).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO HOME OF INDUSTRY FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS, of the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 179.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 158.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 158.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3444.
Third reading and final passage, 3578.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2099).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4933.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 361.

Read in place in House by Mr. Harry P. Kuhn, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3343.
Third reading and final passage, 3558.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4894.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Kuhn, 4894.

In Senate (No. 1610).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported with amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4639.
Third reading and final passage, 4689.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 165.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 143.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 143.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, Reading, making

House Bill No. 91.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3647.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1649).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4726-4727.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMEOPATHIC STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Rittersville, making

House Bill No. 880.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 367.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 367.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3568-3569.
Second reading and amended, 3621.
Third reading and final passage, 4224-4225.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1863).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4755.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMESTEAD HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 634.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kennedy, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3524.
Third reading and final passage, 3643.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

APPROPRIATION TO HOMESTEAD HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1703).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4735.
Signed by President pro tempore 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE DEPARTMENT of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, making

Senate Bill No. 1400.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3088.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3469-3470.
Third reading and final passage, 3590.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2130).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4515-4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4936.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 1277.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 2460.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2460.

APPROPRIATION TO HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT OF JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 59.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bieloch, 76.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 76.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3529.
Third reading and final passage, 3664.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1646).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558-4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4726.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Penn and Chew Streets, Germantown, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 767.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bieloch, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3219.
Third reading and final passage, 3312.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1478).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4702.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 626.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3216-3217.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 330.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1546).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4529-4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4713-4714.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 243.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD Philadelphia, situate at 35th Street and Fairmount Avenue, making

House Bill No. 752.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Reading, making

House Bill No. 74.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3213.
Third reading and final passage, 3290.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1503).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650-4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4706.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Scranton, making

House Bill No. 203.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichols, 194.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 194.

APPROPRIATION TO HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Scranton, making

House Bill No. 583.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 254.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 254.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3216.
Third reading and final passage, 3298-3299.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1542).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4713.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO HOWARD HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1771.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1040.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402-3403.
Second reading, 3528.
Third reading and final passage, 3661-3662.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

APPROPRIATION TO HOWARD HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1773).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4746.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO HOWARD HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 28.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 67.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 68.

APPROPRIATION TO HOWARD HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 559.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 592.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 592.

APPROPRIATION TO (THE) IMPROVEMENT CHILDREN'S HOME of City of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 360.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3221.
Third reading and final passage, 3317.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1470).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4701.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO (THE) IMPROVEMENT CHILDREN'S HOME of City of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 166.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 143.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 143.

APPROPRIATION TO INDIANA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1212.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 575.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 575.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3528.
Third reading and final passage, 3660.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1767).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4745.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO INDIANA HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 577.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 593.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 593.

APPROPRIATION TO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED WORKING GIRLS, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 1375.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 818.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 818.
Reported with amendment, 3265.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3533.
Third reading and final passage, 3672-3673.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

APPROPRIATION TO INDUSTRIAL HOME—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1770).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4746.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 702.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 287.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 287.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3219.
Third reading and final passage, 3311.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1474).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4702.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH at Cheyney, Delaware County, making

House Bill No. 947.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heyburn, 420.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 420.
Reported without amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3536.
Third reading and final passage, 3682.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1756).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4743-4744.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO INSTITUTION FOR PROTESTANT DEACONESSES for use of Passavant Hospital, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 192.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3340-3341.
Third reading and final passage, 3560.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4893.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

In Senate (No. 1589).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported with amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4639.
Third reading and final passage, 4688.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO IRENE KAUFMANN SETTLEMENT of Pittsburgh, formerly known as The Columbian School and Settlement, making

House Bill No. 550.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 229.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3216.
Third reading and final passage, 3298.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

APPROPRIATION TO IRENE KAUFMAN SETTLEMENT—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1540).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4712-4713.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO ISAAC RENDELL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL for Colored Youths in Lancaster County, making

House Bill No. 1750.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rhoads, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 3400.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3957.
Third reading and final passage, 4235.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1840).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4751.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION and Training School for Nurses, of Huntingdon, making.

House Bill No. 247.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 116.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 116.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3341.
Third reading and final passage, 3553.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4893-4894.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Dunn, H. B., 4893.

In Senate (No. 1596).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported with amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4639.
Third reading and final passage, 4688-4689.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO J. C. BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION and Training School for Nurses, of Huntingdon, making

Senate Bill No. 42.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 763.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3530.
Third reading and final passage, 3666.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1731).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4739.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 291.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO JOHN J. DEVITT for services rendered as Member of Mine Inspectors' Examining Board, making

Senate Bill No. 216.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fisher, 194.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 194.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3720.
Second reading 3758.
Third reading and final passage, 3865.
Returned from House without amendment, 4626.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

In House (No. 2160).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading, 4519.
Third reading and final passage, 4612.
Signed by Speaker, 4834.

APPROPRIATION TO JOHNSTOWN CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 843.

Read in place in House by Mr. Joseph Gray, 365.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 365.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403-3404.
Second reading, 3531.
Third reading and final passage, 3668-3669.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1745).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4742.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO JULIA WHITE PRISCILLA HOME for aged Colored People, making

House Bill No. 1506.

Read in place in House by Mr. McArdle, 913.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 913.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3220.
Third reading and final passage, 3312.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4887-4888.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by

Aron, 4888.

In Senate (No. 1501).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported with amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4637.
Third reading and final passage, 4686.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

APPROPRIATION TO KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 309.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3529.
Third reading and final passage, 3663.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

APPROPRIATION TO KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1666).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

Senate Bill No. 324.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.

APPROPRIATION TO KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, at Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 346.

Read in place in House by Mr. Arthur, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3343.
Third reading and final passage, 3557-3558.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1609).

Referred to Committee on Appppropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4722.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO KITTANNING GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 713.

Read in place in House by Mr. Latshaw, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353
Second reading, 3523.
Third reading and final passage, 3639.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1715).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4737.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO LADIES OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC, Home Department of Pennsylvania, at Hawkins Station, making

House Bill No. 413.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3214.
Third reading and final passage, 3293.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4889.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Lowers, 4889.

In Senate (No. 1526).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported with amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4637.
Third reading and final passage, 4686.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 284.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading and amended, 3531.
Third reading and final passage, 4222.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1846).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313-4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4752.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO LATROBE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 297.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulerich, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3342.
Third reading and final passage, 3555.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1602).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4720-4721.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO LEHIGH COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY, making

House Bill No. 17.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 74.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 74.

APPROPRIATION TO LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 577.

Read in place in House by Mr. Peachey, 254.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 254.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading and amended, 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 4221.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, —

In Senate (No. 1854).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4667-4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4754.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO LEWISTOWN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 200.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 194.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 194.

APPROPRIATION TO LINCOLN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and Training School for Nurses of Avery College, making

House Bill No. 1091.

Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 511.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 511.

APPROPRIATION TO LINCOLN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and Training School for Nurses of Avery College, making

Senate Bill No. 1571.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 3465.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3465.
Reported with amendment, 3575.
First reading, 3723.
Second reading, 3785.

APPROPRIATION TO LINCOLN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—Continued.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred 4875.
Third reading and final passage, 3872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2191).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported with amended, 4201.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4518-4519.
Third reading and final passage, 4946.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 646.

Read in place in House by Mr. Klepper, 257.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 257.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3523-3524.
Third reading and final passage, 3641-3642.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No.1704).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4735.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 374.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hall, 300.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.

APPROPRIATION TO LYING-IN-CHARITY HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 439.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 203.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 203.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3344.
Third reading and final passage, 3560.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1615).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4557-4558.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4723.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO MARKLETON GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 311.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3445.
Third reading and final passage, 3580.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2103).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318-4319.
Second reading, 4517.
Third reading and final passage, 4941.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL, Sunbury, making

House Bill No. 207.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ira E. Shaffer, 114.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 114.

APPROPRIATNON TO MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3341.
Third reading and final passage, 3551-3552.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1592.)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4719.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL, Sunbury, making

Senate Bill No. 83.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fisher, 96
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96

APPROPRIATION TO MATERNITY HOSPITAL in the City of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 936.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 420.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 420.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3524-3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3644.
Returned form Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1754).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4743.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO McKEESPORT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 289.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.
Reported with amendment, 3176
First reading, 3353.
Second reading 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3637.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1665).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First Reading, 4559
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final pasage, 4729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 164.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 108.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 108.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3529.
Third reading and final passage, 3663.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1654).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4727.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO MEDICO-CHIRUGICAL HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 686.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading and amended, 3522.
Third reading and final passage, 4221.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4908.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 4908.

In Senate (No. 1856).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported with amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4645.
Third reading and final passage, 4696.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro. tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 329.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, Altoona, making

Senate Bill No. 43.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3442.
Third reading and final passage, 3576.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2089).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3858.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4934.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL FOR NURSES in the City of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 662.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3524.
Third reading and final passage, 3642-3643.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1708).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4736.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, Johnstown, making

House Bill No. 204.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 114.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 114.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3341.
Third reading and final passage, 3551.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1591).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4718-4719.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, Johnstown, making

Senate Bill No. 89.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stineman, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 193.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3341.
Third reading and final passage, 3550-3551.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1590).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4718.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, Wilkes-Barre, making

House Bill No. 255.

Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3342.
Third reading and final passage, 3553-3554.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1598).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4720.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO MERCY HOSPITAL, Wilkes-Barre, making

Senate Bill No. 80.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.

APPROPRIATION TO MESSIAH RESCUE AND BENEVOLENT HOME, of Harrisburg, making

Senate Bill No. 122.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.
Reported with amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3443.
Third reading and final passage, 3577.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2095).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4519.
Third reading and final passage, 4947.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

APPROPRIATION TO MIDNIGHT MISSION of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 319.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.
Reported without amendment, 3238.

APPROPRIATION TO MIDNIGHT MISSION—Continued.

First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3445.
Third reading and final passage, 3580.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 3105).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516-4517.
Third reading and final passage, 4940-4941.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 282.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322-3323.
Second reading, 3342.
Third reading and final passage, 3554-3555.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1601).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4720.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO MID-VALLEY HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 135.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO MINERS' HOSPITAL of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, making

House Bill No. 708.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walter Allen Blair, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading and amended, 3530-3531.
Third reading and final passage, 3667.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 4900.
Returned from Senate with further amendments and House receded from non-concurrence and concurred in Senate amendments, 5145.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

In Senate (No. 1714).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported with amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4641.
Third reading and final passage, 4692.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 5001.
Third reading and final passage, 5011-5012.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO MINERS' HOSPITAL of Northern Cambria, at Spangler, making

Senate Bill No. 373.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stineman, 300.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.

APPROPRIATION TO MONONGAHELA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 599.

Read in place in House by Mr. Carson, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3520.
Third reading and final passage, 3635.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5162

APPROPRIATION TO MONONGAHELA HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1696).

Referred to Committee on Appopriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4734.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO MONROE COUNTY HOSPITAL of Stroudsburg, making

House Bill No. 1268.

Read in place in House by Mr. Price, 683.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 683.

APPROPRIATION TO MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, making

House Bill No. 190.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3340.
Third reading and final passage, 3550.
Returned from Senate without amendment, ——.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4892-4893.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Stein, 4892.

In Senate (No. 1588).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported with amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4638-4639.
Third reading and final passage, 4688.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO MOUNT PLEASANT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 833.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neel, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3527.
Third reading and final passage, 3650.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1743).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4586.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4741.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 756.

Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3646-3647.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1727).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4739.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 266.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 221.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 221.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Roaring Springs, making

House Bill No. 1231.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snyder, 617.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 617.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3405-3406.
Second reading, 3536.
Third reading and final passage, 3682-3683.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1768).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4664-4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4745.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of Roaring Springs, making

Senate Bill No. 44.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 83.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 83.

APPROPRIATION TO NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL at Doylestown, making

House Bill No. 528.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3535.
Third reading and amended, 3545.
Final passage, 4223.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1852).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4753.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO NAZARENE HOME FOR AGED, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 83.

Read in place in House by Mr. Missimer, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported without amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3213.
Third reading and final passage, 3289.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1506).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4707.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO NESBITT WEST SIDE HOSPITAL of Dorrance-ton, making

House Bill No. 703.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cleary, 287.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.

APPROPRIATION TO NESBITT WEST SIDE HOSPITAL of Dorrance-ton, making

House Bill No. 1366.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cleary, 804.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 804.
Reported with amendment, 3264.

APPROPRIATION TO NESBITT WEST SIDE HOSPITAL—Continued.

First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3530.
Third reading and final passage, 3666-3667.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1769).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4745-4746.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO NESBITT WEST SIDE HOSPITAL of Dorranceton, making

Senate Bill No. 245.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus for Mr. Catlin, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO NEW CASTLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 849.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 366.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.
Reported without amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3645.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1747).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4742.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTH PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL and Sanatorium, located at Austin, making

House Bill No. 757.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3523.
Third reading and final passage, 3339-3340.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1728).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4563.
Third reading and final passage, 4739.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1133.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 533.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 533.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading and amended, 3528.
Third reading and final passage, 3659.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1761).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4744.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 77.

Read in place by Mr. Wiltbank, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3213.
Third reading and final passage, 3289.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1505).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4707.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE for Grandview Sanatorium and Bonair Sanatorium, making

House Bill No. 760.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitman, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE for Grandview Sanatorium and Bonair Sanatorium, making

House Bill No. 1260.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitman, 683.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 683.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading and amended, 3536-3537.
Third reading and final passage, 4223-4224.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1866).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4568-4569.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4755.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, located at 2019 N. 22nd street, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 61.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 76.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 76.
Reported with amendment, 3111.
First reading, 3321.
Second reading, 3339.
Third reading and final passage, 3546-3547.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4892.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Smith, 4892.

In Senate (No. 1579).

Refered to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported with amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555-4556.
Second reading, 4638.
Third reading and final passage, 4688.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY, Erie, making

House Bill No. 242.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 116.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 116.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3215.
Third reading and final passage, 3296.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

APPROPRIATION TO NORTHWESTERN HUMANE SOCIETY—Con.

In Senate (No. 1518).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4709.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO NURSERY HOME, of Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 447.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 203.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 203.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3214.
Third reading and final passage, 3292.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1529).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4711.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, McKees Rocks, making

House Bill No. 407.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3408.
Second reading, 3529.
Third reading and final passage, 3662-3663.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1679).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4731.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO OIL CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 885.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitman, 392.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 392.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3527.
Third reading and final passage, 3651.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4903.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

In Senate (No. 1750).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported with amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4642.
Third reading and final passage, 4693.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO OLD LADIES' HOME of Wissinoming, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 663.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3217.
Third reading and final passage, 3301-3302.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

APPROPRIATION TO OLD LADIES' HOME—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1556).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4715.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO OLD LADIES' HOME of Wissinoming, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 197.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 193.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 193.

APPROPRIATION TO ORPHAN ASYLUM of the Holy Family, located at Emsworth, Allegheny County, making

House Bill No. 1171.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 573.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 573.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3221.
Third reading and final passage, 3315.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1492).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4704.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO PARADISE PROTECTORY AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, making

House Bill No. 216.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3211.
Third reading and final passage, 3282.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4888-4889.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Frey, 4888.

In Senate (No. 1514).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported with amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4637.
Third reading and final passage, 4686.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO PARADISE PROTECTORY AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, making

Senate Bill No. 86.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.

APPROPRIATION TO PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOME for care of Epileptics, at Rochester, making

House Bill No. 493.

Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115-3116.
Second reading, 3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3286.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1535).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4712.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOME for care of Epileptics, at Rochester, making

House Bill No. 1206.

Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 575.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 575.

APPROPRIATION TO PAY JUDGMENT obtained against Commonwealth by W. C. Wolfe, making

House Bill No. 106.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 101.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 101.
Reported with amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1201-1202.
Third reading and final passage, 1594-1595.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2199.
Signed by Speaker, 2277.
Approved by Governor, 2682.

In Senate (No. 968).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 1880.
First reading, 2037.
Second reading, 2086.
Third reading and final passage, 2160.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2330.

APPROPRIATION TO PENN ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 261.

Read in place in House by Mr. Curry, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.
Reported without amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3215.
Third reading and final passage, 3296.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1519).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651-4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4709.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, located at Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 706.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118-3119.
Second reading, 3219.
Third reading and final passage, 3311-3312.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4886.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Letzkus, 4886.

In Senate (No. 1475).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported with amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4636.
Third reading and final passage, 4685.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL and Colony Farm, Chester County, making

House Bill No. 999.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 475.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 475.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3527.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3652-3654.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3654-3655.
Motion adopted for special order, 3965.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL—Con.

Resumed and passed finally, 4064-4065.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 4064, 4065.
Whitaker, 3652, 3654.
Baldwin, R. J., 3653, 3654, 3655.
Bleloch, 3653.

In Senate (No. 1799).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4109.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4748.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY and Free Circulating Library for Blind, making

House Bill No. 182.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3533.
Third reading and final passage, 3675.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1655).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730-3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4727-4728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM, Chester County, making

Senate Bill No. 427.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 382.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 382.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY at Huntingdon, making

House Bill No. 842.

Read in place in House by Mr. H. B. Dunn, 365.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 365.
Reported without amendment, 3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3543.
Third reading and amended, 3692.
Final passage, 3853.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4905.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Dunn, H. B., 4905.

In Senate (No. 1785).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3916.
Reported with amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4643.
Third reading and final passage, 4694.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY at Huntingdon, making

Senate Bill No. 330.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 282.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 282.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA IDUSTRIAL SOHOOL at Eaglesville, making

House Bill No. 434.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 203.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 203.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3534-3535.
Third reading and final passage, 3678.

In Senate (No. 1682).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA IDUSTRIAL SCHOOL at Eaglesville, making

Senate Bill No. 1797.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 4070.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4070.
Reported without amendment, 4071.
First reading, 4109.
Second reading, 4196.
Third reading and final passage, 4301.
Returned from House without amendment, 5010.
Signed by President, 5087.

In House (No. 2217).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4408.
Reported without amendment, 4462.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4678.
Third reading and final passage, 5050.
Signed by Speaker, 5168.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, for deficiency, making

Senate Bill No. 1817.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 4184.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4184.
Reported without amendment, 4184.
First reading, 4184.
Second reading, 4306-4307.
Third reading and final passage, 4379-4380.
Returned from House without amendment, 5011.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5089.

In House (No. 2230).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4462.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4588.
Second reading, 4679.
Third reading and final passage, 5055.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB for maintenance, also special appropriation for one deaf, dumb and blind pupil, making

House Bill No. 264.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bieloch, 127.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 127.
Reported with amendment, 3336-3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3542.
Third reading and final passage, 3690.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1660).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION of the Blind at Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 599.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 710.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 710.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3447.
Third reading and final passage, 3582.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2113).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4939-4940.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME at Brookville, making

House Bill No. 707.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brosius, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3221.
Third reading and final passage, 3315-3316.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1476).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4702.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 196.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 193.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 193.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 374.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bass, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 177.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3534.
Third reading and amended, 3545.
Final passage, 4222-4223.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5033.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by
Bass, 5033.

In Senate (No. 1850).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4667.
Over in its order, 4753.
Third reading and amended, 4769.
Final passage, 4840.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, —
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP, located at Port of Philadelphia, towards maintenance, making

House Bill No. 348.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3534.
Third reading and final passage, 3677.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1671).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4730.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, making

House Bill No. 67.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 76.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 76.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3540.
Third reading and final passage, 3686.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA ORAL SCHOOL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1647).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4726.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 440.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conrade, 208.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 208.
Reported without amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3214.
Third reading and final passage, 3292.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1528).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4711.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN from Cruelty, making

House Bill No. 809.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 338.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 338.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3219.
Third reading and final passage, 3306.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1481).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4703.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, Delaware County, making

House Bill No. 948.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heyburn, 420.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 420.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3621.
Third reading and final passage, 4225.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1865).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4755.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, formerly Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, making

House Bill No. 1410.

Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 819.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 819.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3623.
Third reading and final passage, 4228.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1869).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4756.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN, making

Senate Bill No. 306.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3445.
Third reading and final passage, 3580.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2102).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4517.
Third reading and final passage, 4941-4942.
Signed by Speaker, 5087.

APPROPRIATION TO PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL, Sayre, making

Senate Bill No. 108.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 97.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 97.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3443.
Third reading and final passage, 3577.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2092).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4933-4934.
Signed by Speaker, 5087.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN, making

House Bill No. 647.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bass, 257.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 257.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3215-3216.
Third reading and final passage, 3297.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1552).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4715.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN, making

Senate Bill No. 290.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES, making

House Bill No. 1207.

Read in place in House by Mr. McClintock, 575.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 575.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3220.
Third reading and final passage, 3313.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1494).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4705.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES, making

Senate Bill No. 589.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 645.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 645.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INFANTS, located at 4618 Westminster Avenue, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 907.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. J. Campbell, 393.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 393.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3304-3305.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1489).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4649-4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4704.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA JEWISH SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, at Eagleville, making

Senate Bill No. 181.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 159.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 159.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA JEWISH SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, located at Eagleville, making

Senate Bill No. 743.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1010.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3449.
Third reading and amended, 3584.
Final passage, 3698.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4875.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2140).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4517.
Third reading and final passage, 4943-4944.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5087.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADEDPHIA MUSEUMS, making

House Bill No. 606.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walsh, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3535.
Third reading and final passage, 3679.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4899.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

McNichol, 4899.

In Senate (No. 1698).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported with amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4641.
Third reading and final passage, 4691.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADEDPHIA MUSEUMS, making

Senate Bill No. 307.

Read in place in the Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, making

House Bill No. 273.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 128.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 128.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3342.
Third reading and final passage, 3554.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1600).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4720.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, making

Senate Bill No. 99.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 97.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 97.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 716.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 909.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 909.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3448.
Third reading and final passage, 3584.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4874.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2118).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported with amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4518.
Third reading and final passage, 4944.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA POLYCLINIC AND COLLEGE FOR GRADUATES in Medicine, making

Senate Bill No. 580.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 644.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 644.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3447.
Third reading and amended, 3582.
Final passage, 3697.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2137).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4935.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA PROTECTORY FOR BOYS, Protectory Station, making

House Bill No. 631.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3535.
Third reading and final passage, 3680.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4899.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1701).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4734-4735.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO PHILADELPHIA PROTECTORY FOR BOYS, Protectory Station, making

Senate Bill No. 248.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HOME for the Friendless, making

House Bill No. 959.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 472.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 473.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3303-3304.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1491).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389-3390.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4704.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES, making

House Bill No. 652.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3217.
Third reading and final passage, 3302.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4891.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Stein, 4891.

In Senate (No. 1553).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported with amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4638.
Third reading and final passage, 4687.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES, making

Senate Bill No. 377.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 300.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL, SISTERS OF CHARITY, making

House Bill No. 832.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading and amended, 3520.
Third reading and final passage, 4220.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1860).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4754.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH MATERNITY DISPENSARY, making

House Bill No. 546.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 229.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH DISPENSARY—Continued.

Second reading, 3211.
Third reading and final passage, 3283-3284.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4890.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Neely, 4890.

In Senate (No. 1538).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported with amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4637-4638.
Third reading and final passage, 4687.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH NEWSBOYS' HOME, making

Senate Bill No. 379.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 300.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3446.
Third reading and final passage, 3581.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4873.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2108).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported with amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4518.
Third reading and final passage, 4946.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSBURGH SUNSHINE CHILDREN'S HOME, making

House Bill No. 875.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 366.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3305.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4887.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Kaiser, 4887.

In Senate (No. 1486).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported with amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4636-4637.
Third reading and final passage, 4685.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 310.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3342.
Third reading and final passage, 3555-3556.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4894.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Conniff, 4894.

In Senate (No. 1603).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported with amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.

APPROPRIATION TO PITTSTON HOSPITAL—Continued.

Second reading, 4639.
Third reading and final passage, 4689.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL, Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 313.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3342-3343.
Third reading and final passage, 3556.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1604).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4721.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL, Harrisburg, making

Senate Bill No. 152.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 141.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 141.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 649.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kern, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3649.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1705).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4735.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 498.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reese, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3648.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1687).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4560-4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 434.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 383.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 383.

APPROPRIATION TO PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 332.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3343.
Third reading and final passage, 3556.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

APPROPRIATION TO PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1605).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4721.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO PROTESTANT HOME FOR BOYS, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 205.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 114.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 114.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3211.
Third reading and final passage, 3283.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1512).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4708.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO PROTESTANT HOME FOR BOYS, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 119.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 123.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 123.

APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDENCE GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1922.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1933.

APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDENCE GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 1003.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny (by request), 1743.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1743.
Reported with amendment, 3755.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4003.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4087.
Resumed and passed finally, 4358-4359.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5010-5011.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5089.

Remarks on, by

McIlhenny, 4358-4359.
Kline, 4359.

In House (No. 2221).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4424.
Reported with amendment, 4462.
First reading, 4671.
Second reading, 4914.
Third reading and final passage, 5056-5057.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5144.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, Beaver Falls, making

Senate Bill No. 109.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 97.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 97.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3443.
Third reading and final passage, 3577.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2093).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4933.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDENCE MISSION AND RESCUE HOME, making

House Bill No. 906.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 393.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 393.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3305.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4887.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Letzkus, 4887.

In Senate (No. 1488).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported with amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551-4552.
Second reading, 4637.
Third reading and final passage, 4685-4686.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION, making

Senate Bill No. 1822.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 4293.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4293.
Reported without amendment, 4293.
First reading, 4293.
Second reading, 4382.
Third reading and final passage, 4456-4457.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5067.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5103.

In House (No. 2234).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4494.
Reported without amendment, 4573.
First reading, 4671.
Amended and defeated on second reading, 4914-4915.
Vote reconsidered and bill passed second reading, 4957.
Third reading and final passage, 5062-5063.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5171.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

Remarks on, by

North, 4957.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

Senate Bill No. 250.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.
Reported without amendment, 4440.
First reading, 4440.
Second reading, 4543.
Recommitted, 4684.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 584.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 254.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 254.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading and amended, 3519.
Third reading and postponed for present and motion adopted for special order, 4214-4216.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 4341-4347.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 4474-4475.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

Remarks on, by

Scott, J. R. K., 4214, 4341, 4342, 4346, 4474-4475.
North, 4214-4215, 4341, 4342, 4343, 4344, 4345.
Watson, 4215, 4341, 4342-4343.
Baldwin, R. J., 4215, 4346.
Shaffer, Charles A., 4215.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL—Continued.

Allen, 4215-4216, 4343, 4344, 4345, 4346, 4475.
Scott, S. B., 4342.
McAleer, 4344.
Runk, 4346.
Miller, 4346.
Gramley, 4346.
Jackson, 4346.
Ehrhardt, 4346.
Missimer, 4346.
Roney, 4346.
Broslus, 4346.
Wiltbank, 4347.

In Senate (No. 1882).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and final passage, 4757-4758.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO PUNXSUTAWNEY SANITARIUM, located at Punxsutawney, making

Senate Bill No. 953.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 1599.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1599.
Reported with amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3450.
Third reading and final passage, 3585.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2119).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4938-4939.
Signed by Speaker, 5087.

APPROPRIATION TO READING HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 79.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 3197.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3525-3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3647.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1648).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4726.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO REIMBURSE MRS. ROSE C. ZACHARIAS for purchase of vacant land, making

House Bill No. 321.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported, ——
First reading, 2044.
Second reading, 2241-2242.
Third reading and final passage, 2709.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

In Senate (No. 1318).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4698-4699.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO REIMBURSE THE SEVERAL COUNTIES in the Western Penitentiary District, making

Senate Bill No. 397.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3761.
Third reading and final passage, 3867.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2167).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading, 4520.
Third reading and final passage, 4614.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

APPROPRIATION TO RENOVO HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 480.
Read in place in House by Mr. Klepper, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3324.
Second reading, 3345.
Third reading and final passage, 3563.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1623).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4724.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO RENOVO HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 262.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hall, 221.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 221.

APPROPRIATION TO ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL of Sayre, making

House Bill No. 836.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mather, 339.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 339.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading and amended, 3520-3521.
Third reading and final passage, 4220-4221.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1861).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4754.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL of Sayre, making

Senate Bill No. 310.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 694.
Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 287.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 287.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3531.
Third reading and final passage, 3668.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1712).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4736-4737.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 48.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gransback, 75.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 75.
Reported with amendment, 3111.
First reading, 3321.
Second reading, 3339.
Third reading and final passage, 3546.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4891-4892.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by
Gransback, 4892.

In Senate (No. 1578).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported with amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4638.
Third reading and final passage, 4687-4688.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 43.
Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 75.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 75.

APPROPRIATION TO ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 319.
Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.
Reported with amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3221.
Third reading and final passage, 3316.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1469).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4701.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM and Maternity Hospital, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 516.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 459.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 459.

APPROPRIATION TO ROSINE ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1249.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spillinger, 618.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 618.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3532.
Third reading and final passage, 3671.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1764).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4745.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 749.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3523.
Third reading and final passage, 3641.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1726).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4738-4739.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION and Allied Diseases, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 209.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 194.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 194.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT AGNES HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 64.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL for Children, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 615.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 711.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 711.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385-3386.
Second reading, 3448.
Third reading and final passage, 3583.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4874.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2116).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported with amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4518
Third reading and final passage, 4945.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT FRANCIS COUNTRY HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS, Lansdowne Avenue, Darby township, Delaware County, making

Senate Bill No. 1634.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 3700.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3700.
Reported with amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3907.
Second reading, 4005.
Third reading and final passage, 4089.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2206).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4214.
Reported without amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading, 4522.
Third reading and final passage, 4948-4949.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 608.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 711.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 711.
Reported with amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3447-3448.
Third reading and final passage, 3583.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4874.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2115).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported with amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4518.
Third reading and final passage, 4945.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL, Pittsburgh, to Psychopathic Department, making

Senate Bill No. 607.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 711.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 711.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3447.
Third reading and final passage, 3582-3583.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2114).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4949.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 714.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3649.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4900.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by
Bigger, 4900.

In Senate (No. 1716).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported with amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading 4641.
Third reading and final passage, 4692.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 630.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3217.
Third reading and final passage, 3302-3303.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1550).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4714.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 242.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriaations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOME AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Scranton, making

House Bill No. 579.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 254.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 254.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3216.
Third reading and final passage, 3298.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4891.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by
Haggerty, 4891.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOME—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1541).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported with amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4638.
Third reading and final passage, 4687.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOME AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 252.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL and Dispensary, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 614.
Read in place in House by Mr. Carter, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.
Reported without amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3520.
Third reading and final passage, 3636.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1699).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4734.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 4.
Read in place in House by Mr. Missimer, 73.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 73.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3636-3637.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1645).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657-4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4726.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Reading, making

House Bill No. 71.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 3111.
First reading, 3321.
Second reading, 3339.
Third reading and final passage, 3547.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1581).
Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4717.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S PROTECTORY FOR HOMELESS BOYS of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 549.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 229.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3216.
Third reading and final passage, 3297-3298.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4890-4891.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S PROTECTORY—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Stein, 4890.

In Senate (No. 1539).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported with amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4638.
Third reading and final passage, 4687.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S PROTECTORY FOR HOMELESS BOYS, of Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 378.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 300.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT JOSEPH'S PROTECTORY, Norristown, making

House Bill No. 349.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rex, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3213-3214.
Third reading and final passage, 3291.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1524).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4710.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT LUKE'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Philadeelphia, making

House Bill No. 229.
Read in place in House by Mr. McAleer, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3341.
Third reading and final passage, 3552.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1593).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4719.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL, South Bethlehem, making.

House Bill No. 81.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. G. M. Kuhns, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 3111.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading and amended, 3339.
Third reading and final passage, 3547-3548.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1582).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4654-4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4717.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL, South Bethlehem, making

Senate Bill No. 29.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 68.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 68.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 257.

Read in place in House by Mr. Curry, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.
Reported without amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3637.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1659).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5030.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 601.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3117-3118.
Second reading, 3217.
Third reading and final passage, 3301.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1543).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4713.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, of Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 253.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT TIMOTHY'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and House of Mercy, Roxborough, making

House Bill No. 494.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 227.
Reported without amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3324.
Second reading, 3346.
Third reading and final passage, 3564-3565.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1628).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3603.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4725.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S HOME AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 629.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3216.
Third reading and final passage, 3299.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1549).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4714.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S HOME AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 244.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S HOME, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 625.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3217.
Third reading and final passage, 3300.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1545).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4713.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S HOME, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 249.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of the City of Erie, making

House Bill No. 468.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3345.
Third reading and final passage, 3561-3562.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1620).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4724.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of the City of Erie, making

Senate Bill No. 194.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 193.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 193.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S ORPHANS' ASYLUM of Tacony, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 628.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3117.
Second reading, 3216.
Third reading and final passage, 3299.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1548).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4653.
Third reading and final passage, 4714.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO SAINT VINCENT'S ORPHANS' ASYLUM of Tacony, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 238.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO SALTSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 518.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3535.
Third reading and final passage, 3678-3679.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1688).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4584.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO SALVATION ARMY RESCUE and Maternity Home at Bellevue, making

House Bill No. 1172.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 573.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 573.
Reported without amendment, 3055.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3222.
Third reading and final passage, 3318-3319.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1493).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4704-4705.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO SALVATION ARMY RESCUE, Children's Home and Hospital, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 143.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3443.
Third reading and final passage, 3577-3578.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2096).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported with amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4519.
Third reading and final passage, 4946-4947.
Signed by Speaker, 5088.

APPROPRIATION TO SEWICKLEY FRESH AIR HOME in Beaver County, making

Senate Bill No. 315.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3445.
Third reading and final passage, 3580.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2104).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4517.
Third reading and final passage, 4941.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 560.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 253.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 253.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3324.

APPROPRIATION TO SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL—Continued.

Second reading, 3346.
Third reading and final passage, 3565.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1629).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3603.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4725.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO SHENANGO VALLEY HOSPITAL, New Castle, making

House Bill No. 279.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3525.
Third reading and final passage, 3645.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1663).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4583.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4728-4729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL of Susquehanna, making

House Bill No. 781.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3520.
Third reading and final passage, 3636.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4902-4903.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Jones, E. E., 4902.

In Senate (No. 1735).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported with amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4642.
Third reading and final passage, 4693.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO SISTERS OF CHARITY OF SAINT CATHERINE'S ORPHAN ASYLUM of Reading, making

House Bill No. 1149.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 534.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 534.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3217-3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3303.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1562).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4716-4717.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO SOMERSET COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 596.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 710.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 710.
Reported with amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3385.

APPROPRIATION TO SOMERSET COUNTY HOSPITAL—Continued.

Second reading, 3447.
Third reading and final passage, 3582
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2112).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4940.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 561.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 253.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 253.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3638.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1693).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660
Third reading and final passage, 4733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO SPENCER HOSPITAL, located at Meadville, making

House Bill No. 367.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 177.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 177.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3530.
Third reading and final passage, 3665.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1675).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4730.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO STANDARD DISTILLING COMPANY to refund distiller's license, making

House Bill No. 607.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neel, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 828.
Second reading, 969-970.
Third reading and final passage, 1387.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

In Senate (No. 924).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 2093.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2321-2322.
Third reading and final passage, 2363-2364.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE BOARD OF CENSORS of Moving Pictures, making

House Bill No. 245.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 116.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 116.
Reported with amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Second reading, 322.
Third reading and final passage, 349-350.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE BOARD OF CENSORS—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1305.
Approved by Governor, 1569.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 350.

In Senate (No. 473).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 391.
Reported without amendment, 710.
First reading, 870.
Second reading, 908.
Third reading and final passage, 1014.
Signed by President, 1326.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION for purchase of State Normal Schools, making

House Bill No. 728.

Read in place in House by Mr. C. M. C. Campbell, 288.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.
Reported with amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading, 3963.
Third reading and final passage, 4238-4239.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4906.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, C. M. C., 4906.

In Senate (No. 1834).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported with amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4644.
Third reading and final passage, 4695.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION for purchase of State Normal Schools, making

Senate Bill No. 332.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 285.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 285.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT for deficiency in Automobile Division, making

House Bill No. 695.

Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 287.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 287.
Reported without amendment, 1240.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading, 1465.
Third reading and final passage, 1905.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3008-3009.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3034.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3190.
Final passage, 3394-3395.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3571.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1111).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 2475.
First reading, 2598.
Second reading, 2655.
Third reading and final passage, 2733.
Signed by President, 2863.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2994.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3381.
Signed by President, 3726.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL, Coaldale, making

House Bill No. 428.

Read in place in House by Mr. Becker, 202.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 202.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3540-3541.
Third reading and amended, 3687.
Vote on third reading reconsidered, amendments withdrawn and bill passed on third reading and final passage, 3692-3693.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4898.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Becker, 4898.

In Senate (No. 1681).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported with amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4640-4641.
Third reading and final passage, 4691.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE at Farview, making

Senate Bill No. 651.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 855.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 855.
Reported without amendment, 909.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1022.
Third reading and final passage, 1090.
Returned from House without amendment, 2166.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2304.
Approved by Governor, 2551.

In House (No. 1863).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1537.
Second reading, 1697.
Third reading and final passage, 2143-2144.
Signed by Speaker, 2412.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS of Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields, in Township of Coal, near Shamokin, for deficiency in maintenance, making

Senate Bill No. 370.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fisher, 300.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.
Reported without amendment, 409.
First reading, 470.
Second reading, 605.
Third reading and final passage, 653.
Returned from House without amendment, 1605.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1758.
Approved by Governor, 2023.

In House (No. 1344).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 767.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1179.
Third reading and final passage, 1581-1582.
Signed by Speaker, 1783.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS of Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields, in Township of Coal, near Shamokin, making

Senate Bill No. 21.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fisher, 67.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 67.
Reported without amendment, 98.
First reading, 127.
Second reading, 144.
Third reading and final passage, 196-197.
Returned from House without amendment, 384.
Signed by President, 386.
Approved by Governor, 589.

In House (No. 555).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 230.
Reported without amendment, 271.
First reading, 293.
Second reading, 325.
Third reading and final passage, 372.
Signed by Speaker, 398.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS of Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields, in Township of Coal, near Shamokin, making

Senate Bill No. 371.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fisher, 300.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3445-3446.
Third reading and final passage, 3580-3581.
Returned from House without amendment, 4626.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2106).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4518.
Third reading and final passage, 4618-4619.
Signed by Speaker, 4834.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE for Southeastern District, at Norristown, for deficiency, making

Senate Bill No. 1060.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 1880.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1880.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS, making

House Bill No. 567.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 253.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 253.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3623.
Third reading and final passage, 4227.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ———

In Senate (No. 1853).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4753-4754.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS, making

Senate Bill No. 219.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 195.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 195.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE QUARANTINE BOARD for maintenance, making

Senate Bill No. 4.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 66.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 66.
Reported without amendment, 98.
First reading, 126.
Second reading, 143.
Third reading and final passage, 196.
Returned from House without amendment, 384.
Signed by President, 386.
Approved by Governor, 589.

In House (No. 552).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 229.
Reported without amendment, 271.
First reading, 293.
Second reading, 325.
Third reading and final passage, 371-372.
Signed by Speaker, 398.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, George A., 371.
Baldwin, R. J., 371.

APPROPRIATION TO STATE QUARANTINE BOARD, making

House Bill No. 391.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richard J. Baldwin, 178.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 178.

APPROPRIATION TO STETSON HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1155.

Read in place in House by Mr. Eichenberger, 534.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 534.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3528.
Third reading and final passage, 3659.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1762).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4564-4565.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4744.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO SUBURBAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Bellevue, making

House Bill No. 747.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3523.
Third reading and final passage, 3640.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4901.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Young, 4901.

In Senate (No. 1724).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported with amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4642.
Third reading and final passage, 4692.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, ——

APPROPRIATION TO SYLVAN HEIGHTS HOME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS, at Harrisburg, making

House Bill No. 196.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported without amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3287-3288.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1511).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4708.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO SYLVAN HEIGHTS HOME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS, at Harrisburg, making

Senate Bill No. 101.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 97.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 97.

APPROPRIATION TO TABOR HOME FOR CHILDREN, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 771.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bieloch, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading and recommitted, 3540.
Re-reported without amendment, 4315.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4497.

Remarks on, by

O'Neill, 4497.

APPROPRIATION TO TABOR HOME FOR CHILDREN, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 1396.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2983.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2983.
Reported with amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3465.
Third reading and final passage, 3590.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5011.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

In House (No. 2128).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported with amendment, 4461.
First reading, 4671.
Second reading, 4913-4914.
Third reading and final passage, 5056.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5144.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

APPROPRIATION TO TAYLOR HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, making

House Bill No. 235.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hobbs, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3341.
Third reading and final passage, 3552.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1594).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported with amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4719.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO TAYLOR HOSPITAL of Ridley Park, Delaware County, making

House Bill No. 1837.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1149.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3528-3529.
Third reading and final passage, 3662.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1774).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4746-4747.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, making

House Bill No. 616.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3535.
Third reading and final passage, 3679-3680.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1700).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660-4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4734.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO TITUSVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 139.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 102.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 102.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3532.
Third reading and final passage, 3670.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1652).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4532-4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4727.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO TODD HOSPITAL, at Carlisle, making

House Bill No. 764.

Read in place in House by Mr. Burnett, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF COATESVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 603.

Read in place in House by Mr. Pennegar, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3526.
Third reading and final passage, 3648-3649.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1697).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4734.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF COTTAGE HOSPITAL at Connellsville, making

House Bill No. 484.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cochran, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406-3407.
Second reading, 3541.
Third reading and final passage, 3687.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1685).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659-4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4732.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, for deficiencies in maintenance, making

House Bill No. 621.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 255.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 255.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, for deficiencies, making

Senate Bill No. 305.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, making

House Bill No. 636.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, making

House Bill No. 637.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3621-3622.
Third reading and final passage, 4225-4226.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4907-4908.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Whitaker, 4907.

In Senate (No. 1855).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported with amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4645.
Third reading and final passage, 4696.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, making

House Bill No. 1670.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1035.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, making

Senate Bill No. 303.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, making

Senate Bill No. 304.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 281.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF FRANKLIN INSTITUTE for promotion of the mechanical arts, making

House Bill No. 1766.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1040.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF FRANKLIN INSTITUTE of State of Pennsylvania, making

Senate Bill No. 247.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF HOMEOPATHIC STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE for deficiency in maintenance, and for equipment, making

House Bill No. 73.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 188.
Third reading and final passage, 208-209.
Signed by Speaker, 349.
Approved by Governor, 394.

Remarks on, by

Williams, 208.
Miller, 208.
North, 208.

In Senate (No. 269).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 225.
Reported without amendment, 286.
First reading, 286-287.
Second reading, 306.
Third reading and final passage, 335.
Signed by President pro tempore, 337.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 762.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3533.
Third reading and final passage, 3673.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4902.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by
O'Neill, 4902.

In Senate (No. 1730).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported with amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4642.
Third reading and final passage, 4693.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 289.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1839.
Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1149.
Reported with amendment, 3329.
First reading, 3405.
Second reading, 3534.
Third reading and final passage, 3677.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4904-4905.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

Remarks on, by
Scott, J. R. K., 4904.

In Senate (No. 1775).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported with amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4643.
Third reading and final passage, 4694.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 766.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin for Mr. McNichol, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1069.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL for Southern District, at Harrisburg, making

Senate Bill No. 628.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 729.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 729.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3448.
Third reading and amended, 3583.
Final passage, 3697-3698.
Returned from House with amendments, 4626.
Concurred in House amendments, 4775-4776.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4855.

In House (No. 2138).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported with amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4517-4518.
Third reading and final passage, 4611-4612.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4918.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 186.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 109.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 109.
Reported without amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3340.
Third reading and final passage, 3549.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1586).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4718.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE at South Mountain, Wernersville, making

Senate Bill No. 505.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 459.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 459.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE at South Mountain, Wernersville, making

Senate Bill No. 629.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 729.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 729.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3448.
Third reading and amended, 3583.
Final passage, 3698.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2139).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4935.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL, at Nanticoke, making

Senate Bill No. 509.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 459.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 459.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE at Farview, making

House Bill No. 1315.
Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 733.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 733.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3568.
Second reading, 3621.
Third reading and recommitted, 3965.
Re-reported with amendment, 4413.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4668.
Final passage, 4833-4834.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1902).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations 4798.
Reported without amendment, 4799.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4854.
Third reading and final passage, 4990.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE at Farview, making

Senate Bill No. 283.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE at Farview, making

Senate Bill No. 949.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 1599.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1599.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS at Mercer, making

House Bill No. 784.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3541.
Third reading and final passage, 3688-3689.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1736).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4662-4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4740.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS of Anthracite Coal Regions, at Fountain Springs, making

House Bill No. 308.

Read in place in House by Mr. Donahoe, 146.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 146.
Reported with amendment, 3398.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3623.
Third reading and final passage, 4228.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1847).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4567-4568.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4752-4753.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS of Anthracite Coal Regions, at Fountain Springs, making

Senate Bill No. 58.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS of Bituminous and Semi-Bituminous Coal Regions, making

House Bill No. 524.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3541.
Third reading and final passage, 3687-3688.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1690).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3782.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4732-4733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS of Middle Coal Field, making

House Bill No. 425.

Read in place in House by Mr. Adams, 202.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 202.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3540.
Third reading and final passage, 3687.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4898.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Adams, 4898.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1680).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3781.
Reported with amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4640.
Third reading and final passage, 4690-4691.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE at Danville, making

House Bill No. 780.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newbaker, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported with amendment, 3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading and amended, 3544.
Third reading and final passage, 4224.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4908.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Shaffer, Charles A., 4908.

In Senate (No. 1858).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported with amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4645-4646.
Third reading and final passage, 4696.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Danville, making

Senate Bill No. 1161.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 2152.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2152.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3386-3387.
Second reading, 3451.
Third reading and final passage, 3586.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2121).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4938.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Warren, making

House Bill No. 230.

Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrees, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Reported with amendment, 3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3544.
Third reading and final passage, 3692.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4896.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

DeFrees, 4896.

In Senate (No. 1657).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported with amendment, 4583.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4640.
Third reading and final passage, 4690.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Warren, making

Senate Bill No. 85.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE for Southeastern District, at Norristown, making

House Bill No. 923.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rex, 419.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 419.
Reported with amendment, 3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3544.
Third reading and final passage, 3692.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4903.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Rex, 4903.

In Senate (No. 1753).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported with amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4642-4643.
Third reading and final passage, 4693.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE for Southeastern District, at Norristown, making

Senate Bill No. 389.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL of Nanticoke, making

House Bill No. 1045.

Read in place in House by Mr. Good, 509.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 509.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3542.
Third reading and final passage, 3689.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4903-4904.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by

Good, 4904.

In Senate (No. 1759).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported with amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4643.
Third reading and final passage, 4693-4694.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL of Northern Anthracite Coal Region, at Scranton, making

House Bill No. 475.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3541-3542.
Third reading and final passage, 3689.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1684).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4731.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL of Northern Anthracite Coal Region, at Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 202.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 194.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 194.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, at Polk, making

House Bill No. 353.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitman, 162.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 162.
Reported with amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3623.
Third reading and final passage, 4227-4228.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4907.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

In Senate (No. 1849).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported with amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4568.
Second reading, 4645.
Third reading and final passage, 4695-4696.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, at Polk, making

Senate Bill No. 126.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, making

House Bill No. 676.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported with amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3847.
Motion adopted for special order, 3965.
Second reading, 4060-4061.
Motion adopted for special order on third reading, 4064.
Third reading and final passage, 4139.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 4060.
Davis, 4060, 4061.
Dunn, James A., 4060, 4061.
Wiltbank, 4061.

In Senate (No. 1802).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4111.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4748-4749.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, making

House Bill No. 829.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walsh, 339.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 339.
Reported with amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading, 4062-4064.
Motion adopted for special order on third reading, 4064.
Third reading and final passage, 4140.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 4062.
Bergey, 4062-4063.
Wildman, 4063.

In Senate (No. 1804).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4111.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4749.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, making

Senate Bill No. 400.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, making

House Bill No. 896.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 393.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 393.
Reported with amendment, 3605.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading and postponed for present, 3958-3961.
Motion adopted for special order, 3965.
Second reading, 4053-4060.
Motion adopted for special order on third reading, 4064.
Third reading and final passage, 4139.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 3958, 3959, 3960, 3961, 4053, 4054, 4059.
Wiltbank, 3959.
Neely, 3959, 3961, 4056.
Allen, 3959-3960, 3961, 4059.
Scott, John R. K., 3960.
Bigger, 4054.
Rockwell, 4054-4055, 4058.
Forster, 4055-4056.
Wilson, W. H., 4056-4057.
Walnut, 4057, 4058-4059.
Richards, 4057.
Roney, 4057.
Baldwin, R. J., 4058.
McNichol, 4058.

In Senate (No. 1805).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4111.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4749.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, making

Senate Bill No. 482.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 410.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 410.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, making

House Bill No. 2199.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 4068, 4214.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4214.
Reported without amendment, 4384.
First reading, 4587.
Dropped from calendar, 4588.

Remarks on, by

Brownlee, 4588.

APPROPRIATION TO TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, making

Senate Bill No. 1792.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 3981.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3981.
Reported without amendment, 4184.
First reading, 4197-4198.
Second reading, 4306.
Third reading and final passage, 4379.
Question of personal privilege, by Judson, 4683-4684.

In House (No. 2228).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4462.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading and dropped from calendar, 4588.

Remarks on, by

Brownlee, 4588.

APPROPRIATION TO TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 742.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 3265.
First reading, 3404.
Second reading, 3532-3533.
Third reading and final passage, 3672.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1723).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4738.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES, of West Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 418.

Read in place in House by Mr. James J. Campbell, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 3053.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3214.
Third reading and final passage, 3292-3293.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1527).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3291.
Reported without amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4652.
Third reading and final passage, 4710-4711.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

APPROPRIATION TO UNIONTOWN HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 474.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reuben Howard, 226.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 226.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3323-3324.
Second reading, 3345.
Third reading and final passage, 3562.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1621).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4724.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO UNITED CHARITIES of Hazleton, making

House Bill No. 854.

Read in place in House by Mr. Adams, 366.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3218-3219.
Third reading and final passage, 3306.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4886-4887.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Adams, 4886.

In Senate (No. 1484).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported with amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4636.
Third reading and final passage, 4685.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO UNITED ZION HOME, Hospital and Infirmary, of Lancaster County, making

House Bill No. 150.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hibshman, 107.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 107.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3288.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1509).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4707.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION, located in North Side, City of Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 874.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 366.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3305-3306.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1485).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4703-4704.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION of City of York, making

House Bill No. 1273.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 731.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 731.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3119.
Second reading, 3220.
Third reading and final passage, 3314-3315.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1496).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4552.
Second reading, 4650.
Third reading and final passage, 4705.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA SANITARIUM, located at Aquashicola, near Palmerton, Carbon County, making

House Bill No. 1884.
Read in place in House by Mr. James J. Campbell, 1398.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1398.
Reported with amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading and amended, 3963.
Third reading and final passage, 4238.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1841).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4751-4752.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM, located at Aquashicola, near Palmerton, Carbon County, making

Senate Bill No. 937.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1541.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1541.

APPROPRIATION TO WARREN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 665.
Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrees, 269.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 269.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3522.
Third reading and final passage, 3639.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1710).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4736.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO WARREN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 412.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 381.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 381.

APPROPRIATION TO WASHINGTON HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 889.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 392.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 392.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3524.
Third reading and final passage, 3643.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1751).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4743.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO WAYNESBURG COLLEGE, making

House Bill No. 1699.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. F. Blair, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1036.
Reported with amendment, 3489.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3957.
Third reading and final passage, 4236-4237.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1889).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4751.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO WAYNESBURG HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 1001.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. F. Blair, 475.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 475.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3527-3528.
Third reading and final passage, 3658.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1758).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and final passage, 4744.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 385.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 178.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 178
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3540.
Third reading and final passage, 3686-3687.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1678).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4560.
Second reading, 4659.
Third reading and final passage, 4731.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM of Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 180.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 158.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 159.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL and Dispensary, making

House Bill No. 730.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 308.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 308.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3523.
Third reading and final passage, 3640.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1722).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3733.
Reported without amendment, 4535.
First reading, 4562.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4738.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL and Dispensary, making

Senate Bill No. 376.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 300.
Referred to Committeee on Appropriations, 300.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST PHILADELPHIA, HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, making

House Bill No. 62.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 76.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 76.
Reported with amendment, 3111.
First reading, 3321.
Second reading, 3339.
Third reading and final passage, 3547.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1580).

Referred to Committee on Appropraitions, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4717.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST SIDE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of City of Scranton, making

House Bill No. 334.

Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3343.
Third reading and final passage, 3556-3557.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST SIDE HOSPITAL—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1606).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4557.
Second reading, 4656.
Third reading and final passage, 4721.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO WEST SIDE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, of City of Scranton, making

Senate Bill No. 134.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 124.
Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 808.

Read in place in House by Mr. H. P. Kuhn, 366.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading and amended, 3522.
Third reading and amended, 3969.
Final passage, 4258.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4905-4906.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Kuhn, 4905.

In Senate (No. 1829).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported with amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4643-4644.
Third reading and final passage, 4694-4695.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY, making

House Bill No. 541.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 229.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3211.
Third reading and final passage, 3284.
Returned from Senate with amendmets, in which House concurred, 4889-4990.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Kaiser, 4889.

In Senate (No. 1537).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3391.
Reported with amendment, 4529.
First reading, 4554.
Second reading, 4637.
Third reading and final passage, 4686-4687.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY, making

Senate Bill No. 246.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 220.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 220.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR BLIND, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 124.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 101.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 102.
Reported with amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3542.
Third reading and final passage, 3690.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4895-4896.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

APPROPRIATION TO INSTITUTION FOR BLIND—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Neely, 4895.

In Senate (No. 1651).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.
Reported with amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4639-4640.
Third reading and final passage, 4689-4690.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4861.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR BLIND, Pittsburgh, making

Senate Bill No. 515.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 459.
Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 459.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, making

House Bill No. 269.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 127.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 127.
Reported with amendment, 3337.
First reading, 3407.
Second reading, 3542-3543.
Third reading and final passage, 3690-3691.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1662).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3731.
Reported without amendment, 4533.
First reading, 4559.
Second reading, 4658.
Third reading and final passage, 4728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, making

Senate Bill No. 396.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.
Reported without amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3446.
Third reading and final passage, 3581.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2110).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4611.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTERN TEMPORARY HOME of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 219.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Reported without amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3210-3211.
Third reading and final passage, 3282.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1515).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported without amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4708.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, located at New Wilmington, Lawrence County, making

Senate Bill No. 998.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1742.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Greensburg, making

House Bill No. 224.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAllister, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3210.
Third reading and final passage, 3281.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4805.
Signed by Speaker, 5157.

In Senate (No. 1517).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported witthout amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4651.
Third reading and final passage, 4709.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

APPROPRIATION TO WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Greesnsburg, making

Senate Bill No. 110.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 97.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 97.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3443.
Third reading and final passage, 3577.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2094).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4519.
Third reading and final passage, 4947-4948.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

APPROPRIATION TO WHITE'S CHRISTIAN HOME FOR CHILDREN, 2535 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 544.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 229.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 229.

APPROPRIATION TO WILKES-BARRE CITY HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 227.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 115.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 115.

APPROPRIATION TO WILKES-BARRE CITY HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 56.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 84.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 84.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3442-3443.
Third reading and final passage, 3576.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4872.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2090).

Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 3858.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4319.
Second reading, 4517.
Third reading and final passage, 4943.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5013.
Signed by Speaker, ——

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 314.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 147.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 147.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill No. 568.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibbs, 253.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 253.
Reported without amendment, 3176.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL—Continued.

First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3521.
Third reading and final passage, 3637-3638.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1694).

Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4733.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, making

House Bill N. 571.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 253.
Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 253.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, making

Senate Bill No. 130.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 124.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 124.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLS EYE HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making.

House Bill No. 1127.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 532.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 532.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3402.
Second reading, 3528.
Third reading and final passage, 3658-3659.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5032-5033.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 5032.

In Senate (No. 1760).

Referred to Committtee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4664.
Third reading and amended, 4684.
Final passage, 4840.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

APPROPRIATION TO WILLS EYE HOSPITAL, of Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 555.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 592.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 592.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S HOSPITAL of Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 632.

Read in place in House by Mr. Missimer, 256.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 256.
Reported with amendment, 3177.
First reading, 3354.
Second reading, 3523.
Third reading and final passage, 3641.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

In Senate (No. 1702).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4661.
Third reading and final passage, 4735.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE of Pennsylvania for use in College Department, making

Senate Bill No. 1563.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 3434.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3434.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE of Pennsylvania for use in Hospital Department, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 84.

Read in place in House by Mr. Missimer, 79.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 79.
Reported with amendment, 3111.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3339-3340.
Third reading and final passage, 3548.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1583).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4556.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4717.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMAN'S UNION DAY NURSERY, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 1322.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 734.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 734
Reported with amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading, 3963-3964.
Third reading and final passage, 4239.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1837).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4666-4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4751.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION of Pennsylvania, making

House Bill No. 586.

Read in place in House by Mr. Spillinger, 254.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 254.
Reported with amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3353.
Second reading, 3520.
Third reading and final passage, 3635-3636.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5162.

In Senate (No. 1695).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3732.
Reported without amendment, 4534.
First reading, 4561.
Second reading, 4660.
Third reading and final passage, 4733-4734.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

House Bill No. 446.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 203.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 203.
Reported with amendment, 3113.
First reading, 3323.
Second reading, 3344.
Third reading and final passage, 3561.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1618).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3602.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4723.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

APPROPRIATION TO WOMEN'S SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Philadelphia, making

Senate Bill No. 87.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.

APPROPRIATION TO WOODS RUN INDUSTRIAL HOUSE, Petrel Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, making

House Bill No. 966.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 473.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 473.
Reported with amendment, 3054.
First reading, 3118.
Second reading, 3218.
Third reading and final passage, 3303.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4806.
Signed by Speaker, 5158.

In Senate (No. 1561).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3392.
Reported without amendment, 4530.
First reading, 4555.
Second reading, 4654.
Third reading and final passage, 4716.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

APPROPRIATION TO WYOMING VALLEY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Wilkes-Barre, making

House Bill No. 251.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 116.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 116.
Reported with amendment, 3112.
First reading, 3322.
Second reading, 3341-3342.
Third reading and final passage, 3553.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4807.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1597).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3601-3602.
Reported without amendment, 4531.
First reading, 4556-4557.
Second reading, 4655.
Third reading and final passage, 4719-4720.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

APPROPRIATION TO WYOMING VALLEY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Wilkes-Barre, making

Senate Bill No. 81.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 96.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 96.

APPROPRIATION TO WYOMING VALLEY SOCIETY for Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis, making

Senate Bill No. 149.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 125.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 125.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3384.
Second reading, 3443-3444.
Third reading and final passage, 3578.
Returned from House without amendment, 4870.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 2097).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4932-4933.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK CADETS, of York, making

House Bill No. 323.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spangler, 161.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 161.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, making

House Bill No. 779.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spangler, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported with amendment, 3264.
First reading, 3403.
Second reading, 3530.
Third reading and final passage, 3667.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4809.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1734).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4563.
Second reading, 4662.
Third reading and final passage, 4740.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, making

Senate Bill No. 483.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Washers, 410.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 410.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND AGED PERSONS, making

House Bill No. 144.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spangler, 107.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 107.
Reported with amendment, 3052.
First reading, 3116.
Second reading, 3211-3212.
Third reading and final passage, 3288.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4888.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by
Spangler, 4888.

In Senate (No. 1508).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3390.
Reported with amendment, 4528.
First reading, 4553.
Second reading, 4637.
Third reading and final passage, 4686.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

APPROPRIATION TO YORK SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND AGED PERSONS, making

Senate Bill No. 214.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Washers, 194.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 194.

ARBITRATION AND ARBITRATORS (see contracts, mine).

ARMORIES FOR USE OF NATIONAL GUARD, making appropriation for erection of

House Bill No. 623.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 256.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 256.
Reported without amendment, 368.
First reading, 397.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 454-455.
Re-reported with amendment, 3604.
Third reading and amended, 3966-3967.
Final passage, 4259.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Sepaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1827).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4312-4313.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4750.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

ARMORY BUILDINGS FOR HORTICULTURAL AND POULTRY EXHIBITS, to permit use of

Senate Bill No. 882.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Morgan, 1369.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1369.
Reported with amendment, 1604.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1808.
Third reading and final passage, 1892.
Returned from House without amendment, 3258.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Vetoed by Governor, 3976-3977.

Remarks on, by
Kurtz, 1892.

In House (No. 1947).
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2802.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3042.
Resumed and passed finally, 3270-3271.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.
Question of personal privilege, relative to vote, by Humes, 3615.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ARMSTRONG (see highway).

ARON, MAX, Representative from Thirteenth District (Philadelphia County).
Bills reported by
No. 372
Amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers, 4924.
No. 482
To provide for holding of Constitutional Convention, 3822.
No. 914
Authorizing appointment of one person as secretary of the various boards of the State, 3200.
No. 955
Authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 3052.
No. 1011
Relating to satisfaction of mortgages, 3052.
No. 1576
Amending act authorizing corporations organized for profit to purchase, hold, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of shares of capital stock or bonds created by any other corporation, 1351.
No. 1625
Relating to damages and providing for full compensation in case of taking of property for use as a public wharf, 1351.
No. 1832 (enate No. 499)
Amending act establishing public school system, 3200.
No. 1984 (Senate No. 991)
To confirm conveyances of land made by building and loan associations, 3051.
Leave of absence granted, 1916, 2231.
Motion by, for
Previous question on House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by Commonwealth of land of A. Cook Sons Company, 3431.
Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2749.
Oath of office administered to, 1274.
Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 3630, 3825.
House Bill No. 1506, making appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, 4888.
House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5153.

ARREST (see gambling, release).

ARREST UPON A BAILABLE CRIMINAL CHARGE, making its infraction a misdemeanor to further protect rights and liberty of the people of this Commonwealth when under
Senate Bill No. 560.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 592.

ARSENAL (see board, Herr, monument, United States).

ART (see cities).

ARTHUR, JOHN E., Representative from Twelfth District (Philadelphia County).
Bill introduced by
No. 346
Making appropriation to Kensington Hospital for Women, 162.
Bills reported by
No. 1044
Amending act to prevent pasting of advertisements or posters in certain places, 1398.
No. 1227
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Bethayres and extending to Frankford Avenue in Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, 2684.
No. 1276
Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 1917.
No. 1978 (Senate No. 1114)
Making land purchased for new Western Penitentiary subject to taxation for local purposes, 3335.
Leave of absence granted, 683.
Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.
Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1415.
Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5026.

ARTICLES (see weights).

ASHES (see townships).

ASHES SHALL NOT BE HAULED UPON STREETS in built up portions of cities of third class unless covered wagons or vehicles be used, to provide that waste paper and
Senate Bill No. 366.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 299.
Referred to Committe on Municipal Affairs, 299.
Reported without amendment, 410.
First reading, 470.
Second reading and amended, 604-605.
Third reading and final passage, 652-653.
Returned from House without amendment, 2166.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2303.
Vetoed by Governor, 2858.
In House (No. 1343).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 767.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1537.
Second reading, 1697.
Third reading and final passage, 2143.
Signed by Speaker, 2412.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY UPON A FEMALE with intent to make unlawful carnal knowledge of such female and prescribing penalty therefor, defining
Senate Bill No. 369.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 300.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 300.

ASSAULT and providing penalty for same, defining indecent
House Bill No. 1800.
Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1042.
Reported with amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading and amended, 2260-2261.
Third reading and final passage, 2697-2698.
Remarks on, by
Roney, 2261, 2697.
Rockwell, 2261.
In Senate (No. 1333).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2749.

ASSAULT (see cases, costs).

ASSESSMENT, ASSESSMENT, ASSESSOR AND ASSESSORS (see board, cemetery, cities, collectors, commission, contributions, damages, election, elections, insurance, municipal, precepts, real estate, school, tax, taxes).

ASSESSORS AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR ELECTION EVERY FOUR YEARS and changing power of filling vacancies to county commissioners, amending act authorizing election of assistant assessors for purpose of registration of voters by enlarging the term of assistant
House Bill No. 973.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 473.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 473.

ASSESSORS IN CERTAIN COUNTIES, to regulate pay of
House Bill No. 904.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kern, 393.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 393.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1150.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 2479-2480.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading and amended, 2804-2805.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3044-3045.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3072.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3124.
Final passage, 3306-3307.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4133.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5144.
Remarks on, by
Kern, 2479, 3045, 3307.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 2479, 3044, 3045.
Scott, S. B., 2479, 2480.
Dunn, H. B., 2479, 2480.
Ambler, 2480.
Currier, 2480.
Rockwell, 3307.

ASSESSORS IN CERTAIN COUNTIES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1487).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reporterd without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4088-4089.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

ASSESSORS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS and fixing their terms and the time for completion of assessments, amending act providing for election of city

Senate Bill No. 741.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1010.

ASSESSORS IN COUNTIES having not less than 225,000 inhabitants, authorizing appointment by county commissioners of twelve

House Bill No. 66.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 76.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 76.
Reported without amendment, 116.
First reading, 129.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Local, 247-248.

ASSETS (see building).

ASSIGNMENT AND ASSIGNMENTS (see counsel, insurance, loan).

ASSISTANCE (see election).

ASSISTANT (see assessors, compensation, salary).

ASSOCIATE, ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATIONS (see agriculture, building, cemetery, children, city, commission, Constitution, corporations, county, employers, insurance, partnership, soldiers, township).

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES AND HUMANE SOCIETY (see appropriation).

ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZED FOR ANY CHARITABLE PURPOSE, amending act empowering the Governor to appoint special officers or policemen for

House Bill No. 1560.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lanius, 916.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 916.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading, 1435.
Recommitted, 1559.
Re-reported with amendment, 2119.
Third reading and amended, 2691-2692.
Final passage, 2818.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4411.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

In Senate (No. 1361).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2889.
Reported without amendment, 3088.
First reading, 3174.
Recommitted, 3253.
Re-reported without amendment, 3379.
Over in its order, 3461.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 3474.
Re-reported without amendment, 4109.
Second reading, 4195.
Third reading and final passage, 4301.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

ASSUMPSIT (see actions).

ATHLETIC (see commission).

ATTACHMENT (see boarding, judgments, trusts, wages, writs).

ATTORNEY AND ATTORNEYS (see cities, court, departments, district, fees, law, prosecutors).

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW FOR HIS SERVICES, to secure the compensation of an

House Bill No. 1628.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1032.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, Jesse E. B. Cunningham nominated as First Deputy, 2400.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT and fix salaries of officers and employes thereof, to reorganize the

House Bill No. 1414.
Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 819.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 819.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1212.
Third reading and final passage, 1633-1634.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1932.
Signed by Speaker, 2068.
Approved by Governor, 2414.

Remarks on, by
Speiser, 1633.

In Senate (No. 1042).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1761.
Reported without amendment, 1761.
First reading, 1762.
Second reading, 1809.
Third reading and final passage, 1893.
Signed by President, 2076.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, designating officers and employes thereof and fixing their salaries, regulating

Senate Bill No. 609.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 711.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 711.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO FURNISH HOUSE WITH INFORMATION relative to contingent fund for payment of attorneys' fees, etc., included in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, 3925.
Report presented to House, 4026.
Additional report, 4021.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO FURNISH HOUSE WITH OPINION as to legality of enabling legislation to accompany proposed bond issue amendment to the Constitution, resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, requesting, 1647.
Opinion presented to House, 1770.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WHEN SETTLEMENTS shall have been agreed upon by Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General, and such settlements shall have been made, to issue certificates and authorizing recording thereof, authorizing the

Senate Bill No. 1116.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 2024.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2024.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, William M. Hargest nominated as Second Deputy, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, William N. Trinkle nominated as Third Deputy, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW IN THEIR FEES for legal services and providing for a lien thereof, to protect

House Bill No. 1608.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKay, 996.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 996.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2045.
Second reading, 2245.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2717.

Remarks on, by
Rockwell, 2717.

ATTORNEYS AND OTHER LEGAL COUNSEL to represent the Commonwealth or any department or branch thereof, to regulate employment of

Senate Bill No. 696.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 898.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 898.
Reported without amendment, 987.
First reading, 1022.
Second reading, 1092.
Over in its order, 1141.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1262.

Remarks on, by
Crow, 1262.
Powell, 1262.
Herbst, 1262.

ATTORNEYS TO PRACTICE IN SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania, relating to admission of

House Bill No. 1421.

Read in place in House by Mr. Joseph Gray, 819.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 819.

AUCTIONEER'S (see Kalter).

AUCTIONEERS, to provide for regulation and licensing of

House Bill No. 1552.

Read in place in House by Mr. Carson, 915.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 915.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3336.

AUDIT, AUDITING AND AUDITORS (see accounts, appeals, boroughs, poor, reports, school).

AUDITOR APPOINTED BY COURT to settle accounts of public officers in such county, amending act relating to defaulting public officers by providing for compensation of

House Bill No. 8.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 73.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 73.

AUDITOR APPOINTED BY COURT to settle accounts of public officers in such county, amending act relating to defaulting public officers by providing for compensation of

House Bill No. 146.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 107.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 107.
Reported with negative recommendation, 561.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 1276-1277.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading, 1663-1664.
Third reading and final passage, 1873-1874.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3332.

Remarks on, by

Miller, 1276, 1277.
Scott, John R. K., 1276.
Rockwell, 1276.

In Senate (No. 1070).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1898.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2468.
Third reading and final passage, 2566.
Signed by President, 2861.

AUDITOR GENERAL presented to House, in response to resolution calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of, 4018.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, fixing number and salaries of clerks and other employes in

House Bill No. 443.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 203.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 203.
Reported without amendment, 242.
First reading, 267.
Second reading, 295-296.
Third reading and final passage, 312-313.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 506.
Signed by Speaker, 560.
Approved by Governor, 1737.

Remarks on, by

Wilson, W. H., 312.

In Senate (No. 385).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 308.
Reported without amendment, 331.
First reading, 390.
Second reading, 416.
Motion to recommit bill to Committee on Appropriations defeated, 463-465.
Third reading and final passage, 465.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1273.

Remarks on, by

Powell, 464, 465.
Jarrett, 464.
Kline, 464, 465.

AUDITOR GENERAL (see Attorney General, banks, deposits, taxation, taxes).

AUDITOR GENERAL to furnish House with detailed statement of expenditure of contingent funds by various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, requesting, 4270.

Report presented, 4321-4334.

Announcement by Speaker relative to examination of report by members, 4351.

Question of information raised on examination of report, by John R. K. Scott, 4351-4353.

AUDITOR GENERAL to make report to House of Representatives at next session of Legislature, relative to expenditure of contingent funds, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, requesting, 5372.

AUDITOR OF STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, William R. Main nominated as, 1030.

Reported, 1315.
Confirmed, 1336.

AUDITORS, amending act fixing compensation of borough and township

House Bill No. 617.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richard J. Baldwin, 255.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 255.
Reported with negative recommendation, 271.

AUDITORS, amending first section of May 12, 1887, regulating compensation of county

House Bill No. 1061.

Read in place in House by Mr. Klepper, 510.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 510.
Reported with negative recommendation, 930.

AUDITORS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES not exceeding 150,000 population, fixing salaries of county

Senate Bill No. 312.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Washers, 281.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 281.
Reported with amendment, 1597.
First reading, 1756.
Second reading, 1795-1796.
Third reading and amended, 1885.
Resumed and postponed for present, 2024-2025.

AUDITORS OF BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS AND POOR DISTRICTS and appeals therefrom, and giving certain powers to taxpayers in connection therewith, relating to reports of

Senate Bill No. 855.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline (by request), 1316.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1316.
Reported without amendment, 1369.
First reading, 1516.
Second reading, 1550.
Third reading and final passage, 1603.
Returned from House without amendment, 3092.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1904).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1714.
Reported without amendment, 2491.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading, 2807.
Third reading and final passage, 3047.
Signed by Speaker, ——

AUDITORS OF CERTAIN STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS audited by them at expense of the proper district, requiring the publication and filing by borough and township

Senate Bill No. 1066.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoffman, 1881.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1881.
Reported without amendment, 3250.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3451.
Third reading and final passage, 3585-3586.

In House (No. 2120).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4141.
First reading, 4267.
Second reading, 4273.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4579.

AUDITORS SHALL AUDIT borough, school and road supervisors' accounts and providing for publication of same in one or more newspapers, to define how borough and township

Senate Bill No. 1214.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 2308.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2308.

AUDITORS TO PUBLISH THEIR ANNUAL REPORT of the accounts of the several officers whose accounts they must examine, amending act requiring county

House Bill No. 301.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitman, 146.

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 146.

Reported without amendment, 183.

First reading, 205.

Second reading, 250.

Third reading and final passage, 264.

Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurs, 894-895.

Signed by Speaker, 932.

Approved by Governor, 1288.

In Senate (No. 339).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 285.

Reported with amendment, 457.

First reading, 609.

Second reading, 675.

Third reading and final passage, 726.

Signed by President pro tempore, 911.

AUSTIN (see dam).

AUTOMOBILE AND AUTOMOBILES (see garages, motor-vehicles).

AUTOMOBILE DIVISION (see appropriation to State Highway Department, etc.).

AUTOMOBILE VEHICLES FOR HIRE IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, providing for licensing of said vehicles and for licensing of chauffeurs authorizing them to solicit business upon the highway, regulating the offering or operation of

House Bill No. 1791.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cox, 1041.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1041.

Reported with negative recommendation, 1352.

AUTOMOBILE VEHICLES FOR HIRE IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, providing for licensing of said vehicles and for licensing their operators, to regulate the offering of

Senate Bill No. 950.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 1599.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1599.

Reported with amendment, 2438.

First reading, 2597.

Second reading, 2651-2652.

Over in its order, 2731.

Third reading and final passage, 2873.

Returned from House without amendment, 4194.

Signed by President, 4284.

Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4366.

Resolution returned from House concured in, 4376-4377.

Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 4838.

In House (No. 2035).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2996.

Reported without amendment, 3618.

First reading, 3846.

Second reading, 3956.

Third reading and final passage, 4204.

Signed by Speaker, 4408.

Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4412.

AUXILIARY OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA (see appropriation).

AUXILIARY (see forest teachers).

AVERY COLLEGE (see appropriation to Lincoln Memorial Hospital and Training School of).

AVERY COLLEGE TRADE SCHOOL (see appropriation).

BAGGAGEMASTERS (see railroads).

BAIL, BAILABLE AND BAILMENTS (see arrest, bond, costs, installment).

BAKER, Secretary of Senate, acceptance of testimonial by W. Harry, 5276.

BALDWIN, GEORGE A., Representative from Beaver County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 226, providing for registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures, 345.

House Bill No. 254, amending act authorizing certain manufacturing companies to hold necessary real estate by extending same to lumber companies, 482.

House Bill No. 504, fixing liabilities of employers of aliens with respect to taxes, 754, 875.

House Bill No. 530, amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 353.

BALDWIN, GEORGE A.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4425, 4428.

House Bill No. 1415, authorizing any city, borough or township to impose annual pole tax on certain persons or corporations, 4503, 4504.

House concurrent resolution No. 7, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on April 15th, 148.

Bills introduced, by

No. 23

Providing for regulation of municipal liens in boroughs, 74.

No. 226

Providing for registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures, 115.

No. 254

Amending act permitting certain manufacturing establishments incorporated in other States to hold necessary real estate in this State by extending same to lumber companies, 116.

No. 493

Making appropriation to Passavant Memorial Home for care of epileptics, 227.

No. 504

Fixing duties and liabilities of employers of aliens, 228.

No. 694

Making appropriation to Rochester General Hospital, 287.

No. 1206

Making appropriation to Passavant Memorial Home for Care of Epileptics at Rochester, 575.

No. 1415

Authorizing any city, borough or township in this State to impose an annual tax of one dollar per pole upon any person or corporation maintaining poles on a street or highway, 819.

No. 1527

Providing that county treasurer by virture of his office shall be collector of taxes in boroughs and townships, 914.

No. 1528

Supplement to act fixing salaries of county commissioners in certain counties by providing for additional compensation in cases where they perform the duties of poor directors, 914.

Bills reported by

No. 57

Amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by fixing compensation of election boards at primary elections, 155.

No. 130

Amending act regulating election of public officers by providing for secretary in voting and rendering of assistance to voters, 271.

No. 195

To abate houses of lewdness, assignation and prostitution, 745.

No. 232

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No. 399

Defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe during course of employment, 494.

No. 401

Joint resolution proposing amendment to section 21 of article 3 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 493.

No. 402

Regulating policies of insurance against liability arising under article 2 of Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, 493.

No. 403

To provide for incorporation of employers' mutual liability insurance associations, 493.

No. 404

Requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, 493.

No. 405

Authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into causes and results of industrial accidents, 1118.

No. 505

Amending act in relation to officers taking illegal fees, 342.

No. 610 (Senate No. 47).

Amending act relative to mortgages, 805.

No. 645

Regulating licensing of all places of amusement in cities of first class, 1738.

No. 775

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No. 869
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No. 1089
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No. 1092
Amending act defining offense of disorderly conduct by persons in public highways and parks, 1093.

No. 1241
Amending act providing for licensing of engineers having charge of steam boilers in cities of second and third class, 931.

No. 1836
Repealing act to encourage planting of trees along roadsides, 1713.

No. 1907
Regulating furnishing of certain information by persons in employ of this Commonwealth, 1839.

No. 1915
Repealing act extending to Crawford County act to enlarge jurisdiction of justices of peace in Erie County, 2120.

No. 1980 (Senate No. 600).
Regulating discharge of prisoners on parole from penal institutions, 2685.

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Amending act regulating water companies, 4412.

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Member of standing House Committee on Rules, vote for and election of as, 106-106.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, insertion of nomination of as, 113.

Motion by, for
House to concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 23, providing for creation of municipal liens in boroughs, 2536.

Motions by, to
Adopt House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4619.
Adopt House resolution extending congratulations to President Wilson upon his inauguration, 536.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 226, providing for registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures, 374.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 552 (Senate No. 4), making appropriation to State Quarantine Board, 371.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 946, amending act relating to motor-vehicles, 1723.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 1899 (Senate No. 550), regulating use of motor boats, 3224.
Recommit House Bill No. 502, amending act conferring power on the several Orphans' Courts when balance for distribution in an estate includes stocks and bonds, 529.
Recommit House Bill No. 1402 (Senate No. 421), repealing act to provide for erection of poor house in Washington County, 2284.
Refer to committee House concurrent resolution No. 1, authorizing appointment of commission to investigate the service in Senate, House and other departments, 103.
Refer to committee House concurrent resolution No. 18, providing for commission to investigate charges against Western Pennsylvania Training School, 261.
Refer to committee House resolution No. 16, fixing time limit for introduction of bills, 204.
Refer to committee House resolution No. 34, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against Western Penitentiary, 1151.
Suspend rules in order to consider House resolution, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4619.

Petitions presented by
Against Club License Bill, from Citizens of Beaver County, 534.
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Points of order raised by, on
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Questions of information raised by, on
House Bill No. 946, amending act relating to motor-vehicles, 1723.
House Bill No. 1883 (Senate No. 661), making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, 2223.

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Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House in regard to dual office holding, 921.
House Bill No. 254, amending act permitting companies incorporated under laws of any other State for manufacturing business to hold necessary real estate by extending its provisions to lumber companies, 524.
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House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, 2527, 2528.
House Bill No. 1003 (Senate No. 23), to provide monthly payments by counties to indigent and widowed mothers, 1847, 1848.
House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4425, 4426, 4428.
House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane fixing compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1920.
House Bill No. 1547, requiring Water Supply Commission to acquire title to certain property for public use, 4499.
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House Bill No. 1899 (Senate No. 550), regulating use of motor boats, 3224.
House Bill No. 1906 (Senate No. 872), supplement to act establishing a Department of Forestry, 2840.
House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act relative to sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, 2798.
House Bill No. 1994 (Senate No. 993), regulating sale or exchange of defective or diseased horses, 3204.
House Bill No. 2180 (Senate No. 785), providing for erection of dam at outlet of Pymatuning Swamp, 4952, 4953.
House concurrent resolution No. 7, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on April 15th, 148.
House concurrent resolution No. 53, recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania," composed by Professor J. W. Yoder, as official State song, 4589.
House resolution, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4619, 4620, 4621, 4622, 4623, 4681, 4682.
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Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of 14th judicial district, 5375.
Report of Lobby Investigating Committee, 5179.

Reports presented by, of
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Lobby Investigating Committee, 5178.

Resolutions offered by
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Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4619.
Extending congratulations to President Wilson upon his inauguration, 536.
Fixing time limit for introduction of bills in the House, 343.
Requesting Chief of Department of Mines to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for increase in 1913 appropriation, 3940.

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Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

BALDWIN nominated as State Fire Marshal, Joseph L., 1028.
ware County).

Acting Speaker, 1868-1870.

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk, 244.
House Bill No. 104, amending act relating to elections, 209.
House Bill No. 162, amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 447.
House Bill No. 236, regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, 206.
House Bill No. 277, prohibiting making of false statements concerning merchandise, securities or services, 207.
House Bill No. 619, amending act providing for classification of townships, 443, 834, 1119, 1338.
House Bill No. 696, requiring standard provisions in policies of health or accident or accident and health insurance, 958.

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House Bill No. 697, regulating certain classes of indemnity reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts, 965.

House Bill No. 743, relating to landlord and tenant where land is leased with land payable by a portion of crops, 1849.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4415.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proprosing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1473, 1525, 1527.

House Bill No. 1881 (Senate No. 643), empowering all corporations incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania to hold certain real estate, 2299.

House Bill No. 1938 (Senate No. 435), providing for establishment of Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 4584.

House Bill No. 2087 (Senate No. 1461), to provide for deficiencies in appropriations made for expenses of session of 1913, 3793.

House report of Committee on Rules, 1278.

House Resolution No. 3, thanking Committee on Committees of House for its work, 110.

House Resolution No. 20, requiring standing committees to give notice of time and place of hearings on bills, 344.

Motion for recess, 1646.

Motion to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5424.

Bills introduced by

No. 88
Amending act relative to county controller by providing for office of controller in countties having over 100,000 inhabitants, 100.

No. 89
Fixing salary of controllers in counties having over 100,000 inhabitants, 100.

No. 90
Amending supplement to act regarding selection of persons to serve as juror, 100.

No. 140
Providing that hereafter no borough shall be incorporated out of township of first class and relating to annexation of any part of such township (by request), 107.

No. 141
Amending act relative to townships by prohibiting burial of deceased persons within certain limits in townships of first class (by request), 107.

No. 142
Amending act regulating boroughs by providing for election of borough solicitor, 107.

No. 143
Amending act providing for classification of townships (by request), 107.

No. 162
Amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 108.

No. 302
Amending act relative to increase of municipal indebtedness and abolishing restriction as to tax levy by extending power to increase indebtedness to townships of second class, 146.

No. 307
Regulating exemption from taxation of public property, burial places and institutions of learning and benevolence, 146.

No. 391
Making appropriation to State Quarantine Board, 178.

No. 392
Placing management of county jails and prisons in Boards of Prison Inspectors, 178.

No. 419
Relating to advertising of proposed amendments to Constitution, 179.

No. 420
Making appropriation for deficiency in General Appropriation Act of June 14, 1911, to pay tuition of Normal School students, 179.

No. 617
Amending act fixing compensation of borough and township auditors, 255.

No. 618
Amending act relating to audit of accounts of all officers, 255.

No. 619
Amending act providing for classification of townships and prescribing form of government, 255.

No. 696
Requiring standard provisions in policies of health or accident or accident and health insurance, 287.

No. 697
Regulating certain classes of indemnity reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts, 287.

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No. 698
Defining fraternal benefit societies and providing for their examination by Insurance Commissioner, 287.

No. 811
Making appropriation to Glen Mills Schools, 338.

No. 812
Making appropriation to Glen Mills Schools for building expenses, 338.

No. 917
To prohibit killing of foxes by certain methods in Delaware County, 419.

No. 1237
Supplement to act authorizing release on probation of certain convicts, 618.

No. 1262
Making appropriation to Glen Mills Schools, 683.

No. 1307
To provide a remedy for settlement of disputes between parties to a mortgage as to amount advanced thereon, 733.

No. 1320
Amending act to provide for classification of townships with respect to their population, 734.

No. 1557
Amending act providing for orginal location and construction of public roads or highways by authorizing counties to aid boroughs in improvement of a borough street connecting with a county road, 916.

No. 1595
Providing for payment by mortgagee of taxes levied against real estate covered by mortgages and making mortgages liable to sale for collection of certain taxes, 996.

No. 1632
Regulating drivers and operators of all vehicles and persons riding or leading animals on the public highways, requiring display of lights, 1032.

No. 1622
Amending act to provide for classification of townships with respect to their population into two classes, 1034.

No. 1837
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital of Ridley Park, 1149.

No. 1931
Repealing present dog tax law regulating taxing of dogs in Delaware County, 1933.

No. 2053
Joint resolution authorizing appointment of joint legislative commission to investigate methods of various combinations of fire insurance companies, 3356.

Bills reported by

No. 187
Making appropriation to Trustees of Chester County Hospital, 3112.

No. 383
To equalize taxation of all properties by creation of a Tax Commission, 1714.

No. 637
Making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 3393.

No. 673
Making appropriation to mark site of Battle of Brandywine, 3791, 4572.

No. 674
To provide for certain improvements to Paoli Parade Ground, 3791.

No. 728
Making appropriation for purchase of State Normal Schools, 3604.

No. 811
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No. 812
Making appropriation to Glen Mills Schools for additional buildings, 3337.

No. 901
Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 3198.

No. 902
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No. 947
Making appropriation to Institute for Colored Youth, 3330.

No. 948
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No. 999
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No. 1262
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No. 1837
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No. 1931
Repealing present dog tax law regulating taxing of dogs in Delaware County, 1949.

No. 1938 (Senate No. 435)
Providing for establishment of Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 3821.

No. 2123 (Senate No. 1271)
Making appropriation to Colored Day Nursery, Harrisburg, 4199.

No. 2206 (Senate No. 1634)
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Country Home for Convalescents, 4218.

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House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 696, requiring standard provisions in policies of health or accident, 3196.

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 743, relating to landlord and tenant where land is leased with rent payable by a portion of the crops, 1849.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 696, requiring standard provisions in policies of health or accident, 3019.

House to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5424.

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Special order on House Bill No. 1491, joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment granting to people right of recall, 2271.

Special order on House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 2611.

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Go into Committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk and cream, 244, 245.

Grant use of hall of House to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation for hearing on oleomargarine law, 507.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5169.

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, nomination of candidates and election of certain party officers, 891.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4216.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 619, amending act providing for classification and government of townships, 497, 1560.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 912, laying a tax on anthracite coal, 2301.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2610.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1291, regulating storage and sale of milk and milk products, 2917.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1348, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for initiative and referendum 2271.

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1916.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1705, making State taxes, interest and all public accounts a lien upon franchise and property of corporations, 4257.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1874 (Senate No. 658), authorizing Banking Commissioner to appoint one additional clerk and one additional stenographer, 2710.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1954 (Senate No. 942), providing for publishing of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to locate site of frontier forts of Pennsylvania," 3268.

Print in Legislative Journal remarks of Hon. Boies Penrose, United States Senator, before House, 3487.

Print in Legislative Journal report of Lobby Investigating Committee, 5179.

Recommit House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 693.

Recommit House Bill No. 551 (Senate No. 3), validating certain elections relative to increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 374.

Recommit House Bill No. 698, defining fraternal benefit societies and their status, 1975.

Recommit House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2264.

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Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 937, establishing a bureau of Housing for Sanitary Inspection of boarding and lodging houses, 1919.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2264.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1266, concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 1589.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2047 (Senate No. 737), amending act requiring immediate registration of all births and deaths, 4584.

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Nomination by, of members for standing House Committee on Rules, 104.

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Favoring protection of foxes, from
Citizens of Delaware County, 997.

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Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee in regard to dual office holding, 923.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3072.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4216.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4434.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing county commissioners in certain counties to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, 1389.

House concurrent resolution authorizing adjournment of General Assembly sine die on April 15th, 147.

House resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, employes and rules, 24.

House resolution requesting certain departments to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriations received by them in 1911, 3919.

Questions of information on raised by, on

House Bill No. 726, requiring that certain females over 16 years of age and certain children under 16 years of age employed in this Commonwealth receive compensation at a certain rate, 1832.

House concurrent resolution No. 7, authorizing adjournment of General Assembly sine die on April 15th, 148.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Amendment to resolutions, 110.

Bill relative to exemption from taxation of certain church property, 183.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3072.

House resolution requesting certain departments to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations made in 1911, 3921.

Vote for Resident Clerk of House, 87.

Remarks by, at memorial service for Hon. Edward H. Fahey, 5378.

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Remarks by, on

Announcement by Speaker, relative to amended bills, 3632.

Call for orders of the day, 579.

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House in regard to dual office holding, 920, 922, 923.

Election of Assistant Clerk of House, 61, 62.

Election of Resident Clerk of House, 88.

Giving House bills precedence over Senate bills, 4484.

House Bill No. 11, providing for additional law judge in 47th Judicial District, 167-168.

House Bill No. 13, joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States providing that Senators shall be elected by people, 130-134, 136-138.

House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax on vendors of merchandise, 289-290, 851, 852, 1047.

House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk and cream, 245.

House Bill No. 88, amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties by providing for office of controller in all counties having over 100,000 inhabitants, 190.

House Bill No. 101, creating Department of Charities, 4265, 4266.

House Bill No. 104, amending act relating to elections, 209.

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1180-1181, 1814, 1815-1816.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, 887-888, 889, 890.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5409, 5419-5420, 5424, 5425, 5426, 5427.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 359-360.

House Bill No. 143, amending act to provide for classification of townships, 349.

House Bill No. 175, providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 262.

House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1052.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2954-2955, 2961-2962, 3144, 5169, 5170.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 171-172.

House Bill No. 200, amending act relating to removal of judges and to their allowance of pay, 2496, 2497, 2498.

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of roads shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1412.

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2757, 2758, 2759.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania so as to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 633, 634, 635.

House Bill No. 236, regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, 206.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 693-694, 695, 696, 697.

House Bill No. 277, prhibiting making of false statements concerning merchandise, securities or services, 207.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, 491-492.

House Bill No. 302, amending act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 2774.

House Bill No. 355, to prohibit any officer or employe of certain counties from taking any active part in politics, 3123.

House Bill No. 366, authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into subject of creating public pension for dependent mothers, 353-354.

House Bill No. 383, providing for creation of a tax commission, 2297, 2482.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, known as the Workmen's Compensation Act, and its accompanying acts, Nos. 401, 402, 403, and 404, 892.

House Bill No. 415, making appropriation to Amber Amusement Company, 2140.

House Bill No. 419, relating to advertising of proposed amendments to Constitution, 3034.

House Bill No. 423, to prohibit the placing of earth or any other material in any stream witout approval of State Water Supply Commission, 1593, 1594.

House Bill No. 461, further amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 2407, 2408.

House Bill No. 467, making appropriation to pay for expense of publishing constitutional amendments in 1912, 3067.

House Bill No. 507, providing for initiative and referendum system of legislation in boroughs, 2695-2696.

House Bill No. 552 (Senate No. 4), making appropriation to State Quarantine Board, 371.

House Bill No. 556, to provide for compensation for physicians for furnishing certain reports and certificates, 2705, 2706.

House Bill No. 574, amending act providing for election of commissioners of townships of first class, 2405, 2406.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4215, 4346.

BALDWIN, RICHARD J.—Continued.

House Bill No. 619, amending act providing for classification and government of townships, 496, 497, 1048, 1049.

House Bill No. 620, amending act prohibiting manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 844, 2192-2193, 2500.

House Bill No. 668, to provide for return by State Treasurer to the several counties of three-fourths of certain taxes, 3273.

House Bill No. 697, regulating certain classes of indemnity, reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts, 1384.

House Bill No. 698, defining fraternal benefit societies and their status, 2692.

House Bill No. 731, relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 2775, 2776.

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1911.

House Bill No. 743, relating to landlord and tenant where land is leased with rent payable by a portion of crops, 1849.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4058.

House Bill No. 912, laying a tax on anthracite coal, 2301.

House Bill No. 917, to prohibit killing of foxes by certain methods in Delaware County, 1128-1129.

House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by the Commonwealth of land of A. Cook Sons Company, 3423, 3428, 3429, 3430.

House Bill No. 999, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, 3653, 3654, 3655.

House Bill No. 1010, relating to domestic animals and poultry, 1346.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Commissioner of Banking, 2610, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2895, 2896, 2897.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3485.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of executive, judicial and legislative departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4399, 4400, 4402, 4403, 4404, 4406, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4420, 4422, 4423, 4425, 4426, 4427, 4428, 4432, 4433, 4434, 5417.

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2264.

House Bill No. 1152, to create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within 25 miles of cities of first class, 1628, 1629.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing county commissioners in certain counties to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, 1389.

House Bill No. 1186, to make real estate of any pauper liable for expense of his support and burial, 2127.

House Bill No. 1263, to provide that fines collected for violations of game laws shall be paid to Game Commission, 2407.

House Bill No. 1266, concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 1589, 1590, 1765.

House Bill No. 1276, amending section ten of act establishing State Highway Department, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716.

House Bill No. 1291, regulating storage and sale of milk and milk products, 2917.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1519-1520, 1521-1522, 1526, 1527.

House Bill No. 1335 (Senate No. 77), to exempt from payment of inheritance taxes bequests to institutions of purely public charity, 1478.

House Bill No. 1341 (Senate No. 328), further supplement to act to provide revenue by taxation, 2223.

House Bill No. 1348, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for initiative and referendum, 2343-2345, 2346-2347.

House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3814, 3815, 3818, 3819, 4234.

House Bill No. 1417, requiring heads of executive departments to issue quarterly reports, 2717.

House Bill No. 1422, making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, 3661.

House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1915, 1916, 2420.

House Bill No. 1458, creating Division of Distribution of Public Documents, 2337.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4470, 4471, 4473.

House Bill No. 1534, providing for notification of taxables by township treasurers in townships of first class, 1938.

House Bill No. 1650, requiring in certain counties that deeds conveying real estate recite full consideration therefor, 2299.

House Bill No. 1652, amending act relating to vaccination of school children, 3189.

House Bill No. 1655, to prohibit embezzlement of premiums on insurance, 2782.

House Bill No. 1844 (Senate No. 417), amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut-tree blight, 2943.

House Bill No. 1849 (Senate No. 567), amending act to provide for classification of townships, 2299.

House Bill No. 1874 (Senate No. 658), authorizing Banking Commissioner to appoint one additional clerk and one additional stenographer, 2710.

BALDWIN, RICHARD J.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1880 (Senate No. 512), to prohibit coroners from doing business as undertakers, 4203.

House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 2611.

House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act relative to sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, 2798, 2799, 2800.

House Bill No. 1954 (Senate No. 942), providing for publication of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to Locate Sites of Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," 3607.

House Bill No. 1967 (Senate No. 1050), joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate causes of mine accidents, 4230.

House Bill No. 2004 (Senate No. 597), amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 3268-3269.

House Bill No. 2016 (Senate No. 1207), fixing salaries of county solicitors, 3632, 3633.

House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to adopt its own charter, 4580.

House Bill No. 2043 (Senate No. 11), regulating sale of commodities, 5186.

House Bill No. 2044 (Senate No. 150), relating to policies of fire insurance, 3858.

House Bill No. 2047 (Senate No. 737), supplement to act requiring immediate registration of all births and deaths, 4584, 4949.

House Bill No. 2053, joint resolution authorizing appointment of joint legislative commission to investigate practices of various combinations of fire insurance companes, 4218.

House Bill No. 2072 (Senate No. 1395), amending act relating to taxation, 4578.

House Bill No. 2091 (Senate No. 61), making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, 4619.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5152, 5153.

House Bill No. 2242 (Senate No. 1185), regulating licensing of persons who for hire act as dendrologists and treat trees, shrubs and plants, 5174.

House concurrent resolution authorizing House to adjourn sine die on June 12, 1913, 3476, 3477, 3478.

House concurrent resolution extending time of final adjournment to midnight of June 27, 1913, 5366.

House resolution alleging violation of House rules by Walter J. Christy, 111.

House resolution amending rule No. 64 of House rules, relative to privileges of newspaper correspondents, 311.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against management of Western Penitentiary, 1152.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4621, 4622, 4623, 4682.

House resolution authorizing change of rules, 27.

House resolution authorizing change of rules, with respect to reading Legislative Journal, 110.

House resolution authorizing Chief Clerk to procure "Bill Box," 80.

House resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 24, 28, 29.

House resolution fixing time limit for introduction of bills, 343.

House resolution making it a rule of the House that no bill negatived by a committee shall be placed on calendar unless motion is made within five days after such report, 1051.

House resolution re-referring to conference committee report on House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission 5169, 5170.

House resolution requesting certain departments to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriations received by them in 1911, 3919, 3920, 3921, 3922.

House resolution requesting Commissioner of Banking to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriation received by him in 1911 for certain prosecutions, 3942.

House resolution requesting copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., from Commission to Erect Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 272, 274.

House resolution requesting Department of Fisheries to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received in 1911 and reason for 1913 increase, 3950, 3951.

House resolution requesting heads of departments asking for appropriations to furnish House with reason for any change 3943, 3944.

House resolution requesting heads of departments asking for increase in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 to furnish House with reason for such increase, 3926.

House resolution requesting House appropriation committee to sub-divide lump sum asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 by Dairy and Food Commission, 3922, 3923, 3924.

House resolution requesting itemized statement of expenditures from Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 163.

House resolution requesting Secretary of Agriculture to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by his department in 1911, 3928.

BALDWIN, RICHARD J.—Continued.

House resolution requesting State Highway Commissioner to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for 1913 increase, 3941, 3942.

House resolution requiring standing committees to give notice of hearings on bills, 344.

House resolution thanking Committee on Committees for its work, 110.

Motion for recess, 1646, 4253.

Motion to adjourn, 3655.

Motion to discharge Committee on Rules from further consideration of House resolution to change Rule No. 37, relative to negatived bills being placed on calendar, 1558.

Motion to reconsider vote on House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, 1047.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of the 14th judicial district, 4373.

Report of House Committee on Rules, 1278, 1279, 2276.

Report of House Committee to investigate salaries and efficiency of Senate and House employes, 1361.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of additional members of Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 5395.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5421, 5422, 5423.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 14, requesting Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg Commission to widen its scope to provide for additional guests, 327.

Special report of Auditor General, relative to contingent funds, 4352-4353.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 745, relating to division of wards in cities of third class, 4670.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing appointment of Committee to notify Senate that House is ready to adjourn sine die, 5493.

Authorizing Chief Clerk of House to procure "Bill Box," 80.

Authorizing election of Speaker, 29.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit fixed in House, 1050, 3178.

BALLOT AND BALLOTS (see election, elections, senator).

BALLOT BOXES, DELIVERY OF BALLOTS, return sheets and election stationery secured in the ballot boxes and defining duties of election officers, county commissioners and prothonotary in reference thereto, to regulate construction, use and custody of

House Bill No. 1485.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 823.

Referred to Committee on Elections, 823.

BALLOTS ARRANGED CONTRARY TO THIS ACT, relative to arranging of names of candidates on ballots and prohibiting counting of

House Bill No. 1088.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel J. Perry, 511.

Referred to Committtee on Elections, 511.

BANK, BANKING, BANKRUPT AND BANKS (see board, corporations, deposit, deposits, license, notaries public, securities, stock).

BANKING, amending act of June 19, 1911, providing for licensing and regulating private

House Bill No. 1024.

Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 476.

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 476.

Reported without amendment, 998.

First reading, 1058.

Second reading and amended, 1217-1218.

Third reading, vote on third reading and on second reading reconsidered and bill amended on third reading, 1639-1641.

Third reading and final passage, 1866-1868.

Remarks on, by

Hess, 1640-1641.

Semmens, 1641.

In Senate (No. 1083).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1899.

BANKING COMMISSIONER to furnish House with information as to expenditure of appropriation made in 1911 for prosecutions instituted for violation of act of April 23, 1911, presented and substitute resolution adopted, resolution (House) by W. H. Wilson, requesting, 3942-3944.

Report presented to House, 4048.

BANKING, FOR REGULATION, INCORPORATION and control of business of

House Bill No. 1407.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 819.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 819.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2427.

BANKING TO APPOINT ONE ADDITIONAL CLERK and one additional stenographer and fixing compensation of each, authorizing Commissioner of

Senate Bill No. 658.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 855.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 855.
Reported without amendment, 1031.
First reading, 1091.
Second reading, 1144.
Third reading and final passage, 1261-1262.
Returned from House without amendment, 2928.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2984.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 1874.)

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1351.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2044.
Second reading, 2242.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2710.
Resumed and passed finally, 2911.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 2710.
Baldwin, R. J., 2710.
Howard, Josiah, 2911.

BANK OR TRUST COMPANY ITS CHECK in payment of a depositor's check, to give the status of a depositor as to preference over other creditors to persons or corporations accepting from a

House Bill No. 1448.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 821.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 821.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading, 1689.
Third reading and final passage, 2131
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Approved by Governor, 3334.

In Senate (No. 1187).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 2438.
First reading, 2599.
Second reading, 2657.
Third reading and final passage, 2735.
Signed by President, 2863.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES, relating to payment of bonus on incorporation, merger or consolidation of

House Bill No. 1190.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 574.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 574.
Reported with amendment, 1647.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading, 1987.
Third reading and final passage, 2282.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.

In Senate (No. 1224).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2886.
Second reading, 2933.
Third reading and final passage, 2982-2983.
Signed by President, 3165.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES to keep their banking departments open during certain hours on certain holidays, requiring certain

House Bill No. 1279.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 732.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 732.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1918.

BANKS CHARTERED UNDER LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA to pay interest upon demand deposits by authorizing interest on time deposits, amending act authorizing

Senate Bill No. 859.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 1316.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1316.
Reported without amendment, 1371.
First reading, 1516.
Second reading, 1550.
Third reading and final passage, 1603.
Returned from House without amendment, 2740.
Signed by President, 2859-2860.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 1905).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1714.
Reported without amendment, 1918.
First reading, 2045.
Second reading, 2244.
Third reading and final passage, 2716.
Signed by Speaker, 3083-3084.

BANKS, INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS subject to provisions of said act, for examination of their books in certain cases and for additional method of giving notice of escheating unclaimed dividends, deposts and balances in certain cases, amending act requiring banks and other corporations to give notice of unclaimed dividends by providing for filing of certain reports in office of Auditor General by

House Bill No. 1747.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1039.

BANKS MAY LOAN ON SECURITY of bonds and mortgages on real estate, amending act authorizing banks to loan money on security of bonds and mortgages on real estate by defining more definitely the amount of money

Senate Bill No. 636.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 854.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 854.
Reported without amendment, 1031.
First reading, 1091.
Second reading, 1143-1144.
Third reading and amended, 1261.
Resumed and postponed for present, 1316.
Resumed and passed finally, 2078.
Returned from House without amendment, 3259.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3916.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3980.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4194.
Final passage, 4293-4294.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in 4452.
Signed by President pro tempore, ——

In House (No. 1957).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 2785.
First reading 2902.
Second reading, 3068.
Third reading and final passage, 3225.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3929.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4463.
Signed by Speaker, 4834.

BANKS OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT by providing that no director of any other bank or trust company shall be eligible as a director thereof, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 152.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 107.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 107.

BAR (see liquor).

BARBERING AND PROVIDING FOR LICENSING OF PERSONS engaged in barbering and providing for regulation of students of barbering and the regulation of barbershops and barber colleges, regulating occupation of

House Bill No. 940.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 420.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 420.
Reported with amendment, 901.

BARBERING AND PROVIDING FOR LICENSING—Continued.

First reading, 830.
Second reading, 1223-1224.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1573.

Remarks on, by

Geiser, 1573.
Rockwell, 1573.
Steedle, 1573.

BARNER, HORACE C., Representative from Cumberland County.

Bill introduced by

No. 1511

Making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris erected about 1755 at Shippensburg, 913.

Bills reported by

No. 461
Amending act regulating election of public officers, 341.

No. 1440
To provide for use of voting machines, 2535.

No. 2029 (Senate No. 1151)
Prescribing time and manner of submitting to the people certain proposed amendments to Constitution, 3199.

Leave of absence granted, 1246, 1274, 1555.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

Motions by, to

Adopt resolution requesting certain information from State Highway Department, 80.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 994, 1902.

Petitions presented by

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 1376.
Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 1762.
Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Council No. 63, Daughters of Liberty, Cumberland County, 2750, 3331.
Washington Camp No. 171, P. O. S. of A., Cumberland County, 1376.
Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 1376, 1763.
Council No. 63, D. of L. Cumberland County, 2750.
Favoring House Bill No. 1511, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 3331.

Resolution offered by

Requesting certain information from State Highway Department, 80.

BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Simon H.).

BARRETT, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. John W., 5379.

BARTENDING AND CREATING BOARD OF EXAMINERS for licensing of persons to carry on such occupation, to regulate occupation of

House Bill No. 1540.

Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 915.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 915.

BASEBALL GAMES ON SUNDAY between 3 and 6 o'clock post meridian, permitting certain

House Bill No. 9.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 73.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 73.
Reported with negative recommendation, 367.
Motion to place bill on calendar defeated, 479.
Question of personal privilege on reasons for voting, by Wiltbank, 535, 688.

Remarks on, by

Wiltbank, 479.
Piper, 479.
McAleer, 479.

BASEBALL GAMES ON SUNDAY between 3 and 6 o'clock post meridian, permitting certain

House Bill No. 515.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 228.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 228.
Reported with negative recommendation, 367.

BASS, HARRY W., Representative from Sixth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 374, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, 3545.
House Bill No. 681, making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation Commission, 4206.

Bills introduced by

No. 112
Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, 101.

No. 374
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, 177.

No. 647
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for Protection of Colored Women, 257.

No. 681
Making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation Commission, 270.

No. 2155
Amending act providing for celebration in Philadelphia of Fiftieth Anniversary of Emancipation Proclamation, 3967.

Bills reported by

No. 1208
Relative to sale or pledge of the whole or a large part of a stock of merchandise and fixtures, 998.

No. 1215
To enable tax collectors to collect taxes for which they have become personally liable, 741.

No. 1399 (Senate No. 308)
Authorizing person in charge of any penitentiary, jail or reformatory to lodge female prisoners about to become mothers out side such institution, 1571.

No. 1950 (Senate No. 585)
Making appropriation for restoration of Brig Niagara, 2491.

No. 2155
Amending act providing for celebration of Fiftieth Anniversary of Emancipation Proclamation, 4140.

Leave of absence granted, 80, 1337, 2231.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1032, relating to taxing of traction engines, 1288.

Remarks by, at

Memorial service for Hon. Edward H. Fahey, 5378-5379.
Memorial service for Hon. John H. Riebel, 708.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 374, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, 5033.
House Bill No. 681, making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Proclamaton Commission, 4492-4493.
House Bill No. 920, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, 2502.
House Bill No. 1851 (Senate No. 633), to provide for enrollment in National Guard of additional regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, 3048.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 3918.

BASSET nominated as Register and Recorder and Clerk of Orphans' Court for Warren County, Henry, 1145.
Reported and confirmed, 1146.

BATES (see history).

BATTALION (see naval).

BATTERY (see monument).

BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION OF THIRD DIVISION, Ninth Army Corps (see appropriation).

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE (see appropriation to mark site of).

BATTLE (see Brandywine).

BATTLESHIP (see Maine, Pennsylvania).

BAWDY HOUSE OR PLACE OF PROSTITUTION OR ASSIGNATION a misdemeanor and providing for termination of all leases of buildings used for such purposes, making the leasing of a building for use as a

House Bill No. 1355.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 803.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 803.
Reported without amendment, 3330.

BAWDY HOUSE OR PLACE OF PROSTITUTION—Continued.

First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3493.
Postponed for present on third reading, 3625.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3965.
Final passage, 4259-4260.

In Senate (No. 1830).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4313.

BAWDY (see house).

BAYLE, SAMUEL B., Representative from Third District (Erie County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1951 (Senate No. 585), making appropriation for restoration of Brig Niagara, 2808.

Bills introduced by

No. 458
Making appropriation to Corry Hospital, 225.

No. 459
Making appropriation to Elmwood Home of Erie, 225.

No. 1000
Making appropriation for improvement of port of Erie by constructing modern commercial wharf, 475.

No. 1579
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road from Waterford Borough to Erie, 995.

No. 1604
Further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture by adjusting salaries of officers and other persons appointed to service in said Department, 996.

No. 1612
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at intersection of south line of North East Borough and extending to Wattsburg Plank Road, connecting with route No. 83 in Erie County, 997.

No. 1617
To repeal act to prohibit licensing of any billard table or bowling alley in or near Edinboro, Erie County, 1032.

Bills reported by

No. 230
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Warren, 3337.

No. 242
Making appropriation to Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society, 3053.

No. 296
Empowering county commissioners and county solicitor and chief clerk of said county commissioners to organize themselves into a State associattion, 741.

No. 358
Making appropriation to board of trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie, 3336.

No. 431
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 3112.

No. 458
Making appropriation to Corry Hospital, 3113.

No. 459
Making appropriation to Elmwood Home, 3053.

No. 468
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie, 3113.

No. 476
Making appropriation to Erie Home for Friendless, 3052.

No. 757
Making appropriation to North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, Austin, 3177.

No. 791
Regulating appeals when county auditors have surcharged a county officer, 493.

No. 858
Making appropriation for refunding of certain moneys to S. S. Caughey, 1763.

No. 925
Making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Associattion, Erie, 3177.

No. 927
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, 3054.

No. 1683
Regulating taking of samples of foodstuffs by Dairy and Food Commissioner and any Board of Health, 1246.

BAYLE, SAMUEL B.—Continued.

No. 2161 (Senate No. 251)
Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act for improvement of port of Erie, 4201.

No. 2164 (Senate No. 301)
Making appropriation for improvement of port of Erie, 4201.

Leave of absence granted, 119, 128, 394, 513, 2502.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56, 81.

Motion by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1604, further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 3841.

Motions by, to

Recommit House Bill No. 754, authorizing letting of contracts for buildings at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, 1866.

Recommit House Bill No. 1126, to prevent pollution of the waters of rivers and lakes by requiring manufacturers to post a permit to discharge sewage and refuse in said rivers and lakes, 1155.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 754, authorizing letting of contracts for buildings at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, 1866.

Question of personal privilege raised by

On House Bill No. 1604, further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 2699.

Relative to being on membership of Appropriation Committee, 81.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 1290.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4430.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1474.

House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane so as to fix compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1921.

House Bill No. 1604, further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 2699, 4136, 4137.

House Bill No. 1950 (Senate No. 585), making appropriation for restoration of Brig Niagara, 3094.

House Bill No. 1973 (Senate No. 826), amending act relating to roads and providing for election of township supervisors in townships of second class, 3226.

Resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 29.

BEACON LIGHT MISSION (see appropriation).

BEAR BY MEANS OF TRAPS, regulating the taking of

House Bill No. 1651.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1033.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1242.

BEAVER COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

BEAVER (see highway, Midland, wall).

BEAVER VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriations).

BECKER, CHRIST, Representative from Third District (Schuylkill County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 428, making appropriation to Panther Creek Valley Hospital, 3687.

House Bill No. 1052, to provide for safety in anthracite coal mines by requiring that not less than two miners be employed in robbing of pillars, 939.

Bills introduced by

No. 428
Making appropriation to Panther Creek Valley Hospital, 202.

No. 1052
Providing for safety in and about anthracite coal mines by providing that not less than two miners be employed in robbing of pillars, 509.

Bills reported by

No. 540
Authorizing townships of first class to lay sewers, 341.

No. 1061
Amending act regulating compensation of county auditors, 930.

No. 1143
To authorize townships of first class to provide for fire protection, 744.

BECKER, CHRIST—Continued.

No. 1460
To fix salary of township commissioners of first class townships, 1571.

Member of conference committee, 3952.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 428, making appropriation to Panther Creek Valley Hospital, 3692.

Motions by, for
House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1114, relative to duties of engineers in anthracite coal mines, 4134.
House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1052, requiring that not less than two miners be employed in robbing of pillars in anthracite coal mines, 3841.

Petition presented by,
Favoring garnishee bill, from
Citizens of Schuylkill County, 1762.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 428, making appropriation to State Hospital, Coaldale, 4898.
House Bill No. 648, providing for organization of new counties out of parts of two adjoining counties, 312.

BED AND BEDS (see minerals, rivers).

BEDFORD COUNTY INTO A SEPARATE COUNTY and for other purposes, to repeal section 5 of act of April 12, 1845, which is supplement to act for erecting part of

House Bill No. 2051.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 3175.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 3176.
Reported without amendment, 3335.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3493-3494.
Third reading and final passage, 3625-3626.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1778).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4747.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

BEDFORD COUNTY, to repeal act of April 8, 1862, to fix salary of treasurer of

House Bill No. 2052.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 3176.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 3176
Reported without amendment, 3335.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3493.
Third reading and final passage, 3625.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1779).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3735.
Reported without amendment, 4537.
First reading, 4565.
Second reading, 4665.
Third reading and final passage, 4747.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

BEDFORD (see Bolger, highway).

BEEF (see exportation).

BEGINNING (see actions).

BEIDLEMAN, EDWARD E., Senator from Fifteenth District (Dauphin County).

Amendments offered by, to
Motion to recommit Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracte coal where coal is paid for by car to keep record of all coal mined, 4356.

Amendments offered by, to
Senate Bill No. 5, prohibiting manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded foods, 2317, 2318.
Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2028, 2029.

BEIDLEMAN, EDWARD E.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 76, providing for report to Auditor General and escheat to the Commonwealth under certain conditions of certain deposits, 597.
Senate Bill No. 100, providing for establishing of State Fair Commission to arrange for holding annual State fair, 413.
Senate Bill No. 121, authorizing D. L. Saul and Flora W. Saul, his wife, to bring suit against Commonwealth, 598.
Senate Bill No. 154, regulating storage and sale of linseed oil, 414.
Senate Bill No. 151, regulating time of payment of wages, 669.
Senate Bill No. 227 (House Bill No. 2), making appropriation for deficiency in act of June 13, 1911, to pay local registrars of vital statistics in cities of first and second class, 334.
Senate Bill No. 256, providing for regulation of manufacture and sale of vinegars, 1142.
Senate Bill No. 265, amending act for protection of game by further regulating killing of deer, 595.
Senate Bill No. 316, to provide for protection of game by providing a method by which certain lands may be closed to hunting for a term of years, 595.

Amendments offered by, to
Senate Bill No. 334 (House No. 236), regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, 603, 604.
Senate Bill No. 504, providing that bronze medal be given to each honorably discharged soldier or sailor of Civil War who enlisted in a Pennsylvania organization, 1014.
Senate Bill No. 648, relating to indebtedness incurred by any city of first class for transit purposes, 4542.
Senate Bill No. 1906 (House No. 1738), regulating evidence at trial for rape, 4854.

Bills introduced by

No. 38
Relating to collection of taxes in cities of third class, 83.

No. 39
Supplementary to act for government of cities of third class establishing one legislative body to be known as the Council, 83.

No. 40
Establishing public service commission, 83.

No. 100
Establishing State Fair Commission, 97.

No. 101
Making appropriation to Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, 97.

No. 121
Authorizing D. L. Saul and Flora W. Saul, his wife, to bring suit against Commonwealth, 124.

No. 122
Making appropriation to Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home, 124.

No. 151
Regulating time of payment of wages, 141.

No. 152
Making appropriation to Polyclinic Hospital, 141.

No. 153
Providing for additional law judge in 12th Judicial District, 142.

No. 154
Regulating storage and sale of linseed oil, 142.

No. 172
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 145.

No. 254
Joint resolution providing for commission to amend and collate laws relating to boroughs, 220.

No. 255
Providing that real estate of all public service corporations shall be subject to taxation, 221.

No. 256
Providing for regulation of manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented vinegars, 221.

No. 257
Providing that bonds or other indebtedness of all counties, cities, boroughs and incorporated districts shall be exempt from taxation, 221.

No. 258
Relating to sewage disposal systems in cities, boroughs and other municipalities, 221.

No. 259
Amending act defining what shall constitute malicious injury to railroads and relating to train wrecking and amending penal laws, 221.

BEIDLEMAN, EDWARD E.—Continued.

No. 260
For protection of street railway employes and for enclosure of platforms of street railway cars, 221.

No. 268
Amending act relative to chattel mortgages so as to authorize chattel mortgages of not less than $100 on all kinds of machinery, 224.

No. 296
Granting consent of the Commonwealth to City of Harrisburg to construct a dam in Susquehanna River, 280.

No. 297
Authorizing any city that has consent of Commonwealth to construct a dam in any stream to acquire property for that purpose, 280.

No. 361
Authorizing acquisition at cost of Commonwealth for use of respective counties of bridges over 1,000 feet in length and for abolition of tolls thereon, 299.

No. 362
Providing for granting of teachers' training school certificates and diplomas, 299.

No. 363
Authorizing all cities and boroughs to construct comfort and waiting stations and drinking fountains, 299.

No. 410
To secure liens upon monuments, markers, copings or other ornamental structures used in and about cemeteries, 337.

No. 504
Providing that a bronze medal be given to each honorably discharge veteran of Civil War who enlisted in a Pennsylvania organization, 459.

No. 505
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Asylum for Chronic Insane at South Mountain, Wernersville, 459.

No. 506
Making appropriation to pay proportionate share of Commonwealth for improving Herr Street, Harrisburg, in front of State Arsenal, 459.

No. 526
Providing for an Engineers' Commission, 471.

No. 628
Making appropriation to Trustees of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, 729.

No. 629
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Asylum for Chronic Insane at South Mountain, Wernersville, 729.

No. 630
Fixing salary of Second Assistant State Librarian, 729.

No. 631
Supplement to act providing for extension of Capitol Park and making an appropriation, 729.

No. 879
To provide for filing and indexing of judgments and decrees of District and Circuit Courts of United States, 1369.

No. 880
Amending act regulating boroughs by enlarging jurisdiction of chief burgess, 1369.

No. 909
To authorize display of State, county, city, borough or other municipal flags on public buildings, 1489.

No. 997
To repeal section two of act of June 3, 1911, regulating printing of laws, 1742.

No. 1210
Supplement to act for government of cities of third class authorizing said cities to manufacture and sell ice, 2308.

No. 1268
Amending act providing for registration of veterinary surgeons by extending time for registration, 2440.

No. 1269
Making appropriation for erection of monument on State Capitol grounds at Harrisburg in memory of soldiers and sailors who participated in war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection and China Relief Expedition, 2440.

No. 1270
Makng appropriation to Home for Friendless, 2440.

No. 1271
Making appropriation to Colored Day Nursery, 2440.

No. 1272
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, 2440.

BEIDLEMAN, EDWARD E.—Continued.

No. 1273
Making appropriation to pay proportionate share of Commonwealth for improving and paving Maclay Street, in front of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, 2440.

No. 1403
To regulate certain kinds of insurance by individuals or associations known as Lloyds, 3088.

No. 1456
To provide for laying out of private roads over surface of intervening lands to reach adjacent wood and timber lands, 3362.

No. 1564
Authorizing D. L. Saul and Flora W. Saul, his wife, to bring suit against Commonwealth, 3442.

No. 1819
To confer additional powers upon mutual fire insurance companies, 4193.

No. 1871
Amending act making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 4377.

No. 156
Relating to satisfaction of mortgages under power of attorney directed to recorder of deeds, 710.

No. 225 (House No. 88).
Amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties by providing for office of controller in counties having over 100,000 inhabitants, 409.

No. 232 (House No. 89).
Fixing salary of controllers in counties having over 100,000 inhabitants, 409.

No. 254
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to amend the laws relating to boroughs, 1599.

No. 259
Amending act relating to offense of malicious injury to railroads, 643.

No. 268
Amending act relative to chattel mortgages, 2182.

No. 281
To carry out mandates of Article 5, Section 22 of Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for establishment of separate orphans' courts in certain counties, 409.

No. 296
Granting the consent of the Commonwealth to the City of Harrisburg to construct a dam in the Susquehanna River, 1599.

No. 312
Fixing salaries of county auditors in certain counties, 1597

No. 372
To provide method for determining liabilities and rights of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 409.

No. 410
To perpetuate liens upon monuments, copings or other ornamental constructions used in or about cemeteries or grave yards, 458.

No. 526
Providing for an engineers' commission, 1599.

No. 658
Authorizing Commissioner of Banking to appoint one additional clerk and one additional stenographer, 1031.

No. 659
Enabling the Board consisting of State Treasurer, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Commissioner of Banking to authorize on behalf of the Commonwealth the satisfaction of record of certain mortgages, judgments or liens, 1031.

No. 870 (House No. 210).
Amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 3154.

No. 875
Amending act to revise the penal laws, 1607.

No. 919 (House No. 1105).
Amending act appointing county commissioners, county controller and county treasurer in certain counties a board having power to appoint county depositories, 2721.

No. 1871
Amending act making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 4378.

Member of conference committees, 4311, 5006.

Member of special committee, 5348.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

BEIDLEMAN, EDWARD E.—Continued.

Motions by, for

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates, and to appoint conference committee, 4111.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, and to appoint conference committee, 4111.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1010, relating to domestic animals, and to appoint conference committee, 4311.

Motion by, to

Go into committee of whole for amendment to Senate Bill No. 13, providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 1084.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 121, authorizing D. L. Saul and Flora W. Saul to bring suit against Commonwealth, 3359.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 256, providing for regulation of manufacture and sale of vinegars, 674.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 672 (House No. 294), amending act authorizing release on probation of certain convicts, 2729.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 683 (House No. 745), authorizing creation and consolidation of wards in cities of third class, 2158.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 745, making desertion or non-support a misdemeanor, 3157.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1067, supplement to act regulating construction of buildings and party walls in cities of second class, 2737.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1302 (House No. 1092), amending act relating to disorderly conduct, 4792.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1382 (House No. 970), supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 3719.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1819, to confer additional powers upon mutual fire insurance companies, 4197.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1871, amending act making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 4378.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1872, fixing number and compensation of officers and employes of General Assembly, 4378.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1808 (House No. 593), relating to contracts of insurance entered into between servant and master, 5105.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 8, to prevent fraud in manufacture, labeling or sale of milk products, 222.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 13, providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 1086.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 213, requiring written demand for jury trial in actions at law in the several courts of common pleas, 389.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 258, relating to sewage disposal plants in municipalities, 671.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 274, amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers and fixing their compensation, 599.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 621 (House No. 197), regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 4840.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 689 (House No. 877), regulating fees to be charged by sheriffs in certain counties, 3254.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 861, providing against abuse of free treatment in hospitals and dispensaries, 2625.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 870 (House No. 210), amending act relating to right to practice medicine, 3097.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 929, to prohibit keeping of live pigs in cities of first class without annual license, 2984.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1080 (House No. 1586), directing Insurance Commissioner to refuse admission to companies from any State which refuses to permit like companies from this State to do a like business in said State, 2328.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1110 (House No. 1772), authorizing controllers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor, 3104.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1231 (House No. 423), regulating placing of earth or any other material in any stream, 3168.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1243 (House No. 1600), empowering counties to construct and maintain public highways and bridges, 3169.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1268, amending act to provide for registration of vetinary surgeons, 2929.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1325 (House No. 969), regulating term and election of commissioners of townships of first class, 2886.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1415 (House No. 1614), authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 4195.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 621 (House No. 197), regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 4840.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 648, relating to indebtedness incurred by any city of first class for transit purposes, 4542.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 655, fixing time for levying school tax in school districts of second class, 1370.

BEIDLEMAN, EDWARD E.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1067, supplement to act regulating construction of buildings and party walls in cities of second class, 2737.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to acquire private property for public parks, 4381.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1489.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 256, providing for regulation of manufacture and sale of vinegars, 1142.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 533 (House No. 280), regulating reading of Bible in public Schools, 2562.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1382 (House No. 970), supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 4092.

Suspend Rule 21, 3092, 3380, 3381.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Point of order raised by, on

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1755.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Attack in Harrisburg Patriot, 3240-3241.

Remarks by, at

Memorial session in honor of Late Senator Jacob C. Stineman, 2100.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 13, providing for government of cities of third class, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1506-1507, 1508.

Senate Bill No. 100, establishing a State Fair Commission, 595.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1317, 1318, 1490, 1491, 1542, 2073-2074, 2075.

Senate Bill No. 296, granting consent of the Commonwealth to the City of Harrisburg to construct dam in Susquehanna River, 280.

Senate Bill No. 364, regulating fees to be charged by constables, 1791.

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1755.

Senate Bill No. 630, fixing salary of Second Assistant State Librarian, 1016.

Senate Bill No. 655, fixing time for levying school tax in school districts of second class, 1370.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3777, 3778.

Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where coal is paid for by the car to keep a record of all coal mined, 4356, 4842-4843.

Senate Bill No. 887 (House No. 157), authorizing Commissioners of Fisheries to sell real estate at Conneaut Lake, 3435-3436.

Senate Bill No. 997, repealing Section 2 of act regulating printing of laws, 2313.

Senate Bill No. 1139 (House No. 1419), to provide for erection of public comfort stations in certain cities and boroughs, 2733.

Senate Bill No. 1194 (House No. 1314), regulating granting of preliminary injunctions in equity proceedings, 2875.

Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4381.

Senate Bill No. 1808 (House No. 593), relating to contracts of insurance entered into between servant and his master, 5105.

Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st, 1902.

Resolutions, concurrent, reported by

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate matters pertaining to cold storage of food, 1900.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Governor that General Assembly is ready to adjourn sine die, 5348.

Authorizing printing of proceedings of memorial session held in honor of late Senator Stineman, 2475.

Resolutions offered by

Requesting Hon. George Kunkel to administer oaths, 5.

Thanking Hon. George Kunkel for administering oaths, 8, 5260.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, resolution (House) by James J. Campbell, requesting Attorney General to furnish House with information relative to exemption from taxes of, 128.

Read and referred to Ways and Means Committee, 204.

BELLEFONTE HOSPITAL CORPORATION (see appropriation).

BENEFICIAL, BENEFIT AND BENEFITS (see damages, fraternal, insurance, municipalities).

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION'S HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

BENNINGER, WILLIAM M., Representative from Northampton County.

Bill introduced by

No. 1661
To repeal part of act to provide for protection of public health in cities of first class by making certain regulations with respect to certain diseases and the disinfection of the premises and the burial of persons who die from same, 1034.

Bills reported by

No. 301
Amending act authorizing county auditors to publish annual reports of accounts of officers, 183.

No. 1486
Regulating term and election of commissioners of townships of first class, 1838.

Leave of absence granted, 2183.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 2056 (Senate No. 1259), to prohibit establishing of tuberculin tests for dairy animals, 4278.

BENSON EDWARD R., Representative from McKean County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 383, to equalize taxation by appointment of a tax commission, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019.

House Bill No. 510, providing for better protection of game and game birds, 554.

House Bill No. 1126, to prevent pollution of waters by requiring manufacturers to place upon the premises a permit, 971, 972.

House Bill No. 1348, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for initiative and referendum, 1687, 2126.

House Bill No. 1491, joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments granting to people right of recall, 1953.

Bills introduced by

No. 138
Joint resolution making application to Congress for convention to propose amendment to Constitution to United States whereby polygamy may be abolished, 102.

No. 309
Making appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital Association, 146.

No. 383
Equalizing taxation of all properties by creation of a tax commission, 178.

No. 472
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania granting people right of initiative and referendum, 226.

No. 522
Making appropriation to Beacon Light Mission, 228.

No. 909
To provide for better protection of game and game birds, 393.

No. 1126
To prevent pollution of the waters of rivers, streams and lakes by requiring manufactures to post upon the premises a permit to discharge refuse or other matter into same, 532.

No. 1177
Making appropriation to Commonwealth Humane Society, 573.

No. 1348
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for initiative and referendum, 803.

No. 1407
For regulation, incorporation and control of business of banking, 819.

No. 1491
Joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania granting right of recall of public officers, 823.

Bills reported by

No. 98
Amending act regulating election of public officers with respect to violating secrecy of voting and assistance in marking ballots, 271.

No. 195
Enjoining and abating houses of lewdness and prostitution, 147.

No. 309
Making appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital Association, 3264.

No. 367
Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, 3264.

No. 522
Making appropriation to Beacon Light Mission, 3264.

BENSON, EDWARD R.—Continued.

No. 1030
Providing for licensing of railways dining cars and other cars upon which liquors are sold, 744.

No. 1125
To provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2535.

No. 1177
Making appropriation to Commonwealth Humane Society, 3198.

No. 2172 (Senate No. 564)
Refunding oleomargarine license fee to Aaron Hershenson, 4201.

Leave of absence granted, 3177.

Member of conference committee, 5388.

Member of special committee, 23.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of, declining thereof and vote for, as, 104-106.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 52, amending act regulating lateral railroads, 1857.

Special order on House Bill No. 383, providing for creation of a tax commission, 2297.

Motions by, to

Place on calendar House Bill No. 383, to equalize taxation of all properties by creation of a tax commission, 1764.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 383, providing for creation of a tax commission, 2297.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 613 (Senate No. 106), amending act providing for government of cities of third class, 421.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1491, joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment granting to the people the right of recall of public officers, 2184.

Petitions presented by

Against House Bill No. 1786, from
Citizens of McKean County, 2544.

Favoring House Bill No. 383, providing for equalization of taxation from
Citizens of Clearfield County, 2042.
Citizens of Jefferson County, 2042.
Citizens of McKean County, 907, 2042.
Citizens of Potter County, 2042.

Favoring hunters' license bill, from
Citizens of McKean County, 619.

Favoring protection of deer, from
Citizens of McKean County, 619.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine from
Grange No. 1387, McKean County, 2937.

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House Bill No. 280.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 145.

Referred to Committee on Education, 145.

Reported without amendment, 367.

First reading, 396.

Second reading, 448.

Third reading and final passage, 489-493.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.

Signed by Speaker, 2819.

Approved by Governor, 3266.

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BIGGER, WILLIAM S., Representative from Eighth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

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Bills introduced, by

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No. 714.

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No. 1087.

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No. 1111.

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No. 1112.

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No. 1113.

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No. 1451.
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No. 1576.
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No. 1695.
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No. 1119.
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No. 1184.
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No. 1318.
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No. 1348.
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No. 1692.
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No. 1693.
To prohibit corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding persons authorized to do gardening work for lot holders, 1351.

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Recommit House Bill No. 1087, amending act for government of cities of second class by changing requirements as to publication of ordinances, 1283.

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Question of personal privilege raised by, on

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Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners in county jails and prisons, 266, 267.

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House Bill No. 726, providing that certain females and certain children receive compensation at a certain rate, 1830-1832.

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House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4054.

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Resolution, concurrent, offered by

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Resolution offered by

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BIRD AND BIRDS (see bounty, game, hunting, license, preserves, rabbits).

BIRDS, amending act for protection of game, game-birds and other wild

Senate Bill No. 46.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 83.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 83.
Reported without amendment, 141.
First reading, 160.
Second reading, 198.
Recommitted to Committee, 223.
Re-reported with amendment, 409.
Over in its order, 461.
Third reading and amended, 471-472.
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Resumed and passed finally, 1578-1579.
Returned from House without amendment, 1605.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1758.
Approved by Governor, 2094.

In House (No. 1329).
Referred to Committee on Game, 767.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1178.
Third reading and final passage, 1578-1579.
Signed by Speaker, 1783.

BIRDS, amending act providing for better protection of game and game

House Bill No. 509.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 227.
Referred to Committee on Game, 227.
Reported witht negative recommendation, 927.

BIRDS, amending act providing for protection of game, game birds and other wild.

House Bill No. 108.
Read in place in House by Mr. James J. Caldwell, 101.
Referred to Committee on Game, 101.
Reported with negative recommendation, 928.

BIRDS, amending second section of act of June 3, 1911, to provide for better protection of game, game quadrupeds and game

House Bill No. 838.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mellott, 365.
Referred to Committee on Game, 365.

BIRDS AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES for violation of its provisions, amending act for preservation of game and game

House Bill No. 417.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 179.
Referred to Committee on Game, 179.

BIRDS BY GIVING ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO RUFFED GROUSE quail and wild waterfowl, amending act of May 1, 1909, providing for protection of game, game birds and other wild

House Bill No. 734.
Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 308.
Referred to Committtee on Game, 308.
Reported with amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading and amended, 1205.
Third reading and amended, 1619.
Final passage, 1724-1725.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 2484.
Signed by Speaker, 2537.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

In Senate (No. 1009).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 1787.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading and amended, 2034-2035.
Over in its order, 2081, 2161, 2313.
Third reading and final passage, 2365.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in 2459.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

BIRDS known as Turtle Dove, Kill-Deer Plover and Black-Bird, providing for the better protection of the wild

Senate Bill No. 45.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 83.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 83.
Reported without amendment, 141.
First reading, 160.
Second reading, 197-198.
Third reading and final passage, 222-223.
Returned from House witthout amendment, 872.
Signed by President pro tempore, 911.
Approved by Governor, 1024.

In House (No. 609).
Referred to Committee on Game, 257.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 528.
Second reading, 556.
Third reading and final passage, 811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

BIRDS presented to Senate, joint memorial of Legislature of Oregon recommending to Congress the passage of certain bills for protection of, 680.

BIRDS presented to Senate, joint memorial of Legislature of Wyoming recommending to Congress the passage of certain bills for protection of, 681.

BIRDS presented to Senate, joint resolution of Legislature of Maine recommending to Congress the passage of certain bills for protection of, 680.

BIRDS presented to Senate, joint resolution of Legislature of Vermont recommending to Congress the passage of certain bills for protection of, 681.

BIRDS read and agreed to, concurrent resolution No. 40, (Senate) by Jones, requesting Representatives in United States Congress from Pennsylvania to urge passage of United States Senate resolution No. 25, providing for protection of birds, 1881-1882.
Presented to House for concurrence, 1931.
Concurred in by House, 2278.
Returned from House concurred in, 2331-2332.
Approved by Governor, 2856.

BIRDS, to provide for better protection of game, game quadrupeds and game

House Bill No. 510.
Read in place in House by Mr. Price, 227.
Referred to Committee on Game, 228.
Reported with amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Second reading and amended, 554-555.
Third reading and final passage, 810-811.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1570.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

In Senate (No. 678).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 874.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1270.
Second reading, 1333.
Third reading and final passage, 1510.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1607.

BIRDS, to provide for better protection of game, game quadrupeds and game

House Bill No. 909.
Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 393.
Referred to Committee on Game, 393.

BIRDS WITH AID OF CERTAIN DOGS, to prohibit the hunting or killing of game

House Bill No. 1549.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hobbs, 915.
Referred to Committee on Game, 915.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1571.
Motion to suspend rules in order to place bill on calendar, 2044.

Remarks on, by
Hobbs, 2044.

BIRTH (see fees).

BITTLES, E. E., Representative from Lawrence County.

Bills introduced, by
No. 719.
Empowering cities and boroughs to construct and operate telephone, police and fire alarm systems, 288.

BITTLES, E. E.—Continued.

No. 1412.
To establish a State highway from New Castle to Elwood City, Lawrence County, 819.

Bills reported, by

No. 145.
To provide for selection of county depositories, 743.

No. 276.
Regulating deposit of county funds 271.

No. 1353.
Making appropriation for maintaining public road through Cornplanter Indian Reservation, 998.

No. 1429.
Prohibiting any person from working animals for more than twelve hours in any twenty-four hour period, 1713.

No. 1519.
Amending act to provide for classification of townships, 2427.

No. 1547
Amending act requiring county commissioners to have county bridges painted, 1399.

No. 1600.
Empowering counties to construct and maintain public highways, bridges and tunnels, 1571.

No. 1999 (Senate No. 1166).
Supplement to act authorizing Commonwealth to rebuild county bridges, 2685.

No. 2016 (Senate No. 1207).
Fixing salaries of county solicitors, 3330.

No. 2086 (Senate No. 1405).
Relating to moneys received by Highway Department from fees for registration of motor vehicles, 3693.

Member of conference committee, 4413.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

BITUMINOUS (see mine, mines).

BLACK, ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, resolution (House) No. 33, by Wiltbank, authorizing appointment of committtee to investigate charges against Williard R., 937.

Referred to Judiciary Special Committee, 999-1000.

Reported from Committee,——.

Dropped from calendar, 1046.

BLACK, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. Williard, 5379.

BLAIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation to J. C. Blair, etc.)

BLAIR, WALTER ALLEN, Representative from Second District (Cambria County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 234, providing for safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines and providing for examination of persons seeking employment as miners, 577-578, 1060-1061.

House Bill No. 365, to prevent procreation of idicts and feebleminded persons by process of sterilization, 1190.

Bills introduced, by

No. 234.
Providing for safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 115.

No. 265.
Providing for establishment of tuberculosis hospitals by a county or counties, 127.

No. 708.
Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, 288.

No. 1221.
Repealing act providing for determination by the court as to reasonableness of amount of license fees between municipal corporations and telegraph, telephone or light or power companies, 575.

No. 1442.
Making appropriation for erection of Soldiers' Memorial Monument in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, 820.

Bill reported by

No. 1153.
For prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia by physicians and midwives, 801.

Leave of absence granted, 1949, 3393.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

BLAIR, WALTER ALLEN—Continued.

Motions by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 708, making appropriation to Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, 4900.

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Question of personal privilege raised on, by

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House Bill No. 336, making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine in removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, 291.

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House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4435.

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

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House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or instruments without consent, 1942, 2424.

House Bill No. 1907, to regulate furnishing of certain information by persons in employ of this Commonwealth, 2680, 2681.

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BLAIR, WILLIAM F., Representative from Greene County.

Amendments offered by, to

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Bills introuced by

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No. 758.
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No. 1699.
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No. 370.
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No. 394.
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No. 599.
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No. 1410.
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No. 1699.
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Petitions presented, by

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Citizens of Greene County, 804.

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from
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BLELOCH, EDGAR K., Representative from Fifteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners, 152.

House Bill No. 467, making appropriation to pay for expense of publishing constitutional amendments in 1912, 3066.

House Bill No. 501, providing for restricting of lien of judgments to one or more parcels of real estate, 558.

House Bill No. 503, prescribing conditions under which agreements for sale and exchange of lands may be recorded, 553.

House Bill No. 952, prohibiting use of night soil on ground whereon vegetables are grown, 1842.

House Bill No. 1083, repealing part of act relating to service of certain process in actions at law, 1624.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4401, 4405, 4413, 4417, 4428, 4433.

House Bill No. 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 1576.

House Bill No. 1377, to prevent certain officers of any building and loan association from performing the duties of conveyancer, 1642.

House Bill No. 1965 (Senate No. 878), providing for establishment of Bureau for Standardization and Supervision of Accounts in Department of Internal Affairs, 4679.

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Making appropriation to Hospital Department of Jewish Hospital Association, 76.

No. 156.
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No. 267.
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No. 365.
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No. 501.
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No. 502.
Amending act to confer power on the several orphans' courts having jurisdiction thereof when balance for distribution in an estate consists of stocks and bonds, 227.

No. 503.
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No. 767.
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No. 769.
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No. 770.
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No. 771.
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No. 772.
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No. 1106.
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No. 1232.
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No. 1377.
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No. 215.
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No. 264.
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No. 295.
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No. 443.
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No. 516.
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No. 767.
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No. 770.
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No. 771.
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No. 1079 (Senate No. 63).
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No. 1248.
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No. 1501.
Amending act relating to liens for taxes and for municipal improvements, 3822.

No. 1657.
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No. 1732.
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No. 1740.
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No. 1770.
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No. 1960 (Senate No. 885).
To provide for certain regulations for adoption of children, 3200.

No. 2105 (Senate No. 319).
Making appropriation to midnight mission, Philadelphia, 4200.

No. 2128 (Senate No. 1396).
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, 4461.

Chairman of Committee on Accounts, 53.

Leave of absence granted, 343, 421, 823.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk or cream, and to appoint a conference committee, 1632.

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 419, relating to advertising of proposed amendments to Constitution, 3034.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk or cream, 1584.

Motions by, to

Adopt House Resolution No. 15, requesting copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., from Commission to Erect Homeopathic State Hospital for insane, 272.

Place on calendar House bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), regulating payment of deposit made with any bank, trust company or savings institution in name of two persons, 620.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 225, regulating use of motor boats, row boats and canoes, 1717.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 365, to prevent procreation of idiots and insane persons by process of sterilization, 1591.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1083 (Senate No. 160), repealing part of act relating to service of certain process in actions at law, 1409.

BLELOCH, EDGAR K.—Continued.

Recommit House Bill No. 451, creating reward for destruction of certain noxious animals and birds, 2839.

Recommit House Bill No. 699, authorizing Department of Forestry to sell certain land, 1645.

Recommit House Bill No. 771, making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, 3540.

Recommit House Bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), regulating payment of any deposit made with any bank, trust company or savings institution in name of two persons, 620.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1246.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1083 (Senate No. 160), repealing part of act relating to service of certain process in actions at law, 1624.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Council No. 69 D. of L., Philadelphia, 2937, 3331.

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House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4405.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Committee meeting, 3675.

House Resolution No. 15, requesting copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., from Commission to Erect Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 274.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 15, making appropriation to Dayton Normal Institute, 3674-3675.

House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1051, 1052, 1246, 1927.

House Bill No. 221, fixing salary of registers of wills in certain counties, 5412.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3236.

House Bill No. 365, to prevent procreation of idiots and insane persons by process of sterilization, 1591-1592.

House Bill No. 451, creating bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 2839, 2840.

House Bill No. 467, making appropriation to pay for expenses of publishing constitutional amendments in 1912, 3067.

House Bill No. 501, providing for restricting of lien of judgment to one or more parcels of real estate, 812, 813.

House Bill No. 502, amending act conferring power on the several orphans' courts having jurisdiction thereof when balance for distribution in an estate includes stocks and bonds to make distribution thereof, 529.

House Bill No. 503, prescribing conditions under which agreements for sale and exchange of lands may be recorded, 808.

House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purposes of municipal assessment distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 2508.

House Bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), regulating payment of any deposit made with any bank, trust company or savings institution in name of two persons, 620.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2622.

House Bill No. 917, to prohibit killing of foxes by certain methods in Delaware County, 1129.

House Bill No. 999, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, 3653.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2895.

House Bill No. 1083 (Senate No. 160), repealing part of act relating to service of certain process in actions at law, 1490.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3480, 3481.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4400, 4401, 4402-4403, 4405, 4406, 4414, 4417, 4420-4421, 4426, 4428, 4433, 4434, 4435.

House Bill No. 1208, relative to sale or pledge of merchandise and fixtures, 1644.

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House Bill No. 1292, making appropriation to Board of Directors of Duquesne University, 3674.

House Bill No. 1397 (Senate No. 274), amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers, 2488.

House Bill No. 2069 (Senate No. 992), providing for re-chartering of building and loan associations, 3632.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5153.

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BLIND AND BLINDNESS (see ophthalmia, school).

BLIND CHILDREN UNDER EIGHT YEARS OF AGE, making appropriation for education of

Senate Bill No. 1789.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 3916.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3916.
Reported without amendment, 4011.
First reading, 4011.
Second reading, 4108.
Third reading and final passage, 4192-4193.
Returned from House without amendment, 4998.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5008.

In House (No. 2212).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4238.
Reported without amendment, 4413.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4673.
Third reading and final passage, 5021-5022.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 4673.
Campbell, C. M. C., 4673.

BLOOMSBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BLOWERS OR SIMILAR APPARATUS in connection with certain kinds of machinery, to compel use of

Senate Bill No. 300.

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 281.
Reported with amendment, 1310.
First reading, 1513.
Second reading and amended, 1545.
Third reading and amended, 1600.
Over in its order, 1743, 1790, 1885.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2024.
Final passage, 2077-2078.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4113.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 4185.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4286-4287.
Final passage, 4360.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4541.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

In House (No. 1956).

Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3351.
Second reading, 3514.
Third reading and final passage, 3626.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4179.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4495.
Signed by Speaker, 4834.

BLUE (see flower).

BOARD AND BOARDS (see accountants, agricultural, agriculture, Allegheny, appropriation, bartending, bridges, bureau, cemetery, children, cities, collectors, commission, counties, county, department, depositories, elections, employes, feeble-minded, food, fund, healing, jail, jails, lakes, milk, mining, municipalities, neuropathy, optometry, pharmacy, pilotage, poor, public, registration, school, song, State, taxes, teachers', townships, trustees, undertakers, vaccination, veterinary, waterway, Western).

BOARD CONSISTING OF STATE TREASURER, Secretary of Commonwealth and Commissioner of Banking to authorize on behalf of the Commonwealth the satisfaction of record of any mortgage, judgment or lien which may be accepted by said board under provisions of act to regulate private banking authorizing the

Senate Bill No. 659.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 856.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 856.
Reported without amendment, 1031.
First reading, 1091.
Second reading, 1144.
Third reading and final passage, 1262.
Returned from House without amendment, 2739.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 1875).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1351.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2044.
Second reading, 2242.
Third reading and final passage, 2710.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

BOARD FOR ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF TAXES for State and county and city purposes and abolishing office of assessors in so far as respects the assessment of State and county and city taxes, establishing in counties having between 800,000 and 1,400,000 inhabitants a

House Bill No. 1497.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 913.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 913.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 1701.

BOARD FOR ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF TAXES for State and county purposes and abolishing office of assessors in so far as respects the assessment of State and county taxes, establishing in counties having between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 inhabitants a

House Bill No. 1518.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 914.
Referred to Committee on Juriciary Special, 914.
Reported with amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3400.
Second reading and amended, 3490-3491.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3856-3857.
Question of personal privilege, by Allen, 4014-4015.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 3856-3857.

BOARD FOR ASSESSMENT AND REVISION OF TAXES for State and county purposes and prescribing method of their appointment, amending act establishing in counties containing a population of from 300,000 to 1,000,000 a

House Bill No. 1718.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1037.

BOARD FOR PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, J. L. Forward nominated as member of State Quarantine, 1025.

Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD, George C. Richards nominated as member of Armory, 1487.

Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

BOARD, Louis Emanual, Lucius L. Walton and George D. Stroh nominated as Members of State Pharmaceutical Examining, 1025.

Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS, ANTRHOIZING APPOINTMENT BY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in counties having between 250,000 and 325,000 inhabitants a

House Bill No. 1167.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 534.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 534.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 829.
Second reading and amended and postponed for present, 970.
Resumed on second reading and amened, 978-979.
Passed third reading, point of order raised but not sustained that bill is unconstitutional and bill defeated on final passage, 1388-1393.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was defeated on final passage not agreed to, 1621-1624.

Remarks on, by
Hobbs, 1389, 1391, 1392, 1621, 1622, 1623.
Ehrhardt, 1389, 1390, 1391.
Jones, John Robert, 1389, 1390, 1391.
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Mannion, 1393, 1622, 1623.

BOARD OF BITUMINOUS DISTRICT, A. W. Calloway, Robert Morris, Harry C. Drum, Robert M. Pollock and C. B. Maxwell nominated as members of Mine Inspectors Examining, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION FOR RIVER DELAWARE (see appropriation).

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION to institute an inquiry into cause of an accident in which a pilot or a vessel in charge of a pilot is involved, amending act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia authorizing

Senate Bill No. 264.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 221.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 221.
Reported without amendment, 710.
First reading, 870.
Recommitted, 871.
Re-reported without amendment, 1788.
Second reading, 1894.
Over in its order, 2027, 2079, 2158.
Third reading and final passage, 2309.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS to let contracts for building of main building, garage and subway at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, and making appriation therefor, authorizing

House Bill No. 754.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 309.
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 309.
Reported without amendment, 1245.
First reading, 1287.
Second reading and amended, 1481.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1865-1866.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1866.
Re-reported without amendment, 4315.
Final passage, 4502.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

Remarks on, by
Humes, 1865, 1866.
Wildman, 1865.

In Senate (No. 1874).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4756.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS, John J. Moffit, H. W. Arthur, W. D. Delong, J. D. Whitman, A. H. Reynolds and Walter H. Fundenburg nominated as Members of, 1028.
Reported, 1314.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY of Holy Ghost (see appropriation).

BOARD OF EDUCATION (see appropriation to State).

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR REGISTRATION OF NURSES, Miss Ida F. Giles and Alice M. Seabrook, M. D., nominated as members of, 1027.
Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS, Charles B. Penrose, Coleman K. Sober, J. M. Phillips and Arthur Chapman nominated as Members of State, 1028.
Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF MANAGERS TO HAVE CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONS for care of insane and of poor in certain counties and abolishing office of Director of Poor in said counties, to create a

Senate Bill No. 747.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1011.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1011.
Reported without amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2325-2326.
Second reading, 2372-2373.
Over in its order, 2445.
Third reading and final passage, 2560.

In House (No. 2606).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3401.
Point of Order raised and sustained that bill is unconstitutional, 3518-3519.

Remarks on, by
Jones, John Robert, 3518-3519.

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS, H. M. Goehring, Virgil A. Hook and O. J. Snyder nominated as members of, 1027.
Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES and certain acts relative to supervision of hospitals for insane and act authorizing Board of Public Charities to appoint two assistant general agents, amending act creating

Senate Bill No. 708.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 899.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, P. C. Boyle, Edward K. Rowland, George W. Ryan, Cyrus B. King, William T. Bell and Ralph Blum nominated as Commissioners of State, 1025.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES so as to confer additional powers upon said Board and fixing compensation of Secretary and General Agent amending act to create a

Senate Bill No. 406.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 331.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 331.
Reported without amendment, 410.
First reading, 470.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 605-607.
Reported without amendment, 644.
Third reading and final passage, 727.
Returned from House without amendment, 2041.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.
Approved by Governor, 2551.

In House (No. 1401).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 818.
Reported without amendment, 1240.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading, 1471.
Third reading and final passage, 1922.
Signed by Speaker, 2200.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, for Philadelphia, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, George G. Pierie, John J. Green and James A. Gaynon nominated as Members of, 1030.
Reported, 1136.
Confirmed, 1146.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, for Pittsburgh, Walter J. Christy, Charles W. Wilbert, James Campbell Roberts and John J. McKelvey nominated as Members of, 1030.
Reported, 1136.
Confirmed, 1146.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS, for Scranton, B. T. Jayne, Alex T. Connell, Thos, J. Jennings and P. A. Ryan nominated as Members of, 1030-1031.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic (see appropriation to).

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, Marlin E. Olmstead, J. D. Callery, Charles S. Price and E. S. Bayard nominated as Members of, 1025.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS at Blossburg, Edward H. Ross nominated as member of, 3257.
Reported and Confirmed, 3261.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, at Polk, Marshall Phipps and Frederick H. Coursin nominated as members of, 1027,
Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS, C. C. A. Baldi, Charles L. Dykes and Albert E. Miller nominated as members of State, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS, L. K. Beinhauer nominated as member of State, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS, W. H. Ridge, A. J. McCloskey, J. W. Sallade, Jacob Helmer and Arthur W. Wier nominated as members of State, 1030.
Reported, 1315.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARD OF VIEWERS and providing for their appointment as road juries and juries of view, amending act establishing in each county a

House Bill No. 372.
Read in place in House by Mr. North, 177.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 177.
Reported with negative recommendation, 4924-4925.

BOARD OF VIEWERS BY FIXING PER DIEM COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE of said board of viewers and providing for payment thereof by proper county, amending act establishing in each county a

House Bill No. 1047.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schuck, 509.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 509.
Reported with amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1223.
Third reading and amended, 1621.
Final passage, 1725-1726.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 3023.
Concurred in Senate amendments, 3193.
Signed by Speaker, 3236.
Approved by Governor, 3837.

Remarks on, by
Schuck, 1726.

In Senate (No. 1014):
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1759.
Reported with amendment, 2438.
First reading, 2597.
Second reading and amended, 2652-2653.
Over in its order, 2732.
Third reading and final passage, 2873-2874.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3259.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3261.

BOARD OF VIEWERS by providing for election by people in each county of a board of viewers, amending act establishing in each county a

House Bill No. 514.
Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 228.
Reported with negative recommendation, 4924.

BOARD OF VIEWERS by providing for payment of a per diem and mileage to viewers in counties containing less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, amending act establishing in each county a

House Bill No. 1711.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stone, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1037.
Reported with negative recommendation, 4924.

BOARD OF VIEWERS SO AS TO EMPOWER COURT to appoint viewers from the County Board of Viewers for any purpose whatsoever, amending act establishing in each county a

Senate Bill No. 500.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 458.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 458.

BOARD OF WARDENS FOR PORT OF PHLADELPHIA, repealing supplement to act establishing

Senate Bill No. 67.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 95.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 608.
Second reading, 668.
Third reading and final passage, 722.
Returned from House without amendment, 1605.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1758.
Approved by Governor, 2304.

In House (No. 1388).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 817.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1053-1054.
Second reading, 1196.
Third reading and final passage, 1588.
Signed by Speaker, 1783.

BOARD TO EXAMINE EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS, J. E. Sterrett, Adam A. Ross, James Whitaker Fernley, H. B. Gill and Willis A. Boothe, nominated as Members of State, 1028.
Reported, 1314.
Confirmed, 1336.

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS and authorizing attachment of wages of persons indebted for boarding by providing for service of notice of attachment upon persons, firms and corporations, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 1350.
Read in place in House by Mr. Cleary, 803.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 803.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1179-1180.
Third reading and final passage, 1582.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1932.
Signed by Speaker, 2068.
Approved by Governor, 2681.

In Senate (No. 960).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 1761.
First reading, 1761.
Second reading, 1809.
Third reading and final passage, 1893.
Signed by President, 2076.

BOARDING (see bureau, sheriffs).

BOARDS OF HEALTH IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, providing for establishment and maintenance of

House Bill No. 409.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 179.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 179.
Reported without amendment, 271.
First reading, 293.
Recommitted to committee, 370.
Re-reported with amendment, 439.
Second reading and amended, 517-519.
Third reading and amended, 570-571.
Resumed and postponed for present, 623-624.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1098-1100.
Final passage, 1230-1231.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3150.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3197.
Resolution appoved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3278.
Final passage, 3397-3398.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3571.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

In Senate (No. 838).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1272.
Reported without amendment, 1879.
First reading, 2037.
Second reading, 2085.

BOARDS OF HEALTH IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS—Con.

Third reading and postponed for present, 2159-2160.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2729-2730.
Signed by President, 2862.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3164.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3380.
Signed by President, 3726.

BOARDS OF HEALTH IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, providing for establishment and maintenance of

Senate Bill No. 211.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 194.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 194.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 608.
Second reading and amended, 672-674.
Over in its order, 726, 859.
Recommitted, 901.

BOARDS OF THE STATE authorized to examine applicants and issue licenses to practice the several professions, authorizing appointment of one person as secretary of the various

House Bill No. 914.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 419.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 419.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3200.

BOATS AND CANOES, regulating use of motor boats, row

House Bill No. 225.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 115.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 115.
Reported with amendment, 998.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading and amended, 1219.
Third reading and amended, 1348.
Postponed on final passage, 1716-1717.
Resumed and passed finally, 2280-2281.

In Senate (No. 1250).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 3153.
First reading, 3255.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3374.
Re-reported without amendment, 4284.
Postponed for present on second reading, 4381-4382.
Resumed and passed second reading, 4547-4548.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4789

BOATS (see lakes, motor).

BODIES (see burial).

BODY, HOWARD W. Representative from Second District (Berks County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1465, amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 1463, 3192.
House Bill No. 1603, empowering the several boroughs to enact ordinances prohibiting accumulations of garbage, 1701.

Bills introduced by

No. 933
Repealing act making appropriation for bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 419.

No. 1132
Supplement to act designating uniform date when commissioners of the several counties shall issue their precepts to assessors, 533.

No. 1465
Amending act authorizing county commissioners to pay certain sum annually to encourage agricultural exhibits, 822.

Bills reported by

No. 723
Authorizing printing of 25,000 copies of Bulletin No. 219, issued by Department of Agriculture, 367.

No. 1633
Amending act establishing State Board of Agriculture, 1713.

No. 2056 (Senate No. 1259).
To prohibit establishing of tuberculin tests for dairy animals, 3619.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 1916.

Motion by, for

House to concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1465, amending act authorizing county commissioners to make appropriations to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 2536.

BODY, HOWARD W.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Recommit House Bill No. 933, repealing act creating a bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 937.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1465, amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate certain sum to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 3192.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1465, amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to agricultural associations, 2915.

BOILER AND BOILERS (see Allegheny, department, steam).

BOILERS ARE INSTALLED by requiring every such boiler to be equipped with an automatic feed water regulator and making it duty of Commissioner of Labor and Industry to see that this act is enforced, to protect persons employed in mines, factories or other places where stationary engines and

House Bill No. 1553.
Read in place in House by Mr. George C. Irwin, 915.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 915.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4670.
Second reading and amended, 4832-4833.
Third reading and over in its order, 4877.
Resumed and passed finally, 4877-4878.

Remarks on, by
McClintock, 4877.
Irwin, George C., 4877.

In Senate (No. 1919).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4856.
Reported without amendment, 4856.
First reading, 4856.
Second reading, 4995.
Recommitted, 5006.

BOLGER, EX-TREASURER OF BEDFORD COUNTY, certain moneys by him erroneously paid into the State Treasury, to refund to Frank

Senate Bill No. 1170.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 2167.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2167.
Reported without amendment, 3575.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3871.
Returned from House without amendment, 4626.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2186).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading, 4522.
Third reading and final passage, 4617.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

BOND AND BONDS (see banks, boroughs, cities, Constitution, corporations, depositories, deposits, elections, ladies', stock, taxation, trust).

BOND FURNISHED ON APPEALS from courts of record in certain cases, relating to bail bond or surety

House Bill No. 1581.
Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 995.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 995.
Reported with amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1480.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1925.
Resumed and passed finally, 2277.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.
Vetoed by Governor, 3836.

In Senate (No. 1254).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2748.
Second reading, 2881-2882.
Third reading and final passage, 2926.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3110.

BOND IS FILED IN ANY COURT OF RECORD and that the court may enter an exoneretur, providing when principal surety or sureties may present their petition when a

Senate Bill No. 463.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 384.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 384.

BONDS ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1913, by municipalities, abolishing restriction relative to tax levy to pay municipal indebtedness and designating time when statement must be filed, making valid

House Bill No. 260.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 119.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 119.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 175.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 184.
Re-reported without amendment, 242.
Second reading, 258.
Third reading and final passage, 277-278.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 999.
Signed by Speaker, 1043.
Approved by Governor, 1287.

Remarks on, by
Mitchell, 277-278.
Humes, 278.

In Senate (No. 356).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 286.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 864-865.
Third reading and final passage, 903.
Signed by President, 1023.

BONDS REQUIRED OF PUBLIC OFFICERS and for discharge of sureties thereunder, to provide for payment of premiums on

House Bill No. 1515.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 914.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 914.

BONUS (see banks).

BOOKS (see newspapers, schools).

BOOTHS (see moving-picture).

BOOTS (see shoes).

BOQUET AND HIS SOLDIERS ON BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD, making appropriation for monument to Colonel Henry

Senate Bill No. 437.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 383.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 383.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3761-3762.
Third reading and final passage, 3867.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
Signed by President, 4962.

In House (No. 2170).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading and recommitted, 4520.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4922.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

BOROUGH AND BOROUGHS (see auditors, boards, city, Coatesville, comfort, commission, constables, election, escape, gas, highways, initiative, liens, Midland, mining, motor-vehicles, municipalities, musical, nuisance, parks, plumbing, police, policemen, railroads, reports, sewage, sewers, sidewalks, slaughter houses, smoke, tax, taxation, taxes, telephone, township, water).

BOROUGH COUNCILS, regulating number and election of members of

Senate Bill No. 832.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1259.
Reported without amendment, 1761.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1895.
Third reading and final passage, 2028.

In House (No. 1953).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2802.
Third reading and dropped from calendar, 3042.

Remarks on, by
Allen, 3042.

BOROUGH COUNCILS WHO FAIL TO QUALIFY or who fail to attend two regular meetings of council and empowering councils to fill such vacancies, empowering councils to declare vacant seats of members of

Senate Bill No. 461.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 384.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 384.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 610.
Second reading, 677.
Over in its order, 728.
Recommitted, 861.

BOROUGH ELIGIBLE TO OFFICE for next succeeding term, to make a chief burgess of a

Senate Bill No. 987.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1741.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2464.
Third reading and final passage, 2564.
Returned from House without amendment, 4376.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

In House (No. 2008).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3955.
Dropped from calendar, 4180.
Resumed and passed finally, 4351.
Signed by Speaker, 4834.

BOROUGH OR INCORPORATED TOWN BY ORDINANCE to annex adjacent territory upon a majority vote, enabling the burgess and council of any

House Bill No. 1701.
Read in place in House by Mr. Showalter (by request), 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1037.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1839.

BOROUGH OR TWO OR MORE CONTIGUOUS BOROUGHS, to provide for incorporation into a third class city of a

House Bill No. 2208.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rex, 4202, 4214.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4214.

Remarks on, by
Allen, 4202.
Rex, 4202.

BOROUGH OR OF TWO OR MORE CONTIGUOUS BOROUGHS, to provide for incorporation into a third class city of a

Senate Bill No. 1806.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 4114.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4114.
Reported without amendment, 4114.
First reading, 4114.
Second reading, 4196.
Third reading and amended, 4301-4302.
Final passage, 4359-4360.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4875.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2218).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4408.
Reported with amendment, 4413.
First reading, 4522-4523.
Second reading, 4573-4574.
Third reading and final passage, 4950.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

Remarks on, by
Rex, 4950.

BOROUGH TO PURCHASE ELECTRICITY from any corporation or persons manufacturing same for commercial purposes for use of its inhabitants, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 215.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 194.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 194.
Reported with amendment, 336.
First reading, 389-390.
Second reading and amended, 415-416.
Over in its order, 463, 595.
Third reading and final passage, 649.

BOROUGH TO PURCHASE ELECTRICITY—Continued.

In House (No. 1338).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 767.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3351-3352.
Dropped from calendar, 3515-3516.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 3199.
Humes, 3515.
Spangler, 3515, 3516.

BOROUGHS, amending act of April 3, 1851, regulating

Senate Bill No. 514.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 459.
Reported with amendment, 2069.
First reading, 2175-2176.
Second reading, 2319-2320.
Third reading and final passage, 2361.
Returned from House without amendment, 3259.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3976.

In House (No. 1979).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2545-2546.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3113.
Second reading, 3229-3230.
Third reading and final passage, 3267.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

BOROUGHS and abolishing office of borough auditors, providing for election of a borough controller in all

House Bill No. 1194.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 574.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 574.
Reported with amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading and amended, 1688-1689.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2129-2130.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2335.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

In Senate (No. 1216).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 2876.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2988.
Over in its order, 3099.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3160.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3168.
Third reading and final passage, 3707.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

BOROUGHS AND CITIES whether situate in one or more counties, and to provide for adjustment of indebtedness, amending act to provide for erection of new boroughs so as to extend provisions thereof to

Senate Bill No. 1117.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 2038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2468-2469.
Third reading and final passage, 2636.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3754.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4113.
Resolution returned from House concured in, 4185.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4625.
Final passage, 4774.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4860.
Signed by President, 4962.

In House (No. 2014).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3517.
Third reading and final passage, 3629-3630.

BOROUGHS AND CITIES—Continued.

Signed by Speaker, 3931.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4179.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4912.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

BOROUGHS AND FIXING TIME OR ORGANIZATION OF TOWN COUNCILS therein, amending act providing for election of councilmen in the several

House Bill No. 1318.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 733.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 733.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading, 1678-1679.
Third reading and final passage, 1939.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3334.

In Senate (No. 1129).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2469.
Third reading and final passage, 2636-2637.
Signed by President, 2860.

BOROUGHS AND GOVERNMENT THEREOF, as amended, amending act of June 6, 1893, providing for consolidation of

House Bill No. 1913.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles A. Shaffer, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1933.
Reported with amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2801.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3039.
Resumed and amended, 3072.
Final passage, 3124.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Approved by Governor, 4680.

In Senate (No. 1426).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3110.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3472.
Second reading, 3598.
Third reading and final passage, 3706.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

BOROUGHS AND PROVIDING FOR ELECTION OF SUCH COMMISSIONER, to create office of commissioner of municipal lighting in

House Bill No. 1293.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey, 732.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 732.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 1977.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2225.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2427.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4673.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 5019.
Resolution returning bill to Governor returned from Senate concurred in, 5032.

In Senate (No. 1288).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2467.
Reported without amendment, 2993.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3170.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3248-3249.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3701.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4630.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 4985.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS and for adjustment of indebtedness of boroughs and townships affected by such change of boundaries, amending act providing for alteration of boundaries of contiguous

House Bill No. 565.

Read in placse in House by Mr. Currier, 253.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 253.

BOROUGHS AUTHORIZING LEVY OF A LICENSE TAX on hacks, carriages and motor-vehicles operating for pay, supplement to act regulating

House Bill No. 1653.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1034.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 1994.
Third reading and final passage, 2402.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3280.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 3952.

In Senate (No. 1264).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2400.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3107.
Second reading, 3169-3170.
Third reading and final passage, 3248.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

BOROUGHS CHANGING LENGTH OF TERM and time of election of borough solicitors and extending terms of borough solicitors holding office under act of April 25, 1907, providing for furnishing of a bond by a trust or bonding company, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 585.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 254.
Referred to Committee in Municipal Corporations, 254.
Reported with amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading and amended, 1981-1982.
Third reading and amended, 2275.
Final passage, 2541-2542.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 3194.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

Remarks on, by

Miller, 3194.

In Senate (No. 1298).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2602.
Reported without amendment, 2660.
First reading, 2748.
Second reading, 2884.
Third reading and amended, 2927.
Over in its order, 2975.
Final passage, 3094-3095.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 3260.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

BOROUGHS DIVIDED INTO WARDS where aggregate number of councilmen in said borough is an even number not divisible by three, providing for election of councilmen in

House Bill No. 1416.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 819.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 819.

BOROUGHS ENLARGING JURISDICTION OF CHIEF BURGESS by conferring upon him the powers of a committing magistrate, amending act regulating

Senate Bill No. 880.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 1369.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1369.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2931.
Third reading and final passage, 2977-2978.

In House (No. 2048).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3082.

BOROUGHS INCORPORATED BY DECREE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS and providing for reversion to original township of the borough property, to provide for annulment of charters of

House Bill No. 1656.

Read in place in House by Mr. Swift, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1034.
Reported without amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading and amended, 2522.
Third reading and final passage, 2836.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4920.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

BOROUGHS INCORPORATED BY DECREE OF COURT—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1364).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2880.
Reported without amendment, 4379.
First reading, 4459.
Second reading, 4544.
Third reading and final passage, 4794.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

BOROUGHS IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, enlarging powers of burgesses in

House Bill No. 590.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 254.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 254.

BOROUGHS PROVINDING FOR ELECTION and fixing compensation of borough solicitor, amending supplement to act regulating

House Bill No. 142.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 107.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 107.

BOROUGHS PROVIDING FOR ELECTION OF A BOROUGH SOLICITOR and fixing his compensation, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 231.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kennedy, 115.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 115.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 276.
Recommitted to Committee, 394.

BOROUGHS, regulating election of members of council in

House Bill No. 1673.

Read in place in House by Mr. Robinson, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1035.

BOROUGHS, regulating election of members of council in

House Bill No. 1674.

Read in place in House by Mr. Robinson, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1035.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3693.

BOROUGHS SHALL BE ELIGIBLE TO RE-ELECTION, providing that burgesses of

Senate Bill No. 1639.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 3723.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3723.
Reported without amendment, 3756.
First reading, 3907.
Second reading, 4005.
Third reading and final passage, 4089.

In House (No. 2207).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 4214.

BOROUGHS TO ENACT AND ENFORCE ORDINANCES prohibiting accumulations of garbage and rubbish upon private properties, to empower the several

House Bill No. 1603.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 996.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 996.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Passed second reading, vote on second reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1701.
Third reading and final passage, 2142.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3280.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 3952.

In Senate (No. 1200).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 2993.
First reading, 3106.
Second reading, 3168.
Third reading and final passage, 3245.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

BOROUGHS TO JOINTLY CONSTRUCT WATER WORKS for supply of water to said boroughs, the entering into contracts to govern same and granting said boroughs certain powers with respect to right of eminent domain, empowering two or more

House Bill No. 1741.

Read in place in House by Mr. Joseph Gray, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Muicipal Corporations, 1039.

BOROUGHS, to provide for regulation of municipal liens and proceedings for collection thereof in

House Bill No. 1912.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 1738.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1762.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3400-3401.
Second reading, 3491-3492.
Third reading and final passage, 3616.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5172.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

In Senate (No. 1642).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4866.
First reading, 4866.
Second reading, 4994.
Third reading and final passage, 5070.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5125.

BOROUGHS TO REQUIRE THE SPRINKLING OR OILING OF PUBLIC STREETS and assess cost of same to owners or occupiers of property abutting thereon, authorizing councils of incorporated

Senate Bill No. 750.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1011.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1011.
Reported without amendment, 2069.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading and amended, 2320.
Third reading and final passage, 2361-2362.

In House (No. 1981).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2546.
Reported with amendment, 3821.
First reading, 3969-3970.
Second reading, 4245.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4277-4278.
Dropped from calendar, 4483.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was dropped from calendar defeated, 4885.

Remarks on, by

Stone, 4483.
Semmens, 4483, 4485.
McAleer, 4885.

BOROUGHS TO SUPPLY AND MAKE CONTRACTS for supplying electric current, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 414.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 381.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 381.
Reported without amendment, 1597.
First reading, 1756.
Second reading, 1796.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1886.

BOROUGHS TO VALIDATE CERTAIN ORDINANCES by extending its provisions to cases where said ordinances have not been signed in ordinance book by burgess and president of town council, amending act enabling

Senate Bill No. 1431.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 3154.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3155.
Reported without amendment, 3175.
First reading, 3254.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3441.
Returned from House without amendment, 4292.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4376.

In House (No. 2083).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 3613.
Reported without amendment, 3952.
First reading, 4014.
Second reading, 4248.
Third reading and final passage, 4279.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

BOROUGHS WITHOUT PETITION OF PROPERTY OWNERS to grade, pave and otherwise improve public streets and assess a portion of costs of same on owners of property abutting thereon, to repeal act of May 12, 1911, empowering

House Bill No. 1470.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 822.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 822.

BORROWED (see cities).

BOTTLER AND BOTTLES (see liquor, liquors, milk).

BOUNDARIES AND BOUNDARY (see boroughs, recording).

BOUNTY FOR DESTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NOXIOUS ANIMALS and hawks, making appropriation to create a

House Bill No. 54.

Read in place in House by Mr. Swartz, 76.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 76.

BOUNTY FOR DESTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NOXIOUS ANIMALS and providing method of payment of same by counties, creating

House Bill No. 451.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reeser, 204.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 204.
Reported with amendment, 2231.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading and amended, 2531–2533.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2839-2840.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3031-3032.
Final passage, 3121.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 4480.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 4586.
Conference committee appointed, 4610.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5226-5227.
Returned from Senate notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5252.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

Bleloch, 2839, 2840.
Gibson, 2839.

In Senate (No. 1424).

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3110.
Reported with amendment, 4114.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading, 4302-4303.
Third reading and final passage, 4363.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4542.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4628.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5127.
Report of conference committtee considered and agreed to, 5127-5128.
Signed by President, 5261.

BOUNTY FOR DESTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NOXIOUS ANIMALS and reimbursing counties for moneys paid under provisions of such act, making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act creating

House Bill No. 292.

Read in place in House by Mr. Price, 146.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 146.
Reported without amendment, 493.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 579-580.
Re-reported with amendment, 2301.
Third reading and amended, 2696-2697.
Final passage, 2823.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

In Senate (No. 1352).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2888.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4699.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

BOUNTY FOR HAWKS, amending act making appropriation for destruction of certain noxious animals by providing

House Bill No. 286.

Read in place in House by Mr. Price, 145.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 145.

BOUNTY (see animals).

BOWLS (see finger).

BOXES (see ballot, elections).

BOXING (see commission, Erie).

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME (see appropriation).

BOYS (see children).

BRADDOCK (see route).

BRADDOCK GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BRADFORD COUNTY (see highway).

BRADFORD HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BRAKE (see highways).

BRAKEMEN (see railroads).

BRANDYWINE, making appropriation to mark site of Battle of

House Bill No. 673.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3971.
Second reading, 4250.
Third reading and recommitted, 4490.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4828.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1907).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4800.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4854.
Third reading and final passage, 4991.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

BRASS (see second-hand).

BREAD, repealing second section of act regulating manner of selling loaf

House Bill No. 85.
Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 100.
Referred to Committee on Manufacturers, 100.
Reported without amendment, 183.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 250-251.
Third reading and final passage, 265.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1305.
Vetoed by Governor, which House sustained, 1903-1904.

Remarks on, by
Allen, 265, 1903.

In Senate (No. 340).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 285.
Reported without amendment, 710.
First reading, 870.
Second reading, 908.
Third reading and final passage, 1012-1013.
Signed by President, 1326.

BREAKAGE (see insurance).

BRELSFORD PACKING AND STORAGE COMPANY (see appropriation)

BRETHREN HOME (see appropriation).

BREWED AND BREWING (see liquors).

BRIDGE AND BRIDGES (see Cornplanter, counties, county, damages, highways, Luzerne, Milanville, municipalities, railway).

BRIDGE COMPANIES AND EXEMPTING SUCH STOCK and bonds owned by municipalities from State taxation, authorizing municipalities to purchase entire stock and bonds of certain

House Bill No. 1074.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 511.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 511.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1198.
Third reading and final passage, 1589.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Vetoed by Governor, 3334.

In Senate (No. 971).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1614.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2448.
Signed by President, 2662.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER at Duboistown Borough, making appropriation for construction of

House Bill No. 1063.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 510.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 510.
Reported without amendment, 1240.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1471.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AT MIDDLETOWN BOROUGH in Dauphin County, making appropriation for construction of a

House Bill No. 1733.
Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1478.
Re-reported with amendment, 4384.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4607-4608.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4609.
Final passage, 4813-4814.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by
Martin, 4607.

In Senate (No. 1899).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4797.
Reported without amendment, 4797.
First reading, 4798.
Second reading, 4853.
Third reading and final passage, 4989.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER at Montgomery Borough, in Lycoming County, making appropriation for construction of

House Bill No. 1062.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 510.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 510.
Reported without amendment, 1240.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1471.
Re-reported with amendment, 4384.
Third reading and final passage, 4606-4607.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by
Ulman, 4606, 4607.
Gibson, 4607.
Howard, Josiah, 4607.

In Senate (No. 1890).
Referred to Comittee on Appropriations, 4627.
Reported without amendment, 4629.
First reading, 4629.
Second reading, 4758.
Third reading and final passage, 4847.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER between Herndon and Port Trevorton, making appropriation for construction of

House Bill No. 1303.
Read in place in House by Mr. Swartz, 733.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 733.
Reported without amendment, 1246.
First reading, 1287.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1482.
Re-reported with amendment, 4384.
Third reading and final passage, 4608.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by
Swartz, 4608.
Martin, 4608.
Newbaker, 4608.
Donally, 4608.

BRIDGE OVER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1893).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4628.
Reported without amendment, 4629.
First reading 4629.
Second reading, 4758.
Third reading and final passage, 4847.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

BRIDGES OVER DELAWARE RIVER and making appropriation therefor, providing for acquisition by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain toll

Senate Bill No. 162.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 142.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 142.
Reported without amendment, 299.
First reading, 335.
Amended on second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 387-388.
Re-reported with amendment, 3573.
Third reading and final passage, 3700-3701.
Returned from House without amendment, 4998.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5008.

In House (No. 2135).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4384.
First reading, 4586-4587.
Second reading, 4673.
Third reading and final passage, 5021.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

BRIDGES OVER DELAWARE RIVER and making appropriation therefor, providing for acquisition by Pennsylvania and New York of certain toll

Senate Bill No. 163.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 142.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 142.
Reported without amendment, 299.
First reading, 335.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 388.
Re-reported with amendment, 3573.
Third reading and final passage, 3701-3702.

In House (No. 2136).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE RIVERS and providing for appointment of viewers and payment of cost of rebuilding, supplement to act authorizing Commonwealth to rebuild county

Senate Bill No. 1166.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 2152.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2152.
Reported without amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2330.
Second reading, 2393.
Third reading and final passage, 2457.
Returned from House without amendment, 3258.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1999).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2547.
Reported without amendment, 2685.
First reading, 2851.
Second reading, 3058.
Third reading and final passage, 3201.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

BRIDGES OVER 1,000 FEET IN LENGTH erected by corporations and for abolition of tolls thereon, authorizing acquisition at cost of the Commonwealth for use of the respective counties of

Senate Bill No. 361.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 299.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 299.
Reported without amendment, 3448.
First reading, 3599.
Second reading, 3708.
Third reading and amended, 3741.
Final passage, 3872.

In House (No. 2192).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3968.

BRIDGES, providing for amendment of charters of corporations having toll bridges whose travel has been diverted by erection of free public

House Bill No. 454.

Read in place in House by Mr. Showalter, 204.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 204.
Reported without amendment, 242.
First reading, 268.
Second reading, 277.
Third reading and amended, 294.
Final passage, 318-319.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 894.
Signed by Speaker, 932.
Approved by Governor, 1288.

In Senate (No. 409).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 337.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 609.
Second reading, 676.
Third reading and final passage, 727.
Signed by President pro tempore, 911.

BRIDGES SHALL BE BUILT BY COUNTY OF LUZERNE, to repeal act providing the manner in which county

Senate Bill No. 1061.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 1880.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1880.
Reported without amendment, 2096.
First reading, 2177.
Second reading, 2325.
Third reading and final passage, 2365.
Returned from House without amendment, 3258-3259.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

In House (No. 1986).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading, 3230.
Third reading and final passage, 3271.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

BRIDGES TO THE COMMONWEALTH and fixing duties of State Highway Commissioner therein, to provide for turning over by counties of certain

Senate Bill No. 1152.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 2093.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2093.

BRIDGES UNDER PROVISIONS OF ACT of April 21, 1903, and providing for punishment of persons who conspire to prevent competition in bidding thereon, designating amount to be expended by Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings each year in erection or rebuilding of county

House Bill No. 1722.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading and postponed for present, 1479.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 1702.
Third reading and final passage, 2146-2147.

In Senate (No. 1201).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2180.

BRIDGES WHENEVER ANY RIVER OR CREEK is crossed by any public road by means of any bridge which is dangerous, authorizing county commissioners to erect foot

Senate Bill No. 1565.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 3442.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3442.
Reported without amendment, 3754.
First reading, 3754.
Second reading, 3904-3905.
Third reading and amended, 4001.
Over in its order, 4085.
Final passage, 4190-4191.

In House (No. 2209).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 4338.

BRIDGES WITHOUT DUE ADVERTISEMENT for sealed proposals excepting contracts not amounting to $250, making it unlawful for commissioners of any county to contract to repair, building or rebuild any county

House Bill No. 1543.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 915.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 915.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading and amended, 1436.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1843.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2214-2215.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, ———

In Senate (No. 1242).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2333.
Reported without amendment, 4440.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4631.
Third reading and final passage, 4789.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

BRIG (see Niagara).

BRIGADIER GENERAL, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, Albert J. Logan nominated as, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

BROKERS (see insurance, loans, pawn, securities, stock).

BRONZE (see medal).

BROSIUS, HIRAM H., Representative from Jefferson County

Amendments offeerd by, to
House Bill No. 305, providing for return of taxes on seated lands in boroughs and townships, 550.
House Bill No. 483, amending act imposing additional taxes for State purposes and abolishing Revenue Board, 704, 3656.
House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2049, 2844.

Bills introduced by

No. 483
Amending act imposing additional taxes for State purposes and abolishing Revenue Board by requiring treasurer of each school district and chief officer of each incorporated district to make report under oath to Auditor General, 226.

No. 707
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home, 288.

No. 1359
To repeal 1st section of act of June 3, 1911, for better preservation of game and gamebirds, 803.

No. 1619
Permitting normal schools and high schools to establish special training courses for rural teachers, 1032.

Bills reported by

No. 27
Fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 3200.

No. 237
Regulating sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper, 183.

No. 435
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to consider advisability of establishing State system of workhouses, 340.

No. 558
Providing for assessment and taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 513.

No. 672
Regulating killing of rabbits, squirrels and pheasant during open season, 2765.

No. 897
Amending act authorizing appointment of deputy and clerk of Supreme Court by changing the salaries, 440.

No. 961
Amending act relating to revision of laws relating to penal proceedings so as to include acts of embezzlement, 1838.

No. 972
Authorizing allowance of permanent alimony in divorce cases, 1351.

No. 1033
Requiring the several district attorneys to present all criminal cases returned by justices of peace and aldermen to grand jury, 742.

No. 1107
Regulating certain rights and liabilities of hotel keepers and innkeepers, 742.

BROSIUS, HIRAM H.—Continued.

No. 1226
Providing a method whereby highways the center line of which constitutes a dividing line may be improved, 928.

No. 1283
Relating to assignment of wages to secure a loan, 1351.

No. 1311
Prohibiting the destruction or tampering with any part of any elevator, 928.

No. 1331 (Senate No. 69)
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation, 2534.

No 1507
Amending act creating art jury for cities of first class, 1117.

No. 1560
Amending act authorizing Governor to appoint special policemen for charitable associations, 1117.

No. 1920 (Senate No. 828)
Amending act providing in cities of first class for delivery tickets in sale of anthracite coal, 2684.

No. 2073 (Senate No. 1261)
Giving certain authority to churches and cemeteries owning burial grounds, 3618.

Leave of absence granted, 1415.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to
Close nominations for members of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 365.
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 527, to regulate practice of pharmacy, 4175.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 277, to prohibit making of false statements, 247.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 1623, making appropriation for improvement of county roads in suburban section of Philadelphia, 3965.
Recommit House Bill No. 1359, repealing first section of act for better protection of game and game birds, 1203.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 277, prohibiting making or dissemination of false statements, 247.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 483, amending act imposing additional taxes for State purposes and abolishing Revenue Board, 3656.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2049.

Petition presented by
Favoring Hunters' license bill, from
Citizens of Jefferson County, 619.

Remarks on, by
House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 748.
House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4346.
House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by Commonwealth of land of A. Cook Sons Company, 3427, 3428.
House Bill No. 1182, supplement to act establishing public school system, 2834.
House Bill No. 1359, repealing first section of act to provide for better protection of game and game birds, 2288.
House Bill No. 2242 (Senate No. 1885), regulating licensing of persons who for hire act as dendrologists and treat trees, shrubs and plants, 5174.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 483, amending act imposing additional taxes for State purposes and abolishing revenue board, 3195.

BROWN AND D. E. BROWN, citizens of Cambria County, doing business as Woodman Lumber Company, to bring suit against the Commonwealth, to authorize H. W.

House Bill No. 1362.
Read in place in House by Mr. Joseph Gray, 803.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 804.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1458.
Third reading and final passage, 1737.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1932.
Signed by Speaker, 1932.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2117.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2120.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2263.
Final passage, 2494.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3334.

BROWN AND D. E. BROWN—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Gray, Joseph, 1737.

In Senate (No. 1023).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1760.

Reported without amendment, 1761.

First reading, 1762.

Second reading, 1809.

Third reading and final passage, 1893.

Signed by President pro tempore, 1898.

Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2097.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2601.

Signed by President, 2862.

BROWN, former member of House of Representatives, address of Hon. W. W., 5391-5392.

BROWN, GEORGE K., Representative from Seventh District (Luzerne County).

Bills introduced by

No. 227

Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, 115.

No. 1479

Regulating compensation of collectors of taxes in the several boroughs and townships, 822.

No. 1480

Amending act providing for classification of townships, 822.

No. 1481

Amending section 554 of act establishing a public school system, 822.

No. 1490

Regulating appointment, salary and expenses of county detectives in certain counties, 823.

Bill reported by

No. 1112

Empowering municipalities to construct or to acquire public utilities, 1377.

No. 1558

Empowering cities of second class to collect taxes on street railway, telegraph, water, gas and heat companies, 1631.

No. 1671

Prohibiting furnishing of free passes other than to employes of the company, 3489.

Leave of absence granted, 823.

Members of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

BROWNLEE, THOMAS B. H., Representative from Washington County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 624, amending act authorizing townships of first class and boroughs to appropriate private property for public parks and playgrounds, 442

Bills introduced by

No. 295

Providing method by which it may be determined whether a judgment is a lien upon any particular real estate, 146.

No. 393

Prohibiting certain trust companies to act as surety, 178.

No. 394

Making appropriation to City Hospital Association, 178.

No. 624

Amending act authorizing townships of first class and boroughs to appropriate private property for public parks and playgrounds, 256.

No. 789

Relating to county officers in counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants and fixing their salaries, 311.

No. 884

Making appropriation to Canonsburg General Hospital Association, 392.

No. 889

Making appropriation to Washington Hospital, 392.

No. 968

Authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other State for any manufacturing business to hold necessary real estate, 473.

No. 1772

Authorizing county controllers in counties having less than 150,000 inhabitants to appoint a solicitor, 1040.

No. 1773

Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 1040.

BROWNLEE, THOMAS B. H.—Continued.

No. 2199

Making appropriation to Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, 4068, 4214.

Bills reported by

No. 97

Regulating cold storage of food, 117.

No. 113

Supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 147.

No. 149

Relating to extortion and attempted extortion by threats, 155.

No. 464

Amending act providing for proper exits, fire escapes and other preventives of fire in certain buildings not in cities of first and second classes by limiting its application to tenement and apartment houses occupied by ten or more persons, 561.

No. 482

Providing for holding of constitutional convention, 270.

No. 954

Amending act regulating sale of milk in cities of first class, 440.

No. 1094

To validate receiver's sales of real estate held subsequent to passage of act of May 11, 1911, 742.

No. 1097

Amending section two of act of May 11, 1911, relating to receiver's sales, 742.

No. 1238

Supplement to act relating to grant of administration upon estates of persons presumed to be dead, 1399.

No. 1266

Concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought, 4924.

No. 1355

Making leasing of a building for use as a bawdy house a misdemeanor, 3330.

No. 1543

Making it unlawful for commissioners of any county to contract to repair or build any county bridges without due advertisement, 1117.

No. 1676

Amending act establishing board for examination of accountants, 3024.

No. 1698

Relating to appeals from judges of county courts to Supreme and Superior Courts, 1571.

No. 1829 (Senate No. 410)

To perpetuate liens upon monuments, 2685.

No. 1852 (Senate No. 694)

Amending act permitting release on parole of persons acquitted on grounds of insanity, 1838.

No. 2058 (Senate No. 1297)

Authorizing sale of portions of land belonging to Erie Home for Disabled Soldiers, 3821.

No. 2237 (Senate No. 1344)

To safeguard civil rights regardless of race or creed, 4924.

Leave of absence granted, 184, 514.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1773, amending act providing when and how liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 2688.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 2199, making appropriation to trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, 4588.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 2228 (Senate No. 1792), making appropriation to trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, 4588.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 103, to provide for licensing of railway dining cars upon which liquors are sold, 1574.

House Bill No. 624, amending act authorizing townships of first class and boroughs to appropriate private property to make and enlarge public parks and playgrounds, 495.

House Bill No. 1402 (Senate No. 421), repealing act to provide for erection of poor house in Washington County, 2284, 4014, 4463-4464, 4465.

House Bill No. 1772, authorizing county controllers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor, 1845.

House Bill No. 2199, making appropriation to Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, 4588.

Resolutions offered by

Fixing manner of selecting seats by members of House of Representatives, 129.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 4068.

BROWNSVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BRUMM, one of the judges of the 21st Judicial District, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committeee, petition from Cornelius F. Foley, asking for impeachment of Hon. C. N., 768.

Report from Judiciary General Committee recommending appointment of special investigating committee presented to House and adopted, 1119.

Special committee appointed, 1193.

Majority and minority reports of special committee presented to House, 3516.

Motion adopted for special order for consideration of reports, 3792.

Reports considered and majority report adopted, 4120-4133.

Appendix, 6182.

BRUSH (see townships).

BRYAN TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Keegan, authorizing appointment of committee to invite Hon. William Jennings, 2891.

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Address delivered by Mr. Bryan, 2957-2959.

BRYAN TO ADDRESS THE LEGISLATURE, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Nulty, inviting Hon. William Jennings, 2856.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2887.

Read, amended and agreed to, in House, 2910.

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BRYNER AS COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES sustained while serving as a private in Company D, 10th Regiment, N. G. P., at encampment held at Gettysburg, July 23, 1908, making appropriation for payment to Guy

House Bill No. 1593.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cochran, 996.

Referred to Committete on Appropriations, 996.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J., Senator from Tenth District (Bucks County).

Acting President pro tempore, 2464, 2563.

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 46, amending act for protection of game and certain birds, 471.

Senate Bill No. 124, amending act relating to sale of real estate of decedents, 668.

Senate Bill No. 162, providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain toll bridges over Delaware River, 388.

Senate Bill No. 276, amending act regulating effect of contracts for work and labor to be done and labor or materials to be furnished to any building or other structure, 602.

Senate Bill No. 366, providing that waste paper and ashes shall not be hauled upon streets of built-up portions of cities and boroughs except in covered vehicles, 604, 605.

Senate Bill No. 485, regulating speed of motor vehicles and providing for their registration by State Highway Department, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802.

Senate Bill No. 841 (House No. 701), establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 2169.

Senate Bill No. 931, to confirm conveyances of land made by building and loan associations after expiration of charter, 2323.

Senate Bill No. 992, providing for re-charter of building and loan associations, 2449.

Senate Bill No. 1020, amending act relating to license fees so as to include gas and water companies, 2746.

Senate Bill No. 1035, (House No. 1152), creating suburban metropolitan districts of areas within 25 mile limits of cities of first class, 2036.

Senate Bill No. 1051, (House No. 1144), authorizing townships of first class to provide for collection of ashes and garbage, 2468.

Senate Bill No. 736, regulating catching and sale of bullfrogs, terrapin and snapping turtles, 2880.

Senate Bill No. 1131 (House No. 1357), concerning building regulation in townships of first class, 2470.

Senate Bill No. 1147, requiring counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate certain sums of money to aid in defraying expense of Memorial Day, 2555.

Senate Bill No. 1345, supplement to act relating to distribution of estates of intestates, 3164.

Bills introduced by

No. 78

Providing for establishment of park at or near spot where Washington crossed Delaware River, 96.

No. 123

Repealing act and part of act relating to pay of jurors and witnesses in Bucks County, 124.

No. 124

Amending act relating to sale of real estate of decedents, 124.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 125

Regulating payment of any deposit made with any bank in name of two persons, 124.

No. 162.

Providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain toll bridges over Delaware River, 142.

No. 163

Providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New York of certain toll bridges over Delaware River, 142.

No. 201

Relating to fees of attorneys-at-law in the several courts, 194.

No. 236

Regulating marriage and marriage licenses and to promote uniformity between States in reference thereto, 220.

No. 276

Amending act defining rights and liabilities of parties to and regulating effect of contracts for work and labor and providing for remedies for recovery of debts due, 279.

No. 366

Providing that waste paper and ashes shall not be hauled upon public streets in built up portions of cities and boroughs except in covered wagons or vehicles, 299.

No. 393

Amending act relative to costs in suits before aldermen and justices of the peace, 330.

No. 394

To give additional protection to fish by prohibiting fishing by unnaturalized foreign-born residents, 330.

No. 485

Relating to motor-vehicles and providing for their registration and licensing of operators by State Highway Department, 410.

No. 550

Regulating use of motor boats, 591.

No. 649

Making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act providing for erection of dikes for protection of property adjacent to Delaware River in Falls Township, Bucks County, 855.

No. 658

Authorizing Commissioner of Banking to appoint one additional clerk and one additional stenographer, 855.

No. 659

Enabling the Board consisting of State Treasurer, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Commissioner of Banking to authorize on beahf of the Commonwealth the satisfaction of record of any mortgage or lien accepted by said Board under provisions of act regulating private banking, 856.

No. 736

To regulate catching and sale of bullfrogs, tadpoles, terrapin and snapping turtles, 1010.

No. 990

Regulating qualifications and election of township supervisors in townships of second class, 1742.

No. 991

To confirm conveyances of land made by building and loan associations after expiration of term of their chartered existence, 1742.

No. 992

To provide for recharter of building and loan associations after expiration of their charter and for taking over of all of the assets by the rechartered corporation, 1742.

No. 993.

Regulating sale of exchange of diseased horses and mules 1742.

No. 1151.

Prescribing time and manner of submitting to the people a certain proposed amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2070.

No. 1341

Relating to sale or transfer of domestic animals for slaughtering purposes, the flesh of which is intended to be used for human food, 2855.

No. 1342

Amending act to classify fish, 2855.

No. 1345

Supplement to act relating to distribution of estates of intestates and declaring that shall descend to surviving husband or wife, 2876.

No. 1392

Providing that State Highway Commissioner shall submit to the Legislature estimates of proposed expenditures in maintenance and improvement of State highways and State-aid highways and providing manner in which mileage of State highways shall be apportioned, 2981.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 1459
Amending act relating to distribution of estates of intestates by further regulating number of appraisers, 3362.

No. 1466
Amending act relating to decrees for payment of money to widows and children of decedents by regulating number of appraisers, 3362.

Bills reported by

No. 2
Amending act relating to motor-vehicles, 299.

No. 6
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of school age, 3237.

No. 65
Amending act to establish Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia by further providing for number of pilots and apprentices, 457.

No. 66
Supplement to act to establish Board of Commissioners of Navigation for River Delaware, 457.

No. 67
Repealing supplement to act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia, 457.

No. 122
Making appropriation to Messiah Rescue, Harrisburg, 3237.

No. 139
Providing what effect shall be given to admission to practice in Supreme Court, 457.

No. 140
Requiring bills and answers in equity to be sworn to and abolishing rule relative to testimony of two witnesses, 457.

No. 169
Relating to findings in proceedings in lunacy, 410

No. 229 (House No. 24)
To quiet title to real estate and to enable citizens of United States and corporations to hold and convey title to certain real estate, 410.

No. 273 (House No. 300)
Amending act regulating in criminal trials the cross examination of a defendant when testifying in his own behalf, 591.

No. 297
Authorizing any city which has obtained consent of the Commonwealth to construct a dam in any navigable river to acquire private property for that purpose, 1597.

No. 341 (House No. 170)
Authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Spruce Creek is located, 643.

No. 383 (House No. 389).
Amending act relating to private sales of real estate approved by Orphans' Court, 3153.

No. 386
Providing for county organizations and annual meetings of supervisors of townships of second class, 412.

No. 461
Declaring vacant seats of members of borough councils who fail to qualify, 457.

No. 485
Relating to motor vehicles, 1488, 4300.

No. 514
Amending act regulating boroughs, 2069.

No. 599
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, 3238.

No. 600
Regulating discharge of prisoners on parole, 2069.

No. 607
Making appropriation to Psychopathic Department of Saint Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, 3238.

No. 608
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, 3237.

No. 629
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Asylum for Chronic Insane at Wernersville, 3238.

No. 807 (House No. 751)
To provide for appointment of janitors in various courts of certain counties, 1539.

No. 833
To consolidate the five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 1373.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

No. 850 (House No. 1094)
To validate receiver's sales of real estate, 1539.

No. 851 (House No. 1097)
Amending act relating to receiver's sales, 1539.

No. 879
To provide for docketing and indexing of judgments of United States District and Circuit Courts, 1597.

No. 891 (House No. 857)
Authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts on request to hear issues in certain other courts, 2623.

No. 893 (House No. 897)
Amending act authorizing certain appointments in Supreme Court by changing the salary, 2093.

No. 918 (House No. 962)
Amending act to provide for registration of veterinary surgeons, 2023.

No. 997
Repealing Section 2 of act regulating printing of laws, 2023.

No. 1038 (House No. 1203)
Making it a misdemeanor for keeper or owner of any storage, second hand store or junk shop to conceal whereabouts of goods in their possession, 2353.

No. 1059
Authorizing courts of common pleas in all cases where a judgment at law for payment of money shall have been entered against any defendant to restrict lien thereof to a part only of his real estate, 2161.

No. 1062
Amending act requiring non-resident hunters to procure a license before hunting, 2399.

No. 1087 (House No. 1607)
Creating a building commission in certain counties, 2623.

No. 1096 (House No. 426)
Relating to divorce, 2151.

No. 1111 (House No. 695)
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for deficiency in automobile division, 2475.

No. 1236 (House No. 1232)
Authorizing payment of redemption money of a redeemable ground rent into court, 2623.

No. 1242 (House No. 1543)
Making it unlawful for county commissioners to repair bridges without due advertisement, 4440.

No. 1250 (House No. 225)
Regulating operation of motor boats, row boats and canoes, 3153.

No. 1342.
Amending act to classify fish, 3110.

No. 1459
Amending act relating to distribution of estates of intestates, 3380.

No. 1460
Amending act relating to decrees for payment of money to widows and children of decedents, 3380.

No. 1565
Authorizing county commissioners to erect foot bridges, 3754.

No. 1783
Joint resolution regulating commission to investigate corporations engaged in charitable work, 4108.

No. 1819
To confer additional powers upon mutual fire insurance companies, 4197.

Chairman of Committee on Legislative Apportionment, 42.

Communication presented by, against misappropriation of money by State Highway Department from Newton Grange, P. of H., No. 1446, 709.

Member of conference committees, 1605, 1606, 2738, 3979.

Member of special committee, 7.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for
Previous question on Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1756.
Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill, No. 221, fixing salary of registers of wills in certain counties, and to appoint a conference committee, 3091.
Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 888, designating State flower, and to appoint a conference committee, 5005.
Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 1144, authorizing townships of first class to provide for collection of ashes and garbage, and to appoint a conference committee, 2738.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 4802.

Appoint conference committee on Senate Bill No. 485, relating to motor vehicles, 3979.

Consent to executive nominations, 1541, 3595.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 643, 1009, 3863, 4837.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 360, relating to organization of certain corporations not for profit, 3977.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 366, relating to hauling of waste paper and ashes in cities of third class, 2858.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 394, prohibiting unnaturalized foreign-born residents to fish, 2858.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 992, providing for rechartering of building and loan associations, 5261.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for county of Philadelphia, 3916.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 958, to relieve from payment of mercantile license taxes corporations who pay tax upon their capital stock, 2633.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1565, authorizing county commissioners to erect foot bridges, 3754.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 162, providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain toll bridges over Delaware River, 388.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 163, providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New York of certain toll bridges over Delaware River, 388.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 461, declaring vacant seats of members of borough councils who fail to qualify or who fail to attend meetings, 860.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for county of Philadelphia, 3157.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 697, regulating passage of traction engines and other vehicles over highways and bridges, 2871.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 719 (House No. 53), regulating storage and sale of cold storage foods, 1270.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 800 (House No. 404), requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, 2473.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 841 (House No. 701), establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 2464.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 886, providing for burial of indigent persons who die in public institutions 1758.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 903 (House No. 740), requiring all locomotives to be equipped with headlights of certain candle power, 3916.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1231 (House No. 423), regulating placing of earth in any creek, 4455.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1351 (House No. 46), requiring hospitals receiving State appropriations to maintain free rooms for certain patients, 4192.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1906 (House No. 1738), regulating evidence at trial for rape, 5085.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for county of Philadelphia, 3916.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 627 (House No. 883), supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for creation of pension fund for municipal employees, 1140.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 841 (House No. 701), establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 2464.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 958, to relieve from payment of mercantile license taxes corporations who pay tax upon their capital stock, 2633.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1147, requiring counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate certain sums of money to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 2555.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1382 (House No. 970), supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 4299.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 549 (House No. 813), regulating manufacture and sale of disinfectants, 1747, 1748.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1234 (House No. 1007), authorizing appointment of delegates as members of commission to investigate European systems of rural credit, 3438, 4358.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1250 (House No. 225), regulating use of boats and canoes, 4547.

Suspend Rule 21, 2475, 3454, 3909, 3978.

Suspend Rule 38, 1541, 3594.

Nomination reported by, 1540.

Remarks by, on

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Francis S. McIlhenny, 5275.

Senate Bill No. 485, relating to motor vehicles, 4363.

Senate Bill No. 549 (House No. 813), regulating manufacture and sale of disinfectants, 1748.

Senate Bill No. 682 (House No. 650), fixing a closed season for quail, 2924.

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 860, to provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in criminal cases, 1604, 1794.

Senate Bill No. 1151, prescribing time and manner of submitting to the people certain proposed amendments to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2734.

Senate Bill No. 1325 (House No. 969), regulating election of commissioners of first class townships, 5270.

Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 4846, 5104-5105.

Ressolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to notify Governor that General Assembly is organized, 7.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Senate in memory of late Hon. Jacob C. Stineman, 1376.

Authorizing recess of Senate to congratulate Hon. John Gyger upon his marriage, 4284.

BUCKS COUNTY (see Delaware, pay).

BUILDING AND AUTHORIZING COUNTY TO ISSUE BONDS in payment of any indebtedness incurred for its share of cost thereof, authorizing any county and city in any county in which county seat is within limits of such city to erect joint county and municipal

Senate Bill No. 517.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 459.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 459.

Reported without amendment, 460.

First reading, 472.

Second reading, 607.

Third reading and final passage, 653.

Returned from House without amendment, 1606.

Signed by President pro tempore, 1758.

Approved by Governor, 2023.

In House (No. 1347).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 767.

Reported without amendment, 929.

First reading, 1055.

Second reading, 1205-1206.

Third reading and final passage, 1619.

Signed by Speaker, 1783.

BUILDING AND BUILDINGS (see Altoona, amusement, armory, children, cities, commission, contracts, fire, flags, fund, house, houses, licensing, liquors, mortgages, motor-vehicles, moving-picture, mutual savings fund, school, townships, United States).

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION FROM HOLDING OFFICE OF CONVEYANCER of such association, to prevent person nolding office of president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer of any

House Bill No. 1377.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bieloch, 818.

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 818.

Reported without amendment, 998.

First reading, 1058.

Second reading, 1219.

Third reading and amended, 1642.

Final passage, 1726.

In Senate (No. 1024).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1760.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS after expiration of term of their chartered existence, to confirm conveyances of land made by

Senate Bill No. 991.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1742.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1742.

Reported with amendment, 2070.

First reading, 2176.

Second reading and amended, 2323.

Third reading and final passage, 2364.

Returned from House without amendment, 3381.

Signed by President, 3452.

Approved by Governor, 3975.

In House (No. 1984).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2546.

Reported without amendment, 3051.

First reading, 3115.

Second reading, 3233.

Third reading and final passage, 3274.

Signed by Speaker, 3610.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OR COMPANIES after expiration of their charter and for taking over of all property and assets by rechartered corporation, to provide for recharter of

Senate Bill No. 992.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2385-2386.
Third reading and amended, 2449.
Final passage, 2554 2555.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3909.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3980.
Vetoed by Governor, 5261.

In House (No. 2009).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 2822.
Reported with amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3518.
Third reading and amended, 3632.
Final passage, 3852.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3929.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 3632.
Bleloch, 3632.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS OR OTHER CORPORATIONS whose charters have expired or whose affairs have been wound up to satisfy mortgages, permitting

House Bill No. 1316.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ramsey (by request), 733.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 733.
Reported without amendment, 968.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading, 1423.
Third reading and final passage, 1729.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Vetoed by Governor, 3571-3572.

In Senate (No. 1022).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2931.
Third reading and final passage, 2978.
Signed by President, 3165.

BUILDING COMMISSION IN COUNTIES having between 150,000 and 250,000 inhabitants, to create a

House Bill No. 1607.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ely, 996.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 996.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1479.
Third reading and final passage, 1868.

In Senate (No. 1087).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1899.
Reported without amendment, 2623.
First reading, 2747.
Second reading and recommitted, 2880.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS and other public buildings and grounds for meetings of citizens, to provide for use of school

Senate Bill No. 858.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 1316.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1316.
Reported without amendment, 1597.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1891.

In House (No. 1944).

Referred to Committee on Education, 2196.

BUILDINGS BY PROHIBITING DESTROYING OF FIXTURES THEREIN, and prohibiting tenants from leaving buildings in such condition that fixtures may become destroyed, to protect owners of

House Bill No. 517.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 228.
Reported with negative recommendation, 342.

BUILDINGS FROM PROVISIONS RELATING TO FIRE TOWERS and outside fire escapes of certain acts relating to construction of buildings in cities of first class, to exempt certain

House Bill No. 635.

Read in place in House by Mr. Forster, 256.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 256.
Reported without amendment, 289.
First reading, 326.
Second reading, 346.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill amended, 363-364.
Third reading and final passage, 375.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 3081.
Concurred in Senate amendments, 3192-3193.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Vetoed by Governor, 5410-5411.

In Senate (No. 479).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 391-392.
Reported with amendment, 2623.
First reading, 2747.
Second reading, 2879.
Third reading and final passage, 2922-2923.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3259-3260.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

BUILDINGS IN CITIES OF SECOND CLASS prohibiting the construction or alteration of buildings to be used for amusements on any floor except the first unless such structures are of fireproof construction, supplement to act regulating construction and inspection of

Senate Bill No. 1067.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 1881.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1881.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2328.
Second reading, 2390.
Over in its order, 2454, 2566, 2635.
Third reading and final passage, 2732.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present 2737.

BUILDINGS NOT IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES by limiting application of act to tenement houses, apartments and flats to those occupied by ten or more persons, amending act providing for safety of persons from fire in certain

House Bill No. 464.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 226.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 621.
Second reading and amended, 764-765.
Third reading and final passage, 1114-1115.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Vetoed by Governor, 3335.

In Senate (No. 801).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1147.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2395.
Second reading, 2462-2463.
Third reading and final passage, 2561.
Signed by President, 2861.

BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLINGS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS and for limiting number of employes and occupants of such buildings and directing Bureau of Building Inspection to direct alterations to be made to any such building, providing for annual occupancy license for all

House Bill No. 1096.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 511.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 511.

BUILDINGS OTHER THAN IN CITIES of first and second classes, requiring proper exits, fire extinguishers and other preventives of fire in certain

House Bill No. 34.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 75.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 75.
Reported without amendment, 109.
First reading, 129.
Second reading and postponed for present, 213.
Resumed and amended, 320.
Third reading and postponed for present, 373.
Recommitted to Committee, 515.
Re-reported with amendment, 998.

BUILDINGS OTHER THAN IN CITIES—Continued.

Resumed on third reading and amended, 1110-1112.
Resumed and postponed for present, 1230.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 1292-1293.

Remarks on, by
Gibson, 213.
Gray, Frank, 213.

BUILDINGS USED FOR PURPOSES OF FORNICATION, lewdness and prostitution to be nusiances, providing a method of abating same and a method of procedure against those who use said buildings for such purposes, declaring

House Bill No. 195.
Read in place in House by Mr. Swift, 109.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 109.
Reported without amendment, 147.
First reading, 174.
Second reading and recommitted, 213-214.
Re-reported with amendment, 745.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 943-944.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1236-1237.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1382-1383.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3566.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appoints conference committee, 3657.
Report of conference committee agreed to, 4271-4272.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 4411.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

Remarks on, by
Swift, 4272.

In Senate (No. 895).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1741.
First reading, 1809.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 1895-1896.
Re-reported with amendment, 2624.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2744.
Re-reported with amendment, 2993.
Second reading and amended, 3103-3104.
Third reading and final passage, 3157-3158.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3594.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3729.
Report of conference committee agreed to, 4292-4293.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

Remarks on, by
McNichols, 1895, 1896.
Huffman, 1895, 1896.
McNichol, 2744.
Magee, 2744.

BUILT-UP (see taxation).

BULLER nominated as Commissioner of Fisheries, Nathan R., 1025.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

BULLETIN NO. 219, ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, entitled, "Increasing the winter yield of eggs," making appropriation for printing of 25,000 copies of

House Bill No. 723.
Read in place in House by Mr. Peachey, 288.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 288.
Reported without amendment, 367.
First reading, 397.
Second reading, 453.
Third reading and amended, 506.
Over in its order, 520.
Final passage, 566.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1569.

In Senate (No. 547).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 591.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1017.
Third reading and final passage, 1083.
Signed by President, 1326.

BULLFROGS, TADPOLES, TERRAPIN AND SNAPPING TURTLES, to regulate the catching and sale of

Senate Bill No. 736.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1010.
Reported without amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2747.
Second reading and amended, 2880.
Over in its order, 2924.
Third reading and final passage, 2976-2977.

In House (No. 2046).
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 3081-3082.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 4482.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4678.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 5048-5049.

Remarks on, by
Rockwell, 5048, 5049.
Hackett, 5048, 5049.
Young, J. H., 5049.

BUREAU AND BUREAUS (see accidents, buildings, cities, employment, laws, medicine, midwifery, mining, poultry, salary, statistics).

BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, establishing in Department of Health a

House Bill No. 14.
Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 73.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 73.
Reported with negative recommendation, 342.

BUREAU OF HOUSING FOR SANITARY INSPECTION and control of tenement, boarding and lodging houses, to establish a

House Bill No. 937.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 420.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 420.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 829.
Second reading and amended, 977.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1403-1404.
Resumed and amended, 1562.
Defeated on final passage, 1723-1724.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage agreed to and bill postponed for present, 1919.
Third reading and final passage, 2209-2210.
Returned from senate without amendment, ——.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

Remarks on, by
Watson, 1919, 2209.

In Senate (No. 1233).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2333.
Reported without amendment, 2981.
First reading, 3107.
Second reading, 3168-3169.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 3245.
Re-reported without amendment, 4969.
Third reading and final passage, 5069.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5124.

Remarks on, by
McNichol, 3245.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE of Department of Public Instruction, C. L. Johnstonbaugh, Wm. Alvah Stewart, Adolph Koenig, John M. Baldy and D. P. Maddux nominated as Members of, 1030.
Reported, 1315.
Confirmed, 1336.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC MORALS IN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY in cities of second class, to provide for creation of

House Bill No. 887.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 392.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 392.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 622.
Second reading, 937.
Third reading and final passage, 1232-1233.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 4270.
Concurred in Senate amendments, 4384.
Signed by Speaker, 4409.
Approved by Governor, 5386.

Remarks on, by
Bigger, 4270.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC MORALS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 844).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1272.
Reported with amendment, 3895.
First reading, 4006.
Second reading and amended, 4091.
Third reading and final passage, 4191-4192.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4376.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4377.

BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION as a sub-department of Department of Public Instruction and defining powers of said Bureau and making appropriation therefor, amending act creating a

House Bill No. 1587.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 995.
Referred to Committee on Education, 995.

BUREAU OF SUPERVISION OF CHARITIES AND INSTITUTIONS and abolishing State Board of Charities and transferring its duties to said Bureau, relating to institutions supported wholly or partly by the Commonwealth and establishing a

House Bill No. 1802.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1042.

BURGESS AND BURGESSES (see borough, boroughs).

BURIAL GROUNDS TO PURCHASE OTHER GROUNDS and to sell and convey portions of their lands and authorizing courts of quarter sessions to make orders for removal of bodies, authorizing churches, cemeteries or burial associations owning

Senate Bill No. 1261.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2399.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2399.
Reported without amendment, 2919.
First reading, 2992-2993.
Second reading and amended, 3105-3106.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3160-3161.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 3371.
Returned from House without amendment, 4198.
Signed by President, 4285.
Approved by Governor, 5007.

In House (No. 2073).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3612.
Reported without amendment, 3618.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3955.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4180-4181.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 4206-4207.
Signed by Speaker, 4409.

Remarks on, by

Wilson, W. H. 4207.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT PERSONS whose bodies are unclaimed and are unfit for anotomical purposes, amending act providing for

Senate Bill No. 146.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 125.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 125.
Reported without amendment, 158.
First reading, 200-201.
Second reading, 224.
Over in its order, 284.
Third reading and final passage, 300-301.
Returned from House without amendment, 2739.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 823).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 342.
Reported with negative recommendation, 440.
Motion to recommit bill agreed to, 1616.
Re-reported without amendment, 1877.
First reading, 1936.
Second reading, 1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2689.
Signed by Speaker, 2683.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 1616.
Shaffer, C. A., 1616.
O'Neil, 1616.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT PERSONS who shall die in public institutions and for allowance for burial of same, to provide for

Senate Bill No. 886.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 1373.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1598.
First reading, 1757.
Recommitted, 1758.

BURIAL (see cemeteries, cemetery, cities, real estate, townships).

BURNETT, EUGENE A., Representative from Cumberland County.

Bills introduced by

No. 668
Providing for return by State Treasurer to the several counties from which same are received of three-fourths of certain taxes, 270.

No. 764
Making appropriation to Todd Hospital, at Carlisle, 309.

No. 1680
To provide for eradication and to prevent spread of disease affecting apple trees, commonly called cedar rust, 1035.

No. 1707
Making appropriation to Carlisle Hospital, 1037

No. 1708
Relating to payment of costs in all cases wherein judgment or decree of a court is reversed by an Appellate Court, 1037.

Bill reported by

No. 1516
Amending act of April 8, 1899, to provide revenue by taxation, 1877

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 5013.
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2663.

Nomination by, of

Charles A. Shaffer as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Petitions presented by

Against Club License Bill, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 1337.
Favoring erection of memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 2545.
Favoring erection of monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Camp No. 171, P. O. S. of A., Cumberland County, 1274.
Citizens of Cumberland County, 3331.
Washington Camp No. 587, P. O. S. of A., 1149.
Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 1763.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 668, to provide for return by State Treasurer to the counties of a part of certain taxes, 3074, 3273.
House Bill No. 1708, relating to payment of costs in cases wherein judgment is reversed, 2215.
House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5026.

BUSINESS (see banking, corporations, loans, pawn).

BUTLER COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

BUTLER COUNTY (see highways).

BUTTERINE (see oleomargarine).

CABOOSE (see railroads).

CALDWELL, WILLIAM J., Representative from Northumberland County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 593, relating to contracts of insurance relief or indemnity between a servant and his master, 777.

Bills introduced by

No. 108
Amending act providing for protection of game, game birds and other wild birds, 101.

No. 593
Relating to contracts of insurance, relief or indemnity in case of injury or death, entered into prior to the injury, between a servant and his master, 254.

No. 596
Relative to contracts containing compulsory arbitration provisions, 255.

No. 1566
Amending act to provide revenue by imposing a mercantile license tax on vendors, 916.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

Leave of absence granted, 585, 1709.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Council No. 133, Daughters of Liberty, Northumberland County, 2750.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Council No. 133, Daughters of Liberty, Northumberland County, 2750.

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Northumberland County, 2750.

Favoring repeal of mercantile tax, from
Citizens of Northumberland County, 147.

Favoring suppression of prostitution by injunction, from
Citizens of Northumberland County, 393.

CALVES (see cattle).

CAMBRIA COUNTY (see highway).

CAMPAIGNS (see civil service, elections).

CAMPBELL, C. M. C., Representative from Tenth District (Allegheny County).

Bills introduced by

No. 16
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 74.

No. 149
Relating to extortion and attempted extortion by threats, 107.

No. 656
Appropriation money to aid vocational education, 269.

No. 728
Making appropriation to State Board of Education for purchase by Commonwealth of State Normal Schools, 288.

No. 1188
Providing for erection of a monument on Grand Army of Republic lot in Mount Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, to memory of soldiers of Civil War, 574.

No. 1373
Making appropriation for erection at Carlisle of monument to Molly Pitcher, 818.

Bills reported by

No. 361
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, 3112.

No. 413
Making appropriation to Ladies of Grand Army of Republic Home Department of Pennsylvania, 3053.

No. 420
Making appropriation for deficiency in item of General Appropriation act of 1911 to pay tuition of students in State Normal Schools, 619.

No. 856
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg, 3176.

No. 868
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 3176.

No. 896
Making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 3604.

No. 906
Making appropriation to providence Mission and Rescue Home, 3054.

No. 1188
Providing for erection of monument on Grand Army of Republic Lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, 3791, 4572.

No. 1373.
Making appropriation for erection of monument to Molly Pitcher, 3604.

No. 1502
Providing for erection of monument on Battlefield of Antietam, 3791, 4572.

No. 1803
Providing special appropriation for school districts unable to provide minimum facilities, 3604.

No. 2108 (Senate No. 379)
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home, 4200

No. 2147 (Senate No. 781)
Authorizing apropriation for benefit of incorporated musical organizations by municipalities, 4813.

CAMPBELL, C. M. C.—Continued.

No. 2168 (Senate No. 401)
Making apropriation to Battlefield Commission of 3d Division, 9th Army Corps, to complete history, 4201, 4573.

No. 2199
Making appropriation to Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, 4384.

Chairman of Committee on Education, 54.

Leave of absence granted, 2537.

Member of conference committees, 1636, 5044.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 16, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2225.

Recommit House Bill No. 656, appropriating money to encourage vocational education in the public schools, 517.

Recommit House Bill No. 1373, making appropriation for erection at Carlisle of a monument for Molly Pitcher, 1204.

Petitions presented by

Favoring House Bill No. 121, regulating sale of liquor in clubs, from
Citizens of Pitcairn, 257.

Favoring House Bill No. 1158, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 2545.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 16, joint resolution on proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2485.

House Bill No. 78, amending and supplementing act establishing public school system by providing for election in school districts of first class of school directors at large, 843.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 171.

House Bill No. 452, repealing section 2806 of act establishing a public school system, 1363.

House Bill No. 479, amending act establishing public school system, 2531.

House Bill No. 655, providing for establishment of vocational schools, 637.

House Bill No. 661, making appropriation to Braddock Hospital, 4899.

House Bill No. 728, making appropriation to State Board of Education for purchase of Normal Schools, 4906.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be elected permanently, 1355, 5396.

House Bill No. 1188, providing for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4489.

House Bill No. 1373, making appropriation for erection of monument to Molly Pitcher, 4909.

House Bill No. 1511, making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, 4487.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5025.

House Bill No. 2212 (Senate No. 1789), making appropriation for education of blind children, 4673.

Motion for recess, 1646.

Resolution offered by

Granting use of Hall of House on March 11th to Committee on Education, 704.

CAMPBELL, JAMES J., Representative from Seventeenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3479.

House Bill No. 1110, amending act authorizing cities to acquire private property for public parks, 1682.

House Bill No. 1884, making appropriation to Volunteers of America Tuberculosis Sanitarium, 3963.

Bills introduced by

No. 345
Relating to operation of street passenger railways, 162.

No. 350
Providing for safety of passengers and employes and against use of outside running boards upon street cars in operation of passenger railways, 162.

No. 418
Making appropriation to Union Home for Old Ladies, 179.

No. 907
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Infants, 393.

No. 1110
Amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks and playgrounds by authorizing them to appropriate property within 200 feet of boundary lines of said parks, 512.

CAMPBELL, JAMES J.—Continued.

No. 1349
To regulate temperature of milk and cream intended to be shipped or offered for sale, 803.

No. 1589
Fixing compensation of desk clerks of Senate and House of Representatives, 995.

No. 1884
Making appropriation to Volunteers of America Tuberculosis Sanitarium, 1398.

Bills reported by

No. 62
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 3111.

No. 179
Empowering cities to establish free public employment bureaus, 154.

No. 209
Amending act providing for registration of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class by extending provisions of same to boroughs and townships of first class, 341.

No. 418
Making appropriation to Union Home for Old Ladies, West Philadelphia, 3053.

No. 606
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museums, 3329.

No. 615
To regulate advertisements for employes during strikes, 368.

No. 730
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, 3177.

No. 749
Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, 3177.

No. 829
Making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pennsylvania, 3619.

No. 900
Relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second classes, 1399.

No. 907
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Infants, 3054.

No. 1152
To create suburban metropolitan districts of the areas within 25 miles of the limits of cities of first class, 930.

No. 1884
Making appropriation to Volunteers of America Tuberculosis Sanatarium, 3604.

No. 2131 (Senate No. 1436)
Making appropriation to Hayes Mechanics' Home of Philadelphia, 4199.

Leave of absence granted, 514, 2891.

Member of conference committee, 2534.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1110, amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for parks, 1945.
Recommit House Bill No. 345, relating to operation of street passenger railways, 4590.
Recommit House Bill No. 1589, fixing compensation of desk clerks of Senate and House, 1458.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1266, concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 1765.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk and cream, 245.
House Bill No. 175, providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 263.
House Bill No. 345, relating to operation of street passenger railways, 4590.
House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2622.
House Bill No. 900, relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second classes, 2132.
House Bill No. 954, amending act relating to sale of milk in cities of first class, 4253.
House Bill No. 1098, to apportion the State into congressional districts, 3480.
House Bill No. 1110, amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 2194, 4884.
House Bill No. 1349, regulating temperature of milk intended to be shipped, 3407-3408.
House Bill No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462), requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 5018.

CAMPBELL, JAMES J.—Continued.

House resolution requesting information from Attorney General relative to exemption from taxation of property of Bell Telephone Company, 204.

Resolution introduced by

Requesting information from Attorney General relative to exemption from taxation of Bell Telephone Company, 128.

CAMPING GROUND (see appropriation for purchase of land for rifle range, etc.).

CAMPS (see memorial).

CANAL COMPANIES TO CONNECT GREAT LAKES with points on navigable rivers, amending act providing for incorporation of ship

House Bill No. 1666.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1035.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading, 1685-1686.
Third reading and amended, 2124-2125.
Final passage, 2269-2270.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3280.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2269.

In Senate (No. 1244).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2333-2334.
Reported without amendment, 2981.
First reading, 3107.
Second reading, 3169.
Third reading and final passage, 3245.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

CANAL FORMERLY OWNED BY SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY and making appropriation therefor, joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate the condition of the

House Bill No. 1609.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 996.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 996.
Reported with amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading, 3338-3339.
Third reading and final passage, 3546.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1631).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3603.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4725-4726.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

CANAL (see appropriation, highway, waterway).

CANDIDATE AND CANDIDATES (see ballots, electing, election, senator).

CANOES (see boats).

CANONSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CAPITAL STOCK (see corporations, partnership, taxation).

CAPITOL PARK AND MAKING APPROPRIATION, supplement to act providing for extension of

House Bill No. 1463.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 822.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 822.

CAPITOL PARK AND MAKING APPROPRIATION, supplement to act providing for extension of

Senate Bill No. 631.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 729.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 729.

CAPITOL (see Dauphin).

CAPS (see liquors).

CARBON (see highway).

CARBONDALE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation.)

CARBONDALE (see appropriation, poor).

CARDS PRINTED FOR USE of Members in having persons admitted to Hall of House, announcement by Speaker that Clerk has been directed to, 530.

CARLISLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CARLISLE (see Molly Pitcher).

CARNAL (see assault, rape).

CARP BY USING A SEINE, to permit the catching of

Senate Bill No. 1637.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 3723.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3723.

CARRIAGES (see boroughs).

CANAL AND CAR (see drinking, foods, liquors, railroad, railroads, railway, roller-coasters, vehicles).

CARS AND REQUIRING OPERATORS THEREOF TO TURN OUT HEADLIGHT or searchlight when approaching other vehicles, relating to electric

House Bill No. 1763.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schuck, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1040.
Reported with amendment, 2685.
First reading, 2901.
Second reading and amended, 3065.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3223-3224.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 3608.

Remarks on, by
Miller, 3608.
Schuck, 3608.
Runk, 3608.
Allen, 3608.

CARSON, CORNELIUS, Represenative from Washington County.

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 1049, providing a means of identifying certain persons and requiring certain duties of employes, 951.

Bills introduced by
No. 599
Making appropriation to Monongahela Memorial Hospital, 255.
No. 1049
Providing means of identifying certain persons and requiring certain duties of employers, 509.
No. 1552
Providing for regulation and licensing of auctioneers, 915.

Bills reported by
No. 311
Prohibiting certain pledges by candidates for election, 477.
No. 1606
To prevent misrepresentations intended to induce the taking of a policy of insurance, 2199.
No. 2142 (Senate No. 1397)
Requiring written application to be signed before contracts of fire insurance can be written, 4141.

Leave of absence granted, 370.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to
Adjourn, 4957.
Place on calendar House Bill No. 1402 (Senate No. 421), repealing act to provide for erection of poor house in Washington County, 4013.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2234 (Senate No. 1822), making appropriation to Punxsutawney Fair Land Association, 4957.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 390, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 1105.
Motion to compel attendance of members at session of House on June 19th, 4591.

CARTER, THOMAS, Representative from Sixth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 303, regulating appointment of persons to positions of conductor, flagman and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 2248.

Bills introduced by
No. 179
Empowering cities to establish free public employment bureaus, 108.
No. 180
Amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by fixing compensation of election officers and clerks, 108.

CARTER, THOMAS—Continued.

No. 303
Promoting safety of public and employes on railroads by regulating appointment of conductor, flagman and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 146.
No 614
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital and Dispensary, of Pittsburgh, 255.
No. 1141
Fixing compensation and allowance for members of General Assembly, 533.

Member of special committee, 343.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 303, regulating appointment of persons to positions of conductor and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 2844.
Open and read returns of special election for Representative in 13th District, 1274.
Place on calendar House Bill No. 303, to regulate appointment of persons to positions of conductor, flagman and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 1050.
Place on calendar House Bill No. 1141, fixing compensation for members of General Assembly, 1632.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 1739, extending liability of owners of electric wires, 2841.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 648, providing for organization of new counties out of parts of two adjoining counties, 1528.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 303, regulating appointment of persons to positions of conductor, flagman, and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 1429.
House Bill No. 648, providing for organization of new counties out of parts of two adjoining counties, 1528.
House Bill No. 900, relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second classes, 2132.
House Bill No. 1141, to fix compensation for members of General Assembly, 1632-1633, 5387.

CASE AND CASES (see bond, children, costs, counsel, court, courts, desertion, District Attorney, District Attorneys, exceptions, nuisance, prosecutors, reversal, trial, witnesses).

CASES OF LARCENY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY in counties where such authority has not been given, extending authority of justices of peace and aldermen in

House Bill No. 134
Read in place in House by Mr. Schuck, 102.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 102.
Reported with negative recommendation, 117.

CASUALTY COMPANIES FOR INSURANCE OF GLASS AGAINST BREAKAGE upon mutual plan, amending act for regulation of casualty insurance companies by providing for incorporation of

House Bill No. 1457.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moulthrop, 821.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 821.
Reported without amendment, 2231.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading and amended, 2523.
Third reading and final passage, 2838.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Vetoed by Governor, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1360).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2889.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3439.
Signed by President, 3727.

CASUALTY (see department, insurance).

CATALOGUE (see insects).

CATAMARANS (see highways).

CATCHER (see dogs).

CATHOLIC HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN (see appropriation).

CATLIN, STERLING R., Senator from Twenty-first District (Luzerne County, part of)

Amendments offered by, to
Senate Bill No. 785, empowering cities and boroughs to enact ordinances prescribing regulations for mining of coal beneath the surface, 1141.
Senate Bill No. 791, vesting in municipalities title to land embraced within lines of streets, 4113.

CATLIN, STERLING R.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 958, to relieve from payment of mercantile license certain corporations who pay tax upon their capital stock, 2447.

Senate Bill No. 1135 (House No. 1631), to validate certain charters issued by Governor to electric light companies, 2316.

Senate Bill No. 1145, dividing counties into classes, 2456.

Senate Bill No. 1147, requiring counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate annually money to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 2456.

Bills introduced by

No. 56
Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre Hospital, 84.

No. 80
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, 96.

No. 81
Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, 96.

No. 149
Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Society for Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis, 125.

No. 177
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Circle, 158.

No. 245
Making appropriation to Nesbitt West Side Hospital, 220.

No. 321
Providing for payment of Commonwealth's witnesses in criminal cases, 281.

No. 322
To extend time for commencing and time for opening and completing all railroads in this Commonwealth, 281.

No. 357
Making appropriation to Emma Lorah, mother of Bruce L. Lorah, formerly assistant range master, 299.

No. 358
Enabling minors, above age of 16 years, to contract for membership in fraternal beneficial societies, 299.

No. 359
Authorizing fraternal beneficial associations to provide for payment of funeral expenses of their members, 299.

No. 360
Relating to organizations and meetings of corporations not for profit, 299.

No. 500
Amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers so as to empower court to appoint viewers from county board for any purpose whatsoever, 458.

No. 501
Amending act providing for annexation of any city, borough, township or part of a township to a contiguous city, 459.

No. 656
To provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 855.

No. 657
To provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 855.

No. 713
Providing for appointment of district attorneys when vacancies occur, 899.

No. 735
Empowering cities and boroughs to enact ordinances prescribing such reasonable regulations for mining of anthracite coal as may tend to prevent caving in of surface, 1010.

No. 745
Making desertion or non-support of wife by husband or of children by either father or mother a misdemeanor in certain cases, 1010.

No. 754
Authorizing appointment of policemen in boroughs and providing for their compensation and discharge, 1022.

No. 766
Making appropriation to Trustees of Medico-Chirurgical College (for Mr. McNichol), 1069.

No. 819
Supplement to act establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes providing for appointment by said board of collectors of county taxes in cities of such counties, 1258.

No. 831
Amending act establishing Department of Fisheries by fixing salaries of commissioner and clerks in Department of Fisheries, 1259.

CATLIN, STERLING R.—Continued.

No. 860
To provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in criminal cases, 1316.

No. 874
To provide for compensation of members of commission to revise and codify anthracite mining laws for their services in attendance upon meetings of the commission, 1368.

No. 958
To relieve from payment of mercantile license corporations, joint stock associations and limited partnerships doing business as distributors of merchandise who pay the Commonwealth a tax upon their capital stock, 1604-1605.

No. 1050
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate causes of mine accidents, 1810.

No. 1145
Dividing counties into classes for more equitable government, 2070.

No. 1146
Amending act relating to collection of taxes in cities of third class by extending to August 1st the date for payment of taxes, 2070.

No. 1147
Requiring the several counties, towns and boroughs to appropriate annually sums of money to each camp of United Spanish War Veterans to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 2070.

No. 1401
Repealing such part of act relating to landlords and tenants as provides that appeals from judgments shall not be a supersedeas as to warrant of possession, 3088.

Bills reported by

No. 185 (House No. 44)
Amending act providing system whereby boroughs may build sewers and pave streets, 2440.

No. 355 (House No. 20)
Further amending act providing for licensure of persons engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 2440.

No. 390
Amending act authorizing cities of first class to levy and fix a tax rate, 731.

No. 441
Amending act relating to elections by providing for payment of mileage of inspectors, 1367, 1598, 2438.

No. 444
Amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 1367, 1598.

No. 445
Defining method of determining vote cast by any political party, 1367.

No. 447
Amending act regulating elections by changing time and manner of making registry of voters, 1368.

No. 448
Amending act regulating elections by changing time and manner of making registry of voters, 1368.

No. 449
Fixing term of registry assessors to perform only duties incident to holding of elections, 1368, 1598, 2438.

No. 450
Amending act relating to tax collectors of townships and boroughs, 1368, 1598.

No. 451
Amending act authorizing election of assistant assessors, 1368, 1598, 2438.

No. 455
Providing for appointment of deputy tax collectors to sit at polling places in cities, 1368.

No. 457
To provide for election at fall primaries of delegates to State conventions to nominate candidates for office of judge, 1368, 1598.

No. 458
To provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 1368, 1598.

No. 459
Amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers, 1368.

No. 484
Amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 1598.

No. 745
Making desertion or non-support of wife or children a misdemeanor in certain cases, 2980.

CATLIN, STERLING R.—Continued.

No. 855.
Relating to reports of auditors of boroughs, townships and poor districts and appeals therefrom, 1369.

No. 860
To provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in criminal cases, 1369.

No. 876
To provide a method for nomination and election of candidates for office of United States Senator, 1369, 1598, 2307.

No. 883
To provide for personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of first and second classes, 1369, 1598.

No. 884
To provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 1369, 1598.

No. 956
Providing uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates to State and National conventions, 1615.

No. 961 (House No. 1490)
Regulating appointment, salary and expenses of county detectives, 2166.

No. 1155 (House No. 1139)
Amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 2097.

No. 1176 (House No. 1541)
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class changing fiscal year, 2438.

No. 1178 (House No. 1681)
Amending act authorizing appointment of policemen in boroughs, 3243.

No. 1193 (House No. 1048)
To preserve purity of the waters, 2566.

No. 1220 (House No. 1575)
Further amending act to provide revenue by taxation, 3473.

No. 1274
Authorizing cities of first and second class to compensate employes for time lost, 2441.

No. 1291 (House No. 1282)
Exempting from levy and sale household goods to value of $300, 4069.

No. 1298 (House No. 585)
Amending act providing for election of borough solicitor and providing for furnishing of bond, 2660.

No. 1328 (House No. 1408)
Fixing compensation of reading clerk of House of Representatives, 2855.

No. 1347
Repealing part of act creating county sinking fund commission, 2919.

No. 1414 (House No. 1568)
To provide for additional law judge in 11th judicial district, 3588.

No. 1416 (House No. 1716)
Exempting certain places of amusement from provisions relative to building construction, 3361.

No. 1426 (House No. 1913)
Amending act providing for consolidation of boroughs, 3361.

No. 1896 (House No. 1588)
To provide for nomination at fall primaries of candidates for office of judge, 4797.

Chairman of Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 42.

Member of Board of Trustees of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, 65.

Member of conference committees, 3789, 4376, 5002.

Member of special committee, 8.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Recess, 2993, 4460, 4857.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks of Senate and House, and to appoint conference committee, 5002.

Motions by, to

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 735, authorizing cities and boroughs to enact ordinances relative to mining of coal beneath the surface, 1031.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1896 (House No. 1588), to provide for nomination at fall primaries of delegates to State Conventions for nominating judges, 4797.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 735, authorizing cities and boroughs to enact ordinances relative to mining of anthracite coal beneath the surface, 1373.

CATLIN, STERLING R.—Continued.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 369, relating to colection of taxes in cities of third class, 1015.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 656, to provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 1547, 1750.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1328 (House No. 1408), fixing compensation of reading clerks of Senate and House, 2993.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 791, vesting in municipalities title to land embraced within lines of streets, 4113.

Resume consideratioin of Senate Bill No. 745, making desertion or non-support of wife or children a misdemeanor in certain cases, 4091.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1135 (House No. 1631), to validate certain charters issued by Governor to electric light companies, 2316.

Suspend Rule No. 21, 4308.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Report of commission to revise and codify present anthracite mining laws presented by, 855.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing printing of additional bills and calendars, 8.

Confirming legal passage of Senate Bill No. 819, supplement to act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes, 5347.

CATTLE AND TO PROVIDE FOR DISPOSITION OF CARCASSES of meat producing animals infected with tuberculosis, repealing act of March 25, 1903, to encourage repression of tuberculosis of

House Bill No. 1009.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stone, 475.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 475.

Reported without amendment, 561.

First reading, 621-622.

Second reading, 784.

Third reading and final passage, 1127.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2134.

Signed by Speaker, 2207.

Approved by Governor, 2681.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 1127.

Stone, 1127.

In Senate (No. 812).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1148.

Reported without amendment, 1598.

First reading, 1757.

Second reading, 1805.

Over in its order, 1891, 2028.

Third reading and final passage, 2080.

Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.

CATTLE AND TO REGULATE CATTLE INDUSTRY by prohibiting slaughter of certain grades of heifer calves and female calves and female cattle and prescribing duties of State Veterinarian and his deputies with reference thereto, to conserve

House Bill No. 721.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace A. Dunn, 288.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 288.

Reported with negative recommendation, 493.

CATTLE (see taxation).

CAUCASIAN (see license).

CAUGHEY, making appropriation for refunding of certain moneys mistakenly paid into State Treasury by S. S.

House Bill No. 858.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 366.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 366.

Reported without amendment, 1763.

First reading, 1934.

Second reading, 1991.

Third reading and final passage, 2289.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.

Signed by Speaker, 5156.

Remarks on, by

Kitts, 2289.

In Senate (No. 1222).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2332.

Reported without amendment, 4526.

First reading, 4550.

Second reading, 4647.

Third reading and final passage, 4698.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

CAUSE (see trial).

CAUTIONARY (see equity).

CAVES AND CAVING (see mine, mines).

CEDAR CREEK (see monument).

CEDAR (see trees).

CELEBRATION (see peace).

CEMETERIES NOW OR HEREAFTER INCORPORATED, regulating taking of land by condemnation procedings to enlarge certain

House Bill No. 1014.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 475.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 475.

CEMETERIES NOW OR HEREAFTER INCORPORATED, to provide for taking of land by condemnation proceedings to enlarge certain

Senate Bill No. 824.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1259.

CEMETERIES NOW OR HEREAFTER INCORPORATED, to regulate taking of land by condemnation proceedings to enlarge certain

House Bill No. 766.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 309.
Reported with negative recommendation, 341.
Bill considered as placed on calendar and recommitted to Committee, 481.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 481.

CEMETERIES (see burial, liens, townships).

CEMETERY COMPANIES OR ASSOCIATIONS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS to record certain information relating to burial of every person therein, requiring burial ground and

House Bill No. 1242.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 618.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1196-1197.
Third reading and amended, 1588.
Final passage, 1720.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4270.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5144.

Remarks on, by

Dunn, James A., 1720, 4270.

In Senate (No. 1019).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1760.
Reported with amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading and amended, 2387.
Over in its order, 2452, 2565, 2634.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2732.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4113-4114.
Final passage, 4190.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4288.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4309.

CEMETERY CORPORATIONS TO ASSESS LOT OWNERS, giving power to Board of Trustees of

Senate Bill No. 1873.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 4460-4461.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4461.
Reported without amendment, 4461.
First reading, 4461.
Second reading, 4547.
Third reading and final passage, 4764.

In House (No. 2244).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4821.
Reported with negative recommendation, 4924.

CEMETERY FROM EXCLUDING PERSONS DULY AUTHORIZED BY LOT HOLDERS TO ENTER said cemeteries to do gardening work and decorations on lots therein, to prohibit corporations of companies conducting a

House Bill No. 1693.

Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1036.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1532.
Recommitted, 1767.
Re-reported with amendment, 2685.
Second reading, 3070-3071.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3178.
Over in its order, 3179.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3266.

CEMETERY FROM EXCLUDING PERSONS—Continued.

Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3408-3410.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3833-3834.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 4254-4255.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 3408.
Semmens, 3408, 3409.
O'Neill, 3408, 4254.
Bigger, 3408, 3409.
Piper, 3409.

CEMETERY OR BURIAL ASSOCIATIONS to purchase other grounds and to sell or convey in fee simply such portions of their lands not used or conveyed by them for burial purposes, amending act of May 26, 1891, authorizing incorporated

House Bill No. 735.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 308.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 308.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 527.
Second reading and amended, 548-550.
Third reading and final passage, 685-687.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 1120-1121.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Vetoed by Governor, which House sustained, 1785.

Remarks on, by

Wilson, W. H., 686-687.

In Senate (No. 626).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 729.
Reported with amendment, 910.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1019-1020.
Third reading and final passage, 1089.
Returned from House with Senate amendment concurred in, 1147.
Signed by President, 1326.

CENSORSHIP OF PICTURES, PICTURE SHOWS and the production of plays and theatricals, to provide for public

Senate Bill No. 710.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 899.

CENTRE (see highway).

CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATES (see accounts, Attorney General, election, electricity, fees, insurance, mines, minors, physicians, teachers', undertakers).

CERTIFIED (see accounts).

CESS-POOLS (see plumbing).

CHAINS (see surveying).

CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHANCELLORSVILLE (see monument).

CHANGING (see names, polling).

CHAPLAIN OF HOUSE for session of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Moses, tendering thanks to Rev. J. Elliott Wright, 5493.

CHAPLAIN OF SENATE for session of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate) by Alexander, tendering thanks to Rev. Arthur C. James, 5347.

CHARACTER (see rape).

CHARGE AND CHARGES (see arrest, insurance, loans, water).

CHARITABLE, CHARITIES AND CHARITY (see associations, board, bureau, commission, corporations, department, taxes).

CHARITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHARLEROI-MONESSEN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHARTER AND CHARTERS (see boroughs, bridges, building, cities, city, Coatesville, companies, Constitution, corporations, electric, electricity, mortgages).

CHARWOMEN (see compensation).

CHATTEL (see mortgages).

CHATTELS, authorizing justices of peace and aldermen to issue writs of replevin to recover

House Bill No. 110.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 101.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1117.

CHECK AND CHECKS (see bank, horses, trust).

CHECKS WHEN PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT but where there shall not be sufficient funds to pay same, requiring stamping of

House Bill No. 1220.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 575.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 575.
Reported with negative recommendation, 800.

CHEESEMAN, SAMUEL L., Representative from Butler County

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 791, regulating appeals when county auditors have surcharged a county officer, 3834-3835.

Bills introduced by

No. 489
Making appropriation to Butler County General Hospital, 227.

No. 791
Regulating appeals when county auditors have surcharged a county officer and such surcharge has not been allowed by court, 311.

No. 1420
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point in Slippery Rock Borough and extending to Grove City, Mercer County, 819.

No. 1556
To provide for creation of a Department of Fish and Game, 916.

No. 1754
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road in Butler County from Evansburg Borough to a point on the Allegheny county line south of Downieville, 1039.

Bills reported by

No. 509
Amending act to provide for protection of game and game birds, 927.

No. 1196
Amending act to establish a public school system, 927.

No. 1351
Permitting boards of school directors to reimburse certain teachers taking special course of instruction during annual vacation, 1936.

No. 1737
Amending act for better protection of game and game birds, 1241.

Leave of absence granted, 513, 2120.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 791, regulating appeals when county auditors have surcharged a county officer, 3834.

Motion by, for

Prevoius question of House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having wholesale license, 239.
Previous question on House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 3149.
Recess, 2425, 3034.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Legislative Journal list, 268.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 46, requiring hospitals receiving State appropriations to maintain free rooms for certain patients, 2837.
House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane fixing compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1922.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 414, to regulate sale for agricultural purposes of crushed limestone and lime, 1712.
House Bill No. 489, making appropriation to Butler County General Hospital, 4895.
House Bill No. 668, to provide for return by State Treasurer to counties of part of certain taxes, 3074.
House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1911.
House Bill No. 791, regulating appeals when county auditors have surcharged a county officer, 1095.
House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be elected permanently, 1355-1356.
House Bill No. 1263, to provide that fines collected for violations of game laws shall be paid to Game Commission, 1726.
House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1520.
House Bill No. 1842 (Senate No. 359), authorizing fraternal beneficial associations to provide for payment of funeral expenses of members, 2776.
House Bill No. 1911, relating to petroleum and natural gas wells drilled through coal measures, 2767.

CHEESEMAN, SAMUEL L.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1916, amending act reative to organization of courts of justice, 2771.
House Bill No. 1945 (Senate No. 875), amending act to reform penal laws, 2773.
House Bill No. 1951 (Senate No. 714), amending act providing for establishment of State Naval Militia, 3074.
House Bill No. 2203 (Senate No. 1068), to provide for exhibits and lectures by Department of Agriculture at county fairs, 5051.
House Bill No. 2232 (Senate No. 1819), conferring additional powers upon mutual fire insurance companies, 5063.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 791, regulating appeals when county auditors have surcharged a county officer, 3202.

CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHESTER HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHESTER (see dogs, East Town, highway).

CHESTNUT HILL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHESTNUT-TREE BLIGHT and making appropriation therefor, amending act for eradication of a disease affecting chestnut trees, commonly called

Senate Bill No. 908.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 1489.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1489.

CHESTNUT-TREE BLIGHT and making appropriation to a commission to carry out provisions of said act, amending act providing for prevention and eradication of a disease affecting chestnut trees, commonly called

Senate Bill No. 417.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 382.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 382.
Reported with amendment, 458.
First reading and recommitted to committee, 609.
Re-reported with amendment, 898.
Second reading, 988-989.
Third reading and final passage, 1013-1014.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2919-2920.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2984.
Approved by Governor, 3357.

In House (No. 1844).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1304.
Reported with amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading, 1985-1986.
Third reading and recommitted, 2281.
Re-reported with amendment, 2685.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 2848.
Resumed and postponed for present, 2907-2908.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2941-2943.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.

Remarks on, by

Lohr, 2941-2942.
Showalter, 2942.
Scott, S. B., 2942-2943.
Baldwin, R. J., 2943.

CHESTNUT-TREE BLIGHT DISEASE, joint resolution extending time for making of report by Commission for Investigation and Control of

House Bill No. 1524.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 914.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 914.

CHESTNUT TREES DESTROYED by Commission for Control of Chestnut-Tree Blight, making appropriation for reimbursement of owners of

House Bill No. 1008.

Read in place in House by Mr. Donnally, 475.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 475.

CHIEF CLERK OF SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Vare, authorizing election of Harmon M. Kephart as, 7.

CHIEF CLERK (see clerk and clerks).

CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT OF MINES, James E. Roderick nominated as, 1028.
Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

CHIEF (see borough, department, mines, minors, salary).

CHILD AND CHILDREN (see appraisers, blind, bureau, commission, county, deserted, desertion, division, employment, females, laws, midwifery, minor, mothers, poor, rape, school, schools, support, vaccinated).

CHILDREN, amending sixth section of act defining powers of Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace with reference to care of delinquent children by extending application of said section to dependent, neglected and incorrigible

House bill No. 872.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heyburn, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.
Reported without amendment, 1245.
First reading, 1287.
Second reading and amended, 1481-1482.
Over in its order, 1866.
Third reading and final passage, 1926.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3607.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3952.
Final passage, 4207-4208.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4411.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

Remarks on, by

Heyburn, 4208.

In Senate (No. 1120).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2038.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2886.
Second reading, 2932.
Third reading and final passage, 2981-2982.
Signed by President, 3165.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3593.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4292.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

CHILDREN AND PROVIDING FOR MANAGEMENT THEREOF and for payment of expense thereof by the proper county, to establish in cities of third class a house of detention for delinquent or dependent

House Bill No. 1319.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 733.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 734.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading and amended, 1447-1448.
Third reading and final passage, 1850.

In Senate (No. 1104).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1900.

CHILDREN AND PROVIDING FOR MANAGEMENT THEREOF, to establish in cities of the third class a house of detention for dependent and neglected

House Bill No. 1021.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 475.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 475.

CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS in cities of first, second and third classes, for moral protection and physical welfare of

Senate Bill No. 663.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 862.
Referred to Committee on Education, 862.
Reported with amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1547.
Third reading and amended, 1601-1602.
Final passage, 1743.

In House (No. 1917).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1983.

CHILDREN AWAITING TRIAL and for maintenance of such children while detained, amending act regulating confinement of children awaiting trial by providing for furnishing and heating of buildings provided for detention of

House Bill No. 869.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heyburn, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.
Reported with amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading, 1684.

CHILDREN AWAITING TRIAL—Continued.

Third reading and amended and passed finally, 1946-1947.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3193.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appoints conference committee, 3656.
Report of conference committee over in its order, 4575.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4609-4610.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

In Senate (No. 1119).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2038.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2885-2886.
Second reading, 2932.
Third reading and final passage, 2980.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3434.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3729.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 4628.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4781-4782.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

CHILDREN AWAITING TRIAL PROVIDING FOR SEPARATION of dependent children from incorrigible children in places of detention of miners in custody of Juvenile Courts, supplementary to act regulating confinement of

House Bill No. 1029.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 476.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 476.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1211-1212.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1633.

CHILDREN BY CONFERRING POWER UPON JUDGES of Courts of Quarter Sessions who are assigned to Juvenile Court to establish compulsory examinations of all children who come within control of said Juvenile Court, amending act with reference to dependent and neglected

House Bill No. 542.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 229.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 229
Reported without amendment, 931.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1213.
Third reading and amended, 1347-1348.
Postponed on final passage, 1716.

CHILDREN BY MAKING IT THE DUTY OF THE BOARD OF VISITATION to visit certain institutions within the county and providing for making of nominations of appointment on such boards, amending act providing for appointment of board of visitation for institutions and associations caring for dependent

House Bill No. 1424.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 819.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1950-1951.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2147.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2436.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3197.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 4117.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2436.
Ambler, 2436.

In Senate (No. 1292).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2467.
Reported without amendment, 2876-2877.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2988-2989.
Third reading and final passage, 3100.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

CHILDREN BY THE COURTS of this Commonwealth, to provide for certain regulations for adoption of

Senate Bill No. 885.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 1373.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1373.
Reported without amendment, 1598.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1808.
Third reading and amended, 1892.
Over in its order, 2026.
Final passage, 2078.

In House (No. 1960).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2197.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3200.

CHILDREN, EMPOWERING POOR DISTRICTS to establish an industrial home for the care of pauper

House Bill No. 1371.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 818.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 818.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading, 1478.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1922-1923.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 1922, 1923.
Lowers, 1922, 1923.
Steele, 1923.
Semmens, 1923.
Spangler, 1923.

CHILDREN IN CONVEYING THEM TO and while in the homes in which they may be placed, amending act providing for payment of costs of indigent and dependent

House Bill No. 851.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.

CHILDREN MAY BE APPRENTICED, to provide for proper instruction in trade or craft to which minor

Senate Bill No. 587.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 644.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 644.

CHILDREN PLACED IN CARE OF ANY ASSOCIATION, SOCIETY OR FAMILY by the courts, to define who shall be responsible for maintenance of neglected or dependent

House Bill No. 1234.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 618.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 829.
Second reading and amended, 970-971.
Third reading and final passage, 1393.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3019.

In Senate (No. 922).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 2069.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2321.
Third reading and final passage, 2363.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY (see appropriation).

CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation).

CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHILDREN'S INDUSTRIAL HOME (see appropriation).

CHILDREN SO AS TO AUTHORIZE PETITION BY THE AGENT of any association or any incorporated society having for one of its objects the care of delinquent or neglected children, amending act relative to care of dependent and delinquent

House Bill No. 1261.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 683.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 683.
Reported with negative recommendation, 931.

CHILDREN UNDER JURISDICTION OF JUVENILE COURTS by providing the manner whereunder boys may be descharged upon parole from such schools, amending act requiring certain counties to establish schools for education of male

House Bill No. 1137.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Young, 533.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 533.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 828.
Second reading, 969.
Third reading and final passage, 1386-1387.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3333.

In Senate (No. 927).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2463.
Third reading and final passage, 2563.
Signed by President, 2862.

CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS are charged with any offense against criminal laws, to regulate the practice before justices of the peace, aldermen and magistrates in cases where

House Bill No. 1714.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1037.
Reported without amendment, 1400.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading, 1691-1692.
Third reading and final passage, 2137.

In Senate (No. 1206).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2180.

CHIMNEYS (see smoke).

CHLORAL (see opium).

CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CHRISTIAN HOME (see appropriation).

CHRISTY, WALTER J. (see rules).

CHURCH AND CHURCES (see burial, corporations, records, statements).

CHURCH HAS BECOME INACTIVE OR EXTINCT and the property of the church is liable to be wasted or destroyed to appoint the trustees of the State body representative of the denomination of which said church was a member as trustees for said church, authorizing the courts of common pleas when any individual

House Bill No. 1712.

Read in place in House by Mr. Swift, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1037.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading, 1683-1684.
Third reading and final passage, 1946.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3280.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

Remarks on, by

Flynn, 1946.
Swift, 1946.

In Senate (No. 1136).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2470.
Over in its order, 2637-2638.
Recommitted, 2733.
Re-reported without amendment, 3153.
Third reading and final passage, 3244.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

CIGARETTES, amending act to provide for protection of health of persons addicted to smoking

House Bill No. 692.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 287.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 287.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO to any person under age of eighteen years, prohibiting selling or furnishing of

Senate Bill No. 159.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 142.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 142.
Reported without amendment, 501.
First reading, 678.
Second reading, 712.
Third reading and final passage, 858.

In House (No. 1807).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 916.

CIGARETTES OR CIGARETTE PAPER, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 237.

Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 115.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 115.
Reported with negative recommendation, 183.

CIGARETTES OR CIGARETTE PAPER TO MINORS, prohibiting furnishing by gift, sale or otherwise of

Senate Bill No. 178.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 158.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 158.
Reported with amendment, 457.
First reading, 608.
Second reading and amended, 669-670.
Over in its order, 724.
Third reading and amended, 858-859.
Final passage, 900-901.
Returned from House without amendment, 2601.
Signed by President, 2661.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1824).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1043.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934-1935.
Second reading, 1994.
Third reading and final passage, 2533.
Signed by Speaker, 2688.

CINCINNATI (see mine).

CIRCUIT (see courts).

CITIES AND CITY (see advertisements, advertising, amusement, appropriation, ashes, assessors, automobile, borough, boroughs, building, buildings, bureau, cemetery, children, civil service, coal, collectors, comfort, commission, Constitution, dancing, election, elections, electors, employment, food, garages, gas, highway, highways, ice, initiative, inspectors, junk shops, milk, mining, mothers, motor-vehicles, moving picture, municipalities, nuisance, parks, planes, plastering, plumbing, railway, registers, registrars, registration, school, second-hand, sewage, sidewalks, slaughter houses, smoke, statistics, steam, tables, tax, taxation, taxes, telephone, township, vehicles, wages, water, witnesses).

CITIES INTO THREE CLASSES, providing for contracts for supplies and work, authorizing increase of indebtedness and providing for government of cities of third class by authorizing councils to provide for minimum rates of wages to be paid and maximum hours of work to be done under contracts, amending act dividing

Senate Bill No. 502.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 459.
Reported without amendment, 608.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 713.
Third reading and final passage, 860.
Returned from House with amendments, 2331.
Non-concurred in House amendments, 2357.
House adheres to its amendments and Senate appoints conference committee, 2459.
Returned from House with adherence to its amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2600.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate and agreed to, 3383-3384.
Returned from House with conference committee report adopted, 3787.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3930.
Vetoed by Governor, 5291.

In House (No. 1815).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 917.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1979.
Third reading and amended, 2229.
Final passage, 2274-2275.

CITIES INTO THREE CLASSES—Continued.

Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, and House adhered to its amendments, 2414.
Returned from Senate with adherence to non-concurrence in House amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2492.
House appoints conference committee, 2534.
Report of conference committee presented and agreed to, 3822-3823.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by
Piper, 3823.

CITIES INTO THREE CLASSES with respect to their population, amending act dividing

House Bill No. 41.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 75.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 75
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading, 956.
Third reading and final passage, 1253-1254.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2465.
Vetoed by Governor, 3022.

In Senate (No. 835).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1272.
Reported without amendment, 2070.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2321.
Third reading and final passage, 2363.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.

CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TO COMPENSATE EMPLOYEES for time lost while in employ of the city, as a result of injuries, sickness or disablement of any kind sustained while in performance of their duties, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 1274.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2440.
Reported without amendment, 2441.
First reading, 2599-2600.
Second reading, 2658-2659.
Third reading and final passage, 2736.
Returned from House without amendment, 3729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3754.
Approved by Governor, 4286.

In House (No. 2030).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2996.
Reported without amendment, 3335.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3518.
Third reading and final passage, 3634.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, amending act creating art jury for

House Bill No. 1507.

Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 913.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 913.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading, 1435.
Third reading and final passage, 1731-1732.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3194.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Vetoed by Governor, 4117.

Remarks on, by
Scott, John R. K., 1731, 3194.

In Senate (No. 1026).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1760.
Reported with amendment, 2876.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2988.
Third reading and final passage, 3098.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3260.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, amending act creating art jury for

Senate Bill No. 1796.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 4069.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4070.
Reported without amendment, 4114.
First reading, 4114.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Second raeding, 4195-4196.
Third reading and final passage, 4301.
Returned from House without amendment, 5016.
Signed by President, 5086.

In House (No. 2216).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4408.
Reported without amendment, 4493.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4678.
Third reading and final passage, 5049.
Signed by Speaker, 5168.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS AND FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF GRADES in and paving of such private alleys where necessary to abate such nuisances and providing for filing of liens for cost thereof, providing for abatement of nuisances in private alleys in

Senate Bill No. 647.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 855.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 855.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 982.
Second reading, 1021-1022.
Third reading and final passage, 1090.
Returned from House without amendment, 4194.
Signed by President, 4284.
Approved by Governor, 5007.

In House (No. 1862).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3956.
Third reading and final passage, 4203-4204.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS and of licensing of all dramatic performances and exhibitions for amusement of the public, providing for licensing of all buildings used for public exhibitions in

House Bil No. 534.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 228.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 228.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS AND TO PROVIDE FOR CREATION OF DEPARTMENT OF SUBURBAN METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND THE APPOINTMENT of suburban Metropolitan planning Commission for such districts, to create Suburban Metropolitan Districts of areas within 25 miles of limits of

House Bill No. 1152.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 534.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 534.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1210-1211.
Third reading and final passage, 1628-1629.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2136.
Signed by Speaker, 2207.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2494.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2498.
Resolution approved by Governor, 2682.
Vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2682-2683.
Final passage, 2903-2904.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

Remarks on, by

Bergey, 1628, 1629.
Ambler, 1628, 1629.
Baldwin, R. J., 1628, 1629.
Scott, S. B., 1628, 1629.

In Senate (No. 1035).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 1793.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading and amended, 2035-2036.
Third reading and final passage, 2082.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2178.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2476.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2928.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3110.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS by providing appointment of city solicitor by the mayor, amending act for better government of

House Bill No. 523.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 228.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported with negative recommendation, 440.
Reasons for vote by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 687.

Remarks on, by

Smith, Lorenzo, 687.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS CREATING DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT OF TAXES under charge of a director and two others constituting a Board of Revision of Taxes, supplementary to act for government of

Senate Bill No. 854.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 1315.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1316.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS CREATING DEPARTMENT OF CITY TRANSIT, supplement to act for government of

Senate Bill No. 553.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 591.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 591.
Reported with amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1330-1331.
Third reading and final passage, 1373.
Returned from House with amendments, 2331.
Concurred in House amendments, 2357-2358.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2856.

In House (No. 1887).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1398.
Reported with amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1978.
Third reading and final passage, 2227.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2414.
Signed by Speaker, 2484.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, CREATING DEPARTMENT OF WHARVES, DOCKS AND FERRIES for improvement and supervision of harbor structors, and fixing number of jury at three, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 580.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 254.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 254.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 377.
Second reading, 401-403.
Third reading and final passage, 423-424.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 2720.
Returned from Senate with further amendments, and House recedes from it non-concurrence and concurs in all Senate amendments, 3037-3038.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and House insists upon non-concurrence in Senate amendments and adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 3071-3072.
Vote by which House non-concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and Senate amendments concurred in, 3124-3125.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of conference committee, upon which no action is taken, the House having receded from its non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 3195.
Signed by Speaker, 3197.
Approved by Governor, 3838.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 423, 424, 3125.

In Senate (No. 497).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 418.
Reported with amendment, 1788.
First reading, 1896.
Second reading, 2030-2031.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2079.
Resumed and amended on third reading and passed finally, 2626.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 2740.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2740-2741.
Resumed and passed finally, 2865-2867.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2877.
Over in its order, 2920.
Final passage, 2972-2974.
Returned from House with non-concurrence in Senate amendments receded from and with all of Senate amendments concurred in, 3089.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Returned from House with concurrence in Senate amendments receded from, 3094.
Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3094.
Returned from House with vote by which House non-concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and vote by which motion was adopted for appointment of conference committee reconsidered, 3260.
Senate adopts motion to discharge conference committee, 3260.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3261.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, CREATING DEPARTMENT OF WHARVES, DOCKS AND FERRIES for improvement and supervision of harbor structors, supplement to act relating to

House Bill No. 582.
Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 254.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 254.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 377.
Second reading, 401.
Third reading and final passage, 423.

Remarks on, by
Roney, 423.

In Senate (No. 498).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 418.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS CREATING DEPARTMENT OF WHARVES, DOCKS AND FERRIES, supplement to act of June 8, 1907, for better government of

House Bill No. 1744.
Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading, 2815.
Third reading and final passage, 3042-3043.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4920.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

In Senate (No. 1421).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3109-3110.
Reported without amendment, 4300.
First reading, 4383.
Second reading, 4457-4458.
Third reading and final passage, 4794-4795.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS for employment of necessary officers and employes, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution No. 65 (Senate) by Salus, providing for appointment of commission to consider and report upon revision of laws for government of, 4865.
Presented to House for concurrence, 4955.
Returned from House concurred in, 5280.
Concurred in by House, 5394.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS FROM SALE OF CERTAIN BONDS, regulating appropriation and use of money realized by

Senate Bill No. 1438.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 3241.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3241.
Reported without amendment, 3242.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3471.
Third reading and final passage, 3591-3592.
Returned from House without amendment, 4796.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4856.

In House (No. 2132).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Re-referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 4014.
Reported without amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading and motion adopted for special order on third reading, 4507.
Third reading and final passage, 4816-4817.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

Remarks on, by
Roney, 4507.
Wilson, W. H., 4816-4817.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS FULL POWER TO MAKE RULES governing care of certain diseases and to make rules governing sanitary control and disinfection of premises where persons may be suffering from said diseases and the burial of persons who may die from any of said diseases, repealing part of act to provide for protection of public health by granting to those having charge of sanitation in

House Bill No. 1661.
Read in place in House by Mr. Benninger, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1034.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1245.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, prescribing what offices or employments of profit shall be incompatible with office of member of either branch of councils in

House Bill No. 753.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 309.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 309.
Reported with negative recommendation, 441.
Motion to place bill on calendar adopted, 536-539.
First reading, 620.
Second reading, 777-778.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1095-1097.

Remarks on, by
Walnut, 536-537, 538, 1096, 1097.
McAleer, 537, 538.
Scott, S. B., 537, 1096.
Speiser, 537, 538, 1096, 1097.
Dunn, James A., 537-538, 1096.
Forster, 538.
North, 1097.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, PROVIDING FOR THEIR INSPECTION and creating a division of housing and sanitation, regulating erection, use, sanitation and condemnation of dwellings and tenements by regulating use and sanitation of grounds surrounding same and all vacant land in

House Bill No. 1142.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 533.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 533.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading and recommitted to Committee, 1053.
Reported with amendment, 1517.
Second reading, 1658-1663.
Third reading and final passage, 2102-2103.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4483.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.

Remarks on, by
Heidinger, 4483.

In Senate (No. 1154).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2096.
Reported with amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3254.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3262.
Re-reported without amendment, 3755.
Second reading, 3885-3890.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3990.
Resumed and passed finally, 4302.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4541.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, relating to councils of

House Bill No. 125.
Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 102.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 102.
Motion adopted to have additional copies of bill printed, 536.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1839.
Motion to place bill on calendar defeated, 2043-2044.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 2043.
Speiser, 2043.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, relating to councils in

Senate Bill No. 91.
Read in place in Senate by McIlhenny, 96.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 96.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, relating to government of

House Bill No. 299.
Read in place in House by Mr. McClintock, 146.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 146.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1839.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS SO AS TO PERMIT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS to each appoint one deputy to sign warrants drawn in accordance with salary lists approved by the head of the department, amending Article VI of act for better government of

House Bill No. 996.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 475.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 475.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2045.
Second reading, 2246.
Third reading and final passage, 2718.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919-4920.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1320).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 4379.
First reading, 4459.
Second reading, 4543-4544.
Third reading and final passage, 4793-4794.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, supplement to act providing for better government of

House Bill No. 288.
Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 146.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 146.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TO FIX TAX RATE on or before first day of December in each year, amending relative to fixing of tax rate in cities of first class requiring controllers to furnish to councils on or before November first a certain detailed statement and requiring councils of

Senate Bill No. 390.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 330.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 330.
Reported without amendment, 731.
First reading, 870.
Second reading, 908.
Third reading and final passage, 1013.

In House (No. 1843).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1304.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TO LEVY AND FIX A TAX RATE and fix time for opening and closing tax duplicates, amending act authorizing

House Bill No. 1590.
Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 995.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 996.
Reported without amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading, 1464.
Third reading and final passage, 1904-1905.

Remarks on, by
Scott, John R. K., 1904.

In Senate (No. 1113).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1900.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TO LEVY AND FIX A TAX RATE by fixing first of December in each year as time on or before which tax rate for ensuing year shall be fixed, amending act authorizing

House Bill No. 1025.
Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 476.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 476.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 827.
Second reading, 1159.
Third reading and amended, 1349-1350.
Final passage, 1709-1710.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 1349.

In Senate (No. 1013).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2386.
Third reading and final passage, 2451-2452.
Signed by President, 2662.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR LIGHTING, telephone service and removal of garbage and ashes or for street cleaning for a period not exceeding five years, authorizing

House Bill No. 955.
Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 420.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 558-559.
Third reading and postponed for present, 813-814.
Resumed and recommitted, 1109.
Re-reported with amendment, 1352.
Third reading and amended, 1943.
Resumed on final passage and postponed for present, 2060.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2480.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Re-reported without amendment, 3052.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 3223-3229.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3393-3394.
Postponed for present on final passage, 3630.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3825-3826.

Remarks on, by
Heidinger, 1943.
Roney, 1943, 3825.
Allen, 2480.
Scott, John R. K., 2480, 3228, 3630, 3825.
Rockwell, 2480.
Kitts, 3228-3229.
McAleer, 3229, 3826.
Walnut, 3229, 3825, 3826.
Scott, S. B., 3229, 3630, 3825.
Aron, 3630, 3826.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TO MAKE RULES for sanitary keeping of stables where horses, cows or sheep are kept, and for the collecting and transportation of manure from such animals, to authorize Bureau of Health in

House Bill No. 953.
Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 420.
Reported without amendment, 494.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 581-582.
Third reading and final passage, 845-846.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2707-2708.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and amendments non-concurred in, 2753.
Returned from Senate with adherence to its amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2852.
House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and moves for appointment of conference committee, 2852.
Conference committee appointed, 2918.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5219.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5250.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

In Senate (No. 692).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 874.
Reported with amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2394.
Second reading, 2462.
Third reading and final passage, 2560.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2738-2739.
Returned from House with vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and amendments non-concurred in, 2741.
Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 2741.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5117.
Signed by President, 5261.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS to make rules governing traffic, giving right to Department of Public Safety in

House Bill No. 328.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 161.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 161.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Defeated on second reading, 400.
Motion to reconsider vote on second reading defeated, 539-542.

Remarks on, by
Scott, John R. K., 539, 540, 541.
McNichol, 539, 540, 541.
Allen, 541.
McAleer, 541.
Smith, Lorenzo, 541.
Scott, S. B., 541-542.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TO PROVIDE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SUBWAYS, railways and other transit facilities and of wharves and docks, providing that interest during period of construction shall be included in cost thereof and that bonds may be issued to provide therefor, relating to indebtedness incurred by

House Bill No. 1787.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Second reading, 2519.
Third reading and made special order, 2778-2779.
Resumed and postponed for present, 2901.

Remarks on, by

Wilson, W. H., 2778.
Walnut, 2778, 2779.
Roney, 2779.
Wilson, J. H., 2779.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TO PURCHASE OR OTHERWISE ACQUIRE and to operate or lease transit facilities, to connect the tracks of railways with the tracks of railroad or railway companies and empowering railroad, railway and motor power companies to sell, purchase and lease transit facilities to and from said cities, empowering

Senate Bill No. 552.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 591.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 591.
Reported with amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1329-1330.
Third reading and final passage, 1371-1372.
Returned from House with amendments, 2738.
House amendments considered and non-concurred in, 2864-2865.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, to which Senate adheres and appoints conference committee, 3091.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of conference committee, 3260.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 3757.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 3907-3908.
Returned from House with conference committee report adopted, 4110-4111.
Signed by President, 4186.
Approved by Governor, 4440.

In House (No. 1886).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1398.
Reported with amendment, 1630.
First reading, 1767-1768.
Second reading, 1978.
Third reading and amended, 2226-2227.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2273-2274.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2540-2541.
Resumed and motion adopted for special order on final passage, 2610-2611.
Final passage, 2674-2676.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, 3018-3019.
Returned from Senate with adherence to non-concurrence in House amendments and notice of appointment of conference committe and House adheres to its amendments, 3196.
Conference committee appointed, 3210.
Report of conference committee presented, with notic of its adoption by Senate, 3930.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4142-4144.
Signed by Speaker, 4335.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 2611.
Scott, S. B., 2611.
Baldwin, R. J., 2611.
Speiser, 2611.
Roney, 4143.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS TO VALIDATE APPOINMENTS heretofore made of persons to act as patrolman and fireman of

Senate Bill No. 572.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 593.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 593.
Reported without amendment, 616.
First reading, 616-617.
Second reading, 678.
Recommitted, 728.
Re-reported without amendment, 2181.
Third reading and final passage, 2309-2310.
Returned from House without amendment, 3174.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3257.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1972).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2545.
Reported without amendment, 2684.
First reading, 2850.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Second reading, 3070-3071.
Third reading and final passage, 3181-3182.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

Remarks on, by

Wilson, W. H., 3070.
Roney, 3070, 3181-3182.
Scott, S. B., 3070-3071, 3181.
Speiser, 3181.
McAleer, 3182.
Walnut, 3182.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS WITHOUT ANNUAL LICENSE from Bureau of Health and granting certain power to Board of Health with reference thereto, to prohibit the keeping of live pigs in

Senate Bill No. 929.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 1513.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1513.
Reported without amendment, 2880.
First reading, 2935.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2984.
Re-reported without amendment, 4802.
Second reading, 4847-4848.
Third reading and final passage, 4964.

In House (No. 2249).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 5036.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS WITHOUT AWAITING ISSUE OF SUCH LOANS, making it lawful for appropriations to be made and for contracts to be entered into and work to be done when funds for such purposes shall have been authorized to be borrowed by

Senate Bill No. 742.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1010.
Reported without amendment, 3755.
First reading, 3905.
Second reading, 4003.
Third reading and final passage, 4086.
Returned from House without amendment, 4796.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4855.

In House (No. 2202).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 4213.
Reported without amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading and motion adopted for special order on third reading, 4507.
Third reading and final passage, 4817-4818.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 4507, 4817.

CITIES OF FIRST CLASS WITHOUT PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS and in certain cases without entering into contracts therefor, authorizing purchase or procuring of work, labor or commodities to value of $1000 at any one time by

House Bill No. 1175.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cox, 573.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 573.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1696.
Third reading and final passage, 2142.

In Senate (No. 1198).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 4875.
First reading, 4875-4876.
Second reading, 4995-4996.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 5069.

CITIES OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS by authorizing initiative and referendum systems of legislation, providing for further regulation of

House Bill No. 135.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 102.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 102.
Reported without amendment, 1046.
First reading, 1279.
Second reading and amended, 1424-1428.
Third reading and final passage, 1834-1836.

Remarks on, by

Moses, 1836.
Humes, 1836.
Kitts, 1836.

CITIES OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1092).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1899.
Reported without amendment, 2437.
First reading, 2598.
Recommitted and appeal from decision of chair on recommitment made but not sustained, 2653-2654.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was recommitted, presented and withdrawn, 2654-2655.
Motion to discharge committee from further consideration of bill defeated, 4363-4364.

Remarks on, by

Jarrett, 2653, 2654, 2655, 4363, 4364.
Vare, 2653, 2654, 2655, 4363-4364.
Crow, 2653, 2654.
Huffman, 2653, 2654.
Judson, 2654.
Hoke, 2654.
McNichols, 2654-2655.
McNichol, 2655, 4364.
Hilton, 2655.
Kline, 4363.
Mills, 4363.

CITIES OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS, providing for further regulation of

House Bill No. 136.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 102.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 102.

CITIES OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS to provide for appointment and payment of a plumbing inspector, amending act providing for examination and registration of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class requiring

House Bill No. 803.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 338.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 338.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 621.
Second reading and postponed for present, 780-781.
Resumed and amended, 949-950.
Third reading and amended, 1239-1240.
Final passage, 1295-1297.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3568.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 4409.

Remarks on, by

Moses, 3568.

In Senate (No. 865).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1327.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3106.
Second reading and amended, 3166-3168.
Over in its order, 3244.
Third reading and final passage, 3365-3366.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3594.
Signed by President, 3727.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, amending act of March 7, 1901, for government of

House Bill No. 1793.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1041.
Reported with amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading, 1984-1985.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2280.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2405.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3568.
Signed by Speaker, 3981.
Vetoed by Governor, 4804.

Remarks on, by

Alworth, 2280.
Geary, 2280.

In Senate (No. 1266).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2400.
Reported with amendments, 2439.
First reading, 2599.
Recommitted, 2658.
Re-reported without amendment, 2876.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Second reading and recommitted, 2933-2934.
Re-reported without amendment, 3174-3175.
Over in its order, 3248.
Third reading and final passage, 3367-3368.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3594.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4070.

Remarks on, by

Hunter, 3367, 3368.
McNichols, 3367.
Kline, 3367-3368.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, amending act providing that territory annexed to third class cities shall form part of poor district of which such city is a part by extending provisions thereof to

House Bill No. 120.

Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 101.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 101.
Reported without amendment, 110.
First reading, 130.
Second reading, 151.
Third reading and final passage, 168.

In Senate (No. 234).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 201.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, amending act regulating construction and inspection of buildings and party walls in

House bill No. 1498.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 913.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 913.
Reported with amendment, 2491.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading and amended, 2805-2807.
Third reading and final passage, 3045-3047.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4137-4138.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4589.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4670.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4932.
Final passage, 5045-5047.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5053.
Signed by Speaker, 5166-5167.

Remarks on, by

Neeley, 3047.

In Senate (No. 1418).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3109.
Reported without amendment, 3241.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3470.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3591.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3756.
Final passage, 3984-3986.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4628-4629.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5008.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, amending Section 1 of Article 1 of act of March 7, 1901, for government of

House Bill No. 1120.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 532.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 532.
Reported with amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1206-1207.
Third reading and final passage, 1620-1621.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 962).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2448.
Resumed and passed finally, 4342.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS AND CREATING CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT relating to report of City Planning Commission on certain ordinances and bills and relating plans submitted to said Commission for approval, amending supplement to act for government of

Senate Bill No. 521.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 460.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 460.
Reported without amendment, 1375.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1546.
Third reading and final passage, 1600-1601.
Returned from House without amendment, 3091.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Vetoed by Governor, 3725.

In House (No. 1898).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1714.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2800.
Third reading and final passage, 3038.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, authorizing establishment of Bureau of Electricity under control of Department of Public Safety in

House Bill No. 1503.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 913.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 913.
Reported without amendment, 1517.
First reading, 1714.
Second reading, 1954-1955.
Third reading and final passage, 2187.

In Senate (No. 1175).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2178.
Reported with amendment, 2438.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 2599.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS AUTHORIZING SAID CITIES for purpose of preventing fires and fire waste to enact ordinances to regulate construction and inspection of buildings and the manufacture, storage, sale and use of explosives, gases and dangerous chemicals, and storage, sale and use of nitroglycerine and imposing on the Department of Public Safety the enforcement of ordinances, supplement to act for government of

Senate Bill No. 773.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1069.
Reported without amendment, 1375.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1548-1549.
Third reading and final passage, 1602.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3455.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.
Vetoed by Governor, 3976.

In House (No. 1901).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1714.
Reported with amendment, 2478.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading, 2803-2804.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3043-3044.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3202.
Final passage, 3410-3411.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3569-3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3655.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS by abolishing present councils and establishing new body to be known as the council, providing for selection of members of council and fixing their salaries, amending act for government of

House Bill No. 380.

Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 178.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 178.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Recommitted to Committee, 542.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS by adding thereto the words "and the families of such as may be injured or killed in the service", amending seventh paragraph of Article 3 of act of March 17, 1901, for government of

Senate Bill No. 1349.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 2877.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2877.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2970.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3171.
Over in its order, 3250.
Third reading and final passage, 3369-3370.
Returned from House without amendment, 4291.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4376.

In House (No. 2069).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 3612.
Reported without amendment, 3952.
First reading, 4014.
Second reading, 4248.
Third reading and final passage, 4279.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS BY CHANGING REQUIREMENTS as to publication of ordinances and resolutions, amending section 1 of supplement to act for government of

House Bill No. 1087.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 511.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1283.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS BY CREATING A FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, providing a method for collection of cost of planting shade trees and providing for acquisition by said cities of lands for certain purposes upon recommendation of Forestry Board, supplement to act for government of

House Bill No. 1077.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 511.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 511.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1178.
Third reading and final passage, 1578.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Vetoed by Governor, 3334-3335.

In Senate (No. 973).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1614.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2448-2449.
Signed by President, 2662.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS BY ELIMINATING DEPARTMENT OF COLLECTOR of Delinquent Taxes and providing for duties of Department of City Treasurer, amending act for government of

House Bill No. 695.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 393.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 393.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading, 960-961.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1361-1362.

Remarks on, by

Leslie, 1361-1362.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS BY ENABLING SAID CITIES to raise additional revenue by subjecting to taxation certain real estate not heretofore taxable as such of public service corporations, supplement to act for government of

House Bill No. 1111.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 531.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 531.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS BY PROVIDING FOR CLASSIFICATION OF REAL ESTATE for purposes of taxation into two classes, the buildings on land and the land exclusive of buildings, amending article VI of act for government of

House Bill No. 967.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 473.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 473.
Reported without amendment, 931.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading and amended, 1213-1214.
Third reading and final passage, 1635-1636.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Approved by Governor, 3190.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1034).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2328.
Second reading, 2389.
Third reading and final passage, 2453.
Signed by President, 2662.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS BY PROVIDING THAT CONTRACTS for all official advertising shall be with not less than two nor more than five daily newspapers, amending act for government of

House Bill No. 892.
Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 392.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 392.
Reported without amendment, 3618.
First reading, 3844.
Dropped from calendar, 4244.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS by striking out all provisions whereby an owner of lands can build a party wall together with foundations thereof in part on lands of adjoining owner and collect a pro rata share of cost of said wall from adjoining owners, amending act regulating construction of buildings and party walls in

House Bill No. 1562.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 916.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 916.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1695-1696.
Third reading and final passage, 2141-2142.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 2141.
Bigger, 2141.

In Senate (No. 1199).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 2437.
First reading, 2599.
Over in its order, 2657, 2746.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2881.
Vote by which bill was recommitted, reconsidered and bill passed second reading, 2888.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2925.
Re-reported without amendment, 3250.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3367.

Remarks on, by
Magee, 2888.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS changing the fiscal year and providing that appropriations shall be made and taxes and water rents levied for such fiscal year, supplement to act for government of

House Bill No. 1541.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 915.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 915.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1954.
Third reading and final passage, 2185-2186.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Approved by Governor, 3265.

In Senate (No. 1176).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2178.
Reported without amendment, 2438.
First reading, 2599.
Second reading, 2657.
Third reading and final passage, 2734.
Signed by President, 2863.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS changing the provisions relating to the Sinking Fund Commission, amending act for government of

House Bill No. 1719.
Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading and amended, 1976-1977.
Third reading and final passage, 2224-2225.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4138.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5386.

Remarks on, by
Letzkus, 4138.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1246).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 2981.
First reading, 3107.
Second reading, 3169.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3245-3247.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3755.
Final passage, 3982-3983.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,——
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

Remarks on, by
Hunter, 3246, 3247.
McNichol, 3247.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS CREATING A BUREAU OF PUBLIC UTILITIES in Department of Public Safety, supplement to act for government of

House Bill No. 1154.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 534.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 534.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1052.
Second reading, 1176.
Third reading and final passage, 1575-1576.

In Senate (No. 974).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1614.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS ENABLING SAID CITIES to raise additional revenue by subjecting to taxation all real estate owned by any corporation and not heretofore taxable as such, supplement to act for government of

House Bill No. 1135.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 533.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 533.
Reported with amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading, 3935.
Third reading and final passage, 4165.

Remarks on, by
Stein, 4165.

In Senate (No. 1810).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 4115.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS enlarging powers of such cities over public streets and highways therein in order to provide comfort houses and drinking places, amending act relative to

Senate Bill No. 167.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 143.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 143.
Reported without amendment, 331.
First reading, 389.
Second reading and amended, 415.
Third reading and final passage, 462-463.
Returned from House with amendments, 3729.
Concurred in House amendments, 3740.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4198.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 4288.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4542.
Resumed and passed finally, 4769.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4859.
Signed by President, 4961.

In House (No. 1084).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 513.
Reported with amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3516.
Third reading and final passage, 3627.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3835.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurrred in, 4213.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4911.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING FIRE WASTE to enact ordinances regulating construction of buildings and storage, sale and use of explosives and providing for bureau or board for purpose of fire prevention, amending act providing for government of cities of second class authorizing

House Bill No. 819.
Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 339.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 339.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS, limiting height of buildings to be erected in

House Bill No. 1748.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 1483-1484.
First reading, 1537.
Second reading, 1954.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2186.
Resumed and passed finally, 2486.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3567-3568.
Signed by Speaker, 3930.
Vetoed by Governor, 4217.

Remarks on, by

Bigger, 3567.

In Senate (No. 1307).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2602.
Reported without amendment, 2970.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading and amended, 3170-3171.
Over in its order, 3249.
Third reading and final passage, 3369.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3593.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4070.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY-AT-LAW as solicitor for Department of City Controller, supplement to act for government of

Senate Bill No. 415.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 381.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 381.
Reported without amendment, 3433.
First reading, 3599.
Recommitted, 3708-3709.
Re-reported without amendment, 4293.
Second reading, 4381.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4455.

Remarks on, by

Snyder, 3708.
Magee, 3708, 3709.
Hunter, 3708, 3709.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS PROVIDING FOR COLLECTION and disbursement of taxes and water rent, amending supplement to act for government of

Senate Bill No. 507.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Moore, 459.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 459.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1329.
Third reading and final passage, 1510.
Returned from House without amendment, 3091.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1894).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1585.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2801.
Third reading and final passage, 3039-3040.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS PROVIDING FOR CREATION OF PENSION FUND for municipal employes, supplement to act for government of

House Bill No. 883.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 367.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 367.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 527.
Second reading, 552.
Third reading and final passage, 690-691.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1194.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1570.

Remarks on, by

Geary, 690.

In Senate (No. 627).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 729.
Reported without amendment, 862.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

First reading, 910.
Second reading 990.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1015.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed, 1140.
Signed by President, 1327.

Remarks on, by

Kline, 1140.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS SHALL APPLY TO CITIES both of second and third class, amending act dividing cities into three classes by dividing cities of the State into four classes with respect to their population and providing that the laws relating to

House Bill No. 1076.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 511.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 511.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055-1056.
Second reading and amended, 1207-1208.
Defeated on third reading, 1624.
Motion to reconsider vote on third reading agreed to and bill recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 1918.
Re-reported with amendment, 2426.
Third reading and amended, 2768.
Resumed and postponed for present, 2833, 3149.
Defeated on final passage, 3182-3186.

Remarks on, by

Mitchell, 1624, 1918.
Kaiser, 1624, 3182.
Ramsey, 2833, 3185-3186.
Miller, 3182, 3183, 3184.
Stein, 3183, 3184, 3185.
Steele, 3183-3184.
Alworth, 3184.
Wildman, 3184, 3185.
Allen, 3185.
Davis, 3186.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS TO FIX SALARY OF HEADS of departments of said cities, authorizing the council of

Senate Bill No. 877.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1368.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1369.
Reported without amendment, 1511.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1610.
Thrid reading and final passage, 1747.
Returned from House without amendment, 3092.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1921).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2801.
Third reading and final passage, 3038-3039.
Signed by Speaker, 3326.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS TO ISSUE NOTES in anticipation of sale of corporate bonds, authorizing

House Bill No. 1300.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 733.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 733.
Reported with amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1954.
Third reading and final passage, 2186.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Vetoed by Governor, 3335.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 2186.
Stein, 2186.

In Senate (No. 1172).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2178.
Reported without amendment, 2438.
First reading, 2598.
Second reading, 2656.
Third reading and final passage, 2734.
Signed by President, 2863.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS TO LEVY AND COLLECT TAXES of street railway, telegraph, electric light or power, water, gas and heat companies or corporations, empowering

House Bill No. 1558.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 916.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 916.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1983.
Third reading and final passage, 2279.

In Senate (No. 1230).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2332-2333.

CITIES OF SECOND CLASS TO SUSPEND SENTENCE on persons adjudged guilty of violation of ordinances, on certain terms and conditions, and providing for appointment of probation officers, to authorize police magistrates of

House Bill No. 1404.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 819.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 819.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1054-1055.
Second reading, 1202.
Third reading and final passage, 1595.

In Senate (No. 972).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1614.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, amending act providing for incorporation and government of

Senate Bill No. 106.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 97.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 97.
Reported with amendment, 143.
First reading, 160.
Second reading, 199-200.
Third reading and final passage, 224.
Returned from House with amendment, 591.
Resumed and amendment concurred in, 645.
Signed by President, 682.
Vetoed by Governor, 1024.

In House (No. 613).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 258.
Reported with amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading and amended, 399-400.
Postponed for prresent, 421.
Third reading and final passage, 482-483.
Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 740.
Signed by Speaker, 740.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, amending act providing for registration of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class extending its provisions to all

House Bill No. 20.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 74.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 74.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 215.
Third reading and final passage, 243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2851.
Approved by Governor, 3331.

In Senate (No. 355).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 286.
Reported without amendment, 2440.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading, 2647.
Third reading and final passage, 2725-2726.
Signed by President, 2862.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS AND FOR NOMINATION AND ELECTION of municipal officers therein, providing for incorporation and government of

Senate Bill No. 13.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 66.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 66.
Reported with amendment, 460.
First reading, 607.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee, 653-667.
Re-reported with amendment, 898.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS—Continued.

Over in its order, 1011-1012.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee, 1071-1087.
Re-reported with amendment, 1367.
Resumed and passed finally, 1492-1508.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurs and appoints conference committee, 3787-3789.
Report of conference committee presented, 3980.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4071-4085.
Returned from House with conference committee report adopted, 4110.
Signed by President, 4186.
Approved by Governor, 5260.

Remarks on, by

Clark, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1507, 1508.
Beidleman, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1507, 1508.
Powell, 1085, 1086, 1087.
Kline, 1086.
McNichol, 1087.

In House (No. 1892).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1585.
Resolution authorizing printing of additional copies of bill, 2008.
Reported with amendment, 2765.
First reading, 2902.
Motion to recommit bill objected to, 3022.
Recommitted, 3023.
Re-reported with amendment, 3199-3200.
Second reading and amended and made special order, 3494-3510.
Third reading and final passage, 3795-3814.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointemnt of conference committee and House adheres to its amendments and adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 3929.
Conference committee appointed, 3952.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4144-4158.
Signed by Speaker, 4335.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 3022.
Spangler, 3809-3810.
Ulman, 3810-3811, 3813.
Wildman, 3811-3812, 3813.
Kitts, 3812.
Steele, 3812.
Miller, 3812.
Moses, 3812-3813.
Mitchell, 3813, 4144.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS and providing method therefor, authorizing division and consolidation of wards, and reappointment of all wards, in

House Bill No. 745.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 309.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 309.
Reported with amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Second reading and amended, 555-556.
Third reading and amended, 798-799.
Final passage, 834-835.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4670.

In Senate (No. 683).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 874.
Reported without amendment, 1894.
First reading, 2036.
Second reading, 2083, 2335.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2158.
Resumed and passed finally, 3707.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4630.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS and regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein, providing for incorporation and government of

House Bill No. 371.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rex, 177.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 177.
Reported with amendment, 619.
First reading, 815.
Second reading and recommitted, 1647-1648.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, authorizing Governor to appoint a commission to devise a plan for government of

House Bill No. 1533.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 914.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 914.
Reported without amendment, 2684.
First reading, 2901.
Second reading, 3060-3061.
Dropped from calendar on third reading, 3207.

Remarks on, by
Spangler, 3207.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS by abolishing select and common councils and creating one body to be known as the Council and providing for referendum vote of all franchise ordinances, supplementary to act for government of

Senate Bill No. 39.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 83.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 83.
Reported with amendment, 2439, 2749.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading, 2641-2647.
Third reading and final passage, 2725.

In House (No. 2019).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2995.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS creating a City Planning Department and extending same so as to regulate the recording of plans of lots, supplement to act for government of

House Bill No. 1599.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 996.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 996.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading and amended, 2525-2526.
Third reading and amended, 2777-2778.
Final passage, 2834-2835.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3841.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4279.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4411.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4494.
Final passage, 4910-4911.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4955.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 1362).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2889.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading and amended, 3375-3376.
Over in its order, 3439.
Third reading and final passage, 3589.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3789.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4288.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4860.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5090.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, relating to collection of city, county, school and poor taxes in

Senate Bill No. 38.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 83.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 83.
Reported without amendment, 2437.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading, 2640-2641.
Over in its order, 2725.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2870.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS THE NECESSARY TAXES FOR COUNTY PURPOSES shall be levied of city assessments, to provide that hereafter in all

Senate Bill No. 1311.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Graff, 2602.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2602.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3784.
Third reading and final passage, 3875.

In House (No. 2194).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3969.
Reported without amendment, 4141.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS—Continued.

First reading, 4267.
Recommitted, 4271.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 4924.

Remarks on, by
Kitts, 4271.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS to be present and vote at council meetings in order to make a quorum and cast a deciding ballot in case of a tie vote, giving power to the mayor of

House Bill No. 1692.

Read in place in House by Mr. Zimmerman, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1036.
Reported without amendment, 1630.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 1977-1978.
Third reading and final passage, 2225-2226.

Remarks on, by
Moses, 2225.
Zimmerman, 2225.

In Senate (No. 1248).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 4768.
First reading, 4768-4769.
Second reading, 4849.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4968.

CITIES OVER PUBLIC STREETS AND HIGHWAYS THEREIN and authorizing construction of overhead and underground structures, enlarging powers of

House Bill No. 1072.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 510.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 510.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1204.
Third reading and final passage, 1617.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Vetoed by Governor, 3266.

In Senate (No. 965).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2326-2327.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2448.
Signed by President, 2662.

CITIES TO ENACT ORDINANCES RELATING TO REPAIR OF STREETS in cases where obligation to repair rests upon some person or corporation other than the municipality, empowering

House Bill No. 1156.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 534.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 534.
Reported with amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1206.
Third reading and amended, 1619-1620.
Final passage, 1725.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Vetoed by Governor, 3022-3023.

In Senate (No. 1016).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2387.
Third reading and final passage, 2452.
Signed by President, 2662.

CITIES TO IMPROVE PUBLIC STREETS by changing requirements to publication of ordinances providing for improving any public street or alley where there is no petition of the property owners, amending act empowering

House Bill No. 1109.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 512.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 512.
Reported without amendment, 1240.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1284.
Re-reported without amendment, 1936.
Second reading, 1990-1991.
[illegible] and defeated on final passage, 2288.

CITIES OF THIRD CLASS WHICH RECEIVE AN ANNUAL REVENUE from public utilities to hypothecate such annual revenue as security for loans, the proceeds of which to be applied to payment of such cities' floating debts or to extension of streets and sewage systems, to enable

House Bill No. 1542.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman (by request), 915.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 915.

CITIES RELATIVE TO PURCHASE OF WATER, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS and levy and collection of taxes therefor, vesting certain powers in

House Bill No. 1253.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kuhns, 618.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 618.

CITIES TO CREATE FROM ONE TO FOUR DISTRICTS within their limits and to regulate the height of buildings constructed within each district, empowering

House Bill No. 1702.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1037.

CITIZENS GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CITY AND PROVIDING FOR INDEBTEDNESS OF SAME, amending act for annexation of any city, borough, township or part of a township to a contiguous

Senate Bill No. 501.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 459.

CITY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

CITY LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY of Reading, or its successors, for monies erroneously paid into State Treasury, making appropriation to an association known as

House Bill No. 1968.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 2277.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2277.
Reported without amendment, 2785.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading, 3069.
Third reading and final passage, 3226-3227.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156

In Senate (No. 1449).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3263.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4706.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

CITY OF FIRST CLASS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SUBWAYS or construction of wharves and docks and conferring jurisdiction upon any of the courts of common pleas of the county in which such city is situated to determine amount of debt to be excluded, to prescribe method of determining the amount of any debt incurred by any

Senate Bill No. 648.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 855.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 855.
Reported without amendment, 2437.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading and amended, 2647-2648.
Over in its order, 2728.
Third reading and final passage, 2871.
Returned from House without amendment, 4194.
Signed by President, 4284.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4376.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 4452.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4542.
Final passage, 4772-4773.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4859.
Signed by President, 4962.

In House (No. 2034).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2996.
Reported without amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3956.
Third reading and final passage, 4202-4203.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4462.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4911-4912.
Signed by Speaker, 5038

CITY OF FIRST CLASS TO ESTABLISH A MUNICIPAL PENSION FUND for employes of said city, authorizing each

House Bill No. 1187.

Read in place in House by Mr. Spillinger, 574.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 574.
Reported with amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1694.
Third reading and final passage, 2138-2139.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4476.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.

In Senate (No. 1195).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading and recommitted, 3374.
Re-reported without amendment, 4378-4379.
Third reading and final passage, 4455.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

CITY TO PREPARE, ADOPT AND AMEND ITS OWN CHARTER, authorizing each

Senate Bill No. 1209.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 2308.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2308.
Reported without amendment, 2440.
First reading, 2599.
Second reading, 2658.
Over in its order, 2736, 2875.
Third reading and final passage, 2925.

In House (No. 2040).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 3681.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3822.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 4166.
First reading, 4267-4268.
Second reading, 4274.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4580.
Resumed on third reading and point of order raised and sustained that bill is unconstitutional, 5389-5390.

Remarks on, by

Wildman, 4580, 5390.
Gibson, 4580.
Baldwin, R. J., 4580.
Spangler, 5389.
Humes, 4166, 5389.
Miller, 5389-5390.
Ulman, 5390.

CIVIL (see contributions, court, exceptions, juries, officers', reversal, rights, trial).

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES, read and agreed to concurrent resolution No. 64 (Senate) by Sheatz, recommending to Congress passage of Hamil Straight Pension Bill, providing a pension for United States, 4858.
Presented to House for concurrence, 4955.
Returned from House concurred in, 5280.
Concurred in by House, 5394.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES, read and agreed to concurrent resolution (Senate) No. 58, by Daix, recommending to Congress passage of bills providing for superannuation of United States, 3088-3089.
Presented to House for concurrence, 3195.
Concurred in by House, 4478.
Returned from House concurred in, 4541.

CIVIL SERVICE FROM TAKING ACTIVE PART in political movements and elections, prohibiting officers, clerks and employes in

House Bill No. 563.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 253.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 253.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, and making an appropriation, joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate operation of

House Bill No. 1484.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 823.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 823.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, concurrent resolution (House) No. 32, by James A. Dunn, authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of, 936.
Considered and adopted in House, 1274-1275.
Received in Senate for concurrence and referred to Committe on Judiciary Special, 1272.
Reported with amendment, 3782.
Considered and concurred in, 3863-3864.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House nonconcurred, 3929.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Received in Senate with Senate amendment non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3979.
Vote by which conference committee was appointed in Senate reconsidered and conference committee discharged, 3980.
Vote by which House non-concurred in Senaee amendments reconsidered and Senate amendments concurred in, 4014.
Approved by Governor, 4680-4681.

CIVIL SERVICE OF ANY CITY OF SECOND CLASS in political campaigns or to contribute to campaign funds, to prohibit the participation of any officer or employe in the classified

Senate Bill No. 1780.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson (by request), 3739.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3739.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 899.
Read in place in House by Mr. George K. Young, 393.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 393.
Reported with negative recommendation, 801.
Motion to place bill on calendar adopted, 1050-1051.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading, 1648-1650.
Third reading and amended and defeated on final passage, 2061-2064.

Remarks on, by

Gramley, 1050.
Young, George K., 1050, 2061-2062, 2063.
Walnut, 2061.
Speiser, 2062.
Humes, 2062.
Shern, 2062, 2063.
Piper, 2062, 2063.
Scott, S. B., 2063.
Scott, John R. K., 2063-2064.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, who served in the Civil, Spanish-American or Philippine Wars, and to their widows, or an army nurse of said wars, to give preference to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines in

House Bill No. 1271.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson (by request), 683.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 683.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CITIES OF SECOND CLASS by altering method of appointment of civil service commissioners, abolishing the power of removal of civil service commissioners by the mayor and providing for impeachment of civil service commissioners by council for cause, amending act regulating the

Senate Bill No. 1781.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson (by request), 3739.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3740.

CIVIL SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH and of the counties and of cities of third class, to regulate the

Senate Bill No. 295.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 280.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 280.

CIVIL SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, regulating

House Bill No. 228.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 115.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 115.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading and amended and recommitted, 1449-1456.
Re-reported with amendment, 1857.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 2235-2240.
Third reading and made special order, 2700-2704.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2756-2764.
Question of personal privilege in regard to vote, by Goss, 2780.
Question of personal privilege, by Walnut, 3337-3338.
Question of personal privilege, by James A. Dunn, 3613-3615.

Remarks on, by

Ramsey, 1456.
Williams, 1456, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759.
Baldwin, R. J., 2757, 2758, 2759.
Walnut, 2758, 2759, 3337, 3615.
McClintock, 2759.
Scott, John R. K., 2759-2760, 2763.
Dunn, James A., 2760-2762, 2763, 3613-3615.
Allen, 2762, 2763.
Whitaker, 2763.
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CIVIL SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH—Continued.

Alworth, 2763.
McNichol, 2763, 2764, 2780.
Keegan, 2763.
Howard, Reuben, 2764.
Goss, 2780.

In Senate (No. 1366).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2889.

CLAIM AND CLAIMS (see Joos, liens, municipal, writs).

CLAIMS FILED IN FULL COMPLIANCE OF THE LAW where no notice of the filing has been served on the owner, to validate certain mechanics'

Senate Bill No. 792.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 1148.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 3153.
First reading, 3254.
Second reading, 3373.
Third reading and final passage, 3438.

In House (No. 2076).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3613.
Reported with negative recommendation, 4924.

CLANDESTINE (see marriages).

CLARION (see highway).

CLARK, HENRY A., Senator from Forty-ninth District (Erie County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 300, requiring use of blowers in connection with certain kinds of machinery, 4286-4287.
Senate Bill No. 423, to classify fish in certain parts of boundary lakes, 866, 867.
Senate Bill No. 1362 (House No. 1599), supplement to act for government of cities of third class, 3375, 3376.

Bills introduced by

No. 13
Providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 66.

No. 14
Amending act authorizing boroughs and townships of first class to appropriate private property for necessary public use by extending same to townships of second class, 67.

No. 47
Amending act relative to mortgages, 83.

No. 111
Providing for abolisihng of railroad crossings at grade, 123.

No. 160
Repealing part of act relating to service of certain process in actions at law, 142.

No. 193
Making appropriation to Erie Home for Friendless, 193.

No. 194
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, 193.

No. 195
Making appropriation to Elmwood Home, 193.

No. 251
Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act making appropriation for improvement of State canal basins at Port of Erie, 220.

No. 299
Making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association of City of Erie, 280.

No. 300
To compel use of blowers upon metal polishing machinery, 281.

No. 301
Making appropriation for improvement of Port of Erie by constructing modern commercial wharf, 281.

No. 422
Authoizing commissioners of water works of any city of the third class to extend their pipes beyond the city limits, 382.

No. 423
To classify species of fish in such parts of certain boundary lakes as the Commonwealth has jurisdiction over and providing for payment of license fees, 382.

No. 566
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home of Erie, 592.

No. 567
Amending act providing for classification of townships and prescribing form of government for townships of each class, 592.

CLARK, HENRY A.—Continued.

No. 568
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road from Waterford borough to Erie, 592.

No. 569
Relating to collection of taxes in cities of third class and providing that city treasurer shall be collector of such taxes, 592.

No. 584.
Creating a department for suppression of vice and control of diseases resulting therefrom, 644.

No. 585
Making appropriation for restoration of Brig Niagara, Commodore Perry's flag-ship at Battle of Lake Erie, 644.

No. 639
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road and a new road to be opened in southern part of Columbus Township, said public road beginning at Spring Creek, Warren County, and extending to Spartansburg, 854.

No. 664
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at intersection of south line of Northeast Borough on route 87 and extending to Wattsburg plank road connecting with Route 83, in Erie County, 862.

No. 912
Making appropriation to Corry Hospital, 1489.

No. 1275
Making appropriation to Erie Anti-Tuberculosis Society, 2440.

No. 1440
Amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods by making further regulations in regard to fish, 3242.

No. 1872
Fixing number, compensation and mileage of officers and employes of General Assembly, 4977.

Bills reported by

No. 13
Providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 1367, 3980.

No. 116
To prohibit depositing of glass or refuse on certain highways, 329.

No. 351 (House No. 181)
Amending act for relief of wives and children deserted by their husbands and fathers by authorizing the court to fix the allowance for support, 1068.

No. 362
Providing for granting of teachers' training school certificates and diplomas, 471.

No. 523
Supplement to act relating to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities by regulating procedure if property is both benefitted and damaged by said improvements, 709.

No. 524
Supplement to act to regulate manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities by limiting time within which such power shall be exercised, 710.

No. 528 (House No. 127)
To validate certain elections on question of increasing municipal indebtedness, 1540.

No. 592 (House No. 655)
Providing for establishment of vocational schools, 1880.

No. 593 (House No. 657)
Repealing act for preventing clandestine marriages, 1309.

No. 594 (House No. 658)
Repealing act for preventing clandestine marriage, 1300.

No. 655
Relating to classification of school districts, 987.

No. 696
Regulating employment of attorneys and other legal counsel to represent this Commonwealth or any department thereof, 987.

No. 709
Requiring instruction in the public schools in ways and means of preventing accidents, 987.

No. 759 (House No. 926)
To classify species of fish in certain boundary lakes, 1488.

No. 837 (House No. 296)
Empowering county commissioners and county solicitor and chief clerk of said county commissioners to organize themselves into a State Association, 2041.

No. 888 (House No. 442)
Amending act establishing public school system, 1540.

CLARK, HENRY A.—Continued.

No. 950
Regulating operation of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, 2438.

No. 1011 (House No. 870)
Amending act to provide for better protection of female insane patients in transit, 3238.

No. 1036 (House No. 1191)
Amending act establishing public school system, 2307.

No. 1106 (House No. 1578)
Requiring sheriff, prothonotary and all other county officers receiving money to be credited to others to give quarterly written notice, 3739.

No. 1172 (House No. 1300)
Authorizing cities of second class to issue notices in anticipation of sale of corporate bonds, 2438.

No. 1183 (House No. 1301)
To increase powers of courts in summary proceedings for desertion or non-support, 3153.

No. 1187 (House No. 1448)
To give status of a depositor as to preference over other creditors, 2438.

No. 1191 (House No. 1186)
To make real estate of any pauper liable for expense of his support and burial, 3739.

No. 1202 (House No. 1729)
Amending act relating to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in municipalities, 4069.

No. 1362 (House No. 1599)
Supplement to act relating to government of cities of third class, 3154.

No. 1373 (House No. 1916)
Amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 3739.

No. 1429
To regulate use of dancing schools in cities of first class, 3238.

Chairman of Committee on Education, 41.

Leave of absence granted, 2549.

Member of conference committees, 3789, 4542, 4798, 5002.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Appoint committee on conference on Senate Bill No. 13, providing for government of cities of third class, 3789.

Consent to executive nominations, 142, 2971, 3166, 3261.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3153.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1316 (House No. 1909), repealing act to prevent prize fights in Erie County, 2890.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1440, amending act relating to cold storage foods with respect to fish, 3262.

Proceed to third reading of Bill No. 422, authorizing commissioners of water works of any city of third class to extend their pipes beyond city limits, 1372.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 13, providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 667.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1369 (House No. 1450), supplementing and amending act establishing public school system, 3387.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 300, requiring use of blowers or similaar apparatus in connectiion with certain kinds of machinery, 4286.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 672 (House No. 294), amending act authorizing release on probation of certain convicts, 4380.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1415 (House No. 1614), regulating attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 4767.

Resume consideraation of Senate Bill No. 1440, amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 3741.

Suspend Rule No. 21, 1543, 2458, 2475, 3093, 3787, 4860.

Suspend Rule No. 38, 142, 2971, 3166, 3261.

Nominations reported by, 141, 2460, 2971, 3164, 3261.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petitions presented by

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Erie County, 853.

Favoring amendment to Constitution prohibiting manufacture and sale of liquors, from
Citizens of Mill Creek Township, Erie County, 409.

Favoring bill for submission of amendment to Constitution permitting woman suffrage, from
Citizens of Erie County, 329.

Favoring bill providing for reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Erie County, 589, 853, 987.

CLARK, HENRY A.—Continued.

Favoring House Bill No. 1110, relative to public parks, from
Citizens of Erie County, 329.

Favoring resolution providing for transportation of old soldiers to Gettysburg on Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle, from
Citizens of Erie County, 329.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from
Edinboro Grange No. 947, P. of H., 1787.
Harbour Creek Grange No. 385, P. of H., 1739.
Mill Village Grange No. 131, P. of H., 2149.
Springfield Grange No. 1257, P. of H., 1739.
Waterford Grange No. 423, P. of H., 1739.
Wattsburg Grange No. 106, P. of H., 1739.
West Green Grange No. 1296, P. of H., 1739.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4375.

Remarks by, on
Presentation of testimonial to Harmon M. Kephart, Chief Clerk of Senate, 5275.
Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2157, 2158.
Senate Bill No. 13, providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1507-1508.
Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4373, 4374.
Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4449-4450.
Senate Bill No. 1440, amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 3441.
Senate Bill No. 1568 (House No. 1349), regulatiing temperature of milk intended to be shipped, 4997.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor for amendment Senate Bill No. 300, requiring use of blowers in connection with certain kinds of machinery, 4113.

CLARKSVILLE (see highway).

CLASSIFICATION (see townships).

CLAYCOMB, D. LLOYD, Representative from First District (Blair County).

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2946-2947.
House Bill No. 796, amending act to provide for immediate registration of all births and deaths by changing fees for certificates, 4167.
House Bill No. 918, validating certain private sales of real estate of decedents, 798.
House Bill No. 1417, requiring heads of departments to issue bi-monthly reports, 2246.
House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 1477.
House Bill No. 1880 (Senate No. 512), to prohiibit coroners from doing business as undertakers, 3956.

Bills introduced by
No. 95
Joint resolution ratifying amendment to Constitution of United States, 100.

No. 96
Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States relative to election of Senators, 100.

No. 211
Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 114.

No. 795
Prohibiting doing of certain acts by persons who have been disbarred from practicing before courts of any county, 537.

No. 796
Amending act providing for immediate registration of births and deaths by changing fees for certificates, 337.

No. 915
To provide for return by State Treasurer to the several counties of one-half of certain taxes, 419.

No. 918
To validate private sales of real estate of decedents heretofore made under provisions of act relating to orphans' court sales, 419.

No. 919
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section one of Article 9 of Constitution, relating to taxation, 419.

CLAYCOMB, D. LLOYD—Continued.

No. 1179
To prohibit sale by solicitation of liquors to a consumer unless person or corporation selling same has a license so to do from the court of the county in which consumer is located, 573.

No. 1294.
Supplement to act to prohibit pandering, 732.

No. 1369
To appropriate a certain sum toward erection of memorial building in City of Altoona, 804.

No. 1417
Requiring heads of Executive Departments to issue bi-monthly reports and transmit same to the Governor, members of General Assembly and others, 819.

No. 1418
Making it unlawful for members of the General Assembly to hold any other public office or to enter into any contract therewith or be an officer or director of any corporation entering into any contract with the Commonwealth, 819.

No. 1510
Relating to reports of auditors of boroughs, townships and poor districts and appeals therefrom, 913.

Bills reported by
No. 90
Amending supplement to act relative to selection of jurors, 116.

No. 512
Making it a misdemeanor to make false statements for purpose of obtaining property or credit, 440.

No. 587
Amending act to provide for payment by proper county of Commonwealth's witnesses, 270.

No. 743
Relating to landlord and tenant where land is leased with land payable by a portion of the crops, 1118.

No. 795
Prohibiting doing of certain acts by persons who have been disbarred from practicing before courts of any county, 619.

No. 1324
Providing for submission of question of sale or lease of public utilities to electors of cities, boroughs and townships, 1352.

No. 1725
Repealing act regulating escheats, 2535.

No. 1916,
Amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 2119.

No. 2065 (Senate No. 1347)
Repealing part of act creating county sinking fund commission, 3489.

Leave of absence granted, 1415, 1632.

Member of conference committees, 3210, 3657.

Member of special committees, 1193, 4023.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

Motion by, for
Previous question on House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1525.

Motions by, to
Postpone for present House Bill No. 1417, requiring heads of executive departments to issue quarterly reports, 2717.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 1510, relating to reports of auditors of boroughs, townships, and poor districts and appeals therefrom, 2147.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 2072 (Senate No. 1395), amending act relating to taxation, 3957.
Recommit House Bill No. 796, amending act to provide for immediate registration of all births and deaths and changing fees for certificates, 954.
Nomination by, of Henry Wilson Bergey as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Petitions presented by
Against Club License Bill, from
Citizens of Blair County, 513, 804.
Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Blair County, 1376.
Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Blair County, 1376.
Favoring House Bills Nos. 138, 178, 195, 365, 1103, and 1294, from
Citizens of Blair County, 2545.
Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Blair County, 512, 804.

CLAYCOMB, D. LLOYD—Continued.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 2176 (Senate No. 612), making appropriation toward erection of memorial building in Altoona, 5201-5202.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 13, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of United States, providing that Senators shall be elected by people, 136.

House Bll No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 748.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2947.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 1125.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 431-432.

House Bill No. 795, to prohibit the doing of certain acts by persons who have been disbarred from practicing before the courts of any county, 1248.

House Bill No. 796, amending act relative to registration of births and deaths and changing fees of certificates, 1833.

House Bill No. 859, amending act to revise penal laws by increasing age of consent to 21 years, 788.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2673.

House Bill No. 1294, supplement to act to prohibit pandering, 2217.

House Bill No. 1369, making appropriation toward erection of memorial building in Altoona, 4489.

House resoluton authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4620, 4624.

Report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 4123-4124, 4125.

CLEANERS (see compensation.)

CLEANSING (see liquors).

CLEARFIELD HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CLEARFIELD (see highway).

CLEARY, WILLIAM B., Representative from Fifth District (Luzerne County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 598, to employment of any minor child between ages of 16 and 21 years in any anthracite coal mine for more than 8 hours a day, 964.

Bills introduced by

No. 598

To prohibit employment of any minor child in or around any anthracite coal mine or colliery for more than eight hours a day, 255.

No. 600

Authorizing appointment of interpreters in each county, 255.

No. 703

Making appropriation to Nesbitt West Side Hospital, 287.

No. 1160

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning in Plymouth Borough, Luzerne County, and extending to Kingston, 534.

No. 1350

Amending act relating to boarding house keepers and authorizing attachement of wages for boarding by providing for service of notice of attachment upon persons and corporations, 803.

No. 1366

Making appropriation to Nesbitt West Side Hospital of Dorranceton, 804.

No. 1561

Imposing on all steam railroads and railways a duty to erect and operate safety devices at all grade crossings, 916.

Bills reported by

No. 251

Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, 3112.

No. 255

Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, 3112.

No. 310

Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 3112.

No. 382

Making appropriation for purchase of Roberts Mineral Collection for Pennsylvania Museum, 3336.

No. 425

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Injured Persons of Middle Coal Field, 3336.

CLEARY, WILLIAM B.—Continued.

No. 555 (Senate Bill No. 21).

Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons in township of Coal, 271.

No. 1045

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital at Nanticoke, 3336.

No. 1330 (Senate No. 68).

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing State to issue bonds for $50,000,000 for improvement of highways, 1241.

No. 1366

Making appropriation to Nesbitt West Side Hospital, 3264.

No. 1471

Providing that no self-playing piano, orchestrion or other mechanically operated musical instrument shall be played in any hotel, saloon, moving picture place or other place frequented by the public unless a license fee is paid, 929.

No. 2052

Repealing act to fix salary of treasurer of Bedford County, 3335.

No. 2090 (Senate No. 56).

Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, 4200.

No. 2097 (Senate No. 149).

Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Society for Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis, 4199.

No. 2098 (Senate No. 177).

Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Circle, Wilkes-Barre, 4199.

No. 2099 (Senate No. 179).

Making appropriation to Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, 4199.

No. 2165 (Senate No. 357).

Making appropriation to Emma Lorah, 4201.

No. 2182 (Senate No. 874).

Providing for compensation of members of commission to revise and codify anthracite mining laws, 4201.

Leave of absence granted, 3113.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

CLERK AND CLERKS (see Allegheny, baking, Black, compensation, county, department, election, fees, license, Northampton, notaries public, salary, statistics).

CLERK OF HOUSE, appointment of I. Dale Meals as Assistant Resident, 63, 93.

CLERK OF HOUSE, oath of office administered to Resident, 63.
Question raised on vote for, 80, 82.
Correction of roll on vote for, 87-93.
Oath of office administered to, 93.

CLERKS OF HOUSE, nomination and election of Chief, Assistant and Resident, 58, 63.

CLERKS OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to fix compensation of reading

House Bill No. 1408.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 819.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 819.

Reported without amendment, 930.

First reading, 1057.

Second reading, 1212.

Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 1634.

Re-reported with amendment, 2200.

Resumed and amended and passed finally, 2692-2693.

Returned from Senate witth amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 5033-5034.

Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to its non-currence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 5044.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to 5221.

Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5250.

Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

Isler, 2692.

Stein, 5034.

Humes, 5034.

Rockwell, 5034.

In Senate (No. 1328).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2749.

Reported without amendment, 2855.

First reading, 2936.

Second reading, 2992.

CLERKS OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Con.

Re-committed, 2993.
Re-reported with amendment, 4759.
Third reading and final passage, 4843.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5002.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5005.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5117-5118.
Signed by President, 5262.

CLIENT (see court).

CLINTON (see highway, land).

CLOTHING (see employe).

CLUB AND CLUBS (see liquors).

COAL AND AUTHORIZING DESIGNATION OF WEIGHING SCALES, amending act to provide in cities of first class for delivery tickets in sale of anthracite

Senate Bill No. 828.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1259.
Reported without amendment, 1488.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1609-1610.
Third reading and final passage, 1745.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3174.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3257.
Approved by Governor, 3725.

In House (No. 1920).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2684.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading, 3057.
Third reading and final passage, 3186.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

COAL AND TO AUTHORIZE THE DESIGNATION OF WEIGHING SCALES and for proper inspection thereof, amending first section of act to provide in cities of first class for delivery tickets in sale of anthracite

Senate Bill No. 782.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder (by request), 1137.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1137.

COAL BY SHORT WEIGHT, amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton so as to make it a misdemeanor to sell anthracite

House Bill No. 351.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reese, 162.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 162.
Reported with amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and amended, 1433.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1842.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2434-2435.

Remarks on, by
Young, George K., 2434, 2435.
Reese, 2434, 2435.
Davis, 2435.
McClintock, 2435.

In Senate (No. 1290).
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2467.

COAL, FIXING STANDARDS OF SIZE AND QUALITY and requiring inspectors of weights and measures in certain case sto make a test thereof, regulating sale of anthracite

House Bill No. 573.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reese, 254.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 254.
Reported with amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and amended, 1432.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1841-1842.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2432-2434.

Remarks on, by
Reese, 2433, 2434.
Young, George K., 2433, 2434.

COAL (see commission, mine, mined, mines, mining, minerals, tax, wells).

COASTERS (see roller).

COAT OF ARMS (see advertising).

COATESVILLE AND PROVIDING FOR SETTLEMENT OF AFFAIRS of borough by the Attorney General, to amend charter of incorporation of borough of

Senate Bill No. 292.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 280.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 280.

Remarks on, by
Salus, 280.

COATESVILLE, CHESTER COUNTY, repealing act relative to collection of borough taxes in borough of

House Bill No. 1948.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pennegar, 2197.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 2664.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading, 3056-3057.
Third reading and final passage, 3180.

In Senate (No. 1435).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3175.

COATESVILLE HOSPITAL, (see appropriation to Trustees of).

COATS during remaining sessions, resolution (House) by Ulman, granting permission to members and employes of House of Representatives to remove their, 4316.

COBB ROAD (see highway).

COCAINE BY PROVIDING THAT VIOLATION THEREOF shall constitute a felony instead of a misdemeanor, amending act regulating sale and prescription of

House Bill No. 995.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 474.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 474.

COCAINE OR ALPHA OR BETA EUCAINE, amending section three of act of May 8, 1909, regulating sale and prescription of

House Bill No. 998.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 475.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 475.

COCHRAN, HARRY, Representative from Second District (Fayette County).

Bills introduced by
No. 479
Authorizing Trustees of Cottage State Hospital at Connellsville to dedicate to public use a certain piece of land upon which shall be opened a public street, 226.

No. 484
Making appropriation to Trustees of Cottage State Hospital at Connellsville, 226.

No. 1503
Making appropriation for payment to Guy Bryner as compensation for injuries sustained while serving in National Guard, 996.

No. 1932
Joint resolution providing for Commission to investigate traffic in women and girls in Pennsylvania for immoral purposes, 1933.

Bills reported by
No. 931.
Joint resolution providing for distribution to each newspaper of a copy of each annual edition of Smull's Legislative Hand Book and a copy daily during session of the Legislative Journal, 1571.

No. 1029.
Supplement to act regulating confinement of children under 16 years of age awaiting trial by providing for separation of dependent children from incorrigible children in places of detention of minors, 930.

No. 1833 (Senate No. 558).
Amending act relative to license laws in Berks County, 2426.

No. 2051
Repealing part of act for erecting part of Bedford County into a separate county, 3335.

Leave of absence granted, 999, 1415, 1949, 2043, 3939.

Member of conference committees, 2534, 3858.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination and election of as, 104-106.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 399 defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 1104.

Report of House Committee on Rules presented by, 514.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1903.

CODE (see school).

CODEINE (see opium).

CODORUS CREEK, near York, making appropriation for survey and improving of a certain portion of

House Bill No. 1281.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spangler, 732.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 732.

CODORUS CREEK, near York, making appropriation for survey and improving of a certain portion of

Senate Bill No. 561.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 592.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 592.

COLD STORAGE AND PROVIDING FOR INSPECTORS, regulating sale of certain food that has been kept in

House Bill No. 53.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 76.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 76.
Reported with amendment, 367.
First reading, 396.
Second reading and amended, 449-450.
Third reading, amended and postponed for present, 502-503.
Resumed and passed finally, 892-894.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2483, 2484.
Signed by Speaker, 2537.
Approved by Governor, 3190.

Remarks on, by
Wilson, W. H., 893, 2483.

In Senate (No. 719).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 911.
Reported with amendment, 1136.
First reading and recommited, 1270.
Re-reported with amendment, 1880.
Over in its order, 2033.
Second reading and amended, 2083-2085.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2158-2159.
Resumed and amended, 2316-2317.
Final passage, 2358-2359.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2459.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATING WAREHOUSES and disposition or sale of foods kept and preserved therein, relating to

Senate Bill No. 222.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 201.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 201.

COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATING WAREHOUSES and sale of foods kept therein, relating to

House Bill No. 473
Read in place in House by Mr. George C. Irwin, 226.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 226.

COLD STORAGE FOODS, amending act of May 16, 1913, regulating storage and sale of

Senate Bill No. 1795.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 4011.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 4011.
Reported without amendment, 4108.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading and amended, 4305-4306.
Third reading and final passage, 4366.

In House (No. 2226).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 4424.
Reported without amendment, 4670.
First reading, 4671.
Recommitted, 4803.

COLD STORAGE OF FOOD, regulating

House Bill No. 1.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 73.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 73.
Reported without amendment, 109.
First reading, 130.
Recommitted to Committee on Health and Sanitation, 148.

COLD STORAGE OF FOOD, regulating

House Bill No. 97.
Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 100.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 100.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 129.
Recommitted to Committee on Health and Sanitation, 148.

COLD STORAGE OF FOOD, regulating

House Bill No. 602.
Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 255.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 255.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 379, 396.
Re-committed to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 396.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.

COLD STORAGE POULTRY, game, eggs and fish, regulating sale of

Senate Bill No. 9.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 66.
Reported without amendment, 158.
First reading, 200.
Recommitted to Committee, 224.

COLD STORAGE (see commission, fish).

COLEMAN INDUSTRIAL HOME (see appropriation).

COLLATERAL (see depositories, tax).

COLLECTION, COLLECTOR AND COLLECTORS, (see boroughs, cities, election, electors, judgments, statistics, tax, taxes, townships).

COLLECTION OF MONEY AND TAXES DUE THE COMMONWEALTH and property belonging to or liable to escheat to same, repealing act to provide for better

House Bill No. 1721.
Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 2534.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading and recommitted, 2808.
Re-reported without amendment, 3330.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3351.
Resumed and recommitted, 3850-3851.

COLLECTORS OF COUNTY TAXES IN CITIES OF SUCH COUNTIES, supplement to act establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes providing for appointment by Said Board of

Senate Bill No. 819.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1258.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1258.
Reported without amendment, 1270.
First reading, 1271.
Second reading, 1335.
Third reading and final passage, 1371.
Returned from House without amendment, 1758.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1788.
Approved by Governor, 1897.
Resolution adopted confirming legal passage of act, 5347.

In House (No. 1890).
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1398.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1694.
Motion for special order for third reading, agreed to, 1763.
Third reading and final passage, 1774-1775.
Signed by Speaker, 1837.
Motion adopted for appointment of committee to investigate records in regard to amendment of bill, 2506-2507.
Motion to reconsider vote on motion to appoint investigating committee presented and withdrawn, 2509-2510.
Investigating committee appointed, 2511.
Report of investigating committee presented to House and adopted, 4916-4917.

Remarks on, by
Adams, 1774, 2506, 2507.
Humes, 2506, 2507, 2509, 2510, 4916, 4917.
McNichol, 2506, 2509, 2510.
Scott, John R. K., 2506, 2510.
Alter, 2507.
Allen, 4917.

COLLEGE AND COLLEGES (see barbering, farm, osteopathy, Pennsylvania.)

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE of Pennsylvania (see appropriation to Woman's Medical College).

COLLEGES AND MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR CARRYING SAME INTO EFFECT, further supplement to act to accept grant of lands by United States for endowment of agricultural

House Bill No. 729.
Read in place in House by Mr. Alter, 308.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 308.

COLLEGES AND MAKING APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3847.
Motion adopted for special order, 3965.
Second reading, 4061-4062.
Motion adopted for special order on third reading, 4064.
Third reading and final passage, 4139-4140.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

In Senate (No. 1803).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4111.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4749.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

COLLEGES AND MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR CARRYING SAME INTO EFFECT, further supplement to act to accept grant of public lands by United States for endowment of agricultural

Senate Bill No. 293.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 280.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

COLLINS, VINCENT A., Representative from Adams County.

Bills introduced by

No. 1259
Making appropriation to G. M. and Agnes Hoffman Orphanage of Littlestown, 683.

No. 1691
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Gettysburg National Bank and running to division line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, 1036.

Leave of absence granted, 2120.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Petitions presented by

Favoring reading of Holy Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Adams County, 477.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

COLOR (see accommodations, rights).

COLORED DAY NURSERY (see appropriation).

COLORED (see National Guard).

COLORED WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

COLUMBIA (see highway).

COMFORT AND WAITING STATIONS AND DRINKING FOUNTAINS in public highways of such municipalities, authorizing cities and boroughs to construct

Senate Bill No. 363.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 299.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 299.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1756.
Second reading, 1796.
Third reading and final passage, 1885-1886.
Returned from House without amendment, 4198.
Signed by President, 4284.
Approved by Governor, 5260.

In House (No. 1936).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3957.
Third reading and final passage, 4205-4206.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

COMFORT (see cities).

COMFORT STATIONS IN THE SEVERAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS and empowering Commissioner of Health in certain cases to let contracts for erection of same at cost of such cities and boroughs to provide for erection of public

House Bill No. 1419.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 819.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 819.
Reported with amendment, 998.
First reading, 1059.

COMFORT STATIONS—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 1222.
Third reading and amended, 1645-1646.
Postponed on final passage, 1728.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered, bill amended and passed on third reading, 1775-1776.
Final passage, 2046-2047.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 1728.
Steele, 1728.
Howard, Reuben, 1728.

In Senate (No. 1139).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2598.
Second reading, 2655.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2733.

Remarks on, by

Beidleman, 2733.

COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL (see vehicles, weights).

COMMISSION AND COMMISSIONERS (see appropriation, building, canal, chestnut-tree, cities, civil service, Constitution, cook, dams, emancipation, Erie, females, insurance, lakes, memorial, Molly Pitcher, monument, Morton, notaries public, Panama-California, Panama-Pacific, parks, Pennsylvania, public, publications, Pymatuning, route, ship, soldiers, song, statutes-at-large, tax, telephone, water, waterway).

COMMISSION AND MAKING APPROPRIATION for annual State Fair, and prohibiting sale of liquors and gaming at or near fair grounds, establishing State Fair

House Bill No. 171.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 108.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 108.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 215.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 243.

COMMISSION AND MAKING APPROPRIATION for annual State fair and prohibiting sale of liquors and gaming at or near fair grounds, establishing State Fair

Senate Bill No. 100.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 97.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 97.
Reported without amendment, 329.
First reading, 389.
Second reading and amended, 412-413.
Over in its order, 461.
Third reading and final passage, 594-595.

Remarks on, by

Beidleman, 595.

In House (No. 1328).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 767.
Reported without amendment, 920.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1211.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 3822.
Motion to place bill on calendar ruled out of order, 4930.

COMMISSION AND MAKING APPROPRIATION FOR ITS WORK, providing for establishment of The Pennsylvania Historical

Senate Bill No. 435.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 383.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 383.
Reported without amendment, 1607.
First reading, 1756.
Second reading, 1796-1797.
Third reading and final passage, 1886.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5111.
Signed by President, 5258.

In House (No. 1938).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 3821.
First reading, 3971.
Second reading, 4251.
Third reading and amended, 4584.
Final passage, 5186-5187.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5251.
Signed by Speaker, ——

COMMISSION AND TO REGULATE BOXING AND SPARRING, making appropriation to establish an athletic

House Bill No. 1734.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel J. Perry, 1038.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1038.

COMMISSION, Benjamin K. Focht, nominated as member of Water Supply, 993.

Reported, 1597.

Confirmed, 1598.

COMMISSION, B. S. Phillips, H. M. Edwards, John W. Ford, W. J. Jones, and George Morris nominated as Members of Robert Morris Monument, 1028.

Reported, 1313.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION" FOR A JUVENILE PROBATION ASSOCIATION to assist in care of dependent and delinquent children, providing for a commission to be known as "The Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation

Senate Bill No. 164.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 142.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 142.

COMMISSION FOR COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA prior to 1800, resolution (House) by Walnut, authorizing appointment of commission to investigate expenditure of appropriations made to, 2511.

COMMISSION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF STATE CANAL BASINS at Port of Erie, Clarence L. Thompson, Frank W. Grant, Frank Connell, G. Irving Blake and I. Ph. McCreary nominated as members of, 1027.

Reported, 1313.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL OF CHESTNUT TREE BLIGHT DISEASE, Samuel T. Bodine, George F. Craig, Theodore N. Ely, Harold Pierce and Winthrop Sargent nominated as members of, 1029.

Reported, 1314.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION, George F. Baer and John P. Green nominated as members of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg, 610.

Reported, 643.

Confirmed, 680.

COMMISSION, Henry Belin, Jr., Harrison W. Carver and Horace F. Hayden nominated as members of State Free Library, 1029.

Reported, 1314.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION, INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, report of, 10, 40.

Appendix, 5596.

COMMISSION IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, repealing sections 1 to 8 inclusive of act of June 30, 1911, establishing a county sinking fund

Senate Bill No. 1347.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman (by request), 2877.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2877.

Reported without amendment, 2919.

First reading, 2993.

Over in its order, 3106.

Second reading and amended, 3171.

Third reading and final passage, 3250.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4186.

Signed by President, 4285.

Vetoed by Governor, 5291-5292.

In House (No. 2065).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3326.

Reported without amendment, 3489.

First reading, 3845.

Second reading and amended, 3955.

Third reading and final passage, 4178-4179.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4213.

Signed by Speaker, 4409.

COMMISSION, J. Linn Harris, J. T. Rothrock and S. B. Elliott nominated as members of State Forestry Reservation, 1029.

Reported, 1314.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION, joint resolution authorizing appointment of Pennsylvania State Board of Journalism

Senate Bill No. 578.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 593.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 593.

COMMISSION nominated, members of Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1028.

Reported, 1313.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION, N. P. Kinsley, William C. Sproul, James A. Dale and John W. Frazier nominated as members of George Gordon Meade Statue, 1028.

Reported, 1313.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG to include among its guests certain soldiers and sailors and the Emergency Troop, concurrent resolution (Senate) No. 14, by Sheatz, requesting, 84.

Reported without amendment, 141.

Considered and agreed to, 143.

Read in House, 176.

Read, amended and adopted, by House, 274-276.

Returned from House with amendment, in which Senate non-concurred, 307.

House adheres to amendment in which Senate non-concurred, 326-327.

Returned from House with adherence to its amendment, in non-concurrence of which Senate insists and appoints conference committee, 336-337.

Notification to House of Senate's adherence to non-concurrence in House amendment and of appointment of conference committee, 361.

House appoints conference committee, 362.

Notification to Senate of appointment of conference committee by House, 390-391.

Conference committee report presented to Senate and laid on table, 460.

Report considered in Senate and adopted, 466-467.

Conference committee report presented to House, 481.

Report considered and agreed to in House, 514.

Notice to House of adoption of report by Senate, 514.

Returned from House with conference committee report adopted, 580.

Approved by Governor, 993.

COMMISSION ON SEGREGATION, CARE AND TREATMENT of Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Persons, presented to Senate, report of, 789.

Appendix, 5931.

COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOL, appointment of Members of House on, 63, 1000.

Of Senators on, 65, 5278.

COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA STATE VACCINATION, presented to Senate, dissenting report of, 1486.

Majority and further dissenting reports presented to Senate, 1740.

Appendix, 6024.

COMMISSION, prescribing its duties and making appropriation therefor, to provide for Engineers'.

Senate Bill No. 526

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 471.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 471.

Reported without amendment, 1599.

First reading, 1757.

Second reading, 1803.

Third reading and final passage, 1889-1890.

Returned from House without amendment, 4288.

Signed by President pro tempore, 4375.

In House (No. 1941).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2196..

Reported without amendment, 3490.

First reading, 3846-3847.

Second reading, 3958.

Third reading and final passage, 4237.

Signed by Speaker, 4478.

COMMISSION presented to House and printed in Journal, report of Pennsylvania State Anthracite Mine Cave, 736-740.

Appendix, 5947.

COMMISSION, REGULATING THE LOCATION, DRILLING and filling of oil and gas wells and providing for protection of life and property adjacent thereto, creating a petroleum and natural gas well

House Bill No. 1789.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulerich, 1041.

Referred to Committee on Geological Survey, 1041.

COMMISSION, resolution on (House) No. 11, by Matt, requesting statement of expenditures from Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 128.

Considered and agreed to, 163-164.

Report presented, 230-232.

COMMISSION, Samuel Kunkel and Samuel C. Todd, nominated as members of Capitol Park Extension, 1027.

Reported, 1312.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION, Spencer C. Gilbert nominated as Member of Capitol Park Extension, 282.

Reported, 299.

Confirmed, 306.

COMMISSION TO AMEND AND COLLATE LAWS RELATING TO BOROUGHS and making appropriation therefor, joint resolution providing for appointment of

Senate Bill No. 254.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 220.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 221.

Reported without amendment, 1599.

First reading, 1756.

Second reading, 1795.

Third reading and final passage, 1885.

In House (No. 1933)

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2196.

COMMISSION TO ASCERTAIN THE SEVERAL TRACTS OF LAND owned by the State in the vicinity of Erie, to make its report, concurrent resolution (House) by Mitchell, granting extension of time to, 2101.

Presented to Senate for concurrence and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2332.

Considered and adopted in House, 2336.

COMMISSION TO CELEBRATE AND COMMEMORATE THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, W. E. Crow, Clarence Wolf, W. W. Ulerich, George E. Alter, Henry W. Bass, Milton W. Shreve and Henry A. Clark, nominated as members of, 1027-1028.

Reported, 1313.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION TO COMPLETE A MONUMENT erected in accordance with provisions of act making appropriation for suitable monument to be erected on Germantown Battlefield (Chew Place), or such other place in Germantown as the commissioners deem proper, authorizing appointment of

Senate Bill No. 575.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 595.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 595.

Reported without amendment, 3574.

First reading, 3721.

Second reading, 3762.

Third reading and final passage, 3868.

In House (No. 2173).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.

COMMISSION TO CONSIDER REVISION OF PENAL LAWS so as to provide for employment of all inmates of penal institutions and making appropriation therefor, providing for

House Bill No. 298.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAleer, 146.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 146.

Reported with amendment, 3330.

First reading, 3401.

Second reading, 3492.

Third reading and final passage, 3617.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 4955.

Signed by Speaker, 5164.

In Senate (No. 1640)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3730.

Reported without amendment, 3752.

First reading, 3907.

Second reading, 4005.

Third reading and postponed for present, 4089-4090.

Resumed and passed finally, 4864-4865.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

COMMISSION TO ERECT HOMEOPATHIC STATE HOSPIAL FOR INSANE, to furnish House with copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., resolution (House) No. 15, by Bleloch, requesting, 184.

Read and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 271-274.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE INTO THE APARTMENT, BOARDING AND TENEMENT HOUSE question in cities of first class, and making appropriation for its expenses, providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 1209.

Read in place in House by Mr. Forster, 575.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 575.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE LAWS RELATING TO RECORDING of deeds, mortgages, transfer of lands and insurance of titles to continue its work, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution No. 56, (Senate) by Vare, authorizing, 3578-3579.

Presented to House for concurrence, 3656.

Concurred in by House, 4478.

Returned from House concurred in, 4541.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE LAWS RELATING TO RECORDING of deeds, mortgages, transfer of lands and insurance of titles, presented to Senate by Mr. Vare, report of, 410.

Presented to House by Mr. Gans, 456.

In Senate, from Governor Tener, 610.

In House, from Governor Tener, and printed in Journal, 734-736.

COMMISSION TO FURTHER CARRY OUT PROVISIONS of act creating said commission, making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg

House Bill No. 1639.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 1033.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1033.

Reported without amendment, 1118.

First reading, 1282.

Second reading and amended, 1397.

Third reading and final passage, 1561-1562.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 1783.

Signed by Speaker, 1837.

Approved by Governor, 2118-2119.

In Senate (No. 941).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1543.

Reported without amendment, 1544.

First reading, 1544.

Second reading, 1611-1612.

Third reading and final passage, 1747-1748.

Signed by President pro tempore, 1789.

Remarks on, by

Kline, 1544.

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, the subject of fair compensation for those injured or killed as a result thereof and making appropriation for expenses of said commission, authorizing appointment of

House Bill No. 405.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 179.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 179.

Reported without amendment, 1118.

First reading, 1283.

Second reading, 1449.

Third reading and final passage, 1851.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.

Signed by Speaker, 4336.

Approved by Governor, 5411.

In Senate (No. 1094).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1899.

Reported without amendment, 3723.

First reading, 3723.

Second reading, 3783.

Third reading and final passage, 3870.

Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO SUBJECT of creating a public pension for dependent mothers and making appropriation for expenses therefor, authorizing appointment of

House Bill No. 366.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein (by request), 163.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 163.

Reported without amendment, 271.

First reading, 292.

Second reading, 325.

Third reading and postponed for present, 353-354.

Resumed and passed finally, 894

Remarks on, by

McClintock, 353.

Stein, 353-354

Baldwin, R. J., 353-354.

Piper, 354.

In Senate (No. 724).

Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 912.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON DEPENDENTS, and making appropriation therefor, joint resolution providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 1095.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ely, 511.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 511.

Reported without amendment, 2101.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE DEPENDENTS—Continued.

First reading, 2228.
Second reading, 2248-2249.
Third reading and final passage, 2751.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

In Senate (No. 1336).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4699.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON MANNER OF CONDUCTING local poorhouses, almshouses and county homes, and making appropriation therefor, providing for appointment of

Senate Bill No. 425.

Read in place in Senate my Mr. Hilton, 382.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 382.
Reported without amendment, 1604.
First reading, 1756.
Second reading, 1796.
Third reading and final passage, 1886.
Returned from House without amendment, 5010.
Signed by President, 5086.

In House (No. 1937).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 4461.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4678.
Third reading and final passage, 5051.
Signed by Speaker, 5168.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, concurrent resolution (House) No. 18, by Leslie, providing for, 232.

Considered and defeated, 259-261.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE complaints relative to violation by mining and manufacturing companies of law governing withholding of wages from employes and maintenance of company stores, joint resolution authorizing appointment of

House Bill No. 10.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 73.
Refered to Committee on Judiciary General, 73.
Reported without amendment, 82.
First reading, 93.
Second reading, 111.
Third reading and final passage, 120.

Remarks on, by

Stein, 120.
Lowers, 120.

In Senate (No. 183).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 126.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, joint resolution extending time for making of report by

House Bill No. 215.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snavely, 115.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 115.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 377.
Second reading, 401.
Third reading and final passage, 422-423.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3485.

In Senate (No. 492).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 418.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2393-2394.
Second reading, 2461.
Third reading and final passage, 2557.
Signed by President, 2861.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, joint resolution extending time for making of report by

Senate Bill No. 55.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 84.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 84.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE BUILDINGS—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 219.
First reading, 284.
Second reading, 304.
Third reading and final passage, 332.
Returned from House without amendment, 591.
Signed by President, 682.
Approved by Governor, 1024.

In House (No. 864)

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 369.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 527.
Second reading, 552.
Third reading and final passage, 578-579.
Signed by Speaker, 740.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS engaged in charitable work, and making appropriation therefor, joint resolution creating

Senate Bill No. 1783.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 3863.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3863.
Reported without amendment, 4108.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading, 4304-4305.
Third reading and final passage, 4365.

In House (No. 2224)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4424.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE EUROPEAN SYSTEMS OR RURAL CREDITS and making appropriation therefor, authorizing appointment of two delegates from Pennsylvania as members of a

House Bill No. 1007.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 475.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 475.
Reported with amendment, 1570.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1963.
Third reading and final passage, 2208.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4412.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

Remarks on, by

Williams, 2208.
McDermott, 2208.

In Senate (No. 1234).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 2334.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2472.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2640.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2741.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3438.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3442.
Resumed and passed finally, 4358.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE LABOR TROUBLES at Braddock and Rankin between American Steel and Wire Company and its employes, concurrent resolution (House) No. 13, by Lowers, authorizing appointment of, 176.

Read and agreed to, 184.
Read and referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, in Senate, 201.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE MATTERS PERTAINING TO COLD STORAGE and preservation of Food Products, read and referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, concurrent resolution No. 43, (Senate) by Kline, providing for, 125.

Reported, 1900.
Considered and agreed to, 2036.
Received in House for concurrence, 2117.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, in House, 2183.
Considered and amended in House, 4202.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4184-4185.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4213.
Approved by Governor, 4683.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE METHOD OF INFLICTING DEATH PENALTY presented to Senate.

Report of, 386.
To House, 394.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE MINE ACCIDENTS in authraacite coal regions and making appropriation for same, joint resolution providing for appointment of

Senate Bill No. 1050.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1810.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1810.
Reported without amendment, 1894.
First reading, 2037.
Second reading, 2086-2087.
Third reading and final passage, 2162.
Returned from House without amendment, 4288.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4375.

In House (No. 1967).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2278.
Reported without amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3624.
Third reading and final passage, 4229-4230.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

Remarks on, by

Williams, 4230.
Conniff, 4230.
Baldwin, R. J., 4230.
McDermott, 4230.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE NUMBER AND COMPENSATION of persons in employ of State Government, and making appropriation, joint resolution authorizing appointment of

House Bill No. 206.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 3393, 3475.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3475.
Reported without amendment, 3490.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading, 3958.
Third reading and final passage, 4237-4238.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1842).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4539.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4667.
Third reading and final passage, 4752.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE NUMBER AND SALARIES of officers and employes of Senate, House and other departments and commissions, concurrent resolution No. 1 (Senate) by Crow, authorizing appointment of, 43.

Considered and agreed to, 65.
Presented to House for concurrence, 77.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General in House, 103.
Reported with amendment, ——.
Considered and agreed to, 233.
Returned from House with amendment in which Senate non-concurred, 307.
House adheres to amendment in which Senate non-concurred, 326-327.
Returned from House with adherence to its amendment, in non-concurrence of which Senate insists and appoints conference committee, 336.
Notification to House of Senate's adherence to non-concurrence in House amendment and of appointment of conference committee, 362.
House appoints conference committee, 362.
Notification to Senate of appointment of conference committee by House, 390.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE SURFACE SUPPORT IN MINING ANTHRACITE COAL, concurrent resolution No. 2, (Senate) by McNichols, granting extension of time to, 72.

Presented to House for concurrence, 78.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, in House, 103.
Considered, amended and agreed to, 148-149.
Returned from House with amendment in which Senate concurred, 157.
Notification to House of concurrence in its amendment by Senate, 176.
Approved by Governor, 195.
Report presented in Senate, 610.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE SYSTEMS OF ASSESSMENT of real and personal property, concurrent resolution (House) No. 29, by McClintock, authorizing appointment of, 824.

Considered, amended and postponed, 1255.
Resumed and laid upon table, 2102.
Resumed and defeated, 2938-2940.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES and making appropriation therefor, joint resolution providing for

House Bill No. 1932.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cochran, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2119.
First reading, 2228.
Second reading, 2251.
Third reading and final passage, 2752-2753.

In Senate (No. 1339).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2749.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE whether there exists a trust to present resolutions in the House, read and referred to Committee on Federal Relations, resolution (House) by Wiltbank, authorizing appointment of, 3948.

COMMISSION TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES and making appropriation therefor, authorizing appointment of

House Bill No. 1038.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 476.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 476.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading and amended, 1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1845-1846.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Vetoed by Governor, 3571.

In Senate (No. 1100).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2932.
Third reading and final passage, 2979-2980.
Signed by President, 3165.

COMMISSION TO PROTECT MONUMENT erected by Survivors of 48th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, near Petersburg, Virginia, Frank R. Leib, Daniel Nagle and Daniel Donne nominated as members of, 1027.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR CELEBRATION OF CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, A. E. Sisson, Edwin H. Vare, M. W. Shreve, F. C. Jones and George W. Neff nominated as members of, 1029.

Reported, 1314.
Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSION TO REPORT UPON ADVISABILITY of establishing State system of workhouses, joint resolution providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 435.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 203.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 203.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 203.

COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY ANTHRACITE MINING LAWS for their services in attendance upon meetings of the Commission, making appropriation to provide for compensation of members of

Senate Bill No. 874.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1368.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1368.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3782.
Third reading and final passage, 3870.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House No. 2182).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading, 4520-4521.
Third reading and final passage, 4615.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY ANTHRACITE MINING LAWS presented to Senate, majority and minority reports of, 355.

To House, 1043.

Appendix, 6006, 6023.

COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY ELECTION LAWS and copy of codification of election laws presented to Senate, by Sheatz, final report of, 279.

In House, 289.

Appendix, 5842.

COMMISSION TO REVISE AND CODIFY ELECTION LAWS presented to Senate, by Gerberich, minority report of, 279.

In House, 289.

Appendix, 5917.

COMMISSION TO REVISE CRIMINAL LAWS of the Commonwealth, concurrent resolution (House) No. 8, by McAleer, authorizing appointment of, 128.

Read, amended and agreed to, 204.

Presented to Senate for concurrence and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 417.

COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE TRANSFER TO NEW CASES in rotunda of Capitol Building of flags of Pennsylvania commands and to arrange fitting ceremony in connection therewith and making appropriation for necessary expenses, joint resolution providing for

Senate Bill No. 465.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 384.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 384.

Reported without amendment, 987.

First reading, 1022.

Second reading, 1092.

Third reading and final passage, 1141.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3455.

Signed by President pro tempore, ——

Approved by Governor, 3976.

In House (No. 1868).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1305.

Reported without amendment, 1377.

First reading, 1532.

Second reading, 1678.

Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2115.

Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2262.

Re-reported with amendment, 3337.

Final passage, 3415-3416.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3570.

Signed by Speaker, 3655.

Remarks on, by

Matt, 2262, 3416.

Kuhns, E. G. M., 3415, 3416.

North, 3415, 3416.

Humes, 3415.

Scott, John R. K., 3415, 3416.

COMMISSION, William A. Leisenring, John Hamberger, Henry C. Cox and John C. Ogden, nominated as members of State Fisheries, 1025.

Reported, 1311.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSIONER AND COMMISSIONERS (see banking, board, boroughs, bridges, civil service, county, department, fish, foodstuffs, forestry, game, highway, highways, insurance, Northampton, parks, precepts, public, roads, salaries, securities, township, townships, water, weapons, weights).

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES for Pennsylvania, Nathan R. Buller, nominated as 1025.

Reported, 1310.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY, Robert S. Conklin nominated as, 1029.

Reported, 1314.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, John Price Jackson nominated as, 3754.

Reported, 3863.

Confirmed, 3864.

COMMISSIONER of Pennsylvania, Charles Johnson nominated as Insurance, 1024.

Reported, 1310.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSIONERS, Charles B. Penrose, Coleman K. Sober, J. M. Phillips and Arthur Chapman nominated as members of State Board of Game, 1028.

Reported, 1313.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSIONERS FOR PROMOTION OF UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION in the United States provided for by act of May 23, 1901, to continue existence of

Senate Bill No. 221.

Read in place in senate by Mr. Vare, 201.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Generaal, 201.

Reported without amendment, 898.

First reading, 991.

Second reading, 1017.

Third reading and final passage, 1087.

Returned from House without amendment, 3090.

Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.

Approved by Governor, 3725.

In House (No. 1854).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1305.

Reported without amendment, 2534.

First reading, 2608.

Second reading, 2812.

Third reading and final passage, 3075-3076.

Signed by Speaker, 3325.

COMMISSIONERS IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA nominated, Members of Board of Registration, 1030.

Reported, 1136.

Confirmed, 1146.

COMMISSIONERS IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH nominated, Members of Board of Registration, 1030.

Reported, 1136.

Confirmed, 1146.

COMMMISSIONERS IN AND FOR THE CITY OF SCRANTON nominated, Members of Board of Registration, 1030.

Reported, 1146.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSIONERS OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, P. C. Boyle, Edward K. Rowland, George W. Ryan, Cyrus B. King, William T. Bell and Ralph Blum nominated as, 1025.

Reported, 1310.

Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

ADAMS, C. J., nominated, 616.

Reported, 1067.

Confirmed, 1091.

ADAMS, ISRAEL G., nominated, 616.

Reported, 1067.

Confirmed, 1091.

BAKER, JAMES F., nominated, 616.

Reported, 1067.

Confirmed, 1091.

BENDER, MISS EMELINE G., nominated, 2550.

Reported, 2623.

Confirmed, 2663.

BENSEN, W. THEODORE, nominated, 616.

Reported, 1067.

Confirmed, 1091.

BLACKMAN, FREDERICK B., nominated, 616.

Reported, 1067.

Confirmed, 1091.

BLOOM, RICHARD P., nominated, 616.

Reported, 1067.

Confirmed, 1091.

BRAMAN, nominated, 872.

Reported, 872.

Confirmed, 873.

BRIDGE, CHARLES, nominated, 616.

Reported, 1067.

Confirmed, 1091.

CONOVER, EDWARD H., nominated, 1487.

Reported, 1540.

Confirmed, 1541.

COREY, EDWIN F., nominated, 616.

Reported, 1067.

Confirmed, 1091.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—Continued.

COREY, GEORGE H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

DAULTON, ERNEST B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM S., nominated, 2970.
Reported and confirmed, 2971.

ELVINS, GEORGE A., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

FAZL, ABUL, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

FELL, CHARLES EDWARD, nominated, 2970.
Reported and confirmed, 2971.

FERGUSON, ALEX. BELL, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

FIELL, JOSEPH, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

GRAY, LUCAS D., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

HALLOCK, W. N., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARRIS, NICHOLAS, nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

HARRISON, JOSEPH T., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HENDRY, JNO. BURKE, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HESSE, CHARLES HENRY, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HITT, ISAAC R., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUGHES, JOHN W., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN P., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

LEEK, WILLIAM T., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

LOEB, CHARLES G., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MASON, JOHN T., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

McDERMOTT, CARL, nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

MILLER, NEIL H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLIS, WADE, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

NETTLES, CLARENCE S., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS—Continued.

POTTER, EDWIN C., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SMITH, EDWARD L., nominated, 4999.
Reported, 5000.
Confirmed, 5001.

STAHL, ERNEST C., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEPHANY, ALBERT C., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

TAYLOR, ANSON S., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

TEELING, JAMES J., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

TOD, HENRY, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091

VAN HORN, J. CHAUNCEY, nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

WAY, ARCHIE A., nominated, 4761.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

WILLOUGHBY, ROBERT, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WOOTTON, HARRY, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WRIGHT, LUCIUS I., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

COMMISSIONERS OF VALLEY FORGE, Samuel W. Pennypacker and Theadore E. Weidersheim nominated as, 1027.
Reported, 1312-1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

COMMISSIONERS TO EXAMINE APPLICANTS for Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers, W. C. Fownes, Joseph Fawall, Edward Kneeland, Thomas M. Rees and George M. Bole nominated as, 1025.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

COMMITTEE FOR DISCUSSION OF REPORTS of Joint Tax Commission by Francis Shunk Brown, resolution (House) by Roney, granting use of Hall of House on February 18th to Ways and Means, 268.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS, report of House, 5490-5492.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, leave of absence granted to several members of, 183, 576.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES, EMPLOYES AND RULES, resolution (House) by Samuel B. Scott, authorizing election of, 23-29.
Report of committee, 49, 63, 78, 82, 94, 164, 560, 813, 1049, 1232, 1278, 1350, 1916, 2008, 2276-2277, 4141, 4168, 4484.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES for its work, resolution (House) No. 3, by Wiltbank, thanking, 81.
Resolution considered and agreed to, 110.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES, making appropriation to certain members of House of Representatives, session of 1913, for expenses incurred by House members of
House Bill No. 2227.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 4461.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4461.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4670.
Second reading, 4833.
Third reading and final passage, 4877.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5171.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.
Remarks on, by
Williams, 4476.
Humes, 4476.
Flynn, 4476.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1917).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4856.
Reported without amendment, 4856.
First reading, 4856, 4857.
Second reading, 4995.
Recommitted, 5085.
Re-reported without amendment, 5089.
Third reading and final passage, 5089.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5125.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES, resolution (Senate) by McNichols, authorizing election of, 5.
Selection of Democratic members of, 11.
Report of Committee, 41.
Erratum relative to adoption of amendment to resolution, 48.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE on House Bill No. 118, leave of absence granted to members of, 4423, 4572, 4876, 5019, 5049, 5143.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, leave of absence granted to, 439.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, report of Senate, 5297-5299.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY LOCAL, leave of absence granted to, 814, 815, 816.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY SPECIAL OF HOUSE be printed in appendix of Legislative Journal and adopted, as amended, by authorizing them to be filed with records of House, motion presented that minutes of, 5390.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND INDUSTRY use of Hall of House on March 19th, resolution (House) by Bigger, granting to, 805.

COMMITTEE ON LUNACY, amending act relative to control of hospitals for insane so as to fix number and compensation of officers of

Senate Bill No. 405.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 331.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 331.
Reported without amendment, 410.
First reading, 470.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 605.
Reported without amendment, 644.
Third reading and final passage, 726-727.
Returned from House without amendment, 2040-2041.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.
Vetoed by Governor, 2551.

In House (No. 1400).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 818.
Reported without amendment, 1240.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading, 1471.
Third reading, motion to recommit bill to Committee on Appropriations defeated and bill passed finally, 1920-1922.
Signed by Speaker, 2200.

Remarks on, by

Hess, 1920, 1921.
Humes, 1920, 1921.
Scott, S. B., 1920.
Baldwin, George A., 1920
Bayle, 1921.
Scott, John R. K., 1922.
Cheeseman, 1922.
Rockwell, 1922.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING, leave of absence granted to, 1936.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION, resolution (Senate) by McNichol, authorizing appointment of, 8.
Report of committee, 47.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION for hearing on Oleomargarine Law, motion (House) by R. J. Baldwin, granting use of Hall of House to, 507.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION, leave of absence granted to, 1936, 4883.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, resolution (House) by Humes, fixing time and manner of election of, 81.
Resolution considered and adopted, 103.
Committee nominated and elected, 104-106.
Nomination of George A. Baldwin as member of Committee, 113.
Correction of remarks of John Robert Jones in declining nomination for membership, 407.
For reports, see Rules.

COMMITTEE (see appropriation, civil service, commission, employ).

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AND REPORT on Revision of Corporation and Revenue Laws presented to House, report of joint, 106.
Presented to Senate, 196.
Appendix, 5606, 5696.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER FURTHER THE LAWS relating to corporations and revenue and make final report to General Assembly of 1915 relative to uniform system of taxation, concurrent resolution No. 62 (Senate) by McNichol, authorizing appointment of joint, 593.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 593.
Reported without amendment, 4837-4838.
Considered and agreed to, 4838.
Presented to House for concurrence, 4918.
Concurred in by House, 5064.
Returned from House concurred in, 5068.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT SENATE TO HALL OF HOUSE for joint session, resolution (House) by Dickinson, authorizing appointment of, 73.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY GOVERNOR THAT GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS ORGANIZED, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Buckman, authorizing appointment of, 7.
Report of Senate committee, 9.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.
Resolution concurred in by House, 33.
Report of House committee, 34.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY HOUSE THAT SENATE IS ORGANIZED, resolution (Senate) by Snyder, authorizing appointment of, 7.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY SENATE THAT HOUSE IS ORGANIZED, resolution (House) by Howard, authorizing appointment of, 33.
Report of committee to Senate, 10.
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COMMITTEE TO CO-OPERATE WITH NATIONAL COMMITTEE for 100th Celebration of Treaty of Peace at Ghent, communication from, 9.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NUMBER AND SALARIES of officers and employes of Senate and House read and adopted, resolution (House) by Humes, authorizing appointment of, 804-805.
Commission appointed, 805.
Report of special committee presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, 1360-1361.

COMMITTEE USE OF HALL OF HOUSE for open hearing on mothers' pension bills, motion (House) by Rockwell, to grant Judiciary General, 110.

COMMITTEEMEN (see election).

COMMITTEES OF HOUSE by death of Hon. John H. Riebel, resolution (House) by Hess, authorizing appointments to fill vacancies on, 536.

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COMMITTEES OF HOUSE, standing, 53, 81, 82, 94, 164, 560, 1350, 1916, 2008, 4141.

COMMITTEES OF SENATE, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate) by Snyder, authorizing discharge of standing, 5347.

COMMITTEES OF SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Endsley, authorizing President pro tempore to appoint all special, 7.

COMMITTEES OF SENATE, standing, 41.

COMMITTEES TO GIVE NOTICE of time and place of hearings, resolution (House) No. 20, by Bleloch, requiring standing, 274.
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COMMODITIES and regulating the sale thereof, defining

Senate Bill No. 11.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 66.
Reported with amendment, 1140.
First reading, 1269.
Recommitted, 1328.
Re-reported with amendment, 1880.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2030.
Re-reported with amendment, 2624.
Second reading, 2742.
Over in its order, 2870.
Third reading and amended, 2871-2872.
Over in its order, 2920.
Final passage, 2971-2972.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5110-5111.
Signed by President, 5258.

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In House (No. 2043).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3081.
Reported with amendment, 4167.
First reading, 4268.
Second reading, 4275.
Third reading and amended, 4582-4583.
Defeated on final passage, 5185-5186.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 5194.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5251.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 4582, 4583.
McDermott, 4582, 4583.

COMMON PLEAS (see courts).

COMMONWEALTH HUMANE SOCIETY (see appropriation).

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COMMUNICABLE (see diseases).

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED AGAINST

Amendment to Child Labor Bill, from

The Misses Hester I. and Jean I. Balph and Mr. R. A. Balph, Wilkinsburg, in Senate, 4284.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4284.

Appropriation to Washington and Jefferson College, from

Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, in House, 4479.
Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, in Senate, 4439.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4439.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate religious and charitable uses, from

Brotherhood Bible Class of Plymouth Congregational Sunday School, in Senate, 2459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2459.

House Bill No. 1450, relative to dismissal of janitors of public schools, from

Board of Public Education, Philadelphia, in Senate, 4283.
Referred to Committee on Education, 4283.

Misappropriation of money by State Highway Department, from

Newton Grange, P. of H., No. 1446, in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 709.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 709.

Senate Bill No. 1397, relative to applications for fire insurance, from

Philadelphia Board of Trade, in Senate, 4439.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 4439.

COMMUNICATION PRESENTED FAVORING BILL TO PROHIBIT GRANTING OF LICENSES to places of amusement adjacent to public schools

From Board of Public Education, Philadelphia, in Senate, 4283.
Referred to Committee on Education, 4283.

Employers liability bill, from

Delegates of Twentieth Annual Convention of German Roman Catholic State Federation, in Senate, 3973.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3973.

House Bill No. 195, known as the "Red Light" Bill, from

Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, in Senate, 2177.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2177.

House Bill No. 218, Compelling reading of Bible in public Schools, from

Brotherhood Bible Class of Plymouth Congregational Sunday School, in Senate, 2460.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2460.

House Bill No. 416, to prevent lead poisoning, from

American Association for Labor Legislation, in Senate, 2459.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2459.

House Bill No. 952, to prohibit use of night soil on ground whereon vegetables are grown, from

Employes of Philadelphia Navy Yard, in Senate, 1487.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1487.

Investigation of civil service in Philadelphia, from

Philadelphia Civil Service Commission, in Senate, 3973.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3973.

Matt pension bill, from

J. C. Whitehill, Brookville, in Senate, 4283.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 4283.
Lieut. J. C. Breble Post No. 10, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, in Senate, 4439
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 4439

COMMUNICATION TO PROHIBIT GRANTING OF LICENSES—Con.

Passage of a law forbidding sale of liquor in clubs, a local law and the submission to a vote of the people of prohibitory amendment to State Constitution, from

Congregation of First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Senate, 418.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 418.

Portion of Governor's message referring to regulation of clubs dispensing liquor, from

Columbia Ministerial Association, in Senate, 123.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 123.

Senate Bill No. 597, regulating sale of oleomargarine, from

Kersey Grange No. 628, in Senate, 1487.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1487.

Suffrage for women, from

Pennsylvania Men's League for Women Suffrage, in Senate, 1316.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1316.

COMPANIES, amending act to enable mining, manufacturing and trading companies to wind up their affairs after expiration of their charters extending the same so as to include companies for purchase and sale of real estate and construction

House Bill No. 1768.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans (by request), 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 2788.
Third reading and final passage, 2917.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3281.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

In Senate (No. 1381).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2936.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3172.
Third reading and final passage, 3251.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

COMPANIES AND COMPANY (see banks, bridge, building, canal, casualty, cemetery, city, corporations, electric, fire, gas, highway, insurance, investment, manufacturing, Milanville, passes, public service, railroad, railway, real estate, securities, telephone, tickets, trust, water).

COMPARED BILLS presented to Senate, report of Committee on, 5300-5346.

To House, 5443-5490.

COMPENSATION LAW, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate) by Sheatz, authorizing appointment of committee of three Senators to draft workmen's, 5255-5258.

COMPENSATION OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF THE SENATE and Assistant Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, fixing

Senate Bill No. 588.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 644.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 645.
Reported without amendment, 653.
First reading, 682.
Second reading, 716.
Third reading and final passage, 861.
Returned from House without amendment, 2166.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2304.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1819).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 917.
Reported without amendment, 1046.
First reading, 1279.
Second reading and postponed for present, 1424.
Resumed and passed second reading, 1698.
Third reading and final passage, 2145-2146.
Signed by Speaker, 2412.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 2145.
Allen, 2145.

COMPENSATION OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF THE SENATE and Assistant Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, to fix

House Bill No. 1280.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 732.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 732.
Reported with negative recommendation, 4924.

COMPENSATION OF CHARWOMEN OR CLEANERS of the Senate and House of Representatives, joint resolution regulating

Senate Bill No. 731.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 987.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 987.

COMPENSATION OF DESK CLERKS of Senate and House of Representatives, to fix

House Bill No. 1589.

Read in place in House by Mr. James J. Campbell, 995.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 995.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 1458.

COMPENSATION OF MESSAGE CLERKS, book clerks and transcribing clerks of Senate and House, fixing

Senate Bill No. 1428.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 3110.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3110.

COMPENSATION (see agriculture, attorney-at-law, auditor, auditors, banking, board, boroughs, Bryner, clerk, clerks, commission, committee, constables, coroners, counsel, counties, county, court, district attorneys, department, election, employer, General Assembly, House, interpreters, janitors, liability, mine, petroleum, physicians, policemen, public, sheriffs, taxes, water).

COMPETENCY (see writing).

COMPETITION (see bridges).

CONDEMNATION (see cemeteries, municipalities).

CONDUCT, CONDUCTOR AND CONDUCTORS (see disorderly, railroads).

CONDUITS (see wires).

CONEMAUGH RIVER (see appropriation for improvement of).

CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

CONGRESSIONAL (see apportion).

CONKLIN nominated as Commissioner of Forestry, Robert S., 1029.
Reported, 1314.
Confirmed, 1336.

CONNEAUT LAKE (see fish).

CONNER, PATRICK, Representative from Twentieth District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 813
Regulating manufacture and sale and to prevent adulteration of disinfectants and antiseptics, 338.

No. 830
Making appropriation to German Hospital of City of Philadelphia, 339.

No. 958
Making appropriation to German Hospital of City of Philadelphia, 472.

No. 1742
Providing method of taxation for denatured alcohol distilleries, 1039.

No. 1743
Amending act establishing a public school system by providing for selection in school districts of first class of two school directors from each senatorial district, 1039.

No. 1774
To provide for collection and compilation of certain vital statistics, 1040.

Bills reported by

No. 4
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital, 3176.

No. 59
Making appropriation to Hospital Department of Jewish Hospital Associations, 3264.

No. 61
Making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia, 3111.

No. 80
Supplementing act to provide for erection of statue in memory of General George Gordon Meade, 1116.

No. 84
Making appropriation to Woman's Medical College, 3111.

No. 219
Making appropriation to Western Temporary Home, 3052.

CONNER, PATRICK—Continued.

No. 220
Making appropriation to Home of Aged Veterans and Wives, 3052.

No. 304
Regulating storage and sale of linseed oil, 441.

No. 335
Making appropriation to Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, 3329.

No. 346
Making appropriation to Kensington Hospital for Women, 3112.

No. 494.
Making appropriation to Saint Timothy's Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy, Roxborough, 3113.

No. 625
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Home, 3053.

No. 632
Making appropriation to Women's Hospital, Philadelphia, 3177.

No. 664
Making appropriation to Frankford Hospital, 3264.

No. 695
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for deficiency in Automobile Division, 1240.

No. 750
Making appropriation to Friends' Home for Children, 3053.

No. 878
Amending act creating Department of State Police, 1484.

No. 958
Making appropriation to German Hospital, 3330.

No. 1133
Making appropriation to Northeastern Hospital, 3198.

No. 1257
To reimburse heirs of Eliza Mellon, 3693.

No. 1259.
Making appropriation to G. M. and Agnes Hoffman Orphanage, 4424.

No. 1601
To exempt from State and local taxation all machinery used in manufacturing, 1483.

No. 2007 (Senate No. 986)
Authorizing corporations owning distelleries producing only denatured alcohol to operate without a license, 3176.

No. 2116 (Senate No. 615)
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia, 4200.

No. 2137 (Senate No. 580)
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, 4199.

No. 2162 (Senate No. 263)
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for River Delaware, 4201.

No. 2181 (Senate No. 818)
Joint resolution providing for erection of monument to General Stephen Moylan, 4880.

Leave of absence granted, 2200.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1774, to provide for collection of certain vital statistics, 1665.

Reconsider vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 953, authorizing Bureau of Health in cities of first class to make rules regulating keeping of stables, 2753.

Reconsider vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 953, amending act to provide for licensing of slaughter houses in cities of first class, 2753.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1346 (Senate No. 386), providing for association of township supervisors and commissioners, 2125.

CONNIFF, AUGUSTINE P., Representative from Third District (Luzerne County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1187.

House Bill No. 575, prohibiting letting of prison labor by contract and regulating employment of prisoners, 424.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 958.

House Bill No. 1050, Authorizing county controllers in certain countis to appoint a solicitor, 1465.

House Bill No. 1248, fixing salaries of deputies in certain county offices, 1431, 1731.

House Bill No. 1480, amending act to provide for classification of townships, 1592.

CONNIFF, AUGUSTINE P.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1543, making it unlawful for county commissioners to contract to repair or build county bridges without due advertisement for sealed proposals, 1436.

House Bill No. 1722, to designate amount to be expended by Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings in erection of county bridges, 1702.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act fixing salaries of judges, 1702.

House Bill No. 2065 (Senate No. 1347), repealing part of act creating county sinking fund commission in certain counties, 3955.

Bills introduced by

No. 310
Making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 147.

No. 311
Prohibiting pledges by candidates for election of nomination and the asking or receiving of same, 147.

No. 574
Amending act providing for election of commissioners of townships of first class, 254.

No. 575
Prohibiting letting of prison labor by contract and to regulate employment of prisoners, 254.

No. 790
Fixing salary of county solicitor in certain counties, 311.

No. 944
Supplement to act relating to marriage licenses, prohibiting issuing of such licenses in certain cases, 420.

No. 960
Amending section 1207 of act establishing a public school system, 473.

No. 1033
Requiring the several district attorneys to present all criminal cases returned by justices of peace and aldermen to the grand jury, 476.

No. 1037,
Amending act relative to costs in suits before aldermen and justices of the peace, 476.

No. 1050
Authorizing county controllers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor and fixing his term and salary, 509.

No. 1248
To fix salaries of deputies in offices of clerks of courts, county controller, recorder of deeds, county treasurer, chief deputy sheriff and chief clerk to county commissiones in certain counties, 618.

No. 1529
Regulating pay of election officers, 914.

No. 1543
Making it unlawful for the commissioners of any county to contract to repair or build any county bridges without due advertisement for sealed proposals excepting contracts not amounting to $250, 915.

No. 1628
To secure the compensation of an attorney-at-law for his services, 1032.

No. 1706
Conferring jurisdiction upon courts of quarter sessions in cases of nuisance against municipal corporations to determine same without trial by jury, 1037.

No. 1718
Amending act establishing in counties containing a population from 300,000 to 1,000,000 a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes, 1037.

No. 1720
Regulating the collection of State and county taxes in cities of third class, 1038.

No. 1722
To designate the amount to be expended by the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings each year in erection or rebuilding of county bridges, 1038.

No. 1798
Amending act fixing salaries of judges by providing that annual salaries of judges of courts of common pleas in judicial districts having a population of between 250,000 and 500,000 shall be $10,000, 1042.

No. 1968
Making appropriation to City Light, Heat and Power Company of Reading, 2277.

No. 2033
Repealing act providing manner in which county bridges shall be built by Luzere county, 3111.

Bills reported by

No. 294
Amending act authorizing release on probation of certain convicts, 494.

CONNIFF, AUGUSTINE P.—Continued.

No. 300
Amending act regulating in criminal trials cross examination of defendant, 154.

No. 517
To protect owners of buildings by prohibiting damaging or destroying of fixtures, 342.

No. 562
Fixing salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer in certain counties, 801.

No. 737
Providing for compensation of district attorneys whose terms expired, 441.

No. 751
Providing for appointment of janitors in the various courts of certain counties, 561.

No. 1294
Supplement to act prohibiting pandering, 1571.

No. 1497
Establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes, 1352.

No. 1581
Relating to bail bond or surety bond furnished on appeals from courts of record in certain cases, 1242.

No. 1608
To protect attorneys in their fees for legal services, 1917.

No. 1729
Amending act in relation to laying out and improvement of streets and construction of bridges in municipalities, 1400.

No. 1820 (Senate No. 590)
Enabling a married woman deserted by her husband to sue her husband upon any cause of action, 1352.

No. 1841 (Senate No. 187)
Relating to administering of oaths to administrators, executors or guardians, 3821.

No. 1879 (Senate No. 464)
Amending act regulating fees of prothonotaries by changing fees of counties to which same shall apply, 1838.

Leave of absence granted, 2136, 4592.

Member of conference committees, 1636, 3210, 4213, 5053.

Member of special committee, 3862.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 960, amending act establishing public school system, 3021.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 574, amending act providing for election of commissioners of townships of first class, 422.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 790, fixing salary of county solicitor in certain counties, 815.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 1353.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1248, fixing salaries of deputies in certain county offices, 1777.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1480, amending act to provide for classification of townships, 1592.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1525, regulating safe conveyance of passengers in cars of roller coasters, 2284.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1543, making it unlawful for county commissioners to build or repair county bridges without due advertisement for sealed proposals, 1843.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1722, designating amount to be expended by Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings in erection or rebuilding of county bridges, 1479.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1798, amending act relating to salaries of judges, 1475.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 935, providing for purchase by Commonwealth of land owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 3826.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Statement in Wilkes-Barre "Times-Leader," as to absence from session of House, 4913.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1187.

House Bill No. 310, making appropriation to Pittston Hospital Association, 4894.

House Bill No. 574, amending act providing for election of commissioners of townships of first class, 2405-2406.

House Bill No. 790, fixing salary of county solicitor in certain counties, 2609.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be elected permanently, 1354, 1355.

House Bill No. 935, providing for purchase by Commonwealth of certain land of A. Cook Sons Company, 3826.

House Bill No. 960, amending section 1207 of act establishing public school system, 1634, 1635.

CONNIFF, AUGUSTINE P.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1196, amending section 1207 of act establishing public school system, 1580.

House Bill No. 1486, regulating election of commissioners of townships of first class, 2533, 2534.

House Bill No. 1568, to provide for additional law judge in 11th judicial district, 3026, 3027.

House Bill No. 1706, conferring jurisdiction upon courts in case of nuisance against municipal corporations, 3073, 3074.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act relative to salaries of judges in certain counties, 2146, 2503.

House Bill No. 1810 (Senate No. 322), to extend time for completing certain railroads, 4212.

House Bill No. 1967 (Senate No. 1050), joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate causes of mine accidents, 4230.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of 14th judicial district, 5375.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1048, to preserve purity of the waters of the State, 3189.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing State Railroad Commission to investigate high telephone rates, 1766.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 2823.

Vote on House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, question of personal privilege raised on record in "North American" of, 4678.

CONNOR, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. James G., 5379.

CONRADE, GEORGE T., Representative from Third District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 847, providing for humane destruction of injured or diseased animals, 3191-3192.

Bills introduced by

No. 440
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society of Philadelphia, 203.

No. 847
Providing for humane destruction of any animals which are injured or diseased past recovery, 365.

No. 1011
Relating to satisfaction of mortgages, 475.

No. 1586
Authorizing insurance commissioner to revoke certificate of authority of and refuse admission to companies from any State which refuses to permit like companies operating under laws of this State to do a like business in said State, 995.

Bills reported by

No. 822 (Senate No. 103)
To provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 1354, 1355.

No. 825
Amending act defining fraternal beneficial and relief societies with respect to a member's making a charitable institution the beneficiary, 439.

No. 853
To promote safety upon railroads by limiting hours of service of certain employes, 493.

No. 1060
To prevent fire insurance companies from entering into or maintaining pools, trusts or agreements to control rates, 1241, 2491.

No. 1398 (Senate No. 275)
Amending act relative to public grounds and buildings and to contracts for satationery and supplies, 928.

No. 1476
Creating a rebuilding and insurance fund under control of Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 1245.

No. 1492
Amending act to provide for appointment of superintendent of public grounds and buildings and subordinate officers, 2427.

No. 1678
Prohibiting health or accident insurance companies from making certain restrictions in their policies, 3198.

No. 1842 (Senate No. 359)
Authorizing fraternal beneficial associations to provide for funeral expenses of members, 2199.

Leave of absence granted, 1709.

Member of conference committee, 5172.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

CONRADE, GEORGE F.—Continued.

Motion by, to

Adopt resolution expressing sorrow of House on death of Hon. Edward H. Fahey, 5379.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 847, providing for humane destruction of injured or diseased animals, 3191.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1373, repealing act to prohibit sale of intoxicating drinks in borough of Midland, 2340

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1636, requiring recorders of deeds to furnish affidavit that consideration mentioned in deeds is the true one, 2622.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that persons operating hotels and restaurants shall not employ any one suffering with a communicable disease, 3617.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 847, providing for humane destruction of injured or disabled animals, 2914.

CONSENT (see experiments, laws, newspapers, rape).

CONSIDERATION (see deeds, recorders).

CONSOLIDATION (see boroughs, corporations).

CONSPIRACY (see actions).

CONSTABLE AND CONSTABLES (see animal, dogs, horses, lynching, second hand, trees).

CONSTABLES, fixing fees to be received by

House Bill No. 148.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 107.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 107.

CONSTABLES FOR VISITING PLACES WHERE LIQUORS are sold, fixing fees and compensation of

House Bill No. 154.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 107.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 107.
Reported without amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading and amended, 1463-1464.
Third reading and final passage, 1859-1860.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2489.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Approved by Governor, 3085.

In Senate (No. 1082).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1898.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2390.
Third reading and final passage, 2454.
Signed by President, 2661.

CONSTABLES IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS, providing for reports by them of violations of the law and fixing compensation therefor, regulating the returns of

Senate Bill No. 751.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1011.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1011.

CONSTABLES IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, to regulate and establish fees to be charged by

Senate Bill No. 364.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 299.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 299.
Reported without amendment, 1539.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1748-1749.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1791.

Remarks on, by

Beidleman, 1791.
Judson, 1791.

CONSTABLES OF VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS, regulating returns by

House Bill No. 1327.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 734.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 734.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1476.
Third reading and final passage, 1924.

In Senate (No. 1130).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2039.

CONSTABLES, relating to appointment of deputy

House Bill No. 1462.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kenna, 822.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 822.
Reported with amendment, 2119.
First reading, 2228.
Second reading, 2515.
Third reading and final passage, 2771-2772.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Approved by Governor, 4680.

In Senate (No. 1370).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2890.
Reported without amendment, 2969.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3172.
Third reading and final passage, 3250-3251.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3252.
Resumed and passed finally, 3741.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

CONSTITUTION, CONSTITUTIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONALITY (see apportion, appropriation, election, salary; Supreme).

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ABOLISHING OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 1646.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1033.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1716.
Second reading, 1965.
Third reading and final passage, 2216, 2217.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4477.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.

In Senate (No. 1256).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 4183.
First reading, 4308.
Second reading, 4382.
Third rading and final passage, 4455.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, joint resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 68.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 95.
Reported without amendment, 416.
First reading, 468-469.
Second reading, 596.
Third reading and final passage, 646-647.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2040.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.

In House (No. 1330).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 767.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading and recommitted, 1473-1475.
Request for use of Hall of House for public hearing on bill, 1475.
Motion to reconsider vote to recommit bill agreed to, bill amended and passed second reading, 1517-1528.
Resolution requesting opinion from Attorney General, 1647.
Opinion from Attorney General presented to House, 1770.
Third reading and final passage, 1929-1930.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2117
Signed by Speaker, 2200.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 1473, 1474, 1475, 1519, 1520, 1521-1522, 1526, 1527.
Scott, John R. K., 1473, 1474, 1517-1518, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1929, 1930.
Schuck, 1474.
Bayle, 1474.
Jones, E. E. 1475, 1520, 1524.
Dunn, James A., 1475.
Glenn, 1475.
Speiser, 1518, 1519, 1524, 1525.
Davis, 1519.
McAleer, 1519.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Watson, 1520.
Stone, 1520.
North, 1520, 1523, 1524.
Cheeseman, 1520.
Allen, 1520, 1526, 1527.
Wiltbank, 1522.
Roney, 1523, 1524.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 1524.
Matt, 1524, 1525.
Hobbs, 1525.
Gibson, 1525.
Adams, 1525.
Scott, S. B., 1526.
Flynn, 1526.
Alworth, 1527.
Gray, Joseph, 1527.
Howard, 1527.
Humes, 1930.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, AUTHORIZING STATE TO ISSUE BONDS to amount of $25,000,000 for improvement of port of Philadelphia, joint resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 480.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 392.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 392.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, AUTHORIZING STATE TO ISSUE BONDS to amount of $50,000,000 for improvement of highways, joint resolution proposing amendment to Article 9, Section 4 of

House Bill No. 1755.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1039.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA BY FIXING CERTAIN SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATIONS of citizens honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 of Article 8 of

Senate Bill No. 486.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 410.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 410.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA granting to the people the right of initiative and reicrendum, joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 472.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 226.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 226.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA granting to the people the right of recall of public officers, joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment to

House Bill No. 1491.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 823.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 823.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading and amended, 1952-1953.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2183-2184.
Resumed and made special order, 2271.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2348-2349.

Remarks on, by

Benson, 2348.
Forster, 2348.
Scott, S. B., 2348-2349.
Rockwell, 2349.
Watson, 2349.
Jones, John Robert, 2349.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 16.

Read in place in House by Mr. C. M. C. Campbell, 74.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 74.
Reported without amendment, 1630.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 1977.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2225.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2485.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, C. M. C., 2485.
Alter, 2485.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, joint resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 955.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1600.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1600.
Reported without amendment, 1787.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading, 2033.
Third reading and final passage, 2080-2081.
Returned from House without amendment, 4962.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5002.

In House (No. 1961).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 4112.
First reading, 4586.
Second reading, 4672.
Third reading and final passage, 5016.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of

House Bill No. 185.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 109.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 109.
Reported without amendment, 116.
First readng, 129.
Second reading and amended, 151.
Third reading and final passage, 169-173.
Question of personal privilege raised on final passage vote, 183.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2134.
Signed by Speaker, 2267.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 169-170.
Adams, 170.
Gray, Joseph, 170.
Moses, 170.
Wiltbank, 170.
O'Neill, 170.
Rex, 170-171.
Lowers, 171.
Wildman, 171.
Campbell, C. M. C., 171.
Forster, I. G., 171-172.
Baldwin, R. J., 171-172.
Hobbs, 172.
Spangler, 172.
Scott, J. R. K., 172.
Allen, 172.
Keegan, 172-173.
Ulman, 173.
Ulerich, 183.

In Senate (No. 231).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 1068.
First reading, 1144.
Second reading, 1263.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1317-1318.
Communication from Senator Sproul relative to recording vote. 1336.
Motion to resume consideration of bill defeated, 1489-1492.
Special order fixed for consideration of bill, 1542.
Question of personal privilege relative to vote on postponement. 1543.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2070-2076.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2180.

Remarks on, by

Powell, 1317, 1318, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1542, 2071, 2075.
Herbst, 1317, 1318, 1490, 1491, 1492, 2070, 2071.
Beidleman, 1317, 1318, 1490, 1491, 1542, 2073, 2074, 2075.
Nulty, 1318, 2072-2073.
McIlhenny, 1318.
Huffman, 1318.
Vare, 1490, 1491, 1542, 2075.
Salus, 1491, 1542, 2071-2072.
McNichols, 1491, 2076.
Hilton, 1492.
Kurtz, 1543, 2075, 2076.
Wasbers, 1543.
Jarrett, 2072, 2076.
Hoke, 2074-2075.
Judson, 2075.
Martin, 2075.
Heacock, 2075-2076.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8, of

Senate Bill No. 88.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Powell, 96.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 96.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8 of Article 9 of the

Senate Bill No. 646.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 855.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 855.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1021.
Third reading and final passage, 1090.
Returned from House without amendment, 3258.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.

In House (No. 1861).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3113.
Second reading, 3230.
Third reading and final passage, 3268.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 3268.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 10, Article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 309.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 281.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 281.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 864.
Third reading and final passage, 902.

In House (No. 1827).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1043.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 21, of Article 3 of

House Bill No. 401.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 179.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 179.
Reported without amendment, 493.
First reading, 562.
Second reading, 774.
Postponed for present, 892.
Special order fixed, 936.
Third reading and final passage, 1105-1106.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3835.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.

Remarks on, by

Shern, 892.
Baldwin, R. J., 892.

In Senate (No. 797).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1147.
Reported without amendment, 2355.
First reading and recommitted, 2473.
Re-reported without amendment, 3573.
Second reading, 3717.
Third reading and final passage, 3745.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4016.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, prescribing time and manner of submitting to the people a certain proposed amendment to

House Bill No. 2001.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 2544.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2544.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3400.
Second reading, ———
Third reading and final passage, 3615.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4412.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

In Senate (No. 1643).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3730.
Reported without amendment, 4069.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading, 4304.
Third reading and final passage, 4365.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, prescribing time and manner of submitting to the people a certain proposed amendment to the

Senate Bill No. 1151.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2070.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2070.
Reported without amendment, 2438.
First reading, 2598.
Second reading, 2655-2656.
Third reading and final passage, 2734.
Returned from House without amendment, 3729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3754.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

Remarks on, by

Buckman, 2734.

In House (No. 2029).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2996.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3517.
Third reading and final passage, 3631.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 3631.
Jones, E. E., 3631.
Walnut, 3631.
Rockwell, 3631.
Scott, John R. K., 3631.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, providing a different method of publishing proposed amendments to said Constitution, joint resolution proposing amendment to Article 18, Section 1, of

House Bill No. 2003.

Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 2544.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2544.
Reported without amendment, 3023.
First reading, 3113.
Second reading, 3229.
Third reading and final passage, 3266-3267.

In Senate (No. 1450).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3263.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA providing for initiative and refer endum, joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 1348.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 803.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 803.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading and amended, 1686-1687.
Third reading and amended, 2125-2127.
Postponed for present and made special order on final passage, 2270-2271.
Final passage, 2342-2347.

Remarks on, by

Benson, 2342-2343.
Baldwin, R. J., 2343-2345, 2346, 2347.
Humes, 2345-2346.
Miller, 2346.
Baldwin, George A., 2347.

In Senate (No. 1263).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 2400.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, relating to taxation, joint resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 69.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 95.
Reported without amendment, 418.
First reading, 469.
Second reading, 596.
Third reading and final passage, 647.
Returned from House without amendment, 3090.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.

In House (No. 1331).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 767.
Reported without amendment, 2534.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading, 2808.
Third reading and final passage, 3073.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, relating to taxation, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, of Article 9 of

House Bill No. 919.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 419.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 419.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA RELATING TO TAXATION, joint resolution proposing to amend Section 1, of Article 9 of

House Bill No. 1761.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1040.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA relative to election boards, concurrent resolution (House) by Lorenzo Smith, proposing amendment to Article 8, Section 14, of, 232.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, relative to election of judges, concurrent resolution (House) No. 39, by McNichol, proposing amendment to Section 3 of Article 8, of, 1918-1919.

Considered and agreed to, 2101-2102.
Concurred in by Senate, 2095.
Returned from Senate concurred in, 2135.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA, relative to municipal indebtedness, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, of Article 9 of

Senate Bill No. 1407.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 3097.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3097.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading and amended, 3376-3377.
Third reading and final passage, 3440.
Returned from House with amendments, 4628.
Senate non-concurred in House amendments and appointed conference committee, 4777.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4870.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 4959.
Report of conference committee amended and agreed to, 4963-4964.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5125.
Signed by President, 5258.

In House (No. 2079).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 3613.
Reported with amendment, 3821.
First reading, 3969.
Second reading, 4244-4245.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4248.
Resumed and passed second reading, 4514-4515.
Third reading and final passage, 4609.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 4956.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5229-5230.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA SO AS TO ABOLISH OFFICE OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 5, Article 8 of

House Bill No. 1724.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1038.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA SO AS TO PERMIT CITIES to adopt their own charters, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, of Article 15 of the

House Bill No. 1138.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 533.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 533.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA so as to permit special legislation regulating labor, joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 70.

Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 76.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 76.
Reported without amendment, 109.
First reading, 129.
Second reading and amended, 149-150.
Third reading and final passage, 165-166.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3834.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.

Remarks on, by

Davis, 3834.

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

In Senate (No. 226).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported with amendment, 3153.
First reading, 3254.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3371.
Re-reported with amendment, 3379.
Second reading, 3444-3445.
Third reading and final passage, 3579.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3787.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, allowing municipal or incorporated districts to increase their indebtedness, joint resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 25.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 716.
Second reading, 862.
Third reading and final passage, 901.

In House (No. 1821).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1042.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH need revision and making appropriation for its expenses, providing for appointment of commission to determine what portions of

House Bill No. 241.

Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 116.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 116.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 186.
Third reading and postponed for present, 207.
Resumed and recommitted, 267.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 3200.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH providing for establishment of separate Orphans' Court in counties having population of over 150,000 and less than 250,000, to carry out mandate of Article 5, Section 22 of

Senate Bill No. 281.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 279.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 279.
Reported without amendment, 409.
First reading, 470.
Recommitted, 602.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, relative to county officers in Philadelphia, concurrent resolution (House) by Mr. McClintock, proposing amendment to Article 14, Section 2 of, 128.

Motion to drop resolution from calendar adopted, 1122-1123.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH so as to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 232.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 115.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 115.
Reported without amendment, 368.
First reading, 397.
Notice relative to calling up bill, 515.
Motion for special order for consideration adopted, 545-547.
Defeated on second reading, 628-635.
Reasons for vote by John R. K. Scott, 745.

Remarks on, by

Steele, 545, 547, 629-630, 633.
Stein, 546.
Ulerich, 546.
Rockwell, 546.
Williams, 546.
Allen, 546-547.
Shern, 547.
O'Neill, 547.
Lanius, 547.
Speiser, 630-631.
Snyder, 631.
Runk, 631-632, 635.
Swift, 632-633.
Baldwin, R. J., 633, 634, 635.
Mitchell, 635.
Schuck, 635.
Scott, J. R. K., 635.

CONSTITUTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH in accordance with provisions of 18th Article thereof, joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 1634.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1032.

CONSTITUTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH in accordance with the provisions of the 18th Article thereof, a joint resolution proposing amendment to

Senate Bill No. 660.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 858.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 858.
Reported without amendment, 4355.
First reading, 4459.
Second reading, 4543.
Third reading and final passage, 4762.
Returned from House without amendment, 5102.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5114.

In House (No. 2236).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4820.
Reported without amendment, 4880.
First reading, 4880.
Second reading, 5014.
Third reading and final passage, 5176.
Signed by Speaker, 5253.

CONSTITUTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, relating to advertising of proposed amendments to

House Bill No. 419.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported without amendment, 2425.
First reading, 2604.
Second reading, 2796.
Third reading and amended and passed finally, 3033-3034.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 3034.
Moses, 3034.

In Senate (No. 1411).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3109.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, communication from Department of State of the United States relative to proposed amendment to, 10.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, joint resolution proposing amendment to

House Bill No. 33.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 74.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 75.
Reported without amendment, 182.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 248.
Third reading and final passage, 258-259.

In Senate (No. 345).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 286.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES, joint resolution ratifying amendment to

House Bill No. 95.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 100.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 100.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES providing that Senators shall be elected by the people, joint resolution ratifying proprosed amendment to

House Bill No. 13.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 73.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 73.
Reported without amendment, 82.
First reading, 93.
Second reading, 112.
Third reading and amendeed, 120.
Final passage, 130-138.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1398.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.
Approved by Governor, 1932.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 130-134, 136-138.
Jones, E. E., 134.
Lanius, 134.
Steele, 134-135.
Scott, S. B., 135.
Jones, J. R., 135-136.
Scott, J. R. K., 136.
Claycomb, 136.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 184).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 142.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1328.
Third reading and final passage, 1372.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1607.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES whereby polygamy shall be prohibited, providing for calling of convention to propose amendment to

House Bill No. 138.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 102.
Referred to Committee on Federal Relations, 102.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 174.
Second reading, 214.
Third reading and final passage, 240.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Gray, Joseph, 240.
Benson, 240.

In Senate (No. 353).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 286.
Reported without amendment, 4439.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4630.
Third reading and final passage, 4787-4788.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES which provides that Senators shall be elected by the people, joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to

House Bill No. 58.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 76.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 76.

CONSTITUTION, prescribing manner and time of submitting to the qualified electors of the State proposed amendments to the

Senate Bill No. 1567.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 3455.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3455.
Reported wthout amendment, 4451.
First reading, ——
Second reading, 4545.
Third reading and final passage, 4762-4763.
Returned from House without amendment, 5103.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5114.

In House (No. 2246).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4821.
Reported without amendment, 4880.
First reading, 4880.
Second reading, 5014.
Third reading and final passage, 5176-5177.
Signed by Speaker, 5254.

CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY CONVENTION and making appropriation for expenses in connection therewith, relating to holding of constitutional convention and providing for publication of

House Bill No. 252.

Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 116.
Referred to Committee on Constiitutional Reform, 116.
Reported without amendment, 182.
First reading, 205.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 265-266.
Re-reported with amendment, 376.
Third reading and postponed for prestnt, 398-399.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 483-485.
Resumed and passed finally, 691-698.
Resumed and passed finally, 691-698.

Remarks on, by

Schuck, 691-692, 696.
Humes, 692-693.
Flynn, 693.
Scott, J. R. K., 693, 695, 697.
Rockwell, 693, 695.
Watson, 693,695.
Baldwin, R. J., 693-694, 695, 696, 697.
Allen, 694, 695.

CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY CONVENTION—Continued.

North, 695.
Gray, Joseph, 695.
Ulerich, 695.
McClintock, 695.
McAleer, 696.
Piper, 696.
Gibson, 696.
Roney, 696, 697.
Steele, 697.
Martin, J. B., 698.
Ulman, 698.

In Senate (No. 622).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 729.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2930, 2974.
Notice of withdrawal of intention to present motion to discharge committee, 3240, 3252.
Resolution to discharge committee presented and defeated, 3695-3697.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 3695.
Snyder, 3695-3696, 3697.
McNichol, 3696.
Farley, 3696.
Huffman, 3696, 3697.

CONSTITUTION, providing for convention to amend present Constitution, or propose a new

House Bill No. 56

Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 76.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 76.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION and the election of delegates thereto, providing for holding of

House Bill No. 482.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 226.
Referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform, 226.
Reported without amendment, 270.
First reading, 292.
Second reading and recommitted to Judiciary Special Committee, 319, 320.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 3822.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION and the election of delegates thereto, providing for holding of

Senate Bill No. 198.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 193.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 193.
Reported without amendment, 2440.
First reading, 2596.
Over in its order, 2647.
Second reading, 2742-2744.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2870.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 2870.

CONSTRUCTION (see buildings, cities, companies).

CONSUL (see advertising).

CONSUMER AND CONSUMERS (see gas, liquors).

CONTEMPTS OF COURT, the procedure therein, providing for change of judge and venue and a trial by jury with right of appeal, relating to

Senate Bill No. 182.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 159.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 159.

CONTEST (see register).

CONTIGUOUS (see borough).

CONTRACT AND CONTRACTS (see board, boroughs, bridges, cities, corporations, county, General Assembly, insurance, liens, prison, public, recorders, teachers, townships).

CONTRACTS CONTAINING COMPULSORY ARBITRATION PROVISIONS entered into in advance of any controversy, affecting questions of ultimate liability thereon and attempting to oust jurisdiction of Courts, relative to

House Bill No. 596.

Read in place in House by Mr. Caldwell, 255.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 255.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 527.

CONTRACTS—Continued.

Second reading, 755.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 880.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 1140.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 880.
Piper, 880.
Kitts, 880.

CONTRACTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ALTERATION of public buildings, regulating letting of certain

House Bill No. 1382.
Read in place in House by Mr. O'Neill, 818.
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 818.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading, 1690.
Third reading and final passage, 1946.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2199.
Signed by Speaker, 2277.
Approved by Governor, 2682.

In Senate (No. 1132).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2041.
First reading, 2041.
Second reading, 2089.
Third reading and final passage, 2162.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2330.

CONTRACTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF INMATES in county poor houses and hospitals for insane in counties containing less than 150,000 inhabitants, to regulate certain

House Bill No. 1437.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 820.
Reported with amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading and amended, 1471-1472.
Third reading and final passage, 1860.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

In Senate (No. 1085).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1899.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2468.
Third reading and final passage, 2635.
Signed by President, 2860.

CONTRACTS FOR WORK AND LABOR TO BE DONE and materials to be furnished to any building or to any works of public service companies and providing remedies for recovery of debts due by reason of such contracts, amending act relating to

Senate Bill No. 276.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 279.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 279.
Reported without amendment, 409.
First reading, 469-470.
Second reading and amended, 601-602.
Third reading and final passage, 651-652.
Returned from House without amendment, 2740.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3359.

In House (No. 1340).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 767.
Reported without amendment, 1918.
First reading, 2045.
Second reading, 2244.
Third reading and final passage, 2716-2717.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

CONTRACTS FOR WORK AND LABOR by providing for a lien for improvement to land including sodding, planting of trees and landscape gardening, amending act defining rights and liabilities of parties to

House Bill No. 499.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 227.
Reported with negative recommendation, 561.
Motion to place bill on calendar declared out of order, 2102.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 2102.
Gans, 2102.

CONTRACTS FOR WORK AND LABOR to be done and labor or materials to be furnished to certain buildings or structures and providing remedies for recovery of debts due by reason of such contracts, repealing act defining rights and liabilities of parties to and regulating effect of

Senate Bill No. 733.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Moore, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1010.
Reported without amendment, 2399.
First reading, 2473.
Second reading, 2593-2594.
Over in its order, 2633.
Third reading and final passage, 2729.

In House (No. 2023).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2995.

CONTRACTS FOR WORK AND LABOR to be done and labor or materials to be furnished by providing for a lien for improvement done to land, including planting of trees and landscape gardening, amending act defining liabilities of parties to

Senate Bill No. 1164.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty (by request), 2152.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2152.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANY POLITICAL PURPOSES WHATEVER, to prohibit solicitation or receipt, directly or indirectly, from officials or employes of the civil service or of any county, city or other civil division thereof, of any assessments or

House Bill No. 1287.
Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 732.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 732.

CONTROLLER AND CONTROLLERS (see boroughs, cities, county, salaries, solicitor).

CONTROLLER IN ALL COUNTIES having over 100,000 inhabitants, amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties by providing for office of

House Bill No. 88.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 100.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 100.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 129.
Second reading, 153.
Third reading and amended, 173.
Final passage, 189-190.
Returned from Senate without amendment, [illegible]
Signed by Speaker, 768.
Approved by Governor, 1287.

Remarks on, by
Baldwin, R. J., 190.
Miller, 190.
Alworth, 190.

In Senate (No. 225).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 409.
First reading, 469.
Second reading, 598.
Third reading and final passage, 649.
Signed by President pro tempore, 873.

CONTROLLERS IN COUNTIES HAVING OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS where no provision has been made for same, act fixing salary of

House Bill No. 89.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 100.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 100.
Reported without amendment, 116.
First reading, 129.
Second reading, 151.
Third reading and final passage, 169.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 740.
Signed by Speaker, 768.
Approved by Governor, 1288.

In Senate (No. 232).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 409.
First reading, 469.
Second reading, 598.
Third reading and final passage, 649.
Signed by President pro tempore, 873.

CONVENTION AND CONVENTIONS (see Constitution, constitutional, electing, election).

CONVEYANCER AND CONVEYANCES (see building, corporations).

CONVICTS (see costs, probation, Western).

CONVICTS SENTENCED under a law declared to be unconstitutional, providing for resentencing of

Senate Bill No. 82.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 96.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 96.
Reported without amendment, 141.
First reading, 169.
Second reading, 199.
Third reading and final passage, 223.
Returned from House without amendment, 384.
Signed by President, 386.
Approved by Governor, 589.

In House (No. 611).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 258.
Reported without amendment, 271.
First reading, 293.
Second reading, 325.
Third reading and final passage, 372.
Signed by Speaker, 398.

COOK SONS COMPANY, at and near Cooksburg, in the counties of Forest, Clarion and Jefferson, for a public park and forest reserve and providing appropriation for said purchase and for commission to take charge of said property, providing for purchase by the Commonwealth of certain lands owned by the A.

House Bill No. 935.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mechling, 420.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 420.
Reported with amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading and amended and recommitted, 2232-2234.
Re-reported with amendment, 3337.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3423-3431.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 3826-3827.
Question of personal privilege relative to printing report in Journal, by Williams, 3843-3844.

Remarks on, by

Reese, 2233, 3427, 3428.
Howard, Josiah, 2233, 3427, 3428.
Allen, 2233.
Scott, John R. K., 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3826, 3827, 3843.
North, 3423, 3424, 3428, 3430, 3431.
Baldwin, R. J., 3423, 3428, 3429, 3430.
Allen, 3424, 3425, 3429, 3430.
Mechling, 3424, 3425, 3428.
Williams, 3425, 3827, 3843.
Brosius, 3427.
Conniff, 3826.

COOKING (see utensils).

COOPER, HENRY, Senator from Fortieth District (Allegheny County, part of)

Bills introduced by

No. 645
Increasing the powers of the courts in summary proceedings for desertion or non-support of wives, children or aged parents, 855.

No. 697
Regulating passage of traction engines, motor and other vehicles over highways and bridges, 898.

No. 698.
Amending act authorizing townships of first class and boroughs to acquire private property for public parks and playgrounds, 899.

No. 1405
Making appropriation of moneys heretofore received by Highway Department from fees for registration of motor vehicles, 3088.

No. 1791
... to roads in townships and prescribing duties of commissioners aand supervisors, 3989.

Bills reported by

No. 23
Providing in cities of first, second and third classes for monthly payments to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, 141.

No. 143
Making appropriation to Salvation Army Rescue Children's Home and Hospital, Philadelphia, 3239.

No. 149
Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Society for Prevention aand Treatment of Tuberculosis, 3239.

COOPER, HENRY—Continued.

No. 311
Making appropriation to Markleton General Hospital, 3239.

No. 349 (House No. 813)
Regulating manufacture and sale of disinfectants, deodorants, and antiseptics, 1136.

No. 838 (House No. 409)
Providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 1879.

No. 846 (House No. 1042)
Amending act establishiing a public school system, 1598.

No. 1278
Making appropriation to Children's Home, York, 3239.

No. 1317,
Regulating practice of optometry, 2876.

No. 1341
Relating to sale of domestic animals for slaughtering purposes, 3433.

Chairman of Committee on Canals and Inland Navigation, 41.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1442 (House No. 532), regulating sale of opium, 4795.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating process and practice in all civil cases, 4571.

Petitions presented by

Against appropriation to State moneys to sectarian institutions, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 1009.
Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 1009, 1367, 1539.
Council Nos. 28 and 613, Jr. O. U. A. M., 1367.
Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 3153.
Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 3153.

CORKS (see liquors).

CORNPLANTER INDIAN RESERVATION and the bridges on said road in Elk Township, Warren County, making appropriation for maintaining public road through

House Bill No. 1353.

Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrees, 803.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 803.
Reported without amendment, 998.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1219.
Re-reported without amendment, 3393.
Third reading and final passage, 3565.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4808.
Signed by Speaker, 5161.

In Senate (No. 1630)

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3603.
Reported without amendment, 4532.
First reading, 4558.
Second reading, 4657.
Third reading and final passage, 4725.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5091.

CORNPLANTER INDIAN RESERVATION and the bridges on said road in Elk Township, Warren County, making appropriation for maintaining public road through

Senate Bill No. 787.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 1138.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1138.

CORNPLANTER INDIAN RESERVATION and the bridges on said road in Elk Township, Warren County, making appropriation for maintenance of public road through

Senate Bill No. 755.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 1022.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1023.

CORONER.

HEMER, ALBERT ADDISON, nominated, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

CORONERS AND THEIR OFFICERS OR ASSISTANTS, relating to duties and fees of

Senate Bill No. 1576.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 3592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3592.

CORONERS FROM DOING BUSINESS AS UNDERTAKERS or being interested in such business during their terms of office, to prohibit coroners, acting coroners or deputy

Senate Bill No. 512.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, for Mr. Graff, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 459.
Reported without amendment, 1068.
First reading, 1144.
Second reading, 1268.
Third reading and final passage, 1322.

In House (No. 1880).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1398.
Reported without amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading and amended, 3956.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4203.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 4203.
Baldwin, R. J., 4203.

CORONERS, PROVIDING FOR THE COMPENSATION OF CORONERS, their deputies and other assistants and for coroners' jurors, establishing a system of law relating to office and duties of

House Bill No. 1165.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 534.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 534.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3380.

CORPORATION AND CORPORATIONS (see accountants, advertising, alarms, bank, banks, boarding, borough, bridges, building associations, cemetery, cities, commission, committee, department, deposits, distilleries, electric, eletricity, employers, gas, General Assembly, health, insurance, liquors, money, mortgages, municipal, public, railroad, railroads, railway, railways, second-hand, stamps, State, street, strikes, taxation, taxes, tax, taxable, telephone, title, township, trust, water).

CORPORATION IS A PARTY, extending jurisdiction of courts in actions wherein a

House Bill No. 1211.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 575.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 575.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading, 1672.
Third reading and final passage, 1875-1876.

In Senate (No. 1073).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1898.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION who are by such corporation assigned to do police duty, relating to employes of any

Senate Bill No. 951.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 1599.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1599.

CORPORATIONS AFTER LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED but before recording of same, to validate acts done and transfers and conveyances made to or by

Senate Bill No. 1208.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 2308.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2308.

CORPORATIONS, amending act to validate the exercise of franchise of manufacturing corporations and land companies whose charters have expired and to validate the conveyances of said

House Bill No. 1749.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans (by request), 1039.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading, 1684.
Third reading and final passage, 2121.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Approved by Governor, 4680.

In Senate (No. 1184).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 3380.
First reading, 3472.
Second reading, 3596.
Third reading and final passage, 3703-3704.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

CORPORATIONS AND ALLOWING WATER COMPANIES TO ISSUE CAPITAL STOCK to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000 so as to allow issuance of shares of stock of any corporation, other than preferred stock, without any par value, supplementary to act to provide for incorporation of certain

Senate Bill No. 1313.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 2624.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2624.
Reported without amendment, 2876.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2989-2990.
Third reading and amended, 3100-3101.
Final passage, 3156-3157.

In House (No. 2062).

Refered to Committee on Judiciary General, 3326.
Reported without amendment, 4424.
First reading, 4586.
Second reading, 4673.
Defeated on third reading, 5020.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 5020.

CORPORATIONS AND ESTATES held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 1139.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 533.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 533.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1056-1057.
Second reading, 1415-1416.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1822-1826.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2064-2067.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3265.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 1822, 1824, 2064.
Flynn, 1822, 1823, 2065, 2066.
Swift, 1822, 1823, 2064, 2065, 2066.
Roney, 1823-1824.
Howard, Josiah, 1824, 2067.
Cox, 1824-1825.
Kitts, 1825.
Allen, 1825-1826, 2067.
Shern, 2066, 2067.

In Senate (No. 1155).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2096.
Reported without amendment, 2097.
First reading, 2177.
Second reading, 2325.
Recommitted, 2305.
Re-reported without amendment, 2475.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2564-2565.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2592-2593.
Resumed and passed finally, 2627-2629.
Signed by President, 2860.

Remarks on, by

Hoke, 2627-2628.
McNichol, 2628.

CORPORATIONS and requiring directors to file a certificate with Secretary of Commonwealth in certain cases, regulating issuance of shares, bonds and other written evidences of indebtedness of

House Bill No. 496.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 227.

CORPORATIONS AND TO ESTATES held for corporate, religious and charitable uses by altering seventh section and repealing sixth section thereof, amending act relating to

Senate Bill No. 503.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 459.

CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE SUCH SHARES, to regulate issuance of shares of stock without par value and to provide for annual report to Secretary of Commonwealth by

House Bill No. 1777.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1040.

CORPORATIONS, AUTHORIZING ACQUISITION AND CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE and providing for validating of titles to real estate now held by foreign corporations, defining foreign

House Bill No. 834.

Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn, 339.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 339.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 622.
Second reading, 785-786.
Third reading and recommitted, 1128.

CORPORATIONS, COMPANIES AND LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS, relating to entry and satisfaction thereof and providing for furnishing of certificates relative to such liens, making State taxes, unpaid bonus, interest and penalties a lien upon franchise and property of.

House Bill No. 1705.

Read in place in House by Mr. Forster, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1037.
Reported without amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3492-3493.
Postponed for present on third reading, 3617.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3853.
Resumed and posponed for present, 4257.
Resumed and passed finally, 4475.

Remarks on, by

Forster, 4475.

In Senate (No. 1883).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.

CORPORATIONS HAVING SHARES WITHOUT PAR VALUE and authorizing such corporations to issue shares without par value upon consolidation, to provide for formation of stock

Senate Bill No. 1375.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 2922.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2922.
Reported with amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3472.
Second reading and amended, 3597-3598.
Third reading and final passage, 3704-3705.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4866-4867.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2141).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading and amended, 4506-4507.
Third reading and final passage, 4925-4927.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4954.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

CORPORATIONS INCORPORATED UNDER LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA to acquire and hold read estate of clear yearly rental, value or income of $50,000, to empower

Senate Bill No. 643.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Moore, 855.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 855.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1144-1145.
Second reading, 1268.
Third reading and final passage, 1322.
Returned from House with amendments, 2601.
Concurred in House amendments, 2624.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2741.
Approved by Governor, 3094.

In House (No. 1881).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1398.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 1993.
Third reading and amended, 2299.
Final passage, 2542-2543.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 2299.
Isler, 2299.

CORPORATIONS, JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS AND LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS any part of capital stock or indebtedness of which is not taxable under the laws of this Commonwealth, to regulate reports for purpose of taxation by

House Bill No. 1759.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1040.

CORPORATIONS, JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS AND LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS, doing business as wholesale or retail distributors of merchandise, who pay a tax upon their capital stock, to relieve from payment of mercantile license taxes

Senate Bill No. 958.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1604-1605.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1605.
Reported without amendment, 2167.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2384.
Third reading and amended, 2447.
Defeated on final passage, 2554.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2633.
Resumed and passed finally, 2929.

In House (No. 2038).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 3081.
Reported without amendment, 3693.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3957.
Defeated on third reading, 4206.

CORPORATIONS, JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS which shall sell certain stocks, bonds or other securities, and relating to duties of Banking Commissioner with respect thereto, regulating certain

Senate Bill No. 92.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 96.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 96.

CORPORATIONS, LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, amending act relating to service of certain process in actions at law by enlarging jurisdiction of the courts over

Senate Bill No. 1150.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 2070.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2070.

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT, incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania, relating to organization and meetings of

Senate Bill No. 360.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 299.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 299.
Reported without amendment, 591.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 713.
Third reading and final passage, 859.
Returned from House with amendments, 3257.
Concurred in House amendments, 3362-3363.
Signed by President, 3451.
Vetoed by Governor, 3977.

In House (No. 1811).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 916.
Reported with amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading, 3232.
Third reading and final passage, 3271-3272.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS, regulating application for charters and regulating change of location of place of business of

House Bill No. 1732.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
Question of personal privilege relative to being credited with introduction of bill on pink calendar, by Martin, 1484.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading and amended, 1674.
Third reading and amended, 2111.
Final passage, 2265.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3355-3356.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Vetoed by Governor, 4117-4118.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 4117-4118.

In Senate (No. 1257).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2334.

CORPORATIONS OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2981.
First reading, 3107.
Second reading and amended, 3169.
Third reading and final passage, 3247-3248.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3382.
Signed by President, 4315.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED FOR PROFIT to purchase, hold, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of shares of capital stock of or any bonds or evidences of indebtedness created by any other corporation, amending act authorizing

House Bill No. 1576.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 995.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 995.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading, 1672.
Third reading and final passage, 1876.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 1076).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1898.
Reported without amendment, 4293.
First reading, 4383.
Second reading, 4457.
Third reading and final passage, 4788-4789.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

CORPORATIONS, regulating reports for purposes of taxation by

House Bill No. 1757.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1039.

CORPORATIONS, relative to selling of shares of stock and bonds of mining and other

House Bill No. 5.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rhoads, 73.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 73.

CORPORATIONS SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR RENEWAL OF CHARTERS, amending act to provide for incorporation and regulation of certain

Senate Bill No. 399.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 330.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 330.

CORPORATIONS TO DECLARE AT ANY TIME DIVIDENDS out of net profits and prescribing time within which same shall be paid, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 717.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 909.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 909.
Reported without amendment, 912.
First reading, 912.
Second reading, 991.
Third reading and final passage, 1017.
Returned from House with amendments, 2738.
House amendments considered and concurred in, 2865.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2971.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 1853).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1305.
Reported with amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 1992.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2298.
Re-reported without amendment, 2426.
Resumed and passed finally, 2755-2756.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

Remarks on, by
Jones, John Robert, 2298.

CORPORATIONS TO ISSUE ONE OR MORE CLASSES OF STOCK with preferences and with restrictions as to its voting powers and to increase and decrease the same, authorizing certain

Senate Bill No. 738.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1010.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1270.
Second reading, 1334.
Recommitted, 1511.

CORPORATIONS TO ISSUE PREFERRED STOCK OF ONE OR MORE CLASSES, providing for manner of issuance and regulations in matter of voting thereof, authorizing certain

Senate Bill No. 1002.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1742.
Reported with amendment, 1802.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading, 2054.
Third reading and final passage, 2081.
Returned from House withonut amendment, 3092.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1962).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2800.
Third reading and final passage, 3038.
Signed by Speaker, 3326.

CORPORATIONS, to regulate foreign

Senate Bill No. 93.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 96.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 96.

CORPORATIONS, to regulate foreign

Senate Bill No. 94.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 96.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 96.

CORPORATIONS UNDER SUPERVISION OF COMMISSIONER OF BANKING and providing for management of such corporations, to provide for liquidation, distribution of assets and dissolution of

House Bill No. 1019.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moore, 475.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 475.
Reported with amendment, 998.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading and amended, 1219-1221.
Third reading and amended, 1642-1643.
Potponed on final passage, 1726-1727.
Resumed and postponed on final passage, 2610.
Defeated on final passage, 2669-2674.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2895-2897.

Remarks on, by
Howard, Josiah, 2669, 2673.
Scott, S. B., 2669.
Speiser, 2669, 2672, 2673.
Bleloch, 2669, 2670, 2895.
Kitts, 2670, 2671.
Baldwin, R. J., 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2895, 2896, 2897.
Claycomb, 2673.
Allen, 2895-2896.
Martin, 2896, 2897.

In Senate (No. 1384).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2936.
Reported without amendment, 4379.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 4459.
Re-reported with amendment, 4837.
Second reading, 4993-4994.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 5069.

Remarks on, by
Kline, 5069.

CORPORATIONS, validating under certain conditions contracts made by foreign

Senate Bill No. 95.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 96.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 96.

CORRUPTION (See elections).

CORRY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

COST AND COSTS (see appeals, children, cities, court, maps, names, nuisance, prothonotary, streets, wages, witnesses, Western, writs).

COSTS, AUTHORIZING TENDER OF MONEY OR JUDGMENT in all claims and actions of torts of every kind in relief from liability for

Senate Bill No. 823.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1259.

COSTS BEFORE TAKING SUCH APPEAL, amending act relative to costs, in suits before aldermen by providing that when an appellant shall enter sufficient bail absolute he shall not be required to pay

House Bill No. 163.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 108.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 108.

COSTS FOR EVERY VERDICT TAKEN IN ANY CIVIL ACTION payable to prothonotary instead of the sheriff, amending act of March 29, 1805, and making sum of $4.00 taxed as

House Bill No. 421.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 202.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 202.
Reported without amendment, 242.
First reading, 267.
Second reading, 276.
Third reading and final passage, 294.
Returned from House without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3266.

Remarks on, by

Matt, 294.
Mitchell, 294.

In Senate (No. 384).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 308.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2393.
Second reading, 2460.
Third reading and final passage, 2556.
Signed by President, 2861.

COSTS IN ALL CASES WHEREIN JUDGMENT, sentence or decree of a court is reversed by an Appellate Court with or without a venire or order as to costs, relating to payment of

House Bill No. 1708.

Read in place in House by Mr. Burnett, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1037.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1965.
Third reading and final passage, 2215.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3197.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 3952.

Remarks on, by

Burnett, 2215.

In Senate (No. 1245).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 2877.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2988.
Third reading and final passage, 3099.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES WHERE ACCUSED DIES BEFORE TRIAL, to require counties to pay officers'

Senate Bill No. 984

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1741.

COSTS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS FOR LARCENY, assault or assault and battery, repealing act authorizing juries to dispose of

Senate Bill No. 217.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 194.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 194.

COSTS INCURRED IN TRIAL OF CONVICTS and prisoners who escape from the several penitentiaries and reformatories by the respective counties from whose courts the convict was committed, to provide for payment of

House Bill No. 2085.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 3487, 3604.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 3604.
Reported without amendment, 3693.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading, 3935-3936.
Third reading and final passage, 4166.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Gramley, 4166.

COSTS INCURRED IN TRIAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1816).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4115.
Reported without amendment, 4765.
First reading, 4765-4766.
Second reading, 4850.
Third reading and final passage, 4985-4986.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

COSTS IN SUITS BEFORE ALDERMEN and justices of the peace, amending act relative to

Senate Bill No. 393.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 330.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 330.

COSTS IN SUITS BEFORE ALDERMEN AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, providing that appellant shall not be required to pay costs before taking appeal if he shall enter sufficient bail absolute for payment thereof, amending act relative to

House Bill No. 1037.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 476.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 476.
Reported with negative recommendation, 744.

COSTS OF PROSCUTION IN MISDEMEANORS where defendant is or has been acquitted by petit jury, and prosecutor or defendant or both are directed by said jury to pay the costs and either or both depart jurisidiction before sentence of the court, relating to

House Bill No. 759.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. F. Blair, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 309.
Reported with negative recommendation, 341.
Recommitted to Committee, 515.
Re-reported without amendment, 998.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading, 1221.
Third reading and final passage, 1645.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4133.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Vetoed by Governor, 5145.

In Senate (No. 1031).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4003-4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4087.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL AT CONNELLSVILLE to dedicate to public use a certain piece of land upon which shall be opened a public street immediately adjoining property of the institution, authorizing trustees of

House Bill No. 470.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cochran, 226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 226.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading, 400-401.
Third reading and final passage, 422.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1569.

In Senate (No. 495).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 418.
Reported without amendment, 987.
First reading, 994.
Second reading, 1017.
Third reading and final passage, 1087.
Signed by President, 1326.

COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to trustees of).

COTTON (see liens).

COUNCIL, COUNCILMEN AND COUNCILS (see borough, boroughs, cities, civil service, tax).

COUNCIL, Dr. J. M. Harris, Samuel B. McCormick, James D. Moffat, Edwin E. Sparks and Edward Morrell nominated as Members of College and University, 1028.

Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

COUNSEL AND COUNSELLORS (see attorneys).

COUNSEL NOT ONLY IN MURDER CASES BUT IN ANY CRIMINAL CASE in which maximum sentence of imprisonment may be five years and providing that compensation of counsel in such cases shall not exceed $500, amending act providing for assignment of counsel in murder cases by providing for assignment of

House Bill No. 1265.

Read in place in House by Mr. William H. Wilson, 683.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 683.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1351.

COUNTERFEIT (see notes).

COUNTERSIGN (see county).

COUNTIES AND COUNTY (see advertisements, agricultural, agriculture, appeals, appropriation to reimburse, etc., assessors, auditor, auditors, ballot, Bedford, board, County, bridges, building, children, cities, civil service, collectors, commission, Constitution, contracts, controller, controllers, costs, court, courts, deeds, deposit, depositories, detectives, District Attorney, District Attorneys, dockets, dogs, election, elections, fees, highway, highways, hospitals, insurance, interpreters, jail, jails, janitors, judges, juror, jurors, land, lands, law, library, Luzerne, memorial, monuments, mortgage, petroleum, Philadelphia, physicians, planes, poles, poor, precepts, prisons prosecutors, prothonotaries, prothonotary, public utilities, rates, real estate, recorders, records, register, registers, roads, salaries, salary, sheriffs, solicitor, solicitors, tax, taxation, taxes, tipstaves, township, townships, wages, warrantee, water, waterway, weapons, Western, witnesses).

COUNTIES CONTAINING A POPULATION of not more than 250,000 and less than 1,000,000, fixing salary of county solicitor in

House Bill No. 790.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 311.
Reported with amendment, 493.
First reading, 562.
Second reading, 580.
Third reading and postponed for present, 815.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2608-2609.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4885.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

Remarks on, by

Hobbs, 2609.
Conniff, 2609.
Good, 2609.

In Senate (No. 1314).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2665.
Reported with amendment, 4457.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4631.
Third reading and final passage, 4793.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

COUNTIES HAVING A POPULATION FROM 300,000 to 1,400,000 a Board to determine number and compensation of employes in all county offices, bureaus and divisions thereof, to create in

Senate Bill No. 1045.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1788.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1788.
Reported without amendment, 1880.
First reading, 2037.
Second reading, 2086.
Recommitted, 2162.

COUNTIES HAVING BETWEEN 800,000 and 1,400,000 inhabitants to purchase land when adjacent to county roads for park purposes or for public comfort stations, authorizing

House Bill No. 1053.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 509.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 509.
Reported with amendment, 1245.
First reading, 1287.
Second reading and amended, 1480-1481.
Third reading and final passage, 1925-1926.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3332-3333.

In Senate (No. 1123).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2088-2089.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2469.
Third reading and final passage, 2636.
Signed by Presdent, 2860.

COUNTIES having from 300,000 to 1,400,000 a board to fix number and compensation of employes in all county offices, boards and departments, to create in

Senate Bill No. 610.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 711.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 711.

COUNTIES HAVING LESS THAN 150,000 inhabitants and providing for their salaries and the compensation of deputies and clerks in the respective county offices and requiring payment into respective county treasury of fees of county officers, relating to county officers in

House Bill No. 789.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 97.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3489.

COUNTIES HAVING MORE THAN 150,000 INHABITANTS all notices and advertisements required to be published in newspapers shall also be published in the legal publication, providing that in

Senate Bill No. 107.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 97.

COUNTIES HAVING POPULATION of 150,000 inhabitants or less to keep open hereafter their respective offices continuously for certain specified hours, except on holidays, requiring all recorders, prothonotaries, sheriffs, registers and other county officers in

Senate Bill No. 707.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 899.

COUNTIES INTO CLASSES for purpose of providing a more suitable government therefor, dividing

Senate Bill No. 1145.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 2070.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2070.
Reported without amendment, 2160.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2391-2392.
Third reading and amended, 2456.
Final passage, 2555.

In House (No. 2010).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2822.

COUNTIES OF THIS COMMONWEALTH into classes for purpose of providing a more suitable government therefor, to divide the

House Bill No. 1559.

Read in place in House by Mr. George C. Irwin, 916.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 916.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2427.

COUNTIES TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, bridges and tunnels and authorizing counties to improve streets within the boundaries of any city, borough or township therein so as to connect said bridges and tunnels or public highways with any public highways therein and providing for levy of a tax and incurring of indebtedness to provide funds for said purposes, authorizing

House Bill No. 1600.

Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 996.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 996.
Reported with amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading and amended, 2000-2002.
Third reading and final passage, 2211-2212.

In Senate (No. 1243).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2333.
Reported with amendment, 2981.
First reading, 3107.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3169.

COUNTIES, to provide for erection and organization of new counties out of parts of two adjoining

House Bill No. 648.

Read in place in House by Mr. Adams, 257.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 257.
Reproted without amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Recommitted to Committee, 312.
Re-reported without amendment, 745.
Second reading, 942-943.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1236.
Resumed on third reading, point of order raised and sustained that bill is unconstitutional, 1300-1304.
Motion to reconsider vote by which was declared unconstitutional defeated, 1528-1531.

COUNTIES—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Jones, John Robert, 312, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1528, 1529.
Adams, 312, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1528, 1529, 1530.
Becker, 312.
Rockwell 1303, 1530.
Miller, 1303, 1304, 1529, 1530.
Gray, Joseph, 1303.
Carter, 1528.
Davis, 1530.

COUNTING (see ballots, election).

COUNTY BRIDGES OF THEIR COUNTIES PAINTED and the bolts of same tightened as often as may be necessary, amending act requiring county commissioners to have the

House Bill No. 1547.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pennegar, 915.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 915.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534-1535.
Second reading and amended, 1687-1688.
Third reading and final passage, 2128-2129.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House non-concurred, 3080.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 3196.
Conference committee appointed, 3210.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5225-5226.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5252.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

In Senate (No. 1177).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2178-2179.
Reported with amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2599.
Second reading, 2657.
Third reading and final passage, 2734-2735.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 3090.
Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3090.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3260.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5129.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5129.
Signed by President, 5262.

COUNTY BRIDGES WITHOUT DUE ADVERTISEMENT FOR SEALED PROPOSALS excepting contracts not amounting to $250 by increasing amount of excepted contracts to $500, amending making it unlawful for the commissioners of any county to contract to repair, build or rebuild any

House Bill No. 1546.
Read in place in House by Mr. Pennegar, 915.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 915.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading and amended, 1674-1675.
Third reading and final passage, 2112.

In Senate (No. 1157).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2096.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY POOR DIRECTORS, to provide for expenses of

Senate Bill No. 642.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 855.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 855.
Reported with amendment, 898.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1021.
Third reading and final passage, 1089.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4864.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 1859).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1305.
Reported with amendment, 4217.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading and amended, 4504.
Third reading and final passage, 4924.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4955.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, COUNTY SOLICITOR and chief clerk of said commissioners of each county to organize themselves into a State Association for holding annual meetings, authorizing

House Bill No. 296.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 146.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 146.
Reported without amendment, 741.
First reading, 825.
Second reading, 952-953.
Third reading and final passage, 1250-1251.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2414.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

In Senate (No. 837).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1272.
Reported without amendment, 2041.
First reading, 2093.
Second reading, 2168-2169.
Third reading and final passage, 2311.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN COUNTIES having between 750,000 and 1,200,000 inhabitants to turn over to Board of Managers of juvenile school or farm heretofore established for care of male children certain sums of money from amounts appropriated and taxes collected, empowering

House Bill No. 1116.
Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 532.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 532.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 827.
Second reading, 963.
Third reading and final passage, 1379-1380.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3333.

In Senate (No. 901).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1375.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2395.
Second reading, 2463.
Third reading and final passage, 2562-2563.
Signed by president, 2862.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS PERFORM DUTIES OF POOR DIRECTORS, supplement to act fixing salaries of county commissioners by providing for additional compensation in cases where

House Bill No. 1528.
Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 914.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 914.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO APPOINT A CLERK, and fixing his compensation, except in counties where such clerk is elected by the people, amending act authorizing the

Senate Bill No. 644.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 855.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 855.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1021.
Third reading and final passage, 1089-1090.
Returned from House without amendment, 2166.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2304.
Approved by Governor, 2856.

Remarks on, by
Powell, 1089.
Herbst, 1089.

In House (No. 1860).
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading, 1684.
Third read and final passage, 2121-2122.
Signed by Speaker, 2412.

Remarks on, by
Strauss, 2121-2122.

COUNTY CONTROLLERS TO DESIGNATE A CLERK IN HIS OFFICE, other than the chief clerk, to countersign warrants on the county treasurer when properly drawn, in counties having between 800,000 and 1,400,000 inhabitants, to empower

House Bill No. 1367.
Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 804.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 804.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768-1769.

COUNTY CONTROLLERS TO DESIGNATE A CLERK—Continued.

Second reading, 1984.
Third reading and final passage, 2280.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3280.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

In Senate (No. 1229).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 2919.
First reading, 2992.
Second reading, 3104.
Over in its order, 3160.
Third reading and final passage, 3245.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

COUNTY HAVING POPULATION of 1,000,000 or over, fixing salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer of any

House Bill No. 562.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 253.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 253.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 830.
Second reading, 979.
Third reading and final passage, 1409.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3035-3036.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 3035.
Humes, 3035.

In Senate (No. 916).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1511.
Reported without amendment, 2304.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading and recommitted, 2463.
Re-reported with amendment, 2876.
Third reading and final passage, 2978.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3089.
Signed by President, 3165.

COUNTY OFFICERS RECEIVING MONEYS AS SUCH OFFICERS to be credited to others to give quarterly written notice to such parties of amount standing to their credit, requiring sheriff, prothonotary and all other

House Bill No. 1578.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 995.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 995.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading, 1430.
Third reading and final passage, 1837.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4134.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5144.

In Senate (No. 1106).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4087.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

COUNTY OFFICERS, THEIR DEPUTIES, CLERKS AND EMPLOYES in counties containing a population of more than 100,000 and less than 150,000 and providing that all fees collected by said officers shall be paid into State or county treasury, fixing salaries of

House Bill No. 1115.

Read in place in House by Mr. George C. Irwin, 532.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 532.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2685.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 2891.
First reading, 3113.
Recommitted, 3177.
Re-reported with amendment, 3336.
Second reading and amended, 3932-3934.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4162-4164.
Vote reconsidered and bill again defeated on final passage, 4385.

Remarks on, by

Irwin, George C., 2891, 4163.
Ulerich, 4163.
Trach, 4163.

COUNTY SOLICITORS IN COUNTIES having between 150,000 and 250,000 inhabitants, to fix salaries and provide for expenses of

Senate Bill No. 518.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 459.
Reported without amendment, 466.
First reading, 610.
Second reading, 678.
Over in its order, 728.
Third reading and amended, 729-730.
Final passage, 857-858.

In House (No. 1816).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 917.
Reported without amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading, 1458.
Third reading, motion to postpone for present defeated and bill dropped from calendar, 1851.

Remarks on, by

Moses, 1851.
Ulerich, 1851.

COUPONS (see stamps, trading).

COURT AND COURTS (see accounts, advertising, Allegheny, appeals, attorneys, board, bond, burial, children, church, city, Constitution, contempts, contracts, corporation, corporations, costs, deserted, desertion, discharge, equity, estates, exceptions, fees, janitors, judge, judges, judgment, jurors, law, license, liquors, minors, money, nuisance, opinions, orphans', real estate, recording, register, rent, salary, statistics, support, Supreme, tax, taxes, trial, trustees, witnessess).

COURT AND PROVIDING THAT ATTORNEY SHALL HAVE A LIEN for his compensation for his services, concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any

House Bill No. 1266.

Read in place in House by Mr. William H. Wilson, 683.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 683.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1198.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1589-1591.
Vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered, bill read third time and recommited, 1765.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 4924.

Remarks on, by

Howard, Josiah, 1589.
Baldwin, R. J., 1589, 1590.
Wilson, W. H., 1589, 1590.
Gray, Joseph, 1590.

COURT CRIERS AND TIPSTAVES in certain counties, amending act regulating compensation and fees of

House Bill No. 166.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 108.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 108.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 174.
Second reading, 214.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 241.

COURT FOR COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY by providing that defendant shall not file any answer of defense in actions ex delicto and providing for bills of particulars, further amending Section 7 of act of April 2, 1913, establishing a county

Senate Bill No. 1001.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Powell, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2069.
First reading, 2176-2177.
Second reading and amended, 2323-2325.
Over in its order, 2364-2365.
Third reading and final passage, 2449-2451.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4285.
Approved by Governor, 5007.

In House (No. 1996).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 3489.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3955.
Third reading and final passage, 4177-4178.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

COURT FOR COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, further supplement to act establishing county

Senate Bill No. 31.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Powell, 68.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 68.
Reported without amendment, 219.
First reading, 284.
Second reading, 303.
Third reading and final passage, 331-332
Returned from House without amendment, 872.
Signed by President pro tempore, 911.
Approved by Governor, 1257.

In House (No. 862).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 369.
Reported without amendment, 494.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 581.
Third reading and final passage, 844-845.
Signed by Speaker, 932.

COURT FOR COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, supplementing and amending act establishing county

Senate Bill No. 30.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Powell, 68.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 68.
Reported without amendment, 219.
First reading, 284.
Second reading, 301-303.
Third reading and final passage, 331.
Returned from House with amendments, 872.
Concurred in House amendments, 900.
Signed by President, 992-993.
Approved by Governor, 1486.

In House (No. 861).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 369.
Reported without amendment, 494.
First reading, 562.
Second reading, 580-581.
Third reading and amended, 794-795.
Final passage, 837-840.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 998-999.
Signed by Speaker, 1044.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 840.

COURT FOR COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY with respect to costs in appeals and providing for appeal in forma pauperis, amending act to establish county

Senate Bill No. 294.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 280.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 280.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 863-864.
Third reading and final passage, 902.
Returned from House without amendment, 2737.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3359.

In House (No. 1826).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1043.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1983.
Third reading and recommitted, 2279.
Re-reported without amendment, 2426.
Final passage, 2754-2755.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

COURT FOR COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, establishing a

House Bill No. 107.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 101.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 379, 396.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 515-517.
Third reading and postponed for present, 568-569.
Motion adopted to have additional copies of bill printed, 536.
Resumed and amended, 627-628.
Final passage, 699-703.

COURT FOR COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4180-4181.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.
Communication relative to passage of bill presented to House, 4580-4581.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 700, 701, 702, 4480.
Stein, 701, 702, 703.
Shern, 701, 702, 703.
Gray, Joseph, 702.
Scott, S. B., 702.
Forster, 703.

In Senate (No. 620).

Referred to Committe on Judiciary Special, 728.
Reported without amendment, 731.
First reading and recommitted, 871.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 1136.
Objections raised to motion to place bill on calendar, 1136.
Motion to place bill on calendar defeated, 1138-1140.
Vote by which motion to place bill on calendar was defeated reconsidered, motion agreed to, and bill recommitted, 1372.
Re-reported with amendment, 2475.
Over in its order, 2568.
Recommitted, 2647.
Re-reported with amendment, 2994.
Second reading, 3101-3103.
Recommitted, 3157.
Vote by which bill was recommitted reconsidered and bill read third time and postponed for present, 3166.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3752-3753.
Final passage, 3873-3874.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill made special order, 3916.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4007-4009.
Over in its order, 4085, 4187.
Final passage, 4294-4297.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage presented and withdrawn, 4311-4312.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 4357-4358.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4541.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

Remarks on, by

McIlhenny, 1138, 1139, 1140, 4295, 4297, 4357.
Farley, 1138.
Salus, 1138, 4312.
Vare, 1139, 1140, 4295-4296, 4297.
McNichol, 4296, 4357.
Huffman, 4296, 4312.
Hall, 4296.
Daix, 4296-4297.
Kline, 4297.
Jarrett, 4312, 4357.
Sheatz, 4357-4358.

COURT CRIERS in judicial districts having between 150,000 and 250,000 inhabitants, regulating fees and salaries of tipstaves and

House Bill No. 293.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rhoads, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 146.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 378, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading, 447.
Third reading and final passage, 487.

In Senate (No. 534).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 590.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2394.
Second reading, 2461.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2568.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND PROVIDING A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF PROCEDURE within the limits of the subject matter of this act, regulating process, pleading and practice in all civil cases whether at law, in equity, in divorce or otherwise, hereafter brought in any

House Bill No. 1789.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading and recommitted, 1456-1458.
Re-reported with amendment, 1839.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Continued

Third reading and recommitted, 2147.
Re-reported with amendment, 1839.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3126-3128.
Postponed for present on final passage, 3307-3309.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3615.
Final passage, 3848-3850.

Remarks on, by

Wilson, W. H., 3850.
Rockwell, 3850.
Scott, John R. K., 3850.

In Senate (No. 1788).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3916.
Reported with amendment, 4440.
First reading, 4440.
Second reading, 4545-4546.
Recommitted, 4571.
Re-reported without amendment, 4798.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 4844.
Vote by which bill was recommitted reconsidered, 4845.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4845-4846.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 5104-5105.

Remarks on, by

Buckman, 4846, 5104-5105.
Huffman, 4846, 5104, 5105.
Ware, 4846, 5105.
Crow, 4846.
McIlhenny, 4846.
Hunter, 5105.

COURT OF RECORD, extending right of action and granting appeals in certain cases in any

House Bill No. 35.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 75.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 75.
Reported with negative recommendation, 116.

COURTS AND JUDGES, to provide for rendering of decisions and determining action of certain courts wherein there is an even number of judges who are equally divided in opinion, by providing that the opinion of the President Judge shall stand as the judgment or action of the said

Senate Bill No. 1376.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Morgan, 2929.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2929.

COURTS OF ANY COUNTY, prohibiting doing of certain acts by persons who have been disbarred from practising before

House Bill No. 795.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 337.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 337.
Reported without amendment, 619.
First reading, 815.
Second reading, 950-951.
Third reading and final passage, 1248-1249.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 1248.
Claycomb, 1248.

In Senate (No. 843).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1272.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS IN ALL CASES WHERE A JUDGMENT for payment of money shall have been entered against any defendant and become a lien on his real estate to restrict lien thereof to a part of the real estate, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 1059.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Moore, 1880.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1880.
Reported with amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2328.
Second reading and amended, 2389-2390.
Third reading and final passage, 2453-2454.

In House (No. 1997).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2546-2547.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS of Philadelphia County, to consolidate the five

Senate Bill No. 883.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 1269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1270.
Reported without amendment, 1373.
First reading, 1516.
Second reading, 1549-1550.
Third reading and final passage, 1603.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3093.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS—Continued.

Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3575.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3592.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3756.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor, 4071.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 4111.
Bill approved by Governor, 4285.

In House (No. 1903).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1714.
Reported with amendment, 2427.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading, 2802.
Third reading and final passage, 3043.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3195-3196.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3612.
Resolution returning bill to Governor concurred in, 4134.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 3043.
Walnut, 3043.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS TO CAUSE TO BE ENTERED in the separate docket additional subjects and authorizing said court by its order to direct the prothonotary to enter all the subjects herein provided for in one index, amending act requiring prothonotary of coruts of common pleas to keep separate dockets in certain cases by authorizing the

House Bill No. 1431.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading, 1438.
Third reading and amended, 1733.
Final passage, 1779.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3824.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.
Approved by Governor, 4680.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 3824.

In Senate (No. 1055).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1810-1811.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3450-3451.
Third reading and final passage, 3585.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3787.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS to fix return day of all writs of execution and final process, authorizing

House Bill No. 270.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 127.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 127.
Reported without amendment, 182.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 248.
Third reading and final passage, 259.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1785.

In Senate (No. 346).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 286.
Reported without amendment, 869-870.
First reading, 870.
Second reading, 909.
Third reading and final passage, 1013.
Signed by President, 1326.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, amending act of April 14, 1834, relative to organization of

House Bill No. 1916.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2119.
First reading, 2228.
Second reading, 2525.
Third reading and final passage, 2771.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4134.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5144.

COURTS OF JUSTICE—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Frey, 2771.
Cheeseman, 2771.

In Senate (No. 1373).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2800.
Reported without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4088.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, amending act relative to organization of

House Bill No. 168.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 108.
Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 108.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 174.
Second reading, 214.
Third reading and final passage, 240-241.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1305.
Vetoed by Governor, 1904.

In Senate (No. 852).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 285.
Reported without amendment, 710.
First reading, 870.
Second reading, 908.
Third reading and final passage, 1013.
Signed by President, 1326.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, amending act relative to organization of

House Bill No. 530.

Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn, 228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 228.
Reported without amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Second reading and amended, 324-325.
Third reading and amended, 353.
Resumed and postponed for present, 370-371.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2533.

COURTS OF RECORD OF ONE KIND, authorizing Supreme Court to adopt general rules of practice for all

Senate Bill No. 141.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.

COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, to provide for filing, docketing and indexing of judgments and decrees of the District and Circuit

Senate Bill No. 879.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 1369.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1369.
Reported without amendment, 1597.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1808.
Third reading and final passage, 1892.
Returned from House without amendment, 3257.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

In House (No. 1946).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 2707.
First reading, 2851.
Second reading, 3058.
Third reading and final passage, 3203.
Signed by Speaker, 3460.

COURTS OR THE GRANTING OF NEW TRIALS BY THE SUPREME OR SUPERIOR COURT, unless it shall appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice, to prevent the reversal of judgments or decrees of the

House Bill No. 1441.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 820.

COURTS, providing what effect shall be given to admission to practice in Supreme Court when person so admitted applies for admission in other

Senate Bill No. 139.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.
Reported without amendment, 457.

COURTS—Continued.

First reading 608.
Second reading, 668-669.
Third reading and final passage, 723.
Returned from House without amendment, 4198.
Signed by President, 4284.
Vetoed by Governor, 5291.

In House (No. 1390).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 817.
Reported without amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3957.
Third reading and final passage, 4206.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

COWS (see cities).

COX, EDWIN R., Representative from Fifth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 512, making it a misdemeanor to make or use false statements in writing for purpose of obtaining money or credit, 553.

Bills introduced by

No. 2
Making appropriation for deficiency to pay local registrars of vital statistics in cities of first and second class, 73.

No. 512
Making it a misdemeanor to make false statements in writing to obtain property or credit, 228.

No. 799
Authorizing persons or corporations to lend money at higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. and providing for licenses for same, 338.

No. 1175
Authorizing purchase or procuring of work and materials to value of $1,000 at one time by cities of first class without advertisement for bids, 573.

No. 1791
Regulating operation of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, 1041.

Bills reported by

No. 66
Authorizing appointment by county commissioners of twelve assessors in certain counties, 116.

No. 99
Making appropriation to Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia, 3112.

No. 104
Amending act relating to elections by providing punishment for certain offenses committed by election officers and clerks, 154.

No. 115
Repealing Section 10 of act to prevent unfair practices in packing of beef and pork for exportation, 340.

No. 273
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, 3112.

No. 333
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, 3052.

No. 374
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, 3329.

No. 416
To prevent occupational diseases and to provide for health of employes exposed to danger of lead poisoning, 1118.

No. 440
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, 3053.

No. 446
Making appropriation to Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, 3113.

No. 470
Authorizing Trustees of Cottage State Hospital at Connellsville to dedicate to public use a certain triangular piece of land for a public street, 340.

No. 628
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Orphans' Asylum, 3053.

No. 662
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, Philadelphia, 3177.

No. 686
Making appropriation to Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, 3176.

COX, EDWIN R.—Continued.

No. 756
Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital, 3177.

No. 763
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, 3264.

No. 769
Making appropriation to Chestnut Hill Hospital, 3264.

No. 893
Making appropriation to Academy of Natural Sciences, 3393.

No. 1095
Joint resolution providing for commission to investigate and report on dependents, 2101.

No. 1167
Authorizing appointment by county commissioners in certain counties of a board of assessors, 800.

No. 1234
Defining who shall be responsible for maintenance of dependent or neglected children placed in care of any association or family by the court, 800.

No. 1322
Making appropriation to Woman's Union Day Nursery, 3604.

No. 1400 (Senate No. 405)
Amending act relative to supervision of hospitals for insane so as to fix number and compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1240.

No. 1401 (Senate No. 406)
Amending act creating Board of Public Charities, 1240.

No. 1440
To provide for use of voting machines at elections and creating State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, 927.

No. 1552
To provide for licensing of auctioneers, 3336.

No. 1771
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital, 3198.

No. 1838
Repealing act authorizing Borough of Phoenixville to erect water and gas works, 1713.

No. 1839
Making appropriation to Medico-Chirurgical College, 3329.

No. 1908
Repealing act relating to taxing of dogs in Township of Londonderry, Chester County, 1839.

No. 1954 (Senate No. 942).
To provide for publication of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," 3023.

No. 2025 (Senate No. 883)
To provide for personal registration of electors, 4476.

No. 2096 (Senate No. 143)
Making appropriation to Salvation Army Rescue Children's Home and Hospital, Philadelphia, 4201.

No. 2140 (Senate No. 743)
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Jewish Sanatorium for Comsumptives, 4200.

No. 2185 (Senate No. 1168)
To provide for survey of Militia Hill and Fort Hill as a site for a public park in Philadelphia, 4202, 4573.

No. 2198 (Senate No. 168)
Making appropriation for improvement of maritime port facilities at Philadelphia, 4202.

Chairman of Committee on Manufactures, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 1046.

Member of conference committees, 2918, 5172.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 2548.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), regulating payment of any deposit made with any bank in name of two persons, 1918.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 894, to prohibit killing of woodcock for a certain period, 2297.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), regulating payment of any deposit made with any bank in name of two persons, 1918.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from

Washington Camp No. 83, P. O. S. of A., Philadelphia, 1376.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Citizens of Philadelphia, 1376.

COX, EDWIN R.—Continued.

Remarks by, on

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House in regard to dual office holding, 920.

House Bill No. 2, making appropriation for deficiency to pay local registrars of vital statistics in cites of first and second class, 489.

House Bill No. 799, authorizing persons and corporations to lend money and charge higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., 1638, 3320.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 1824-1825.

House Bill No. 2026 (Senate No. 884), to provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 5369.

Resolution offered by,

Authorizing opening and reading of returns of election of members of House of Representatives, 16.

COX, FORMER SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, eulogy, by Hon. George W. Allen, in memoriam of Hon. John F., 5390-5391.

CRAFT (see children).

CRAWFORD (see justices).

CREAM (see milk).

CREDIT AND CREDITS (see commission, county, mined, statements).

CREED (see rights).

CREEK (see bridges, Codorus, Turtle Water).

CREEK, to prohibit placing of earth or any other material in any

House Bill No. 423.

Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 202.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 202.
Reported with amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading and amended, 1201.
Third reading and amended and recommitted, 1593-1594.
Re-reported with amendment, 1918.
Resumed on third reading and postponed for present, 2147.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2215-2216.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4883.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 1593, 1594.
Rockwell, 1593.
Semmens, 1593-1594.
Watson, 1594.

In Senate (No. 1231).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2333.
Reported without amendment, 2980.
First reading, 3106-3107.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3168.
Re-reported with amendment, 4108.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4194.
Re-reported without amendment, 4284.
Over in its order, 4361.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4455.
Re-reported without amendment, 4460.
Third reading and final passage, 4789.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

CREW (see railroads).

CRIME, CRIMINAL AND CRIMINALS (see arrest, boroughs, children, costs, counsel, district attorneys, exceptions, indictments, insane, prosecutors, records, reversal, trials, witnesses).

CROPS (see farm, rent).

CROSS EXAMINATION (see trials, witnesses).

CROSSING AND CROSSINGS (see damages, railroad, railroads, railways).

CROW, WILLIAM E., Senator from Thirty-second District (Fayette County).

Acting President pro tempore, 193.

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 65, amending act to establish a board of wardens for Port of Philadelphia by further providing for number of pilots and apprentices (for Senator Sproul), 722.

CROW, WILLIAM E.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 66, supplement to act establishing a board of commissioners for River Delaware by giving to said board jurisdiction to make rules regulating speed of vessels (for Mr. Sproul), 722.

Senate Bill No. 151, regulating time of payment of wages, 723.

Senate Bill No. 316, to provide for protection of elk and deer by providing method through which certain lands may be closed to hunting for a term of years, 646.

Senate Bill No. 464, amending act relating to fees of prothonotaries in certain counties, 1267.

Senate Bill No. 1032 (House No. 799), authorizing persons and corporations lending money to charge a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., 2388.

Senate Bill No. 1354 (House No. 1065), providing for waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers to Lake Erie, 3460.

Senate Concurrent resolution appointing commission to investigate number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate, House and other departments and commissions, 66.

Bills introduced by

No. 220
Making appropriation to General Braddock Memorial Park Association, 195.

No. 265
Amending act providing for protection of game, game birds song and insectivorous birds and other wild birds, 221.

No. 316
For protection of game and birds by providing method by which certain lands may be closed to hunting for a term of years, 281.

No. 464
Amending act relating to fees of prothonotaries by changing minimum population of counties, 384.

No. 590
Enabling a married woman who has been deserted by her husband to sue her husband upon any cause of action whatsoever, 679.

No. 632
Amending act providing that right of eminent domain as respects appropriation of streams and land covered thereby shall not be exercised by water companies, 729.

No. 1214
Defining how borough and township auditors shall audit supervisors' accounts and providing for publication of same in one or more newspapers, 2308.

No. 1391
Fixing time when quail, rabbits and hare may be legally killed, 2980.

No. 1427
Regulating operation of motor vehicles, 3110.

No. 1639
Providing that burgesses of boroughs shall be eligible to re-election, 3723.

No. 1784
Making appropriation to Agricultural and Mechanical Industrial School for Colored Girls and Boys, 3863.

No. 1873
Giving power to Board of Trustees of cemetery corporations to assess lot owners, 4460-4461.

No. 1889
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for completion of National or Cumberland Road, 4570.

Bills reported by

No. 50
Supplement to act relative to formation of certain partnership associations providing for increase of capital stock and amendment of articles, 392.

No. 220
Making appropriation to General Braddock Memorial Park Association, 1901.

No. 280
Providing that no person shall be employes in a hotel or restaurant who is suffering from a communicable disease, 2567.

No. 322
To extend time for commencing and time for opening and completing all railroads, 384, 709.

No. 542 (House No. 600)
Authorizing appointment of interpreters in each county, 729, 2096.

No. 630
Fixing salary of Second Assistant State Librarian, 730.

No. 643.
Empowering all corporations incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania to hold real estate of clear yearly rental or income of $50,000, 1093.

CROW, WILLIAM E.—Continued.

No. 676 (House No. 483)
Amending act imposing additional taxes for State purposes and abolishing Revenue Board, 2365.

No. 717
Authorizing corporations to declare at any time dividends out of net profits, 912.

No. 733
Repealing act relating to contracts for work and labor and to recovery of debts due by reason of same, 2399.

No. 738
Authorizing certain corporations to issue one or more classes of stock with preferences and with restrictions, 1136.

No. 793 (House No. 3).
To provide for return to various counties of a part of personal property tax, 2096.

No. 796 (House No. 399)
Defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 2355, 3573.

No. 797 (House No. 401)
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 21 of Article 3 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2355, 3573.

No. 798 (House No. 402)
Regulating policies of insurance against liability arising under workmen's compensation law of 1913, 2355, 3573.

No. 799 (House No. 403)
To provde for incorporation of employers' mutual liability insurance associations, 2355, 3573.

No. 800 (House No. 404)
Requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, 2355, 3573.

No. 803 (House No. 570)
Requiring mine owners to keep record of coal mined at miners' shutes as basis to compute earnings of miners, 4109.

No. 819
Supplement to act establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes, 1270.

No. 831
Amending act to establish Department of Fisheries by fixing salaries of commissioner and clerks in Department of Fisheries, 1270.

No. 864 (House No. 569)
Ascertaining fees to be received by clerks of courts in certain counties, 1597.

No. 958
To relieve from payment of mercantile license tax certain mercantile corporations who pay tax upon their capital stock, 2167.

No. 963 (House No. 740)
Requiring all locomotives to be equipped with headlights and cab lights of a certain candle power, 1896.

No. 1002
Authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred stock of one or more classes, 1802.

No. 1007 (House No. 80)
Supplementing act providing for erection of statue to General George Gordon Meade, 1810.

No. 1061
Repealing act providing manner in which county bridges shall be built by Luzerne County, 2096.

No. 1075 (House No. 1576)
Amending act authorizing corporations organized for profit to dispose of shares of stock or bonds, 4293.

No. 1088 (House No. 1647)
Empowering municipalities to establish separate grades on the same street, 4969.

No. 1094 (House No. 405)
Authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into causes and results of industrial accidents, 3723.

No. 1128 (House No. 1278)
Authorzing all boroughs to regulate production of smoke, 2366.

No. 1135 (House No. 1631)
To validate certain charters issued by Governor to electric light companies, 2041.

No. 1184 (House No. 1749)
Amending act to validate exercise of franchise of manufacturing corporations, 3380.

No. 1192 (House No. 415)
Making appropriation to Amber Amusement Company, 2366.

No. 1197 (House No. 1433)
Authorizing quarring companies incorporated under laws of any other State to hold real estate in Pennsylvania, 4969.

CROW, WILLIAM E.—Continued.

No. 1231 (House No. 423)
Regulating placing of any material in any stream or upon banks thereof, 2980.

No. 1233 (House No. 937)
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No. 1235
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No. 1313
Supplement to act regulating certain corporations so as to allow issuance of shares of stock of any corporation other than preferred stock without par value, 2876.

No. 1361 (House No. 1560)
Amending act empowering Governor to appoint special officers for charitable associations, 4109.

No. 1375
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No. 1390
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No. 1395
Amending act to provide revenue by taxation, 2981.

No. 1432 (House No. 183)
Defining public service companies and establishing public service commission, 3242, 4846.

No. 1462
Requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 3451.

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Member of conference committees, 336, 2459,, 3729, 3790, 4070, 4111, 5088.

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Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 857, authorizing judges of orphans' courts to hear issues in other courts, and to appoint a conference committee, 3382.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1027, amending act relating to anthracite mines by requiring erection of medical rooms and to appoint a conference committee, 4070.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1114, relative to duties of engineers in anthracite coal mines, and to appoint a conference committee, 4070.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1445, creating Department of Labor and Industry, and to appoint a conference committee, 2459.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1547, amending act requiring county commissioners to have county bridges painted, and to appoint a conference committee, 3090.

Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate concurrent resolution (No. 1), authorizing appointment of commission to investigate employes of Senate, House and other departments, 336.

Senate to non-concur in House amendments to concurrent resolution (Senate No. 1), authorizing appointment of commission to investigate necessity for, number and salaries of officers and employes in the Senate, House and other departments of the Commonwealth, 307.

Special order on Senate Bill No. 1896 (House No. 1588), regulating nomination of candidates and election of delegates of political parties, 5000.

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Adjourn, 48, 160, 225, 337, 392, 418, 652, 1148, 1811, 2042, 2335, 2890, 2937, 2994, 3110, 3175, 3392, 4876.

Amend motion to adjourn, 1901.

Appoint committee to escort Hon. W. W. Powell to bar to be Sworn in as Auditor General, 2629.

Consent to executive nominations, 2460.

Consider bills on second and first reading in their order, 159.

Consider bills on second reading, 4995.

Consider report of conference committee on House Bill No. 1144, Authorizing townships of first class to provide for collection of ashes and garbage, 4112.

Consider report of conference committee on House Bill No. 1151, authorizing commissioners of townships of first class to establish side-walks, 4111.

Elect James R. Bagshaw of Chester as Sergeant-at-Arms, 3243.

Fix time for consideration of a resolution, 43.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 524.

Supplement to act relating to indebtedness of municipalities, 3359.

CROW, WILLIAM E.—Continued.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 5, to prohibit manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food, 2632.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 7, to prohibit manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded non-alcoholic drinks, 2632.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 696, regulating employment of attorneys to represent this Commonwealth or any department thereof, 1262.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 735, empowering cities and boroughs to enact ordinances regulating the mining of anthracite coal beneath their surfaces, 1259.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 793 (House No. 3), providing for return to the various counties of a part of the personal property tax, 2660.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1135 (House No. 1631), to validate certain charters issued to electric light companies, 2163.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1167, to prohibit any person from being a candidate for same office as nominee of more than one political party, 2734.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1386 (House No. 1440), to provide for use of voting machines, 3251.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1418 (House No. 1498), amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 3591.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1440, amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 3451.

Print in Legislative Journal remarks of Hon Boies Penrose, United States Senator, to the Senate, 3465.

Proceed to consideration of appropriation bills, 3864.
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Proceed to consideration of conference committee report on House Bill No. 1445, creating a Department of Labor and Industry, 3452.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1094 (House No. 405), authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into cause of industrial accidents, 3723.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1432 (House No. 183), establishing public service commission, 3261.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1896 (House No. 1588), regulating nomination of candidates of political parties, 5006.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 717, authorizing corporations at any time to declare dividends out of net profits, 912.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 819, supplement to act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes for State and county purposes, 1271.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 831, amending act to establish Department of Fisheries by fixing salaries of commissioner and clerks, 1271.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 77, exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests to institutions of purely public charity, 2858.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers and clerks, 2859.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 264, amending act establishing a Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia by authorizing Board of Commissioners of Navigation to institute an inquiry into cause of accident, 871.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 322, extending time for commencing and time for opening and completing all railroads, 468.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 542 (House No. 600), authorizing appointment of interpreters in each county, 870.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 798, to prohibit manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded alcoholic liquors, 2624.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 668 (House No. 72), defining and regulating investment companies, 1515.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 679 (House No. 512), making it a misdemeanor to make or use a false statement to obtain money or credit, 2167.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 848 (House No. 1052), requiring that not less than two miners be employed in anthracite coal mines in robbing of pillars, 3449.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 853 (House No. 1158), amending act to provide for government of street railway companies, 1811,

Recommit Senate Bill No. 867 (House No. 1017), to prohibit employment in any anthracite coal mines of any miner to have charge of more than one working face, 2597.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 894, (House No. 1027), amending act relating to anthracite mines and requiring erection of medical rooms, 3449.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 900 (House No. 1114), making it unlawful for an engineer to have charge of more than one engine in anthracite coal mines, 3450.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1087 (House No. 1607), creating a building commission in certain counties, 2880.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1136 (House No. 1712), giving certain authority to courts of common pleas when an individual church has become extinct, 2733.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1178 (House No. 1681), amending act authorizing appointment of policemen in boroughs, 2735.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 2890.

CROW, WILLIAM E.—Continued.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1300 (House No. 912), laying tax on anthracite coal, 3262.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1323 (House No. 507), providing for initiative and referendum system of legislation in boroughs, 4794.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1432 (House No. 183)), relating to public service companies, 3378.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 5, to prohibit manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food, 2631.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 7, to prohibit manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded non-alcoholic drinks, 2632.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 77, exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests to institutions of purely public charity, 2858.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers and clerks, 2858.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 316, providing for protection of elk and deer by providing method through which certain lands may be closed to hunting for a term of years, 646.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1414 (House No. 1568), to provide for additional law judge in 11th judicial district, 5006.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1440, amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 3451.

Reconsider vote on special order on Senate Bill No. 1896 (House No. 1588), regulating political parties, 5009.

Refer to committee House concurrent resolution No. 25, authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate manner in which life insurance companies transact their business 3456.

Refrain from printing Senate bills on postponed calendar, 4798.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1405, relating to moneys received by Highway Department from fees for registration of motor vehicles, 3473.

Suspend Rule 21, 1884, 2601, 2928, 2971, 3389, 3381, 3382, 3455, 3593, 3909, 4451.

Suspend Rule 38, 2460.

Suspend Rule 39, 43.

Suspend rules in order to consider House concurrent resolution authorizing General Assembly to adjourn at noon on June 26, 1913, 4995.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from

Citizens of Fayette County, 1257, 1485.

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Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Citizens of Fayette County, 1257, 1485.

Washington Camp No. 830, P. O. S. of A., 1485.

Favoring bill requiring reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of Fayette County, 897, 1257, 1485.

Favoring suppression of prostitution by injunction, from

Citizens of Fayette County, 1486.

Points of order raised by, on

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2653.

Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st, 1901.

Remarks by, on

House concurrent resolution extending time of final adjournment to June 27, 1913, 5007-5008.

House concurrent resolution extending time of final adjournment to midnight of June 27, 1913, 5255.

Senate Bill No. 54, declaring liability of railroad companies for loss by fire, 3096.

Senate Bill No. 605, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 2550.

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting any election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1753.

Senate Bill No. 696, regulating employment of attorneys to represent this Commonwealth or any department thereof, 1262.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3764, 3772.

Senate Bill No. 797 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 3710-3711, 3712, 3714.

Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where coal is paid for by the ton to keep a record of all coal mined, 4356.

Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4446.

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2654.

Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 4846.

Senate Bill No. 1896 (House No. 1588), regulating political parties, 5006.

CROW, WILLIAM E.—Continued.

Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st, 1902.

Senate resolution authorizing adoption of same standing rules in force in Senate during session of 1911, 8.

Senate resolution authorizing appointment of three senators to draft workmen's compensation law, 5256-5257.

Report of Committee on Compared Bills presented by, 5300.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until March 31st, 1135.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until April 21st, 1881.

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate number and salaries of officers and employes, 43.

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Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 10, amending act relating to appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 3380.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, 3474.

Resolutions, concurrent, reported by

Authorizing General Assembly to adjourn at noon on June 26, 1913, 4995.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until April 28th, 2152.

Authorizing adoption of same standing rules of Senate in force at session of 1911, 8.

Authorizing election of certain Senate employes, 97.

Authorizing election of John J. White as Assistant Custodian of Wash Room of Senate, 418.

Fixing time for election of President pro tempore, 5255.

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CRUELTY (see animal, animals).

CUMBERLAND (see Fort Morris, highway).

CUNNINGHAM nominated as First Deputy Attorney General, Jesse E. B., 2400.

Reported, 2437.

Confirmed, 2460.

CUP AND CUPS (see drinking).

CURRIER, JONATHAN, Representative from Clearfield County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 72, defining and regulating investment companies, 456, 504, 796.

Bills introduced by

No. 72

Regulating investment companies, 79.

No. 565

Amending act to provide for alteration of boundaries of contiguous boroughs and townships and for adjustment of indebtedness of boroughs and townships affected by such change, 253.

No. 653

Authorizing State Highway Department to take over all public roads within or bordering upon State forest reserves, 269.

No. 761

Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 309.

Bills reported by

No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391)

To provide for better protection of quail, rabbits and hare, 3475.

No. 2115 (Senate No. 599)

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, 4200.

No. 2118 (Senate No. 716)

Making appropriation to Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital, 4200.

Chairman of Committe on Game, 54.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56, 164.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 72, defining and regulating investment companies, 566.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 1237.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391), providing for protection of quail, rabbits and hare, 3953.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 72, defining and regulating investment companies, 456, 796.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391), providing for protection of quail, rabbits and hare, 3953.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 904, to fix pay of assessors, 2480.

CURRIER, JONATHAN—Continued.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 761, making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 4901.

House Bill No. 1671, to prohibit giving of free passes to other than officers and employes of the company, 3273.

House Bill No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391), providing for protection of quail, rabbits and hare, 3936, 3937.

CURRY, RICHARD, Representative from Eleventh District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 257
Making appropriation to Saint Mary's Hospital, 119.

No. 261
Making appropriation to Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, 119.

Bills reported by

No. 48
Making appropriation to The Roosevelt Hospital, Philadelphia, 3111.

No. 257
Making appropriation to Saint Mary's Hospital, 3176.

No. 261
Making appropriation to Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, 3053.

No. 339
Making appropriation for carrying into effect provisions of concurrent resolution of June 20, 1911, 3393.

No. 406
Making appropriation to Children's Homeopathic Hospital, 3112.

No. 439
Making appropriation to Lying-in Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, 3113.

No. 445
Making appropriation to American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, 3264.

No. 552 (Senate Bill No. 4)
Making appropriation to State Quarantine Board, 271.

No. 629
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, 3053.

No. 647
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for Colored Women, 3053.

No. 654
Making appropriation to Home for Aged, Philadelphia, 3053.

No. 762
Making appropriation to Trustees of Jefferson Medical College, 3329.

No. 936
Making appropriation to Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, 3177.

No. 1127
Making appropriation to Wills Eye Hospital, 3198.

No. 1207
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 3054.

Leave of absence granted, 999, 4610, 4624.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 560.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

House Bill No. 1671, to prohibit giving of free passes to other than employes of company, 3839.

CURTIS HOME FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN AND CHILDREN (see appropriation).

CUSTODY (see lynching).

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER relative to expenditure of lump sum of $160,000 appropriated in 1911 for special work in his Department, and the reason for its increase to $190,000 in 1913, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, requesting information from, 3925-3926.

Report presented, 4024-4026.

DAIRY (see animals, appropriation, foodstuffs).

DAISY (see flower).

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F., Jr., Senator from Seventh District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 4009.

Senate Bill No. 1572, regulating storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 4304.

Bills introduced by

No. 171
Regulating use of dancing schools kept for use of the general public in cities of first class, 145.

No. 237
Amending act to promote more equal assessment of taxes in Philadelphia so that members of board of revision of taxes shall be elected in certain counties, 220.

No. 261
Making appropriation to Catholic Home for Destitute Children, 221.

No. 365
Regulating manufacture and sale and to prevent adulteration of disinfectants, deodorants, antiseptics and germicides for external use, 299.

No. 390
Amending act relating to fixing of tax rate in cities of first class, 330.

No. 518
Fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county solicitors in certain counties, 459.

No. 985
Empowering select and common councils of cities of first class to levy advalorem tax on either land or improvements on land or both, 1741.

No. 986
Authorizing corporations owning or operating distilleries producing only denatured alcohol for industrial purposes to operate such distillery without a license, 1741.

No. 1167
To prohibit any person from being a candidate for the same office as the nominee of more than one political party on the official ballot at any election, 2152.

No. 1429
Regulating use of dancing schools kept for use of general public in cities of first class, 3154.

No. 1458
Authorizing refund to William H. Liebrich for notary public commission, 3362.

No. 1563
Making appropriation to Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania for use in College Department, 3434.

Bills reported by

No. 63
Providing for another judge in each of the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 329.

No. 409 (House No. 454)
Providing for amendment of charters of corporations having toll bridges whose travel has been diverted, 458.

No. 502
Amending act dividing the cities of this State into three classes and regulating passage of ordinances providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, 508.

No. 621 (House No. 197)
Regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 4355.

No. 802 (House No. 519)
Fixing terms of managers of poor and auditors authorized to settle accounts of said managers, 2722.

No. 880
Amending act regulating boroughs by enlarging jurisdiction of chief burgess, 2721.

No. 890 (House No. 696)
Requiring standard provisions in policies of health and accident, 2151.

No. 986
Authorizing any person or corporation owning distilleries producing denatured alcohol to operate without license, 4451.

No. 989
Regulating companies insuring employers against liability arising under provisions of workmen's compensation law of 1913, 4300.

No. 1028 (House No. 1697)
Authorizing orphans' courts to give certain authority to guardians of estates of minors, 2721.

No. 1103 (House No. 1304)
Amending act relating to executors, 2722.

DAIX, AUGUSTUS F.—Continued.

No. 1107 (House No. 1523)
Fixing time within which election may be held to increase municipal indebtedness, 2722.

No. 1119 (House No. 869)
Amending act regulating confinement of children under 16 years of age awaiting trial, 2721.

No. 1120 (House No. 872)
Amending act with reference to powers of courts over dependent and neglected children, 2721.

No. 1121 (House No. 937)
Relating to real estate of persons presumed to be dead, 2722.

No. 1149
Repealing act relating to local advertisements in Lycoming County, 2660.

No. 1325 (House No. 969)
Regulating term and election of commissioners of townships of first class, 3474.

Leave of absence granted, 1009.

Member of conference committees, 2741, 3091, 4291.

Member of special committee, 7.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for
Senate to appoint conference committee on Senate Bill No. 986, authorizing corporations owning distilleries producing only denatured acohol to operate without license, 4291.

Motions by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3237, 3573.
Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1149, repealing act relating to legal advertisements in Lycoming County, 2982.
Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1429, regulating use of dancing schools in cities of first class, 3706.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 365, regulating manufacture and sale of disinfectants, 675.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 1175 (House No. 1503), authorizing establishment of Bureau of Electricity in cities of second class, 2599.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 1211, fixing open season for gray rabbits and hare, 2982.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 1384 (House No. 1019), providing for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 4459.
Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 4009.
Suspend Rule No. 21, 4291.
Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petitions presented by
Favoring appropriation to Woman's Medical College, from
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 3433.
Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Bellevue Council No. 148, D. of L., 2549, 2721.
Greble Council No. 1, D. of L., 2721.
Malta Council No. 36, D. of L., 2721.
Silver Crescent Council No. 3, D. of L., 2721.
Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Greble Council No. 1, D. of L., 2721.
Malta Council No. 36, D. of L., 2721.
Silver Crescent Council No. 3, D. of L., 2721.

Remarks by, on
Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing court for County of Philadelphia, 4296-4297.
Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4771.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recommending to United States Congress the passage of legislation to create superannuation of United States civil service employes, 3088.

DAM IN ANY NAVIGABLE RIVER OR STREAM to purchase private property for that purpose and providing manner in which damages shall be collected, authorizing any city that has been granted consent of Commonwealth to construct a

Senate Bill No. 297.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 280.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 280.
Reported without amendment, 1597.
First reading, 1756.
Second reading, 1795.
Third reading and final passage, 1885.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3381.
Signed by President, 3451.
Approved by Governor, 3976.

DAM IN ANY NAVIGABLE RIVER OR STREAM—Continued.

In House (No. 1935).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 2664.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading, 3056.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3180.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3182.
Final passage, 3349.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.

Remarks on, by
Allen, 3180.

DAM IN THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, granting consent of the Commonwealth to the City of Harrisburg to construct a

Senate Bill No. 296.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 280.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 289
Reported without amendment, 1599.
First reading, 1756.
Second reading, 1795.
Third reading and final passage, 1885.
Returned from House without amendment, 3164.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3725.

Remarks on, by
Beidleman, 280.

In House (No. 1934).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 2664.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading, 3056.
Third reading and final passage, 3179-3180.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

DAM NEAR AUSTIN, POTTER COUNTY, making appropriation for reimbursement for damage sustained by breaking of

House Bill No. 922.
Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 419.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 419.

DAM NEAR AUSTIN, POTTER COUNTY, making appropriation for reimbursement for damage sustained by breaking of

Senate Bill No. 426.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 382.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 382.

DAM NEAR AUSTIN, Potter County, making appropriation to provide for reimbursement for loss or damage sustained by breaking of

Senate Bill No. 1346.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 2876.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2876.
Reported without amendment, 3575.
First reading, 3723.
Second reading, 3785.
Third reading and final passage, 3871.
Returned from House without amendment, 4626.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2195).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3969.
Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading, 4521.
Third reading and final passage, 4616-4617.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

DAM (see fish, Pymatuning).

DAMAGE AND DAMAGES (see appropriation, dam, employer, employers, mine, minerals, municipalities, trial, vaccinates, water).

DAMAGE FOR APPROPRIATION OF LAND for public use, repealing act relating to assessment of

House Bill No. 1075.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 511.
Reported without amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading, 2791.
Third reading and final passage, 3032-3033.

DAMAGE FOR APPROPRIATION OF LAND—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Richards, 3032-3033.
Walnut, 3033.

In Senate (No. 1412).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3109.

DAMAGES, AND DIRECTING JURIES OF VIEW to assess said damages or benefits and granting right of appeal from report of said juries, giving to all owners or tenants injured by improvement of streets and construction of bridges and sewers the right to

House Bill No. 566.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 253.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 253.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading, 399.
Third reading and postponed for present, 421.
Resumed and amended, 578.
Resumed and postponed for present, 625.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1008.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered, bill amended and passed finally, 1059-1060.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3080-3081.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.
Approved by Governor, 3838.

Remarks on, by

Miller, 3080.

In Senate (No. 774).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1093.
Reported with amendment, 2437.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading and amended, 2649-2650.
Third reading and final passage, 2730.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3090.
Signed by President, 3165.

DAMAGES FOR APPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC USE, repealing act of June 15, 1871, relating to assessment of

House Bill No. 1580.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 995.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 995.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading, 1690.
Third reading and final passage, 2132-2133.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 2133.

In Senate (No. 1188).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2179.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES OR DEATH occuring at a grade crossing, limiting defense of contributory negligence in all trials where a traveler shall seek to recover

House Bill No. 837.

Read in place in House by Mr. McKay, 365.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 365.

DAMAGES FOR VACATION OF STREETS OR HIGHWAYS to abutting owners where no land is taken, to permit viewers to award

Senate Bill No. 881.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 1369.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1369.
Reported without amendment, 1787.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading, 2033.
Third reading and final passage, 2080.
Returned from House without amendment, 4183.
Signed by President, 4284.
Approved by Governor, 5260.

In House (No. 1959).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 3489.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3955.
Third reading and final passage, 4180.
Signed by Speaker, 4408.

DAMAGES, PROVIDING FOR FULL COMPENSATION in case of taking of property for use as a public wharf, pier or bulkhead, relating to

House Bill No. 1625.

Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1032.
Reported with amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading, 3055-3056.
Third reading and final passage, 3128.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3656.
Signed by Speaker, 3930.
Approved by Governor, 4956.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 3128.

In Senate (No. 1425).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3110.
Reported without amendment, 3241.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3470.
Third reading and final passage, 3591
Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

DAMS IN, ACROSS OR PROJECTING INTO ALL STREAMS or bodies of water within this Commonwealth, and vesting certain powers in Water Supply Commission for this purpose, to provide for regulation of

Senate Bill No. 1280.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 2465.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2465.
Reported without amendment, 2465.
First reading, 2600.
Over in its order, 2659, 2746.
Second reading, 2882-2883.
Third reading and final passage, 2926-2927.
Returned from House with amendments, 4628.
Concurred in House amendments, 4776.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4855.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 5001.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 5007.
Bill approved by Governor, 5006.

In House (No. 2041).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3081.
Reported with amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4316-4317.
Second reading, 4507-4508.
Third reading and final passage, 4585.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 5031.

DANCE (see minors).

DANCING SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES kept for hire in cities of first class and providing for granting of licenses, regulating use of

Senate Bill No. 171.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 145.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 145.

DANCING SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES kept for hire in cities of first class and providing for granting of licenses, to regulate use of

Senate Bill No. 1429.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 3154.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3154.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3470.
Over in its order, 3591.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3706.

DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE to connect the effluent of the sewage disposal plant with sewer system of borough of Danville and making appropriation therefor, directing trustees of

House Bill No. 1649.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newbaker, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1033.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading and amended, 3538.
Third reading and amended, 3965.
Final passage, 4258-4259.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——

DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1832).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4750-4751.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

DAUPHIN COUNTY FOR EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES incurred in capitol building cases, making appropriation to reimburse

House Bill No. 1239.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 618.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 618.
Reported with negative recommendation, 4413.

DAVIES, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. David G., 5379.

DAVIS, ALBERT, Representative from First District (Lackawanna County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 70, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 7, Article 3, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor, 150.
House Bill No. 132, amending act providing for better management of jail or county prisons in certain counties, 315.
House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for purpose of hunting, 757, 758, 761.
House Bill No. 408, regulating mining of coal and other minerals beneath surface of streets, 585, 586, 794.
House Bill No. 638, providing for safety of persons and protection of property where coal, rock or other minerals underlying surface of said property has been removed, 584, 585, 793.
House Bill No. 912, laying tax on anthracite coal, 2301.
House Bill No. 1785, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 2754.
House Bill No. 1889 (Senate No. 735), empowering cities and boroughs to enact ordinances regulating mining of coal beneath surface, 3839, 4254.

Bills introduced by

No. 70
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania so as to permit special legislation regulating labor, 76.

No. 120
Amending act relative to poor district in cities of third class by extending same to cities of second class, 101.

No. 132
Amendng act relative to management of jail or county prisons by a board, 102.

No. 218
Requiring hunters to procure license before using guns for hunting or fishing, 115.

No. 334
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital Association, 161.

No. 408
Regulating mining out and removing of coal and other minerals and support underlying streets and highways within limits of municipal corporations, 179.

No. 615
Regulating advertisements for employes during strikes, 255.

No. 638
Providing for safety where coal, rock or other minerals underlying surface has been or is being removed, 256.

No. 1440
To provide for use of voting machines at any or all elections and primary elections, 820.

No. 1785
To provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines and for protection of property, 1041.

Bills reported by

No. 408
Regulating mining out and removing of coal and other minerals and support beneath the surface of streets, 513.

No. 638
Providing for safety of persons and protection of property where coal or other minerals beneath the surface has been or is being removed, 513.

No. 1199
To prohibit clerk of orphans' court from issuing a marriage license to persons of Caucasian and Ethiopian descent, 801.

No. 1404
Authorizing police magistrates in cities of second class to suspend sentence on persons adjudged guilty of violation of ordinances, 929.

DAVIS, ALBERT—Continued.

No. 1415
Empowering any city, borough or township to impose an annual tax of $1.00 per pole, 4269.

No. 1666
Amending act to provide for incorporation of ship canal companies, 1399.

No. 1685
Amending act to provide for safety in and about anthracite coal mines with respect to erection of wash houses, 1351.

No. 1889 (Senate No. 735)
Authorizing cities and boroughs to enact ordinances relative to mining of coal beneath their surfaces, 2664, 3489.

No. 1897
Amending act providing for creation of Board of Examiners and appointment of inspector of steam boilers in Allegheny County, 1713.

Chairman of Committee on Mines and Mining, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 257, 1709.

Member of conference committee, 5035.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

Committee of whole House to report House Bill No. 355, to prohibit any officer or employe from taking any active part in politics, 3077.
House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 132, amending act providing for better management of jails, 2687.
Previous question on House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2021.
Recess, 33.

Motions by, to

Adopt amendment to concurrent resolution No. 2, granting extension of time for report of Commission to Investigate Surface Support in Anthracite Coal Mining, 149.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 132, amending act providing for better management of jail or county prisons by providing for board, 173.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 218, to require citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1095.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 1798, amending act fixing salaries of judges in certain judicial districts, 2146.
Recommit House Bill No. 1440, to provide for use of voting machines, 1559, 2400.
Recommit House Bill No. 1889 (Senate No. 735), empowering cities and boroughs to enact ordinances relative to mining of coal beneath their surfaces, 3057.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1889 (Senate No. 735), prescribing rules for regulation of mining of coal beneath surface of cities, boroughs and townships, 4253, 4254.
Reconsider vote to recommit House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1517.
Refer to committee concurrent resolution No. 2, granting extension of time to Commission to Investigate Surface Support in Anthracite Coal Mining, 104.

Petition presented by

Favoring hunters' license bill, from
Citizens of Lackawanna County, 1274.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4416.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 355.
House Bill No. 699, authorizing Department of Forestry to sell certain land, 1645.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Correction of error in titles of House Bills Nos. 408 and 638, 793.
House Bill No. 1877 (Senate No. 284), granting to Delaware and Hudson Company a parcel of land in Canaan Township, Wayne County, 2287.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 70, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution so as to permit special legislation regulating labor, 3834.
House Bill No. 132, amending act providing for better management of jails or county prisons, 347.
House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 758, 759, 760, 764, 1289, 1290.
House Bill No. 351, amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 2435.
House Bill No. 408, regulating removal of coal beneath surface of streets, 4481.

DAVIS, ALBERT—Continued.

House Bill No. 638, to make certain provisions where coal, earth, or other minerals beneath the surface has been or is being removed, 840-841, 4482.

House Bill No. 648, providing for organization of new counties out of parts of two adjoining counties, 1530.

House Bill No. 676, making appropriation to Trustees of Temple University, 4060, 4061.

House Bill No. 912, laying a tax on anthracite coal, 2301, 2504, 2505.

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3186.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing county commissioners of certain counties to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, 1392, 1393, 1622, 1623.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1519.

House Bill No. 1440, to provide for use of voting machines, 2891.

House Bill No. 1568, to provide for additional law judge in 11th Judicial District, 2245.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act fixing salaries of judges in certain judicial districts, 2146.

House Bill No. 1823 (Senate No. 147), regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 2812.

House Bill No. 1878 (Senate No. 416), granting to Delaware and Hudson Company right to operate a line of telegraph poles and take water from a certain spring in Canaan Township, 2287.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of 14th Judicial District, 5375.

Senate concurrent resolution (No. 2), granting extension of time to Commission to Investigate Surface Support in Anthracite Coal Mining, 104.

Senate concurrent resolution (No. 40), requesting representatives from Pennsylvania in United States Congress to urge passage of Senate resolution No. 25, for protection of birds, 2278.

DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME of Methodist Episcopal Church Union (see appropriation).

DAY (see employes, flower, memorial, mothers).

DAYTON NORMAL INSTITUTE (see appropriation).

DEAD (see estate, estates).

DEADLY (see weapons).

DEAF (see Pennsylvania).

DEALERS (see second-hand).

DEATH PENALTY presented to Senate, report of Commission to Investigate Method of Inflicting, 386.

To House, 394.

Appendix, 5925.

DEATH (see fees, insurance).

DEBT, DEBTORS AND DEBTS (see cities, city, contracts, judgment, townships).

DEBTS APPARENTLY OWING TO DECEDENT, authorizing administrators and executors after convertion into money of all goods and chattels of decedents to sell at public auction all

House Bill No. 109.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 101.
Reported with negative recommendation, 116.

DECEDENT AND DECEDENTS (see appraisers, debts, maps, register, sales).

DECEDENTS, amending act relating to sale of real estate of

Senate Bill No. 124.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 608.
Second reading and amended, 668.
Third reading and final passage, 722-723.
Returned from House without amendment, 2739.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 1389).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 817.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2044.
Second reading, 2242.
Third reading and final passage, 2710.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

DECISIONS (see courts, judges).

DECREE AND DECREES (see courts, desertion, equity, reversal).

DEEDS (see acknowledgments, commission, recorders, recording, validate).

DEEDS CONVEYING REAL ESTATE RECITE FULL CONSIDERATION therefor, requiring in certain counties that

House Bill No. 1650.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1033.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 1993.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2299.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 2299.

DEER, amending act for protection of game, game birds and other wild birds by further regulating killing of

Senate Bill No. 265.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 221.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 221.
Reported without amendment, 381.
First reading, 416.
Second reading, 467.
Vote reconsidered and bill amended, 472.
Third reading and amended, 595.
Final passage, 645.

In House (No. 1339).

Referred to Committee on Game, 767.

DEER, fixing open season for

House Bill No. 239.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 116.
Referred to Committee on Game, 116.

DEER IN THIS COMMONWEALTH and prescribing a method through which deer may be hunted, for better protection of

House Bill No. 1425.

Read in place in House by Mr. Morrow, 820.
Referred to Committee on Game, 820.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1351.

DEER (see hunting).

DEFAULT OF ANOTHER, providing method of determining liabilities and rights of persons agreeing to be answerable for

Senate Bill No. 372.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 300.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 300.
Reported without amendment, 409.
First reading, 470.
Second reading, 605.
Third reading and final passage, 653.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4866.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4999.

In House (No. 1345).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 767.
Reported with amendment, 1517.
First reading, 1714-1715.
Second reading, 1955-1956.
Third reading and recommitted, 2198.
Re-reported with amendment, 4218.
Defeated on final passage, 4341.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4590.
Resumed and passed finally, 4930.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4954.
Signed by Speaker, ———

Remarks on, by

Heidinger, 2198.
Humes, 2198.
Walnut, 4590.

DEFENDANT (see court, courts, trials).

DEFICIENCIES AND DEFICIENCY (see appropriation, insane, judges).

DeFREES, JOSEPH HUTTON, Representative from Warren County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1352, amending act relating to roads, highways and bridges, 3232.

House Bill No. 1461, relating to sidewalks in cities of third class and boroughs, 4165.

DeFREES, JOSEPH HUTTON—Continued.

Bills introduced by

No. 230
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Warren, 115.

No. 665
Making appropriation to Warren Emergency Hospital, 269.

No. 666
Relating to administering of oaths to administrators, executors or guardians, 269.

No. 689
Relative to free public non-sectarian libraries and providing that all gifts for library purposes shall be exempt from taxation, 287.

No. 1352
Amending act relating to roads and highways by designating termini of all roads and highways, 803.

No. 1353
Making appropriation for maintaining public road through Cornplanter Indian Reservation and bridges on said road, 803.

No. 1461
Relating to sidewalks in cities of third class and boroughs, 821.

Bill reported by

No. 451
Creating a bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals 2231.

Leave of absence granted, 102, 311, 343, 823, 4592.

Member of special committees, 343, 3862.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators, executors or guardians, 1645.

Recommit House Bill No. 1353, making appropriation for maintenance of road through Cornplanter Indian Reservation, 1219.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 230, making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Warren, 4896.

House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, 2527.

House Bill No. 1352, amending act relating to roads, highways and bridges by designating termini, 3420.

House Bill No. 1896 (Senate No. 752), supplement to act to incorporate an academy in town of Warren, 3044.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of 14th Judicial District, 5375.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY for railroad and depot purposes a parcel of land in township of Canaan, County of Wayne, being portion of tract purchased for use of State Hospital for Criminal Insane, granting to

Senate Bill No. 284.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 280.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 280.
Reported without amendment, 1068.
First reading, 1144.
Second reading, 1263.
Third reading and final passage, 1318.
Returned from House without amendment, 2330.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1877).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1398.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1770.
Second reading, 1990.
Third reading and final passage, 2286-2287.
Signed by Speaker, 2485.

Remarks on, by

Davis, 2287.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY RIGHT TO MAINTAIN a line of telegraph poles and wires to convey water from a certain spring by pipes upon certain lands of the Commonwealth in Township of Canaan, County of Wayne, granting to

Senate Bill No. 416.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 382.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 382.
Reported without amendment, 1068.
First reading, 1144.
Second reading, 1263-1264.
Third reading and final passage, 1319.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY RIGHT TO MAINTAIN—Continued.

Returned from House without amendment, 2330.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1878).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1398.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1770.
Second reading, 1990.
Third reading and final passage, 2287-2288.
Signed by Speaker, 2485.

Remarks on, by

Davis, 2287.

DELAWARE RIVER IN FALLS TOWNSHIP, BUCKS COUNTY, making appropriation to carry further into operation the provisions of act authorizing completion of dikes for protection of property adjacent to

Senate Bill No. 649.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 855.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 855.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721-3722.
Second reading, 3763.
Third reading and final passage, 3869.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2177).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading, 4520.
Third reading and final passage, 4614-4615.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

DELAWARE RIVER, supplement to act establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation for River Delaware giving said Board jurisdiction to make rules for regulating speed of vessels navigating the

Senate Bill No. 66.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 95.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 607-608.
Second reading, 668.
Third reading and amended, 722.
Final passage, 856.
Returned from House without amendment, 2331.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1805).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 916.
Reported without amendment, 1630.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 1978.
Third reading and final passage, 2226.
Signed by Speaker, 2484.

DELAWARE (see appropriation, bridges, dogs, foxes).

DELEGATES (see commission, electing, election).

DELINQUENT (see children, taxes).

DEMURRAGE (see railroad).

DENATURED (see distilleries).

DENDROLOGISTS (see trees).

DENTISTRY (see veterinary).

DEODORANTS (see disinfectants).

DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENTS (see accidents, appropriation, Attorney General's, attorneys, bulletin, Bureau, catalogue, cities, division, fish, forest, forestry, highway, insurance, lime, moving-picture, peace, poultry, reports, salaries, seeds).

DEPARTMENT FOR DEPRESSION OF VICE and control of diseases resulting therefrom, creating a

Senate Bill No. 584.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 644.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 644.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3254.
Second reading, 3371-3372.
Third reading and final passage, 3435.

In House (No. 2074).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 3612.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AT COUNTY FAIRS and other agricultural and horticultural exhibitions, and making appropriation therefor, to provide for exhibits and lectures by

Senate Bill No. 1068.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 1881.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1881.
Reported with amendment, 3752.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4087.

In House (No. 2203).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 4213.
Reported with amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4671.
Second reading, 4914.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 5057.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 5057.
Forster, 5057.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BY ADJUSTING SALARIES OF OFFICERS and other persons appointed to service in said department, amending act to establish

House Bill No. 1604.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bayle, 996.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 996.
Reported with amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1770.
Second reading, 2234-2235.
Third reading and final passage, 2699-2700.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3841.
Returned from Senate with further amendments, in which House concurred, 4136-4137.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5386.

Remarks on, by

Bayle, 2699, 4136- 4137.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 2699.
Hobbs, 2699.
Baldwin, R. J., 4136.
Scott, John R. K., 4136, 4137.
Peachey, 4137.

In Senate (No. 1322).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2969.
First reading, 2969-2970.
Second reading, 3106.
Recommitted, 3163.
Re-reported with amendment, 3433.
Third reading and final passage, 3587-3588.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3790.
Final passage, 3983-3984.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES and abolishing Board of Public Charities, creating

House Bill No. 101.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3693.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 3791-3792.
First reading, 3969.
Amended and postponed for present on second reading, 4261-4266.
Extension of time granted on postponed calendar, 4682.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 3791-3792, 4265, 4266.
Baldwin, R. J., 4265, 4266.
O'Neill, 4265.
Humes, 4265, 4266.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, to provide for creation of

House Bill No. 1556.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cheeseman, 916.
Referred to Committee on Game, 916.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, amending act establishing Department of Fisheries, by fixing salaries of commissioner and clerks in

Senate Bill No. 831.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1259.
Reported without amendment, 1270.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES—Continued.

First reading, 1271.
Second reading, 1335-1336.
Third reading and final passage, 1511.
Returned from House without amendment, 2739.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 1895).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1585.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1994-1995.
Third reading and final passage, 2668-2669.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

Remarks on, by

Mitchell, 2668.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES and providing for protection and propagation of fish, amending act establishing

House Bill No. 1645.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1033.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES TO FURNISH HOUSE with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriation made to said Department in 1911 and reason for increases asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Hess, requesting, 3948-3951.

Report presented to House, 4052-4053.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AUTHORIZING SAID DEPARTMENT to designate certain of the foresters within its employ to act as District Foresters, supplement to act esablishing a

Senate Bill No. 1047.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1788.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1788.
Reported without amendment, 2929.
First reading, 2992.
Second reading, 3104.
Third reading and final passage, 3160.
Returned from House without amendment, 4628.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2060)

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 3326.
Reported without amendment, 4167.
First reading, 4268.
Second reading, 4275.
Third reading and final passage, 4583.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY to lease portions of State forest for health and recreation purposes, authorizing

House Bill No. 25.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 74.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 74.
Reported with amendment, 242.
First reading, 268.
Second reading and amended, 298.
Third reading and final passage, 313-314.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 894.
Signed by Speaker, 932.
Approved by Governor, 1288.

Remarks on, by

Williams, 313.

In Senate (No. 380).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 308.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 609.
Second reading, 675-676.
Third reading and final passage, 726.
Signed by President pro tempore, 911.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY use of Senate Caucus Room from February 18th to 20th, resolution (Senate) by Alexander, granting, 221.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY WITH THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNOR to sell certain forest reservation land with approval of Forestry Commission suitable for building sites or agricultural purposes, authorizing

House Bill No. 699

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 287.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 287.
Reported without amendment, 998.
First reading, 1058-1059.
Second reading, 1221-1222.
Third reading and recommitted, 1645.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH to furnish information relative to employes and their salaries, resolution (House) by Humes, read and adopted, requesting, 684.

Report presented to House, 1858.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS and requiring certain public officers and officers of corporations and institutions receiving appropriations to make reports, to provide for establishment of Bureau of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts in

Senate Bill No. 878.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1360.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1369.
Reported without amendment, 1511.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1610-1611.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1747.
Resumed and amended, 2082-2083.
Final passage, 2153-2154.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5111-5113.
Signed by President, 5259.

In House (No. 1965).

Referred to Committee on Accounts, 2277-2278.
Reported with amendment, 3952.
First reading, 4014.
Second reading and amended, 4246-4248.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4577-4578.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4679.
Final passage, 5187-5188.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5251.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY and establishing an Industrial Board, transferring the powers of the Department of Factory Inspection to said Department of Labor and Industry, creating a

House Bill No. 1445.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 821.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 821.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading and amended, 1440-1442.
Third reading and amended in committee of whole, 1734-1737.
Final passage, 1779-1781.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 2415-2416.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2491.
House appoints conference committee, 2534.
Report of conference committee considered and adopted, 3411-3411.
Return from Senate with conference committee report adopted, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 3837.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 1736, 2416, 3413, 3414.
Roney, 1736, 1781, 2416, 3413, 3414.
Miller, 2416.

In Senate (No. 1056).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1811.
Reported without amendment, 1894.
First reading, 2037.
Second reading and amended, 2087-2089.
Over in its order, 2162.
Third reading and final passage, 2313-2315.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate appoints conference committete, 2459.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2600.
Returned from House with conference committee report adopted and Senate adopts conference committee report, 3452-3454.
Signed by President, 3727.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES, fixing compensation of Chief Clerk and five clerks in

House Bill No. 1482.

Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 823.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 823.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading, 1436.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1839-1840.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage agreed to and bill again defeated on final passage, 2141.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Kubns, 1839.
Thomas, 1839.
McDermott, 1839-1840.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES to furnish House with reason for certain increases asked for by his Department in General Appropriation Bill of 1911, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by George A. Baldwin, requesting Chief of, 3940-3941.

Report presented to House, 4050-4052.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE BY FIXING SALARIES of the employes of the Department and of the officers and men of the State Police, amending act creating

House Bill No. 878.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 366.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 367.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1209-1210.
Re-reported without amendment, 1484.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1821-1822.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2408-2412.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill again defeated on final passage, 2616-2622.

Remarks on, by

Piper, 2409, 2617, 2619, 2622.
Ambler, 2409, 2617.
McNichol, 2409-2410, 2620.
McDermott, 2410, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620.
Ulerich, 2410, 2411.
Watson, 2410, 2411, 2620, 2621.
McAleer, 2411.
Shaffer, Charles A., 2411.
Schuck, 2411-2412, 2621.
Allen, 2616-2617, 2618, 2619.
Good, 2617.
Shern, 2618, 2619.
Reese, 2619, 2620, 2621.
Alworth, 2620-2621.
Bicloch, 2622.
Campbell, James J., 2622.
Goss, 2622.
Perry, Samuel, 2622.

DEPARTMENT OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION and fixing salaries and the premium to be charged for insurance and inspection of steam boilers by casualty insurance companies, to provide for establishment of a State

House Bill No. 1792.

Read in place in House by Mr. McArdle, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1041.

DEPARTMENT the Speaker shall have power to summon any officer or employe thereof to furnish necessary information, resolution (House) by Keeport, providing that when the House has for consideration a measure affecting any, 2891.

DEPARTMENTS ASKING FOR INCREASE in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 as to reason for such increase, presented and withdrawn, substitute resolution (House) by Rockwell, requesting information from heads of all, 3925-3926.

DEPARTMENTS ASKING FOR INCREASE in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 as to reason for such increase, read, amended and agreed to, substitute resolution (House) by Rockwell, requesting information from heads of all, 3943-3944.

Reports presented to House, 4015-4053.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH and interest on public debt for two years beginning June 1, 1911, amending act providing for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative

House Bill No. 1526.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 914.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1045.
First reading, 1279.
Second reading, 1438.
Third reading and final passage, 1729.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2135.
Signed by Speaker, 2207.
Approved by Governor, 2681.

Remarks on, by

Wildman, 1729.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1027).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 1788.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading, 2035.
Third reading and final passage, 2081-2082.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND SUPPORT OF public schools for two years beginning June 1, 1913, for payment of bills remaining unpaid at close of fiscal year ending May 31, 1913, to provide for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative

House Bill No. 1117.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 512.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 512.
Notice that bill is printed, 536.
Reported with amendment, 619.
First reading and recommitted, 797.
Re-reported with amendment, 1046.
Second reading and recommitted, 1159-1171.
Re-reported with amendment, 4269.
Motion adopted for special order, 4334.
Third reading and amended, 4385-4408, 4413, 4413-4423, 4424-4429, 4429, 4437.
Final passage, 4592-4606.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 5154.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 5172.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5428-5443.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5443.
Signed by Speaker, 5443.

Remarks on, by

Wilson, W. H., 4399, 4401, 5443.
Baldwin, R. J., 4399, 4400, 4402, 4403, 4404, 4406, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4420, 4422, 4423, 4425, 4426, 4427, 4428, 4432, 4433, 4434.
Reeser, 4400.
Scott, John R. K., 4400, 4402, 4405, 4406, 4407, 4414, 4415, 4419, 4420, 4430, 4431, 4432, 4435, 4436, 4437, 4606.
Bleloch, 4400, 4401, 4402, 4403, 4405, 4406, 4414, 4417, 4420, 4421, 4426, 4428, 4433, 4434, 4435.
Roney, 4400, 4401, 4403, 4416.
Williams, 4402, 4404, 4415, 4418, 4426, 4434.
Scott, S. B., 4403, 4429, 4430.
Reese, 4403.
Allen, 4403, 4404, 4407, 4413, 4415, 4416, 4417, 4418, 4419, 4420, 4421, 4422, 4423, 4428, 4431, 4432, 4433, 5443.
Ehrhardt, 4403, 4414, 4416, 4424, 4425.
Bergey, 4404.
Gibson, 4404-4405, 4406, 4430.
Howard, Josiah, 4405, 4407.
Rockwell, 4406, 4407, 4423, 4429, 4430.
Humes, 4407-4408, 4414, 4417, 4420.
Davis, 4416.
North, 4416.
Hess, 4416.
Wildman, 4419.
Schuck, 4420.
Ely, 4422.
Jones, E. E., 4423.
Forster, 4425, 4427, 4428, 4430, 4431, 4434.
Baldwin, George A., 4425, 4426, 4428, 4433.
Flynn, 4426, 4436.
McDermott, 4426.
Heidinger, 4426, 4427.
McAleer, 4427.
Wiltbank, 4427, 4428.
Dunn, James A., 4428-4429.
Mitchell, 4429.
Kitts, 4429, 4432, 4433.
McNichol, 4430.
Bayle, 4430.
Speiser, 4431.
Peachey, 4431.
Steedle, 4432.
Blair, W. A., 4435.
Swift, 4435, 4436.

In Senate (No. 1892).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4627.
Reported without amendment, 4629.
First reading, 4629.
Second reading and recommitted, 4758.
Re-reported with amendment, 5001.
Third reading and final passage, 5070-5085.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5088.
Returned from House with non-concurrence in Senate amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5104.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5348.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5348-5364.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5364.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT to practice as an attorney-at-law before department in which he is such officer or in which he is employed or before any other department of the State government, making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe of any of the

House Bill No. 1051.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 509.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 509.
Reported without amendment, 561
First reading, 622.
Second reading, 806.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1232.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 1254-1255.
Final passage, 1339.

Remarks on, by

Blair, William F., 1339.
Humes, 1339.
Mitchell, 1339.

In Senate (No. 868).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1327.
Reported without amendment, 3863.
First reading, 4006.
Second reading and recommitted, 4091-4092.

DEPARTMENTS RELATIVE TO APPROPRIATIONS for their needs, resolution (House) by Benson, requesting information from heads of all State, 394.

Referred to Committee on Rules, 394.

DEPARTMENTS RELATIVE TO EXPENDITURES OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE IN 1911, read and defeated, resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, requesting information from heads of certain State, 3918-3922.

DE PAUL INSTITUTE of Scott Township, Allegheny County (see appropriation).

DEPENDENT AND DEPENDENTS (see children, commission).

DEPOSIT MADE WITH ANY BANK, trust company or savings institution in name of two persons, regulating payment of certain

Senate Bill No. 125.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.
Reported without amendment, 221.
First reading, 285.
Second reading, 306.
Third reading and final passage, 334.

In House (No. 867).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 370.
Reported with negative recommendation, 619.
Motion to place bill on calendar adopted, 620.
Recommitted to Committee, 620.
Re-reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, ——
Second reading, 1223.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1811.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage agreed to and bill postponed for present, 1918.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2501.
Defeated on final passage, 2817, 2818.

Remarks on, by

Gibson, 1918, 2818.
Bleloch, 620.
Kitts, 620.

DEPOSIT OF COUNTY FUNDS, regulating

House Bill No. 276.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitman, 145.
Referred to Committee on Counties and townships, 145.
Reported with amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Second reading and amended, 321-322.
Third reading and recommitted, 349.
Re-reported with amendment, 494.
Resumed on third reading and postponed for present, 567-568.
Resumed and amended, 879-880.
Defeated on final passage, 1007.
Vote reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 1046-1047.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 1225-1226.

Remarks on, by

Williams, 349.
Whitman, 349, 1225, 1226.
Hess, 349.
Dunn, Horace B., 349.
Shern, 349.

DEPOSITING, DEPOSITOR AND DEPOSITS (see bank, banks, highways, trust).

DEPOSITORIES AND RELATING TO PERSONAL LIABILITY of county treasurer, providing for selection of county

House Bill No. 145.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 107.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 107.
Reported with negative recommendation, 743.

DEPOSITORIES OF COUNTY FUNDS BY AUTHORIZING COUNTY COMMISSIONERS to accept bonds or stocks belonging to such depositories as collateral security for deposits, amending act having power to appoint in certain counties a board having power to appoint

House Bill No. 1105.

Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 512.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 512.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 829.
Second reading and amended, 972-973.
Unanimous consent to consider bill out of regular order not granted, 1002-1003.
Third reading and final passage, 1393-1394.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Vetoed by Governor, 3836.

In Senate (No. 919).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1511-1512.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2931.
Third reading and final passage, 2978.
Signed by President, 3165.

DEPOSITORIES OF COUNTY FUNDS, securing of funds deposited therein and payment of interest thereon, providing for designation of

House Bill No. 478.

Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 226.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 226.
Reported with negative recommendation, 368.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY, BONDS and other securities and providing for inspection under supervision of Banking Commission of banks and trust companies required to make such report, providing for report of Auditor General and escheat to the Commonwealth under certain conditions of

Senate Bill No. 76.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 96.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 96.
Reported without amendment, 417.
First reading, 469.
Second reading and amended, 596-597.
Third reading and final passage, 647-648.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate nonconcurred, and appointed conference committee, 4868-4869.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4869.

In House (No. 1334).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 767.
Reported with amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading and amended, 4508-4510.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY, BONDS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 4927-4928.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 4956.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 4927-4928.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY, STOCKS, BONDS and other securities and stocks and dividends and the principal of bonds, certificates and all other kinds of indebtedness of corporations and partnership associations, to provide for report to Auditor General and escheat to the Commonwealth under certain conditions of

House Bill No. 1751.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1039.

DEPTH (see lakes).

DEPUTIES AND DEPUTY (see cities, constables, coroners, electors, salaries, tax).

DESERTED AND DESERTION (see discharge, married woman).

DESERTED BY THEIR HUSBANDS AND FATHERS, supplement to act for relief of wives and children

Senate Bill No. 510.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 459.

DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDREN by empowering courts to fix allowance for support without limitation as to amount thereof, amending act for relief of

House Bill No. 181.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 109.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 109.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 216.
Third reading and final passage, 243-244.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1400-1401.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.
Approved by Governor, 1932.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 216.
Shern, 216.

In Senate (No. 351).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 286.
Reported with amendment, 1068.
First reading, 1144.
Second reading, 1263.
Third reading and final passage, 1318-1319.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1607.

DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT and care of dependent and incorrigible children and establishing as a part of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Philadelphia County a special tribunal for same, regulating procedure in all cases of

Senate Bill No. 326.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 282.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 282.

DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT and care of dependent and incorrigible children and establishing as a part of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Philadelphia County a special tribunal for same, regulating procedure in all cases of

Senate Bill No. 327.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 282.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 282.

DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT CASES, authorizing the courts of this Commonwealth to enforce decrees in

House Bill No. 1688.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes (by request), 1036.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1036.

DESERTION OR NON-SUPPORT BY HUSBAND by permitting husband and wife to testify and providing for method of services of process, amending act relating to husband and wife and enlarging rights of married women in case of

Senate Bill No. 763.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1068.
Referred to Committee on Judicial General, 1068.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1547-1548.
Over in its order, 1602.
Third reading and amended, 1744.

DESERTION OR NON-SUPPORT BY HUSBANDS—Continued.

Final passage, 1790-1791.
Returned from House with amendments, 4028.
Concurred in House amendments, 4776.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4855.

In House (No. 1925.)

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1933.
Reported with amendment, 4141.
First reading, 4267.
Second reading, 4273-4274.
Third reading and final passage, 4579-4580.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

DESERTION OR NON-SUPPORT OF WIFE BY HUSBAND or of children by either father or mother a misdemeanor in certain cases and giving court power to make order for support in such cases directing that imprisonment be at hard labor with wages payable to wife of children, making

Senate Bill No. 745.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1010.
Reported without amendment, 2181.
First reading, 2325.
Recommitted, 2372.
Re-reported without amendment, 2890.
Second reading, 3103.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3157.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 4091.

Remarks on, by

McIlhenny, 4091.

DESERTION OR NON-SUPPORT OF WIVES, CHILDREN OR AGED PARENTS by directing that imprisonment be at hard labor with wages payable to the wives, children or parents, to increase powers of courts in summary proceedings for

House Bill No. 1301.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 733.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 733.
Reported with amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and amended, 1430-1431.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1840.
Resumed and passed finally, 2122-2123.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3657-3658.
Signed by Speaker, 3930.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

In Senate (No. 1183).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2179.
Reported with amendment, 3153.
First reading, 3254-3255.
Second reading, 3374.
Third reading and final passage, 3438.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,——
Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

DESERTION OR NON-SUPPORT OF WIVES, CHILDREN OR AGED PARENTS by directing that imprisonment in such cases be at hard labor with wages payable to such wives, children or parents and empowering such courts to appoint desertion probation officers, to increase powers of courts in summary proceedings for

Senate Bill No. 645.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 855.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 855.

DESK (see compensation).

DESTITUTE (see poor).

DETECTIVES AND FIXING THEIR SALARIES, to provide for appointment by District Attorney in counties having between 20,000 and 110,000 inhabitants of special county

Senate Bill No. 618.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 711.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 712.

DETECTIVES IN COUNTIES CONTAINING BETWEEN 300,000 and 700,000 inhabitants, to regulate appointment, salary and expenses of county

House Bill No. 1490.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 823.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 823.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1179.

DETECTIVES IN COUNTIES—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1581.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2491.
Signed by Speaker, 2666.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

In Senate (No. 961).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 2166.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2448.
Signed by President, 2662.

DETECTIVES, regulating private

House Bill No. 1728.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1038.
Reported with amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading and amended, 3230-3232.
Third reading and final passage, 3418-3420.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 3419.
Isler, 3419.
Ulman, 3419.

In Senate (No. 1577).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3601.

DETECTIVES (see second-hand).

DETENTION (see children, release).

DETERMINATION (see courts).

DEVICES (see liquors).

DEVITT, JOHN J. (see appropriation).

DeWITT, ASA K., Senator from Twentieth District (Luzerne County, part of).

Bills introduced by

No. 509
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital at Nanticoke, 459.

No. 780
Validating certain municipal assessments and claims and liens filed therefor, 1137.

No. 824
Regulating taking of land by condemnation proceedings to enlarge certain cemeteries, 1259.

No. 1061
Repealing act providing manner in which county bridges shall be built by Luzerne County, 1880.

No. 1115
To provide for appointment and removal of police officers in boroughs, 2024.

No. 1409
Empowering county treasurers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor, 3107.

No. 1574
Authorizing owners of land to register same as bird and game preserves and making it a misdemeanor to hunt upon said land, 3575.

No. 1636
Making it unlawful for a period of five years to hunt or kill wild game birds or game of any kind, except bears, raccoons, foxes, squirrels and rabitts, and these only with hounds or beagle hounds, 3723.

No. 1637
To permit the catching of carp by using a seine, 3723.

No. 1638
Relating to organization of political parties, providing for election of delegates and committeemen and defining the powers of the different conventions and county committee, 3723.

Bills reported by

No. 72
Regulating making of certain reports to Auditor General, 3473.

No. 992
To provide for recharter of building and loan associations, 2161.

Member of conference committees, 3091, 3382, 5003.

Member of special committee, 1138.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

DeWITT, ASA K.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 4115.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 4283.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 891 (House No. 857), authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts on request to determine all issues in certain other courts, 1612.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1446 (House No. 1929), amending act for assignment of judges to districts other than their own, 4303.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 5121.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Luzerne County, 709, 897.

Favoring House Bill No. 195, relative to houses of prostitution, from Citizens of Luzerne County, 2855.

Favoring House Bill No. 1110, from Citizens of Luzerne County, 3237.

DICKINSON, JAMES E., Representative from First District (Dauphin county).

Bills introduced by

No. 103
Authorizing refund of notary public commission fee of E. H. Kratzer to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 100.

No. 106
Making appropriation to pay judgment of W. C. Wolfe, 101.

No. 196
Making appropriation to Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, 109.

No. 363
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 162.

No. 436
Providing for sale and use for discovery of new methods of treatment in medicine and surgery of unclaimed animals in public pounds, 203.

No. 447
Making appropriation to Nursery Home of Harrisburg, 209.

No. 1136
To provide for auditing of school finances in school districts of second and third classes, 583.

No. 1233
Prohibiting keeping of drinking cups and glasses for public or general use, 617.

No. 1463
Supplement to act providing for extension of Capitol Park and making an appropriation, 822.

No. 1780
To aid in prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in public service corporations and to extend its provisions to any industry upon application of both parties, 1041.

Bills reported by

No. 210
Amending act regulating right to practice medicine and surgery, 340.

No. 1162
Requiring individual drinking cups to be furnished by passenger railway cars, 1483.

No. 1537
Prohibiting charging by railroad companies of demurrage for certain private cars, 3693.

Member of special committee, 73.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1908.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1233, prohibiting keeping of drinking cups for public use, 3339.

Recommit House Bill No. 436, providing for use for discovery of new methods of treatment in medicine and surgery of unclaimed animals in public pounds, 446.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing appointment of committee to escort members of Senate to Hall of House for joint convention, 73.

Requesting Hon. S. J. M. McCarrell to administer oath of office to members of House, 23.

Tending thanks of members of House to Speaker Alter, 5493.

DIGEST (see appropriation).

DIKES (see Delaware).

DINING (see liquors).

DIPLOMAS (see teachers').

DIRECT (see electing).

DIRECTOR AND DIRECTORS (see banks, board, cities, corporations, county, notaries public, poor, school, teachers).

DIRECTOR OF NAUTICAL SCHOOL, Lodge Colton nominated as, 1025.
Reported, 1311.
Confirmed, 1336.

DISBARRED (see courts).

DISCHARGE FROM PRISON of persons confined for desertion or non-support of their wives or children, providing for

Senate Bill No. 155.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 142.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 142.
Reported with amendment, 1787.
First reading, 1896.
Second reading and amended, 2030.
Third reading and final passage, 2078-2079.

In House (No. 1955).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 2685.
First reading, 2851.
Second reading, 3057-3058.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3188-3189.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 3572.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 3188.
Scott, John R. K., 3188.
Scott, S. B., 3188.

DISCHARGE (see parole).

DISCHARGES OF ALL HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, Sailors and marines, amending act authorizing Recorder of Deeds to record discharges by requiring Recorder of Deeds to record free of charge the

House Bill No. 258.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 119.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 119.
Reported without amendment, 368.
First reading, 397.
Second reading, 454.
Third reading and final passage, 522-523.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1570.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

Remarks on, by

Steele, 523.

In Senate (No. 532).

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 590.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1329.
Third reading and final passage, 1510.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1607.

DISCRIMINATION (see gas).

DISEASE, DISEASED AND DISEASES (see animals, chestnut tree, cities, department, health, horses, hospitals, medicine, poultry, tree, trees).

DISEASES AND PREVENTION OF INFECTION THEREFROM, amending act to safegard human health by providing certain regulations for control of certain communicable

House Bill No. 805.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 338.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 338.
Reported with negative recommendation, 740.

DISEASES AND TO PROVIDE FOR HEALTH OF EMPLOYES exposed to danger of lead poisoning and other occupational diseases by regulating certain manufacturing establishments, to prevent occupational

House Bill No. 416.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 179.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 179.
Reported with amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1448-1449.
Third reading and final passage, 1850-1851.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3001.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3034.

DISEASES AND TO PROVIDE FOR HEALTH OF EMPLOYES—Con.

Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3326-3327.
Postponed for present on final passage, 3398-3399.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3416-3418.
Final passage, 3604-3606.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, and House adheres to its amendments, 3835.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3928.
Substitute appointed on conference committee, 4384.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5366-5368.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5393.
Signed by Speaker, 5396.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 5368.

In Senate (No. 1095).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1899.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2391.
Third reading and final passage, 2455.
Signed by President, 2661.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2984.
Returned from House with amendments, consideration of which is postponed for present, 3727.
Resumed and concurred in House amendments, 3741-3742.
Vote on concurrence in House amendments reconsidered and Senate nonconcurred in House amendments, 3752.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and Senate insists on non-concurrence in House amendments and appoints conference committee, 3789.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3979.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5276.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5276-5278.

DISEASES, to require reporting by physicians to Commissioner of Health of certain occupational

Senate Bill No. 1820.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 4284.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 4284.
Reported without amendment, 4377.
First reading, 4460.
Second reading, 4547.
Third reading and final passage, 4763.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5113, 5114.
Signed by President, 5259.

In House (No. 2238).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 4820.
Reported with amendment, 4917-4918.
First reading, 4918.
Second reading, 5039.
Third reading and final passage, 5179.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5251.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

DISEASES, to require reporting by physicians to State Registrar of Vital Statistics of certain occupational

House Bill No. 398.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 179.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 179.
Returned from Committee on Labor and Industry and re-referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 369.
Reported without amendment, 997.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading and amended, 1215.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1636-1637.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2128.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Vetoed by Governor, 3571.

In Senate (No. 1190).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 2489.
First reading, 2599.
Second reading, 2657.
Third reading and final passage, 2735.
Signed by President, 2862.

DISINFECTANTS, DEODORANTS, ANTISEPTICS and germicides for external use, to regulate manufacture and sale and to prevent adulteration and misbranding of

Senate Bill No. 365.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 299.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 299.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 609.
Recommitted, 675.

DISINFECTANTS, DEODORANTS, ANTISEPTICS and germicides for external use, to regulate manufacture and sale and to prevent adulteration of

House Bill No. 813.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 338.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 338.
Reported without amendment, 439.
First reading, 527.
Second reading, 547-548.
Third reading and final passage, 577.

In Senate (No. 549).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 901.
Reported without amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1329.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1510.
Motion to resume consideration of bill not agreed to, 1747, 1748.
Resumed and recommitted, 2741.

Remarks on, by

McIlhenny, 1748.
Buckman, 1748.
Jones, 1748.
McNichol, 1748.

DISINFECTION (see cities).

DISORDERLY CONDUCT BY PERSONS in railroad and railway cars and in parks and picnic grounds kept for amusement of public, and imposing duties on conductors, amending act defining offense of

House Bill No. 357.

Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 162.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 162.
Reported with amendment, 742.
First reading, 827.
Second reading, 963-964.
Third reading and amended, 1680.
Final passage, 1717-1718.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3191.

Remarks on, by

Goss, 1717-1718.

In Senate (No. 1008).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading, 2464.
Third reading and final passage, 2564.
Signed by President, 2861.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS and streets by enlarging penalties for committing such offense, amending act defining offense of

House Bill No. 1092.

Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 511.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 511.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and amended, 1429.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1729-1730.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage agreed to and bill postponed for present, 1923-1924.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2121.
Postponed for present on final passage, 2272-2273.
Resumed and passed finally, 2485-2486.

In Senate (No. 1302).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2602.
Reported without amendment, 4355.
First reading, 4459.
Second reading, 4543.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4793.

DISPENSARIES (see hospitals).

DISPUTES (see mortgage).

DISSOLUTION (see corporations).

DISTILLATES (see petroleum).

DISTILLERIES AND PROVIDING A METHOD FOR THEIR TAXATION, defining denatured alcohol

House Bill No. 1742.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 1039.

DISTILLERIES PRODUCING ONLY DENATURED ALCOHOL for industrial purposes to operate such distillery without a license, and regulating taxation of such corporations, authorizing corporations owning or operating

Senate Bill No. 986.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1741.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2464.
Third reading and final passage, 2563-2564.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurres and appoints conference committee, 4291.
Returned from House with adherence to its amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4377.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 4451.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4781.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 5114.
Signed by President, 5259.

In House (No. 2007).

Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3351.
Second reading, 3515.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 3626.
Re-reported with amendment, 3834.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4173-4174.
Final passage, 4276-4277.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 4411-4412.
Conference committee appointed, 4413.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5202-5203.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

DISTRIBUTION AND DISTRIBUTIONS (see appraisers, estate, estates, fish, orphans).

DISTRICT AND DISTRICTS (see accounts, apportion, auditors, children, cities, courts, department, election, electric, judge, judges, judicial, poor, school, taxation, taxes).

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND HIS ASSISTANTS during trial of cases, regulating location of

House Bill No. 622.

Read in place in House by Mr. Forster, 256.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 256.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BY REQUIRING ADMISSION to practice in Supreme Court as a qualification, amending act relative to eligibility of candidates for

Senate Bill No. 60.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 84.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 84.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN COUNTIES CONTAINING OVER 800,000 inhabitants so as to provide for fees in counties containing 1,200,000 inhabitants and over, supplement to act fixing fees of the

House Bill No. 1767.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1964.
Third reading and final passage, 2212-2213.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4477.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.

In Senate (No. 1249).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 4183.
First reading, 4307-4308.
Second reading, 4381.
Third reading and final passage, 4455.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF CERTAIN COUNTIES, authorizing employment of stenographers by the

Senate Bill No. 617.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 711.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 711.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY (see detectives, weapons).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN ALL COUNTIES whose population does not exceed 150,000 shall be paid a salary and fixing same which shall be in lieu of all fees and in full compensation for their services, amending act providing that the

House Bill No. 1660.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mechling, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1034.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading, 1465-1466.
Third reading and final passage, 1860.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

In Senate (No. 1089).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1899.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2468.
Third reading and final passage, 2635.
Signed by President, 2860.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO PRESENT ALL CRIMINAL CASES returned by justices of the peace and aldermen to grand jury, requiring the several

House Bill No. 1033.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 476.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 476.
Reported with negative recommendation, 742.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS WHEN VACANCIES occur, to provide for appointment of

Senate Bill No. 713.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 899.
Reported without amendment, 1023.
First reading, 1091.
Second reading, 1144.
Third reading and final passage, 1262-1263.

In House (No. 1876).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1351.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1839.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRED on first Monday in January, 1913, but who by virtue of amendment to Constitution were required to serve another year, providing for compensation of

House Bill No. 737.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 309.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 528.
Second reading and amended, 755.
Third reading and final passage, 881.

In Senate (No. 730).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 912.

DISTURBANCE (see weddings).

DIVIDENDS (see banks, corporations).

DIVIDING, DIVISION AND DIVISIONS (see cities, documents, highways, naval, records, registration).

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE, establishing in the Department of Health a

House Bill No. 539.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 229.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 229.
Reported with amendment, 341.
First reading, 377.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 406.

DIVORCE ACT presented to House by John R. K. Scott, reasons for repeal of, 117

DIVORCE AND ALIMONY, regulating annulment of marriage,
House Bill No. 331.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 161.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 161.
Reported with negative recommendation, 741.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 1155.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading and recommitted, 1650-1655.

DIVORCE CASES AND PROVIDING FOR ENFORCEMENT OF COLLECTION thereof, to authorize allowance of permanent alimony in
House Bill No. 972.
Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 473.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 473.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1351.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS, providing for return to Department of Health of statistics relating to annulment of marriage and
House Bill No. 330.
Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 161.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 161.
Reported with negative recommendation, 744.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 1155.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading, 1650.
Third reading and final passage, 1870.
Remarks on, by
Shern, 1870.
In Senate (No. 1078).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1898.

DIVORCE, providing that insanity shall be the cause for
Senate Bill No. 320.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 281.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 281.

DIVORCE, relating to
House Bill No. 426.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 202.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 202.
Reported with amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading and amended, 1443-1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1844-1845.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Approved by Governor, 3020.
In Senate (No. 1096).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1899.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2391.
Third reading and final passage, 2455.
Signed by President, 2661.

DIVORCE, relating to
House Bill No. 533.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 228.

DIVORCE (see court, notaries public).

DIVORCES AND REGULATING APPOINTMENT OF MASTERS, repealing act of April 20, 1911, amending and supplement act concerning
House Bill No. 263.
Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 119.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 119.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2685.
Motion to place calendar objected to, 3072.
Motion to suspend rules in order to place bill on calendar agreed to, 3072-3073.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading, 3233-3236.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3274-3278.
Remarks on, by
Frey, 3072.
Scott, John R. K., 3072, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3274, 3275, 3276.
Baldwin, R. J., 3072.
Rockwell, 3073.
Williams, 3235.
Scott, S. B., 3235, 3236, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277.
Bleloch, 3236.
Humes, 3275.
Wiltbank, 3275, 3276.
Allen, 3276.
Shern, 3277.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (see appropriation).

DOCKET AND DOCKETING (see courts, prothonotary, recorder).

DOCKETS OF CERTAIN JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN, requiring proper county to furnish same and providing for their preservation, relating to
Senate Bill No. 438.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 383.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 383.

DOCKS (see cities, city, Erie).

DOCUMENTS, CREATING A DIVISION OF DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS, and regulating the printing, binding and distribution of the public
House Bill No. 1458.
Read in place in House by Mr. Schuck, 821.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 821.
Reported with amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading and amended, 1675-1678.
Third reading and amended, 2112-2115.
Defeated on final passage, 2265-2269.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2336-2339.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5060-5062.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.
Remarks on, by
Schuck, 2268, 2269, 2237, 2238.
Allen, 2268, 2236, 2237, 2238.
Baldwin, R. J., 2237.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 2238.
Dunn, Horace B., 2238.
Watson, 2238.
Ewing, 2238.
In Senate (No. 1217).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 4183.
First reading, 4197-4198.
Second reading and recommitted, 4302.
Re-reported with amendment, 4630.
Over in its order, 4789, 4843.
Third reading and final passage, 4964-4968.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 5013.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

DOGS AND PROTECTION OF SHEEP AND POULTRY and creating office of dog catcher in townships, boroughs and cities, for taxation of
House Bill No. 1637.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1033.
Reported with amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Recommitted, 2401.

DOGS AND PROTECTION OF SHEEP, repealing certain parts of act of May 25, 1893, for taxation of
House Bill No. 1064.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 510.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 510.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1400.

DOGS IN COUNTY OF DELAWARE, to repeal present dog tax law regulating taxation of
House Bill No. 1931.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 1949.
First reading, 2046.
Second reading, 2247.
Third reading and final passage, 2719.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3281
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 3952.
In Senate (No. 1338).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3171.
Third reading and final passage, 3249.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3596.

DOGS NOT WEARING A TAX TAG, authorizing county commissioners to require constables to kill

House Bill No. 1384.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neel, 819.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 819.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1378.

DOGS OF FOUR MONTHS OLD AND UPWARDS and to provide that payment of proper tax and giving of tag by the collector shall be sufficient assessment, amending act relative to taxation of dogs by making its provisions apply to all

House Bill No. 1039.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 476.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 477.
Reported without amendment, 741.
First reading, 825.
Second reading and amended, 953.
Third reading and final passage, 1251.
Correction of vote, by Grabe, 1252.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666-2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3332.

In Senate (No. 845).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1272.
Reported without amendment, 2304.
First reading, 2395.
Second reading, 2463.
Third reading and final passage, 2561.
Signed by President, 2862.

DOGS (see birds, East Town).

DOGS TO TOWNSHIP OF LONDONDERRY IN COUNTY OF CHESTER, to repeal such portion of act of March 12, 1867, extending provisions of act laying tax on dogs in certain townships in county of Chester as provides for taxing of

House Bill No. 1908.

Read in place in House by Mr. Pennegar, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1762.
Reported without amendment, 1839.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 2788.
Third reading and final passage, 2940.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

In Senate (No. 1383).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2936.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3172.
Over in its order, 3251.
Third reading and final passage, 3370.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4070.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK of Pittsburgh presented to House, reports of, 147.

Appendix, 5758, 5772.

DOMAIN (see railroad).

DOMESTIC (see animals).

DONAHOE, J. WILFRED, Representative from Second District (Schuylkill County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1114, to provide for safety in anthracite coal mines by making it unlawful for an engineer to have charge of more than one engine, 962.

Bills introduced by

No. 308
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Injured Persons, at Fountain Springs, 146.

No. 592.
Dividing the State into two coal mining districts and fixing qualifications for inspector of mines in anthracite mining district, 254.

No. 1114
To provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines by making it unlawful for an engineer to have charge of more than one engine, 532.

Bills reported by

No. 303
Regulating appointment of persons to positions of conductor, flagman and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 2119.

DONAHOE, J. WILFRED—Continued.

No. 1813 (Senate No. 430).
Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 1242.

No. 2251 (Senate No. 1894)
Regulating sale of bi-chloride of mercury, 5054.

Leave of absence granted, 535, 875, 1398.

Member of conference committee, 4213.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1114, relative to duties of engineers in anthracite coal mines, 4119.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Washington Camp No. 84, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, 1763.
Washington Camp No. 340, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, 1763.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Washington Camp No. 84, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, 1763.
Washington Camp No. 340, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, 1763.

DONNALLY, LEWIS E., Representative from Perry County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 799, authorizing persons and corporations lending money to charge and receive a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., 1637.
House Bill No. 1381, to provide for better protection of quail, 4485.

Bills introduced by

No. 1008
Providing for reimbursement of owners of chestnut trees destroyed by Chestnut Tree Blight Commission, 475.

No. 1185
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point in Landisburg borough and extending to Carlisle, 574.

No. 1256
Amending Section 18 of act relating to motor vehicles, 619.

No. 1779
Supplement to act to regulate practice of pharmacy, 1041.

Bills reported by

No. 87
To repeal all acts providing for taxation of horses, mules and cattle, 368.

No. 143
Amending act to provide for classification of townships, 270.

No. 313
Making appropriation to Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg, 3112.

No. 316
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission, 3052.

No. 320
Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home, 3052.

No. 329
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, Williamsport, 3264.

No. 411
Relating to time of payment of wages in counties co-extensive with cities, 1571, 2427.

No. 478
Providing for designation of depositories of county funds, 268.

No. 577
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 3176.

No. 595
Making appropriation for deficiency to carry out purposes of act relating to roads and providing for election of township supervisors, 2535.

No. 605
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, 3053.

No. 964
Empowering supervisors in townships of second class to enter into contracts with electric, gas or other light companies for lighting streets, 561.

No. 1132
Supplement to act designating uniform date when commissioners shall issue their precepts to assessors, 1377.

DONNALLY, LEWIS E.—Continued.

No. 1150
Amending act to designate a uniform date when commissioners of the several counties shall issue their precepts to assessors, 744.

No. 1303
Authorizing construction of bridge over Susquehanna River between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 1246.

No. 1872
Repealing act for protection of wild turkeys and squirrels in Huntingdon County, 1483.

No. 1965 (Senate No. 878)
Providing for establishment of State Department of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts, 3952.

Member of commission to investigate as to number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate and House, 805.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54. 56.

Motion by, for
House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 799, authorizing persons and corporations lending money to charge higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., 1637.

Motion by, for
Adjourn, 4624.
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1273, 3051, 3736, 4802.

Petition presented by
Favoring bill recompensing owners of chestnut trees destroyed on account of the blight, from
Citizens of Perry County, 513.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 1303, authorizing construction of bridge between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 4608.
House Bill No. 1402 (Senate No. 421), repealing act to provide for erection of poor house in Washington County, 4466.

DOUGHERTY nominated as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 5 of First Judicial District, D. Webster, 3917.
Reported and confirmed, 3917.

DOWN, RALPH R., Representative from Mercer County.

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 920, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, 1990.
House Bill No. 1201, amending act relating to marriage licenses, 976.
House Bill No. 1726, making appropriation to Water Supply Commission to improve Sandy Creek, 3065.

Bills introduced by
No. 441
Making appropriation to Greenville Hospital, 203.

No. 490
Authorizing county commissioners to appropriate limited amounts of money for improvement of agricultural conditions, 227.

No. 715
Making appropriation to Grove City Hospital, 288.

No. 784
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Injured Persons at Mercer, 310.

No. 848
Making appropriation to Grove City College, 366.

No. 881
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County beginning at intersection of said road with Route No. 208, 367.

No. 882
To establishh as a State highway a certain section of public road in Mercer County beginning at intersection of said road with Route No. 82, 367.

No. 920
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public persons with persons of negro blood, 419.

No. 1199
To prohibit clerk of Orphans' Court from issuing a marriage license to persons of Caucasian and Ethiopian descent who desire to intermarry, 574.

No. 1200
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point of Route No. 208 near Ray Millton and extending to a further point on said route near Jackson Centre, 574.

No. 1201
Amending act relating to marriage licenses, 574.

DOWN, RALPH E.—Continued.

No. 1669
To establish as State highway a certain section of public road from Grove City, Mercer County, to Slippery Rock, Butler County, 1035.

No. 1726
Making aappropriation to Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania for making study of conditions and for improving channel of Sandy Creek, 1038.

Bills reported by
No. 132
Amending act providing for better management of jail or county prisons by creating a board, 117.

No. 471
Authorizing board of county commissioners to appropriate money for co-operative agricultural extension work, 930.

No. 600
Authorizing appointment o finterpreters in each county, 342.

No. 1145
Authorizing overseers of the poor in any two or more poor districts in any county not having a county poor house to erect buildings for care of poor, 801.

No. 1919 (Senate No. 764)
Permitting counties, cities and boroughs to appropriate money for improvement of highways outside their limits, 2119.

No. 2028 (Senate No. 1064)
Supplement to act establishing State Highway Department, 3199.

No. 2039 (Senate No. 1162)
Amending act relating to roads, 3821.

Member of conference committee, 4413.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, for special order on House Bill No. 848, making appropriation to Grove City College, 3967.

Motion by, to
Postpone for present House Bill No. 848, making appropriation to Grove City College, 3682.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 850.
House Bill No. 920, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, 2501, 2502.
House Bill No. 1199, to prohibit clerk of orphans' court from issuing a marriage license to persons to Caucasian and Ethiopian descent, 1402, 1403.
House Bill No. 1726, authorizing Water Supply Commission to make certain improvements to Sandy Creek, 3223.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House to commemorate birthday anniversary of President McKinley, 117.

DOWNINGTON INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL (see appropriation).

DRINKING AND DRINKS (see cities, comfort, liquor, liquors, midland).

DRINKING CUP in certain public places, prohibiting common
House Bill No. 37.
Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 75.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 75.

DRINKING CUPS AND GLASSES for public or general use, relating to public health by prohibiting the keeping of
House Bill No. 1233.
Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 617.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 617.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Dropped from calendar on second reading, 3339.

DRINKING CUPS IN PUBLIC DRINKING PLACES, prohibiting use of common
House Bill No. 511.
Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 228.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 228.

DRINKING CUPS TO BE FURNISHED ON PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS, requiring individual
House Bill No. 1162.
Read in place in House by Mr. North, 534.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 534.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1694.
Third reading and final passage, 2138.
In Senate (No. 1194).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2179.

DRINKS, prohibiting manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded non-alcoholic

Senate Bill No. 7.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 66.
Reported with amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1269.
Recommitted, 1328.
Re-reported with amendment, 2167.
Second reading and amended, 2318-2319.
Over in its order, 2361, 2443, 2556.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2630-2631.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2632.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 4358.

DRIVERS AND DRIVING (see vehicles).

DRUGLESS AND DRUGS (see experiments, healing, pharmacy, State).

DU BOIS HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

DUBOISTOWN (see bridge).

DUNN, HORACE B., Representative from Huntingdon County.

Ammendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners, 704.
House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 1255, 3610.
House Bill No. 842, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 3692.
House Bill No. 859, amending act to revise penal laws by increasing age of consent to 21 years, 787.
House Bill No. 904, fixing pay of assessors, 2804, 2805.
House Bill No. 1469, providing for supervision, construction and repair of township roads, 1669.
House Bill No. 1678, prohibiting health or accident insurance companies from making certain restrictions in polices, 3620.
House Bill No. 1859 (Senate No. 642), providing for expenses of county commissioners and county poor directors, 4504.
House Bill No. 1973, (Senate No. 826), amending act relating to roads and providing for election of supervisors in townships of second class, 3069.

Bills introduced by

No. 113
Supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 101.

No. 247
Making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital Association and Training School for Nurses, 116.

No. 321
Making appropriation to reimburse Mrs. Rose C. Zacharias, 147.

No. 525
Amending act relating to roads and providing for election and appointment of township supervisors in townships of second class, 228.

No. 721
To conserve cattle and regulate cattle industry, 288.

No. 842
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, 365.

No. 1161
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at McAlevey's Fort, Huntingdon County, and extending into Bellefonte, Centre County, 534.

No. 1164
To establish as a State Highway a certain section of public road beginning at Saltillo and extending to Huntingdon, 534.

No. 1173
To establish as a State Highway a certain section of public road beginning at the Reformatory Cross Roads in Smithfield and extending into Bellefonte, 573.

No. 1372.
Amending Section 2208 of act establishing a public school system, 818.

No. 1374
To aid in suppression of insect pests by authorizing Department of Agriculture to prepare a catalogue of insects of Pennsylvania, 818.

No. 1376
Requiring cleansing before use of glasses used in places where alcoholic liquors are sold at retail, 818.

No. 1513
To regulate all corporations or companies doing general accident and health business, 913.

DUNN, HORACE B.—Continued.

No. 1678
Prohibiting health or accident insurance companies from providing in their policies that benefits shall be payable only when insured suffers from a well defined disease, 1035.

No. 1872
Repealing act for protection of wild turkey and squirrels in Huntingdon County, 1273, 1337.

Bills reported by

No. 82
Regulating employment on public highways of male prisoners, 576.

No. 107
Establishing court for County of Philadelphia, 342.

No. 117
To regulate nominations and elections for certain public offices, 619.

No. 134
Extending power of justices of peace and aldermen in cases of larceny and assault and battery, 117.

No. 530
Amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 271.

No. 536
Authorizing commissioners of any township of first class to improve streets and construct sewers, 1400.

No. 678
To provide for assessment of poll taxes in cities of first class by officers of registration of electors, 342.

No. 682
Authorizing sale by county commissioners of lands purchased by said counties at sheriff's sales, 368.

No. 872
Further amending act defining powers of courts with reference to care of dependent and neglected children, 1245.

No. 1082 (Senate No. 157)
Amending supplement to act to provide for classification of townships as to townships of first class, 745.

No. 1346 (Senate No. 386)
To provide for county organizations and annual meetings of supervisors of townships of second class, 1150.

No. 1390 (Senate No. 139)
Providing what effect admission to practice in Supreme Court shall have when person applies for admission to other courts, 3619.

No. 1667
Requiritng recorder of deeds to keep a docket, 2426.

No. 1938 (Senate No. 990)
Regulating election of supervisors in townships of second class, 3336.

No. 2081 (Senate No. 1409)
Empowering county treasurers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor, 4461.

No. 2126 (Senate No. 1348)
Authorizing counties requiring water supply for almshouses or jails to condemn property, 4315.

Chairman of Committee on Counties and Townships, 54.

Leave of absence not granted, 2232.

Member of conference committee, 1636.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3610.
Recess, 3834, 5172.
Special order on House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3270.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1061, 2916, 5065.
Go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 1255.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 206, 1255.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 2022 (Senate No. 451), amending act authorizing election of assistant assessors for registration of voters, 4581.
Recomit House Bill No. 113, supplement to act to regulate sale of liquors, 2401.
Recommit House Bill No. 1374, authorizing Department of Agriculture to prepare catalogue of insects of Pennsylvania, 1579.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1603, empowering the several boroughs to enact ordinances prohibiting the accumulations of garbage, 1701.

DUNN, HORACE B.—Continued.

Nomination by, of John R. K. Scott as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Nomination of Hon. Samuel B. Scott as Speaker, seconed by, 30.

Petitions presented by

Favoring passage of bill making appropriation for inspection of bees, from
Citizens of Huntingdon County, 288.

Favoring reading of Holy Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Huntingdon County, 477.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 620, amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 2189.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3610, 3611.

House Bill No. 153, repealing act to tax traction engines, 233.

House Bill No. 170, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Spruce Creek is located, 263.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 3013.

House Bill No. 247, making appropriation to J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital Association and Training School for Nurses, 4893.

House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 349.

House Bill No. 525, amending act relating to roads and providing for election and appointment of township supervisors in second class townships, 2279.

House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 486, 487.

House Bill No. 842, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, 4905.

House Bill No. 859, amending act to revise penal laws by increasing age of consent to 21 years, 787.

House Bill No. 904, to fix pay of assessors, 2479, 2480.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 5383.

House Bill No. 1363, to give owner of stallion or jack a lien on certain property, 2837.

House Bill No. 1458, creating a Division of Distribution of Public Documents, 2338.

House resolution authorizing Legislature to adjourn until February 24th, also House to adjourn until March 5th and Senate until March 10th, 343.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 525, amending act relating to roads, 3607.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 525, amending act relating to roads, 4670.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 2543.

DUNN, JAMES A., Representative from Sixteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 46, requiring hospitals receiving State appriations to maintain a free room for certain patients, 2522, 2523, 2837.

House Bill No. 442, amending act establishing public school system by requiring free education in public schools of children who are inmates of institutions, 2276.

House Bill No. 768, fixing terms of directors of poor and auditors in certain poor districts, 794.

House Bill No. 938, amending act regulating sale of liquors, 1683, 1945.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4428.

House Bill No. 1276, amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 2244.

House Bill No. 1623, making appropriation for improvement of Country roads in suburban section of Philadelphia, 4253.

House Bill No. 1471, to provide that no self-playing piano, orchestrion or other mechanically operated musical instrument shall be operated without a license fee, 1205.

Bills introduced by

No. 46
Requiring hospitals receiving State appropriations to maintain a free room for certain patients, 75.

No. 97
Regulating cold storage of food, 100.

No. 155
Amending act relating to motor-vehicles, 107.

No. 159
Amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers, 108.

No. 442
Amending act establishing public school system by requiring free education in public schools of children who are inmates of certain institutions, 203.

DUNN, JAMES A.—Continued.

No. 578
Defining investment companies and regulating same, 254.

No. 663
Making appropriation to Old Laidies' Home of Wissinoming, 269.

No. 664
Making appropriation to Frankford Hospital located in Frankford, Philadelphia, 269.

No. 768
To change and fix terms of directors of poor and auditors authorizing to settle accounts of said directors of poor in certain incorporated poor districts, 309.

No. 783
Regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, 310.

No. 938
Amending act regulating sale of liquors, 420.

No. 1028
Relating to disposition of license fees for motor vehicles, 476.

No. 1196
Amending Section 1207 of act establishing a public school system, 574.

No. 1222
Amending act establishing Board of Wardens at Port of Philadelphia by fixing rates of pilotage, 575.

No. 1227
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at point of intersection of route 198 with Fox Chase Huntingdon Turnpike Road at Bethayres and extending into Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, 617.

No. 1242
Requiring burial ground and cemetery companies to record certain information relating to burial of every person therein, 618.

No. 1276
Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 731.

No. 1430
Making appropriation to German Baptist Home for Aged of Philadelphia, 820.

No. 1471
Providing that no self-playing piano, orchestrion or other mechanically operated musical instrument shall be played in any hotel, saloon, moving picture parlor or other places frequented by the public unless a license fee shall be paid, 822.

No. 1484
Joint resolution authorizing appointment of commission to investigate civil service laws in cities of first class, 823.

No. 1623
Making appropriation of $500,000 toward improvement of county roads in suburban section of Philadelphia, 1032.

No. 1665
Prohibiting granting of licenses for sale of intoxicating liquors on premises owned, leased by or held in trust for persons, firms or corporations engaged in brewing or sale of liquors or distilling of liquors, 1034.

Bills reported by

No. 221
Fixing salary of registers of wills in certain counties, 341.

No. 519
Fixing terms of managers of poor and auditors authorized to settle accounts of said managers in certain incorporated poor districts, 560.

No. 726
To provide that certain females over 16 years of age and certain children under 16 years of age permitted to work receive compensation at not less than a rate to be determined upon by a commission, 986.

No. 871
Amending act to provide for employment of insane, feebleminded and epileptic persons in institutions wholly or partly maintained by the State, 1116.

No. 1049
Providing a means of identifying certain persons and requiring certain duties of employers, 740.

No. 1365
Amending act to incorporate Milanville Bridge Company in Wayne County, 929.

No. 1388 (Senate No. 67)
Repealing further supplement to act to establish a board of wardens for port of Philadelphia, 928.

No. 1426
Amending act concerning liens of manufacturers of cotton, woolen and silk goods, 1483.

DUNN, JAMES A.—Continued.

No. 1435
Amending act making it unlawful to trespass upon private property, 1838.

No. 1877 (Senate No. 284)
Granting to Delaware and Hudson Company for railroad purposes a certain parcel of land in Township of Canaan, Wayne County, 1713.

No. 1935 (Senate No. 297)
Authorizing any city that has been granted consent of the Commonwealth to construct a dam to acquire private property for that purpose, 2664.

Leave of absence not granted, 2232.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 791, vesting in municipalities of second class title to land embraced within lines of streets, 4462.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1596.
Adopt House concurrent resolution, urging United States Congress to establish minimum wage rate for employes in United States arsenals, 875.
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 803, 1647, 3331, 4199.
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1227, to establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Bethayres and extending to Holmesburg, 3206.
Place on calendar House Bill No. 938, amending act regulating sale of liquors, 1397.
Postponed for present House Bill No. 442, amending act establishing public school system by requiring free education of children in institutions, 2263.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 442, amending act establishing public school system by requiring free education of children who are inmates of institutions for care of orphans, 2263.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 960, amending Section 1207 of act establishing public school system, 1637.

Petitions presented by

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 1376.
Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 1274.
Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 1616, 2545.
Council No. 123, Philadelphia, 3111.
Washington Camp No. 197, 1616.
Washington Camp No. 197, Lavondale, 1616.
Washington Camp No. 394, P. O. S. of A., 1555.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 3613-3615.
House Bill No. 783, regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, 368.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 46, requiring hospitals receiving State appropriations to maintain free rooms for certain patients, 2837.
House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5427.
House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 1291, 1292.
House Bill No. 228, to regulate the civil service, 2760-2762, 2763, 3613-3615.
House Bill No. 442, amending act establishing a public school system with respect to education of orphan children, 1359, 1360.
House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purpose of municipal assessment distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 2508.
House Bill No. 676, making appropriation to Trustees of Temple University, 4060, 4061.
House Bill No. 753, prescribing what elective or appointive offices shall be incompatible with offices of member of councils in cities of first class, 537-538, 1096.
House Bill No. 783, regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, 368-369.
House Bill No. 938, amending act regulating sale of liquors, 1397, 2059.
House Bill No. 960, amending section 1207 of act establishing public school system, 1634, 1635.
House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4428-4429.
House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1658.
House Bill No. 1196, amending Section 1207 of act establishing a public school system, 1580.
House Bill No. 1227, to establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Bethayres and extending to Holmesburg, 3206.
House Bill No. 1242, requiring cemetery companies to record certain information, 1720, 4270.

DUNN, JAMES A.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1276, amending Section 10 of act establishing State Highway Department, 2713-2714, 2715, 2716.
House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1475.
House Bill No. 1352, amending act relating to roads, highways and bridges by designating temini, 3420.
House Bill No. 1471, to provide that no self-playing musical instrument shall be permitted in any public place without a license fee having been paid, 1618.
House Bill No. 1623, making appropriation toward improvement of county roads in suburban section of Philadelphia, 4491-4492, 5032.
House concurrent resolution No. 32, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 1275.
House resolution, requesting members of House to attend the sessions regularly, 4462.

Resolution offered by

Congratulating Hon. John S. Zimmerman upon the marriage of his daughter, 4495.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 936.
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 442, amending act establishing public school system, 2192.
Urging Legislature to recommend to United States Congress passage of act establishing minimum wage rate for employes in United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia, 745.

DUPLICATE (see maps, school).

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY OF HOLY GHOST (see appropriation to Board of Directors of).

DWELLINGS (see cities).

DYERS (see liens).

EARNINGS (see miners, mining).

EARTH (see creek).

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic (see appropriation to Board of Trustees of and appropriated to Trustees of).

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC so as to extend powers of trustees of said institution and providing for method of admission to said institution and providing for payment of indigent inmates and repealing parts of said act, further supplement to act providing for erection of

House Bill No. 1102.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 512.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 512.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 621.
Second reading and amended, 783-784.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1126-1127.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1625-1626.
Over in its order, 1728.
Final passage, 1776-1777.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2491.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2914.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2996-2997.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3191.
Final passage, 3395-3396.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3655.
Signed by Speaker, 3930.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

Remarks on, by

Whitaker, 1777.
Wiltbank, 3396.

In Senate (No. 1054).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1810.
Reported without amendment, 2178.
First reading, 2328.
Second reading, 2339.
Third reading and final passage, 2453.
Signed by President, 2662.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2927-2928.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3452.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

EASTERN (see penitentiary).

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY (see appropriation).

EASTON HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN (see appropriation).

EASTON HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

EASTON, invitation extended to members and employes of House of Representatives, by Mr. Geiser, to attend Old Home Week to be held at, 4315.

EAST TOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, the provisions of an act laying a tax on dogs in the borough of West Chester and certain townships in County of Chester, repealing so much of Section 7 of act of March 4, 1852, as extends to the township of

House Bill No. 1663.

Read in place in House by Mr. Pennegar, 1034.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1034.

ECONOMIC (see trees).

EDINBORO, ERIE COUNTY, to repeal act to prohibit licensing of any billiard table or bowling or ten pin alley in or near

House Bil No. 1617.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bayle, 1032.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1032.

EDITION (see school).

EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL (see blind, bureau, pharmacy, school, schools).

EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, appropriating money to aid vocational

House Bill No. 656.

Read in place in House by Mr. C. M. C. Campbell, 269.
Referred to Committee on Education, 269.
Reported without amendment, 394.
First reading, 456.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 517.
Re-reported without amendment, 741.
Third reading and final passage, 1132-1133.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

In Senate (No. 805).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4697.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

EDUCATION, to provide State aid for vocational

House Bill No. 655.

Read in place in House by Mr. Showalter, 269.
Referred to Committee on Education, 269.
Reported without amendment, 367.
First reading, 397.
Second reading and amended, 543-545.
Third reading and final passage, 635-637.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2136.
Signed by Speaker, 2207.
Approved by Governor, 2681-2682.

Remarks on, by

Showalter, 636-637.
Humes, 637.
Campbell, C. M. C., 637.
Watson, 637.

In Senate (No. 592).

Referred to Committee on Education, 682.
Reported with amendment, 1271.
First reading, 1336.
Recommitted, 1374.
Re-reported with amendment, 1880.
Second reading, 2031-2032.
Third reading and final passage, 2079.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2178.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.

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EGGS UNFIT FOR FOOD, supplementary to act prohibiting sale of eggs unfit for food providing for the denaturing by kerosene of all

Senate Bill No. 12.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 66.
Reported without amendment, 127.
First reading, 144.
Second reading, 159.
Third reading and final passage, 196.
Returned from House without amendment, 1370-1371.
Signed by President, 1488.
Approved by Governor, 1739.

In House (No. 553).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 229.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 378, 395.
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Signed by Speaker, 1583.

EHRHARDT, FREDERICK C., Representative from Third District (Lackawanna County).

Acting Speaker, 147.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 710, making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital of Scranton, 3522.

House Bill No. 794, making it unlawful for any person or corporation to use the word consul or coat of arms of a foreign country for advertising purposes, 845, 1002.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4424.

House Bill No. 1315, making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Criminal Insane at Farview, 4608.

Bills introduced by

No. 66
Authorizng appointment by county commissioners of 12 assessors in certain counties, 76.

No. 67
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf, 76.

No. 68
Amending act relating to safety of minors in certain employments, 76.

No. 69
Amending act relating to safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries, 76.

No. 312
Making appropriation to Associated Charities and Humane Society of Lackawanna County, 147.

No. 469
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission, 226.

No. 475
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital of Northern Anthracite Coal Region, 226.

No. 710
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital of Scranton, 288.

No. 794
Making it unlawful for any person or corporation to use the word consul or consulate or the coat of arms of a foreign country for advertising purposes, 311.

No. 1167
Authorizing appointment by county commissioners in certain counties of a Board of Assessors, 534.

Bills reported by

No. 2
Making apropriation for deficiency to pay local registrars of vital statistics in cities of first and second class, 110.

No. 67
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf, 3336.

No. 235
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital Association, 3112.

No. 249
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No. 312
Making appropriation to Associated Charities and Humane Society, Lackawanna County, 3053.

EHRHARDT, FREDERICK C.—Continued.

No. 334
Making appropriation to West Side Hospital Association, 3112.

No. 385
Making appropriation to West Mountain Sanatorium, 3336.

No. 469
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No. 475
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital of Northern Anthracite Coal Region, 3336.

No. 583
Making appropriation to House of Good Shepherd, Scranton, 3053.

No. 601
Making appropriation to Saint Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Scranton, 3054.

No. 623
Making appropriation for erection of armories, 3604.

No. 710
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, 3176.

No. 754
Authorizing letting of contracts for building of garage and subway at State Arsenal, 4315.

No. 768
To fix terms of directors of poor and auditors in certain incorporated poor districts, 441.

No. 962
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No. 1117
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No. 1272
Making appropriation to pay for care of indigent insane for two years ending May 31, 1915, 1045.

No. 1315
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No. 1344 (Senate No. 370)
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No. 1350
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No. 1445
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No. 1469
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No. 1525
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No. 1553
Requiring every stationary boiler to be equipped with automatic feed water regulator, 4476.

No. 1574
Creating a commission to purchase or condemn property covered by natural lakes as a public pleasure resort, 1240, 3939.

No. 1660
Amending act providing that district attorney in certain counties shall be paid a salary, 1241.

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Joint resolution providing for commission to investigate causes of mine accidents, 3393.

No. 2063 (Senate No. 1281)
Providing for taking inventory of water resources, 3821.

No. 2106 (Senate No. 371)
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons, near Shamokin, 4200.

No. 2190 (Senate No. 1466)
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Bill returned by
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Motion by, for
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Motions by, to
Adjourn, 82, 895, 2019, 4523.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 2070 (Senate No. 1377), regulating preparation, storage and sale of meat and meat food products, 4279.
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Recommit House Bill No. 1315, making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Criminal Insane at Farview, 3965.
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Refer to committee House resolution fixing May 8th as date of final adjournment, 1246.
Suspend rules in order to report House Bill No. 2239 (Senate No. 1872), regulating number and compensation of officers and employes of General Assembly, 4879.

Petitions presented by
Favoring bill to suppress prostitution by injunction, from
Citizens of Lackawanna County, 120, 1376.
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Washington Camp No. 795, P. O. S. of A., 2042.

Points of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4403.
Order of business in House, 4591-4592.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Indemnity of employe, 78.
Leave of absence for Judiciary Local Committee, 814-815.

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House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4346.
House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4414, 4416, 4424, 4425.
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House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon cemetery, Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, 4829.
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House resolution amending rule No. 64 of House rules, relative to privileges of newspaper correspondents, 311.
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Reports of Committee on Rules presented by, 439, 1350, 4168, 4484.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 794, making it unlawful for any firm or corporation to use the word consul or the coat of arms of a foreign country for advertising purposes, 1903.

Resolutions offered by
Amending rule No. 64 of House rules, relative to privileges of newspaper correspondents, 311.
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EICHENBERGER, WILLIAM C., Representative from Twelfth District (Philadelphia County).

Bill introduced by
No. 1155
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital, 534.

Leave of absence granted, 1150, 3393.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55.

ELECTING CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS and delegates and of making nominations, amending act of February 17, 1906, providing uniform method of

House Bill No. 159.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 108.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 108.

ELECTING CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS AND DELEGATES by providing for separate primaries for each party, defining method of ascertaining vote cast by a party to determine its right to nominate by primary and providing that signed consent of candidate shall accompany every petition to place his name upon the ballot, and providing for withdrawal of candidates, amending act providing uniform method of

House Bill No. 993.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTING CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS AND DELEGATES by providing for separate primaries for each party, defining method of ascertaining vote cast by a party to determine its right to nominate by primary and providing that signed consent of candidate shall accompany every petition to place his name upon the ballot and providing for withdrawal of candidates, amending act providing uniform method of

Senate Bill No. 460.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 384.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 384.

ELECTING CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS AND DELEGATES by providing that all candidates for elective public offices shall be nominated by direct vote and providing that names of candidates for office of United States Senator shall be placed on official primary election ballots of their respective parties, amending act providing uniform method of

House Bill No. 1668.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones (by request), 1035.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1035.

ELECTING CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS AND DELEGATES by providing that signed consent of candidate shall accompany every petition to place his name upon a primary ballot and providing that no candidate's name shall be printed upon ballot of more than one party except with consent of every such party, amending act providing uniform method of

Senate Bill No. 459.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 384.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 384.
Reported with amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommitted, 1514.

ELECTING CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS AND DELEGATES by providing that signed consent of the candidate shall accompany every petition to place his name upon a primary ballot, amending act providing a uniform method of

House Bill No. 981.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTING CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS AND DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS and of making nominations for certain public offices, providing uniform method of

Senate Bill No. 956.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1600.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1600.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading and recommitted, 1738.
Re-reported with amendment, 2307.
Second reading, 2382-2384.
Over in its order, 2447, 2563.
Third reading and amended, 2634.
Over in its order, 2723.
Resumed and postponed for present, 2867-2869.
Recommitted, 4090.

ELECTION AT FALL PRIMARIES OF DELEGATES to State conventions for purpose of nominating candidates for office of judge of Supreme and Superior Courts, to provide for

House Bill No. 985.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTION AT FALL PRIMARIES OF DELEGATES to State conventions for purpose of nominating candidates for office of judge of Supreme and Superior Courts, to provide for

Senate Bill No. 457.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 384.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 384.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommitted, 1514.
Re-reported with amendment, 1598.

ELECTION AT FALL PRIMARIES OF DELEGATES—Continued.

Recommitted, 1750.
Re-reported with amendment, 2307.
Second reading, 2370.
Over in its order, 2444, 2557, 2632.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2728.
Recommitted, 4090.

ELECTION BOARDS AT PRIMARY ELECTIONS, amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by fixing compensation of

House Bill No. 57.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 76.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 76.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 216.
Third reading and final passage, 244.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 244.
O'Neill, 244.

In Senate (No. 336).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 285.

ELECTION DISTRICT IN WHICH THEY ARE DOMICILED, amending act providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside election district in which they are domiciled by providing a method for voting at general elections by voters who are absent from lawfully designated

Senate Bill No. 604.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 710.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 710.

ELECTION DISTRICTS IN CITIES of more than 100,000 inhabitants providing for division of

House Bill No. 974.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 473.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 473.

ELECTION DISTRICTS IN CITIES of more than 100,000 inhabitants, providing for division of

Senate Bill No. 440.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.

ELECTION DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY ARE DOMICILED, amending act providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside election districts in which they are domiciled by providing method of voting at general elections by voters who are absent from the lawfully designated

House Bill No. 1277.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 732.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 732.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2535.

ELECTION, ELECTIONS AND ELECTORS (see assessors, ballot, **board, borough, boroughs, cities, civil service, commission,** Constitution, Constitutional, General Assembly, hospitals, House, initiative, jurors, liquors, mines, municipalities, parks, polling, public utilities, registration, school, Senator, tax, taxes, townships, vote, witnesses).

ELECTION, excepting candidates for judges of certain courts, to prohibit any person from being a candidate for the same office as the nominee of more than one political party on the official ballot at any

Senate Bill No. 1167.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 2152.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2152.
Reported without amendment, 2182.
First reading, 2330.
Second reading, 2398.
Over in its order, 2457, 2638.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2734.

ELECTION FOR MEMBER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES from 13th District, Philadelphia County, presented to House, returns of special, 1274.

ELECTION FOR SENATOR in Fourth Senatorial District, writ for special, 1.

ELECTION FOR STATE TREASURER AND AUDITOR GENERAL, presentation of returns of, 9, 68-72.

ELECTION IN WHICH QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION is to be submitted to electors, regulating manner of conducting any

House Bill No. 253.

Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 116.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 116.
Reported without amendment, 154.

ELECTION, CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—Continued.

First reading, 175.
Second reading, 187-188.
Third reading and postponed for present, 207-208.
Resumed and recommitted, 267.
Re-reported with amendment, 376.
Resumed and postponed for present, 520-521.
Final passage, 698-699.

In Senate (No. 622).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 729.
Motion to discharge committee and to place bill on calendar defeated, 1753-1756.

Remarks on, by

McIlhenny, 1753.
Hilton, 1753, 1754, 1755.
Powell, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756.
Crow, 1753.
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Herbst, 1755.
Beidleman, 1755.
Salus, 1755.
Huffman, 1755.
Vare, 1755.

ELECTION MAY BE HELD TO INCREASE MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS for same purposes and on same subjects as were defeated by a majority vote at a previous election, to fix time within which an

House Bill No. 1523.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lanius, 914.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1845.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Approved by Governor, 3837.

In Senate (No. 1107).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2932.
Third reading and final passage, 2980.
Signed by President, 3165.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ASSESSORS FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS in certain townships and boroughs by enlarging term of assistant assessors and changing power of filling vacancies from court of quarter sessions to county commisioners, amending act authorizing

Senate Bill No. 451.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommitted, 1514.
Re-reported without amendment, 1598.
Recommitted, 1750.
Re-reported without amendment, 2438.
Second reading, 2567-2568.
Over in its order, 2632.
Third reading and final passage, 2728.

In House (No. 2022).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 2995.
Reported with amendment, 4167.
First reading, 4268.
Second reading, 4274.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4581.

ELECTION OF CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS, regulating certain political parties and the nomination of candidates of such parties and the

House Bill No. 118.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 101.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 101.
Reported with amendment, 368.
First reading and recommitted to Committee, 397.
Re-reported with amendment, 535.
Second reading and amended, 704-706, 747-753.
Third reading and final passage, 882-892.
Reasons for vote, by C. A. Shaffer, 931.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 4138-4139.

ELECTION OF CERTAIN PARTY OFFICERS—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appoints conference committee, 4179.
Question of personal privilege, relative to action of conference committee, 4930-4931.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5398-5404.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5408-5409.
Signed by Speaker, 5410.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 705, 747, 887, 888, 891, 5403, 5404.
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Martin, 705.
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Claycomb, 748.
Gray, Joseph, 748.
Gramley, 748.
Brosius, 748.
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Hess, 748.
Mitchell, 748.
Kennedy, 748.
Baldwin, R. J., 887-888, 889, 890.
Scott, John R. K., 888, 889, 890, 5403, 5404.
Humes, 890, 891.
Flynn, 891.
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Shaffer, C. A., 931.

In Senate (No. 721).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 911.
Motion to discharge Committee and place bill on calendar defeated, 1751-1753.
Reported with amendment, 2354.
First reading and recommitted, 2472-2473.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
Notice of withdrawal of intention to present motion to discharge committee, 3242.
Re-reported without amendment, 3361.
Over in its order, 3448-3449.
Recommitted, 3579.
Re-reported with amendment, 3579.
Over in its order, 3708.
Second reading and amended, 3763-3779.
Motion adopted for special order, 3779.
Third reading and final passage, 3910-3916.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4111.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4184.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5281.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5281-5286.
Signed by President, 5292.

Remarks on, by

McNichol, 1752, 3765, 3770-3771, 3772, 3773.
Powell, 1752.
Herbst, 1752.
Vare, 1752.
Jarrett, 3764, 3767, 3773, 3778.
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Snyder, 3767.
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Salus, 3773-3774, 3778.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AND COMMITTEEMEN and defining powers of different conventions and county committeemen, relating to organization of political parties, providing for

Senate Bill No. 1638.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 3723.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 3723.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES OF SAID POLITICAL PARTIES to their respective National conventions, to provide for expression by the qualified electors of the several political parties of their choice of nomination by their party for President of the United State and to provide for

House Bill No. 1715.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones (by request), 1037.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1037.

ELECTION OFFICERS, amending act regulating pay of

House Bill No. 223.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulerich, 115.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 115.
Reported with amendment, 800.
First reading, 828.
Second reading, 970.
Third reading and final passage, 1387-1388.

In Senate (No. 923).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 1512.

ELECTION OFFICERS AND CLERKS, amending act relating to elections by providing punishment for certain offenses committed by

House Bill No. 104.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 100.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 101.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 188.
Third reading and final passage, 209-210.
Correction of vote on, by Mr. Hobbs, 268.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 209, 210.
Baldwin, R. J., 209.
Allen, 209.
Howard, Josiah, 209.
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Roney, 210.

In Senate (No. 270).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 225.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
Notice of withdrawal of intention to present motion to discharge committee, 3242.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3471.
Recommitted, 3596.
Re-reported with amendment, 3599.
Over in its order, 3707, 3759.
Second reading and amended, 3878-3879, 4011.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3986.

ELECTION OFFICERS AND CLERKS at primary elections, amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by fixing compensation of

House Bill No. 180.

Read in place in House by Mr. Carter, 108.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 108.

ELECTION OFFICERS AND CLERKS in counties having between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 inhabitants, to regulate pay of

House Bill No. 1592.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 996.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 996.

ELECTION OFFICERS AND CLERKS in each of the counties, regulating pay of

House Bill No. 604.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 255.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 255.
Reported with negative recommendation, 742.

ELECTION OFFICERS at all elections hereafter held, regulating pay of

Senate Bill No. 120.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 124.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 124.
Reported without amendment, 282.
First reading, 306.
Second reading, 335.
Third reading and amended, 386-387.
Resumed and passed finally, 410-411.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1884.
Signed by President, 2022.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2355.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2458.
Resolution approved by Governor, ——

ELECTION OFFICERS—Continued.

Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Elections, 2858-2859.
Re-reported with amendment, 3153.
Final passage, 3242-3243.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from House of Representatives, 3474.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3594.
Final passage, 3697.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3787.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3980.
Approved by Governor, 5260.

In House (No. 1004).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 478.
Reported with amendment, 1240.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading, 1471.
Third reading and final passage, 1861.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1931.
Signed by Speaker, 2067.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2413.
Resolution recalling bill from House of Representatives concurred in, 3545-3546.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3394.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3840.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.

Remarks on, by

Ulerich, 1861.

ELECTION OFFICERS IN CITIES of first and second class, providing for compensation to be paid to

House Bill No. 545.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walsh, 229.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 229.

ELECTION OFFICERS PERMITTING VOTERS TO VOTE AT A PRIMARY on any other than their own party ticket, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences and to prescribe penalties for false registration and for voters voting and for

House Bill No. 984.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536-1537.
Second reading and amended, 1696-1697.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2142-2143.
Resumed and amended, 2278.
Resumed, motion to reconsider vote on third reading reconsidered and motion adopted for special order of final passage, 2611-2616.
Final passage, 2676-2677.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 4138.
Conference committee appointed, 4212.
Report of conference committee laid upon table, 5218.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5381-5385.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5388.
Signed by Speaker, 5394.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 1696, 2613, 2614, 2615.
Humes, 1696, 2612-2613, 2614, 2615, 2676, 2677, 5382.
Rockwell, 2615, 2676, 2677, 5383, 5384.
Flynn, 2612, 2613, 2615, 2616, 2676, 2677, 5382-5383, 5385.
Scott, John R. K., 2612, 2613, 2677, 5382, 5384-5385.
Kitts, 2613.
Scott, S. B., 2613, 5383.
Wiltbank, 2614.
Speiser, 2614, 2616.
Allen, 2614-2615, 2616.
Benson, 2615.
Alworth, 2615.
Moses, 5383.
Dunn, H. B., 5383.
Roney, 5383, 5384.
Mitchell, 5384.
Howard, Josiah, 5384.
Piper, 5384.
Ulerich, 5385.
Miller, 5385.

ELECTION OFFICERS PERMITTING VOTERS TO VOTE—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1326).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2969.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading and recommitted, 3171.
Re-reported with amendment, 3360.
Over in its order, 3439.
Recommitted, 3579.
Re-reported with amendment, 3579.
Over in its order, 3704, 3747.
Third reading and amended, 3779.
Motion adopted for special orded, 3779.
Final passage, 3895-3897.
Returned from House wth Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4111.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4288.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5271.
Report of conference committee considered and ageed to, 5271-5272.
Signed by Pesident pro tempore, 5280.

ELECTION OFFICERS PERMITTING VOTERS TO VOTE AT A PRIMARY on any other than their own party ticket, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences and to prescribe penalties for false registration and for voters voting and for

Senate Bill No. 458.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 384.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 384.
Reported with amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommitted, 1514.
Re-reported with amendment, 1598.
Recommitted, 1762.
Re-reported with amendment, 2307.
Second reading, 2370-2371.
Over in its order, 2444, 2557, 2632.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2728.
Recommitted, 4090.

ELECTION OFFICERS, to regulate pay of

House Bill No. 1529.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 914.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 914.

ELECTION OF JUDICIAL, county, township, municipal, school and ward officers, to provide method of nomination and

House Bill No. 1677.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1035.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, resolution (House) by Cox, authorizing opening and reading of returns of, 16.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS and requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, amending section 19 of act regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 987.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS and requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, amending section 19 of act regulating nomination and

Senate Bill No. 442.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS and requiring certain expenses to be paid by counties and the parties making nominations, regulating nominations and

Senate Bill No. 113.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 123.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 123.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS and specifying how the names adopted by political parties may be protected, repealing parts of certain acts regulating the nomination and

Senate Bill No. 1160.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 2152.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2152.
Reported without amendment, 2182.
First reading, 2329-2330.
Second reading, 2392.
Third reading and amended, 2456.
Over in its order, 2556, 2626.
Defeated on final passage, 2724-2725.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BY CHANGING FORM OF BALLOT and method of obtaining assistance and method of counting and returning votes, amending act regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 992.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BY CHANGING FORM OF BALLOT and method of obtaining assistance and method of counting and returning votes, amending act regulating nomination and

Senate Bill No. 446.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS by changing form of ballot and regulating method of marking same, amending act regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 461.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 226.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 226.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 378, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Recommitted to Committee on Elections, 439.
Re-reported with amendment, 801.
Second reading, 949-949.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1237-1238.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2407-2408.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 2407, 2408.
Humes, 2407, 2408.
Walnut, 2408.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BY CHANGING FORM OF BALLOT and regulating method of marking same, amending act regulating nomination and

Senate Bill No. 208.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 194.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 194.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BY CHANGING FORM OF BALLOT and regulating method of marking same, further amending act regulating nomination and

Senate Bill No. 1340.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 2855.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2855.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BY CHANGING FORM OF BALLOT, the method of distributing same, the method of voting and of counting the votes, amending act regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 990.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BY CHANGING FORM OF BALLOT, the method of distributing same, the method of voting and of counting the votes, amending act regulating nominations and

Senate Bill No. 444.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.
Reported with amendment, 1367.
First reading and recommitted, 1513.
Re-reported with amendment, 1598.
Recommitted, 1749.
Re-reported with amendment, 2307.
Second reading, 2366-2370.
Over in its order, 2444, 2556, 2632.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2726-2728.

Remarks on, by

McNichol, 2726, 2727, 2728.
Jarrett, 2726.
Huffman, 2726, 2727.
McIlhenny, 2726, 2727.
Salus, 2727.
Knapp, 2727, 2728.
Sheatz, 2727.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BY CHANGING METHOD OF PRE-EMPTING use of party names, amending act regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 994.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS BY CHANGING METHOD OF PRE-EMPTING use of party names, amending act regulating nomination and

Senate Bill No. 456.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 384.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 384.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS by providing for appointment of watchers and providing for rejection of all or part of votes in certain cases, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 111.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 101.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 101.
Reported with amendment, 576.
First reading and recommitted to Committtee, 622.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS by providing for secrecy in rendering assistance to voters and imposing certain duties upon judges of election, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 130.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 102.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 102.
Reported with amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Second reading and amended, 325.
Third reading and final passage, 354-361.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 355, 356.
Jones, John Robert, 355-356.
Davis, 355.
Reese, 356-357, 360.
Humes, 357.
Forster, 357.
Scott, John R. K., 357-359.
Baldwin, R. J., 359-360.
Hobbs, 360.
Mitchell, 361.
Hess, 361.
Gray, Joseph, 361.
Allen, 361.

In Senate (No. 469).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 391.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
Notice of withdrawal of intention to present motion to discharge committee, 3241.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3472.
Over in its order, 3596, 3708, 3759.
Second reading, 3881.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3987.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS by providing for secrecy in voting and punishing certain offences, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 214.

Read in place in House by Mr. Spillinger, 115.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 115.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS by providing punishment for certain offences committed by judges of election, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 102.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 100.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 100.
Reported with amendment, 270.
First reading, 292.
Second reading and amended, 321.
Third reading and final passage, 348-349.

In Senate (No. 468).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 391.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
Notice of withdrawal of intention to present motion to discharge committee, 3240.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3472.
Recommitted, 3596.
Re-reported with amendment, 3599.
Over in its order, 3708, 3759.
Second reading, 3881.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3987.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS by providing punishment for certain offenses in regard to violating secrecy of voting and to giving assistance in marking ballots, amending act regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 98.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 100.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 100.
Reported with amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Second reading and amended, 323-324.
Third reading and postponed for present, 351-352.
Final passage, 371.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 351.
Jones, John Robert, 351, 371.
Speiser, 351.
Shern, 351.

In Senate (No. 467).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 391.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3472.
Recommitted, 3596.
Re-reported with amendment, 3599.
Over in its order, 3707, 3759.
Second reading, 3880-3881.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3987.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and specifying how the names adopted by political parties may be protected, amending act of July 9, 1897, regulating nomination and

House Bill No. 1642.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1033.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, to regulate filing of certificates of nomination and nomination papers and the nomination and

Senate Bill No. 1046.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Herbst (by request), 1788.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1788.

ELECTION OF SENATORS, returns of, 1.

ELECTION OR NOMINATION or by others for such candidates and the asking of such pledges, prohibiting certain pledges by candidate for

House Bill No. 311.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 147.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 147.
Reported with amendment, 477.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 559.
Third reading and final passage, 814.

In Senate (No. 673).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 873.

ELECTION TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for public inspection, amending act requiring tax collectors of boroughs and townships to give a numbered tax receipt and requiring a sheet setting forth name, amount of tax paid and number of receipt to be sent twenty days before each

House Bill No. 980.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTION TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION, amending act requiring tax collectors of townships and boroughs to give a numbered tax receipt and requiring sheet setting forth name, amount of tax paid and number of receipt to be sent twenty days before each

Senate Bill No. 450.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommitted, 1514.
Re-reported without amendment, 1598.
Recommitted, 1750.

ELECTION, TO PROVIDE FOR NOMINATION at fall primaries of delegates to State conventions for purpose of nominating candidates for office of judge of Supreme and Superior Courts when such office is to be filled at a municipal

House Bill No. 1588

Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 995.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 995.

ELECTION, TO PROVIDE FOR NOMINATION—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 4606.
First reading, 4606.
Second reading, 4671-4672.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill amended on second reading, 4681.
Third reading and final passage, 4821-4822.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 4606, 4681.
Scott, John R. K., 4821, 4822.

In Senate (No. 1896).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 4797.
Reported without amendment, 4797.
First reading, 4797.
Second reading, 4853.
Over in its order, 4989.
Recommitted, 4860.
Re-reported with amendment, 4866.
Motion adopted for special order, 5000-5001.
Over in its order, 5006.
Vote on adoption of motion for special order reconsidered, 5009.
Over in its order, 5085, 5270.

Remarks on, by

Crow, 5006.

ELECTIONS AND CHANGING TIME AND MANNER OF MAKING REGISTRY OF VOTERS and the duties of registry assessors, amending act of May 16, 1895, regulating

House Bill No. 976.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTIONS AND CHANGING TIME AND MANNER OF MAKING REGISTRY OF VOTERS and the duties of registry assessors, amending further supplement to act regulating

Senate Bill No. 447.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommitted, 1513.

ELECTIONS AND CHANGING TIME AND MANNER OF MAKING REGISTRY OF VOTERS by abolishing December registry, amending act of May 29, 1891, regulating

House Bill No. 978.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTIONS AND CHANGING TIME AND MANNER OF MAKING REGISTRY OF VOTERS by abolishing December registry, amending further supplement to act regulating

Senate Bill No. 448.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommitted, 1513-1514.

ELECTIONS AND PRIMARIES, regulating political campaigns at and prior to

House Bill No. 93.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 100.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 100.
Reported with amendment, 1559.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading and amended, 1956-1963.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2201-2207.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2403-2405.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 2404.
Scott, John R. K., 2404.
Hobbs, 2404.

In Senate (No. 1265).

Referred to Committtee on Elections, 2400.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
Notice of withdrawal of intention to present motion to discharge committee, 3240.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3472.
Over in its order, 3596, 3718, 3783.
Second reading and amended, 3897-3904.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3995-4001

ELECTIONS AND PRIMARY ELECTIONS WITHIN THIS STATE and creating a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, to provide for use of voting machines at all

House Bill No. 1440.

Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 820.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1052.
Second reading, 1173-1176.
Recommitted to Committtee on Elections, 1559.
Re-reported with amendment, 2229.
Recommitted to Committee on Elections, 2400.
Re-reported without amendment, 2535.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2841-2844.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2891-2892.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4411.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 2844.
Davis, 2891.

In Senate (No. 1386).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2997.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3172.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3251.
Motion to resume consideration of bill presented and withdrawn, 4002.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 4090.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4293.
Resumed and passed finally, 4298-4299.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

Remarks on, by

Knapp, 4002, 4090.
Huffman, 4002, 4090, 4298.

ELECTIONS AND REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS of four years, fixing term of registry assessors or assessors to perform only dutie incident to holding of

Houe Bill No. 977.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTIONS AND REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS at four years, fixing term of registry assessors or assessors to perform only duties incident to holding of

Senate Bill No. 449.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommittted, 1514.
Re-reported without amendment, 1598.
Recommitted, 1749.
Re-reported without amendment, 2428.
Second reading, 2567.
Over in its order, 2632.
Third reading and final passage, 2728.

In House (No. 2021).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 2995.

ELECTIONS BY PROVIDING FOR OPENING OF BALLOT BOXES under certain circumstances, amending section 13 of act of January 30, 1874, regulating

House Bill No. 979.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTIONS BY PROVIDING FOR OPENING OF BALLOT BOXES under certain circumstances, amending section 19 of supplement to act regulating

Senate Bill No. 448.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.

ELECTIONS BY PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF MILEAGE TO INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS for delivering ballot boxes to justices of peace, amending section 74 of act relating to

Senate Bill No. 441.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.
Reported without amendment, 1367.
First reading and recommitted, 1513.
Re-reported with amendment, 1598.

ELECTIONS, MILEAGE TO INSPECTORS—Continued.

Second reading and recommitted, 1749.
Re-reported without amendment, 2438.
Over in its order, 2556, 2632.
Third reading and final passage, 2726.

In House (No. 2020).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 2005.
Reported without amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3956.
Defeated on third reading, 4204.

Remarks on, by

Ulerich, 4204.

ELECTIONS FOR CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICES and providing for payment by counties of compensation of watchers, providing for non-partisan nominations and

House Bill No. 117.

Read in place in Huse by Mr. John Robert Jones, 101.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 101.
Reported without amendment, 619.
First reading and recommitted, 815.
Re-reported with amendment, 1150.
Second reading and postponed for present, 1423.
Resumed and recommitted, 1585.
Re-reported with amendment, 1647.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 1966-1971.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2218-2223.
Resumed and amended on third reading and passed finally, 2403.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5412-5416.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 2403, 5414.
Flynn, 5414, 5416.
Allen, 5414.
Scott, John R. K., 5414, 5415, 5416.
McAleer, 5415.
McClintock, 5415.
Gray, Joseph, 5415.
Neely, 5415.
Alworth, 5415.
Alter, 5415-5416.
Scott, S. B., 5416.

In Senate (No. 1262).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 2400.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
Notice of withdrawal of intention to present motion to discharge committee, 3240.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3472.
Over in its order, 3596, 3717, 3783.
Second reading and amended, 3890-3895.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3991-3995.
Motion to resume consideration of bill presented and withdrawn, 4970, 5006.
Motion adopted for special order, 5006, 5009.
Recommitted, 5089.
Re-reported with amendment, 5089.
Over in its order, 5269.
Recommitted, 5272-5273.
Re-reported with amendment, 5276.
Resumed and amended on third reading and passed finally, 5293-5296.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, —.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5348.

Remarks on, by

McNichols, 4970.
Jarrett, 4970, 5006, 5009.
McNichol, 5006.

ELECTIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES, relative to indebtedness, and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain

Senate Bill No. 3.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 66.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 66.
Reported without amendment, 95.
First reading, 126.
Second reading, 143.
Third reading and final passage, 196.
Returned from House without amendment, 2040.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.
Approved by Governor, 2551.

ELECTIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

In House (No. 551).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 229.
Reported without amendment, 289.
First reading, 326.
Second reading, 345.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 374.
Re-reported without amendment, 1631.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1937-1938.
Signed by Speaker, 2200.

ELECTIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, amending section 119 of act relating to

House Bill No. 131.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 102.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 102.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 189.
Third reading and final passage, 212-213.

Remarks on, by

Gray, Joseph, 212.
Jones, John Robert, 212.
Roney, 212.

In Senate (No. 272).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 225.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3471.
Recommitted, 3596.
Re-reported with amendment, 3599.
Over in its order, 3707, 3759.
Second reading, 3879-3880.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3986.

ELECTIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, amending section 120 of act relating to

House Bill No. 122.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 101.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 101.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 188.
Third reading and amended, 210.
Final passage, 247.

In Senate (No. 335).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 285.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3471-3472.
Recommitted, 3596.
Re-reported with amendment, 3599.
Over in its order, 3707, 3759.
Second reading, 3880.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3987.

ELECTIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH BY PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF MILEAGE of inspectors for delivering ballot boxes to the justice of the peace, amending section 74 of act relating to

House Bill No. 975.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 473.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 473.

ELECTIONS presented to Senate, resolutions from Executive and Legislative Committees, representing the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, favoring certain House Bills relative to, 1741.

Referred to Committee on Elections, 1741.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, MUNICIPAL, GENERAL AND SPECIAL, to prevent fraud and corruption in

House Bill No. 275.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 145.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 145.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, MUNICIPAL, GENERAL AND SPECIAL, to prevent fraud and corruption in

Senate Bill No. 199.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 198.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 198.

ELECTIONS, prohibiting any officer or employe of any county containing population of 1,500,000 or over from taking any active part in politics or

House Bill No. 355.

Read in place in House by Mr. George K. Young, 162.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 162.
Reported with amendment, 2585.
First reading, 2608.
Second reading and amended, 2813.
Third reading and amended, 3076-3077.
Final passage, 3122-3124.

Remarks on, by

Hobbs, 3077.
Walnut, 3077, 3122, 3123.
Scott, John R. K., 3122.
Wiltbank, 3122, 3123.
Shern, 3123.
Baldwin, R. J., 3123.
McNichol, 3123.

In Senate (No. 1423).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 3110.

ELECTIONS, to prohibit officers or employes of any city of first class or of any county containing a population of 1,500,000 and upwards from taking any active part in political movements and

Senate Bill No. 1389.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 2970.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2970.
Reported without amendment, 2993.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3172.
Third reading and amended, 3251.
Final passage, 3364.

In House (No. 2071).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 3612.
Reported with amendment, 4167.
First reading, 4208.
Second reading, 4274-4275.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4275-4276.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4581-4582.

ELECTIONS UPON QUESTION OF INCREASING MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS and bonds issued pursuant thereto, validating certain

House Bill No. 127.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mechling, 102.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 102.
Reported without amendment, 368.
First reading, 397.
Second reading, 454.
Third reading and final passage, 522.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

In Senate (No. 528).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 590.
Reported without amendment, 1540.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1750.
Third reading and final passage, 1791.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1883.

ELECTORS AND THEIR ENROLLMENT AS MEMBERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES in cities of first and second classes, to provide for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 883.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 1369.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1369.
Reported without amendment, 1369.
First reading and recommitted, 1516.
Re-reported with amendment, 1598.
Recommitted, 1751.
Re-reported with amendment, 2307.
Second reading, 2374-2378.
Over in its order, 2445, 2561, 2634.
Third reading and final passage, 2731.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5113.
Signed by President, 5259.

In House (No. 2625).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 2996.
Reported with amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4673-4677.

ELECTORS AND THEIR ENROLLMENT—Continued.

Third reading and amended, 5022-5030.
Final passage, 5188-5193.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5251.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5029.
Roney, 5022, 5023, 5025, 5026, 5028.
McNichol, 5023, 5024, 5029.
O'Neil, 5024.
Allen, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5029.
Campbell, J. J., 5025.
Bergey, 5025.
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Gray, Joseph, 5029.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES and making such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, further suplement to act of February 17, 1906, providing for personal registration of

House Bill No. 1695.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1036.
Reported without amnedment, 1399.
First reading, 1585.
Second reading and amended, 1689.
Third reading and final passage, 2130-2131.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3265.

In Senate (No. 1189).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2471.
Third reading and final passage, 2639.
Signed by President, 2861.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES and making such registration a condition of right to vote in such cities, providing for personal registration of

House Bill No. 704.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 288.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 288.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES by changing form of register and defining method of proving payment of taxes, amending act providing for personal registration of

House Bill No. 983.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committe on Elections, 474.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES by changing form of register and defining method of proving payment of tax, amending act providing for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 452.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES by changing hours of registration, amending act providing for personal

House Bill No. 989.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES by changing hours of registration, amending act providing for personal

Senate Bill No. 454.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 384.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 384.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES and for appointment of registrars as such deputy tax collectors, to provide for appointment of deputy tax collectors to sit at polling places provided for personal registration of

House Bill No. 982.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES and for appointment of registrars as such deputy tax collectors, to provide for appointment of deputy tax collectors to sit at polling places provided for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 455.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 384.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 384.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading and recommitted, 1514.

ELECTORS PARTICIPATING IN PRIMARIES in cities of first class, for enrollment of

Senate Bill No. 205.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 194.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 194.

ELECTRIC AND ELECTRICITY (see boroughs, cars, cities, meter, mine, railway, railways, township, townships).

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES FOR DISTRICTS comprising two or more municipalities or townships under act of May 29, 1874, providing for regulation of certain corporations, to validate certain charters issued by Governor to

House Bill No. 1631.

Read in place in House by Mr. Strauss, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1032.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1480.
Third reading and final passage, 1925.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2483.
Signed by Speaker, 2537.
Approved by Governor, 3190.

In Senate (No. 1135).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2041.
First reading, 2041-2042.
Second reading and amended, 2089-2090.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2162-2163.
Resumed and amended, 2316.
Final passage, 2360.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2459.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

ELECTRIC WIRES OR ELECTRIC CURRENT CONDUCTORS and declaring what shall constitute negligence in actions where death or injury to property has resulted on public highways, defining liability of owners of operators of

House Bill No. 1739.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading and recommitted, 1983.
Re-reported with amendment, 2426.
Resumed and passed second reading, 2525.
Vote or second reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2526.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2840-2841.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2911.

Remarks on, by

Isler, 2911.

In Senate (No. 1380).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2936.
Reported without amendment, 4069.
First reading and recommitted, 4115.
Re-reported without amendment, 4787.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 4849.

ELECTRICITY UPON FILING OF CERTAIN CERTIFICATES with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to provide for making valid of charters of certain corporations incorporated for purpose of supplying heat, light and power by means of

Senate Bill No. 815.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 1258.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1258.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1516.
Second reading, 1549.
Third reading and final passage, 1602-1603.
Returned from House with amendments, 3257.
Concurred in House amendments, 3363.
Signed by President, 3452.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

In House (No. 1902).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1714.
Reported with amendment, 2785.

ELECTRICITY UPON FILING OF CERTAIN CERTIFICATES—Continued.

First reading, 2902.
Second reading, 3069.
Third reading and final passage, 3227.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3669.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 3227.

ELEVATED (see railway, railways).

ELEVATOR OR ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT OR ELEVATOR MACHINERY, to prohibit destruction with or tampering with or feloniously taking away any part of any

House Bill No. 1311.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 733.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 733.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading and recommitted, 1999.
Re-reported without amendment, 3821.
Third reading and final passage, 4161.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 1813).

Referred to Committe on Judiciary Special, 4115.
Reported without amendment, 4378.
First reading, 4460.
Second reading, 4547.
Third reading and final passage, 4795-4796.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

ELEVENTH (see judge, market).

ELIZABETH STEEL MAGEE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ELK COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ELK, providing for preservation of wapiti or

House Bill No. 147.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAllister, 107.
Referred to Committe on Game, 107.
Reported without amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Second reading, 322-323.
Third reading and final passage, 350-351.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 999.
Signed by Speaker, 1043.
Approved by Governor, 1570.

In Senate (No. 472).

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 391.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 868.
Third reading and final passage, 905.
Signed by President, 1023.

ELK (see hunting).

ELMWOOD HOME (see appropriation).

ELY, JOHN F., Representative from Second District (Westmoreland County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 174, providing for transportation to Gettysburg of certain guests on occasion of fiftieth anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg, 1396.

Bills introduced by

No. 64
Authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts, when requested, to preside in other courts, 76.

No. 264
Providing for transportation to Gettysburg of certain State officials and honorably discharged soldiers on occasion of celebration of fiftieth anniversary of battle, 119.

No. 857
Authorizing judges of separate orphans' court at request of judges of common pleas to determine matters in courts of common pleas, of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and of quarter sessions of the peace, 356.

No. 1095
Joint resolution providing for commission to investigate and report on dependents of this Commonwealth, 511.

No. 1607
Creating a building commission in certain counties, 996.

ELY, JOHN F.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 265
Providing for establishment of tuberculosis hospitals by a single county or by a group of counties, 242.

No. 668
To provide for return by State Treasurer to certain counties from which same are received of part of certain taxes, 2535.

No. 912
Levying a tax on anthracite coal, 1877.

No. 1085
Amending act regulating sale of meat and food products which are unsound, 1150.

No. 1126
To prevent pollution of the waters or rivers, streams or lakes by requiring manufactures to place upon the premises a permit to discharge refuse, sewage offal or other matter in said streams, 800.

No. 1284
Fixing salary of messenger in State Library, 998.

No. 1333 (Senate Bill No. 75)
Regulating reports for purposes of taxation by certain corporations, 2584.

No. 1376
Requiring the cleaning of glasses used in places where alcoholic liquors are sold at retail, 998.

No. 1419
To provide for erection of public comfort stations in cities and boroughs, 998.

No. 1521
Supplement to act regulating sale of pharmacy, 1517.

No. 2011 (Senate No. 280)
Providing that persons or corporations conducting hotels or restaurants shall not employ any one who is suffering with a communicable disease, 3051.

Leave of absence granted, 119, 514, 1949, 2277.

Member of conference committee, 36, 57.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 857, authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts on request to hear issues in other courts, 3355.

Petition presented by

Favoring hunters' license bill, from
Citizens of Westmoreland County, 619.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4422.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 1781, to apportion the State into representative districts, 5186.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 1284, to fix salary of messenger in State Library, 2418.

House Bill No. 2016 (Senate No. 1207), fixing salaries of county solicitors, 3633.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 857, authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts to hear other cases, upon request, 5194.

House Bill No. 1781, to apportion the State into representative districts, 5173, 5174.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4622, 4623.

Senate concurrent resolution (No. 14), requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to broaden scope of provisions made for attendance of guests, 275.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, creating commission to conduct same and making appropriation therefor, amending act of June 14, 1911, providing for exhibition in Philadelphia to commemorate fiftieth anniversary of

House Bill No. 2155.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bass, 3967.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4140.
First reading, 4267.
Second reading, 4272.
Third reading and final passage, 4495.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1877).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and final passage, 4757.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

EMBEZZLEMENT (see insurance, laws).

EMBLEMS (see wearing).

EMINENT DOMAIN (see boroughs, railroad, water).

EMMITSBURG (see highway).

EMPLOY, EMPLOYE, EMPLOYED, EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYES AND EMPLOYMENT (see accidents, Attorney General's, Auditor General's, cities, city, civil service, commission, committee, contributions, corporation, counties, department, departments, diseases, elections, females, General Assembly, health, highway, House, industrial, institutions, insurance, mines, minors, passes, prison, prisoners, railroads, railway, registration, Senate, street, wages).

EMPLOY OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS holding more than one position under the administration, resolution (House) No. 10, by Geiser, providing for investigation relative to persons in, 128.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 164.
Reported without amendment, 289.
Read and agreed to, 250-251.
Committee appointed, 343.
Communication from Governor relative to subpoenas served by said committee presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, 746-747.
Report of committee relative to subpoenas presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, 799.
Resolution granting extension of time to the committee appointed to make the investigation read and agreed to, 834.
Further communication from Governor relative to information to be furnished committee presented to House, and motion adopted for the committee to confer with Governor, 917-924.
Report from Judiciary General Committee relative to communication of Governor and preliminary report of the special committee presented to House and adopted, 924-926.
Majority report and minority reports of investigating committee presented to House, 2002-2008.

EMPLOY OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, to regulate the furnishing of certain information by persons in the

House Bill No. 1937.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 1647.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1647.
Reported without amendment, 1839.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1935.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2679-2681.

Remarks on, by

Kitts, 2679, 2680.
Humes, 2679, 2680, 2681.
Watson, 2680, 2681.
Shaffer, Charles A., 2680.
Blair, W. A., 2680, 2681.

EMPLOYE IN PURCHASE OF UNIFORMS OR CLOTHING, prohibiting interference with an

Senate Bill No. 240.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 220.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 220.

EMPLOYER TO PAY DAMAGES FOR INJURIES RECEIVED BY AN EMPLOYE, defining liability of an

House Bill No. 1483.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 823.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 823.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2045.
Second reading, 2245.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2717.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3027.
Postponed on final passage, 3120-3121.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3544-3545.
Final passage, 3847-3848.

Remarks on, by

Miller, 3848.

In Senate (No. 1787).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3916.

EMPLOYER TO PAY DAMAGES for injuries received by an employe in course of employment and establishing elective schedule of compensation, defining liability of

House Bill No. 399.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 179.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 179.
Reported without amendment, 494.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 765-766, 768-774.
Potponed for present, 892.
Third reading and amended, 933-936.
Special order fixed, 936.
Final passage, 1100-1105.
Correction of vote by W. A. Blair, 1431.
Announcement that error in record of vote was printer's error, 1442.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3820-3821.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 3928-3929.
Question of personal privilege, by Miller, 5371-5372.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 765-766.
Shern, 766, 770-771, 772, 773, 774, 892, 936.
McAllister, 766.
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North, 772.
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Scott, S. B., 773.
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Strauss, 1104.
Lanius, 1104.
Cochran, 1104.
Spangler, 1104-1105.
Carson, 1105.

In Senate (No. 796).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1147.
Reported without amendment, 2355.
First reading and recommitted, 2473.
Re-reported with amendment, 3573.
Second reading and amended, 3709-3717.
Third reading and final passage, 3742-3745.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred and Senate adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 3790.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3979.

Remarks on, by

Crow, 3710-3711, 3712.
McNichol, 3710, 3711.
Huffman, 3711.
Farley, 3711.
Hilton, 3711, 3712, 3713.
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Knapp, 3712-3713.
Graff, 3713.
Sones, 3713.

EMPLOYERS IN ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES caused by the negligence of said corporation or its employes or by the negligence of any employer or his agents or employes, relating to liability of corporations, individuals and other

House Bill No. 1611.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kenna, 996.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 997.

EMPLOYERS IN PROVIDING DEFECTIVE AND INSUFFICIENT MACHINERY, relating to liability of corporations, individuals and other employers in actions for damages caused by the negligence of said

House Bill No. 1554.

Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 915.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 915.

EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, providing for incorporation and regulation of

House Bill No. 403.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 179.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 179.
Reported without amendment, 493.

EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION—Continued.

First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 775-777.
Postponed for present, 892.
Special order fixed, 936.
Third reading and final passage, 1106-1108.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4133.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Vetoed by Governor, 5410.

Remarks on, by

Shern, 775, 776, 892.
North, 775.
Baldwin, R. J., 892.

In Senate (No. 799).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1147.
Reported without amendment, 2355.
First reading and recommitted, 2473.
Re-reported without amendment, 3573.
Second reading, 3717.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3746.
Resumed and passed finally, 4086.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4309.

EMPLOYERS OF ALIENS with respect to taxes, fixing liabilities of

House Bill No. 504.

Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 227.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading and amended, 754.
Third reading and amended, 875-876.
Final passage, 1005.

In Senate (No. 757).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1023.

EMPLOYERS, PROVIDING MEANS OF IDENTIFYING CERTAIN PERSONS and requiring certain duties of

House Bill No. 1049.

Read in place in House by Mr. Carson, 509.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 509.
Reported without amendment, 740.
First reading, 824.
Second reading and amended, 951.
Third reading and final passage, 1249.

In Senate (No. 847).

Referred in Committee on Judiciary Special, 1272-1273.

EMPLOYERS THE BURDEN OF PROVING LACK OF NEGLIGENCE upon proof in trials for injuries to or death of an employe that same was occasioned by an accident, placing on

House Bill No. 840.

Read in place in House by Mr. McKay, 365.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 365.

EMPLOYERS AGAINST CONSEQUENCE OF ACCIDENTS RESULTING in personal injury or death, facilitating insurance of

Senate Bill No. 104.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 97.

EMPLOYES DURING STRIKES, or other labor disputes, regulating advertisements for

House Bill No. 615.

Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 255.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 255.
Reported without amendment, 368.
First reading, 397.
Second reading, 453.
Third reading and final passage, 507.

In Senate (No. 543).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 590.

EMPLOYES IN CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS, providing for one day of rest in seven for

House Bill No. 306.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 178.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 178.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading, 2519.
Third reading and recommitted, 2778.

EMPLOYES IN CONTINUOUS INDUSTRIES, providing for one day of rest in seven for

House Bill No. 453.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 204.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 204.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading and recommitted, 2789-2790.

EMPLOYES IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, providing payment for overtime worked by

House billl No. 175.

Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 108.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industries, 108.
Reported without amendment, 183.
First reading, 205.
Second reading and amended, 249.
Third reading and final passage, 261-263.

Remarks on, by

Shaffer, Charles A., 262.
Piper, 262, 263.
Baldwin, R. J., 262.
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Campbell, James J., 263.

In Senate (No. 342).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 286.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 609.
Second reading, 675.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 678.

EMPLOYES OF HOUSE, report of Committee to recommend, 56, 78, 82, 94, 813, 1049-1050.

EMPLOYES OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND UTILITY COMPANIES resulting in striking and creating Boards of Arbitration for settlement thereof, providing for adjustment of differences arising betwen employers and

House Bill No. 172.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 108.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 108.

EMPLOYES OF SENATE, appointment of, 65, 97.

EMPLOYES OF SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Crow, authorizing election of certain, 97.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS, empowering cities to establish free public

House Bill No. 179.

Read in place in House by Mr. Carter, 108.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 108.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 214.
Third reading and final passage, 241.

In Senate (No. 354).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 286.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES in certain establishments and providing for enforcement of this act by chief factory inspector, regulating

House Bill No. 105.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 101.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 101.
Resolution authorizing printing of additional copies of bill read and agred to, 507.
Reported with amendment, 800.
First reading, 828.
Second reading and postponed for present, 969.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 1180-1186.
Third reading, motion for special order defeated and bill passed finally, 1811-1816.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 4479-4480.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 4610.
Conference committee appointed, 4681.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5405-5408.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5410.
Signed by Speaker, 5411.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1815, 5407.
Baldwin, R. J., 1180, 1181, 1814, 1815, 1816.

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Gramley, 1816.
Allen, 1816.

In Senate (No. 100).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1899.
Reported with amendment, 3916.
First reading, 4006.
Second reading and amended and recommitted, 4093-4098.
Re-reported with amendment, 4183.
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Third reading and amended, 4366-4375, 4802.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4379.
Final passage, 4452-4455.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4541-4542.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4758-4759.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5286.
Report of conference committe considered and agreed to, 5286-5291.
Signed by President, 5292-5293.

Remarks on, by

McIlhenny, 4093, 4369, 4373.
Salus, 4093, 4369, 4372.
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EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, defining term "Industrial Establishment" and further limiting hours of labor for women and children, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 400.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 179.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 179.

ENAMEL (see utensils).

ENDORSEMENTS (see Philadelphia).

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ENDSLEY, JAMES W., Senator from Thirty-sixth District (Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 597, amending act relative to manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, 2458.
Senate Bill No. 871 (House No. 1010), relating to domestic animals, 3882, 3883, 3885, 3900.
Senate Bill No. 942, providing for printing and distribution of two publications heretofore published by the State, namely, "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," 1893.
Senate Bill No. 1064, supplement to act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 2316, 2890.
Senate Bill No. 1117, Amending act relating to division of boroughs, 4625.
Senate Bill No. 1322 (House No. 1604), further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 3790.

Bills introduced by

No. 311
Making appropriation to Markleton General Hospital, 281.

No. 417
Amending act to provide for prevention and eradication of chestnut tree blight, 382.

No. 596
Making appropriation to Somerset County General Hospital, 710.

No. 597
Amending act to prohibit manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine and other similar products when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 710.

ENDSLEY, JAMES W.—Continued.

No. 935
Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 1540.

No. 942
Joint resolution providing for printing and distribution of two publications heretofore published by the State, namely, "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to Locate Site of Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," 1554.

No. 1063
Amending act authorizing county commissioners for purpose of encouraging agricultural exhibitions to appropriate a certain annual amount by changing date for filing by the association with the county commissioners the statement required, 1881.

No. 1064
Supplement to act establishing State Highway Department, 1881.

No. 1065
Supplement to act establishing State Highway Department, 1881.

No. 1170
Refunding to Frank Bolger, ex-Treasurer of Bedford County, certain moneys, 2167.

No. 1794
Providing for appointment of commission to survey location of route taken by George Washington and General Edward Braddock in their campaigns against the French, 3981.

No. 1795
Amending act of May 16, 1913, for regulation of storage and sale of cold storage foods, 4011.

Bills reported by

No. 9
Regulating sale of cold storage poultry, game, eggs and fish, 158.

No. 56
Making appropriation to Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, 3239.

No. 100
Establishing State Fair Commission to provide for holding annual State Fair, 329.

No. 154
Regulating storage and sale of linseed oil, 329.

No. 280
For protection of public health by providing that persons or corporations operating hotels or restaurants shall not employ any person suffering from a communicable disease, 458.

No. 361
Authorizing acquisition of cost of Commonwealth of certain bridges, 3448.

No. 417
Amending act for prevention and eradication of the chestnut tree blight, 458.

No. 547 (House No. 723)
Authorizing printing of 25,000 copies of Bulletin No. 219, 898.

No. 597
Amending act relating to manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, 898.

No. 628
Making appropriation to Trustees of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, 3239.

No. 686 (House No. 841)
To regulate sale of certain seeds, 1604.

No. 719 (House No. 53)
Regulating storage and sale of cold storage foods, 1136.

No. 743
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives, 3239.

No. 756 (House No. 364)
Regulating sale and storage of linseed oil, 1598.

No. 870 (House No. 210)
Amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 2929.

No. 871 (House No. 1010)
Relating to domestic animals, 3695.

No. 913
Directing Agricultural Department of State College to set apart 10 acres of land as an experimental farm, 1870

No. 1004 (House No. 414)
Regulating sale of crushed limestone, lime and gypsum, 5116.

No. 1029 (House No. 471)
Authorizing Board of County Commissioners to appropriate money for co-operative agricultural extension work, 2150.

ENDSLEY, JAMES W.—Continued.

No. 1063
Amending act to encourage county agricultural exhibitions, 2023.

No. 1093 (House No. 285)
To provide for appointment of instructors and demonstrators in agriculture, 2150.

No. 1108 (House No. 1620)
To provide that trees, shrubs, plants and seeds sold in Pennsylvania may be guaranteed true to variety, 4570.

No. 1271
Making appropriation to Colored Day Nursery of Harrisburg, 3239.

No. 1322 (House No. 1604)
Further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 2969, 3433.

No. 1358 (House No. 1429)
To prohibit any person from working any animal for more than fifteen hours in any twenty-four hour period, 4802.

No. 1363 (House No. 1633)
Amending act to establish State Board of Agriculture, 3465.

No. 1568 (House No. 1349)
Regulating temperature of milk intended to be shipped or offered for sale, 4630.

No. 1782
Making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for Pennsylvania State Museum, 4011.

No. 1784
Making appropriation to Agricultural and Mechanical Industrial School for Colored Girls and Boys, 4113.

No. 1789
Making appropriation for education of blind children, 4011.

No. 1794
Providing for appointment of commission to survey route taken by George Washington and General Edward Braddock in their campaigns against the French, 4007.

No. 1795
Amending act regulating storage and sale of cold storage foods, 4108.

No. 1885
For protection of trees, shrubs and plants, 4548.

Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, 41.

Member of conference committees, 3790, 4070, 4311.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for
Recess, 4630.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 4625.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 597, amending act to prohibit manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 1140.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1004 (House No. 414), regulating sale of lime, 5116.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1108 (House No. 1620), to provide that trees, plants and seeds sold in Pennsylvania may be guaranteed true to variety, 4570.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1322 (House No. 1604), further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 2969.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1358 (House No. 1429), to prohibit any person from working any animal for more than fifteen hours in any twenty-four hour period, 4802.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1782, making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for Pennsylvania State Museum, 4011.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1789, making appropriation for education of blind children under eight years of age, 4011.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1794, providing for appointment of commission to survey route taken by George Washington and General Edward Braddock in their campaigns against the French, 4007.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1885, for protection of trees, shrubs and plants, 4549.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 417, amending act to provide for prevention and eradication of chestnut tree blight, 609.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1322 (House No. 1604), further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 3163.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 597, amending act relative to manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, 2457.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1117, amending act relating to division of boroughs, 4625.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1322 (House No. 1604), further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 3790.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 597, amending act relative to manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, 2457.

ENDSLEY, JAMES W.—Continued.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Somerset County, 1879.

Favoring change in route forty-eight of State Highway, from Citizens of Cumberland Township, Bedford County, 279.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing President pro tempore to appoint all special committees, 7.

ENGINEER, ENGINEERS AND ENGINES (see Allegheny, boilers, commission, highways, liquors, mines, railroads, steam-boilers, tax, taxation).

ENGINEER OF STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, Samuel D. Foster nominated as, 1030.

Reported, 1315.

Confirmed, 1336.

ENROLLMENT (see electors).

EPILEPTIC (see feeble-minded).

EQUITY PROCEEDINGS, regulating granting of preliminary injunctions and cautionary orders in

House Bill No. 1314.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 733.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 733.

Reported with amendment, 1399.

First reading, 1535.

Second reading and amended, 1953.

Third reading and final passage, 2184.

In Senate (No. 1174).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2178.

Reported without amendment, 2440.

First reading, 2598.

Second reading, 2657.

Over in its order, 2734.

Third reading and postponed for present, 2875.

Remarks on, by

Beidleman, 2875.

Snyder, 2875.

EQUITY (see court).

EQUITY TO BE SWORN TO and abolishing rule that averments of responsive answer must be overcome by testimony of two witnesses to entitle plaintiff to a decree, requiring bills and answers in

Senate Bill No. 140.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 124.

Referred to Committtee on Judiciary General, 124.

Reported without amendment, 457.

First reading, 608.

Second reading and amended, 140.

Third reading and final passage, 723.

Returned from House without amendment, 3091.

Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.

Approved by Governor, 3725.

In House (No. 1391).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 817.

Reported without amendment, 2426.

First reading, 2605.

Second reading, 2801.

Third reading and final passage, 3039.

Signed by Speaker, 3325.

ERIE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY (see appropriation).

ERIE BY CONSTRUCTING MODERN COMMERCIAL WHARF and authorizing appointment of commission to construct same, making appropriation for improvement of Port of

House Bill No. 1000.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bayle, 475.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 475.

ERIE BY CONSTRUCTING MODERN COMMERCIAL WHARF and authorizing appointment of commission to construct same, making appropriation for improvement of Port of

Senate Bill No. 301.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 281.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 281.

Reported with amendment, 3574.

First reading, 3721.

Second reading, 3760.

Third reading and final passage, 3866.

Returned from House without amendment, 4626.

Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

ERIE BY CONSTRUCTING MODERN COMMERCIAL WHARF—Continued.

In House (No. 1264).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.

Reported without amendment, 4201.

First reading, 4320.

Second reading, 4519.

Third reading and final passage, 4613.

Signed by Speaker, 4834.

ERIE COUNTY, to repeal act of March 16, 1866, to prevent prize fights and boxing matches in certain counties so far as same refer to

House Bill No. 1909.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 1762.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1762.

Reported without amendment, 1838.

First reading, 1935.

Second reading, 1995.

Third reading and amended, 2262-2263.

Postponed for present on final passage, 2543-2544.

Final passage, 2609-2610.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.

Signed by Speaker, 3151.

Approved by Governor, 3487.

Remarks on, by

Kitts, 2609.

In Senate (No. 1316).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2663.

Reported without amendment, 2878.

First reading, 2890.

Second reading, 2934.

Third reading and final passage, 2983-2984.

Signed by President, 3166.

ERIE FOR 99 YEARS CERTAIN LANDS OWNED BY THE STATE on the shores of Presque Isle Bay in the County of Erie and giving to City of Erie the right to sublet same for docks or other utilities or to build upon the land certain improvements for that purpose, authorizing the Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to lease to City of

House Bill No. 1500.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 913.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 913.

ERIE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS (see appropriation).

ERIE (see appropriation, commission, highway, Home, Niagara, waterway).

ERRATA, 48, 113, 160, 191, 407, 472, 586, 816, 1149, 2042, 2335, 2749, 2899, 3356, 4011, 4802.

ESCAPE AND ESCAPES (see costs, fire).

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS from borough lockups, providing penalty for

House Bill No. 433.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 203.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 203.

Reported with negative recommendation, 342.

ESCHEAT AND ESCHEATING (see banks, collection, deposits).

ESCHEAT, amending act regulating escheat in cases where property is without a lawful owner extending same to other cases of

Senate Bill No. 73.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.

Referred to Committee on Finance, 95.

Reported without amendment, 417.

First reading, 469.

Second reading, 506.

Third reading and final passage, 647.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate nonconcurred and appointed conference committee, 4867, 4868.

Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4869.

In House (No. 1332).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 767.

Reported with amendment, 4218.

First reading, 4317.

Second reading and amended, 4510-4512;

Third reading and final passage, 4928-4930.

Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 4956.

ESCHEATS IN CASES WHERE PROPERTY IS WITHOUT A LAWFUL OWNER, amending sections 2 and 3 of act of May 2, 1889, defining and regulating

House Bill No. 1756.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1039.

ESCHEATS IN CASES WHERE PROPERTY IS WITHOUT A LAWFUL OWNER so as to provide for escheat of property held in trust and fixing jurisdiction of the courts in cases of such escheat, repealing act regulating

House Bill No. 1725.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 2535.
First reading, 2608.
Second reading and recommitted, 2813.
Re-reported without amendment, 3330.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3351, 3351.
Resumed and recommitted, 3851.

ESTABLISHMENTS (see employes).

ESTATE AND ESTATES (see accounts, appraisers, corporations, maps, minors, orphans, support, tax).

ESTATE FROM ALL CLAIM OR INTEREST of such persons, relating to real estate of persons presumed to be dead and providing a method of freeing such

House Bill No. 939.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 420
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading, 1702-1703.
Third reading and final passage, 1938.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.
Approved by Governor, 3837.

Remarks on, by

Scott, Samuel B., 1938.

In Senate (No. 1121).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2038.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2886.
Second reading, 2932.
Third reading and final passage, 2982.
Signed by President, 3165.

ESTATES BY ENTIRETIES except trust estates, abolishing joint tenancies and

Senate Bill No. 635.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 854.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 854.

ESTATES HELD BY A FEME COVERT (married women) to her sole and separate use, and authorizing said courts to give her portions of the corpus of the estate, in addition to the income, conferring jurisdiction on the several Orphans' Courts over

House Bill No. 1134.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 533.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 533.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1479-1480.
Third reading and final passage, 1924-1925.

In Senate (No. 1127).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2039.

ESTATES OF INTESTATES and declaring interest that shall descend to surviving husband or wife, supplement to act of April 1, 1909, amending act relating to distribution of

Senate Bill No. 1345.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2876.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2876.
Reported without amendment, 2877.
First reading, 2936.
Second reading, 2992.
Over in its order, 3101.
Third reading and amended, 3164.
Final passage, 3243.
Returned from House without amendment, 4962.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5062.

ESTATES OF INTESTATES—Continued.

In House (No. 2064).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2326.
Reported without amendment, 4412.
First reading, 4586.
Second reading, 4672.
Third reading and final passage, 5016-5017.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

Remarks on, by

Herman, 5016.
Heidinger, 5016.

ESTATES OF INTESTATES so as to restrict operation of same to cases of actual intestacy, amending act of April 1, 1909, relating to distribution of

House Bill No. 1475.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snyder, 822.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 822.

ESTATES OF PERSONS PRESUMED TO BE DEAD and providing for granting of ancillary letters of administration upon estates of persons presumed to be dead and who have left personal estate, supplement to act relating to granting of administration upon

House Bill No. 1238.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 618.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading and amended, 1684-1685.
Third reading and final passage, 2123-2124.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.
Approved by Governor, 3837.

Remarks on, by

Neely, 2124.
Lowers, 2124.

In Senate (No. 1182).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2747.
Second reading, 2881.
Third reading and final passage, 2925.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3110.

ESTIMATES (see highways).

ETHIOPIAN (see license).

EUCAINE (see cocaine).

EUROPEAN (see commission).

EVANGELICAL HOME FOR AGED (see appropriation).

EVANS-BURTNETT COMPANY (see appropriation to Brelsford Packing, etc.)

EVIDENCE (see pandering, rape, writing).

EWING, JOHN S. N., Representative from Eighteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 886, to prohibit trespassing on any railroad, 1582.

Bill introduced by

No. 687.
Prohibiting trespass on right of way of any railroad or railway, 287.

No. 886
Prohibiting trespassing on any railroad or railway or on cars of same, 392.

No. 1133
Making appropriation to Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia, 533.

No. 1432
Amending section 2208 of act establishing a public school system, 820.

Bill reported by

No. 886
Prohibiting trespassing on any railroad, railway or the cars thereof, 928.

No. 1068
To prohibit railroads from allowing certain things to remain on right of way, 2199.

No. 1296
Requiring certain railroad tunnels to be ventilated, 3604.

EWING, JOHN S. N.—Continued.

Chairman of Committee on Railroads, 56.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, to
Recommit House Bill No. 886, to prohibit trespassing on any railroad, 1585.

Petition presented by
Against Club License Bill, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 804, 1149.

Point of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 1296, requiring railroad tunnels to be ventilated, 3545.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
House Bill No. 1458, creating Division of Distribution of Public Documents, 2338.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 1296, requiring railroad tunnels to be ventilated, 3545.

EXAMINATION, EXAMINATION AND EXAMINERS (see accountants, Allegheny, banks, bartending, children, food, insurance, judgment, neuropathy, plumbing, steam).

EXCEPTIONS IN ANY CASE, CIVIL OR CRIMINAL, in any court of record in this Commonwealth to the effect thereof, amending act relating to time and manner of taking

House Bill No. 1229.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 617.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 617.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1208.
Third reading and final passage, 1626.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3197.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

In Senate (No. 1040).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1761.
Reported without amendment, 2919.
First reading, 2992.
Second reading, 3104.
Third reading and final passage, 3159-3160.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

EXCHANGE (see telephone).

EX DELICTO (see court).

EXECUTION, EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTORS (see administrators, courts debts, departments, judgment, judgments, peace, reports, sales, tax).

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 1304.
Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 733, 931.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 733.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1446.
Third reading and final passage, 1849.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

In Senate (No. 1103).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2932.
Third reading and final passage, 2980.
Signed by President, 3165.

EXEMPT AND EXEMPTION (see amusement, buildings, household, libraries, liens, rent, tax, taxation, taxes, wages).

EXEMPT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS from levy or sale for rent, repealing act to

House Bill No. 94.
Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 100.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 100.
Reported with negative recommendation, 117.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER ACTS OF April 14, 1851, and April 1, 1909, and making legal all exemptions thereunder heretofore allowed, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming

House Bill No. 1264.
Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 683.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 683.
Reported without amendment, 927.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER ACTS—Continued.

First reading, 1052.
Second reading and amended, 1176-1177.
Third reading and amended in committee of whole, 1576-1577.
Question of personal privilege relative to amendment of bill, 1577.
Final passage, 1719-1720.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490-2491.
Signed by Speaker, 2666.
Vetoed by Governor, 3278.

Remarks on, by
Wiltbank, 1576, 1577.
Rockwell, 1576.
Allen, 1576.
Piper, 1577.
Scott, John R. K., 1577.

In Senate (No. 1021).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 2149.
First reading, 2327-2328.
Second reading, 2387.
Third reading and final passage, 2452.
Signed by President, 2662.

EXHIBITION, EXHIBITIONS AND EXHIBITS (see agricultural, agriculture, armory, department, Emancipation).

EXITS (see buildings).

EXONERATION AND EXONERETUR (see bond, taxes).

EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSES (see county, departments, highways).

EXPERIMENT, EXPERIMENTAL AND EXPERIMENTS (see animals, farm, mining).

EXPERIMENTS ON ANY HUMAN BEING BY APPLICATION OF DRUGS, instruments or by any other means, without consent of the person subject to such experiment, his or her parent or guardian, to prohibit

House Bill No. 1225.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lanius, 617.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 617.
Reported with amendment, 997.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading and amended, 1648.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1941-1942.
Vote reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 1944.
Defeated on final passage, 2422-2425.

Remarks on, by
Lanius, 1941, 1942, 2422, 2423, 2424.
Scott, S. B., 1941.
Blair, W. A., 1942, 2424.
Newbaker, 2422, 2424.
Steele, 2422-2423.
Piper, 2424.

EXPERTS (see writing).

EXPLOSIVES (see cities).

EXPLOSIVES, to regulate manufacture, transportation, storage, sale and use of

House Bill No. 1786.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lenker, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1041.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2135.

EXPORTATION OF BEEF and pork and regulating exportation of flaxseed, butter and biscuit in kegs, repealing tenth section of supplement to act regarding packing and

House Bill No. 115.
Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 101.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 101.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading, 400.
Third reading and final passage, 421-422.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3191.

In Senate (No. 491).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 417-418.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2393.
Second reading, 2461.
Third reading and final passage, 2557.
Signed by President, 2801.

EXPOSITION (see Panama-California, Panama-Pacific).

EXTORTION AND ATTEMPTED EXTORTION by threats, relating to

House Bill No. 149.

Read in place in House by Mr. C. M. C. Campbell, 107.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 107.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 215.
Third reading and final passage, 243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3191.

In Senate (No. 348).

Referred to Committtee on Judiciary Special, 286.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2393.
Second reading, 2460.
Third reading and final passage, 2556.
Signed by President, 2861.

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

EYES (see ophthalmia).

FACTORIES AND FACTORY (see boilers, employment, minors).

FAHEY, EDWARD H., Representative from Eighth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 686, making appropriation to Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, 3522.

Bills introduced by

No. 273
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, 128.

No. 439
Making appropriation to Lying-in Charity Hospital, 203.

No. 625
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Home, 256.

No. 626
Making appropriation to House of Good Shepherd, 256.

No. 627
Making appropriation to Catholic Home for Destitute Children, 256.

No. 628
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Orphans' Asylum, 256.

No. 629
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, 256.

No. 630
Making appropriation to Saint John's Orphan Asylum, 256.

No. 631
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, 256.

No. 686
Making appropriation to Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, 270.

No. 893
Making appropriation to The Academy of Natural Sciences, 393.

No. 1127
Making appropriation to Wills Eye Hospital, 532.

No. 1267
Authorizing townships of first class, boroughs and cities to establish regulations for control of outdoor advertising and collect license tax for same, 683.

No. 1269
Regulating sale of distillates of petroleum, 683.

No. 1270
Authorizing counties to appoint inspectors of distillates of petroleum, 683.

No. 1839
Making appropriation to Trustees of Medico-Chirurgical College, 1149.

No. 1897
Making appropriation to Hospital Department of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, 2544.

Bill reported by

No. 356.
Providing for necessary medical attention to indigent persons who may be assumed to be suffering from hydrophobia, 271.

FAHEY, EDWARD H.—Continued.

Death of, announcement of, 3737.

Funeral of, arrangements made for attendance of House at, 3833.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Memorial service in honor of, 5377-5379.

Motions by, for

Previous question on House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3277.
Previous question on House Bill No. 1019, to provide for dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2897.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1306.
Drop from calendar House Bill No. 920, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, 2501.
Unanimous consent obtained by, to introduce bill after time limit fixed in House has expired, 1050, 2488.

FAIR AND FAIRS (see commission department).

FALSE (see statements).

FAMILIES AND FAMILY (see children, cities).

FARLEY, RICHARD V., Senator from Fifth District (Philadelphia County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to acquire private property for park purposes, 4301.

Bills introduced by

No. 17
Repealing act tauthorizing cities to appropriate private property to make or enlarge public parks, 67.

No. 173
Relating to injunctions and restraining orders, 145.

No. 174
Making plural office holding unlawful, 145.

No. 182
Defining contempts of court and procedure therein, 159.

No. 586
Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes by increasing number of registrars and providing for additional party representation on division boards of registrars, 644.

No. 587
Providing for proper instruction in trade or craft to which minor children may be apprenticed, 644.

No. 615.
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, of Philadelphia, 711.

No. 883
To provide for personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of first and and second classes, 1369.

No. 884
To provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 1369.

No. 951
Relating to employes of any corporation other than a municipal corporation who are assigned to do police duty, 1599.

No. 1406
Providing for regulation of charges of fire insurance companies and for prevention of discriminatory charges, 3088.

No. 1572.
Regulating storage, transportation and sale of milk and milk food products and providing for milk hygiene service under direction of State Livestock Sanitary Board, 3471.

Leave of absence granted, 123, 3088.

Member of conference committees, 3594, 4777.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1554, 2477, 4011.
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3087, 4683.
Place on calendar Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 1136, 1138.
Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4381.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for parks, 3104.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 1361 (House No. 1560), amending act empowering Governor to appoint special officers for charitable associations, 3474.

FARLEY, RICHARD V.—Continued.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4361, 4770.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1568 (House No. 1349), regulating temperature of milk intended to be shipped, 4996.

Nominations reported by, 1136.

Oath of office adminstered to, 5.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools from Citizens of Philadelphia County, 709, 853, 897, 1367, 1485.

Favoring House Bill, No. 1110, relative to parks, from Citizens of Philadelphia County, 2969.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 1138.

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 252), relating to holding of constitutional convention, 3696.

Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 3711.

Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4771.

Resolution offered by

Tendering thanks of Senate to Lieutenant-Governor John M. Reynolds for services rendered during the session, 5347.

FARM, FARMERS AND FARMING (see agricultural, county, Pennsylvania, school, tax, taxation).

FARM TO BE PLANTED WITH FARM CROPS native of Pennsylvania, directing Agricultural Department of State College to set apart ten acres of land as an experimental

Senate Bill No. 913.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 1489.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1489.
Reported with amendment, 1879.
First reading, 2037.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2085-2086.

FATHER (see desertion).

FEATHERS (see birds).

FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC PERSONS, amending act to provide for better protection of female insane patients in transit so as to extend provisions thereof to

House Bill No. 870.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heyburn, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading and amended, 1438-1439.
Third reading and final passage, 1733-1734.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3656.
Signed by Speaker, 3930.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

In Senate (No. 1011).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3450.
Third reading and final passage, 3585.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

FEEBLE-MINDED (see Commission, Eastern, institutions, procreation, Western).

FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN and providing for appointment of Board of Managers, making appropriation to establish a State Village for

House Bill No. 1428.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 820.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 820.
Reported with amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4512-4513.
Third reading and final passage, 4576-4577.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5033.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by
Ambler, 5033.

FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1886).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4569.
Reported without amendment, 4570.
First reading, 4570.
Second reading, 4636.
Over in its order, 4758.
Third reading and amended, 4766.
Final passage, 4840-4842.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in—
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

FEES, amending act in relation to officers' taking illegal

House Bill No. 505.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 227.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 378-379, 396.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading, 543.
Third reading and final passage, 576, 577.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

In Senate (No. 539).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 590.
Reported without amendment, 1539.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1750.
Third reading and final passage, 1791-1792.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1883.

FEES AND FEE (see Allegheny, Amber, attorneys, constables, coroners, counties, county, court criers, district attorney, fish, highway, hunting, indemnity, license, milk, motor-vehicles, musical, oleomargarine, petroleum, poles, prothonotaries, registers, sheriffs, Spiers, veterinary, witnesses).

FEES BETWEEN MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND TELEGRAPH, telephone, light or power companies, repealing act to provide for determination by court as to reasonableness of amount of license

House Bill No. 1221.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. A. Blair, 575.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 575.
Reported with negative recommendation, 931.

FEES BETWEEN MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE or light or power companies so as to include street passenger railway companies, motor traction companies, gas and water companies, amending act providing for determination by court as to reasonableness of amount of license

House Bill No. 1241.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 618.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1197-1198.
Third reading and amended, 1588.
Final passage, 1722.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3036-3037.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.
Vetoed by Governor, 3836-3837.

In Senate (No. 1020).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 2465.
First reading, 2597.
Over in its order, 2653.
Second reading and amended, 2745-2746.
Third reading and final passage, 2874.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3089.
Signed by President, 3165.

FEES OF ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW in the several courts, relating to

Senate Bill No. 201.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 194.
Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 194.
Reported with amendment, 987.
First reading, 1022.
Second reading, 1092.
Third reading and final passage, 1140-1141.

In House (No. 1869).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1305.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1839.

FEES TO BE RECEIVED BY THE SEVERAL CLERKS of courts of oyer and terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace in counties having a population of over 1,000,000, ascertaining

House Bill No. 569.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sherwood, 253.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 253.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 622.
Second reading and amended, 937-939.
Third reading and amended, 1233-1234.
Final passage, 1293-1295.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2135-2136.
Signed by Speaker, 2207.
Vetoed by Governor, 2683.

In Senate (No. 864).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1327.
Reported with amendment, 1597.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1805-1807.
Third reading and amended, 1891-1892.
Resumed and passed finally, 2025-2026.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2178.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.

FEMALE AND FEMALES (see assault, cattle, employment, feeble-minded, industrial, laws, prisoners, rape).

FEMALES OVER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE and certain children under sixteen years of age employed within this Commonwealth receive compensation at not less than a rate to be determined upon by a commission established by this act and imposing certain duties on their employers, providing that certain

House Bill No. 726.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 288.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 288.
Reported without amendment, 986.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading and amended, 1418-1422.
Third reading and final passage, 1826-1832.

Remarks on, by
Bigger, 1830-1832.
Spangler, 1832.
Baldwin, R. J., 1832.

In Senate (No. 1097).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1899.

FEME COVERT (see estates).

FENCE (see Petersburg).

FENDERS (see railways, trucks).

FERRIES (see cities).

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION (see appropriation).

FIFTIETH (see commission).

FIGHTS (see Erie).

FILING (see agricultural, claims, election, trustees).

FINANCE, report of Senate Committee on, 5297-5299.

FINANCES (see school).

FINDINGS (see lunacy).

FINES (see game, motor-vehicles).

FINGER BOWLS UNLESS SAME ARE THOROUGHY CLEANSED after individual use, prohibiting use of

House Bill No. 354.
Read in place in House by Mr. Runk, 162.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 162.
Reported with amendment, 242.
First reading, 268.
Second reading, 277.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 294-295.
Correction of vote on final passage, 343.
Vote reconsidered and bill passed finally, 407.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5250.
Signed by Speaker,——

Remarks on, by
Ulerich, 294, 295.
Runk, 294, 295.
Lanius, 295.
Richards, 407.

FINGER BOWLS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 494).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 418.
Reported without amendment, 4377.
First reading, 4459.
Second reading, 4543.
Over in its order, 4788.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4842.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4866.
Resumed and passed finally, 5103.
Signed by President, 5261.

FINGER (see adultery).

FINLETTER nominated as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of First Judicial District, Thomas D., 3917.
Reported and confirmed, 3917.

FINLEYVILLE (see mine).

FIREARMS UPON LANDS SET APART TO HOSPITAL OR SANATORIUM OR PARK USES, to prohibit use of

House Bill No. 1197.
Read in place in House by Mr. Light, 574.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 574.
Reported without amendment, 1949.
First reading, 2046.
Second reading, 2248.
Third reading and final passage, 2750.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3280.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

In Senate (No. 1337).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3171.
Third reading and final passage, 3249.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

FIRE COMPANIES IN THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, making an appropriation to the several

House Bill No. 2233.
Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 4474, 4476.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 4476.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4588.
Second reading, 4672.
Motion adopted for special order, 4681.
Third reading and final passage, 4818.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by
Speiser, 4818.

In Senate (No. 1900).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4797.
Reported without amendment, 4797.
First reading, 4798.
Second reading, 4853.
Third reading and final passage, 4989-4990.
Signed by President pro tempore, ——.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS THAT HAVE SERVED THIRTY YEARS and upwards, making appropriation for monthly pension to all members of volunteer

Senate Bill No. 419.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Fisher, 382.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 382.

FIRE ESCAPES, to regulate openings of buildings upon, over or under external

House Bill No. 1464.
Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 822.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 822.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1212.
Third reading and final passage, 1633.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3334.

FIRE ESCAPES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1043).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1761.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2467-2468.
Third reading and final passage, 2565-2566.
Signed by President, 2862.

FIRE, FIREMAN, FIREMEN AND FIRES (see alarms, buildings, cities, forest, insurance, mines, moving-picture, railroad, railroads, steam, telephone, townships).

FIRE IN HOTELS AND OTHER BUILDINGS by extending provisions thereof to buildings used in whole or in part for offices not of fireproof construction, to repeal act of July 12, 1897, to provide for better security in cases of

House Bill No. 1070.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 510.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 510.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading, 1950.
Recommitted, 1999.
Re-reported with amendment, 2685.
Third reading and final passage, 2849-2850.

In Senate (No. 1355).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2889.

FIRE IN HOTELS AND OTHER BUILDINGS by striking out therefrom the words "except buildings used in whole or in part for offices which are of fire-proof construction," amending act to provide for better protection in cases of

Senate Bill No. 914.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 1489.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1489.

FIRE MARSHAL, HIS DEPUTIES AND ASSISTANTS, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal by extending the powers and duties of the State

House Bill No. 1444.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 820.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading, 1467-1470.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1913-1916.
Resumed and amended on third reading and passed finally, 2418-2421.

Remarks on, by

Howard, Josiah, 1913, 1914, 1916.
Roney, 1913, 1914, 1915, 2421.
Humes, 1914, 1915, 2418, 2419, 2420.
Rockwell, 1915, 1916.
Baldwin, R. J., 1915, 1916, 2420.
Hess, 2419.
Watson, 2419-2420.
Alworth, 2420.
Allen, 2420, 2421.
Speiser, 2420.

In Senate (No. 1282).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2466.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3107.
Second reading, 3170.
Recommitted to Committee on Insurance, 3248.
Re-reported with amendment, 4378.
Over in its order, 4455.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4789-4793.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, and made special order, 5121-5124.

Remarks on, by

Vare, 3248, 5123.
McIlhenny, 5121, 5122, 5123.
Jarrett, 5121.
McNichol, 5121.
Salus, 5122, 5124.
Nulty, 5122-5123.
Hoke, 5123.
Kline, 5123-5124.
Heacock, 5124.

FIRE MARSHAL, Joseph L. Baldwin nominated as State, 1028.
Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY (see appropriation).

FISH, amending act of May 16, 1913, regulating storage and sale of cold storage foods by making further regulations in regard to

Senate Bill No. 1440.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 3241.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3242.
Reported without amendment, 3242.
First reading, 3262.
Second reading, 3378-3379.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3441.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3451.
Resumed and passed finally, 3741.
Returned from House without amendment, 5086.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5103.

Remarks on, by

Salus, 3441.
Clark, 3441.

In House (No. 2150).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3861.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 4822-4823.
First reading, 4823.
Second reading, 4916.
Third reading and final passage, 5148.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

Remarks on, by

Kitts, 4822, 4823.
Richards, 4822, 4823.
Scott, John R. K., 4822, 4823.
Allen, 4823.
Speiser, 4823.
Mitchell, 4823.

FISH AND FISHERIES (see department, laws, slaughter houses, wardens).

FISH and to regulate catching and sale of same, amending act of May 1, 1909, to classify

Senate Bill No. 1342.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2855.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2856.
Reported without amendment, 3110.
First reading, 3174.
Second reading, 3253.
Third reading and final passage, 3369.

In House (No. 2068).

Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 3612.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 4497.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4678.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 5050.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 5050.

FISH HATCHERY AT CONNEAUT LAKE, Crawford County, is located, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which

House Bill No. 157.

Read in place in House by Mr. Jackson, 108.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 108.
Reported without amendment, 494.
First reading, 562.
Recommitted to Committee, 563.
Re-reported without amendment, 743.
Second reading and amended, 944-947.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1237.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1359.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 563, 564, 944, 945, 946, 947.
Spangler, 944, 945, 947.
Rockwell, 945, 946.
Hess, 945, 946.
Mitchell, 946, 947.

In Senate (No. 887).

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1488.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading and recommitted, 1610.
Re-reported without amendment, 1787.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1892-1893.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3435-3436.

Remarks on, by

Jarrett, 3435, 3436.
Beidleman, 3435-3436.

FISH HATCHERY AT SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon County, is located, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which

House Bill No. 170.
Read in place in House by Mr. Jackson, 108.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 108.
Reported without amendment, 183.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 249.
Third reading and final passage, 263-264.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 999.
Signed by Speaker, 1043.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1275.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1350.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1400.
Final passage, 1559-1560.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1570.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.
Approved by Governor, 1932.

Remarks on, by
Dunn, Horace B., 263.

In Senate (No. 341).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 286.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 864.
Third reading and final passage, 902-903.
Signed by President, 1023.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1327.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1543.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1607.

FISH IN SUCH PARTS OF BOUNDARY LAKES of more than 5,000 acres as this Commonwealth has jurisdiction over and in the waters connected therewith and to provide for payment of license fees for catching of such fish, to classify species of

House Bill No. 926.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 419.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 419.
Reported without amendment, 513.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 582-583.
Third reading and amended, 846.
Final passage, 1003-1005.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1784-1785.
Signed by Speaker, 1837.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

In Senate (No. 759).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1023.
Reported with amendment, 1488.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1607-1609.
Third reading and final passage, 1743.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1810.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1788.

FISH IN SUCH PARTS OF CERTAIN BOUNDARY LAKES as this Commonwealth has jurisdiction over and providing for payment of license fees for catching of fish from same, to classify species of

Senate Bill No. 423.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 382.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 382.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 717.
Second reading and amended, 865-867.
Third reading and final passage, 903-905.

In House (No. 1830).
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1043.

FISH IN THE WATERS WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH and defining duties of Department of Fisheries, amending act classifying

House Bill No. 387.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 178.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 178.
Reported with amendment, 741.
First reading, 825.
Second reading and amended, 955-956.
Third reading and amended, 1247.
Final passage, 1337.

In Senate (No. 863).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1327.

FISH IN THE WATERS WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH by prohibiting fishing by unnaturalized foreign-born residents, to give additional protection to

Senate Bill No. 394.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 330.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 330.
Reported without amendment, 644.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 865.
Third reading and final passage, 903.
Returned from House with amendments, 2331.
Concurred in House amendments, 2357.
Signed by President, 2441.
Vetoed by Governor, 2858.

In House (No. 1828).
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1043.
Reported with amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading, 1985.
Third reading and final passage, 2280.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2413.
Signed by Speaker, 2484.

FISH IN THE WATERS WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH, providing for appointment of fish wardens and regulating free distribution of fish by the Department of Fisheries, to classify the

House Bill No. 1784.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 1041.

FISH IN THE WATERS WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH, to repeal section eight of act to classify

Senate Bill No. 1000.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2037.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, 2174.
Third reading and amended, 2313.
Final passage, 2359-2360.
Returned from House without amendment, 3164.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3257.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1985).
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 2663-2664.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading, 3056.
Third reading and final passage, 3179.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3394.

FISH WAY IN DAM AT McCALL'S FERRY, joint resolution requiring construction of adequate

House Bill No. 547.
Read in place in House by Mr. Spangler, 229.
Referred to Committee on Fisheries, 229.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 377.
Second reading and amended, 406.
Third reading and final passage, 425-426.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1584.
Signed by Speaker, 1737.
Approved by Governor, 2117.

Remarks on, by
Spangler, 425.

In Senate (No. 496).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 418.
Reported with amendment, 1136.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1328-1329.
Third reading and final passage, 1509-1510.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1605.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1758.

FISHER, JOHN T., Senator from Twenty-seventh District (Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties).

Bills introduced by
No. 21
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons of Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel Coal Fields, 67.

FISHER, JOHN T.—Continued.

No. 83
Making appropriation to Mary M. Packer Hospital, 96.

No. 216
Making appropriation to John J. Devitt for services rendered as Member of Mine Inspectors' Examining Board, 194.

No. 370
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons in Township of Coal, near Shamokin, for deficiency, 300.

No. 371.
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons in Township of Coal, 300.

No. 419
To provide monthly pension to all members of volunteer fire departments that have served 30 years and upwards, 382.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

FISHING ON SUNDAY, permitting

Senate Bill No. 525.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 471.

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 471.

FIXTURES (see buildings, sale).

FLAG AS NATIONAL EMBLEM and to protect it from insult, amending act to honor United States

House Bill No. 248.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 116.
Referred to Committee on Federal Relations, 116.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 215.
Third reading and final passage, 242-243.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 740.
Signed by Speaker, 768.
Approved by Governor, 1288.

In Senate (No. 350).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 286.
Reported without amendment, 409.
First reading, 470.
Second reading, 604.
Third reading and final passage, 652.
Signed by President pro tempore, 873.

FLAGMEN (see railroads).

FLAGS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, authorizing display of State, county, city, borough or other municipal

Senate Bill No. 909.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 1489.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1489.
Reported without amendment, 2038.
First reading, 2093.
Second reading, 2170.
Third reading and final passage, 2312.
Returned from House without amendment, 3258.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

In House (No. 1975).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2545.
Reported without amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading, 3230.
Third reading and final passage, 3270.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

FLAGS (see commission to supervise, etc., printing).

FLAG-SHIP (see Niagara).

FLOOD AND FLOODS (see Turtle Creek, wall, water).

FLORENCE CRITTENTON CIRCLE, HOME OR MISSION (see appropriation).

FLORENCE (see appropriation for carrying into effect, etc.)

FLOWER AND FIXING DAY FOR OBSERVING SAME, to designate the daisy as the floral emblem or State

House Bill No. 888.

Read in place in House by Mr. Jackson, 392.
Referred to Committee on Education, 392.
Reported with amendment, 805.
First reading, 830.
Second reading and amended and postponed for present, 985.
Resumed and amended, 1001.

FLOWER AND FIXING DAY FOR OBSERVING SAME—Continued.

Third reading, amendment presented but not agreed to, 1569.
Resumed and passed finally, 1572.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 5043.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 5053.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5221-5222.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5252.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 985.
Lowers, 5221-5222.

In Senate (No. 980).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1614.
Reported without amendment, 4766.
First reading, 4766.
Second reading and amended, 4848.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4964.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 4993.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5005-5006.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conferrence committee, 5010.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5128.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5128-5129.
Signed by President, 5261.

Remarks on, by

McNichol, 4993.
Huffman, 4993.

FLYNN, JOHN M., Representative from Elk County.
Acting Speaker, 1353, 1556, 2538.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 845, authorizing purchase of live stock and farming implements for new Western Penitentiary, 799.
House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 1697, 2278.
House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 4479.
House Bill No. 1983 (Senate No. 990), regulating election of supervisors in townships of second class, 3519.

Bills introduced by

No. 669
Amending act regulating lateral railroads extending length thereof and including lessees as well as owners of fire clay and minerals, 270.

No. 845
Authorizing purchase of live stock and farming implements for new Western Penitentiary, 365.

No. 846
Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital, 365.

No. 973
Amending act authorizing election of assistant assessors for purpose of registration of voters by enlarging term of assistant assessors, 473.

No. 974
Providing for division of election districts in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, 473.

No. 975
Amending act relating to elections by providing for payment of mileage of inspectors of election for delivering ballot boxes to justice of peace, 473.

No. 976
Amending further supplement to act regulating elections by changing time and manner of making registry of voters, 474.

No. 977
Fixing term of registry assessors or assessors to perform only duties incident to holding of elections in cities of third class, 474.

No. 978
Amending supplement to act regulating elections and changing time and manner of making registry of voters by abolishing December registry, 474.

No. 979
Amending further supplement to act regulating elections by providing for opening of ballot boxes under certain circumstances, 474.

FLYNN, JOHN M.—Continued.

No. 980
Amending act requiring tax collectors of townships and boroughs to give a numbered tax receipt and requiring sheet setting forth name, amount of tax paid and number of receipt to be sent 20 days before each election to county commissioners, 474.

No. 981
Amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by providing that signed consent of candidate shall accompany every petition to place his name upon primary ballot, 474.

No. 982
Providing for appointment of deputy tax collectors to sit at polling places in cities of first, second and third class upon days provided for personal registration of electors, 474.

No. 983
Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class by changing form of register and defining method of proving payment of tax, 474.

No. 984
Providing for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 474.

No. 985
Providing for election at Fall primaries of delegates to State conventions for purpose of nominating candidates for office of judge, 474.

No. 986
Defining method of determining vote cast by any political party, 474.

No. 987
Amending act regulating election of public officers and requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, 474.

No. 988
Providing for revision of registration of voters in cities of third class, 474.

No. 989
Amending section 6 of act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes by changing hours of registration, 474.

No. 990
Amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot and method of voting, 474.

No. 991
Providing method of changing polling places, 474.

No. 992
Amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, method of obtaining assistance and of counting votes, 474.

No. 993
Amending act providing for uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates by providing for separate primaries for each party, 474.

No. 994
Amending act regulating election of public officers by changing method of pre-empting use of party names, 474.

No. 1139
Amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate religious and charitable uses, 533.

Bills reported by

No. 646
Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 3177.

No. 783
Regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, 368, 684.

No. 846
Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital, 3198.

Leave of absence granted, 4592.

Member of conference committees, 362, 1937, 4212.

Member of special committees, 23, 73, 3862.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 1916.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 52, amending act regulating lateral railroads, and to appoint a conference committee, 1931.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 4138.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1276, amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 2904.

FLYNN, JOHN M.—Continued.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1913, amending act to provide for consolidation of boroughs, 3039.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1276, amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 2904.

Nomination of Arthur McKean for Resident Clerk of House by, 87.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1526.

Motion to postpone motion to receive communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of dual office holding, 920.

Vote on House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1291.

Remarks by, at

Memorial service for Hon. Edward H. Fahey, 5378.

Remarks by, on

Commending Speaker Alter for courtesy extended to Democratic members during session, 5493.

Remarks on, by

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House in regard to dual office holding, 920.

House Bill No. 117, providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain offices, 5414, 5416.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, nomination of candidates of such parties and election of certain party officers, 891.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5420.

House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5231.

House Bill No. 252, relating to holding of Constitutional convention, 693.

House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1407, 1408, 1563, 1564, 1565.

House Bill No. 683, regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, 369.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2612, 2613, 2615, 2616, 2676, 2677, 5382, 5383, 5385.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3484.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4426, 4436.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 1822, 2065, 2066.

House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 4479.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1526.

House Bill No. 1712, authorizing courts of common pleas when any individual church has become inactive to appoint trustees of the State body of which such church was a member as trustees for said church, 1946.

House Bill No. 1983 (Senate No. 990), regulating election of supervisors in townships of second class, 3519.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5151.

House Bill No. 2227, making appropriation to House Committee on Committees, 4476.

House resolution requesting certain departments of the Commonwealth to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by them in 1911, 3919.

Motion for special order for House Bill No. 306, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 363.

Presentation of gift to James N. Moore, at close of session, 5380.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of fourteenth judicial district, 5375.

Resolution authorizing change of rules, 25, 26.

Resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 24.

Report by, of

Special committee to escort members of Senate to Hall of House for joint session, 77.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing discharge of conference committee on House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5420-5421.

FOCHT nominated as member of Water Supply Commission, Benjamin K., 993.

Reported, 1597.

Confirmed, 1598.

FOOD AND FOODS (see animals, cold storage, commission, fish, meat, milk).

FOOD, and of food short in weight or measure, prohibiting sale of adulterated or misbranded

Senate Bill No. 5.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 66.
Reported with amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1269.
Recommitted, 1327.
Re-reported with amendment, 2167.
Second reading and amended, 2317-2318.
Over in its order, 2361, 2443, 2556.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2629-2630.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2631-2632.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3437-3438.

Remarks on, by

Gerberich, 3437.

FOOD ARE PREPARED OR OFFERED FOR SALE and providing for registration of those engaged in such business, authorizing the Board of Health in cities of first class to make regulations for inspection and for sanitary regulation of all places in which articles used for human

Senate Bill No. 1821.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 4284.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 4284.

FOOD FOR PUBLIC USE, providing for examination and licensing of persons engaged in purchase or preparation of

House Bill No. 448.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 203.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 203.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1241.

FOODS IN HOTELS, restaurants and dining cars, regulating sanitary conditions regulating preparation, storage and serving of

Senate Bill No. 6.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 6.

FOOD STUFFS BY DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER and any Board of Health or Health Officer or any employes thereof from any producers or vendor for purpose of analysis or test, to regulate the taking of samples of

House Bill No. 1683.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1035.
Reported without amendment, 1246.
First reading, 1287.
Second reading, 1656.
Third reading and final passage, 1873.

Remarks on, by

Snyder, 1873.
Kitts, 1873.

In Senate (No. 1077).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1898.

FOOT BRIDGES (see bridges).

FOREIGN (see advertising, corporations, fish, insurance).

FOREMAN (see mines).

FOREST AND FORESTRY (see cities, Cook, Department, land, laws).

FOREST FIRES AUTHORIZING DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY to enter into co-operative relations with local associations established for purpose of preventing forest fires, supplement to act for prevention of

Senate Bill No. 827.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1259.
Reported without amendment, 1880.
First reading, 2036.
Over in its order, 2086.
Second reading and amended, 2167-2168.
Third reading and final passage, 2310-2311.
Returned from House with amendments, 3729.
Concurred in House amendments, 3740.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4113.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 4185.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4356.
Final passage, 4773-4774.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4859-4860.
Signed by President, 4962.

FOREST FIRES—Continued.

In House (No. 1974).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 2545.
Reported with amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3517-3518.
Third reading and final passage, 3631-3632.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3835.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4179.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4912.
Signed by Speaker, 5038.

FOREST RESERVES along west branch of Susquehanna River, making appropriation for road through State

House Bill No. 1565.

Read in place in House by Mr. Klepper, 916.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 916.

FOREST RESERVES and collection and distribution of taxes collected therefrom, to provide for taxation of auxiliary

House Bill No. 558.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 253.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 253.
Reported without amendment, 513.
First reading, 563.
Recommitted to Committee on Forestry, 563.
Re-reported with amendment, 744.
Second reading and amended, 941-942.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1235-1236.
Motion to postpone indefinitely presented but not acted upon, 1408.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1565-1567.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3196-3197.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

Remarks on, by

Howard, Josiah, 1566.
Williams, 1566.

In Senate (No. 972).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1614.
Reported without amendment, 2876.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2988.
Third reading and final passage, 3097.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

FOREST RESERVES AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUND for school and road purposes, providing fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary

Senate Bill No. 192.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 193.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 193.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 608.
Second reading and amended, 671-672.
Third reading and final passage, 725.

In House (No. 1395).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 817.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading, 2522.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2837.
Recommitted, 3490.

FOREST RESERVES and distribution of fund thus set aside for school and road purposes, providing fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary

House Bill No. 559.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 253.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 253.
Reported without amendment, 513.
First reading, 563.
Recommitted to Committee on Forestry, 563.
Re-reported with amendment, 744.
Second reading and amended, 942.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1236.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1567-1568.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3197.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

Remarks on, by

Howard, Josiah, 1567.
Williams, 1568.

FOREST RESERVES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 979).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1614.
Reported without amendment, 2877.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2988.
Third reading and final passage, 3097-3098.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

FOREST RESERVES AND FOR COLLECTION AND USE of taxes collected therefrom, providing for taxation of auxiliary

Senate Bill No. 191.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 193.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 193.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 608.
Second reading and amended, 671.
Third reading and final passage, 725.

In House (No. 1394).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 817.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading, 2522.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2836-2837.
Recommitted, 3490.

FOREST RESERVES and providing for expenses attendant thereon, classifying certain surface lands as auxiliary

Senate Bill No. 193.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 193.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 193.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 608.
Second reading and amended, 670-671.
Third reading and final passage, 724-725.

In House (No. 1393).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 817.
Reported without amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading, 2522.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2836.
Recommitted, 3490.

FOREST RESERVES and to prescribe conditions for their continuance in said classification, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary

House Bill No. 557.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 253.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 253.
Reported without amendment, 513.
First reading, 563.
Recommitted to Committee on Forestry, 563.
Re-reported with amendment, 744.
Second reading and amended, 939-941.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1235.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 1405-1408.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was defeated on final passage agreed to and bill passed finally, 1563-1565.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3321.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

Remarks on, by

Williams, 1406, 1407, 1563, 1564, 3321.
Herman, 1406.
Howard, Josiah, 1406, 1407, 1563, 1564, 1565, 3321.
Flynn, 1407, 1408, 1563, 1564, 1565.
Semmens, 1408.
Runk, 1408.
Hibshman, 1408.
Letzkus, 1408.
Stein, 1408.
Jones, E. E., 1408.

In Senate (No. 977).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1614.
Reported with amendment, 2876.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2987-2988.
Third reading and amended, 3097.
Vote on third reading reconsidered, bill amended and passed finally, 3155-3156.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3382.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

FOREST RESERVES, authorizing State Highway Department to take over all public roads bordering upon State

House Bill No. 653.

Read in place in House by Mr. Currier, 269.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 269.

FOREST RESERVES, authorizing State Highway Department to take over all public roads within or bordering upon the State

Senate Bill No. 189.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 193.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 193.
Reported with amendment, 329.
First reading, 389.
Second reading, 415.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 462.
Re-reported with amendment, 898.
Over in its order, 1012, 1087.
Recommitted to Committee on Forestry, 1140.

FORESTRY COMMISSIONER to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations made to his Department in 1911 and reason for increases asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Allen, requesting, 3947.
Report presented to House, 4043-4045.
Additional report, 4021-4024.

FORESTRY RESERVATIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, supplement to act establishing a Department of Forestry and providing for control and maintenance of

Senate Bill No. 872.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1336.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1336.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading, 1516.
Second reading, 1553.
Third reading and final passage, 1604.

Remarks on, by

Kline, 1604.

In House (No. 1906).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1714.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading, 2524.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2840.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 3226.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage agreed to and bill postponed for present on final passage, 3619-3620.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, George A., 2840.
Allen, 2840.

FORNICATION (see adultery, marriage, rape).

FORSTER, I. G. GORDON, Representative from Second District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 635, exempting certain buildings from provisions of acts relating to fire towers and outside fire escapes, 363.
House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4424, 4427, 4430, 4434.
House Bill No. 1386 (Senate No. 52), amending act regulating lateral railroads, 1563.
House Bill No. 1705, making State taxes, unpaid taxes and all public accounts a lien upon franchise and property of corporations, 3583.

Bills introduced by

No. 622
Regulating location of District Attorney and his assistants during trial of cases, 256.

No. 635
Exempting certain buildings from provisions relating to fire towers and outside fire escapes of certain acts, 256.

No. 816
Providing for appointment of janitors in courts, 339.

No. 1209
Authorizing appointment of commission to examine into apartment, boarding and tenement house question in cities of first class, 575.

No. 1210
Amending act enabling local registrars of vital statistics to administer the oath of undertakers so that it shall not apply to cities of first and second class, 575.

No. 1705
Making State taxes, unpaid bonus, interest and all public accounts a lien upon franchise and property of corporations, 1037.

FORSTER, I. G. GORDON—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 28
Amending act relating to mandamus, 109.

No. 166
Amending act regulating compensation of court criers and tipstaves in certain counties, 154.

No. 351 (Senate Bill No. 3)
Validating certain elections of municipal and incorporated districts relative to indebtedness, 289.

No. 834
Regulating conveyances of real estate and validating titles to real estate now held by foreign corporations, 561.

No. 1166
Regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 742.

No. 1244
Amending act providing for determination by court of common pleas as to reasonableness of amount of license fees between municipal corporations and certain companies so as to include gas and water companies, 928.

No. 1408
Fixing compensation of reading clerks of Senate and House of Representatives, 2200.

No. 1616
Providing for return of taxes on seated lands, 1630.

No. 1853 (Senate No. 717)
Authorizing corporations to declare at any time dividends out of net profits, 2426.

No. 1880 (Senate No. 512)
To prohibit coroners from doing business as undertakers, 3619.

No. 2049 (Senate No. 1069)
To provide for execution of orders of court for support, 3485.

No. 2200 (Senate No. 1279)
Supplement to act creating Water Supply Commission, 4412.

Leave of absence granted, 394, 1632.

Leave of absence not granted, 2232.

Member of commission to investigate as to number and salaries of officers and members of Senate and House, 805.

Member of conference committees, 1937, 4956, 5044.

Member of special committee, 217.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 3430.

Adopt House resolution No. 35, relative to a negatived bill being placed on the calendar, 1154.

Discharge conference committee on House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5417.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1705, making State taxes, interest and all public accounts a lien on franchise and property of corporation, 3617.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 635, exempting certain buildings from provisions of acts relating to fire towers and outside fire escapes, 363.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4430.

Question of personal privilege, on

Roll call of members present at session of House on June 19, 4609.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 107, establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 703.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 357.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 3001.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 171-172.

House Bill No. 200, amending act providing for removal of judges, 1276.

House Bill No. 753, prescribing what elective or appointive offices shall be incompatible with office of member of council in cities of first class, 538.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4055-4056.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4425, 4427, 4428, 4430, 4431, 4434.

House Bill No. 1491, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution granting to people right of recall, 2348.

House Bill No. 1547, requiring Water Supply Commission to acquire title to certain property for public use, 4498, 4499.

FORSTER, I. G. GORDON—Continued.

House Bill No. 1705, making State taxes, unpaid interest and all public accounts a lien on franchise and property of corporations, 4475.

House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 208), providing that persons conducting hotels or restaurants shall not employ any one suffering from a communicable disease, 4356.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5151, 5152, 5153.

House Bill No. 2203 (Senate No. 1068), to provide for exhibits and lectures by Department of Agriculture at county fairs, 5057.

House Bill No. 2223 (Senate No. 1572), regulating storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 5035.

House resolution making it a rule of the House that no bill negatived by a committee shall be placed on calendar unless the motion is made within five days after the report, 1051, 1122.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain parties, 7421.

Resolution offered by

Making it a rule of the House that no bill negatived by a committee shall be placed on calendar unless motion to place such bill on calendar shall be made within five days after such bill is reported from committee, 1051.

FORT HILL (see park).

FORT MORRIS ERECTED ABOUT 1755 at Shippensburg, and providing a suitable memorial to the Pioneer Settlers of the Cumberland Valley, making appropriation to mark site of

House Bill No. 1511.

Read in place in House by Mr. Barner, 913.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 913.

Reported without amendment, 3791.

First reading, 3970.

Second reading, 4249.

Third reading and recommitted, 4486-4488.

Re-reported without amendment, 4572-4573.

Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4831.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.

Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, C. M. C., 4487.

Scott, S. B., 4487, 4488.

Ambler, 4487.

Miller, 4487

Rockwell, 4488.

In Senate (No. 1905).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4798-4799.

Reported without amendment, 4800.

First reading, 4800, 4801.

Second reading, 4854.

Third reading and final passage, 4990-4991.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

FORT MORRIS, ERECTED ABOUT 1755, at Shippensburg, Cumberland County and providing suitable memorial to Pioneer Settlers of Cumberland Valley, making appropriation to mark site of

Senate Bill No. 704.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 899.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 899.

Reported without amendment, 3574.

First reading, 3722.

Second reading, 3763.

Third reading and final passage, 3869.

In House (No. 2178).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.

FORT WASHINGTON, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, was constructed for memorial of high water mark of war between the States, making appropriation for purchase of land upon which

Senate Bill No. 298.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 280.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 280.

Reported without amendment, 3574.

First reading, 3720.

Second reading, 3759-3760.

Third reading and final passage, 3866.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5086.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5103.

In House (No. 2163).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.

Reported without amendment, 4812.

First reading, 4812.

FORT WASHINGTON, CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 4916.
Third reading and final passage, 5147-5148.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in 5171.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

FORTS (see publications).

FORTY-FIFTH AND FORTY-SEVENTH (see judge).

FOSTER, JESSE D., Representative from Bucks County

Bill reported by

No. 940
Regulating occupation of barbering and providing for licensing of persons engaged therein, 801.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 732, fixing a season for skunk, 2339.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1482, fixing compensation of Chief Clerk and five clerks in Department of Mines, 2141.

Petitions presented by,

Against misappropriation of State money by State Highway Department, from
Newton Grange No. 1446, of Bucks County, 535.
Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Council No. 50, Daughters of Liberty, Bucks County, 2750
Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Council No. 50, Daughters of Liberty, Bucks County, 2750.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 45, regulating penalty for murder of first degree, 2817.
House Bill No. 200, amending act relating to removal of judges and to their allowance of pay for balance of their terms, 2497, 2498.

FOUNDRIES TO BE PROVIDED WITH TOILET ROOM and water closet, amending bill requiring.

House Bill No. 438.

Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 203.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 203.
Reported without amendment, 367.
First reading, 396.
Second reading, 453.
Third reading and final passage, 505-506.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1569.

In Senate (No. 538).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 590.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 991-992.
Second reading, 1017.
Third reading and final passage, 1087-1088.
Signed by President, 1326.

FOUNTAINS (see comfort).

FOXES BY CERTAIN METHODS IN DELAWARE COUNTY, to prohibit the killing of

House Bill No. 917.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 419.
Referred to Committee on Game, 419.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 622.
Second reading, 786.
Third reading and final passage, 1128-1129.
Returned from Senate without amendments, 1932.
Signed by Speaker, 2068.
Approved by Governor, 2681.

Remarks on, by

Bleloch, 1128, 1129.
Baldwin, R. J., 1128-1129.

In Senate (No. 810).

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 1539.
First reading 1612.
Over in its order, 1751.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1890-1891.
Signed by President, 2077.

FRANCHISE (see corporations).

FRANKFORD HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

FRANKLIN CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

FRANKLIN HOUSE (see appropriation).

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE (see appropriation to Trustees of).

FRANKLIN (see highway).

FRATERNAL AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES, enabling minors above age of sixteen years to contract for membership in

Senate Bill No. 358.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 299.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 299.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL AND RELIEF SOCIETIES and their status and exempting them from taxation providing that if a member shall become dependent upon an incorporated charitable institution he shall have privilege of making such institution his beneficiary, amending act defining

House Bill No. 825.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 339.
Referred to Committe on Insurance, 339.
Reported without amendment, 439.
First reading, 527.
Second reading, 548.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee, 577.
Re-reported without amendment, 1400.
Third reading and final passage, 1728-1729.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Approved by Governor, 3190.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 1728.

In Senate (No. 1016).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2386.
Third reading and final passage, 2451.
Signed by President, 2661.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS to provide for payment of funeral expenses of their members, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 359.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 299.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 299.
Reported without amendment, 854.
First reading, 910.
Second reading, 988.
Third reading and final passage, 1013.

In House (No. 1842).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1304.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading, 2518.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2776-2777.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 2776.

FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES AND THEIR STATUS and providing for their examination by Insurance Commissioner, defining

House Bill No. 698.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 287.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 287.
Reported with amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading and recommitted, 1971-1975.
Re-reported without amendment, 2135.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2692.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 2908.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 2692.
Baldwin R. J., 2692.

FRATERNAL (see statements).

FRAUD (see elections).

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

FREE (see libraries, passes).

FREIGHT (see railroads).

FREY, ROBERT S., Representative from Second District (York County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 44, amending act relative to sewers in boroughs so as to include acquisition by boroughs of existing sewers, 113.

House Bill No. 50, amending act relative to municipal ownership of sewers by extending provisions of same to sewers owned by individuals, 139-140, 4220.

House Bill No. 436, providing for use for discovery of new methods of treatment in medicine and surgery of unclaimed animals in public pounds, 446, 447.

House Bill No. 1319, establishing in cities of third class a house of detention for dependent and neglected children, 1447.

Bills introduced by

No. 19
Making appropriation for erection of monument in borough of Wrightsville, 74.

No. 20
Amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing by extending same to cities of third class, 74.

No. 44
Amending act providing system whereby boroughs may build sewers extending same to acquisition of existing sewers, 75.

No. 50
Amending act relating to ownership of sewers extending provisions thereof to sewers, and pipes owned by individuals and unincorporated associations, 75.

No. 166
Amending act regulating compensation of court criers and tipstaves, 108.

No. 168
Amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 108.

No. 216
Making appropriation to Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School, 115.

No. 457
Regulating method of installment payments on conditional sales or on bailments with right to purchase, 204.

No. 774
Repealing act to cede jurisdiction to United States over Hanover Public Road in Adams County, 310.

No. 1021
Establishing in cities of third class a house of detention for dependent and neglected children, 475.

No. 1166
Regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 534.

No. 1273
Making appropriation to Visiting Nurse Association of City of York, 731.

No. 1290
Making appropriation to Borough of Hanover to burgess and town council, 732.

No. 1319
To establish in cities of third class a house of detention for delinquent and dependent children, 733.

No. 1564
Regulating government of county jails or prisons, 916.

No. 1571
Empowering certain officers and employes of State Highway Department to enforce laws relating to highways and motor vehicles, 994.

No. 1609
Joint resolution providing for commission to investigate the condition of the canal owned by the Susquehanna Canal Company, 996.

No. 1697
Authorizing the several orphans' courts to empower guardians to estates of minors to join with the co-tenants of said minors in effecting amicable partition of lands held in common, 1036.

No. 1714
Regulating practice before justices of the peace and aldermen where children under sixteen years of age are charged with any offense against the criminal laws, 1037.

No 1762
Amending act to provide for establishment of true meridian lines and of standard measures for surveyors' chains and to regulate practice of surveying, 1040.

No. 1836
Repealing to encourage planting of trees along the roadside and for keeping of a record by the supervisors of roads or trees so planted, 1042.

No. 1916
Amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 1933.

FREY, ROBERT S.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 19
Making appropriation for erection of monument in Wrightsville, 3790, 4670.

No. 63
Relating to furnishing of gas, water or electricity to be paid for consumbers by meter measurement, 128.

No. 144
Making appropriation to York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, 3052.

No. 154
To fix fees received by constables for visiting places where liquors are sold, 1150.

No. 216
Making appropriation to Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School, 3052.

No. 467
Making appropriation for payment of publication of amendments to Constitution in 1912, 2785.

No. 572
Providing for marking at expense of the proper county of corners of all original warrantee tracts, 800.

No. 684
To repeal section two of act to confer power on the several orphans' courts when balance for distribution in an estate includes stocks and bonds, 800.

No. 779
Making appropriation to York Hospital and Dispensary, 3264.

No. 808 (Senate No. 1)
Relating to moneys heretofore received by Highway Department for registration of motor vehicles, 367.

No. 1146
Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 2119, 2765.

No. 1237
Supplement to act authorizing release on probation of certain convicts, 1713.

No. 1264
Regulating number of persons required to [illegible] ing exemptions under act of April 14, 1851, and act of April 1, 1909, 927.

No. 1273
Making appropriation to Visiting Nurse Association, 3054.

No. 1467
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Greely, and extending to Lackawaxen, 2684.

No. 1522
Relating to lynching, 1570.

No. 1567
Repealing act providing that no passenger railway tracks shall be located on streets in thickly populated regions without consent of Board consisting of Governor, Secretary of Commonwealth and Attorney General, 2684.

No. 1733
Authorizing construction of brige at Middletown, 4384.

No. 1847 (Senate No. 524)
Supplement to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 1917.

No. 1893 (Senate No. 212)
Amending act to revise penal laws, 2491.

No. 1904 (Senate No. 855)
Relating to reports of auditors of boroughs and townships and appeals therefrom, 2491.

No. 2032
To validate acts performed by justices of peace between expiration of their commissions and first Monday of May, 1913, 4217.

No. 2064 (Senate No. 1345)
Supplement to act relating to distribution of estates of intestates, 4412.

No. 2125 (Senate No. 1278)
Making appropriation to Children's Home, York, 4199.

No. 2247 (Senate No. 989)
Regulating companies insuring employers against liability arising under Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, 4420

Chairman of Committee on Legislative Apportionment, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 1274, 1415, 1632.

Member of conference committees, 5059, 5060.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

FREY, ROBERT S.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3236.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1823 (Senate No. 147), regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements, 2812.

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 168, amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 1904.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 19, making appropriation for erection of monument in Wrightsville, 4281.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 50, amending act relative to municipal ownership of sewers by extending provisions of same to sewers owned by individuals, 149.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of roads shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1412.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1733, authorizing construction of bridge at Middletown, 4609.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2072 (Senate No. 1395), amending act relating to taxation, 4579.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 50, amending act relative to municipal ownership of sewers, culverts and pipes, 4220.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1733, authorizing construction of bridge at Middletown, 4609.

Nomination of Hon. John R. K. Scott as Speaker seconded by, 30.

Petitions presented by,

Favoring bridge across Susquehanna River, at Middletown, from Citizens of York County, 2545.

Favoring repeal of act of July 21, 1901, P. L. 610, from Citizens of York County, 4670.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3072.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of highways shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1412.

House Bill No. 216, making appropriation to Paradise Protectory and Agricultural School, 4889.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine same, 438.

House Bill No. 774, repealing act to cede jurisdiction to United States over Hanover Public Road in Adams County, 1110.

House Bill No. 1697, authorizing orphans' courts to empower guardians of estates of minors to join with co-tenants of said minors in effecting amicable partition of lands, 1730.

House Bill No. 1823 (Senate No. 147), regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 2812.

House Bill No. 1916, amending act relating to organization of courts of justice, 2771.

House Bill No. 2247 (Senate No. 989), regulating companies insuring employers against provisions arising under Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, 4921.

Report of House committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of fourteenth judicial district, 5375.

Resolution, House (No. 10), providing for investigation of persons holding more than one position under Commonwealth, reported by, 289.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 986, 1765.

FRIENDS' HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

FROGS (see bullfrogs).

FRUITS (see market).

FULLER, PRESIDENT JUDGE OF ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, charges (Document No. 5) asking for impeachment of Hon. Henry A., 128.

Reported from committee, 191.

Resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, authorizing appointment of committee to consider said charges, read and adopted, 191.

Committee appointed, 217.

Report of committee presented to House, 2892-2894.

Report adopted, 3862.

Appendix, 6123.

FULTON (see highway).

FUND AND FUNDS (see checks, civil service, city, commission, deposit, depositories, mutual, trust).

FUND UNDER CONTROL OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC GROUNDS and Buildings for restoration and repairing of any building owned by the Commonwealth and for payment of premiums of insurance on such property, making appropriation to create a rebuilding and insurance

FUND UNDER CONTROL OF BOARD—Continued.

House Bill No. 1476.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kern, 822.

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 822.

Reported with amendment, 1245.

First reading, 1287.

Second reading and amended, 1481.

Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1864-1865.

Re-reported with amendment, 2785.

Resumed and passed third reading and postponed for present, 3079.

Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 3188.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.

Signed by Speaker, 5158.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 1865.

Kern, 1865.

Walnut, 3079.

In Senate (No. 1451).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3263.

Reported without amendment, 4526.

First reading, 4550.

Second reading, 4648.

Third reading and final passage, 4760.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5095.

FUNERAL (see fraternal).

FURNISHING (see employ).

FURNITURE (see household, second-hand).

GAMBLING HOUSE, to provide for arrest and conviction of any person found visiting a

House Bill No. 1108.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 512.

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 512.

Reported without amendment, 683.

First reading, 815.

Second reading, 951.

Third reading and postponed for present, 1249.

Resumed and amended, 2123.

Defeated on final passage, 2272.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 1249.

GAME AND GAME BIRDS AND SONG AND INSECTIVOROUS AND OTHER WILD BIRDS, to provide for protection of

Senate Bill No. 988.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1741.

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1742.

Reported without amendment, 2038.

First reading, 2093-2094.

Second reading, 2170-2174.

Recommitted, 2313.

GAME COMMISSIONERS nominated, members of State Board of, 1028.

Reported, 1313.

Confirmed, 1336.

GAME COMMISSIONERS TO FURNISH HOUSE with reason for certain increases asked for by them in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Allen, requesting, 3940.

Report presented to House, 4048-4049.

GAME COMMISSION FOR MAINTENANCE OF GAME PRESERVES and for distribution of game, providing that fines collected for violation of game laws shall be paid to

House Bill No. 1263.

Read in place in House by Mr. McKay, 683.

Referred to Committee on Game, 683.

Reported without amendment, 930.

First reading, 1056.

Second reading, 1209.

Third reading and amended, 1627.

Postponed on final passage, 1726.

Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2406, 2407.

Re-reported with negative recommendation, 2765.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 1726.

McKay, 1726.

McAleer, 1726.

Allen, 2407.

Baldwin, R. J., 2407

GAME, GAME BIRDS AND OTHER WILD BIRDS, amending act for protection of

House Bill No. 520.

Read in place in House by Mr. Price, 228.
Referred to Committee on Game, 228.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1203.
Third reading and final passage, 1595-1596.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2134.
Signed by Speaker, 2207.
Approved by Governor, 2682.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 1596.
Lowers, 1596.

In Senate (No. 969).

Referred to Committtee on Game and Fisheries, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 1787.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading, 2034.
Third reading and final passage, 2081.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2207.

GAME, GAME QUADRUPEDS AND GAME BIRDS, amending first section of act of June 3, 1911, providing for better protection of

Senate Bill No. 565.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 592.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 592.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 718.
Second reading, 869.
Third reading and final passage, 906-907.

In House (No. 1834).

Referred to Committee on Game, 1043.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1241.

GAME, GAME QUADRUPEDS AND GAME BIRDS, amending Section 1, of act of June 3, 1911, providing for better protection of

House Bill No. 1737.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1038.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1241.

GAME, GAME BIRDS AND OTHER WILD BIRDS, amending Section 18 of act of May 1, 1909, providing for preservation of

House Bill No. 1031.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 476.
Referred to Committee on Game, 476.

GAME, GAME QUADRUPEDS AND GAME BIRDS, to repeal first sec- of act of June 3, 1911, providing for preservation of

House Bill No. 1359.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brosius, 803.
Referred to Committee on Game, 803.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading and recommitted, 1202-1203.
Re-reported with amendment, 1839.
Resumed and passed second reading, 1990.
Third reading and final passage, 2288.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 2288.
Brosius, 2288.

In Senate (No. 1226).

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2332.

GAME OF ANY KIND, except bears, raccoons, foxes, squirrels and rabbits and these only with hounds or beagle hounds, making it unlawful for a period of five years to hunt or capture wild game birds or

Senate Bill No. 1636.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 3723.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 3723.

GAME (see birds, department, hunting, laws, license, preserves, wardens).

GAMES (see baseball).

GANS, SIGMUND J., Representative from Twenty-third District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 53, regulating sale of cold storage foods, 503.
House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 4217.
House Bill No. 970, supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 2789.

GANS, SIGMUND J.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1208, relative to sale or pledge in bulk of the whole or a large part of a stock of merchandise and fixtures, 1221.

House Bill No. 1603, to prohibit corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding persons duly authorized by lot holders to do gardening work, 3070.

House Bill No. 1963 (Senate No. 10), amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2814-2815.

House Bill No. 2237 (Senate No. 1344), to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race or creed, 5015.

Senate concurrent resolution for appointment of commission to investigate matters pertaining to cold storage, 4202.

Bills introduced by

No. 52

For better preservation of records contained in office of Recorder of Deeds, 76.

No. 55

Regulating sale of certain food kept in cold storage, 76.

No. 210

Amending act relative to right to practice medicine and surgery and establishing Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure, 114.

No. 499

Amending act regulating rights and liabilities of parties to contracts by providing for a lien for improvement done to land, including sodding and planting of trees, 227.

No. 516

To prevent improper interference with jurors, 228.

No. 807

Amending act regulating practice of pharmacy providing for sale of mixed paints and all lead products without necessity of labeling same, 338.

No. 810

For better preservation of records in offices of Recorder of Deeds in certain counties, 338.

No. 970

Supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy providing that applicants for license shall have preliminary general education and enlarging powers of State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, 473.

No. 1208

Relative to sale or pledge in bulk of the whole or a large part of a stock of merchandise and fixtures, 575.

No. 1323

Amending act to provide for registration of veterinary surgeons by extending time for registration (by request), 734.

No. 1634

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of 18th Article thereon, 1032.

No. 1749

Amending act to validate the exercise of franchise of manufacturing corporations and land companies (by request), 1039.

No. 1768

Amending act enabling mining, manufacturing and trading companies to wind up their affairs after expiration of their charters so as to include companies for purchase and sale of real estate and construction companies (by request), 1040.

Bills reported by

No. 83

Making appropriation to Mazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia, 3052.

No. 112

Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memoral Hospital and Training School, 3112.

No. 182

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Circulating Library for the Blind, 3329.

No. 267

Making appropriation to Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, 3264.

No. 378

Amending act providing for government of street railway companies, 3024.

No. 410

Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, 3112.

No. 586

Making appropriation to Women's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania, 3176.

No. 627

Making appropriation to Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia, 3053.

GANS, SIGMUND J.—Continued.

No. 630
Making appropriation to Saint John's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia, 3054.

No. 645
Regulating the licensing of all places of amusement, 931.

No. 681
Making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation Commisson, 3604.

No. 788
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 3337, 3618.

No. 809
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 3054.

No. 813
Regulating manufacture and sale and to prevent adulteration of disinfectants, deodorants and germicides, 439.

No. 1155
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital, 3198.

No. 1239
Making appropriation to reimburse Dauphin County for expenses incurred in trial of Capitol grait cases, 4413.

No. 1249
Making appropriation to Rosine Association, 3264.

No. 1430
Making appropriation to German Baptist Home for Aged, Philadelphia, 3054.

No. 1506
Making appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, 3054.

No. 1573
To repeal act to prohibit sale of intoxicating drinks in township of Ohio, Beaver County, so far as it applies to borough of Midland, 1337.

No. 1623
Making appropriation of $500,000 towards improvement of county roads in suburban section of Philadelphia, 3093.

No. 1774
To provide for collection and compilation of certain vital statistics, 1337.

No. 1813 (Senate No. 430)
Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 1878, 2119, 2707.

No. 1863 (Senate No. 651)
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Criminal Insane at Farview, 1483.

No. 1926 (Senate No. 772)
Amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2425.

No. 1987
Making appropriation to Hospital Department of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 3198.

No. 2043 (Senate No. 11)
Regulating sale of commodities, 4167.

No. 2091 (Senate No. 61)
Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of school age, 4200.

No. 2102 (Senate No. 306)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, 4200.

No. 2130 (Senate No. 1400)
Making appropriation to hospital and college departments of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, 4199.

No. 2135 (Senate No. 162)
Providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain bridges over Delaware River, 4384.

Leave of absence granted, 80, 1243, 1415, 1949.

Member of conference committtee, 4212.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56, 560.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination and election of as, 105-106.

Motions by, for
Previous question on House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1928.

Previous question on House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 437.

Special order on House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 3025.

GANS, SIGMUND J.—Continued.

Motions by, to
Place on calendar House Bill No. 499, amending act defining rights and liabilities of parties to and regulating effect of contracts for work and labor by providing for lien for improvement done to land, 2102.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 810, for better preservation of records contained in office of Recorder of Deeds of certain counties, 479.

Postponed for present House Bill No. 53, regulating storage and sale of cold storage foods, 503.

Postponed for present House Bill No. 813, for better preservation of records contained in offices of recorder of deeds in certain counties, 815.

Recommit House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 424.

Recommit House Bill No. 1000, to prevent fire insurance companies from having trusts or agreements to control rates, 1559.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 4217.

Petition presented by
Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 1376.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 1340, 4340, 4341.

House Bill No. 1208, relative to sale or pledge of stock of merchandise and fixtures, 1643, 1644.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of 14th judicial district, 5375.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor for amendment House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 4140.

Resolution offered by
Congratulating Hon. Thomas F. McNichol on first anniversary of his marriage, 4492.

Resolution reported by
House No. 12, fixing manner of selecting seats by members of House, 4141.

House No. 19, amending rule No. 33 of House rules, 3118.

GARAGES OR AUTOMOBILE SHOPS and providing a penalty for removal of automobiles with intent to defraud, for protection of owners and keepers of,

Senate Bill No. 999.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2178.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2386.
Third reading and final passage, 2449.
Returned from House without amendment, 3258.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

In House (No. 1995).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading, 3230.
Third reading and final passage, 3269.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

GARAGES WHERE MOTOR VEHICLES are kept for hire, other than in townships of second class, and vesting certain powers in cities, boroughs and first class townhips in relation thereto, to regulate maintaining of

Senate Bill No. 1635.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 3702.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3702.
Reported without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3907.
Second reading, 4005.
Over in its order, 4089.
Third reading and final passage, 4192.

In House (No. 2210).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4338.
Reported with negative recommendation, 4924.

GARBAGE (see boroughs, cities, townships).

GARDENING (see contracts).

GARVIN AS CHIEF CLERK OF HOUSE, nomination and election of Thomas H., 58-59.
Oath of office administered to, 63.

GARVIN, presentation of rug by members of House to Mr. Thomas H., 5380.

GAS AND GASES (see cities, commission, fees, license, meter, mine, mines, Phoenixville, township, townships, wells).

GAS, AUTHORIZING CITIES, BOROUGHS, incorporated towns and townships to enact ordinances regulating pipes or tubes used to covey

House Bill No. 921.

Read in place in House by Mr. Grabe, 419.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 419.
Reported with amendment, 744.
First reading, 827.
Second reading, 963.
Passed third reading, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1380.
Final passage, 1717.

In Senate (No. 1012).
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1759.

GAS COMPANIES BY PROVIDING FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXING thereof, to tax property of corporation enjoying benefits of act to provide for incorporation of natural

Senate Bill No. 487.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 410.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 410.

GAS TO CONSUMERS and prohibit discrimination, requiring natural gas corporations to maintan a unform charge for

Senate Bill No. 652.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 855.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 855.

GATLIN INSTITUTE (see appropriation).

GAUGING (see water).

GEARY, THOMAS PAUL, Representative from First District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1525, regulating safe conveyance of passengers in roller coasters, 1988.

Bills introduced by

No. 14
Establishing in Department of Health a Bureau of Child Welfare, 73.

No. 43
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, 75.

No. 318
Making appropriation to Eye and Ear Hospital, 147.

No. 319
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, 147.

No. 539
Establishing in Department of Health a Division of Child Welfare, 229.

No. 742
Making appropriation to Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, 309.

No. 883
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for creation of pension fund for municipal employes, 367.

No. 1230
To constitute State and subordinate municipal regulation of weights and measures, and fixing standards thereof, 617.

No. 1285
Making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home of Pittsburgh, 732.

No. 1375
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Colored Working Girls, 818.

No. 1508
Regulating depth of private ponds or lakes whereon boats are used for hire, 913.

No. 1525.
Regulating safe conveyance of passengers in cars of roller-coasters, 914.

No. 1735
Authorizing the county treasurer in counties having between 800,000 and 1,400,000 inhabitants to collect all county, city, borough and township taxes and water rents and such State taxes as may now be collected by county treasurers and providing for appointment of assistant collectors of delinquent taxes, 1038.

No. 1793
Amending Section 1 of Article 1 of act for government of cities of second class, 1041.

GEARY, THOMAS PAUL—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 138
Joint resolution making application to Congress for convention to propose amendment to Constitution of United States whereby polygamy shall be prohibited, 154.

No. 167
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, 3055.

No. 188
Making appropriation to Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children, 3055.

No. 193
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, 3112.

No. 285
Making appropriation to Avery College Trade School, 3393.

No. 318
Making appropriation to Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh, 3197.

No. 319
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, 3055.

No. 360
Making appropriation to Improvement Children's Home, 3055.

No. 386
Making appropriation to Colored Women's Relief Association, Pittsburgh, 3055.

No. 491
Making appropriation to Children's Home, South Bethlehem, 3055.

No. 548
Making appropriation to Home of Good Shepherd, Troy Hill, 3264.

No. 549
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys, Pittsburgh, 3053.

No. 550
Making appropriation to Irene Kaufmann Settlement, Pittsburgh, 3053.

No. 652
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 3054.

No. 742
Making appropriation to Tuberculosis League, Pittsburgh, 3265.

No. 746
Making appropriation to German Protestant Home for Aged 3055.

No. 832
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital, Sisters of Charity, 3176.

No. 1172
Making appropriation to Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home, 3055.

No. 1285
Making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home, 3265.

No. 1292
Making appropriation to Board of Directors of Duquesne University of Holy Ghost, 3329.

No. 1375
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Colored Working Girls, 3265.

No. 1459
Supplementing and amending act establishing public school system, 1936, 2229.

No. 1456
Making appropriation for erection of monument for preservation of certain relics of Battleship Maine, 3791, 4572.

No. 1808 (Senate No. 161)
Regulating appeal from judgment of aldermen and justices of the peace, 2685.

No. 1883 (Senate No. 661)
Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, 1615.

No. 1963 (Senate No. 10)
Amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2685.

No. 2114 (Senate No. 607)
Making appropriation to Psychopathic Department of Saint Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, 4200.

No. 2117 (Senate No. 715)
Making appropriation to Home of Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh, 4200.

GEARY, THOMAS PAUL—Continued.

No. 2393 (Senate No. 816)

Authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 4315.

Leave of absence granted, 2537.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

Motion by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 956, amending act providing for licensing of slaughter houses, and for House to appoint conference committee, 2853.

Previous question on House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 360.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 3655.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1338 (Senate No. 215), authorizing any borough to purchase electricity, 3516.

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 1793, amending act for government of cities of second class, 4804.

Postponed for present House Bill No. 78, supplementing and amending act establishing public school system, 1719.

Recommit House Bill No. 539, establishing in Department of Health a Division of Child Welfare, 406.

Recommit House Bill No. 1897, amending act to provide for creation of Board of Examiners and the appointment of inspector of steam engines for county of Allegheny, 1770.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 612 (Senate No. 84), amending act providing for erection of memorial hall at county seat of Allegheny County, 2781.

Remarks by, on

House bill No. 78, supplementing and amending act establishing public school system, 2109.

House Bill No. 681, making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation Commission, 4493.

House Bill No. 883, supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for creation of pension fund for municipal employes, 690.

House Bill No. 1285, making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home, 4904.

House Bill No. 1793, amending act for government of cities of second class, 2280.

House Bill No. 1851 (Senate No. 633), to provide for enrollment in National Guard of additional regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, 3048.

GEISER, FREDERICK E., Representative from Northampton County.

Bills introduced by

No. 725

Providing for registration of social or other clubs furnishing liquors, 288.

No. 826

Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Women at Easton, 339.

No. 827

Making appropriation to Easton Home for Friendless Children, 339.

No. 828

Making appropriation to Easton Hospital, 339.

No. 1191

Amending Sections 540 and 541 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public school system, 574.

No. 1567

Repealing act providing that no company hereafter formed for construction and operation of a passenger railway shall be incorporated except where same shall be located on streets in thickly populated regions and until necessity for same shall have been passed upon by a board consisting of the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General, 994.

No. 1587

Amending act to create a Bureau of Professional Education, 995.

No. 1594

Amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery and providing a Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure, 996.

No. 1622

To prohibit holding by any person of two or more positions of profit under this Commonwealth, 1032.

No. 2067

Joint resolution authorizing appointment of commission to investigate number, character of duties and compensation of employes of State Government, 3303, 3475.

Bills reported by

No. 184

Providing that appraisers' lists of mercantile licenses shall not hereafter be published, 117.

GEISER, FREDERICK E.—Continued.

No. 226

Providing for registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures, 183.

No. 766

Providing for taking of land by condemnation proceedings to enlarge certain cemeteries, 341.

No. 918

To validate sales of real estate of decedents heretofore made under provisions of acts relating to orphans' court sales, 440.

No. 1046

Prohibiting newspapers or other publications designating themselves as official mediums for legal advertising, 561.

No. 1134

Conferring jurisdiction on orphans' courts over estates held by a feme covert, 1242.

No. 1304

Amending act relating to executors and administrators, 1118.

No. 1337 (Senate No. 169)

Relating to competency as evidence of certain findings in lunacy proceedings, 2534.

No. 1483

Defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 1917.

No. 1722

To designate amount to be expended by Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings in erection or rebuilding of county bridges, 1242.

No. 1959 (Senate No. 881)

To permit viewers to award damages for vacation of streets where no land is actually taken, 3489.

Leave of absence granted, 1274, 4315, 4592.

Member of special Committee, 343.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

House to concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1379, authorizing counties to appropriate moneys for certain monuments, 2535.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1622, prohibiting holding by any person of two or more positions of profit under this Commonwealth, 3224.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1594, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 2185.

Recommit House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, 1918.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 3394.

Refer to committee Resolution No. 10, authorizing investigation of facts concerning dual office holding by persons in employ of State, 164.

Petition presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from Citizens of Easton, 1616.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 940, regulating occupation of barbering, 1573.

House Bill No. 1191, amending Sections 540 and 541 of act establishing a public school system, 1626.

House Bill No. 1567, repealing act relative to incorporation of street passenger railway companies, 3206-3207.

House Bill No. 1594, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 2529, 2530.

House Bill No. 1622, to prohibit holding by any person of two or more positions of profit under this Commonwealth, 3224.

House resolution No. 10, providing for investigation by a committee relative to matter of the same person holding more than one position under the Commonwealth, 291.

Reports of Committee to Investigate Dual Office Holding under State administration presented by, 799, 2002, 2008.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing appointment of House committee to investigate facts concerning persons in employ of State holding dual positions, 128.

Granting extension of time to committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 834.

GENERAL AGENT (see board).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT, to fix number, compensation, mileage and duties of officers and employes of

Senate Bill No. 1872.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 4377.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4377.

Reported without amendment, 4377.

First reading, 4378.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Second reading, 4458-4459.
Recommitted, 4549.
Re-reported with amendment, 4629-4630.
Third reading and final passage, 4763-4764.
Returned from House without amendment, 5103.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5115.

In House (No. 2239).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4820.
Reported without amendment, 4879.
First reading, 4879.
Second reading, 5014.
Third reading and final passage, 5174-5175.
Signed by Speaker, 5254.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 4879.
Allen, 4879.
Ehrhardt, 4879.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, fixing compensation and mileage of members and number and compensation of officers and employes of

House Bill No. 29.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 74.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 74.
Reported with amendment, 2120.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading and recommitted to Judiciary Special Committee, 2517-2518.
Re-reported with amendment, 3822.
Resumed and passed second reading, 4242-4244.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 2517, 2518.
Gray, Frank, 2517, 2518, 4243.
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY (see apportion, salaries).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, to fix compensation and allowance for members of the

House Bill No. 1141.

Read in place in House by Mr. Carter, 533.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 533.
Motion to discharge committee and place bill on calendar agreed to, 1632-1633.
First reading, 1709.
Second reading, 1986.
Third reading and final passage, 2281.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5387.
Signed by Speaker, 5393.

Remarks on, by

Carter, 1632-1633, 5387.
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Scott, Samuel B., 2281.
Allen, 5387.

In Senate (No. 1252).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 5012.
First reading, 5012.
Second reading and amended, 5086.
Third reading and final passage, 5269.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 5276.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5279.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD ANY OTHER PUBLIC OFFICE under the Commonwealth or to enter into contract therewith or be an officer or director of any corporation entering into contract with the Commonwealth, to make it unlawful for members of

House Bill No. 1418.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 819.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 819.

GENERAL BRADDOCK MEMORIAL PARK ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

GEORGE F. LANCE COMPANY (see appropriation).

GEORGE, JOSEPH W. (see Shearer).

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

GERBERICH, DANIEL P., Senator from Seventeenth District (Lebanon County and part of Lancaster County).

Address by, as President pro tempore, 7.

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2029.
Senate Bill No. 598, to prohibit manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded alcoholic liquors, 2444.
Senate Bill No. 861, providing against use of free treatment in hospitals and dispensaries, 2445.

Bills introduced by

No. 5
Prohibiting manufacture or sale of adulterated food, 66.

No. 6
Regulating preparation and storage of foods in hotels, restaurants and dining cars, 66.

No. 7
Prohibiting manufacture or sale of adulterated non-alcoholic drinks, 66.

No. 8
Preventing deception in manufacture, labeling or sale of milk products, 66.

No. 9
Regulating sale of cold storage poultry, game, eggs and fish, 66.

No. 10
Amending act providing for county and city inspectors of weights and measures by regulating compensation of inspectors, 66.

No. 11
Regulating sale of commodities, 66.

No. 55
Joint resolution extending time for making report by commission to investigate safe construction of buildings, 84.

No. 222
Relating to cold storage and refrigerating warehouses and sale of foods kept therein, 201.

No. 277
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No. 278
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, 279.

No. 279
Authorizing State Treasurer to endorse over to Ladies' Memorial Association of City of Petersburg, Virginia, interest accruing on bond bought by Battlefield Commission of 3d Division, 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, 279.

No. 280
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No. 598
To provide for protection of public health by prohibiting sale of adulterated or misbranded alcoholic liquors, 710.

No. 638
Supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy providing that applicants for license shall have preliminary general education and enlarging powers of State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, 854, 1149.

No. 705
Fixing salary of Chief of Bureau of Information and guides in State Capital Building, 899.

No. 737
Supplement to act to provide for immediate registration of all births and deaths and requiring prompt returns to central Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Capitol, 1010.

No. 861
Providing against abuse of free treatment in hospitals and dispensaries and means whereby hospitals and dispensaries may in future be established, 1316.

No. 1276
Amending act requiring that all water, gas or electric light corporations before entering upon any street or highway in any township of first class shall first make application by extending its provisions to corporations organized for any purpose whatsoever, 2440.

No. 1404
Providing methods for improving quality of poultry and establishing a Bureau of Poultry in Department of Agriculture, 3088.

Member, ex officio, of all standing committees, 41, 42.

Member of special committee, 1375.

Motions by, for

Recess, 2038.

Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 869, amending act regulating confinement of children under age of sixteen years awaiting trial, 3434.

GERBERICH, DANIEL P.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Accept invitation to attend graduating exercises at United States Indian School at Carlisle, 1011.

Print in appendix to Legislative Journal minority report of Commission to Revise and Codify Election Laws, 279.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 5, prohibiting manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food, 3437.

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Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petitions presented by

Against bill requiring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Hertzel Zionist Club of Wilkes-Barre, 1739.

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Lebanon county, 299.
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Against House Bill No. 1069, relating to motor-vehicles, from
Citizens of Germantown, Philadelphia, 897.

Favoring House Bill No. 1928, from
Harry Gibson, of Philadelphia, 2549.

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Citizens of Allegheny County, 897.
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East Freedom Council No. 405, Jr. O. U. A. M., 897.
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Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Lancaster County, 2021.
Washington Camp No. 160, P. O. S. of A., 2021.
Washington Camp No. 454, P. O. S. of A., 1787.
Washington Camp No. 559, P. O. S. of A., 2021.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Lancaster County, 2021.
Washington Camp No. 160, P. O. S. of A., 2021.
Washington Camp No. 559, P. O. S. of A., 2021.

Favoring pensions to soldiers and sailors who enlisted between 1861 and 1865, from
Pennsylvania Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., 2303.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 397, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from
Central Grange No. 1216, P. of H., 1739.
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President pro tempore, nomination and election of as, 6.

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Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2157.

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Testimonial presented by members of Senate at close of session, acceptance of, 5273.

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GERMAN BAPTIST HOME FOR AGED (see appropriation).

GERMAN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GERMAN PROTESTANT HOME FOR AGED at Fair Oaks (see appropriation).

GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GERMANTOWN (see commission).

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL COMMISSION (see appropriation).

GETTYSBURG COMMISSION SHALL FURNISH EACH SENATOR with four reserved seat tickets for the celebration, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate) by Snyder, providing that the Commissioners of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of, 4857.

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GIBSON, RALPH, Representative from Lycoming County.

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House Bill No. 782, making appropriation to carry out provisions of act of June 14, 1911, relating to roads, 4513.

GIBSON, RALPH—Continued.

House Bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), amending act regulating payment of deposit made with any bank in name of two persons, 2501.

House Bill No. 1145, empowering overseers of the poor of any two or more districts in any country not having a county poor house to unite in erection of buildings for care of poor, 978.

House Bill No. 1234, defining who shall be responsible for maintenance of dependent children placed in care of any association, persons or family by the courts, 971.

House Bill No. 1346 (Senate No. 386), to provide for county organizations of supervisors of townships of second class, 1944.

House Bill No. 1387 (Senate No. 59), amending act regulating formation of partnership associations, 4351.

House Bill No. 1392 (Senate No. 158), authorizing establishment of lights upon highways in townships of first class, 4278.

House Bill No. 1610, to prevent spread of tree diseases, 1437, 1732.

House Bill No. 1844 (Senate No. 417), amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut-tree blight, 2848.

House Bill No. 2129 (Senate No. 1398), regulating construction of buildings used for moving pictures in cities of first and second classes, 4523.

Bills introduced by

No. 325
Providing for association of township supervisors and commissioners, 161.

No. 329
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, 161.

No. 471
Authorizing Board of County Commissioners of the several counties to appropriate money for co-operative agricultural extension work, 226.

No. 568
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 253.

No. 605
Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, 255.

No. 1145
Empowering overseers of the poor of any two or more poor districts in any county not having a county poor house to unite in erection of buildings for care of the poor, 533.

No. 1234
Defining who shall be responsible for maintenance of dependent or neglected children placed in care of any association or family by the courts, 618.

No. 1610
To prevent spread of tree diseases by compelling treatment of same, 996.

No. 1796
Amending act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of a State Highway Department, 1041.

No. 1797
Supplement to act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of a State Highway Department, 1042.

Bills reported by

No. 25
Authorizing Department of Forestry to lease portions of State forest for health and recreation purposes, 242.

No. 51
Repealing parts of act authorizing laying out of State road from Ayr township, Fulton County, to Warren township, Franklin County, and relating to collection of taxes, 117.

No. 203
Requiring that all moneys appropriated to State Highway Department shall be expended in each county of the State in proportion to total mileage of State highways therein, 805.

No. 845
Authorizing purchase of live stock and farming implements for new Western Penitentiary, 440.

No. 952
Amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate certain sums to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 2764.

No. 1010
Relating to domestic animals and poultry, providing methods of improving quality and preventing diseases thereof, 575.

No. 1062
Authorizing construction of bridge over Susquehanna River at Montgomery Borough, 1240.

No. 1063
Authorizing construction of a bridge over Susquehanna River at Duboistown Borough, 1240.

No. 1201
Amending act relating to marriage licenses, 801.

GIBSON, RALPH—Continued.

No. 1384
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No. 1469
Relating to roads and providing for construction and repair of township roads, 997.

No. 1490
Regulating appointment, salary and expenses of county detectives in certain counties, 927.

No. 1618
Authorizing Boyd L. Hunter to bring suit against the Commonwealth, 1838.

No. 1844 (Senate No. 417)
Amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut-tree blight, 2685.

No. 1859 (Senate No. 642)
Providing for expenses of county commissioners and county poor directors, 4217.

No. 1891
Authorizing Water Supply Commission to establish gaging stations on certain streams and to issue flood warnings, 1714.

No. 1945 (Senate No. 875)
Amending act to reform the penal laws, 2199.

No. 1986 (Senate No. 1061)
Repealing act providing manner in which county bridges shall be built by Luzerne County, 3024.

No. 2085
Providing for payment of costs incurred in trial of convicts who escape from penitentiaries, 3693.

No. 2144 (Senate No. 1454)
In relation to convicts in Western Penitentiary who may escape, 4269.

Chairman of Committee on Judiciary Local, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 257, 875, 1246, 1949.

Member of conference committee, 5054.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3393.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 34, providing for safety from fire in certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, 213.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1346 (Senate No. 386), providing for county organizations of supervisors of townships of second class, 1860.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1387 (Senate No. 59), amending act relative to formation of partnership associations, 4176.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1616, relating to taxes on seated lands and to sale of such lands for taxes, 2226.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to adopt its own charter, 4580.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2144 (Senate No. 1454), in relation to convicts in Western Penitentiary who may escape, 4585.

Postpone for present Senate concurrent resolution requesting Congress to enact legislation providing for construction of system of highways connecting the State Capitols, 2786.

Recommit House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of highways shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1412.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), regulating payment of deposit made with any bank in name of two persons, 2501.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Lycoming County, 2042.
Council No. 4, D. of L., Lycoming County, 3111.
Washington Camp No. 158, P. O. S. of A., Lycoming County, 2042.

Favoring monument to Mollie Pitcher, from
Citizens of Lycoming County, 2042.
Council No. 4, D. of L., Lycoming County, 3111.
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Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Vote on House Bill No. 338, regulating time of payment of wages, 507.

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House Bill No. 34, providing for safety from fire in certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, 213.
House Bill No. 153, repealing act to tax traction engines, 233.

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House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of highways shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1412.
House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1291, 1292.
House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 696.
House Bill No. 329, making appropriation to Home for Friendless, Williamsport, 4897.
House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 774.
House Bill No. 471, authorizing the Boards of County Commissioners to appropriate money for co-operative agricultural extension work, 1625.
House Bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), regulating payment of any deposit made with any bank in name of two persons, 1918, 2818.
House Bill No. 1062, authorizing construction of bridge at Montgomery borough, 4607.
House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4404, 4405, 4406, 4430.
House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1525.
House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane so as to fix compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1921.
House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4472.
House Bill No. 1574, creating commission to purchase property covered by natural lakes, 4235.
House Bill No. 1785, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 2833.
House Bill No. 1963 (Senate No. 10), amending act providing for county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 4219.
House Bill No. 2039 (Senate No. 1162), amending act relating to roads, 4168.
House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to adopt its own charter, 4580.
Senate concurrent resolution requesting Congress to enact legislation providing for construction of system of highways connecting the State Capitols, 2786.

GIRLS (see commission).

GIRLS' TRAINING SCHOOL (see appropriation).

GLANCY (see United States).

GLASS, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. A. L., 5379.

GLASS AND GLASSES (see casualty, drinking, highways, insurance, liquors).

GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS (see appropriation).

GLENN, DONALD, Representative from Venango County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 530, amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 324.
House Bill No. 894, to prohibit killing or sale of woodcock for a certain period, 1992.
House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing the cities into three classes by dividing the cities of the State into four classes, 1207.
House Bill No. 1930, providing for establishment of State Industrial Home for Women, 4238.

Bills introduced by

No. 487
Making appropriation to Franklin City Hospital, 227.

No. 530
Amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 228.

No. 777
Amending section 6 of act of May 31, 1911, to establish State Highway Department, 310.

No. 834
Defining foreign corporations and authorizing acquisition and conveyance of real estate, 339.

No. 894
To prohibit capturing or exposing for sale of woodcock for a period of six years, 393.

No. 1532
Providing for industrial home for women, 914.

No. 1616
Providing for return of taxes on seated lands in counties, poor districts, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships, 997.

No. 1930
Providing for establishment of State Industrial Home for Women, 1933.

GLENN, DONALD—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 110
Authorizing justices of peace and aldermen to issue writs of replevin to recover chattels, 1117.

No. 181
Amending act for relief of deserted wives and children by empowering courts to fix allowance for support, 155.

No. 479
Amending Section 561 of act to establish a public school system, 744.

No. 551 (Senate No. 3)
Validating certain elections relative to increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 1631.

No. 588
Amendng act to consolidate and revise laws relating to penal proceedings, 619.

No. 1229
Amending act relating to time and manner of taking exceptions in any case in any court of record, 930.

No. 1371
Empowering poor districts to establish industrial home for pauper children, 1242.

No. 1439
To provide for completion of compilation of laws of the Province and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania prior to 1800, 1351.

No. 1705
Making State taxes, unpaid bonus, interest and all public accounts a lien on franchise and property of corporations, 3330.

No. 1708 (Senate No. 22)
Fixing time within which decisions in certain questions must be rendered by judges, 1571.

No. 1845 (Senate No. 436)
Permitting building associations whose charters have expired to satisfy mortgages, 3618.

No. 1923 (Senate No. 392)
Amending act relating to license fees payable between mnuicipal corporations and certain utility companies, 4218.

No. 2149 (Senate No. 1394)
Repealing part of act relating to fees to be received by court clerks of Allegheny County, 4383.

No. 2152 (Senate No. 1564)
Authorizing D. L. Saul and Flora W. Saul to bring suit against Commonwealth, 4383.

Leave of absence granted, 1632.

Member of special committees, 343, 1193, 5493.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct a reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5148.

Recommit House Bill No. 530, amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 2533.

Recommit House Bill No. 834, authorizing acquisition and conveyance of real estate by foreign corporations, 1128.

Recommit House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 4523.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 530, amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 2535.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1475.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 4523, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5153, 5154.

Report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 4130-4131.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1857.

G. M. AND AGNES HOFFMAN ORPHANAGE (see appropriation).

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GOOD, W. BRUCE, Representative from Fourth District (Luzerne County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1568, to provide for additional law judge in 11th judicial district, 2245.

Bills introduced by

No. 75
Making appropriation for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in Civil War, 79.

GOOD, W. BRUCE—Continued.

No. 572
Provding for marking at expense of proper county of corners of all original warrantee tracts, 253.

No. 969
Regulating term and election of commissioners of townships of first class, 473.

No. 1045
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital of Nanticoke, 509.

No. 1486
Relative to commissioners of townships of first class, 823.

No. 1685
Amending act to provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines by requiring wash houses to be erected within eight weeks after notice has been served, 1035.

Bills reported by

No. 322
Fixing basis upon which to calculate earnings of miners in anthracite coal mines, 232, 478.

No. 598
To prohibit employment of any minor child under age of 21 years and over age of 16 years in any anthracite coal mine for more than 8 hours a day, 744.

No. 1785
To provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 2119.

Leave of absence granted, 1949.

Member of conference committee, 4213.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 969, relative to commissioners of townships of first class, 1628.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 2844.

Petitions presented by

Favoring Davis Mine Cave Bill, from
Citizens of Luzerne County, 513.

Favoring erection of memorial to founders of public schools, from
Washington Camp No. 334, P. O. S. of A., 1616.

Favoring erection of monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Luzerne County, 1763.
Washington Camp No. 334, P. O. S. of A., 1616.
Washington Camp No. 393, P. O. S. of A., Luzerne County, 1376.

Favoring House Bill No. 322, relative to weighing of coal, from United Mine Workers Locals of Luzerne County, 619.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 183, defining public service companies and establishing public service commission, 3146.

House Bill No. 527, to regulate practice of pharmacy, 4175.

House Bill No. 574, amending act providing for election of commissioners in townships of first class, 2406.

House Bill No. 790, fixing salary of county solicitor in certain counties, 2609.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2617.

House Bill No. 1045, making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital, Nanticoke, 4904.

House Bill No. 1486, regulating term and election of commissioners of townships of first class, 2533, 2534.

House Bill No. 1568, to provide for additional law judge in 11th judicial district, 2245, 3026.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act fixing salaries of judges in certain judicial districts, 2146, 2502, 2503.

GOODS (see license, liens, sale).

GOSS, CHARLES C., Representative from First District (Fayette County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 357, amending act defining offense of disorderly conduct on railroad cars or in parks, 1380.

House Bill No. 510, to provide for better protection of game and game birds, 554.

House Bill No. 734, amending act relating to game by giving additional protection to ruffed grouse, woodcock and wild water fowl, 1619.

Bills introduced by

No. 357
Amending act defining offense of disorderly conduct on rail road cars and in parks, 162.

No. 535
Making appropriation to Brownsville General Hospital, 229.

GOSS, CHARLES C.—Continued.

No. 734
Amending act for protection of game and birds, 308.

No. 1251
Amending act providing for licensing of buildings and other places in which theatrical or circus performances are held so as to include buildings used for exhibition of moving pictures, 618.

Bills reported by

No. 917
To prohibit killing of foxes by certain methods in Delaware County, 561.

No. 1328 (Senate No. 100)
Establishing a State Fair Commission to provide for holding annual State fair, 930.

No. 1349
To regulate temperature of milk and cream intended for sale, 2535.

No. 1549
To prohibit hunting or killing of game birds with aid of certain dogs, 1571.

No. 1604
Further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 1713.

No. 1951 (Senate No. 714)
Amending act providing for establishment of State Naval Militia, 2535.

Leave of absence granted, 119, 747, 1903, 3113, 3939.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1292, making appropriation to Board of Directors of Duquesne University, 3674.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1440, to provide for use of voting machines, 2891.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2214 (Senate No. 1794), providing for appointment of commission to survey routes taken by George Washington and General Edward Braddock, 5030.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 228, to regulate civil service, 2780.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2622.

Vote on House Bills Nos. 169 and 183, 824.

Remarks by, on

Amendment to concurrent resolution authorizing Legislature to adjourn until February third, 104.

House Bill No. 357, amending act relative to offense of disorderly conduct on railroad cars or in parks, 1717-1718.

House Bill No. 2241 (Senate No. 1889), making appropriation to State Highway Department for completion of National or Cumberland road, 5177.

GOVERNMENT (see cities, counties, municipalities, prisons, townships).

GOVERNOR RELATIVE TO SUBPOENAS served by Committee of House investigating holding of dual positions under State administration, communication from, 746-747.

Governor, presentation of biennial message of, in Senate, 10.
In House, 35-40.

GRABE, WILLIAM H., Representative from Butler County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 650, fixing closed season for quail, 809.

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1873.

House Bill No. 1851 (Senate No. 633) to provide for enrollment in National Guard of additional regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, 3048.

Bills introduced by

No. 921
Authorizing cities, boroughs and townships to enact ordinances regulating pipes to convey gas, 419.

No. 1035
Fixing minimum monthly salaries of school teachers in the public schools, 475.

No. 1125
To provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 532.

No. 1686
Establishing as a State highway that section of the Butler and Freeport Pike commencing at Silverville and extending to Butler, 1036.

Bills reported by

No. 688
To provide for destruction and prevent spread of certain noxious weeds, 930.

GRABE, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

No. 1137.
Amending act requiring certain counties to establish schools for male children under jurisdiction of juvenile courts, 743.

No. 2002
Authorizing improvement of roads in first class townships, 2685.

Correction made by, of

Vote on House Bill No. 1039, amending act for taxation of dogs by making its provisions apply to all dogs of four months old and upwards, 1252.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 2242 (Senate No. 1885), regulating licensing of persons who for hire act as dendrologists and treat trees, shrubs and plants, 5174.

Recommit House Bill No. 620, amending act prohibiting manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 829.

Remarks by, on

Amendment to concurrent resolution authorizing Legislature to adjourn until February third, 104.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 3146.

House Bill No. 620, amending act to prohibit manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 844, 2189, 2190.

House Bill No. 732, fixing open season for skunk, 2340.

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1657, 1658.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4471, 4474, 4819.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5154.

GRADE AND GRADES (see cities, damages, highway, municipalities, railroad, railroads, railways).

GRAFF, J. FRANK, Senator from Forty-first District (Armstrong and Butler Counties).

Bills introduced by

No. 512
To prohibit coroners from doing business as undertakers during their terms of office, 459.

No. 768
Amending act establishing a public school system so as to provide that certification of all unpaid school taxes shall apply only to school districts of second class, 1069.

No. 1311
Providing that hereafter in all cities of third class the necessary taxes for county purposes shall be levied on city assessments, 2602.

Bills reported by

No. 206
Making appropriation to Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital, 3237.

No. 458
To provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2307.

No. 596
Making appropriation to Somerset County General Hospital, 3237.

No. 715
Making appropriation to Home of Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh, 3237.

No. 883
To provide for personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of first and second classes, 2307.

No. 884
To provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 2307.

No. 926 (House No. 697)
Regulating certain classes of indemnity-reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts, 3739.

No. 953
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Sanitarium, 3237.

No. 989
Regulating companies insuring employers against liability arising under workmen's compensation law of 1913, 4837.

No. 1010 (House No. 825)
Amending act defining fraternal beneficial societies, 2151.

No. 1080 (House No. 1586)
Directing Insurance Commissioner to revoke certificate of authority of certain companies, 2151.

No. 1189 (House No. 1695)
Supplement to act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes, 2307.

GRAFF, J. FRANK—Continued.

No. 1282 (House No. 1444)
Amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 4378.

No. 1396
Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, 3237.

Chairman of Committee on Insurance, 42.

Leave of absence granted, 123, 193, 279, 381, 1309, 3973.

Member of conference committees, 3790, 4070.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 534 (House No. 293), to regulate fees and salaries of tipstaves and court criers, 2558.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 768, amending act establishing public school system, 3786.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on,

Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by employe, 3712-3713.

Senate Bill No. 1112 (House No. 1446), supplement to act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 3703.

GRAMLEY, CEPHAS L., Representative from Centre County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1618, authorizing Boyd L. Hunter to bring suit against Commonwealth, 2002, 2297, 4931-4932.

House Bill No. 1723, amending act establishing public school system, 2804, 3044.

House concurrent resolution No. 37, authorizing printing of copies of act of May 23, 1907, prohibiting unlawful use of flags, 1617.

Bills introduced by

No. 340
Providing for better equipment of public schools in which are enrolled pupils of grammar or high school grade by supplying them with standard reference books, 162.

No. 685
Making appropriation to Cottage State Hospital, Phillipsburg, 270.

No. 765
Making appropriation to Bellefonte Hospital, 309.

No. 766
Regulating taking of land by condemnation proceedings to enlarge certain cemeteries, 309.

No. 890
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Warrior's Mark in Huntingdon County and extending to Bellefonte, Centre County, 392.

No. 903
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Old Fort, Centre County, and extending to Lemont, Centre County, 393.

No. 963
Making appropriation to Boyd L. Hunter as compensation for loss of life of his son, Robert C. Hunter, while in employment of State Highway Department, 473.

No. 1130
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point on Route No. 27 in borough of Centre Hall and extending to a point about one mile east of Mifflinburg in Union County, 533.

No. 1131
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning near Water Street at intersection of said road with Route No. 55, and extending to Bellefonte, 533.

No. 1277
Amending act providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside election district in which they are domiciled by providing method of voting at general elections by voters who are absent, 732.

No. 1520
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point known as Potters Mills and extending to State College, Centre County, 914.

No. 1618
Authorizing Boyd L. Hunter, a citizen of Centre County, to bring suit against the Commonwealth, 1032.

No. 1723
Amending act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public school system, 1038.

No. 1803
Relating to institutions supported wholly or partly by the Commonwealth, establishing a Bureau of Supervision of Charities and Institutions and abolishing State Board of Charities, 1042.

GRAMLEY, CEPHAS L.—Continued.

No. 2032
To validate affidavits and acknowledgments performed by justices of the peace between date of expiration of their commissions and first Monday of May, 1913, 3111.

No. 2085
Providing for payment of costs incurred in trial of convicts who escape from State penitentiaries and reformatories, 3487, 3604.

Bills reported by

No. 108
Amending act to provide for protection of game and game birds, 928.

No. 153
Repaling act to tax traction engines, 154.

No. 452
Repealing section 2806 of act establishing a public school system, 742.

No. 466
Amending act relating to accounts of officers of boroughs, townships and school districts by repealing so much as applies to school districts, 367.

No. 547
Joint resolution requiring construction of adequate fish way in dam at McCall's Ferry, 341.

No. 1302
Supplement to act to establish a public school system, 1117.

No. 1425
For better protection of deer, 1351.

Leave of absence granted, 1243, 2548, 3939.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 82.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in public schools, 492.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1723, amending act establishing public school system, 3120.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1618, authorizing Boyd L. Hunter to bring suit against Commonwealth, 4931.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 2054 (Senate No. 830), amending act regulating employment of minors, 5193.

Introduction of bill after time limit, by unanimous consent, 881.

Remarks on House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 1531.

Vote for Resident Clerk of House, 82.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 45, regulating penalty for murder of first degree, 2816.

House Bill No. 78, supplementing and amending act establishing public school system with respect to election of directors in school districts of first class, 2110.

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1816.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 748.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5427.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for purpose of hunting, 1124-1125.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 492.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4346.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 1353, 1354.

House Bill No. 899, amending act to regulate the civil service in cities of first class, 1050.

House Bill No. 1257, to reimburse heirs of Eliza Mellon, deceased, 4241.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4472-4473.

House Bill No. 1723, amending act establishing a public school system, 3201.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act relating to salaries of judges, 2503.

House Bill No. 1803, providing special appropriation for school districts now unable to afford minimum facilities, 2139.

House Bill No. 1978 (Senate No. 1144), making land purchased for new Western Penitentiary subject to taxation for local purposes, 3643.

GRAMLEY, CEPHAS L.—Continued.

House Bill No. 2032, to validate affidavits and other official acts performed by justices of peace after expiration of their commissions, 4576.

House Bill No. 2085, providing for payment of costs incurred in trial of prisoners who have escaped, 4166.

House concurrent resolution No. 53, recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania," by Professor J. W. Yoder, as State song, 4589.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing printing of act of May 23, 1907, relative to unlawful use of American and State flags, 1276.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1618, authorizing Boyd L. Hunter to bring suit against Commonwealth, 4670.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 2822.

GRAND (see prosecutors).

GRANDVIEW SANATORIUM (see appropriation to Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League).

GRANITE (see quarries).

GRANSBACK, HENRY, Sr., Representative from Ninth District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 47
Making appropriation to Hebrew Sheltering Home, 75.

No. 48
Making appropriation to Roosevelt Hospital, 75.

No. 358
Making appropriation to Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, 162.

Chairman of Committee on Corporations, 53.

Leave of absence granted, 747, 2183, 4624.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 986, authorizing persons or corporations owning distilleries producing only denatured alcohol to operate without license, 4412.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 73.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 48, making appropriation to Roosevelt Hospital, 4892.

Trustee of Pennsylvania Sailors and Soldiers' Home, 79.

GRAVEL (see real estate).

GRAVES (see townships).

GRAY, FRANK, Representative from Seventeenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 34, requiring fire extinguishers and other preventives of fire and regulating aisles in certain buildings other than in cities of first and second classes, 320, 1111.

Bills introduced by

No. 28
Amending act relating to mandamus, 74.

No. 29
Fixing compensation and mileage of members, officers and employes of General Assembly, 74.

No. 30
Prohibiting in certain places furnishing of any towel intended for use of more than one person, 74.

No. 32
Making appropriation for annual payment to certain volunteers of Civil War, 74.

No. 34
Requiring proper exits and fire extinguishers in certain buildings, 75.

No. 35
Extending right of action and granting appeals in certain cases in any court of record, 75.

No. 56
Providing for convention to amend present Constitution or propose a new Constitution, 76.

No. 368
Amending act relating to revenue by taxation, 177.

No. 670
Relating to jurors in various courts and requiring counties to publish a list of the names of such jurors, 270.

GRAY, FRANK—Continued.

No. 730
Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, 308.

No. 1538
Providing that it shall not be lawful for any municipality or any officer thereof or for any board of health to quarantine any person for not having been vaccinated or for refusing to be vaccinated, 915.

Bills reported by

No. 11
Providing for additional law judge of forty-seventh judicial district, 109.

No. 252
Relating to holding of constitutional convention, 182.

No. 398
Requiring reporting by physicians to State Registrar of Vital Statistics of certain occupational diseases, 997.

No. 796
Amending act providing for immediate registration of all births and deaths by changing fees for birth and death certificates, 741.

No. 806
Relating to marriage licenses, 741.

No. 823 (Senate No. 146)
Amending act providing for burial of indigent persons whose bodies are unclaimed, 440.

No. 850
Authorizing board of inspectors of Western Penitentiary to remove from time to time buildings, machinery and appliances from old penitentiary to new, 441.

No. 1458
Regulating printing and distribution of public documents. 1377.

No. 1661
Repealing clause of second section of act to provide for protection of public health by making certain regulations in regard to diseases in cities of first class, 1245.

Chairman of Committee on Federal Relations, 54.

Leave of absence granted, 804, 1709, 2043, 2891, 4315, 4592.

Member of Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, 1000.

Member of conference committee, 3928.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 94.

Motion by, for

House to concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 28, amending act relating to mandamus, 3824.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2511, 4116.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 34, providing for safety of persons from fire in certain buildings other than in cities of first and second class, 373.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1836, repealing act to encourage planting of trees along the roadsides, 2283.

Recommit House Bill No. 28, amending act relative to writs of mandamus, 164.

Recommit House Bill No. 29, fixing compensation of members and employes of General Assembly, 2517.

Recommit House Bill No. 34, providing for safety of persons from fire in certain buildings other than in cities of first and second class by requiring proper exits and fire extinguishers, 515.

Recommit House Resolution No. 22, providing for certain improvements in Hall of House, 515.

Nomination by, of Eugene J. McAleer as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Orders of the day called for by, 3190.

Petitions presented by,

Favoring bill providing for erection of memorial to founders of public schools, from

Camp No. 361, P. O. S. of A. Philadelphia, 1274.

Citizens of Philadelphia, 1149, 2545

Washington Camp No. 461, Philadelphia, 2545.

Washington Camp No. 546, P. O. S. of A., Philadelphia, 1376.

Favoring bill providing for erection of monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Citizens of Philadelphia, 1274, 2545.

Washington Camp, No. 546, P. O. S. of A., Philadelphia, 1376.

Washington Camp No. 651, P. O. S. of A., 1149.

Favoring bill providing for reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of Philadelphia, 1274.

Favoring House Bills Nos. 103, 178, 195, 365, 1103, and 1294, from

Citizens of Philadelphia County, 2545.

GRAY, FRANK—Continued.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 29, fixing compensation of members and employes of General Assembly, 2517-2518, 4243.

House Bill No. 30, to prohibit keeping in certain places of a towel intended for use of more than one person, 1641, 1766.

House Bill No. 34, providing for safety of persons from fire in certain buildings not in cities of first and second class, 213, 1230.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor for amendment House Bill No. 28, amending act relating to mandamus, 4159.

Resolution offered by

Providing for improvements in hall of House of Representatives, 394.

GRAY, JOSEPH, Representative from Cambria County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 945, amending act to provide for safety in bituminous coal mines, 780.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into Congressional districts, 3483.

House Bill No. 1362, authorizing H. W. Brown and D. E. Brown, doing business as Woodman Lumber Company, to bring suit against Commonwealth, 2263.

House Bill No. 1379, authorizing counties to appropriate moneys for monuments to soldiers and sailors of Spanish-American War, 1643.

Bills introduced by

No. 843

Making appropriation to Johnstown City Hospital, 365.

No. 945

Amending act relative to safety in bituminous coal mines by extending its provisions to all bituminous mines in which explosive gas is generated, 420.

No. 1361

To prohibit selling of intoxicating liquors on certain days, 803.

No. 1362

Authorizing H. W. Brown and D. E. Brown, doing business as Woodman Lumber Company, to bring suit against the Commonwealth, 803.

No. 1421

Relative to admission of attorneys to practice in the Supreme Court, 819.

No. 1741

Empowering two or more boroughs to jointly erect and construct water works, 1039.

Bills reported by

No. 10

Joint resolution providing for commission to investigate violation by mining and manufacturing companies of law governing withholding of wages from employes and maintenance of company stores, 82.

No. 52

For better preservation of records contained in office of Recorder of Deeds, 183.

No. 194

Requiring prothonotaries of Supreme and Superior Courts to mail certified copies of all opinions of said courts to every judge of every court of record, 117.

No. 254

Amending act authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other State for manufacturing purposes to have necessary real estate in this State extending its provisions to lumber companies, 341.

No. 366

Authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into subject of creating public pension for dependent mothers, 271.

No. 542

Supplementary to act defining powers of the court with reference to care of dependent and deliquent children by conferring power upon certain judges to establish compulsory physical and mental examination for all children who come within custody of juvenile court, 931.

No. 793

Providing for establishment of standard paper, ink and typewriter ribbons by Division of Public Records, 801.

No. 967

Amending act for government of cities of second class by providing for classification of real estate for purposes of taxation into two classes, 931.

No. 1051

Making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe of the departments of the State Government to practice as an attorney-at-law before any of such departments, 561.

GRAY, JOSEPH—Continued.

No. 1417

Requiring the heads of the executive department to issue bimonthly reports and transmit same to the Governor and members of the General Assembly, and others, 1917.

No. 1438

To prevent evasion of marriage laws, 1571.

Leave of absence granted, 514, 1415.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 711, relating to management of penitentiaries, jails and reformatories, 3657.

Motion by, to

Adjourn, 933.

Drop from record roll call of members present at session of House on June 19, 4592.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1362, authorizing H. W. Brown and D. E. Brown, doing business as Woodman Lumber Company, to bring suit against Commonwealth, 2263.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2264.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883) to provide for personal registration of electors, 5029.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 888, designating the blue violet as the State flower, 1569.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on record in "North American" of vote on House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4679.

Remarks by, on

Amendment to concurrent resolution authorizing Legislature to adjourn until February third, 104.

House Bill No. 11, providing for additional law judge of forty-seventh judicial district, 166-167.

House Bill No. 60, to provide for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in Civil War, 1572.

House Bill No. 107, establishing a court for county of Philadelphia, 702.

House Bill No. 117, providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 5415.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 748.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 361.

House Bill No. 131, amending act relating to elections, 212.

House Bill No. 138, joint resolution making application to Congress for convention to propose amendment to Constitution of United States whereby polygamy may be prohibited, 240.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section one, Article eight of Constitution, 170.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional Convention, 695.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 491.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 435-436.

House Bill No. 501, providing for restricting of lien of judgements to one or more parcels of real estate, 813.

House Bill No. 648, to provide for organization of new counties out of parts of two or more adjoining counties, 1303.

House Bill No. 859, amending act to revise penal laws by increasing age of consent to twenty-one years, 787-788.

House Bill No. 950, authorizing commissioners of public parks in cities of first class to designate the roads to be used by different kinds of vehicles, 1007.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3483-3484.

House Bill No. 1266, concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 1590.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1527.

House Bill No. 1362, authorizing H. W. Brown and D. E. Brown, doing business as Woodman Lumber Company, to bring suit against Commonwealth, 1737.

House Bill No. 1379, authorizing counties to appropriate moneys for monuments to soldiers and sailors of Spanish-American War, 1728.

House Bill No. 1383, providing for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 4234.

House Bill No. 2016 (Senate No. 1207), fixing salaries of county solicitors, 3632.

House concurrent resolution authorizing House to adjourn sine die on June 12, 1913, 3478.

GRAY, JOSEPH—Continued.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4620-4021.

House Resolution authorizing change of rules of House of Representatives, 27.

Motion for recess, 1646, 2134.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 14, requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to broaden scope of provisions made for attendance of guests, 275.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1362, authorizing H. W. Brown and D. E. Brown, doing business as Woodmen Lumber Company to bring suit against Commonwealth, 2117.

GREAT BRITAIN (see peace).

GREEN HOME (see appropriation).

GREENE (see highway).

GREENE COUNTY, read and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, resolution (Senate) by Judson, requesting Governor to remove from office the Commissioners of, 4959-4961

GREENVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GROUND AND GROUNDS (see burial, parks, rent, vegetables).

GROUSE (see birds).

GROVE CITY COLLEGE (see appropriation).

GROVE CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GROWERS, amending act providing that trees, plants and seeds sold in Pennsylvania may be guaranteed and providing a legal method whereby grower can obtain financial redress from dealer or seller, being a legal indemnity plan for

House Bill No. 1620.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hobbs (by request), 1032.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1032.

Reported without amendment, 1117.

First reading, 1281.

Second reading and amended, 1442-1443.

Third reading and final passage, 1844.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.

Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 1108).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1900.

Reported without amendment, 4570.

First reading, 4570.

Second reading, 4630.

Third reading and final passage, 4789.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

GUARANTEED (see growers).

GUARD (see roller-coasters).

GUARDIANS (see administrators, judgments, minors, poor).

GUIDES (see salary).

GYGER, JOHN, Senator from Nineteenth District (Chester County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 302, regulating sale of opium and chloral, 2879.

Senate Bill No. 911, amending act to provide for classification of townships, 3584.

Bills introduced by

No. 302

Regulating sale and prescription of opium, chloral or salts or derivatives of them, 281.

No. 303

Making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 281.

No. 304.

Making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 281.

No. 305

Making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic for deficiencies in maintenance, 281.

No. 427

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Hospital and Colony Farm, 382.

No. 565

Amending act providing for better protection of game and game birds, 592.

No. 911

Amending act providing for classification of townships as to townships of first class, 1489.

GYGER, JOHN—Continued.

No. 947

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Guthriesville and extending to Thorndale, 1599.

No. 948

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning on Route No. 137 where Beaver Creek Road intersects said route and extending to a point near Fisherville in Chester County, 1599.

No. 1259

To prohibit establishing of tuberculin test for dairy animals by any corporate authority, 2355.

Bills reported by

No. 265

Amending act providing for protection of game and birds, 381.

No. 394

To prohibit fishing by unnaturalized foreign-born residents, 644.

No. 472 (House No. 147)

To provide for protection of wapiti or elk, 644.

No. 736

To regulate catching of bullfrogs, terrapin and snapping turtles, 2624.

No. 834

Enabling Pennsylvania State College to carry benefits of its investigations to farmers, 1880.

No. 862 (House No. 218)

Requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1336.

No. 887 (House No. 157)

Authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Conneaut Lake, 1787.

No. 1075 (House No. 1454)

For better protection of wild turkeys, 2070.

No. 1102 (House No. 1302)

Supplement to act establishing a public school system, 2354.

Congratulating him upon his marriage, resolution, 4284.

Leave of absence granted, 3973.

Member of conference committees, 1605, 3001.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motion by, to

Drop from calendar Senate Bill No. 911, amending act relating to classification of townships, 3698.

Notice by, of

Intention to present motion to discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 335 (House No. 122), relating to elections, 2974.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

GYNECEAN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

GYPSUM (see limestone).

HACKETT, HARRY L., Representative from Twenty-sixth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1449, supplementing and amending act establishing public school system with relation to boards of school directors in districts of first class, 2247.

Bills introduced by

No. 411

Relating to time of payment of wages to officers or employes in counties co-extensive with cities, 179.

No. 1289

To regulate business of pawnbrokers (by request), 732.

No. 1449

Supplementing and amending act establishing a public school system by providing how boards of school directors in districts of first class shall act upon reports of school visitors, 821.

No. 1450

Supplementing and amending Section 2208 of Article twenty-two of act establishing a public school system by providing that boards of school visitors may remove certain janitors and have charge of all minor repairs, 821.

Leave of absence granted, 311, 478, 1046.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Recess, 5035.

Motion by, to

Discharge Committee on Fisheries from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 736, regulating catching of bullfrogs, 4482.

HACKETT, HARRY L.—Continued.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 411, relating to time of payment of wages to officers and employes in counties co-extensive with cities, 2754.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 411, relating to time of payment of wages to employes in counties co-extensive with cities, 2212.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1450, supplementing and amending act establishing public school system, 2773.

House Bill No. 2046 (Senate No. 736), regulating catching and sale of bullfrogs, tadpoles and turtles, 5048, 5049.

HACKS (see boroughs).

HAGGERTY, WILLIAM, Representative from Fourth District (Lackawanna County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 388, empowering cities and boroughs to regulate mining of coal beneath their surface, 780.

Bills introduced by

No. 249

Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Women and Children of City of Scranton, 116.

No. 282

Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital, 145.

No. 385

Making appropriation to West Mountain Sanatorium, 178.

No. 388

Authorizing cities and boroughs to regulate mining coal beneath their surfaces, 178.

No. 579

Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Home and Maternity Hospital, 254.

No. 824

Amending act establishing a public school system, 338.

No. 972

Authorizing allowance of permanent alimony in divorce cases, 473.

No. 1192

Amending section 1207 of act establishing a public school system, 574.

No. 1193

Amending section 2623 of act establishing a public school system, 574.

No. 1194

Providing for election of a borough controller in all boroughs having a population of 15,000 or over, 574.

No. 1598

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point on Route No. 168, about two miles northwest of Elmhurst and extending to Hamlin where it interseets with Route No. 171, 996.

Bills reported by

No. 934

Making all persons holding mine foreman certificate under law relating to anthracite coal mines eligible for office of mine inspector, 477.

No. 1860 (Senate No. 644)

Amending act authorizing county commissioner to appoint a clerk, 1399.

Chairman of Committee on Judicial Apportionment, 54.

Leave of absence granted, 2603.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Petition presented by,

Favoring change of State highway route No. 172, between Hamlin and Scranton, from

Citizens of Lackawanna County, 421.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 249, making appropriation to Home for Friendless Women and Children, Scranton, 4896.

House Bill No. 579, making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Home and Maternity Hospital, Scranton, 4891.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Hospital Department of).

HALL, JAMES K. P., Senator from Twenty-sixth District (Forest, Elk, Clinton, Cameron and Clarion Counties).

Bills introduced by.

No. 52

Amending act regulating lateral railroads, 84.

No. 262

Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 221.

HALL, JAMES K. P.—Continued.

No. 374

Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 300.

No. 402

Making appropriation to Elk County General Hospital, 330.

No. 873

To enable tax collectors, their executors or sureties, to collect taxes for which they have become personally liable, 1368.

No. 1457

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Beech Creek Borough and extending to Renovo Borough, Clinton County, 3362.

Bill reported by

No. 1414 (House No. 1568)

To provide for additional law judge in eleventh judicial district, 4865.

Leave of absence granted, 83, 123.

Member of conference committees, 1883, 3094, 4111, 5003, 5088.

Member of special committees, 9.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motion by, for

Recess, 5087.

Motions by, to

Adjourn 3735.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 52, amending act regulating lateral railroads, 3360.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1234 (House No. 1007), authorizing appointment of delegates as members of commission to investigate European systems of rural credits, 3442.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1386 (House No. 1440), regulating use of voting machines, 4293.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 198, to provide for holding of constitutional convention, 2870.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 674 (House No. 408), regulating removing of coal beneath surface of streets within limits of municipalities, 2648.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 681 (House No. 638), to make certain regulations where minerals beneath the surface are being removed, 2648.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where coal is paid for by car to keep a record of same, 2085.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 989, regulating companies insuring employers against provisions of workmen's compensation law of 1913, 4788.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1570 (House No. 1504), amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 4108.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1234 (House No. 1007), authorizing appointment of delegates as members of commission to investigate European systems of rural credits, 3442.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1386 (House No. 1440), to provide for use of voting machines, 4293.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1386 (House No. 1440), to provide for use of voting machines, 4298.

Suspend Rule No. 43 for remainder of session, 4969.

Petitions presented by.

Favoring bill requiring reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of Clarion County, 853.

Citizens of Clinton County, 853, 987.

Citizens of Elk County, 853, 1009, 2021.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from

Washington Camp No. 161, P. O. S. of A., 2021.

Remarks by, on

Election of Hon. Charles H. Kline as President pro tempore, 5260.

Senate Bill No. 198, to provide for holding of Constitutional Convention, 2870.

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing court for county of Philadelphia, 4296.

Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where coal is paid for by car to keep a record of same, 2085.

Senate Bill No. 891 (House No. 857), authorizing jugdes of separate orphans' court on request to determine all issues in certain other courts, 1613.

Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 5291.

Senate Bill No. 1300 (House No. 912), laying tax on anthracite coal, 3747.

Senate Bill No. 1414 (House No. 1568), providing for additional law judge in eleventh judicial district, 4971.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing amendment of report of conference committee on House Bill No. 183, providing for establishment of public service commission, 5124.

HALL OF HOUSE to Committee on Education, on March eleventh, resolution (House) by C. M. C. Campbell, granting use of, 704.

HALL OF HOUSE to Committee on Municipal Corporations for hearings on March eighteenth and March twenty-fifth, resolution (House) by S. B. Scott, granting use of, 684.

HALL OF HOUSE to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation for hearing on Oleomargarine Law, motion (House) by R. J. Baldwin granting use of, 507.

HALL (see House).

HAMLIN (see highway).

HAMOT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

HAMPTON BATTERY (see monument).

HANDWRITING (see writing).

HANOVER BOROUGH (see appropriation).

HANOVER PUBLIC ROAD IN COUNTY OF ADAMS, repealing act to cede jurisdiction to United States over

House Bill No. 774.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 310.
Referred to Committee on Federal Relations, 310.
Reported without amendment, 477.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 757.
Third reading and postponed for present, 882.
Resumed and passed finally, 1109-1110.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Approved by Governor, 3085.

Remarks on, by
Allen, 882.
Frey, 1110.

In Senate (No. 804).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 2149.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2373.
Third reading and final passage, 2445.
Signed by President, 2661.

HARBOR (see cities).

HARE (see rabbits).

HARGEST NOMINATED AS SECOND DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL, William M., 2309.
Reported 2437.
Confirmed 2460.

HARRISBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HARRISBURG (see dam, fire, Herr).

HAWKING (see Lehigh).

HAWKS (see bounty).

HAYES MECHANICS' HOME (see appropriation).

HEACOCK, JOSEPH, Senator from Twelfth District (Montgomery County).

Amendments offered by, to
Senate Bill No. 852 (House No. 1151), authorizing township commissioners of first class townships to establish sidewalks, 2651.
Senate Bill No. 1131 (House No. 1357) concerning building regulation in townships of first class, 2637.
Senate Bill No. 1565, authorizing county commissioners to erect foot bridges whenever any river or stream is crossed by a bridge which is dangerous, 4001.

Bills introduced by
No. 32
Amending act relating to last wills and testaments, 68.
No. 53
To enquiet the title to real estate, 84.
No. 157
Amending act relative to townships as to townships of first class, 142.
No. 158
Authorizing Board of Commissioners of townships of first class to establish lights upon State highways, 142.
No. 159
Prohibiting selling or furnishing of cigarettes or tobacco to any person under age of eighteen years, 142.

HEACOCK, JOSEPH—Continued.
No. 389
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, 330.
No. 525
Permitting fishing on Sunday, 471.
No. 666
To prohibit careless driving of vehicles which endanger safety of persons or property on public highways, 862.
No. 1060
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, 1880.
No. 1431
Amending act enabling boroughs to validate certain ordinances by extending its provisions to cases where said ordinances have not been published in ordinance book, 3154.
No. 1565
Authorizing county commissioners to erect footbridges whenever any river is crossed by means of any bridge which is dangerous, 3442.
No. 1576
Relating to duties and fees of coroners, 3592.
No. 1797
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial School at Eagleville, 4070.

Bills reported by
No. 477 (House No. 564)
Joint resolution directing publication of pamphlet containing game, fish, and forestry laws, 458.
No. 502 (House No. 655)
Providing for establishment of vocational schools and for State aid in maintenance thereof, 1271.
No. 858
To provide for use of school buildings for meetings of citizens, 1597.
No. 1086 (House No. 1465)
Amending act authorizing county commissioners to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 2151.
No. 1205 (House No. 1370)
Amending act establishing public school system, 2354.
No. 1259
To prohibit establishing to tuberculin test for dairy animals 2722.

Leave of absence granted, 987, 2022, 2353.

Member of conference committees, 1605, 3091, 4289.

Member of special committee, 1375.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for
Recess, 3109.
Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1151, authorizing commissioners of townships of first class to establish sidewalks, and to appoint a conference committee, 3091.
Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 157, amending act to provide for classification of townships, and to appoint conference committee, 1605.

Motions by, to
Adjourn, 3263.
Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 530 (House No. 243), regulating sale of paint, 4848.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 592 (House No. 655), providing for establishment of vocational schools, 1374.
Recommit Senate Bill No. 1325 (House No. 969), regulating election of commissioners of townships of first class, 3741, 4969.
Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2654.
Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1288 (House No. 1293), creating office of commissioner of municipal lighting in boroughs, 3701.
Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1325 (House No. 969), regulating election of commissioners of townships of first class, 3741.
Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 958, to relieve from payment of mercantile license tax corporations who pay tax upon their capital stock, 2929.
Notice by, of intention to present motion to discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 270 (House No. 104), providing punishment for election officers, 2974.
Notice withdrawn, 3242.

Petitions presented by
Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Montgomery County, 643, 897, 1257, 1367, 1597, 2149.

HEACOCK, JOSEPH—Continued.

Favoring bill permitting fishing on Sunday from
Citizens of Montgomery County, 709, 897.

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Ardmore Council No. 86, D. of L., 3087.
Citizens of Montgomery County, 1367, 1597.
Fidelity Council No. 39, D. of L., 3087.
Washington Camp No. 128, P. O. S. of A., 1367.
Washington Camp No. 474, P. O. S. of A., 1598.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Ardmore Council No. 86, D. of L., 3087.
Citizens of Montgomery County, 1367, 1597.
Fidelity Council No. 39, D. of L., 3087.
Washington Camp No. 128, P. O. S. of A., 1367.
Washington Camp No. 474, P. O. S. of A., 1598.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 157, amending act to provide for classification of townships as to townships of first class, 1543.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2075-2076.

Senate Bill No. 1140 (House No. 938), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2733.

Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 5124.

Senate Bill No. 1325 (House No. 969), regulating term and election of commissioners of first class townships, 5270.

Senate Bill No. 1568 (House No. 1349), regulating temperature of milk intended to be shipped, 4096.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of additional members of Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 4857.

Report of Committee of Conference on Senate Bill No. 157, amending act to provide for classification of townships, presented by, 2355.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing printing in pink for use of Senate of all bills introduced, 72.

Resolution, concurrent, reported by

Requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to include among its guests certain soldiers and sailors of Civil War and the Emergency Troops, 141.

HEADLIGHT AND HEADLIGHTS (see cars, locomotives).

HEADS (see cities, reports).

HEALING AND TO PROVIDE FOR STATE BOARD OF NEURAPATHIC OR DRUGLESS EXAMINERS, and for examining and licensing of neurapathic, natural or drugless practitioners, regulating practice of natural or drugless methods of

House Bill No. 643.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 257.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 257.
Reported with negative recommendation, 800.

HEALTH BY PROVIDING THAT PERSONS OR CORPORATIONS conducting hotels, restraurants and other public eating places shall not employ as servants any person suffering from or who are carriers from a communicable disease, and relating to use of dishes and linens, for protection of public

Senate Bill No. 280.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 279.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 279.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 609.
Over in its order, 674.
Second reading, 712-713.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 859.
Re-reported with amendment, 2566-2567.
Third reading and final passage, 2631.

In House (No. 2011).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3051.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading, 3233.
Third read and defeated on final passage, 3272.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3617-3618.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3851.
Resumed and postponed for present, 4254.
Motion adopted for special order, 4260-4261.
Defeated on final passage, 4349-4351.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 3272.
Allen, 3272, 4349, 4350.

HEALTH BY PROVIDING THAT PERSONS—Continued.

Roney, 3617, 3618, 4350.
Swift, 3617.
Kuhns, 4350.
Forster, 4350.
Mitchell, 4350.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER presented to House, in response to resolution adopted by House calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of, 4019-4021.

Appendix, 6075.

HEALTH (see boards, cigarettes, cities, department, diseases, drinking, insurance, liquors, municipalities, vaccination, waters).

HEARING (see release).

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME (see appropriation).

HEIDINGER, WILLIS B., Representative from Fourteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 173, to validate deeds, mortgages and other instruments which have been defectively acknowledged, 557, 798.

House Bill No. 225, regulating use of motor and row boats and canoes, 1219, 1348.

House Bill No. 398, to require reporting by physicians to State Registrar of Vital Statistics of certain occupational diseases, 1215.

House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for lighting, telephone service removal of garbage or street cleaning for a period not exceeding five years, 1943.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4426.

House Bill No. 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 1177.

House Bill No. 1345 (Senate No. 372), to provide method of determining liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 2198.

House Bill No. 1354, making it a misdemeanor to sell tickets in excess of price regularly charged therefor, 1992.

House Bill No. 1716, exempting certain buildings from provisions of act relating to construction of buildings in cities of first class, 2790.

House Bill No. 1899 (Senate No. 550), regulating use of motor boats, 3327.

House Bill No. 1965 (Senate No. 878), providing for establishment of State Department of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts, 4246, 4247, 4248.

Bills introduced by

No. 173
To validate deeds and mortgages which have been defectively acknowledged by husband and wife, 108.

No. 225
Regulating use of motor boats, row boats and canoes, 115.

No. 396
Providing for one day of rest in seven for employes in certain employments, 178.

No. 397
Requiring reporting by employers to State Department of Factory Inspection of accidents, 179.

No. 398
Requiring reporting by physicians to State Registrar of Vital Statistics of certain occupational diseases, 179.

No. 453
Providing for one day of rest in seven for employes in continuous industries, 204.

No. 494
Making appropriation to Saint Timothy's Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy, 227.

No. 1142
Regulating erection, occupancy and condemnation of dwellings and tenements by regulating use and sanitation of grounds surrounding same and all vacant land in cities of first class and providing for their inspection, 533.

No. 1254
Making it a misdemeanor to solicit or induce a person to a person to perform any act of adutery, or fornication and providing for taking of finger prints of defendants convicted thereunder, 618.

No. 1264
Regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 683.

No. 1354
Making it a misdemeanor to sell tickets for admission to or seats in any theatre or place of public amusement for a sum in excess of price regularly charged by management thereof, 803.

HEIDINGER, WILLIS B.—Continued.

No. 1716

To exempt certain buildings from provisions of act to regulate construction of buildings and party walls in cities of first class so that same shall not be held to places of amusement used for exhibition of pictures where vaudeville acts are exhibited in addition thereto, 1037.

Bills reported by

No. 156

Relating to husband and wife and creating a common interest in certain property acquired by them, 441.

No. 158

Amending act relative to mortgages, 242.

No. 253

Regulating manner of holding election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 154.

No. 502

Amending act conferring power on the several orphans' courts when balance for distribution in an estate includes stocks, 441.

No. 593

Relating to contracts of insurance, relief or indemnity, 3821.

No. 772

Amending act limiting time during which judgments shall be a lien on real estate and suits may be brought against sureties of public officers, 561.

No. 802

Repealing act providing for recovery of municipal claims by lien or by actions of assumpsit, 742.

No. 864 (Senate No. 55)

Joint resolution extending time for making of report of commission to investigate construction of buildings, 441.

No. 951

Providing that no advertisements required to be published in any newspaper or periodical in any city of the first class shall be published in any language other than English, 441.

No. 955

Authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for lighting, telephone service, removal of garbage or street cleaning for a period not exceeding five years, 1352.

No. 1518

Amending act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes, 3198.

No. 1899 (Senate No. 550)

Regulating use of motor boats, 2785.

No. 1918 (Senate No. 762)

Relating to competency of experts in questions of simulated handwriting, 2685.

No. 1962 (Senate No. 1002)

Authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred stock of one or more classes, 2426.

No. 1975 (Senate No. 909)

Authorizing display of flags on public buildings, 3024.

No. 1995 (Senate No. 999)

For protection of keepers of garages, 3024.

No. 2080 (Senate No. 1408)

Relating to appeals from judgment rendered by a justice of the peace or alderman, 4924.

No. 2120 (Senate No. 1066)

Relating to borough and township aduitors, 4141.

No. 2129 (Senate No. 1398)

Regulating construction of buildings used for moving pictures in cities of first and second classes, 4141.

No. 2145 (Senate No. 1459)

Amending act relating to distribution of estates of intestates, 4141.

No. 2146 (Senate No. 1460)

Amending act relating to decrees for payment of money to widows and children by regulating number of appraisers, 4141.

No. 2153

Repealing act relating to audit of accounts of officers of school districts, 4140.

No. 2194 (Senate No. 1311)

Relating to assessment for county taxes in cities of third class, 4141.

No. 2244 (Senate No. 1873)

Giving power to board of trustees of cemetery corporations to assess lot owners, 4924.

Leave of absence granted, 1415, 4384.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

HEIDINGER, WILLIS B.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 3278.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1301, increasing powers of courts in summary proceedings for desertion, 1840.

Recommit House Bill No. 176, amending act to provide for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1051.

Recommit House Bill No. 396, providing for one day of rest in seven for employes in certain employments, 2778.

Recommit House Bill No. 453, providing for one day of rest in seven for employes in continuous industries, 2790.

Recommit House Bill No. 602, regulating cold storage of food, 396.

Recommit House Bill No. 1142, to regulate erection, use, occupancy and sanitation of dwellings and tenements in cities of first class, 1053.

Recommit House Bill No. 1853 (Senate No. 717), authorizing corporations to declare at any time dividends out of net profits, 2298.

Reconsider vote on amendment to House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5027.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1899 (Senate No. 550), regulating use of motor boats, 3327.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Washington Camp Nos. 50 and 111, P. O. S. of A., 2042.

Favoring monument to Mollie Pitcher, from
Council No. 110, D. of L., Philadelphia, 3111.
Lydia Dariah Council of Philadelphia, 2544.
Washington Camp Nos. 50 and 111, P. O. S. of A., 2042.

Favoring suppression of prostitution by injunction, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 119.

Point of order raised by, on

Motion to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5424.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1051.

House Bill No. 206, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 438.

House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 640.

House Bill No. 955, empowering cities of first class to make contracts for lighting, telephone service, removal of garbage or street cleaning for a period not exceeding five years, 1943.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4426, 4427.

House Bill No. 1142, regulating repair, use and sanitation of dwellings and tenements in cities of first class, 4483.

House Bill No. 1345 (Senate No. 372), to provide a method for determining liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 2198.

House Bill No. 1636, making it duty of recorders of deeds in certain counties to require furnishing of affidavits that consideration mentioned in deed is true consideration, 2538.

House Bill No. 2064 (Senate No. 1345), supplement to act relating to distribution of estates of intestates, 5016.

HEIGHT (see cities).

HEIRS (see Mellon).

HEMMINGER, CHARLES J., Representative from Somerset County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 63, relating to furnishing of gas, water or electricity to be paid for by consumers by meter measure, 164.

House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 403.

House Bill No. 1437, regulating certain contracts for maintenance of inmates in county poor houses and hospitals for insane, 1471, 1472.

House Bill No. 2212 (Senate No. 1794), providing for appointment of commission to survey routes taken by George Washington and General Edward Braddock, 4681.

Bills introduced by

No. 165

Requiring railroads to provide against escape of fire or sparks, 108.

No. 169

Requiring railroad corporations to erect certain platforms, 108.

No. 304

Regulating sale of shoes, 146.

HEMMINGER, CHARLES J.—Continued.

No. 395
Relating to sale of milk, 178.

No. 817
Requiring that boots and shoes made or offered for sale in certain parts of substitute for leather be stamped, 339.

No. 913
Requiring corporations operating roalroads to cause certain fires to be extinguished and fixing liability for damage, 419.

No. 914
Authorizing appointment of one person as Secretary of various Boards of the State authorized to examine applicants for the several professions, 419.

No. 1437
Regulating certain contracts for maintenance of inmates in county poor houses and hospitals for insane in certain counties, 820.

No. 1778
Providing for collection of judgments by attachment execution against wages or income from trust funds or other sources when same is $12 or more per week, 1040.

Bill reported by

No. 573
Regulating sale of anthracite coal, 1116.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55.

Petition presented by

For repeal of chestnut tree blight law, from Citizens of Somerset County, 393.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5428.
House Bill No. 183, defining public service companies and establishing public service commission, 3146.
House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3483.

Sympathy upon death of his son, resolution extending, 3791.

HERBST, EDWIN M., Senator from Eleventh District (Berks County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate resolution authorizing adoption of same standing rules in force at session of 1911, 8.

Bills introduced by

No. 113
Regulating nominations and elections of public officers, 123.

No. 198
Providing for holding of Constitutional Convention, 193.

No. 199
To prevent fraud and corruption in elections, 193.

No. 386
Providing for county organizations and annual meetings of supervisors of townships of second class, 329.

No. 558
Amending act amendatory to license laws of this State in relation to county of Berks, 592.

No. 644
Amending act authorizing county commissioners to employ a clerk and fix his compensation, 855.

No. 873
To enable tax collectors, their executors or sureties to collect taxes for payment of which they have become personally liable (for Mr. Hall), 1368.

No. 1046
Regulating filing of certificates of nomination and nomination papers and nomination and election of public officers (by request), 1788.

Bills reported by

No. 256
Providing for regulation of manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented vinegars, 457.

No. 421
Repealing act to provide for erection of poor house in Washington County, 457.

No. 423
To classify species of fish in certain parts of boundary lakes of more than 5,000 acres, 644.

No. 682 (House No. 650)
Fixing closed season for quail, 2070.

No. 810 (House No. 917)
To prohibit killing of foxes by certain methods in Delaware County, 1539.

HERBST, EDWIN M.—Continued.

No. 887 (House No. 157)
Authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Conneaut Lake, 1488.

No. 988
To provide for protection of game and birds, 2088.

Communication relative to illness of, 2467.

Leave of absence granted, 2303.

Member of special commitees, 7, 1811.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Recess, 417, 993.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk or cream, and to appoint conference committee, 1606.

Senate to insist upon non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 52, amending act regulating lateral railroads, 1883.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 83, 123, 141, 409, 457, 709, 897, 1135, 1309, 1539, 1739, 1787, 2021, 2149.

Proceed to consideration of bills on second and first reading in their order, 987.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 184 (House No. 13), joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States, 1372.

Reconsider vote on Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing appropriation to be forwarded by Governor to flood sufferers in State of Ohio, 1145.

Refer to committee Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appropriation to be forwarded by Governor for relief of flood sufferers in State of Ohio, 1145.

Suspend Rule No. 21, 2165.

Petitions presented by

Against bill legalizing professional baseball on Sunday, from Voters of Reading, 279.

Against bill requiring clubs to be licensed to sell liquors, from Citizens of Berks County, 381.

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Berks County, 1257, 1367.
Washington Camp No. 68, P. O. S. of A., 1257.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Berks County, 1257, 1367, 1485.
Washington Camp No. 68, P. O. S. of A., 1257.

Favoring bill requiring clubs to be licensed to sell liquors, from Voters of Reading, 279.

Favoring bill requiring reading of Bible in public schools from Citizens of Berks County, 381, 589, 709, 853, 897, 1009, 1257, 1367, 1485.

Point of order raised by, on

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1318, 1490.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

President pro tempore, nomination of as, 6.

Remarks by, at

Memorial session in honor of late Senator Jacob C. Stineman, 2099-2100.

Remarks by, on

Election of President pro tempore, 6.
Executive nominations, 1031.
Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1317, 1490, 1491, 1492, 2070, 2071.
Senate Bill No. 519, authorizing establishment of teachers' training schools in certain school districts, 851.
Senate Bill No. 558, amending act amendatory to license laws of this State in relation to County of Berks, 592.
Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be held, 1755.
Senate Bill No. 630, fixing salary of Second Assistant State Librarian, 1015-1016.
Senate Bill No. 644, amending act authorizing county commissioners to appoint a clerk, 1089.
Senate Bill No. 696, regulating employment of attorneys to represent this Commonwealth or any department thereof, 1262.
Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties and election of certain party officers, 1752.
Senate Bill No. 891 (House No. 857), authorizing judges of separate orphans' court on request to determine all issues in certain other courts, 1613.

HERBST, EDWIN M.—Continued.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appropriation to be forwarded by Governor to flood sufferers in State of Ohio, 1135.

Senate resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate necessity for, number and salaries of employes of Senate, House and other departments, 43.

Senate resolution authorizing election of Senate officers and employes, 48.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appropriation to be forwarded by the Governor to flood sufferers in State of Ohio, 1135.

HERMAN, FRANK J., Representative from Wyoming County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 208, providing for monument to 198th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 4251.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for purpose of hunting, 758, 759, 760, 761.

House Bill No. 387, amending act to classify fish, 955, 1247.

House Bill No. 1296, requiring certain railroad tunnels to be ventilated, 3934-3935.

Bills introduced by

No. 208

Making appropriation for monument to 198th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 114.

No. 387

Amending act relating to fish, 178.

No. 390

Enabling tax collectors, their executors or administrators, or sureties, to collect taxes for which they have become liable, 178.

No. 417

Amending act for protection of game and game birds, 179.

No. 1296

Requiring certain railroad tunnels to be ventilated, 732.

No. 1651

Regulating the taking of bear by means of traps, 1033.

No. 2003

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Article 18, Section 1 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing a different method of publishing proposed amendments, 2544.

Bills reported by

No. 170

Authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Spruce Creek is located, 183.

No. 690

To confer upon the school board in each public school district authority to establish an auxiliary teachers' board, 805.

No. 1125

To provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1483.

No. 1723

Amending act establishing a public school system, 2478.

No. 1822 (Senate No. 50)

Amending act establishing public school system, 1399.

Leave of absence granted, 119, 478, 1632.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

Previous question on House Bill No. 208, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of roads shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1413.

Previous question on House Bill No. 1348, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for initiative and referendum, 2346.

Special order on House Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 485), relating to motor vehicles, 3516.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1878.

Drop from Calendar House Bill No. 2129 (Senate No. 1398), Regulating construction of buildings used for exhibition of motion pictures, 5183.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1296, requiring certain railroad tunnels to be ventilated, 3545.

Recommit House Bill No. 208, providing for erection of monument to 198th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 4490.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 471, authorizing Boards of County Commissioners to appropriate money for co-operative agricultural extension work, 1625.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 208, providing for erection of monument to 198th Regiment, P. V. I., 4827.

HERMAN, FRANK J.—Continued.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 760, 761, 1123, 1124.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine same, 437.

House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1406.

House Bill No. 1296, requiring railroad tunnels to be ventilated, 3545, 4164, 4165.

House Bill No. 1605, relating to townships of second class, 2752.

House Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 485), relating to motor-vehicles, 4012-4013.

House Bill No. 2064 (Senate No. 1345), supplement to act relating to distribution of estates of intestates, 5016.

Unanimous consent obtained for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 2543.

Unanimous consent obtained, to strike out amendment to House bill No. 208, providing for monument to 198th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 4252.

HERNDON (see bridge).

HEROIN (see opium).

HERR STREET IN CITY OF HARRISBURG in front of State Arsenal, making appropriation to pay proportionate share of the Commonwealth for improving and paving

Senate Bill No. 506.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 459.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967-3968.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3762.
Third reading and final passage, 3867-3868.
Returned from House without amendment, 4626.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2171).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967-3968
Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading, 4522.
Third reading and final passage, 4617-4618.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

HERSHENSON OF McKEAN COUNTY money paid for license to sell oleomargarine, to refund to Aaron

Senate Bill No. 564.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 592.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 592.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3762.
Third reading and final passage, 3868.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2172).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading, 4520.
Third reading and final passage, 4614.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

HESS, AARON B., Representative from First District (Lancaster County).

Acting Speaker, 1771, 2668, 3270, 3524.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 3, providing for return to various counties of a part of personal tax, 876.

House Bill No. 45, prescribing method of executing condemned criminals, 1988, 2429, 2430, 2547.

House Bill No. 1024, amending act regulating private banking, 1218.

Bills introduced by

No. 3

Providing for return to various counties of a part of personal propery tax, 73.

No. 45

Prescribing method of executing criminals, 75.

No. 284

Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 145.

No. 567

Making appropriation to State Normal Schools, 253.

No. 616

Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 255.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 785
Making appropriation to Home of Friendless Children of City and County of Lancaster, 310.

No. 786
Making appropriation to aid in erection of memorial to commemorate founding of common school system, 310.

No. 1537
Prohibiting charging by railroad companies of demurrage for certain private cars at certain times, 915.

No. 1602
Joint resolution to provide for appointment of commission to carry into effect work necessary for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-California Exposition to be held at San Diego in 1915, 996.

No. 1624
Abolishing all taxes on loans made by school districts or school boards for school purposes, 1032.

No. 1645
Amending act to establish a Department of Fisheries, 1033.

No. 2154
Regulating payment of amounts due under policies of insurance payable to two or more persons, 3861.

No. 2219
Making appropriation to Brethern Home, Neffsville, 4422, 4423.

Bills reported by

No. 46
Requiring hospitals receiving appropriations from the Commonwealth to maintain a room for certain patients, 2200.

No. 50
Amending act permitting municipalities to own sewers by extending provisions of same to sewers owned by individuals and unincorporated associations, 82.

No. 150
Making appropriation to United Zion Home, Hospital and Infirmary, 1052.

No. 186
Making appropriation to Trustees of Phoenixville Hospital, 3112.

No. 246
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, 3112.

No. 284
Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 3264.

No. 326
Amending act providing for examination and licensing of engineers having charge of steam boilers in cities of second class, 560.

No. 477
Making appropriation to Nursery Home, Harrisburg, 3053.

No. 567
Making appropriation to State Normal Schools, 3393.

No. 616
Making appropriation to Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 3329.

No. 785.
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster, 3053.

No. 786.
Making appropriation to aid in erection of memorial to founders of public schools, 3490.

No. 839
Making appropriation to agricultural experiment station of Pennsylvania State College, 3336.

No. 1158
Amending act to provide for incorporation of street railway companies, 741.

No. 1382 (Senate No. 100)
Establishing State Fair Commission, 3822.

No. 1402 (Senate No. 421)
Repealing act providing for erection of poor house in Washington County, 3822.

No. 1533
Authorizing Governor to appoint commission to devise plan for government of cities of third class, 2684.

No. 1656
Providing for annulment of charters of boroughs, 2200.

No. 1750
Making appropriation to Isaac Randell Industrial Training School for Colored Youths, 3490.

No. 9181 (Senate No. 750)
Authorizing councils of boroughs to require sprinkling of public streets, 3821.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

No. 2095 (Senate No. 122)
Making appropriation to Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home, Harrisburg, 4201.

No. 2124 (Senate No. 1272)
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, Harrisburg, 4199.

No. 2138 (Senate No. 628)
Making appropriation to Trustees of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, 4200.

No. 2163 (Senate No. 298)
Providing for purchase by Commonwealth of land upon which Fort Washington, Cumberland County, was constructed, 4812.

Leave of absence granted, 311, 1337.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to Senate Bill No. 816, providing for nomination and election of candidates for office of United States Senator, and to appoint conference committee, 5171.

Recess, 3487.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 4835.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2603.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 3, providing for return to various counties of a part of personal property tax, 1008.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 45, fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 2283.

Recommit House Bill No. 171, establishing State Fair Commission, 243.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 45, fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 2547.

Reconsider vote on report of conference committee on House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5230.

Petitions presented by

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Lancaster County, 477.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Lancaster County, 1763.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Lancaster County, 1763.

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Lancaster County, 477.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4416.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 45, fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 2816.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 748.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 361.

House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 945-946.

House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 349.

Remarks on, by

House Bill No. 1024, amending act regulating private banking, 1640-1641.

House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane so as to fix compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1920, 1921.

House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 2419.

House Bill No. 1594, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 2529, 2530.

House concurrent resolution requesting Congress to enact legislation relative to system of paved highways connecting State Capitals, 3945.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against management of Western Penitentiary, 1153-1154.

House resolution requesting Department of Fisheries to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriations received in 1911 and reason for increase in 1913, 3948, 3949, 3950, 3951.

Presentation of gifts to Hon. George E. Alter, Speaker of House, at close of session, 5380-5381.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of fourteenth judicial district, 5375.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing amendment of report of conference committee on House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5230.

HESS, AARON B.—Continued.

Authorizing necessary appointments to fill vacancies on committees caused by death of Hon. John H. Riebel, 536.

Requesting Department of Fisheries to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received in 1911 and reason for increase in 1913, 3948.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 3792.

HEYBURN, HARRY H., Representative from Delaware County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 870, amending act to provide for protection of female insane patients in transit, 1439.

House Bill No. 872, amending act defining powers of courts with reference to care of dependent and neglected children, 1482, 3952.

House Bill No. 1085, amending act to prevent sale of unwholesome and unsound meat and food products, 2495.

Bills introduced by

No. 869

Amending act regulating confinement of children awaiting trial so as to provide for heating of buildings provided for their detention, 366.

No. 870

Amending act to provide for better protection of female insane patients in transit so as to extend its provisions to feeble-minded and epileptic persons, 366.

No. 872

To further amend act defining powers of courts with reference to care of dependent children, 366.

No. 947

Making appropriation to Institute for Colored Youth at Cheyney, 420.

No. 948

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn, 420.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 869, amending act regulating confinement of children under 16 years of age awaiting trial, 3193.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 902, providing for erection of monument to John Morton, 4490.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 619, amending act relating to townships and authorizing townships of first class to make certain regulations in regard to pig pens, cemeteries and manufactories that are offensive, 1337.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 872, amending act relating to care of incorrigible and neglected children, 3952.

Petition presented by

Favoring passage of local option law, from Citizens of Delaware County, 367.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 872, amending act defining powers of the courts with reference to care of neglected and dependent children, 4208.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 872, further amending act relative to care of dependent and neglected children, 3607.

HIBSHMAN, GEORGE, Representative from Second District (Lancaster County).

Bills introduced by

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Making appropriation to Agricultural Experiment Station of Pennsylvania State College for experiments on tobacco, 365.

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No. 414

To regulate sale of crushed limestone, lime, gypsum and related products, 928.

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Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

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House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1408.

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HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD and a new road to be opened in southern part of Columbus Township, said road beginning at Spring Creek, Warren County, and extending to Spartansburg, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 639.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 854.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 854.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD, being an extension of Route No. 286, from a point at intersection of Bedford and Fulton County lines, through Union Township to Buck Valley, thence by way of Lashley, connecting with Route No. 38 in Fulton County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1487.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mellott, 823.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 823.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Beech Creek Borough and extending to Renovo Borough, Clinton County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 1457.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hall, 3362.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3362.

Reported without amendment, 4311.

First reading and recommitted, 4383.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Chambersburg, Franklin County, and extending to Roxbury, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 981.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1540.

Referred to Committe on Public Roads and Highways, 1540.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Chambersburg, Franklin County, and extending to Shippensburg, Cumberland County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 702.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 899.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 899.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Chambersburg, Franklin County, and extending to Waynesboro, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 945.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1599.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1599.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Ellwood City in Lawrence County and extending to Portersville, Butler County, intersecting at Route No. 79, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 522.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 460.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 460.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Fayetteville, Franklin County, and extending to Waynesboro, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 944.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1599.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1599.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Gettysburg National Bank and running thence by way of Greenmount over Emmitsburg Road to a point on the division line between State of Maryland and Pennsylvania about one mile north of Emmitsburg, to estblish as a State

House Bill No. 1691.

Read in place in House by Mr. Collins, 1036.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1036.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Greenvillage, Franklin County, and extending to Fayetteville, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 933.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1540.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1540.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Guthriesville, Route No. 137, and extending to Thorndale on Route No. 142 in Chester County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 947.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 1599.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1599.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Homer City borough line on Route No. 68 and extending eastwardly to Armagh borough on Route No. 223 in Indiana County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 930.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 1513.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1513.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at intersection of said road with State road No. 215 at Christiana, Lancaster County, and extending thence to Holtwood, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 789.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 1145.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1145.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at intersection of south line of North East Borough at a point on Route No. 87 and extending through a portion of Venango Township to Wattsburg Plank Road connecting with Route No. 83 in Erie County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1612.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bayle, 997.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 997.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at intersection of south line of North East Borough at a point on Route No. 87 and extending to Wattsburg Plank Road, connecting with Route No. 83, in Erie County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 664.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 862.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 862.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Iola, Columbia County, on Route No. 239 and extending into Muncy, Lycoming County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1615.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 997.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 997.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at limit of borough of York Springs, Adams County, thence westerly to route from Carlisle to Gettysburg, known as Route No. 41, at Garner's in County of Adams, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 907.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1489.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1489.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at limit of Gettysburg National Park on the road running from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg and extending to division line between State of Maryland and Pennsylvania about one mile north of Emmitsburg, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 906.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1489.

Referred to Committe on Public Roads and Highways, 1489.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at McAlevey's Fort in Huntingdon County and extending into Bellefonte, Centre County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1161.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 534.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 534.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Mercersburg, Franklin County, and extending to a point about two miles west of St. Thomas on Route No. 37, to establisn as a State

Senate Bill No. 934.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1540.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1540.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Mercersburg, Franklin County, and extending to Upton, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 932.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1540.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1540.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF A PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, and extending to Bendersville, Adams County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 413.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 381.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 381.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, and extending to Biglerville, Adams County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 943.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1599.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1599.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Old Fort in Potter township, Centre County, and extending to Lemont, Centre County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 903.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 393.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 393.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Peckville, on Route No. 6, in Blakely Borough, Lackawanna County, and extending to Clifton, Susquehanna County, at junction of Route No. 174, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1411.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mannion, 819.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 819.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point in Landisburg Borough, Perry County, and extending to Carlisle in Cumberland County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1185.

Read in place in House by Mr. Donnally, 574.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 574.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point in Mansfield, Tioga County, and extending through Wells Township in Bradford County to the New York State line, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1140.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 533.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 533.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point in Plymouth Borough, Luzerne County, and extending to Kingston, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1160.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cleary, 534.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 534.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point in Slippery Rock Borough, Butler County, and extending to Grove City, Mercer County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1420.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cheeseman, 819.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 819.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point intersecting with Route 45 at Port Royal and running north to intersect with Route 193 about three quarters of a mile west of Mifflin, Juniata County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1245.

Read in place in House by Mr. Musser, 618.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 618.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point intersecting with Route 45 at Port Royal, and running north to intersect with Route No. 193, about three quarters of a mile west of Mifflin, Juniata County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 602.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 710.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point in village of Gold, Ulysses township, Potter County, and extending to New York State line, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1635.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 1032.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1032.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point in village of Millport, Township of Sharon, Potter County, and extending to New York State line, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1643.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 1033.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1033.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point known as Potters Mills in Centre County and extending to State College, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1520.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 914.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 914.

Question of personal privilege on sponsor on pink calendar, by Mitchell, 1119.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point north of Geigertown in Berks County and extending to Morgantown, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1043.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 509.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 509.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point of intersection of Route No. 198 with Fox Chase Huntingdon Turnpike Road at Bethayres and extending into Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1227.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 617.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 617.

Reported without amendment, 2684.

First reading, 2901.

Second reading, 3060.

Dropped from calendar on third reading, 3206.

Remarks on, by

Dunn, James A., 3206.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point on Claysville and Burnsville Ridge Road near Dogwood Grove U. P. Church in East Finley Township, Washington County, and running thence to intersection of another public road in village of Burnsville, to establish as a State.

House Bill No. 1597.

Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 996.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 996.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point on New Galilee and Wampum State highway, one mile east of New Galilee, Beaver County, and extending thence to a point at borough of Koppel intersecting with Route No. 77, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 786.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 1138.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1138.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point on Route No. 27 in borough of Centre Hall, passing eastward through Centre County, and extending to a connection with said Route No. 27 at a point about one mile east of Mifflinburg in Union County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1120

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 533.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 533.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point on Route No. 168 about two miles northwest of Elmhurst and passing over the Cobb Road to Hamlin where it intersects with Route No. 171, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1598.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 996.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 996.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point on Route No. 208 near Ray Milton and running thence westerly to a further point on said route near the borough of Jackson Centre, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1200.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 574.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 574.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at point south of Unicorn in East Drumore Township, Lancaster County, at a point where Route No. 136 intersects and extending to a point on the Maryland line of a cross roads just beyond Rock Springs Meeting House, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 790.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 1146.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1146.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Reformatory Cross Roads in Smithfield, Huntingdon County, and extending into Bellefonte, Centre County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1173.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 573.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 573.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Saltillo, at intersection of said road with State Highway Route No. 192 and extending to the 4th Street Bridge in Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1164.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 534.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 534.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, and extending through Susquehanna County to a point on the New York State line, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1466.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 822.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 822.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, and extending to a point on line dividing counties of Susquehanna and Wayne and thence by way of Starucca to Delaware River opposite village of Hancock, New York, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1641.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 1033.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1033.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Upton and extending to a point where the Warmspring road intersects Route No. 37, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 946.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1599.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1599.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Warrior's Mark in Huntingdon County and extending to Bellefonte, Centre County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 890.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 392.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 392.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Washington, Washington County, and extending into Waynesburg, Greene County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1205.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. F. Blair, 575.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 575.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning at Waynesboro, Franklin County, and extending to Black Gap, on Route No. 43, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 904.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1488.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1488.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning in borough of Troy at Route No. 20 and extending by way of Columbia Cross Roads, Gillett and Fassett to New York State line, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1703.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stone, 1037.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1037.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning in Phillipsburg Borough to a point on line dividing counties of Centre and Clearfield thence by way of Morrisdale connecting with Route 219, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1006.

Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 475.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 475.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning in southern boundary of borough of Nazareth and extending to a point on northern boundary of Borough of Bethlehem, connecting with Route 159, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 616.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Morgan, 711.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 711.

Reported without amendment, 1554.

First reading, 1612.

Second reading, 1750.

Third reading and final passage, 1792.

In House (No. 1924).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1933.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning near Water Street at intersection of said road with Route No. 55 and passing through part of Huntingdon County by way of Spruce Creek to Colerain and extending to Bellefonte, Centre County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 703.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 899.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 899.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning near Water Street at intersection of said road with Route No. 55 and passing through part of Huntingdon County, thence by Route No. 56 to Bellefonte, Centre County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1131.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 533.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 533.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning on boundary line of the City of York, York County, and extending to Shippensburg, Cumberland County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 905.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1489.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1489.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning on Route No. 38 near Webster Mills and extending to Maryland State line in Fulton County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1452.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mellott, 821.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 821.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning on Route No. 137 where the Beaver Creek Road intersects said route, thence over the Beaver Creek Road to a point near Fisherville in Chester County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 948.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 1599.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1599.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD beginning on Route No. 192 in Fulton County, at Hustontown, and extending to Maryland State line, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1455

Read in place in House by Mr. Mellott, 821.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 821.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD between Shady Plain, Armstrong County, at a point on Route No. 188, and Shelocta Borough, Indiana County, connecting with Route No. 67, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1308.

Read in place in House by Mr. Latshaw, 733.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 733.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD commencing at Ellwood City, Lawrence County, and extending by way of Frisco and Lilleyville in Beaver County to Zelienople in Butler County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 706.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 899.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 899.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD commencing at point on Route No. 169 at Steitz Bridge over Brodhead Creek, thence to a point on State-aid road running from Canadensis to Cresco, to intersect with Route No. 171, Mountain House, Monroe County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1477.

Read in place in House by Mr. Price, 822.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 822.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD commencing at Reformatory Cross Roads in Smithfield on west side of Juniata River in Huntingdon County and extending into Bellefonte, Centre County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 563.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 592.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD commencing in Bloomsburg, Columbia County, thence through Luzerne County, into Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1325.

Read in place in House by Mr. Murphy, 734.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 734.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD commencing in Borough of Donegal, Westmoreland County and extending to Cramer, Indiana County, connecting with Route 223, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1275.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulerich, 731.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 731.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD commencing in Borough of Indiana and extending to Borough of Ebensburg, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1213.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 575.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 575.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD commencing in Borough of Linesville at a point on Route No. 83, and extending to a point in Borough of Hartstown, Venango County, connecting with Route No. 82, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1298.

Read in place in House by Mr. Metzenbacher, 733.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 733.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD commencing in Laporte and running to a point on the dividing line between Sullivan and Columbia Counties, thence to Benton, thence over Route No. 16 into Bloomsburg, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1020.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reeser, 475.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 475.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD from Grove City, Mercer County, to Slippery Rock, Butler County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1669.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1035.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD from Jennerstown, in Somerset County, to Johnstown, in Cambria County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1170.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lohr, 573.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 573.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD from Larry's Creek to Steam Valley, Lycoming County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 769.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1069.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD from Parker, Armstrong County, to Sligo, Clarion County, connecting Routes Nos. 251 and 214, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1223.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. Wilson, 617.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 617.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD from Pine Falls, Indiana County, to Cherry Tree, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1638.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1033.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD from Waterford Borough to Erie, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1579.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bayle, 995.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 995.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD from Waterford Borough to Erie, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 568.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 592.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD in Butler County from Evansburg Borough to line dividing Butler and Allegheny Counties, connecting Route 78 with the macadamized extension of the three degree road in Allegheny County, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1754.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cheeseman, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1039.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD IN MERCER COUNTY, beginning at intersection of said road with State highway Route 82 at Delaware Grove and passing through Fredonia to a point intersecting State highway Route 213, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 882.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 367.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 367.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD IN MERCER COUNTY, beginning at intersection of said road with State highway Route 208 at Sandy Lake and extending to a point in Grove City at intersection of State highway Route 73, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 881.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 367.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 367.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, beginning at intersection of said road with Route No. 228 at Sardis and extending to Wauken at intersection of Route No. 209, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 606.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 710.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD known as the Mercer and Clarksville Road, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1406.

Read in place in House by Mr. Robinson, 819.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 819.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF PUBLIC ROAD leaving Route No. 174 at a point known as the Russell Forks, thence to an intersection on Route No. 296 near dividing line between Lackawanna and Susquehanna Counties, at Crystal Lake, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1577.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mannion, 995.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 995.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF ROAD commencing at Gold in Potter County at a point on Route No. 103, thence to the New York State line, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 829.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1259.

HIGHWAY A CERTAIN SECTION OF ROAD from Hartley Hall to Hughesville Borough in Lycoming County, to establish as a State

Senate Bill No. 770.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1069.

HIGHWAY AND HIGHWAYS (see appropriation, bridges, cities, Constitution, counties, damages, disorderly, electric, forest, horses, motor-vehicles, municipalities, prisoners, railroad, railroads, State, township, townships, Turtle Creek, vehicles, weeds).

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER, E. A. Jones nominated as Second Deputy State, 1030.
Reported, 1315.
Confirmed, 1336.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER, Joseph W. Hunter nominated as First Deputy State, 1030.
Reported, 1315.
Confirmed, 1336.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER, resolution (House) by Barner, requesting certain information from State, 80.
Report presented to Senate, 157.
To House, 163.
Motion adopted relative to printing same in pamphlet form, 184.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER TO FURNISH HOUSE with itemized statement of expenditures of certain appropriations made in 1911 and reasons for increases asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by S. B. Scott, requesting State, 3941-3942.
Report presented to House, 4046-4047.
Additional report, 4019.
Appendix, 5785.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER, STATE, Edward M. Bigelow, nominated, 46.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 390.
Reasons for vote on confirmation by Mr. Jarrett, 412.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER TO FURNISH HOUSE WITH REASON why auto-license tags should not be shipped by parcels post, resolution (House) by Miller, requesting State, 232.
Report presented, 268.
Appendix, 5842.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, aending act of May 31, 1911, establishing a State
House Bill No. 1584.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reeser, 995.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 995.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending act of May 31, 1911, establishing a State
Senate Bill No. 613.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 711.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 711.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State
Senate Bill No. 614.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 711.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 711.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State
Senate Bill No. 935.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 1540.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1541.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State
Senate Bill No. 1159.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 2151.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2152.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State
House Bill No. 1629.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1032.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State
House Bill No. 1796.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1042.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending Route 207 of Section 6 of act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State
House Bill No. 1297.
Read in place in House by Mr. Metzenbacher, 732.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 733.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending Section 61 of act of May 31, 1911, establishing a State
House Bill No. 971.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. G. M. Kuhns, 473.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 473.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending Section 6 of act approved May 31, 1911, establishing State
House Bill No. 1036.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reeser, 476.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 476.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending Section 6 of act of May 31, 1911, establishing State
House Bill No. 1146.
Read in place in House by Mr. Moulthrop, 533.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 533.
Reported with amendment, 2119.
First reading, 2228.
Second reading and amended, 2249-2250.
Recommitted, 2400-2401.
Re-reported with amendment, 2765.
Third reading and final passage, 2908-2910.
Reurned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred and appointed conference committee, 5059-5060.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5143-5144.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5369-5371.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5388.
Signed by Speaker, 5393-5394.
Remarks on, by
Blair, W. F., 2910.
Moulthrop, 2910.
In Senate (No. 1385).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2936-2937.
Reported with amendment, 4378.
First reading and recommitted, 4459-4460.
Re-reported with amendment, 4571.
Second reading, 4631-4633.
Recommitted, 4684.
Re-reported with amendment, 4848-4849.
Over in its order, 4968.
Third reading and final passage, 5003-5005.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5013.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5265.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5265-5267.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5279-5280.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending Section 6 of act of May 31, 1911, establishing State
House Bill No. 1696.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1036.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, amending Section 6 of act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State
House Bill No. 777.
Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn, 310.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 310.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT BY PROVIDING FOR ADDITIONAL STATE HIGHWAY in county of Bradford, supplementing act establishing a State
Senate Bill No. 570.
Read in place in Senae by Mr. Mills, 592.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 592.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT changing location of Route 48 of system of State highways, amending act establishing State
House Bill No. 844.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 365.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 365.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, changing Route No. 232, amending act of May 31, 1911, establishing a State
Senate Bill No. 910.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1489.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1489.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, extending provisions thereof so as to include cities, amending Section 10 of act of May 31, 1911, establishing a State
House Bill No. 1276.
Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 731.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 732.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2044-2045.
Second reading and amended, 2243-2244.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Defeated on third reading, 2712-2716.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2904.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3201-3202.

Remarks on, by
Baldwin, R. J., 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716.
Dunn, James A., 2713-2714, 2715, 2716.
Wiltbank, 2714.
Bleloch, 2714, 2715.
Humes, 2715.
Kuhns, 2715.
Allen, 2716.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS shall be expended in each county in proportion to total mileage, requiring all moneys appropriated by State to State

House Bill No. 203.
Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 114.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 114.
Reported without amendment, 805.
First reading, 830.
Second reading and amended, 985.
Third reading, motion to recommit bill defeated and bill passed finally, 1410-1414.

Remarks on, by
Semmens, 1410, 1412.
Humes, 1410, 1412, 1413.
Allen, 1410-1411.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 1411.
McDermott, 1411.
Jones, E. E., 1411-1412.
Baldwin, R. J., 1412.
Frey, 1412.
Gibson, 1412.
Hobbs, 1413.
Lowers, 1413.

In Senate (No. [illegible]).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1511.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FOR PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING STATE HIGHWAYS, to authorize State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of canal companies and of railroad and railways companies that have been abandoned or that have been built upon for use of State

Senate Bill No. 964.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2597.
Second reading, 2652.
Third reading and final passage, 2732.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 4289.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and Senate insists upon non-concurrence in House amendments and appoints conference committee, 4289.
Returned from House with adherence to its amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4377.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 4768.
Report of conference committee considered and agree to, 4839.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 5116.
Signed by President, 5258.

In House (No. 2027).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2996.
Reported without amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Recommitted, 3177-3178.
Re-reported without amendment, 3693.
Second reading and amended, 3936.
Third reading and final passage, 4175-4176.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and House adheres to its amendments, 4219.
Returned from Senate with adherence to non-concurrence in House amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 4411.
Conference committee appointed, 4413.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5220-5221.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FROM FEES FOR REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES and licensing of operators and making appropriation thereof, relating to moneys received by

Senate Bill No. 1405.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3088.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 3129.
First reading, 3174.
Second reading, 3254.
Third reading and amended, 3370-3371.
Over in its order, 3434-3435.
Resumed and passed finally, 3473-3474.
Returned from House without amendment, 4289.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4376.

In House (No. 2086).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3613.
Reported without amendment, 3693.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3957.
Third reading and final passage, 4235.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, making appropriation of certain registration and license fees received by

Senate Bill No. 1.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 66.
Reported with amendment, 158.
First reading, 200.
Second reading, 224.
Third reading and final passage, 284.
Returned from House without amendment, 591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 616.
Approved by Governor, 730.

In House (No. 808).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 342.
Reported without amendment, 367.
First reading, 396.
Second reading, 448.
Third reading and final passage, 489.
Signed by Speaker, 637-638.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, providing for constructing and maintaining certain branch roads, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State

Senate Bill No. 1064.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 1881.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1881.
Reported without amendment, 2038.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, 2175.
Third reading and amended, 2316, 2890.
Over in its order, 2360, 2443, 2555, 2625.
Final passage, 2724.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Approved by Governor, 4286.

In House (No. 2028).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2996.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3517.
Third reading and final passage, 3629.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act approved May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State

House Bill No. 377.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stone, 177.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 178.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, establishing State

House Bill No. 1648.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1033.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, establishing State

Senate Bill No. 817.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 1258.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1258.
Reported with amendment, 2438.
First reading, 2596-2597.
Second reading, 2650.
Third reading and final passage, 2730-2731.
Returned from House without amendment, 3258.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

In House (No. 2024).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads. 2995-2996.
Reported without amendment, 3051.
First reading, 3114-3115.
Second reading, 3233.
Third reading and final passage, 3272-3273.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State

House Bill No. 427.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 202.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 202.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State

House Bill No. 430.

Read in place in House by Mr. Strauss, 203.
Referred to Committe on Public Roads, 203.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State

House Bill No. 792.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hobbs, 311.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 311.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State

House Bill No. 1129.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 532.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 533.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State

House Bill No. 1797.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1042.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State

Senate Bill No. 1065.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 1881.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1881.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, supplement to act of May 31, 1911, to provide for establishment of State

House Bill No. 797.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 338.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 338.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, TO ENABLE CERTAIN OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE to institute proceedings in the proper county where such real estate has been damaged by change of grade of public roads improved by the State

Senate Bill No. 665.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 862.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 862.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT WITH POWER TO ENFORCE THE LAWS relating to highways and motor vehicles and with power to arrest on view for violations, empowering certain officers and employes of the State

House Bill No. 1571.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 994.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 994.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT with respect to taking of testimony in proceedings for condemnation of turnpikes and toll-roads, amending act establishing State

Senate Bill No. 57.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 84.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 84.
Reported without amendment, 219.
First reading, 284-285.
Second reading and amended, 304-306.
Third reading and final passage, 332-334.
Returned from House without amendment, 1375.
Signed by President, 1488.
Approved by Governor, 1739.

In House (No. 865).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 369.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 826.
Second reading, 961-962.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1363-1364.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1381-1382.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.

Remarks on, by

Jones, E. E., 1364, 1382.
Allen, 1364, 1382.

HIGHWAY FROM NEW CASTLE TO ELWOOD CITY, Lawrence County, to establish a State

House Bill No. 1412.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bittles, 819.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 819.

HIGHWAY THAT SECTION OF BUTLER AND FREEPORT PIKE commencing at Silverville, Butler County, and extending to Butler, to establish as a State

House Bill No. 1686.

Read in place in House by Mr. Grabe, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1036.

HIGHWAYS, amending act establishing State Highway Department regulating liability of boroughs or incorporated towns for maintenance of State

House Bill No. 327.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 161.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 161.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES, to regulate passage of traction engines, motor and other vehicles over

Senate Bill No. 697.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 898.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 898.
Reported with amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading and amended, 2648-2649.
Over in its order, 2729.
Recommitted, 2871.

Remarks on, by

McNichol, 2649.
Hoke, 2649.

HIGHWAYS and providing for their construction and maintenance, establishing certain public roads as State

House Bill No. 1467.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 822.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 822.
Reported with amendment, 2684.
First reading, 2901.
Second reading and amended, 3061-3062.
Third reading and final passage, 3207-3209.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred and appointed conference committee, 5057-5059.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5247-5250.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, ——.
Signed by Speaker, 5411.

Remarks on, by

Jones, E. E., 3062.
McAleer, 3062.
Allen, 5250.

In Senate (No. 1443).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3263.
Reported with amendment, 4378.
First reading and recommitted, 4460.
Re-reported with amendment, 4571.
Second reading, 4633-4635.
Recommitted, 4684.
Re-reported with amendment, 4849.
Over in its order, 4985.
Third reading and final passage, 5008-5009.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5012-5013.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5262.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5262-5265.
Signed by President, 5293.

HIGHWAYS AND STATE-AID HIGHWAYS and for miscellaneous purposes, and providing manner in which mileage of State highways shall be apportioned amongst the several counties, to provide that State Highway Commissioner shall submit to the Legislature estimates of proposed expenditures in maintenance and permanent improvement of State

Senate Bill No. 1392.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 2981.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2981.

HIGHWAYS BY ADJOINING COUNTIES where such roads extend along and adjacent to county lines and from one adjoining county into another, supplement to act providing for original location and construction of public roads by extending the provisions of said act to provide for location and construction of such public roads and

HIGHWAYS BY ADJOINING COUNTIES--Continued.

House Bill No. 1090.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones (by request), 511.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 511.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 827.
Second reading, 962.
Third reading and final passage, 1378.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3333.

In Senate (No. 899).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2380.
Over in its order, 2446.
Third reading and final passage, 2562.
Signed by President, 2862.

HIGHWAYS CONNECTING THE CAPITALS OF THE SEVERAL STATES with the National capital and with each other, read and referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, concurrent resolution (Senate) No. 41, by Kline, requesting Congress to enact legislation for construction of a system of paved public, 1541.

Reported, 1880.
Considered and agreed to, 1882.
Presented to House for concurrence, 1931.
Read and postponed for present, 2786.
Resumed and non-concurred in, 3944-3945.
Returned from House non-concurred in and recommitted, 3979-2980.

HIGHWAYS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, amending act of May 11, 1911, providing for original location and construction of public roads or

House Bill No. 773.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 310.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 310.

HIGHWAYS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES and for permanent improvement of certain public highways by authorizing counties to aid boroughs in improvement of a borough street connecting with a county road, amending act providing for original location and construction of public roads or

House Bill No. 1557.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 916.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 916.

HIGHWAYS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES by authorizing counties to contract with boroughs in improvement of a borough street connecting with a county road and providing for cost thereof, amending act providing for original location and construction of public roads or

House Bill No. 1658.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1034.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading and amended, 1671-1672.
Third reading and final passage, 1872-1873.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Approved by Governor, 3334.

In Senate (No. 1081).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1898.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2597-2598.
Second reading, 2653.
Third reading and final passage, 2732-2733.
Signed by President, 2863.

HIGHWAYS OF THE STATE by regulating vehicles using the same, to protect the public

House Bill No. 1613.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snyder, 997.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 997.

HIGHWAYS OUTSIDE LIMITS OF SUCH CITIES AND BOROUGHS for purposes of connecting improved streets with an improved State highway, permitting cities and boroughs to appropriate moneys for improvement of

Senate Bill No. 170.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 144.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 144.

HIGHWAYS OUTSIDE LIMITS OF SUCH CITIES OR BOROUGHS for purpose of connecting improved streets with a State highway or State-aid highway when the highway is less than one mile in lengh, to permit counties, cities and boroughs to appropriate and extend moneys for improvement of

Senate Bill No. 764.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1068.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1068.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1548.
Over in its order, 1602.
Third reading and final passage, 1744.
Returned from House without amendment, 2737.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 1919).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1923.
Reported without amendment, 2119.
First reading, 2228.
Second reading, 2250.
Third reading and final passage, 2751.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

HIGHWAYS, prohibiting depositing glass, metal or refuse on certain

Senate Bill No. 116.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 123.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 123.
Reported without amendment, 329.
First reading, 389.
Second reading, 413.
Third reading and final passage, 461.
Returned from House with amendments, in which House concurred, 2040.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.
Approved by Governor, 2551.

In House (No. 1080).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 513.
Reported with amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading, 1680.
Third reading and final passage, 1940-1941.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2117.
Signed by Speaker, 2200.

HIGHWAYS, REQUIRING CERTAIN VEHICLES TO BE PROVIDED WITH BRAKE and making rules as to use of traction engines, catamarans and generally to regulate heavy hauling, to prevent destruction of

House Bill No. 1358.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 803.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 803.

HIGHWAYS THE CENTER LINE OF WHICH CONSTITUTES A DIVIDING LINE between a city or borough and a township in the same county may be improved and cost thereof apportioned, providing a method whereby

House Bill No. 1226.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 617.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 617.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading and amended, 1198.
Third reading and amended, 1588-1589.
Final passage, 1722-1723.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3333.

In Senate (No. 1018).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2464-2465.
Third reading and final passage, 2564.
Signed by President, 2862.

HIGHWAYS WITH A SINGLE TERMINUS on a highway or place of public resort amending act relating to highways by designating termini of all roads and highways and authorizing laying out of roads and

House Bill No. 1352.

Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrees, 803.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 803.
Reported without amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading and amended, 3232.

HIGHWAYS WITH A SINGLE TERMINUS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3420.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by

Dunn, James A., 3420.
DeFrees, 3420.

In Senate (No. 1569).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 4548.
First reading, 4548.
Second reading, 4635.
Third reading and final passage, 4795.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

HILL (see park).

HILTON, ROBERT W., Senator from Twenty-fifth District (Tioga, Potter and McKean Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 54, declaring liability of railroad companies for loss by fire, 2878.
Senate Bill No. 952, amending act authorizing county commissioners to pay annually $1,000 to certain incorporated agricultural associations, 2381.

Bills introduced by

No. 54
Declaring liability of railroad companies for loss or damage by fire, 84.

No. 324
Making appropriation to Kane Summit Hospital Association, 282.

No. 325
Making appropriation to Beacon Light Mission, 282.

No. 398
Making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act authorizing county commissioners to pay certain sums to encourage holding of county agricultural exhibitions, 330.

No. 399
Amending act relating to corporations by providing for renewal of charters, 330.

No. 425
To provide for appointment of commission to investigate and report on manner of conducting local poor houses, 382.

No. 426
Providing for reimbursement for damage sustained by breaking of dam near Austin, 382.

No. 469
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 410.

No. 564
To refund to Aaron Hershenson of McKean County money paid for license to sell oleomargarine, 592.

No. 829
To establish as a State highway a certain section of road commencing at Gold in Potter County and extending to New York State line, 1259.

No. 952
Amending act authorizing county commissioners for purpose of encouraging agriculture to pay annually $1,000 to certain agricultural associations, 1599.

No. 1068
To provide for exhibits and lectures by Department of Agriculture at county fairs and agricultural and horticultural exhibitions, 1881.

No. 1340
Further amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers by changing form of ballot and regulating method of marking same, 2855.

Bills reported by

No. 719 (House No. 53)
Regulating sale of cold storage foods, 1889.

No. 1005 (House No. 1153)
For prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia, 2151.

Leave of absence granted, 193.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Discharge Committee on Finance from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 1283 (House No. 383), to equalize taxation of all properties, 4767.
Discharge Judiciary Special Committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1753.
Suspend Rule No. 21, 4289.

HILTON, ROBERT W.—Continued.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petitions presented by

Against employers' liability, from
Citizens of McKean County, 4683.
Against House Bill No. 1786, from
Citizens of McKean County, 2549.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 54, declaring liability of railroad companies for loss by fire, 3095-3096.
Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1492.
Senate Bill No. 662 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1753, 1754, 1755.
Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 3711, 3712, 3713.
Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2655.
Senate Bill No. 1283 (House No. 383), to equalize taxation of all properties, 4767, 4768.
Senate resolution authorizing apopintment of committee of three Senators to draft workmen's compensation law, 5257, 5258.

HIRE (see automobile, lakes).

HISTORICAL (see commission).

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES TO ACQUIRE PRIVATE PROPERTY for purpose of making public parks and the erection of monuments and statues to commemorate certain historical events, authorizing incorporated

Senate Bill No. 557.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 592.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Western Pennsylvania (see appropriation).

HISTORICAL WORKS relative to services of Pennsylvania Volunteers during Civil War, making appropriation for purchase of

House Bill No. 437.

Read in place in House by Mr. Riebel, 203.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 203.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, joint resolution making appropriation for edition and revision of Bates'

House Bill No. 1971.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 2544.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2544.

HITCHCOCK AS RESIDENT CLERK OF HOUSE, vote for Andrew B., 91.

HOBBS, ALFRED F., Representative from Sixth District (Lackawanna County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 758.
House Bill No. 1176, amending act providing for erection of poor house by townships of North Abington, South Abington and Newton by enabling certain boroughs each to elect a poor director of the Lake View poor district, 986, 1248.
House Bill No. 1574, creating a commission to purchase property covered by natural lakes as a public pleasure resort, 1465, 4235.
House Bill No. 1620, to provide that trees, plants and seeds may be guaranteed true to variety for which they are sold, 1443.

Bills introduced by

No. 235
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital Association, 115.

No. 792
Supplement to act of May 31, 1911, to establish a State Highway Department, 311.

No. 932
Relating to railroad tickets, 419.

No. 1176
Amending act authorizing erection of poor house by townships of North Abington, South Abington and Newton in County of Luzerene by enabling boroughs of Clark Summit, Dalton, Glenburn and LaPlume to elect a poor director of Lake View poor district, 573.

No. 1549
Prohibiting hunting or killing of game birds with aid of certain dogs, 915.

HOBBS, ALFRED F.—Continued.

No. 1574
Empowering a commission to purchase or condemn property covered by natural lakes as a public pleasure resort and conferring management thereof upon Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 995.

No. 1620
To provide that trees, plants and seeds sold in Pennsylvania may be guaranteed and providing a legal indemnity plan for growers (by request), 1032.

No. 1970
Joint resolution designating the song "Pennsylvania" as the official song.

Bills reported by

No. 946
Amending act relating to motor-vehicles, 745.

No. 1309.
Making appropriation to enable Pennsylvania State College to carry benefits of its investigations to the farmers of the State, 931.

Challenge by, of
Vote of James A. Dunn on House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 1292.

Leave of absence granted, 1709, 1763, 2786.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to
Adjourn, 439.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1549, to prohibit hunting of game birds with aid of certain dogs, 2044.

Recommit House Bill No. 1574, creating a commission to purchase property covered by natural lakes as a public pleasure resort, 1465.

Recommit House Bill No. 2027 (Senate No. 994), authorizing State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of abandoned canal and railroad companies, 3177.

Suspend rules in order to place on calendar House Bill No. 1549, to prohibit hunting of game birds with aid of certain dogs, 2044.

Nomination of Hon. George E. Alter as Speaker seconded by, 30.

Poem composed by, and presented to House, 5392-5393.

Points of order raised by, on
House Bill No. 355, to prohibit any officer or employe of any county from taking any active part in politics, 3077.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing county commissioners in certain counties to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, 1389.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing appointment of joint committee to consider merits of official song to be adopted by Commonwealth, 2604.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Vote on House Bill No. 104, amending act relating to offenses of election officers and clerks, and House Bill No. 123, amending act revising penal laws, 268.

Vote on House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using gun for hunting, 1291.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 93, regulating political campaigns, 2404.

House Bill No. 104, amending act relating to elections, 210.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 360.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 172.

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of roads shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1413.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine same, 439.

House Bill No. 790, fixing salary of county solicitor in certain counties, 2609.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing appointment by county commissioners of certain counties of assessors and assistant assessors, 1389, 1391, 1392, 1621, 1622, 1623.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1525.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4819.

House Bill No. 1547, requiring Water Supply Commission to acquire title to certain property, 4498, 4499.

House Bill No. 1549, to prohibit hunting of game birds with aid of certain dogs, 2044.

House Bill No. 1604, further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 2699.

House Bill No. 1605, relating to townships of second class, 2752.

House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 3031.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act relating to salaries of judges, 2503.

HOBBS, ALFRED F.—Continued.

House concurrent resolution authorizing House to adjourn sine die on June 12, 1913, 3478.

House concurrent resolution on fixing May 15, as date of final adjournment of Legislature, 1557.

House concurrent, resolution No. 53, recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania" by Professor J. W. Yoder, as State song, 4589-4590.

House resolution uring members not to throw papers and other things at each other during closing days of session, 5013.

Report of House Committee on Rules, 1279.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, granting extension of time to commission to investigate surface support in anthracite coal mining, 104.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 14, requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to broaden scope of provisions made for attendance of guests, 275.

Resolutions offered by
Commemorating George Washington on his birthday, 270.

Urging members of House not to throw papers and other things at each other during closing days of session, 4802.

Urging House to work five days each week so as to be ready to adjourn before May, 30, 1046.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of joint resolution after expiration of time limit, 2335.

HOFFMAN, MICHAEL R., Representative from Second District (Lancaster County).

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 886, prohibiting trespassing on any railroad or the cars thereof, 1194.

Bill introduced by
No. 946
Amending act relating to motor-vehicles, providing for their registration and for licensing of operators by State Highway Department, 420.

Bills reported by
No. 1125
To provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 743.

No. 1316
Permitting building associations or other corporations whose charters have expired or whose affairs have been wound up to satisfy mortgages, 998.

No. 1386 (Senate No. 52)
Amending act regulating lateral railroads and changing number of viewers, 928.

No. 1472
Regulating construction of caboose cars on steam railroads, 2231.

Leave of absence granted, 80, 271, 478, 535, 2335.

Member of conference committee, 4413.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

HOFFMAN ORPHANAGE (see appropriation to G. M. and Agnes).

HOKE, JOHN W., Senator from Thirty-third District (Adams and Franklin Counties).

Amendments offered by, to
Senate Bill No. 57, amending act to provide for establishment of State Highway Department, 305.

Senate Bill No. 636, amending act authorizing banks to loan money on security of bonds, mortgages and notes, 1261, 4194.

Senate Bill No. 697, regulating passage of traction engines, motor and other vehicles over highways and bridges, 2649.

Senate Bill No. 1069, to provide for execution of orders of support, 2932.

Bills introduced by
No. 26
Making appropriation to Chambersburg Hospital, 67.

No. 57
Amending act establishing State Highway Department by defining method of taking testimony in proceedings for condemnation of turnpikes or toll roads, 84.

No. 295
To regulate civil service of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the counties and cities of third class, 280.

No. 413
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, and extending to Bendersville, Adams County, 381.

No. 414
Authorizing boroughs to make contracts for supplying electric current, 381.

No. 514
ding act regulating boroughs, 459.

HOKE, JOHN W.—Continued.

No. 562
Making appropriation to G. M. and Agnes Hoffman Orphanage of Littlestown, 592.

No. 635
Abolishing joint tenancies and estates by entireties except trust estates, 854.

No. 636
Amending act authorizing banks to loan money by defining more definitely the amount of money banks may loan on security of bonds and mortgages on real estate, 854.

No. 702
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Chambersburg, Franklin County, and extending to Shippensburg, Cumberland County, 899.

No. 904
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Waynesboro, Franklin County, and extending to Black Gap on Route No. 43, 1488.

No. 905
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning on boundry line of city of York, and extending to Shippensburg, Cumberland County, 1489.

No. 906
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at the limits of the Gettysburg National Park on the road running from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg and extending to division line between States of Maryland and Pennsylvania about one mile north of Emmitsburg, 1489.

No. 907
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at limits of borough of York Springs in Adams County, thence westerly to Route No. 41, at Garner's in Adams County, 1489.

No. 931
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Chambersburg, Franklin County, and extending to Roxbury, 1540.

No. 932
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Mercersburg, Franklin County, and extending to Upton, 1540.

No. 933
To etsablish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Greenvillage, Franklin County, and extending to Fayetteville, 1540.

No. 934
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Mercersburg, Franklin County, and extending to a point about two miles west of St. Thomas on Route No. 37, 1540.

No. 943
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, and extending to Biglerville, Adams County, 1599.

No. 944
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Fayetteville, Franklin County, and extending to Waynesboro, 1599.

No. 945
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Chambersburg, Franklin County, and extending to Waynesboro, 1599.

No. 946
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Upton and extending to a point where the Warmspring Road intersects Route No. 37, 1599.

No. 994
Authorizing State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of canal companies and of railroad companies that have been abandoned or that have been built upon for use of State Highway Department, 1742.

No. 995
To prohibit giving of premium by any person or corporation licensed to sell liquors for return of caps, stamps or labels taken from any bottle or case, 1742.

No. 1260
To provide that water companies shall have right of eminent domain as respects riparian rights of owners of land along major stream into which tributary stream flows, 2355.

Bills reported by

No. 3
Validating certain elections of municipalities and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 95.

No. 11
Regulating sale of commodities, 1880.

No. 55
Joint resolution extending time for report of commission to investigate construction of buildings, 219.

HOKE, JOHN W.—Continued.

No. 160
Repealing part of act relating to service of certain process in actions at law, 329.

No. 187
Relating to administering of oaths to administrators, executors or guardians, 409.

No. 198
To provide for holding of Constitutional Convention, 2440.

No. 210
Amending act regulating practice of pharmacy by regulating sale of mixed paints, 458.

No. 233 (House No. 51)
Repealing part of act relating to collection of taxes in Franklin County, 329.

No. 474 (House No. 356)
To provide for necessary medical attention to indigent persons who may be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia, 1137.

No. 527 (House No. 28)
Amending act relating to mandamus, 3237.

No. 750
Authorizing councils of incorporated boroughs to regulate sprinkling or oiling of streets, 2069.

No. 764
To permit counties, cities and boroughs to appropriate money for improvement of highways outside their limits, 1309.

No. 994
Authorizing State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of abandoned canal and railroad companies, 4768.

No. 1040 (House No. 1229)
Amending act relating to taking of exceptions, 2919.

No. 1069
To provide for execution of orders of court for support of wife or children or both, 2722.

No. 1084 (House No. 1250)
Amending act relating to competency of expert in questions of simulated handwriting, 2722.

No. 1382 (House No. 970)
Supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 3442.

No. 1420 (House No. 1682)
Amending act relating to selection of jurors, 3863.

No. 1431
Amending act enabling boroughs to validate certain ordinances, 3175.

No. 1440
Amending act relating to cold storage foods with respect to fish, 3242.

Leave of absence granted, 123, 2069, 3973, 4355.

Member of conference committees, 3030, 4289.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Consent to executive nominations, 1598.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 54, declaring liability of railroad companies for loss by fire, 3363.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 414, authorizing boroughs to supply electric current outside their limits, 1886.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 636, amending act authorizing banks to loan money on security of bonds and mortgages on real estate, 1316.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1344, to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race or color, 3163.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1370 (House No. 1462), relating to appointment of deputy constables, 3252.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1344, to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race, creed or color, 3786.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 54, declaring liability of railroad companies for loss by fire, 3363.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 591 (House No. 644), regulating practice of midwifery, 3097.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 636, amending act authorizing banks to loan money on certain security, 4194.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 980 (House No. 888), designating State flower, 4993.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1370 (House No. 1462), relating to appointment of deputy constables, 3252.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 636, amending act authorizing banks to loan money on security of bonds and mortgages, 2078.

Suspend Rule 21, 4193.

Suspend Rule 38, 1598.

Nominations reported by, 219, 1597.

Notice by, of

Intention to present motion to discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), relative to election, 2974.

HOKE, JOHN W.—Continued.

Notice withdrawn, 3242.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petitions presented by

Against employers' liability bill, from
Citizens of Adams County, 5067.

Against Senate Bill No. 413, from
Citizens of Franklin County, 2022.

Favoring amendment to child labor bill, from
Citizens of Franklin County, 1879.

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Franklin County, 1879, 2021.

Favoring exemption of canneries from provisions of labor bills, from
Citizens of Adams County, 5067.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Franklin County, 2022.
Washington Camp No. 22, P. O. S. of A., 2022.
Washington Camp No. 414, P. O. S. of A., 2022.
Washington Camp No. 453, P. O. S. of A., 2022.
Washington Camp No. 685, P. O. S. of A., 2022.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Franklin County, 2021.
Washington Camp No. 22, P. O. S. of A., 2021.
Washington Camp No. 414, P. O. S. of A., 2021.
Washington Camp No. 453, P. O. S. of A., 2021.
Washington Camp No. 618, P. O. S. of A., 2021.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 413, from
Citizens of Franklin County, 1879.

Favoring State road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, from
Citizens of Adams County, 2969.

Favoring State road from Scotland to Shippensburg, from
Citizens of Franklin County, 1879.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2074-2075.

Senate Bill No. 697, regulating passage of traction engines, motor and other vehicles over highways and bridges, 2649.

Senate Bill No. 841 (House No. 701), establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 2311-2312, 2921.

Senate Bill No. 903, amending act regulating railroad companies by broadening powers of eminent domain, 2873.

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third class by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2654.

Senate Bill No. 1155 (House No. 1139), amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 2627-2628.

Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 5123.

Senate Bill No. 1344, to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race or color, 3163.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 636, amending act authorizing banks to loan money on certain security, 3916.

HOLDING (see office).

HOLIDAY AND HOLIDAYS (see banks, counties, liquors, mothers).

HOLIDAYS FURTHER DESIGNATING THE DAYS and half days to be observed as legal holidays, amending act designating the legal

House Bill No. 463.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKay, 226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 226.
Reported with negative recommendation, 477.

HOME AND HOMES (see children, industrial, poor).

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR AGED COLORED PEOPLE (see appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home, etc.)

HOME FOR AGED COUPLES AND OLD MEN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR (THE) AGED, 1809 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia (see appropriation).

HOME FOR AGED VETERANS AND WIVES (see appropriation).

HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR DISABLED AND INDIGENT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, authorizing sale of portions of land belonging to the Commonwealth in the county of Erie now occupied by

Senate Bill No. 1297.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 2567.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2567.
Reported without amendment, 2877.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2989.
Third reading and final passage, 3100.
Returned from House without amendment, 4291.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4376.

In House (No. 2058).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3326.
Reported without amendment, 3821.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4245.
Third reading and final passage, 4278.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS (see appropriation).

HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN (see appropriation).

HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN (see appropriation).

HOME OF GOOD SHEPHERD (see appropriation).

HOME OF INDUSTRY for Discharged Prisoners (see appropriation).

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HOMEOPATHIC STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to, appropriation to trustees of and commission).

HOMSHER, JOHN G., Senator from Thirteenth District (Lancaster County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 1019 (House No. 1242), requiring cemetery companies to record certain information, 4114.

Bills introduced by

No. 37
Authorizing townships of second class to enter into contracts with electric, gas or other light companies, 72.

No. 217
Repealing act authorizing juries to dispose of costs in criminal prosecutions for larceny and for assault or assault and battery, 194.

No. 513
To apportion the State into Congressional districts, 459.

No. 789.
To permit viewers to award damages for vacation of streets road beginning at intersection of said road with State road No. 215 at Christiana, Lancaster County, and extending thence to Holtwood, 1145.

No. 790
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point south of Unicorn in Lancaster County and extending to Maryland line, 1146.

No. 881
To permit viewers to award damages for vacation of streets or highways to abutting owners where no land is taken, 1369.

Bills reported by

No 109
Making appropriation to Providence Hospital, of Beaver Falls, 3238.

No. 375
Making appropriation to Beaver County Children's Home Association, 3238.

No. 674 (House No. 408)
Regulating mining of coal beneath surfaces of streets in municipalities, 2439, 3252.

No. 681 (House No. 638)
To provide for safety of persons and property where minerals beneath the surface are being removed, 2439, 3252.

No. 821
Providing for payment of minimum teachers' salaries by the Commonwealth, 1604.

No. 1161
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 3238.

No. 1272
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home of Harrisburg,——

HOMSHER, JOHN G.—Continued.

No. 1371
To prevent misleading estimates intended to induce taking of a policy of insurance, 4383.

No. 1372
Prohibiting giving of rebates with policies of insurance, 4383.

Chairman of Committee on Congressional Apportionment, 41.

Member of conference committees, 1605, 3091, 3790, 4070, 4311.

Member of special committees, 9, 1375.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 219, 1367, 1485, 1879, 2303, 2437, 2969, 3357.

Open and read returns of election of Senators, 1.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1019 (House No. 1242), requiring cemetery companies to record certain information relative to burial of every person therein, 2732.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 513, to apportion the State into Congressional districts, 1022.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1019 (House No. 1242), requiring cemetery companies to record certain information, 4113.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 1568 (House No. 1349), regulating temperature of milk and cream intended to be shipped or offered for sale, 4843.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appointment of two additional mine inspectors, 5088

HOMESTEAD HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

HORSE AND HORSES (see animal, cities, taxation, vehicles).

HORSES AND MULES ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS and imposing certain duties on constables, township supervisors, roadmasters and State police force, to prohibit running at large of

Senate Bill No. 1295.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 2549.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2549.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2886.
Second reading, 2934.
Third reading and final passage, 2983.

In House (No. 2050).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3082.

HORSES AND MULES, to regulate sale or exchange of defective or diseased

Senate Bill No. 993.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2386.
Third reading and final passage, 2449.

In House (No. 1994).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 2765.
First reading, 2851.
Second reading, 3058.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3204.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, G. A., 3204.

HORSES, to prohibit use of over-check on

House Bill No. 1189.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 574.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 574.

HORTICULTURAL (see armory, Department).

HOSPITAL AND HOSPITALS (see amusement, board, Danville, firearms, insane, Maclay, poor, State, taxes, water).

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES in Pennsylvania, relative to

House Bill No. 738.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 309.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 309.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES may in the future be established and providing against abuse of free treatment, to provide means whereby

Senate Bill No. 1295.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 2549.

Senate Bill No. 861.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 1316.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1316.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2373-2374.
Third reading and amended, 2445.
Over in its order, 2554.
Recommitted, 2625.

HOSPITALS AND FOR COMMITMENT THERETO OF PERSONS SUFFERING WITH MENTAL DISORDERS, amending act providing for establishment of psycopathic wards in certain

Senate Bill No. 611.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 711.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 711.
Reported without amendment, 712.
First reading, 712.
Second reading, 869.
Third reading and final passage, 907.
Returned from House without amendment, 1883.
Signed by President, 2022.
Approved by Governor, 2551.

In House (No. 1835).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1043.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading, 1442.
Third reading and final passage, 1843-1844.
Signed by Speaker, 2067.

HOSPITALS BY A COUNTY OR COUNTIES and authorizing holding of elections for approval thereof, providing for tuberculosis

House Bill No. 265.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walter Allen Blair, 127.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 127.
Reported without amendment, 242.
First reading, 268.
Second reading, 296-298.
Third reading and final passage, 313.

In Senate (No. 381).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 308.
Reported without amendment, 1880.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2036.
Re-reported without amendment, 2304.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2366.

HOSPITALS RECEIVING STATE AID to establish separate wards for treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases, requiring certain

House Bill No. 997.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 475.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 475.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2135.

HOSPITALS RECEIVING STATE APPROPRIATIONS shall admit as patients without charge soldiers, sailors and their widows, requiring all

Senate Bill No. 24.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.

HOSPITALS RECEIVING STATE APPROPRIATIONS to maintain a free room for certain patients, requiring

House Bill No. 46.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 75.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 75.
Reported with amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading and amended, 2522-2523.
Third reading and amended and passed finally, 2837.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 2837.
Dunn, James A., 2837.

In Senate (No. 1351).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2888.
Reported with amendment, 3755.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4004.
Over in its order, 4088.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 4192.

HOTELS AND REGULATING CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES of hotelkeepers and innkeepers, relating to inns and

House Bill No. 1107.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 512.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 512.
Reported with negative recommendation, 742.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 1277-1278.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading and amended, 1664-1665.
Third reading and amended, 1874-1875.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2050.
Resumed and passed finally, 2526-2527.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3149-3150.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3197.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3355.
Final passage, 3399-3400.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3571.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 4409.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 1277, 1278, 3355.
Scott, John R. K., 1277, 1278.

In Senate (No. 1303).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2602.
Reported without amendment, 2603.
First reading, 2603.
Second reading, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2736-2737.
Signed by President, 2863.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3164.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3380-3381.
Signed by President, 3727.

HOTELS (see fire, foods, health, telephone).

HOUNDS (see game).

HOURS (see animal, employment, liquors, railroads).

HOUSE, HOUSES AND HOUSING (see appropriation, bureau, children, cities, clerk, clerks, commission, committee, compensation, gambling, mines, packages).

HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD (see appropriation).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES and providing for their election or appointment to fix number, compensation, mileage, and duties of officers and employes of the

House Bill No. 1459.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 821.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 821.
Reported with amendment, 2120.
First reading, 2228.
Second reading and amended, 2515-2516.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2772.
Motion adopted to place bill on calendar, notwithstanding that same had been dropped by reason of not having been called from postponed calendar within five days, 3274.
Resumed on third reading and postponed for present, 3350-3351.
Motion adopted for special order, 3545.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3793-3795.
Defeated on final passage, 4256-4257.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 2772, 3274, 3794, 3795, 4256, 4257.
Ulerich, 3274.
Wiltbank, 3274.
Allen, 3794, 3795.
Martin, 4256, 4257.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for services rendered during session of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by McNichol, thanking officers and employes of, 5493.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, resolution (House) No. 22, by Frank Gray providing for certain improvements to Hall of, 394.

Read and referred to Committee on Public Grounds, 514-515.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, session of 1913, poem, by Hobbs, relative to Pennsylvania, 5392-5393.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES to be present at all the sessions of the House, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Kitts, requesting members of, 4462.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES to refrain from throwing papers and other things at each other during closing days of session, read and laid over under rules, resolution (House) by Hobbs, urging, 4802-4803.

Objections raised to calling up of resolution because it had not been printed, 5013.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES to work five days a week so as to be able to adjourn before May 30, read and referred to Committee on Rules, resolution (House) urging, 1046.

HOUSE WHERE PROSTITUTION OR OTHER IMMORAL PRACTICES are permitted, either by messenger, telegraph, or telephone, to prohibit sending messages to or from any

House Bill No. 1717.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1037.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPURTENANCES leased or hired from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent, to exempt

Senate Bill No. 619.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 712.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 712.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNITURE to value to $300 and providing method for appraisal of same, to exempt from levy and sale upon execution issued upon any judgment

House Bill No. 1282.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 732.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 732.
Reported without amendment, 1551.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading, 1673.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1878.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2431.

In Senate (No. 1291).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2467.
Reported without amendment, 4069.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading, 4302.
Over in its order, 4361.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 4455-4456.

HOUSES OF LEWDNESS, ASSIGNATION AND PROSTITUTION, and assessing tax against person maintaining same and against building and owner thereof, enjoining

Senate Bill No. 49.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 83.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 83.

HOUSES OF LEWDNESS, ASSIGNATION AND PROSTITUTION and enjoining persons conducting same and owner or agent of any building used for such purposes, enjoining and abating.

House Bill No. 1252.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 618.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 618.

HOWARD, JOSIAH, Representative from Cameron County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1913.

Bills reported by

No. 199
Amending act relating to motor vehicles and providing that part of revenues and fines shall be paid to cities, boroughs and townships, 257.

No. 208
Making appropriation for monument to members of 198th Regiment, P. V. I., 3791, 4572.

No. 315
Making appropriation to Girls' Training School, Williamsport, 3329.

No. 492
Making appropriation to Beaver Valley General Hospital, 3113.

No. 529
Making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 271.

No. 568
Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 3176.

No. 1407
For regulating and control of business of banking, 2427.

No. 1957 (Senate No. 636)
Amending act authorizing banks to loan money, 2785.

No. 2009 (Senate No. 992)
Providing for re-chartering of building and loan associations, 3330.

No. 2092 (Senate No. 108)
Making appropriations to People's Co-operative Hospital, Sayre, 4199.

HOWARD, JOSIAH—Continued.

Chairman of Committee on Banks and Banking, 53.

Member of special committee, 33.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1914.

Motions by, to

Delegate Hon. R. J. Baldwin to inquire from Senate whether they will return House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5409.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 479, amending act establishing a public school system, 1384.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1266, concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 1589.

Recommit House Bill No. 935, to provide for purchase by Commonwealth of certain lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 2234.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1564.

House Bill No. 558, to provide for assessment and taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 1566.

House resolution, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4620.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5409-5410.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2673.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 237.

House Bill No. 104, amending act relating to elections, 209.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5420.

House Bill No. 123, amending act to revise and amend penal laws, 211.

House Bill No. 479, amending act establishing public school system, 1384.

House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1406, 1407, 1563, 1564, 1565, 3321.

House Bill No. 558, to provide for assessment and taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 1566.

House Bill No. 559, to provide a fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 1567

House Bill No. 859, amending act to revise penal laws by increasing age of consent to 21 years, 788.

House Bill No. 935, to provide for purchase by Commonwealth of certain lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 2233, 3427.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 5384.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2669, 2673.

House Bill No. 1062, authorizing construction of bridge at Montgomery borough, 4607.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4405, 4407.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate religious and charitable uses, 1824, 2067.

House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1913, 1914, 1916.

House Bill No. 1874 (Senate No. 658), authorizing Commissioner of Banking to appoint one additional clerk and one additional stenographer, 2911.

House resolution, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4620.

Motion to compel attendance of members at session of House on June 19th, 4591.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of the 14th judicial district, 5374.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is organized, 33.

HOWARD HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

HOWARD, REUBEN, Representative from Second District (Fayette County).

Bills introduced by

No. 474

Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 226.

No. 931

Joint resolution providing for distribution to each newspaper and periodical in Pennsylvania of a copy of Smull's Legislative Hand Book and of a copy daily of the Legislative Journal during the session, 419.

HOWARD, REUBEN—Continued.

No. 1247

Regulating operation and providing for inspection of slate, marble and granite quarries, 618.

Bills reported by

No. 1306

Amending act regulating moving picture machines, 1838.

No. 1538

Providing that it shall not be lawful for any municipality or any Board of Health to quarantine any person for not having been vaccinated, 1242.

No. 2148 (Senate No. 1341)

Relating to sale or transfer of domestic animals for slaughter purposes, 4141.

No. 2226 (Senate No. 1795)

Amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 4670.

Leave of absence granted, 999, 4253.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2764.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employee, 1104.

House Bill No. 1419, to provide for erection of public comfort stations in certain cities and boroughs, 1728.

HUFFMAN, HARVEY, Senator from Fourteenth District (Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 300, requiring use of blowers or simular apparatus in connection with certain kinds of machinery, 1545, 1600, 2024.

Senate Bill No. 361, authorizing acquisition at cost of Commonwealth of certain bridges, 3741.

Senate Bill No. 827, supplement to act creating system of fire wardens to preserve the forests, 2168, 4356.

Senate Bill No. 885, to provide for certain regulations for adoption of children, 1892.

Senate Bill No. 976 (House No. 1321), providing that reason for new trial shall be stated as of record and if reason relates to damages the new trial shall be restricted to that question, 2322.

Senate resolution authorizing election of certain Senate officers, 7.

Senate resolution authorizing election of Committe on Committees, 6.

Senate resolution authorizing election of Senate officers and employes, 48.

Appeal by, from

Decision of Chair in recommitting Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2653-2654.

Bills introduced by

No. 50

Amending act establishing public school system by providing for education of certain blind children, 83.

No. 51

Authorizing Railroad Commission to compel telephone companies to receive and transmit messages from other telephone companies, 83.

No. 573

Permitting certain companies and corporations to extend wires across the tracks and right of way of railroad and street railway companies, 503.

No. 637

Validating increase of indebtedness of townships of second class for improvement of highways or payment of any contracts made therefor to a certain aggregate amount, 854.

No. 825

To prohibit fish wardens, game wardens and game protectors from hunting and fishing, 1259.

No. 826

Amending act relating to roads and providing for election and appointment of township supervisors in second class townships, relating to road tax and abolishing work tax, 1259.

No. 827

Supplement to act to prevent forest fires conferring authority upon Department of Forestry to enter into co-operative relations with local associations established to prevent forest fires, 1259.

No. 937

Making appropriation to Volunteers of America Tuberculosis Sanitarium, 1541.

No. 1066

Requiring publication and filing by borough and township auditors of statements of accounts, 1881.

HUFFMAN, HARVEY—Continued.

No. 1347
Repealing sections 1 to 8 inclusive of act creating county sinking fund commission in certain counties (by request), 2877.

No. 1378
Amending act to provide revenue by taxation and taxing all of the property of corporations having capital stock at rate of five mills on each dollar, 2930.

No. 1789
Making appropriation for education of blind children under eight years of age, 3916.

Bills reported by

No. 33
Amending act defining police power of cities of third class and boroughs with reference to wires, 219.

No. 189
Authorizing State Highway Department to take over all public roads within or bordering on State forest reserves, 329.

No. 264
Amending act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia by providing for hearing complaints of misbehavior of pilots, 710.

No. 300.
To compel use of blowers upon metal polishing machinery, 1310.

No. 348 (House No. 85)
To repeal part of act regulating manner of selling loaf bread, 710.

No. 352 (House No. 168)
Amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 710.

No. 538 (House No. 438)
Amending act requiring foundries to be provided with toilet room and water closet, 808.

No. 546 (House No. 682)
Authorizing sale by county commissioners of lands purchased by them at sheriff's sales, 898.

No. 573
Permitting certain companies to extend wires across the tracks and right of way of railroad and street railway companies, 1009.

No. 895 (House No. 195)
Declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 2624.

No. 969 (House No. 520)
Amending act to provide for protection of game and birds, 1787.

No. 975 (House No. 1246)
Regarding releasing on parole of certain prisoners sentenced for life, 4069.

No. 1019 (House No. 1242)
Requiring cemetery companies to record certain information relative to burial, 2161.

No. 1573
Amending act relating to water companies, 3695.

Leave of absence granted, 457, 3357.

Member of conference committees, 3090, 3594, 5006.

Member of special committees, 7, 2629, 5348.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for
Recess, 4114, 5104.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 826, amending act relating to roads, 3976.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 882, regulating use of armory buildings for exhibits, 3977.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 1347, repealing part of act creating county sinking fund commission, 5282.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 573, permitting certain companies to extend wires across tracks and right of way of railroad and street railway companies, 1268.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1422 (House No. 1914), to prohibit placing of certain things in newspapers, magazines or books without consent, 3591.

Proceed to consideration of report of conference committee on Senate Bill No. 485, relating to motor vehicles, 4362.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 189, authorizing State Highway Department to take over all public roads within or bordering on State forest reserves, 1140.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 860, to provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in criminal cases, 1603.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 895 (House No. 195), declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 1895.

HUFFMAN, HARVEY—Continued.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1033 (House No. 960), amending act to establish public school system, 2161.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1291 (House No. 1282), exempting from levy and sale household goods to value of $300, 4455.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1315 (House No. 1248), fixing salaries of deputies in county offices, 4843.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 4844.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 300, requiring use of blowers or simular apparatus in connection with certain kinds of machinery, 2024.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 827, supplement to act creating system of fire wardens to protect forests, 4356.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1422 (House No. 1914), prohibiting the placing of certain things in newspapers, magazines or books without consent, 3592.

Notice by, of intention to present motion to discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 252), relating to constitutional convention, 2930.

Notice withdrawn, 3252.

Petitions presented by

Against employers' liability bill, from
Citizens of Wayne County, 3973.

Favoring appropriation to county agricultural associations, from
Citizens of Berks County, 3973.

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Monroe County, 589, 897, 1009, 1257, 1367, 1539.
Citizens of Wayne County, 897.

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Washington Camp No. 483, P. O. S. of A., 1257

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Monroe County, 1367.
Washington Camp No. 483, P. O. S. of A., 1257
Washington Camp No. 601, P. O. S. of A., 1009.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from
Kunkletown Grange No. 64, P. of H., 2149.
Labor Grange No. 1063, 1539.
Monroe Grange No. 1414, 1539.

Point of order raised by, on

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for county of Philadelphia, 4312.

Presentation by, of

Name of Hon. James A. Miller as candidate for President pro tempore, 5259.

Question of information raised by, on

Senate Bill No. 103, to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 5278.

Remarks by, on

Presentation of testimonial to W. Harry Baker, Secretary of Senate, 5275-5276.

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2156.

Senate Bill No. 198, to provide for holding of constitutional convention, 2870.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1318.

Senate Bill No. 444, amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 2726, 2727.

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing court for county of Philadelphia, 4296, 4312.

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1755, 3695, 3696, 3697.

Senate Bill No. 657, to provide for health and safety of persons in and about anthracite coal mines, 2592.

Senate Bill No. 677 (House No. 508), prescribing conditions under which agreements for sale of lands may be recorded, 2539.

Senate Bill No. 681 (House No. 638), to provide for safety where coal or other minerals beneath surface is being removed, 3895.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3772, 3915.

Senate Bill No. 723 (House No. 221), fixing salary of registers of wills in certain counties, 2500.

Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 3711.

Senate Bill No. 860, to provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in criminal cases, 1603, 1604, 1794.

Senate Bill No. 895 (House No. 195), declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 1895, 1896

Senate Bill No. 980 (House No. 888), designating State flower, 4993.

HUFFMAN, HARVEY—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2653, 2654.

Senate Bill No. 1140 (House No. 938), Amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2733.

Senate Bill No. 1153, regulating patenting of lands in beds of abandoned navigable rivers, 3099.

Senate Bill No. 1325 (House No. 969), regulating election of commissioners of first class townships, 5270.

Senate Bill No. 1386 (House No. 1440), to provide for use of voting machines, 4002, 4090, 4298.

Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 4846, 5104, 5105.

Senate Bill No. 1838 (House No. 1383), making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 4841, 4845.

Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing appointment of additional members of Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 4857.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st, 1902.

Senate resolution, authorizing election of Senate officers and employes, 48.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor for amendment Senate Bill No. 827, supplement to act to create a system of fire wardens to preserve forests, 4113.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing Chief Clerk of Senate to have desk of late Hon. Jacob C. Stineman draped in mourning, 1375.

Authorizing discharge of Judiciary Special Committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 252), relating to holding of constitutional convention, 3695.

HUMAN (see experiments, life).

HUMES, E. LOWRY, Representatives from Crawford County.

Acting Speaker, 2759, 2764.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 29, fixing compensation and mileage of members and employes of General Assembly, 4242.

House Bill No. 135, for further regulation of cities of second and third classes, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428.

House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 944.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2951, 2964, 2965, 2999, 3003.

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all moneys appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement to highways shall be expended in each county in proportion to total mileage, 985.

House Bill No. 409, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 1699.

House Bill No. 466, amending act relating to audit of accounts of certain officers by repealing so much thereof as applies to school districts, 689.

House Bill No. 529, making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 364.

House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 486.

House Bill No. 1051, making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe of any of the departments to practice as an attorney before any of the departments of the State government, 1255.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4417.

House Bill No. 1243, to provide just method of distributing money appropriated for treatment of poor in hospitals, 4513, 4514.

House Bill No. 1291, regulating production, storage and sale of milk and milk products, 2787, 3150.

House Bill No. 1338 (Senate No. 215), authorizing any borough to purchase electricity, 3515.

House Bill No. 1445, creating Department of Labor and Industry, 1737.

House Bill No. 1453, amending act establishing a public school system, 2197.

House Bill No. 1459, fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly, 2515, 2516, 3794.

House Bill No. 1588, regulating candidates of political parties for certain public offices, 4681.

House Bill No. 1704, amending act regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners confined in jails in certain counties, 1738.

House Bill No. 1736, limiting time within which to bring actions in trespass for malicous prosecutons, 3079.

House Bill No. 1918 (Senate No. 762), relating to competency of experts and rules of evidence in questions of disputed handwriting, 3186.

House Bill No. 2145 (Senate No. 1459), amending act relating to distribution of estates of intestates, 4523.

House Bill No. 2146 (Senate No. 1429), amending act relating to decrees for payment of money to widows and children of decedents, 4524.

HUMES, E. LOWRY—Continued.

House Bill No. 2180 (Senate No. 785), providing for erection of dam at outlet of Pymatuning swamp, 4951.

Motion to adopt report of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 2002.

Resolution fixing time and manner of electing House Committee on Rules, 103.

Bills introduced by

No. 135
Providing for government of cities of second and third class, 102.

No. 136
Providing for government of cities of second and third class, 102.

No. 139
Making appropriation to Titusville Hospital, 102.

No. 161
Making appropriation to Auxiliary of Children's Aid Society, 108.

No. 164
Making appropriation to Meadville City Hospital, 102.

No. 200
Amending act for removal of judges with regard to pay, 114.

No. 203
Requiring all moneys appropriated for improvement of State highways shall be expended in each county in proportion to total mileage of highways therein, 114.

No. 287
Defining public utilities and creating public service commission for regulation of same, 146.

No. 367
Making appropriation to Spencer Hospital, 177.

No. 389
Amending act relating to private sales of real estate ordered or approved by orphans' courts, 178.

No. 461
Further amending act to regulate election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 226.

No. 462
Supplement to act to regulate sale of liquors, 226.

No. 482
To provide for holding constitutional convention, 226.

No. 716
To provide for nomination and selection of candidates for office of United States Senator, 288.

No. 1014
Providing for taking of land by condemnation proceedings to enlarge certain cemeteries, 475.

No. 1051
Making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe of any of the departments of the State government to practice as an attorney-at-law before the department in which he is an officer or any other department, 509.

No. 1243
To provide just method of distributing money appropriated for relief of poor requiring treatment in hospitals and sanitoria not under absolute control of the State, 618.

No. 1291
Defining milk and milk food products and providing for milk hygiene service under direction of State Livestock Sanitary Board, 732.

No. 1433
Authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other State for quarrying, manufacturing, buying and selling, rock, stone, sand and gravel, to hold necessary real estate, 820.

No. 1441
To prevent reversal of judgments or decrees of courts or granting of new trials by Supreme or Superior Court unless it shall appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice, 820.

No. 1459
Fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly, 821.

No. 1647
Empowering municipalities to establish separate and distinct grades on the same street or highway, 1033.

No. 1688
Authorizing the courts to enforce decrees in desertion and non-support cases (by request), 1036.

No. 1704
Amending act to regulate compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners contained in county jail, 1037.

HUMES, E. LOWRY—Continued.

No. 1795
Making appropriation to carry into effect provisions of act to provide a just method of distributing money for relief of the poor requiring medical and surgical treatment in hospitals and sanitoria, 1041.

No. 1802
Relating to institutions supported wholly or partly by the Commonwealth, establishing a bureau of supervision of charities and institutions and abolishing State Board of Charities, 1042.

No. 1907
Regulating furnishing of certain information by persons in employ of this Commonwealth, 1647.

No. 1915
Repealing act extending to Crawford County act enlarging jurisdiction of justices of peace in Erie County, 1933.

Bills reported by

No. 29
Fixing compensation and mileage of members and number and compensation of employes of General Assembly, 2120.

No. 330
Providing for return of statistics relating to annulment of marriage and divorce proceedings, 744.

No. 461
Amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 801.

No. 504
Fixing liabilities of employers of aliens with respect to collection of taxes against such aliens, 340.

No. 566
Giving to all owners or tenants injured by improvement of streets, construction of bridges and sewers, right to damages, 340.

No. 984
To provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 1483.

No. 996
Amending act for better government of cities of first class so as to permit heads of departments to appoint each one deputy to sign warrants, 1917.

No. 1075
Repealing act relating to assessment of damage for appropriation of land for public use, 2200.

No. 1343 (Senate No. 366)
To require waste paper and ashes to be hauled in covered wagons in cities of third class, 1483.

No. 1345 (Senate No. 372)
To provide method of determining liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 1517.

No. 1433
Authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other State for quarrying and selling rock, sand and gravel to hold necessary real estate, 1400.

No. 1588
To provide for election at fall primaries of delegates to State conventions for purpose of nominating judges, 4606.

No. 1622
To prohibit holding by any person of two or more positions of profit under this Commonwealth, 2706.

No. 1814 (Senate No. 490)
Requiring prothonotary to keep a cost docket, 1571.

No. 1932
Joint resolution providing for commission to investigate traffic in women and girls, 2119.

No. 1952 (Senate No. 753)
Authorizing notaries public to take affidavits to libels in divorce, 2706.

No. 2022 (Senate No. 451)
Amending act authorizing election of assistant assessors for purpose of registration of voters, 4167.

No. 2067
Joint resolution authorizing appointment of commission to investigate number and compensation of State employes, 3490.

Leave of absence granted, 4592, 4876, 5049.

Member of commission to investigate as to number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate and House, 805.

Member of conference committees, 362, 1585, 4179, 5171.

Member of special committee, 2511.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 2008.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 502, amending act dividing cities into three classes and providing for minimum wage rate, 2414.

HUMES, E. LOWRY—Continued.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1445, creating a Department of Labor and Industry, 2416.

House to go into committee of whole for amendments to House Bill No. 2180 (Senate No. 785), providing for erection of dam at outlet of Pymatuning Swamp, 4951.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks, 5034.

Recess, 1929, 4253, 4918.

Special order on House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2844, 2851.

Special order on House Bill No. 1459, fixing number and compensation of employes of House of Representatives, 3545.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 2967, 3431.

Adopt and refer to Committee report of committee to investigate salaries and efficiency of Senate and House employes, 1361.

Adopt House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn on or about June 26, 1913, if possible, 4173.

Adopt report of House investigating committee to consider legal passage of Senate Bill No. 819, 4916, 4917.

Adopt resolution authorizing change of rules, 25.

Adopt resolution providing for commission to investigate service of State employes, 233.

Adopt resolution from Department of Health relative to its employes and their salaries, 684.

Appoint special committee to make investigation relative to passage of House Bill No. 1890 (Senate No. 819), supplement to act establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes, providing for appointment by said board of collectors of county taxes in cities, 2506.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1762, 2335, 4876.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1204, making appropriation to Gatlin Institute, 4349.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 200, amending act providing for removal of judges and allowing them half pay under certain conditions, 1276.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1459, fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly 3274.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to prepare and amend its own charter, 4166.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 200, amending act providing for removal of judges so as to allow them full pay during balance of their terms, 2104.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 409, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 624.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 461, amending act to regulate nomination and election of public officers, 1238.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 466, amending act relating to audit of accounts of all officers by repealing so much thereof as applies to school districts, 564.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 529, making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 353.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 655, providing for establishment of vocational schools, 637.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1051, making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe of the State government to practice as an attorney before any of the departments, 1232.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2264.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1199, to prohibit clerk of orphans' court from issuing a marriage license to persons of Caucasian and Ethiopian descent, 1403.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1400, amending act relative to care of insane fixing compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, and House Bill No. 1401, amending act creating Board of Public Charities by fixing compensation of secretary and general agent, 1929.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1459, fixing number and compensation of officers and employes of General Assembly, 2772, 3351.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1819 (Senate No. 588), fixing compensation of assistant librarian of Senate and assistant resident clerk of House, 1424.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1915, repealing act enlarging jurisdiction of justices of peace in Crawford County, 2753.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2153, repealing act relating to audit of accounts of officers of school districts, 4484.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 4523.

Print report of State Highway Commissioner in Legislative Journal, 163.

Print report of State Highway Commissioner in pamphlet form, 184.

Recommit House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 563.

Recommit House Bill No. 461, Further amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 439.

Recommit House Bill No. 482, providing for holding of constitutional convention, 326.

HUMES, E. LOWRY—Continued.

Recommit House Bill No. 796, amending act relative to registration of births and deaths and changing fees of certificates, 1833.

Recommit House Bill No. 1345 (Senate No. 372), to provide a method of determining liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 2198.

Recommit House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane by fixing compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1920.

Recommit House Bill No. 1803, providing special appropriation for school districts unable to provide minimum facilities, 2139.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 409, establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 1099.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 529, amending act relating to audit of accounts of certain officers by repealing so much thereof as applies to school districts, 689.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1588, regulating nomination of candidates of political parties for certain public offices, 4081.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2220 (Senate No. 876), providing for nomination and election of candidates for office of United States Senator, 5155.

Refer to committee House concurrent resolution fixing May 15th as date of final adjournment of Legislature, 1555.

Report from committee of whole House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5030.

Suspend rule 66, to consider resolution authorizing investigation as to number and salaries of employes of Senate and House, 804.

Suspend rules in order to place on calendar House Bill No. 1459, fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly, 3274.

Nomination of Hon. Charles A. Shaffer as Speaker by, 30.

Petitions presented by

Favoring hunters' license bill, from
Citizens of Crawford County, 619.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 785, from
Citizens of Crawford County, 4802.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 944.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 3017.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2677.

House Bill No. 2072 (Senate No. 1395), amending act relating to taxation, 4814.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4168.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 4469.

House Bill No. 529, making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 352.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 5396.

House Bill No. 1471, to provide that no self-playing musical instrument shall be permitted in any public place unless a license fee is paid, 1618.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 754, authorizing letting of contracts for buildings at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, 1865.

House Bill No. 1890 (Senate No. 819), supplement to act establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes providing for appointment by said Board of collectors of county taxes in cities, 2506.

House Bill No. 1947 (Senate No. 882), regulating use of armory buildings for exhibits, 3615.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 29, fixing compensation and mileage of members and employes of General Assembly, 4243.

House Bill No. 101, creating department of charities, 4265, 4266.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, 890, 891.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 357.

House Bill No. 135, providing for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 1836.

House Bill No. 157, authorizing sale of real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 563-564, 944, 945, 946, 947.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2948-2949, 2951-2952, 2961, 2962, 2964, 2965, 2999, 3003-3004, 3016, 3017, 3143-3144.

House Bill No. 200, amending act providing for removal of judges, 1276, 2496, 2497, 2498.

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all moneys appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of highways shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1410, 1412, 1413.

HUMES, E. LOWRY—Continued.

House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 1340, 1341, 4341.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 761.

House Bill No. 260, making valid bonds or other obligations issued prior to January 1, 1913, by municipalities or incorporated districts, 278.

House Bill No. 252, relating to holding of Constitutional convention, 692-693.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3275.

House Bill No. 461, further amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 2407-2408.

House Bill No. 556, to provide for compensation of physicians for furnishing certain reports and certificates, 2705, 3041, 3042.

House Bill No. 562, fixing salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer, 3065.

House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 485, 486.

House Bill No. 655, providing for establishment of vocational schools, 637.

House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by any club, 1344.

House Bill No. 731, relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 2775, 2776.

House Bill No. 754, authorizing letting of contracts for buildings at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, 1865.

House Bill No. 796, amending act relative to registration of births and deaths and changing fees of certificates, 1833.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 5396.

House Bill No. 899, amending act regulating civil service in cities of first class, 2062.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to either respective party preferences, 1696, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2676, 2677, 5382.

House Bill No. 1010, relating to domestic animals and poultry, 1306.

House Bill No. 1051, making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe of any of the departments of the Commonwealth to practice as an attorney before any of said departments, 1339.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4407, 4408, 4414, 4417, 4420.

House Bill No. 1204, making appropriation to Gatlin Institute, 4349.

House Bill No. 1208, relative to sale or pledge of stock of merchandise and fixtures, 1644.

House Bill No. 1243, to provide just method of distibuting money appropriated for relief of poor in hospitals, 4815, 4816.

House Bill No. 1272, making appropriation for care of indigent insane for two years ending May, 31, 1915, 1729.

House Bill No. 1276, amending section 10 of act establishing State Highway Department, 2715.

House Bill No. 1302, supplement to act establishing a public school system, 1842.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relative to bond issue for improvement of highways, 1930.

House Bill No. 1338 (Senate No. 215), authorizing any borough to purchase electricity, 3515.

House Bill No. 1345 (Senate No. 372), to provide method of determining liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 2198.

House Bill No. 1348, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for initiative and referendum, 2345-2346.

House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane so as to fix compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1920, 1921.

House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks, 5034.

House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1914, 1915, 2418, 2419, 2420.

House Bill No. 1445, creating Department of Labor and Industry, 1736, 1737, 2416, 3413, 3414.

House Bill No. 1459, fixing number and compensation of officers and employes of General Assembly, 2772, 3274, 3794, 3795, 4256, 4257.

House Bill No. 1548, amending act establishing Insurance Department, 2838, 2839.

House Bill No. 1588, to provide for election at fall primaries of delegates to State conventions for nominating judges, 4606.

House Bill No. 1594, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 2530.

House Bill No. 1671, to prohibit giving of free passes other than to officers and employes of the company, 3273.

House Bill No. 1736, limiting time within which to begin actions in trespass for conspiracy and false imprisonment, 2835.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act relating to salaries of judges, 2503.

House Bill No. 1868 (Senate No. 465), joint resolution providing for commission to arrange for transfer of flags to new cases, 3415.

House Bill No. 1890 (Senate No. 819), supplement to act establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes providing for appointment by said Board of collectors of county taxes in cities, 2506, 2507, 2509, 2510.

HUMES, E. LOWRY—Continued.

House Bill No. 1907, regulating furnishing of certain information by persons in employ of this Commonwealth, 2679, 2680, 2681.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5026, 5028.

House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to prepare and amend its own charter, 4066, 5389.

House Bill No. 2153, repealing act relating to audit of accounts of officers of school districts, 4484.

House Bill No. 2180 (Senate No. 785), providing for erection of dam at outlet of Pymatuning Swamp, 4951, 4952, 4953.

House Bill No. 2220 (Senate No. 876), regulating nomination and election of candidates for office of United States Senator, 5155.

House Bill No. 2223 (Senate No. 1372), regulating storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 5035.

House Bill No. 2227, making appropriation to House Committee on Committees, 4476.

House Bill No. 2247 (Senate No. 989), regulating companies insuring employers against liability arising under provisions of workmen's compensation law of 1913, 4920, 4921.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on April 15th, 147-148.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26th, 4168, 4170, 4171.

House concurrent resolution authorizing House to adjourn sine die on June 12, 1913, 3477-3478.

House concurrent resolution extending time of final adjournment to midnight of June 27, 1913, 5366.

House concurrent resolution fixing May 15th as date of final adjournment of Legislature, 1556.

House resolution alleging violation of rules by Walter J. Christy, 111.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4624.

House resolution authorizing change in Rule No. 5 of House, relative to conference committees, 3478.

House resolution authorizing change in rules of House of Representatives, 27.

House resolution authorizing investigation as to number and salaries of employes of Senate and House, 805.

House resolution authorizing Legislature to adjourn until February 24th, and House to adjourn until March 5th and Senate until March 10th, 343.

House resolution fixing time and manner of electing House Committee on Rules, 103.

House resolution requesting information from Department of Health relative to its employes and their salaries, 684.

Motion to adjourn, 3431, 4253.

Report of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 2002, 2003.

Report of House committee to investigate legal passage of Senate Bill No. 819, supplement to act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes, 4916, 4917.

Report of House committee to investigate salaries and efficiency of Senate and House employes, 1361

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5422.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 14, requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to broaden scope of provisions made for attendance of guests, 275, 327.

Reports presented by, of

Committee to Investigate Salaries and Efficiency of Senate and House employes presented by, 1360.

Committee to investigate legal passage of Senate Bill No. 819, supplement to act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes, 4916.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on or about June 26, 1913, if possible, 4173.

Extending time of final adjournment to midnight of June 27, 1913, 5366.

Granting to Senate permission to use Senate chamber for five days in each week, 620.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February 24th and of House until March 5th and of Senate until March 10th, 343.

Authorizing change in rule No. 5 of House, relative to conference committees, 3478.

Authorizing change in rules with reference to reading of Legislative Journal, 102.

Authorizing change of rules, 24.

Authorizing election of Committee on Rules, 81.

Authorizing investigation as to number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate and House by commission of House, 804.

Extending sympathy of House to Kenneth L. M. Pray, Legislative Correspondent, upon tragic death of his wife, 4803.

Granting leave of absence to committee of 100 members of the House to appear before Senate Committee on Corporations for hearing on date of final adjournment, 4269-4270.

HUMES, E. LOWRY—Continued.

Requesting information from Department of Health relative to its employes and their salaries, 684.

Requesting Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding to advise House as to who bears expense of re-printing bills to correct typographical errors, 1378.

HUNT. HUNTED AND HUNTING (see deer, game, license, preserves, wardens).

HUNTER, A CITIZEN OF CENTRE COUNTY, to bring suit against Commonwealth authorizing Boyd L.

House Bill No. 1618.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 1032.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1032.

Reported without amendment, 1838.

First reading, 1934.

Second reading and amended, 2002.

Amended on third reading and passed finally, 2297, 2298.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3840-3841.

Signed by Speaker, 3932.

Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4670.

Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, ——.

Resolution approved by Governor; vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4931-4932.

Final passage, 5044-5045.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5053.

Signed by Speaker, 5167.

In Senate (No. 1221).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2332.

Reported without amendment, 3153.

First reading, 3255.

Second reading and amended, 3374.

Over in its order, 3438.

Third reading and final passage, 3586.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in 3789.

Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4680.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5008.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

HUNTER AS COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LIFE OF HIS SON, Robert C. Hunter, while in employment of State Highway Department, making appropriation to Boyd L.

House Bill No. 963.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 473.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 473.

HUNTER, DAVID, JR., Senator from Forty-second District (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 347 (House No. 277), to prohibit making of false statements concerning any merchandise or services, 416.

Senate Bill No. 1307 (House No. 1748), relating to height of buildings in cities of second class, 3171.

Senate Bill No. 1347, repealing sections of act creating county sinking fund commission, 3171.

Senate Bill No. 1370 (House No. 1504), amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 4108.

Bills introduced by

No. 117

Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, 123.

No. 118

Providing for furnishing a room in building erected by Women's Relief Corps at Andersonville, Georgia, 123.

No. 119

Making appropriation to Protestant Home for Boys, 123.

No. 186

Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, 193.

No. 246

Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, 220.

No. 293

Further supplement to act to accept grant of public lands by United States for endowment of agricultural colleges and making appropriations therefor, 280.

No. 294

Amending and supplementing act to establish a county court of Allegheny, 280.

No. 395

Providing for State Institution for Inebriates, 330.

HUNTER, DAVID, Jr.—Continued.

No. 396
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 330.

No. 397
Making appropriation to reimburse the several counties in Western Penitentiary District, 330.

No. 415
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for appointment of attorney-at-law as solicitor for Department of City Controller, 381.

No. 765
Requiring county treasurers to collect unpaid taxes payable to the county and authorizing employment of persons to make such collection, 1068.

No. 903
Amending act regulating railroad companies by broadening their powers of eminent domain, 1488.

No. 1274
Authorizing cities of first and second classes to compensate employes for time lost while in employ of city, as a result of injuries or disablement of any kind sustained in performance of their duties, 2440.

No. 1453
Regulating taking of minerals from the bed of navigable streams and imposing State tax on persons and corporations engaged in such business, 3361.

No. 1454
In relation to convicts in Western Penitentiary who may escape and imposing costs of trial upon county from which such convict was sentenced, 3362.

No. 1566
To enable Pennsylvania State College to carry benefits of its investigations to farmers, 3455.

Bills reported by

No. 108
Making appropriation to People's Co-operative Hospital, Sayre, 3238.

No. 159
Prohibiting giving, selling or furnishing of cigarettes and tobacco to any person under age of 18 years, 591.

No. 177
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Circle, Wilkes-Barre, 3238.

No. 178
Prohibiting furnishing of cigarettes or cigarette papers to minors, 457.

No. 306
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, 3238.

No. 360
Relating to organization and meetings of corporations not for profit incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania, 591.

No. 388
Supplement to act providing for erection of Eastern Penitentiary, 3238.

No. 428
Making appropriation to George Junior Republic Association, 3238.

No. 656
To provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 1309.

No. 657
To provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 1901.

No. 1312
For better protection of human life and other life, 2663.

Chairman of Committee on City Passenger Railways, 41.

Member of conference committees, 3729, 5003.

Member of special committee, 1375.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for
Recess, 4109.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1031.

Adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 942, providing for publication of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to Locate Frontier Sites of Pennsylvania," and to appoint conference committee, 3729.

Amend motion to recommit Senate Bill No. 415, supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for appointment of attorney-at-law as solicitor for department of city controller, 3709.

HUNTER, DAVID, Jr.—Continued.

Postpone for present consideration of House amendments to House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, 3727.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1143 (House No. 1236), amending act providing for registration of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 2881, 2925, 3603.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1199 (House No. 1562), amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 2881, 2925.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1266 (House No. 1793), amending act for government of cities of second class, 2658, 2934.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 5104.

Suspend Rule 21, 3727.

Petitions presented by

Against House Bill No. 119, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 3088.

Favoring appropriation to Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 3087.

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 643, 709, 853, 1009, 1485, 1539, 1597.
Manchester Council No. 124, Jr. O. U. A. M., 1009.

Favoring local option, from
Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, 381

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 3087.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 3087.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 415, supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for appointment of attorney as solicitor for department of city controller, 3708-3709.

Senate Bill No. 655, relating to time for levying school tax in school districts of second class, 1323, 1325, 1370.

Senate Bill No. 1246 (House No. 1719), amending act relating to government of cities of second class with respect to sinking fund commission, 3246, 3247.

Senate Bill No. 1266 (House No. 1793), amending act for government of cities of second class, 3367, 3368.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 5105.

Report of special committee appointed to notify House that Senate is ready to adjourn sine die presented by, 5364.

HUNTER nominated as First Deputy State Highway Commissioner, Joseph W., 1030.

Reported, 1315.

Confirmed, 1336.

HUNTING BY CHANGING AMOUNT OF LICENSE FEE, amending act requiring non-resident hunters to procure a license before

Senate Bill No. 1062.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sones, 1880.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1881.
Reported without amendment, 2399.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2594-2595.
Third reading and final passage, 2634-2635.

In House (No. 2013).

Referred to Committee on Game, 2822.

HUNTING FOR A TERM OF YEARS, to protect elk and deer by providing a method by which certain lands may be closed to

Senate Bill No. 316.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 281.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 281.
Reported without amendment, 381.
First reading, 416.
Second reading, 467-468.
Third reading and amended, 595-596.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 645-646.
Over in its order, 721-722.
Final passage, 857.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1884.
Signed by President, 2022.
Approved by Governor, 2356.

HUNTING FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Continued.

In House (No. 1809).
Referred to Committee on Game, 916.
Reported with amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1476.
Third reading and final passage, 1863-1864.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1931.
Signed by Speaker, 2067.

HUNTINGDON (see highway).

HUNTINGDON, to repeal act of April 8, 1867, for protection of wild turkey and squirrels and for other purposes in County of
House Bill No. 1872.
Read in place in House by Mr. H. B. Dunn, 1273.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1273.
Re-referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1537.
Second reading, 1697.
Third reading and final passage, 2143.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3265.
In Senate (No. 1203).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2181.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2393.
Second reading, 2471.
Third reading and final passage, 2639.
Signed by President, 2861.

HUSBAND (see desertion, estates, married woman, property, wife).

HYDRANTS (see townships).

HYDROPHOBIA OR RABIES, providing for necessary medical attention to indigent persons who may be in danger of suffering from
House Bill No. 356.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey, 162.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 162.
Reported without amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Second reading, 322.
Third reading and final passage, 370.
Returned from House with amendments, in which House concurred, 1584-1585.
Signed by Speaker, 1737.
Approved by Governor, 2117.
In Senate (No. 474).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 391.
Reported with amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1328.
Third reading and final passage, 1509.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1605.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1758.

HYGIENE (see milk).

HYNEMAN nominated as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of First Judicial District, Samuel, 3917.
Reported and confirmed, 3917.

ICE, supplement to act for government of cities of third class authorizing third class cities to manufacture and sell
Senate Bill No. 1210.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 2308.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2308.
Reported without amendment, 2399.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2595-2596.
Third reading and final passage, 2640.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4285.
Approved by Governor, 5007.
In House (No. 2017).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3956.
Third reading and final passage, 4181.
Signed by Speaker, 4409.

IDENTIFYING (see employers).

IDIOTS (see procreation).

ILLEGAL (see fees).

IMMORAL (see commission, house).

IMPEACHMENT (see judge).

IMPRISONMENT (see actions).

IMPROVE (see boroughs).

IMPROVEMENT CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation).

IMPROVEMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS (see contracts, highways, liens).

INCLINED (see planes).

INCOME (see judgments).

INCORPORATED AND INCORPORATION (see banking, borough, corporations, manufacturing, musical, real estate).

INCORRIGIBLE (see children).

INDEBTEDNESS (see bonds, boroughs, building, cities, city, Constitution, counties, elections, election, municipalities, taxes, taxation, townships).

INDECENT (see assault).

INDEMNITY (see growers, insurance).

INDEX AND INDEXING (see courts).

INDIAN SCHOOL at Carlisle, extended to Senate, invitation to attend the graduating exercises of the United States, 1011.

INDIANA HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

INDIANA (see highway).

INDICTMENTS FOR ANY CRIME OR MISDEMEANOR (murder or voluntary manslaughter excepted) shall be brought, fixing time within which
House Bill No. 1174.
Read in place in House by Mr. McAleer, 573.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 573.
Reported with negative recommendation, 927.

INDIGENT (see appropriation for deficiency, etc., burial, hydrophobia, insane).

INDIVIDUAL (see drinking).

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS by requiring advance warning of the putting in motion of machinery, safeguarding employes in
Senate Bill No. 16.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 67.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 607.
Second reading, 667.
Third reading and amended, 722.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 856.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED WORKING GIRLS (see appropriation).

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN (see appropriation).

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN and for commitment thereto of females between ages of 16 and 30 years convicted of any criminal offense, to provide for establishment of State
House Bill No. 1930.
Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1933.
Reported with amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading, 3961-3963.
Third reading and amended, 4238.
Final passage, 4499-4501.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.
In Senate (No. 1876).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and final passage, 4756-4757.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, making appropriation to provide for

House Bill No. 1532.

Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn, 914.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 914.

INDUSTRIAL, INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRY (see children, commission, department, employes, employment, State, strikes).

INEBRIATES (see State).

INFANTRY (see monument, National Guard).

INFANTS (see ophthalmia).

INFECTION (see diseases).

INFORMATION (see department, employ, salary).

INHERITANCE (see tax, taxes).

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM, resolution (Senate) by Nulty, granting use of Senate chamber for addresses on, 4108.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM SYSTEM of legislation under certain conditions in all boroughs, providing for

House Bill No. 507.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 227.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 227.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1979-1981.
Third reading and recommitted, 2262.
Re-reported with amendment, 2278.
Resumed and amended on third reading and passed finally, 2693-2696.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2695, 2696.
Baldwin, R. J., 2695, 2696.

In Senate (No. 1323).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2748.
Reported with amendment, 4300.
First reading, 4383.
Second reading, 4457.
Recommitted, 4794.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM SYSTEM of legislation under certain conditions in all cities and boroughs and the manner and time of conducting elections thereunder, providing for

Senate Bill No. 235.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 220.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 220.
Reported without amendment, 2353.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2472.

INITIATIVE (see cities, Constitution).

INJUNCTIONS AND RESTRAINING ORDERS, relating to

Senate Bill No. 173.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 145.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 145.

INJUNCTIONS (see equity).

INJURED, INJURIES AND INJURY (see actions, cities, employer, insurance).

INNS (see hotels).

INSANE AND INSANITY (see appropriation for deficiency, etc., board, committee, contracts, divorce, institutions, parole, poor, State).

INSANE FOR PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS ending May 31, 1913, amending act making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent

Senate Bill No. 1871.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 4377.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4377.
Reported without amendment, 4378.
First reading, 4378.
Second reading, 4458.
Third reading and final passage, 4684-4685.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5103-5104.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5114.

INSANE FOR PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS—Continued.

In House (No. 2240).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4820-4821.
Reported with amendment, 4880.
First reading, 4880.
Second reading, 5038-5039.
Third reading and final passage, 5175-5176.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5250.
Signed by Speaker, 5254.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 5175.
North, 5175.

INSANE for two years ending May 31, 1915, making appropriation to pay for care of indigent

House Bill No. 1272.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 683.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 683.
Reported without amendment, 1045.
First reading, 1279.
Second reading, 1424.
Over in its order, 1729.
Third reading and final passage, 1833-1834.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 1729.
North, 1729.

In Senate (No. 1101).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4698.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

INSANE PATIENTS COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS as to their personal history, mental and financial condition and circumstances connected with the crime for which they are committed, to require inquiry and report on criminal

Senate Bill No. 650.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 855.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 855.
Reported without amendment, 1668.
First reading, 1145.
Second reading, 1268.
Third reading and final passage, 1322.

In House (No. 1882).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1398.

INSANE PATIENTS in such numbers as they may deem advisable, authorizing Trustees of State Hospital for Criminal Insane at Farview to receive all classes of

Senate Bill No. 744.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1010.

INSANE, STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL (see appropriation to State Hospital, etc.)

INSANE, to provide for sterilization of criminal and incurable

Senate Bill No. 367.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 300.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 300.

INSECTS OF PENNSYLVANIA, making appropriation to aid in suppression of insect pests by authorizing Department of Agriculture to prepare and have published a catalogue of

House Bill No. 1374.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 818.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 818.
Reported with amendment, 927.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1178.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1579.

INSECTS (see trees).

INSPECTION, INSPECTOR AND INSPECTORS (see Allegheny, bureau, cities, coal, cold storge, department, elections, food, meat, mine, mines, mining, petroleum, quarries, recorder, second-hand townships, weights).

INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING GAS and Gas Meters for Allegheny County, William M. Ramsey nominated as, 1024.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

INSPECTOR OF STEAM ENGINES and Steam Boilers for Allegheny County, Charles H. Garlick nominated as, 1025.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

INSPECTORS OF EASTERN PENITENTIARY, Charles Carver, Charles D. Hart, Murrell Dobbins, John E. Hanifen and Robert Balfour nominated as, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

INSPECTORS OF STATE PENITENTIARY for Eastern District, Charles Carver, Charles D. Hart, Murrell Dobbins, John E. Hanifen and Robert Balfour nominated as, 1025.
Reported, 1311.
Confirmed, 1336.

INSPECTORS OF STATE PENITENTIARY for Western District, Charles A. Rook, William E. Sankey, William Price, George E. McCague and Thomas B. Foley nominated as, 1024.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, by regulating their appointment and compensation, amending act providing for appointment of county and city

Senate Bill No. 10.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 66.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 66.
Reported with amendment, 1802.
First reading, 1896.
Second reading and amended, 2028-2029.
Over in its order, 2078.
Third reading and final passage, 2154-2159.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3092-3093.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3380.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 3474.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3756.
Final passage, 3981-3982.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4289.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4375.

Remarks on, by
Salus, 2155, 2156, 2157.
McIlhenny, 2156, 2157.
McNichol, 2156, 2157.
Huffman, 2156.
Powell, 2156, 2157.
Gerberich, 2157.
Nulty, 2157.
Vare, 2157.
Sheatz, 2157.
Clark, 2157, 2158.
Jarrett, 2158.
Knapp, 2158.

In House (No. 1963).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2277.
Reported with amendment, 2478.
First reading and recommitted, 2606.
Re-reported with amendment, 2685.
Second reading and amended, 2813-2815.
Third reading and final passage, 3077-3078.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3196.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3490.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4219.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

Remarks on, by
Wiltbank, 4219.
Gibson, 4219.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES in cities of first class in county commissioners, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures by vesting appointment of

House Bill No. 176.
Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 108.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 108.
Reported without amendment, 744.
First reading, 828.
Motion to recommit bill defeated, 1051-1052.
Amended on second reading, 1243.
Motion to reconsider vote on second reading defeated and bill postponed for present, 1246.
Resumed and passed second reading, 1439.
Third reading and final passage, 1926-1929.

Remarks on, by
Heidinger, 1051.
Piper, 1051, 1052, 1927, 1928, 1929.
Bleloch, 1051, 1052, 1927.
Baldwin, Richard J., 1052.
Scott, S. B., 1928.
Smith, Lorenzo, 1928.
Walnut, 1928, 1929.
Wiltbank, 1928.

In Senate (No. 1118).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2038.
Reported without amendment, 2181.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2391.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2455-2456.

INSPECTORS OF WESTERN PENITENTIARY, Charles A. Rook, William E. Sankey and William Price nominated as, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS ON CONDITIONAL SALES or on bailments with right to purchase, regulating method of

House Bill No. 457.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 204.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 204.

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH (see appropriation).

INSTITUTION AND INSTITUTIONS (see board, bureau, burial, children, department, Eastern, fraternal, insane, parole, State, taxation, taxes, Western).

INSTITUTION OF PROTESTANT DEACONESSES (see appropriation).

INSTITUTIONS AND UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS ALLOWING THEM HALF PAY during the remainder of their lives and making appropriation therefor, to provide for retirement of certain officers and employes of State

House Bill No. 1451.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 821.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 821.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1116.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 1555.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1956.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2200-2201.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2425.

Remarks on, by
Bigger, 1555.
Lowers, 1555.

INSTITUTIONS FOR BENIFIT OF SUCH PERSONS, amending act to provide for employment of insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons confined in institutions so as to permit sale of articles manufactured and produce raised by inmates of such

House Bill No. 871.
Read in place in House by Mr. Ramsey, 366.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industries, 366.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading, 1433.
Third reading and final passage, 1842.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3835.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Approved by Governor, 4680.

In Senate (No. 1098).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1899-1900.
Reported without amendment, 3434.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3717.
Third reading and final passage, 3746.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AN APPROPRIATION FROM THE STATE to make report of all persons receiving a salary in excess of $900 a year, resolution (House) No. 21, by McAleer, requiring all, 291.

Read, amended and agreed to, 327.
Committee appointed, 343.
Supplemental report of committee presented to House, and motion adopted to discharge committee, 2120.
Appendix, 6178.

INSTRUCTION AND INSTRUCTORS (see agriculture, children, schools, superintendent).

INSTRUMENT AND INSTRUMENTS (see experiments, musical, recording, weapons).

INSURANCE AND ADJUSTMENT OF LOSS, relating to policies of fire

Senate Bill No. 150.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 141.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 141.
Reported without amendment, 2386.
First reading, 2472.
Second reading, 2567.
Over in its order, 2631.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2725.
Resumed and passed finally, 2984.

In House (No. 2044).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3081.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Recommitted, 3394.
Re-reported without amendment, 3489.
Second reading, 3620.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3858.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4178.
Resumed and postponed for present, 4277.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 3858.
Baldwin, R. J., 3858.

INSURANCE AND PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION IN SUCH INSURANCE, requiring standard provisions in policies of health or accident or accident and health

House Bill No. 696.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 287.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 287.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading and amended, 958-960.
Third reading and final passage, 1356-1359.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3019.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 3196.
Conference committe appointed, 3210.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5227-5229.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5252.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

In Senate (No. 890).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1374.
Reported with amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2378-2380.
Third reading and final passage, 2446.
Returned from House with non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 3091.
Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3091.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3261.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5125.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5125-5127.
Signed by President, 5261.

INSURANCE BY AGENTS OR BROKERS, to prohibit the conversion or embezzlement of premiums or return premiums under policies of

House Bill No. 1655.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1034.
Reported without amendment, 2200.

INSURANCE BY AGENTS OR BROKERS—Continued.

First reading, 2351.
Second reading, 2521.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2782.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 2782.
Keeport, 2782.

INSURANCE BY INDIVIDUALS OR ASSOCIATIONS of individuals known as Lloyds and authorizing Insurance Commissioner to grant a license, regulating certain kinds of

Senate Bill No. 1403.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3088.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER of Pennsylvania, Charles Johnson nominated as, 1024.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER, to regulate all corporations or companies doing a general accident or health business and requiring them to deposit certain fund in office of

House Bill No. 1513.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 913.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 913.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER TO REVOKE CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY of and to refuse admission to companies from any state which refuses to permit like companies operating under laws of this State to do a like business in said State and designating who may make examination of said companies, authorizing

House Bill No. 1586.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conrade, 995.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 995.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading, 1656.
Third reading and final passage, 1871-1872.

In Senate (No. 1080).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1898.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading and recommitted, 2328.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND FOR REGULATION OF HOME AND FOREIGN fire and marine insurance companies, supplement to act to provide for incorporation of fire and marine

Senate Bill No. 582.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 644.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 644.
Reported without amendment, 1368.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1547.
Third reading and final passage, 1601.
Returned from House without amendment, 2887.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2970.
Approved by Governor, 3357.

In House (No. 1900).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1714.
Reported without amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading, 2521.
Third reading and final passage, 2781-2782.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.

INSURANCE COMPANIES BY PROVIDING FOR INCORPORATION OF CASUALTY COMPANIES for insurance of glass against breakage upon the mutual plan, amending act to provide for incorporation of casualty

House Bill No. 1765.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moulthrop, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1040.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, corporations and associations insuring employers against liability under provisions of workmen's compensation law of 1913, to regulate

Senate Bill No. No. 989.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus (by request), 1742.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 4300.
First reading, 4382-4383.
Second reading and amended, 4457.
Over in its order, 4762.
Recommitted, 4788.
Re-reported without amendment, 4837.
Third reading and final passage, 4848.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Salus, 4848.

In House (No. 2247).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 4883.
Reported without amendment, 4920.
First reading, 4920-4921.
Second reading, 5014.
Over in its order, 5364.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 4920, 4921.
Frey, 4921.
Semmens, 4921.

INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES to designate an agent to said counties upon whom legal process may be served, requiring foreign

Senate Bill No. 857.

Read in palce in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1316.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1316.

INSURANCE COMPANIES for prevention of discriminatory charges, to provide for regulation of charges of fire

Senate Bill No. 1406.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3088.

INSURANCE COMPANIES FROM PROVIDING IN THEIR POLICIES that benefits thereunder shall be payable only where insured has suffered from well defined disease or has been confined to bed, prohibiting health or accident

House Bill No. 1678.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1035.
Reported without amendment, 5198.
First reading, 3460.
Second reading and amended, 3620.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3857-3858.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 4207.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, further supplement to act establishing the office of State Fire Marshal, imposing a tax upon the premiums of all fire

House Bill No. 1447.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 821.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 821.
Reported with amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1284-1285.
Second reading, 1466.
Third reading and dropped from calendar, 1905-1906.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 1906.

INSURANCE COMPANIES ISSUING INFANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES transact their business, concurrent resolution (House) No. 25, by George K. Young, authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate manner in which life, 576.

Read and referred to Committee on Insurance, 684.
Reported without amendment, 3200.
Considered and agreed to in House, 3475-3476.
Presented to Senate for concurrence and referred to Committee on Finance, 3455-3456.
Reported without amendment, 4571-4572.
Motion to consider resolution defeated, 4769.
Resolution considered and agreed to, 4969-4970.
Returned from Senate concurred in, 5031-5032.

INSURANCE COMPANIES LIABLE FOR FULL AMOUNT OF POLICY in case of total loss, regulating manner of insuring buildings and making fire

House Bill No. 1295.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stone, 732.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 732.

INSURANCE COMPANIES MAINTAINING POOLS, TRUSTS or agreements to control rates of insurance, to prevent fire

House Bill No. 1060.

Read in place in House by Mr. McArdle, 510.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 510.
Reported with amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1284.
Recommitted, 1559.
Re-reported with amendment, 2491.
Amended on second reading and dropped from calendar, 2795-2796.

INSURANCE COMPANIES MAINTAINING POOLS, TRUSTS—Con.

Remarks on, by

Wiltbank, 2796.
McArdle, 2796.
Allen, 2796.

INSURANCE COMPANIES ORGANIZED FOR PURPOSE OF AGREEING UPON FIRE INSURANCE RATES, joint resolution authorizing appointment of joint legislative commission to investigate various combinations of fire

House Bill No. 2053.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 3178, 3356.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3356.
Reported without amendment, 3198.
First reading, 3400.
Second reading, 3491.
Third reading and final passage, 3606.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4218-4219.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5387.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 4218.

In Senate (No. 1644).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 3730.
Reported with amendment, 3753.
First reading, 3907.
Second reading, 4006.
Third reading and final passage, 4090.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4288.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4309.

INSURANCE COMPANIES providing for assessments upon members or stockholders, and fixing penalties for violation of this act, relating to mutual fire

House Bill No. 731.

Read in place in House by Mr. Metzenbacher, 308.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 308.
Reported with amendment, 1647.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading and amended, 1986-1987.
Third reading and amended, 2281-2282.
Postponed for present on final passage, 2542.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2774-2776.

Remarks on, by

Metzenbacher, 2775.
Lenker, 2775.
Miller, 2775.
Baldwin, R. J., 2775, 2776.
Humes, 2775, 2776.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, to confer additional powers upon mutual fire

Senate Bill No. 1819.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 4193.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4193.
Reported without amendment, 4197.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading, 4307.
Third reading and final passage, 4381.
Returned from House without amendment, 5067.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5103.

In House (No. 2232).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 4462.
Reported without amendment, 4573.
First reading, 4671.
Second reading, 4915.
Third reading and final passage, 5063.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 5063.
Wildman, 5063.

INSURANCE COMPANY TO GIVE CERTAIN NOTICES and make certain reports to State Fire Marshal with relation to fire losses on property and of every rating bureau to furnish certain information to said State Fire Marshal, supplement to act establishing office of State Fire Marshal making it the duty of every fire

House Bill No. 1446.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 821.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 821.
Reported with amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.

INSURANCE COMPANY TO GIVE CERTAIN NOTICES—Continued.

Second reading, 1466-1467.
Third reading and final passage, 1906.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Approved by Governor, 4410.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 1906.

In Senate (No. 1112).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3451.
Over in its order, 3586.
Third reading and final passage, 3703.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

INSURANCE CONTRACTS AND EMPOWERING CORPORATIONS to make such contracts and fixing certain fees, regulating indemnity, reciprocal or inter-

House Bill No. 697.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 287.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 287.
Reported without amendment, 744.
First reading, 827-828.
Second reading and amended, 964-965.
Third reading and final passage, 1383-1384.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4133.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5286.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 1384.

In Senate (No. 926).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4003.
Third reading and final passage, 4087.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4309.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, amending Sections 14 and 17 of act of June 1, 1911, establishing an

Senate Bill No. 1399.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3088.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3376.
Third reading and final passage, 3439-3440.
Returned from House with amendments, 4541.
Concurred in House amendments, 4776-4777.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4855-4856.

In House (No. 2078).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3613.
Reported with amendment, 4141.
First reading, 4267.
Second reading, 4272-4273.
Third reading and final passage, 4485.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 4485.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, authorizing appointment of an insurance commissioner and providing for licensing and examination of insurance and surety companies, amending act of June 1, 1911, establishing an

House Bill No. 1548.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 915.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 915.
Reported with amendment, 2231.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading, 2523-2524.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2838-2839.

Remarks on, by

Keeport, 2838, 2839.
Humes, 2838, 2839.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT presented to House, in response to resolution adopted by House calling for information relative to appropriations required, special report of, 4016.

INSURANCE OF GLASS AGAINST BREAKAGE UPON MUTUAL PLAN, amending act providing for incorporation of casualty insurance companies by providing for incorporation of casualty companies for

Senate Bill No. 1790.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 3981.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3980.
Reported without amendment, 4010.
First reading, 4010.
Second reading, 4108-4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4193.
Returned from House without amendment, 5003.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5010.

In House (No. 2213).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 4338.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4677-4678.
Third reading and final passage, 5035.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

INSURANCE OR AGREEMENTS AS TO SUCH CONTRACTS before a written application and certificate thereon shall have been signed by applicant and agent, excepting that such contracts may be permitted for a period not exceeding 72 hours in certain cases, to prohibit issuing of contracts of fire

Senate Bill No. 1397.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 2993.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2993.
Reported without amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3465-3466.
Third reading and amended, 3590.
Final passage, 3699-3700.

In House (No. 2142).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4141.
First reading, 4267.
Second reading, 4274.
Recommitted, 4316.

INSURANCE OR MISREPRESENTATIONS OF POLICIES intended to induce the lapse or forfeiture of policies of insurance, to prevent misrepresentation intended to induce the taking of a policy of

House Bill No. 1606.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 996.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 996.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading and amended, 2519-2520.
Third reading and final passage, 2779-2780.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4920.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 1371).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2890.
Reported without amendment, 4383.
First reading, 4459.
Second reading, 4544.
Third reading and final passage, 4794.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

INSURANCE OR RELIEF in case of injury or death, entered into prior to the injury, between a servant and his master, relating to contracts of

House Bill No. 593.

Read in place in House by Mr. Caldwell, 254.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 254.
Reported without amendment, 493.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 777.
Recommitted, 824.
Re-reported without amendment, 3821-3822.
Third reading and final passage, 4161.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5250.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

Kitts, 824.
Irwin, George C., 824.

In Senate (No. 1808).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4114.
Reported without amendment, 4846.
First reading, 4846.
Second reading, 4994.

INSURANCE OR RELIEF—Continued.

Recommitted, 4996.
Re-reported without amendment, 5088.
Third reading and final passage, 5105-5106.
Signed by President, 5261.

Remarks on, by

Beidleman, 5105.

INSURANCE PAYABLE TO TWO OR MORE PERSONS, regulating payment of amounts due under policies of

House Bill No. 2154.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 3861.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3861.

INSURANCE, PROHIBITING REBATES of any kind not specified in the policy with certain exceptions, relating to issuing of policies of

House Bill No. 1627.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 1032.
Reported without amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading, 2520-2521.
Third reading and final passage, 2781.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by

McAleer, 2781.
Keeport, 2781.

In Senate (No. 1372).

Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2890.
Reported without amendment, 4383.
First reading, 4459.
Second reading, 4544.
Third reading and final passage, 4794.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

INSURANCE (see casualty, department, employers, employes, fraternal, fund, liability, servant, taxation).

INSURANCE UPON HIS OR HER LIFE, legalizing assignments of such insurance to the lender or purchaser and further declaring that any person who may suffer loss of money or any valuable thing by the death of another person may lawfully take assignments of insurance upon the life of such person, to permit owners of any interest in lands, mortgages, bonds or any valuable thing desiring to sell, mortgage or borrow upon assignments thereof to effect life

House Bill No. 1727.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1038.

INSURANCE UPON HIS OR HER LIFE, legalizing assignments of such insurance to lender or purchaser and to make lawful the taking of assignments of insurance upon life of any person whose death would cause a loss, to permit owners desiring to sell, mortgage or borrow upon assignment of anything of value to effect life

Senate Bill No. 403.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 330.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 330.

INTEREST AND INTERESTS (see banks, corporations, departments, estates, ladies', loans, money, trusts).

INTERFERENCE (see jurors).

INTERNAL (see Constitution, secretary).

INTERPRETERS IN EACH COUNTY and providing for their compensation, authorizing appointment of

House Bill No. 600.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cleary, 255.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 255.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 378, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading, 447.
Third reading and final passage, 488.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2415.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

In Senate (No. 542).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 590.
Reported with amendment, 729.
First reading and recommitted, 870.
Re-reported without amendment, 2096.

INTERPRETERS IN EACH COUNTY—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 2175.
Third reading and final passage, 2309.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2458.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

INTERPRETERS OF GERMAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES in certain counties, amending act fixing salary of

House Bill No. 126.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 102.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 102.

INTESTATES (see appraisers, estates).

INTOXICATING (see liquor, liquors, Midland).

INVENTORY (see water).

INVESTIGATION AND INVESTIGATIONS (see employ, Pennsylvania).

INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE SEVERAL OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS, resolution (House) No. 31, by Kitts, fixing time limit for introduction of "fool" resolutions and resolutions calling for, 933.

Referred to Committee on Rules, 1050.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES and providing for regulation and supervision of same, defining

House Bill No. 578.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 254.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 254.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES, defining and regulating

Senate Bill No. 105.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 97.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES, regulating

House Bill No. 72.

Read in place in House by Mr. Currier, 79.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 79.
Reported without amendment, 367.
First reading, 396.
Second reading, 451-452.
Vote reconsidered and bill amended, 456.
Third reading and amended, 504-505.
Over in its order, 520.
Resumed and postponed for present, 564-566.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 795-796.
Final passage, 831-833.

In Senate (No. 668).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 873.
Reported without amendment, 1371.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 1515.

INVESTMENT OR OF INVESTING MONEY OF OTHERS, regulating business of receiving for

Senate Bill No. 98.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 97.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 97.

INVITATION (see Indian).

IRENE KAUFMANN SETTLEMENT (see appropriation).

IRWIN, GEORGE C., Representative from Second District (Blair County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2946.
House Bill No. 338, regulating time of payment of wages, 452.
House Bill No. 1115, fixing salaries of county officers in certain counties, 3964.
House Bill No. 1553, requiring stationary boilers to be equipped with automatic feed water regulators, 4832.

Bills introduced by

No. 338
Regulating time of payment of wages, 161.

No. 473
Relating to cold storage and refrigerating warehouses and disposition of foods kept therein, 226.

No. 1018
Regulating number of crew on engines running on railroads when such engine is not attached to a car, 475.

No. 1115
Fixing salaries of county officers, their deputies and clerks in counties containing a population of less than 150,000, 532.

IRWIN, GEORGE C.—Continued.

No. 1553
To protect persons employed in mines, factories and other places in which stationary engines and boilers are installed by requiring every such boiler to be equipped with an automatic feed water regulator, 915.

No. 1559
Dividing counties of this State into classes for purpose of providing a more suitable government therefor, 916.

Bill reported by

No. 740
Requiring all locomotives to be equipped with headlights and candle lights of a certain candle power, 929.

Leave of absence granted, 79.

Member of conference committee, 3929.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1115, fixing salaries of county officers, 2891.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax on vendors, 1047.

Recommit House Bill No. 593, relating to contracts of insurance relief benefit or indemnity in case of injury or death, entered into prior to injury, between a servant and his master, 824.

Recommit House Bill No. 1115, fixing salaries of county officers, their deputies and employes, 3177.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Washington Camp No. 635, P. O. S. of A., Blair County, 1376.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Washington Camp No. 311, P. O. S. of A., Blair County, 1376.

Question of information raised by, on

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4623.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Report of conference committee on House Bill No. 399, relating to liability of employers, 4497.

Remarks by, on

Adoption of report of committee to recommend employes of House, 63.

Election of Assistant Clerk of House, 62.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2946.

House Bill No. 593, relating to contracts of insurance, relief, benefit or indemnity in case of injury or death, entered into prior to the injury, between a servant and his master, 824.

House Bill No. 1030, to provide for licensing of railway dining cars upon which liquors are sold, 1574.

House Bill No. 1115, fixing salaries of county officers, 2891, 4163.

House Bill No. 1553, requiring stationary engines and boilers to be equipped with automatic feed water regulators, 4877.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4624.

IRWIN, HARRY H., Representative from Armstrong County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 740, requiring all locomotives to be equipped with headlights of a certain candle power, 1204.

Bills introduced by

No. 15
Making appropriation to Dayton Normal Institute, 74.

No. 740
Requiring all locomotives to be equipped with headlights and cab lights of a certain candle power, 309.

Leave of absence granted, 1709, 3939, 5143.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

Motion by, for

Special order on House Bill No. 15, making appropriation to Dayton Normal Institute, 4068.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 740, requiring all locomotives to be equipped with headlights and cab lights of a certain candle power, 1618.

ISAAC RENDELL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL for Colored Youths (see appropriation).

ISLER, CHARLES N., Representative from Sixth District (Lackawanna County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 861 (Senate No. 30), supplementing and amending act establishing county court for Allegheny County, 794-795.

ISLER, CHARLES N.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1022, supplement to act in relation to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities, 1202.

House Bill No. 1118, authorizing municipalities to construct water works, 1942-1943.

House Bill No. 1119, empowering municipal corporations to construct street railway tracks and equipment, 1678.

House Bill No. 1228, amending act providing when and how liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 1982.

House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks of Senate and House, 2692.

House Bill No. 1728, regulating private detectives, 3231.

House Bill No. 1739, to provide for protection of traffic under trolley wires, 2526.

House Bill No. 1881 (Senate No. 643), empowering all corporations incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania to acquire and hold certain real estate, 2299.

Bills introduced by

No. 1022
Supplement to act relating to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in municipalities by empowering municipalities to locate streets and alleys, 475.

No. 1044
Amending act to prevent pasting, painting or placing of advertisements, signs, cards or posters in certain places, 509.

No. 1067
Conferring certain powers on municipalities in and on public wharfs, 510.

No. 1068
Prohibiting persons and corporations operating railroads from allowing certain things to remain on right of way, 510.

No. 1118
Authorizing municipalities to provide a supply of water for municipal and domestic purposes by construction and operation of water works, 532.

No. 1119
Empowering municipal corporations to construct street railway tracks and equipment for operation of street cars and to lease same to persons or corporations desiring to use them, 532.

No. 1228
Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements by changing method of service by advertisement of writs of scire facias issued upon municipal and tax claims, 617.

No. 1404
Authorizing police magistrates in cities of second class to suspend sentence on persons adjudged guilty of violation of ordinances and providing for appointment of probation officers, 819.

No. 1408
Fixing compensation of reading clerks of Senate and House of Representatives, 829.

No. 1558
Empowering cities of second class to levy and collect taxes on street railway, telegraph, electric, water, gas and heat companies, 916.

No. 1728
Regulating private detectives, 1038.

No. 1739
To provide for protection of vehicular, animal and pedestrian traffic under trolley wires on public highways, 1039.

No. 2248
Regulating sale of bichloride of mercury, 4881.

Bills reported by

No. 69
Amending act providing for safety of minors in bituminous coal mines and anthracite collieries, 183.

No. 438
Amending act requiring foundries to be provided with toilet room and water closet, 367.

No. 899
Amending act to improve civil service of cities of first class, 891.

Leave of absence granted, 289.

Member of conference committee, 5044.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks, and to appoint a conference committee, 5044.

ISLER, CHARLES N.—Continued.

Motions by, to
Adjourn, 176.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 1118, authorizing municipalities to construct or acquire water works, 2053.
Recommit House Bill No. 1739, to provide for protection of traffic under trolley wires on public highways, 1983.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1739, to provide for protection of traffic under trolley wires, 2526.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1182.
House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5427.
House Bill No. 900, relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second classes, 2131, 2132.
House Bill No. 1118, authorizing municipalities to provide a supply of water, 2430-2431.
House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 3029.
House Bill No. 1728, regulating private detectives, 3419.
House Bill No. 1739, defining liability of owners of electric wires or electric current conductors, 2911.
House Bill No. 1881 (Senate No. 643), empowering all corporations incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania to hold certain real estate, 2299.

JACK (see lien, railway).

JACKSON, H. CLARK, Representative from Wayne County.

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 170, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Spruce Creek, 1400.

Bills introduced by
No. 157
Authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate on which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 108.
No. 170
Authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate on which fish hatchery at Spruce Creek is located, 108.
No. 344
Requiring railroads to cause certain paving to be done where highways cross streets at grade, 162.
No. 888
Designating the daisy as the State flower, 392.
No. 1365
Amending act to incorporate Milanville Bridge Company, 804.

Bills reported by
No. 171
Establishing State Fair Commission to provide for holding annual State fair, 155.
No. 238
Amending act establishing public school system by repealing Section 2824 of Article 28 which fixes the millage, 744.
No. 655
To provide State aid for vocational education, 367.
No. 908
Prohibiting giving or receiving of tips, 805.
No. 1359
Repealing first section of act to provide for better protection of game and game birds, 929.
No. 1610
To prevent spread of tree diseases, 1117.
No. 1739
To provide for protection of traffic under trolley wires, 2426.
No. 1834 (Senate No. 565)
Amending act to provide for better protection of game and game birds, 1241.

Member of conference committee, 5053.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 170, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Spruce Creek, 1400.

Motions by, for
House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 888, designating State flower, and to appoint a conference committee, 5053.
House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 888, designating a State flower, 5043.

Petitions presented by
Favoring adoption of daisy as State flower, from
Atco School, Wayne County, 393.
Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Wayne County, 1554, 1762.
Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Wayne County, 1555.

JACKSON, H. CLARK—Continued.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from
Citizens of Wayne County, 1615, 1763.
Granges Nos. 1020 and 1071, Wayne County, 2937.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4346.
House Bill No. 888, designating the blue violet as the State flower, 1569.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 170, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Spruce Creek, 1275.

JACKSON nominated as Commissioner of Labor and Industry, John Price, 3754.
Reported, 3863.
Confirmed, 3864.

JAIL AND JAILS (see prisoners, prisons, release, sheriffs, water).

JAILS AND PRISONS in Boards of Prison Inspectors, placing management of county

House Bill No. 392.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richard J. Baldwin, 178.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 178.
Reported with negative recommendation, 367.

JAILS OR COUNTY PRISONS IN COUNTIES HAVING OVER 150,000 inhabitants by creating a Board of inspectors, amending act providing for better management of

House Bill No. 132.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 102.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 102.
Reported with amendment, 117.
First reading, 129.
Second reading, 152-153.
Third reading and postponed for present, 173.
Resumed and amended, 314-315.
Final passage, 346-348.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3332.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 347.
Mannion, 347.

In Senate (No. 470).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 391.
Reported without amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2325.
Second reading, 2371.
Third reading and amended, 2444.
Final passage, 2552-2553.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2738.
Signed by President, 2860.

JANITORS FOR THE VARIOUS COURTS OF COUNTIES having population of 1,000,000 and over and for their compensation, providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 816.
Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 339.

JANITORS IN AND FOR THE VARIOUS COURTS of counties having population of 1,200,000 and over, and for compensation and payment thereof, providing for appointment of

House Bill No. 751.
Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 309.
Reported with amendment, 561.
First reading, 622.
Second reading and amended, 786.
Third reading and final passage, 1129.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

In Senate (No. 807).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1148
Reported without amendment, 1539.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1751.
Third reading and final passage, 1792, 1793.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1883.

Remarks on, by
McIlhenny, 1792.
McNichol, 1792.
Salus, 1792.

JANITORS (see school).

JARRETT, BENJAMIN, Senator from Fiftienth District (Crawford and Mercer Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 47, amending act relative to mortgages with reference to recording of purchase money mortgages, 199.

Senate Bill No. 155, providing for discharge from prison of persons confined for two years or more for desertion, 2039.

Senate Bill No. 675 (House No. 465), requiring a license for conducting certain kinds of business, 2559.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3764, 3773, 3778.

Senate Bill No. 763, amending act relating to husband and wife and enlarging rights of married women in case of desertion, 1744.

Senate Bill No. 1265 (House No. 93), regulating political campaigns, 3898, 3900-3901.

Bills introduced by

No. 34
Providing that when judges are absent application may be made to a law judge in an adjoining district, 68.

No. 35
Providing for return of taxes on unseated land in boroughs, 68.

No. 36
Providing for appointment and removal of police in townships of first class, 68.

No. 155
Providing for discharge from prison of certain persons confined for two years for desertion and non-support, 142.

No. 156
Relating to satisfaction of mortgages under power of attorney directed to Recorder of Deeds, 142.

No. 170
Permitting cities and boroughs to appropriate moneys for improvements of certain highways outside same, 144.

No. 235
Providing for initiative and referendum system of legislation under certain conditions in all cities and boroughs, 220.

No. 428
Making appropriation to George Junior Republic Association, 382.

No. 486
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 of Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania by fixing certain suffrage qualifications for citizens honorably discharged from army or navy of United States, 410.

No. 551
Repealing act providing for erection of poor house in Mercer County, 591.

No. 762
Relating to competency of experts and rules of evidence in questions of simulated or altered handwriting, 1068.

No. 763
Amending act relating to husband and wife and enlarigng rights of married women in case of desertion by permitting husband and wife to testify, 1068.

No. 764
To permit counties, cities and boroughs to appropriate moneys for improvement of highways outside their limits for purpose of connecting improved streets with a State highway, 1068.

No. 984
Requiring counties to pay officers' costs in certain cases where accused dies before trial, 1741.

Bills reported by

No. 1
Relating to moneys received by Highway Department from fees for registration of motor vehicles, 158.

No. 22
Fixing time within which decisions in certain questions shall be rendered by judges and requiring certain certificates from judges before their salaries shall be paid, 219, 409.

No. 47
Amending act relative to mortgage by requiring purchase money mortgages to be recorded within ten days, 141.

No. 25
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution allowing municipal or incorporated districts to increase their indebtedness, 644.

No. 124
Amending act relating to sale of real estate of decedents, 458.

No. 226 (House No. 70)
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution so as to permit special legislation regulating labor, 3153.

JARRETT, BENJAMIN—Continued.

No. 308
Authorizing person in charge of any penitentiary, jail or reformatory to lodge female prisoners temporarily outside such institution when such prisoners may become mothers, 458.

No. 309
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 10, Article 9 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 644.

No. 347 (House No. 277)
To prohibit making of false statements concerning any merchandise or securities, 329.

No. 416
Granting Delaware and Hudson Company the right to maintain telegraph poles and to take water from a certain spring on certain lands in Wayne County, 1068.

No. 650
Requiring an inquiry and report upon criminal insane patients committed to institutions of the Commonwealth, 1068.

No. 873
To enable tax collectors, their executors or administrators or their sureties, to collect taxes for payment of which they have become liable, 1787.

No. 991
To confirm conveyances of land made by building and loan associations, 2070.

No. 1000
Repealing Section 8 of act to classify fish, 2037.

No. 1021 (House No. 1264)
Regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 2149.

No. 1058 (House No. 1704)
Amending act regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners, 2438.

No. 1088 (House No. 1647)
Empowering municipalities to establish separate grades on the same street, 3863.

No. 1134 (House No. 1550)
Further amending Section 2 of act establishing a county court for Allegheny County, 2353.

No. 1203 (House No. 1872)
Repealing act for protection of wild turkeys and squirrels in Huntingdon County, 2307.

No. 1225 (House No. 1237)
Supplement to act authorizing release on probation of certain convicts, 3237.

Chairman of Committee on Public Supply of Light, Heat and Water, 42.

Leave of absence granted, 4183, 4525.

Member of conference committee, 337.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Discharge Committee on Municipal Affairs from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), authorizing initiative and referendum in cities of second and third classes, 4363.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 156, relating to satisfaction of mortgages under power of attorney, 2858.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 433, establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 1319.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1179 (House No. 1044), amending act to prevent placing of advertisements or posters in certain places, 2923.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 36, providing for appointment and removal of police in townships of second class, 596.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 4311, 4357.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 621 (House No. 197), regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 4969.

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Intention to present motion to discharge Committee on Elections and Committee on Judiciary Special, respectively, from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 252), Senate Bill No. 1265 (House No. 93), and Senate Bill No. 468 (House No. 102), which relate to elections and to constitutional convention, 2974.

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Farrell Lodge No. 55, Loyal Order of Moose, 1309.

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Neighborhood Sunday School, Titusville, Pa., 1879.
T. C. Fry, Linesville, Pa., 1879.
Trinity Evangelical Congregation of Meadville, Pa., 1879.

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Athens Grange No. 304, P. of H., 1879.
Greshman Grange No. 1471, P. of H., 1879.
Hydetown Grange No. 1239, P. of H., 1879.
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JONES, EDWARD E., Representative from Susquehanna County.

Amendments offered by, to

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House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753.
House Bill No. 364, regulating storage and sale of linseed oil, 756, 757, 882.
House Bill No. 1038, authorizing appointment of commission to promote agricultural industries, 1444.
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No. 1466
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No. 1467
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House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1467, establishing certain public roads as State highways, and to appoint a conference committee, 5059.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 5043.

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 1652, amending act relative to vaccination of school children, 4589.

Recommit House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 875.

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Recommit House Bill No. 1469, relating to roads and providing for construction and repair of township roads, 1767, 3177.

Recommit House Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 485), relating to motor vehicles, 3177.

Recommit House Bill No. 1983 (Senate No. 990), regulating election of supervisors in townships of second class, 3635.

Recommit House Bill No. 2039 (Senate No. 1162), amending act relating to roads, 3629.

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Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
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Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from
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Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1658.

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House Bill No. 13, joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States, providing that Senators shall be elected by people, 134.

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House Bill No. 1219, amending act relating to anthracite coal mines and providing for redistricting of certain inspectors, 2429.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1475, 1520, 1524.

House Bill No. 1346 (Senate No. 386), to provide for association of township supervisors and commissioners, 2125.

House Bill No. 1467, to establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Greely and extending to Lackawaxen, 3062.

House Bill No. 1469, relating to roads and providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4253, 4470, 4471, 4473, 4474, 4818, 4819, 4820, 5043.

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JONES, ENOS M., Senator from Thirtieth District (Huntingdon and Blair Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

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Senate Bill No. 46, amending act for protection of game and birds by further regulating sale of feathers of protected birds, 594.

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Senate Bill No. 862 (House No. 218), requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1551, 1552.

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No. 12
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No. 41
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No. 42
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No. 45
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No. 46
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No. 211
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No. 330
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, 282.

No. 388
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No. 438
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No. 563
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No. 612

To appropriate a certain sum as part contribution toward erection of memorial building in Altoona, 711.

No 638

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No. 730

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning near Water Street at intersection of said road with Route No. 55 and passing through part of Huntingdon County and extending to Bellefonte, Centre County, 899.

No. 734

Providing for recording of all plans of subdivision of any land into building lots and prescribing a remedy for having same recorded when owners are dead and providing for costs of same, 1010.

No. 834

Enabling Pennsylvania State College to carry benefit of its investigations to the farmers of the State, 1270.

No. 1149

Repealing act in relation to local advertisements in Lycoming County, 2070.

No. 1150

Amending act relating to service of certain process in actions at law by enlarging jurisdiction of courts over corporations, 2070.

No. 1211

Fixing open season for gray rabbits and hare, 2308.

No. 1312

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No. 1393

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No. 5

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No. 11

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No. 12

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No. 46

Amending act providing for protection of game, game quadrupeds and game birds, 409.

No. 167

Supplement to act relative to cities of second class enlarging powers of such cities over public streets, 331.

No. 494 (House No. 354),

Regulating use of finger bowls, 4377.

No. 627 (House No. 883)

Supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for creation of pension fund for municipal employes, 862.

No. 633

Providing for organization and enrollment in National Guard of an additional regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, 862.

No. 682 (House No. 650)

Fixing a closed season for quail, 1540.

No. 1211

Fixing open season for gray rabbits and hare, 2624.

No. 1250 (House No. 225)

Regulating use of motor boats, row boats and canoes, 4284.

No. 1393

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No. 1424 (House No. 451)

Creating bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 4114.

No. 1442 (House No. 532)

Regulating sale of opium, 4377.

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No. 1811 (House No. 1178)

Amending act regulating practice of pharmacy, 4377.

No. 1820

To require reporting by physicians of occupational diseases, 4377.

No. 1824 (House No. 796)

Regulating returns of vital statistics by local registrars, 4787.

Chairman of Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 42.

Member of conference committees, 1605, 2738, 3979, 4542.

Member of special committee, 1375.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 549 (House No. 813), regulating manufacture and sale of disinfectants and antiseptics, 1510.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 1824 (House No. 796), regulating returns of vital statistics by local registrars, 4787.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 5, prohibiting manufacture or sale of adulterated food, 1327.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 7, relating to non-alcoholic drinks, 1328.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 11, regulating sale of commodities 1328.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 46, amending act for preservation of game, game birds and other wild birds, 223.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 211, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 901.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 988, to provide for protection of game and birds, 2313.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1808 (House No. 593), relating to contracts of insurance entered into between a servant and his master, 4996.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 46, amending act relating to game and birds by further regulating sale of feathers of protected birds, 594.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 265, amending act for protection of game and birds, 472.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1149, repealing act relating to legal advertisements in Lycoming County, 4996.

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Petition presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of Blair County, 709.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 549 (House No. 813) regulating manufacture and sale of disinfectants, 1748.

Senate Bill No. 682 (House No. 650), fixing closed season for quail, 2924.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Requesting representatives from Pennsylvania in Congress to urge passage of United States Senate resolution No. 25, relative to protection of birds, 1881.

JONES, JOHN ROBERT, Representative from Fourth District (Schuylkill County).

Amendments offered by, to

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House Bill No. 98, amending act regulating election of public officers, 323-324.

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House Bill No. 117, regulating nominations and elections for certain public offices, 1971, 2403.

House Bill No. 122, amending act relating to elections, 210.

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Bills introduced by

No. 93

Regulating political campaigns at and prior to elections and primaries, 100.

No. 98

Amending act regulating election of public officers in regard to violating secrecy in voting and giving of assistance in marking ballots, 100.

No. 102

Amending act regulating election of public officers by providing punishment for certain offenses of judges of election, 100.

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No. 104
Amending act relating to elections by providing punishment for certain offenses of election officers and clerks, 100.

No. 111
Amending act regulating election of public officers by providing for appointment of watchers and for rejection of votes in certain cases, 101.

No. 117
Regulating nominations and elections for certain public offices, 101.

No. 118
Regulating certain political parties and the nomination of candidates and election of certain party officers, 101.

No. 122
Amending act relating to elections, 101.

No. 123
Amending act to revise and amend penal laws, 101.

No. 130
Amending act regulating election of public officers with regard to assistance to voters and imposing certain duties upon judges of election, 102.

No. 131
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No. 916
Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, 419.

No. 1318
Amending act providing for election of councilmen in the several boroughs, 733.

No. 1470
Repealing act empowering boroughs without petition of property owners to improve public strets and assess portion of costs on owners of property abutting thereon, 822.

No. 1485
Regulating construction, use and custody of ballot boxes and delivery of ballots, return sheets and election stationery, 823.

No. 1642
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No. 13
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No. 117
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No. 118
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No. 497
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Member of conference committees, 4179, 4463, 5171.

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Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates, and that conference committee be appointed, 4179.

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Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 93, Regulating political campaigns, 2207.

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 117, regulating nominations and elections for certain public offices, 1423, 2222.

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2143.

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Recommit House Bill No. 648, providing for erection and organization of new counties out of parts of adjoining counties, 812.

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Members of Seventh Day Adventists Church, 3111.

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Favoring erection of memorial to founders of public schools, from
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Camp No. 52, P. O. S. of A., 1149.
Citizens of Schuylkill County, 1554.
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Washington Camp No. 507, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, 1763.

Favoring erection of monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Camp No. 76, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, 1274.
Citizens of Schuylkill County, 1555.
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Washington Camp No. 134, P. O. S. of A., 1555.
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Favoring reading of Holy Bible in public schools, from
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Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 352, amending act relating to husband and wife by providing that they may sue each other and testify against each other, 424.

House Bill No. 648, providing for organization of new counties out of parts of adjoining counties, 1528.

House Bill No. 1009, repealing act to encourage repression of tuberculosis of cattle, 1127.

House Bill No. 1300, authorizing cities of second class to issue notes in anticipation of sale of corporate bonds, 2186.

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Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 4930-4931.

Remarks by, on

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House Bill No. 93, to regulate political campaigns, 2404.

House Bill No. 98, amending act regulating election of public officers, 351, 371.

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House Bill No. 1705, making State taxes, interest and all public accounts a lien on franchise and property of corporations, 4257.

House Bill No. 1982 (Senate No. 791), vesting in municipalities title to land embraced within lines of streets, 3628.

House Bill No. 2006 (Senate No. 747), creating board of managers to have charge of institutions for care of insane and of poor, 3518-3519.

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House resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 28.

Report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 4131-4133.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st, 1913.

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Reported, 1315.

Confirmed, 1336.

JOOS FOR PUBLISHING MERCANTILE APPRAISER'S LIST of State taxes in Allegheny County for year 1885, providing for payment of claim of John E.

House Bill No. 1570.

Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 994.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 994.

JOURNAL AND JOURNALISM (see commission, newspaper).

JOURNAL, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Salus, arranging for payment of postage on Legislative, 8.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.

Resolution concurred in by House, 34.

Approved by Governor, 46.

JOURNAL, resolution (House) No. 6, by Humes, relative to reading of Legislative, 102.

Resolution referred to Committee on Rules, 110.

JOURNAL, resolution (House) No. 23, by Wiltbank, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate printing and keeping of Legislative, 535.

Dropped from calendar, 1046.

JOURNALS OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for session of 1913, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Judson, authorizing printing and binding of, 5347.

Returned from House concurred in, 5348.

Concurred in by House, 5424.

JUDGE AND JUDGES (see children, Constitution, contempts, courts, election, judicial, opinions, orphans', salaries).

JUDGE IN EACH OF THE COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS of Philadelphia County, providing for another

Senate Bill No. 63.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 84.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 84.

Reported without amendment, 329.

First reading, 389.

Second reading, 412.

Third reading and final passage, 461.

Returned from House without amendment, 872.

Signed by President pro tempore, 911.

Approved by Governor, 1257.

In House (No. 1079).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 513.

Reported without amendment, 560.

First reading, 620.

Second reading, 703-704.

Third reading and final passage, 847.

Signed by Speaker, 932.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1 of First Judicial District, John M. Patterson nominated as, 3754.

Reported, 3863.

Confirmed, 3864.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1 of First Judicial District, D. Webster Dougherty nominated as, 3917.

Reported and confirmed, 3917.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2 of First Judicial District, Thomas D. Finletter nominated as, 3917.

Reported and confirmed, 3917.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 3 of First Judicial District, William M. Stewart nominated as, 3917.

Reported and confirmed, 3917.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 4 of First Judicial District, Joseph P. McCullen nominated as, 3917.

Reported and confirmed, 3917.

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 5 of First Judicial District, D. Webster Dougherty nominated as, 3917.

Reported and confirmed, 3917.

JUDGE OF ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, charges asking for impeachment of Hon. Henry A. Fuller, President, 128.

Reported from committee, 191.

Resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, authorizing appointment of committee to consider said charges, read and adopted, 191.

Committee appointed, 217.

Report presented to House, 2892-2894.

Report adopted, 3862.

JUDGE OF ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, to provide for an additional law

House Bill No. 1568.

Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 994.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 994.

Reported without amendment, 1917.

First reading, 2045.

Second reading, 2244-2245.

Third reading and postponed for present, 2717.

Resumed and passed finally, 3025-3027.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 5146-5147.

Signed by Speaker, 5167.

Remarks on, by

Thomas, 3025, 3026, 3027.

Good, 3025-3026.

Adams, 3026.

Conniff, 3026, 3027.

Roney, 3026, 3027.

McKay, 3027.

In Senate (No. 1414).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3109.

Reported without amendment, 3588.

First reading, 3723.

Second reading, 3785.

Recommitted, 3874.

Re-reported without amendment, 4865.

Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4970-4971.

Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 5006.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

Remarks on, by

McIlhenny, 4970, 5006.

Hall, 4971.

JUDGE OF FORTY-SEVENTH judicial district, providing for additional law

House Bill No. 11.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 73.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 73.

Reported without amendment, 109.

First reading, 129.

Second reading, 150.

Third reading and final passage, 166-168.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 506.

Signed by Speaker, 559.

Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 927.

Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 998.

Resolution approved by Governor, 1002.

Bill resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1059.

Final passage, 1155.

Returned from Senate with House amendment concurred in, 1194.

Signed by Speaker, 1306.

Approved by Governor, 1569.

JUDGE OF FORTY-SEVENTH—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Moses, 166.
Gray, Joseph, 166-167.
Allen, 167.
Baldwin, R. J., 167-168.
Stein, 167-168.

In Senate (No. 230).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 329.
First reading, 390.
Second reading, 416.
Third reading and final passage, 463.
Signed by President pro tempore, 591.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 907.
Returned from House with amendment, in which Senate concurred, 1146.
Signed by President, 1326.

JUDGE OF FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, petition of H. S. Dumbauld praying for impeachment of Hon. Robert E. Umbel, President, 3661.

Recommendation made by Judiciary General Committee for appointment of special committee to investigate charges, 3840.

Special investigating committee appointed, 3862.

Partial report of investigating committee presented to House and committee discharged from further investigation, 5372-5376.

JUDGE OF NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, petition from George M. Miller asking for impeachment of Hon. W. F. Sadler, President, 768.

Report of Judiciary General Committee presented to House, 937.

JUDGE OF ORPHANS' COURT of 5th Judicial District, Thomas P. Trimble nominated as, 2550.

Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

JUDGE OF THE SEVERAL COURTS of the Fifty-fifth Judicial District, to provide for additional law

House Bill No. 1740.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and amended, 1431.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1840-1841.

JUDGE OF THIRTY-THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, John H. Painter nominated as, 160.

Reported, 221.
Confirmed, 222.

JUDGE OF TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, providing for additional law

Senate Bill No. 153.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 142.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 142.

JUDGE OF TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, petition from Cornelius F. Foley asking for impeachment of Hon. C. N. Brumm, a, 768.

Report from Judiciary General Committee, recommending appointment of special investigating committee, presented to House and adopted, 1119.
Special committee appointed, 1193.
Majority and minority reports of special committee presented to House, 3516.
Motion adopted for special order for consideration of reports, 3792.
Reports considered and majority report adopted, 4120-4133.

JUDGES ARE ABSENT OR INCAPACITATED, application may be made to a law judge in adjoining district, providing that when

Senate Bill No. 34.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 68.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 68.
Reported without amendment, 141.
First reading, 160.
Second reading, 197.
Third reading and final passage, 222.
Returned from House with amendments, 872.
Concurred in House amendments, 900.
Signed by President, 993.
Vetoed by Governor and action on veto postponed, 1486.

JUDGES ARE ABSENT OR INCAPACITATED—Continued.

In House (No. 608).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 257.
Reported with amendment, 441.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 556-557.
Third reading and final passage, 812.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 999.
Signed by Speaker, 1044.

JUDGES BEFORE THEIR SALARIES shall be paid, fixing time within which certain decisions shall be rendered by judges and requiring certain certificates from

Senate Bill No. 22.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.
Reported with amendment, 219.
First reading, 284.
Second reading, 301.
Recommitted, 331.
Re-reported with amendment, 409.
Third reading and final passage, 460-461.
Returned from House with amendments, 2331.
Concurred in House amendments, 2357.
Signed by President, 2441.
Vetoed by Governor, 2857-2858.

In House (No. 1078).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 513.
Reported with amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715-1716.
Second reading, 1965.
Third reading and final passage, 2216.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2413.
Signed by Speaker, 2484.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 2216.
Schuck, 2216.

JUDGES HOLDING COURT OUTSIDE OF THEIR OWN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, making appropriation for deficiency that has arisen in payment of salary and expenses of

House Bill No. 1640.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1033.

JUDGES IN DISTRICTS OTHER THAN Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, making appropriation to cover deficiency in item of general appropriation act of June 14, 1911, for salaries of eight Orphans' Court

House Bill No. 1099.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moulthrop, 511.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 511.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 621.
Second reading and amended, 781-782.
Third reading and final passage, 1113.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1932.
Signed by Speaker, 2068.
Approved by Governor, 2414.

In Senate (No. 813).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 1761.
First reading, 1761.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1891.
Signed by President, 2076.

JUDGES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS, learned in the law, in judicial districts having between 250,000 and 500,000 inhabitants shall be $10,000, amending act fixing salaries of certain judges by providing that annual salary of

House Bill No. 1798.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1042.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading and postponed for present, 1475.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 1701–1702.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2146.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2502-2504.

Remarks on, by

Good, 2146, 2502, 2503.
Conniff, 2146, 2503.
Davis, 2146.

JUDGES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS—Continued.

Shaffer, Charles A., 2502.
Alworth, 2502-2503.
Humes, 2503.
Hobbs, 2503.
Gramley, 2503.
Adams, 2503.

JUDGES OF SAID COURT, amending act establishing a county court for county of Allegheny by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1409.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 819.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 819.

JUDGES OF SAID COURT, amending act establishing a county court for County of Allegheny by increasing salaries of

House Bill No. 1550.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 915.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 915.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1478-1479.
Third reading and final passage, 1924.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3226.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.
Bill vetoed by Governor, 3335.

In Senate (No. 1134).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2353.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2595.
Third reading and final passage, 2637.
Signed by President, 2860.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3259.

JUDGES OF SEPARATE ORPHANS' COURT at request of judges of common pleas to hear matters in court of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and court of quarter sessions of the peace, authorizing

House Bill No. 857.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ely, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 827.
Second reading, 962.
Third reading and final passage, 1364.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3355.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appoints conference committee, 3657.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5194-5195.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5250-5251.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

Ely, 3355, 5194.

In Senate (No. 891).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1539.
First reading and motion to recommit bill to Committee on Judiciary Special presented and withdrawn, 1612-1613.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 1751.
Re-reported with amendment, 2623.
Second reading, 2744.
Over in its order, 2873, 2924, 2978, 3097.
Third reading and amended, 3157.
Final passage, 3243.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints a conference committee, 3382.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3729.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5107.
Signed by President, 5261.

Remarks on, by

Hall, 1613.
Powell, 1613.
Herbst, 1613.
Kline, 1613.

JUDGES OF SEPARATE ORPHANS' COURTS to preside in other courts when requested, authorizing

House bill No. 64.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ely, 76.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 76.

JUDGES OF SUPREME, SUPERIOR, COMMON PLEAS AND ORPHANS' COURTS so as to allow them full pay during balance of their terms and half pay under certain conditions during remainder of their lives, amending act providing for removal of

House Bill No. 200.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 114.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 114.
Reported with negative recommendation, 743.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to,
First reading, 1531.
Second reading, 1663.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2104.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2496-2498.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 1276, 2496, 2497, 2498.
Forster, 1276.
Baldwin, R. J., 2496, 2497, 2498.
Foster, 2497, 2498.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT OTHER THAN THEIR OWN for purpose of expediting business so as to extend same to Orphans' Court work, amending act for assignment of

House Bill No. 1929.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2685.
First reading, 2901.
Second reading and amended, 3063-3064.
Third reading and final passage, 3222-3223.

In Senate (No. 1446).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3263.
Reported without amendment, 4113.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading and recommitted, 4303.

JUDICIARY SPECIAL (see committee).

JUDGMENT AND JUDGMENTS (see appeals, costs, courts, municipal, reversal, wages).

JUDGMENT DEBTOR for purpose of discovering whether he has property which may be made subject to execution on the judgment, to provide for oral examination of

House Bill No. 1436.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1846.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2491.
Signed by Speaker, 2666.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

In Senate (No. 1105).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2391.
Third reading and final passage, 2455.
Signed by President, 2662.

JUDGMENT ENTERED IN ANY COURTS is a lien upon any particular real estate, providing method by which it may be determined whether a

House Bill No. 295.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 146.
Reported with negative recommendation, 744.

JUDGMENT SHALL BE REVERSED or a new trial granted, providing when

Senate Bill No. 138.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, guardians or other fiduciaries and to validate sheriff's sales of real and personal estate, to validate certain

House Bill No. 639.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 256.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 256.

JUDGMENTS BY ATTACHMENT EXECUTION AGAINST WAGES, debts, earnings or income from trust funds when same is $12 and more per week, to provide for collection of

Senate Bill No. 323.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 282.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 282.

JUDGMENTS BY ATTACHMENT EXECUTION AGAINST WAGES, salary, income or whatever may become owing to judgment debtor when amount of same is $12 or more per week, to provide for collection of

House bill No. 1778.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1040.

JUDGMENTS TO ONE OR MORE PARCELS OF REAL ESTATE, providing for restricting of lien of

House Bill No. 501.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 227.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 529.
Second reading and amended, 557-558.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 812-813.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 812, 813.
Bleloch, 812, 813.
Wiltbank, 813.
Gray, Joseph, 813.
Spangler, 813.

JUDGMENTS SHALL BE A LIEN ON REAL ESTATE and suits may be brought against sureties of public officers, amending act limiting time during which

House Bill No. 772

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 310.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 310.
Reported with negative recommendation, 561.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND PROVIDING FOR ELECTION AND COMMISSIONING OF JUDGES for said districts in cases where such judges are not provided for by existing law, supplement to act to designate the several

House Bill No. 1531.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles A. Shaffer, 914.
Referred to Committee on Judicial Apportionment, 914.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, as required by Constitution, and to provide for election and commissioning of judges for such districts in cases where such judges are not provided for by existing law, to designate the several

House Bill No. 1286.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler (by request), 732.
Referred to Committee on Judicial Apportionment, 732.

JUDICIAL (see departments).

JUDSON, J. CARTER, Senator from Forty-sixth District (Washington and Greene Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 421, repealing acts relating to erection of poor house in Washington County, 676.

Senate Bill No. 1014 (House No. 1047), amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers, 2653.

Senate Bill No. 1262 (House No. 117), regulating nominations and elections for certain public offices, 3893, 3894.

Bills introduced by

No. 19
Regulating sale of liquors by clubs or organizations, 67.

No. 115
Making appropriation to City Hospital Association of Washington, 123.

No. 116
Prohibiting depositing of glass or refuse on certain highways, 123.

No. 364
Regulating and establishing fees of constables, 299.

No. 420
Authorizing manufacturing companies incorporated under laws of any other of United States to hold necessary real estate, 382.

No. 421
Repealing act and parts of acts providing for erection of house for employment and support of poor in Washington County, 382.

No. 617
Authorizing employment of stenographers by district attorney of certain counties, 711.

JUDSON J. CARTER—Continued.

No. 618
Providing for appointment by district attorney in certain counties of special county detectives, 711.

No. 1780
To prohibit participation of any officer or employe in classified civil service in any city of second class in political campaigns (by request), 3739.

No. 1781
Amending act regulating civil service of cities of second class by altering method of appointment of civil service commissioners (by request), 3739.

No. 1792
Making appropriation to trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, 3981.

Bills reported by

No. 14
Amending act authorizing boroughs and incorporated towns to appropriate private property for necessary public use by including townships of second class, 95.

No. 155
Providing for discharge from prison of persons after they have been confined for two years or more for desertion, 1787.

No. 157
Amending act relating to classification of townships and to townships of first class, 329.

No. 264
Amending act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia by providing for hearing complaints of misbehavior of pilots, 1788.

No. 274
Amending act to provide for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers, 409.

No. 275
Amending act relative to Public Grounds and Buildings, 409.

No. 338 (House No. 259)
Amending act appointing fees of the several prothonotaries of courts of common pleas in certain counties, 643.

No. 414
Authorizing boroughs to supply electric current outside their limits, 1597.

No. 478 (House No. 587)
Amending act to provide for payment by proper county of Commonwealth's witnesses, 1540.

No. 490
Requiring prothonotary in each of the counties to keep a cost docket, 468.

No. 497 (House No. 580)
Supplement to act relating to cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 1788.

No. 571
Requiring a certain affidavit to be filed with alderman and justice of the peace before writs of attachment execution shall issue, 854.

No. 582
Supplement to act providing for incorporation of fire and marine insurance companies, 1368.

No. 637
Validating increase of indebtedness of townships of second class by its supervisors for purpose of improving roads to a certain aggregate amount, 898.

No. 646
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8 of Article 9 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 898.

No. 647
Providing for abatement of nuisances in private alleys in cities of first class, 898.

No. 780
Validating certain municipal assessments and claims and liens filed therefor, 2151.

No. 891 (House No. 857)
Authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts on request to determine matters in certain other courts, 1539.

No. 895 (House No. 195)
Declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 2993.

No. 1014 (House No. 1047)
Amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers, 2428.

No. 1025 (House No. 1434)
To validate certain sales and certain mortgages of real estate of decedents, 3239.

No. 1031 (House No. 759)
Relating to costs of prosecution in misdemeanors, 3739.

JUDSON J. CARTER—Continued.

No. 1082 (House No. 154)
To fix fees of constables for visiting places where liquors are sold, 2151.

No. 1099 (House No. 1241)
Amending act to provide for licensing of engineers having charge of steam boilers in cities of second and third class, 2151.

No. 1105 (House No. 1436)
To provide for oral examination of a judgment debtor, 2151.

No. 1112 (House No. 1446)
Supplement to act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 3239.

No. 1182 (House No. 1238)
Supplement to act relating to grant of letter of administration upon estates of persons presumed to be dead, 2624.

No. 1254 (House No. 1581)
Relating to surety bond furnished on appeals, 2624.

No. 1261
Authorizing churches and cemeteries owning burial grounds to purchase other grounds and to sell land, 2919.

No. 1370 (House No. 1462)
Relating to appointment of deputy constables, 2969.

No. 1394
Repealing part of act relating to fees of court clerk in Allegheny County, 3433.

No. 1397
To prohibit issuing of contracts of fire insurance before written application shall have been signed by applicant and agent, 3239.

Chairman of Committee on Exposition Affairs, 41.

Leave of absence granted, 4439.

Member of conference committees, 1605, 3434.

Member of special committees, 11, 1375, 1811.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Recess, 4110.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 364, regulating fees to be charged by constables, 1791.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1442 (House No. 532), regulating sale of opium, 4997.

Suspend Rue 21, 2040.

Suspend Rule 39, 2356.

Notice by, of

Intention to present motion to discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 1262 (House No. 117), relative to elections, 2974.

Withdrawal of notice, 3240.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill requiring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Charleroi Council No. 1024, Jr. O. U. A. M., 1485.
Citizens of Greene County, 987.
Citizens of Washington County, 709, 897, 1485, 1787.

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Greene County, 1485.
Citizens of Washington County, 1485, 1787.
Washington Camp Nos. 687, 755, 807, 808 and 809, P. O. S. of A., 1485.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Washington County, 1485, 1787.
Washington Camp Nos. 687, 755, 807, 808 and 809, P. O. S. of A., 1485.

Question of personal privilege, on

Senate Bill No. 1792, making appropriation to Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, 4683-4684.

Remarks by, on

House concurrent resolution, extending time of final adjournment to midnight of June 27, 1913, 5256.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Artilce 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2075.

Senate Bill No. 364, to fix fees to be charged by constables, 1791.

Senate Bill No. 748, regulating sale and delivery of malt and brewed liquors at wholesale, 1270.

Senate Bill No. 997, repealing Section 2 of act regulating printing of laws, 2313.

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third class by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2654.

Senate Bill No. 1394, repealing part of act relating to fees to be received by certain court clerks in Allegheny County, 3751.

JUDSON J. CARTER—Continued.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing Governor to remove from office certain officials of Greene County, 4959.

Resolutions, concurrent, reported by

Authorizing printing of journals of Senate and House, 5347.

Urging Pennsylvania representatives in United States Congress to recommend passage of legislation fixing minimum wage for United States Arsenal employes, 2354.

JULIA WHITE PRISCILLA HOME FOR COLORED PEOPLE (see appropriation).

JUNIATA (see highway).

JUNK SHOPS AND SECOND-HAND DEALERS IN cities, amending act relating to keepers of

House Bill No. 537.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 229.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 229.

JUNK (see second-hand).

JURIES, JURORS AND JURY (see board, cities coroners, costs, damages, district attorneys, pay, prosecutors, trial).

JURIES SHALL BE KEPT TOGETHER and not allowed to separate until after the verdict, to provide that in certain civil actions

House Bill No. 1731.
Read in place in House by Mr. McKay, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1038.

JUROR IN EACH OF THE COUNTIES, amending supplement to act for more impartial selection of persons to serve as

House Bill No. 90.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 100.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 100.
Reported with negative recommendation, 116.

JURORS IN EACH OF THE COUNTIES, amending act for better selection of persons to serve as

House Bill No. 1682.
Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1035.
Reported with amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2801.
Third reading and final passage, 3039.
Returned from House without amendment, 4213.
Signed by Speaker, 4537.
Approved by Govenror, 5144.

In Senate (No. 1420).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3109.
Reported without amendment, 3863.
First reading, 4007.
Second reading, 4106.
Third reading and final passage, 4192.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4369.

JURORS IN THE VARIOUS COURTS and requiring county to publish a list of the names of same, relating to

House Bill No. 670.
Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 270.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 270.
Reported with negative recommendation, 341.

JURORS, MAKING THE REGISTRATION LISTS the basis of selection in counties or portions of counties in which personal registration of electors is required, relating to selection of

House Bill No. 680.
Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 270.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 270.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 379, 396.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading, 448.
Third reading and postponed for present, 489.
Resumed and passed finally, 878.

In Senate (No. 729).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 912.

JURORS, to prevent improper interference with

House Bill No. 516.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 228.
Reported with negative recommendation, 341.

JURISDICTION (see corporation).

JUSTICE (see animals, appeals, courts, release, writs).

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

BAKER, JACOB C., nominated, 993.
Reported 1068.
confirmed 1091.

BELL, H. CLAUDE, nominated, 2077.
Reported 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

BRUNGART, CYRUS, nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed. 1091.

BURKET, JOHN E., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

BURNETT, GEO. F., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

CLARK, JOHN T., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

CRAIG, ROBERT, nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed. 4071.

CULTON, WILLIAM D., nominated, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

DANIEL, L. L., nominated, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

DeLAY, JOSEPH, nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

DICKEN, ROBERT F., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

EVANS, DAVID R., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

FOX, CHAS. M., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

FREAS, P. O., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

GETZ, JOHN W., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed. 3166.

GRUVER, LEIDY S., nominated, 282.
Reported. 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HAWK, WILLIAM T., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed. 1091.

HEFFELFINGER, H. C., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

HILTY, WILLIAM, nominated, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

JAMES, JOHN W., nominated 142.
Confirmed, 142.

KOLESKEWICZ, ANTHONY, nominated, 2970.
Reported and confirmed, 2971.

LAW, WILLIAM H., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

LEWIS, CHARLES W., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

LOHR, JOHN E., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

LORCH, ALBERT T., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

JUSTICES OF PEACE—Continued.

MacNAIR, IRVIN L., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAXEY, JOHN, nominated, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

MILES, CHARLES F., nominated, 4376.
Reported and Confirmed, 4440.

MILLER, JOHN E., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

MUNDORFF, B. M., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

NICOLAS, WILLIAM, nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

O'NEIL, JAMES J., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

PATTON, JOHN T., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

ROETHLINE, FRANK J., nominated, 4110.
Reported, 4184.
Confirmed, 4193.

SALISBURY, FRANK W., nominated, 4761
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

SHELL, E. C., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

SHERBINE, S. P., nominated, 3917.
Reported and Confirmed, 3917.

SMITH, T. CLAYTON, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

STECKEL, SAMUEL, nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

STOUT, JOSEPHUS, nominated, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

SYLVARA, E. G., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Cinfirmed, 3166.

VAN HORN, ALFRED F., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

WISE, WILLARD K., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

YORGEY, EPHRAIM M., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed. 2152.

JUSTICES OF PEACE between date of expiration of their respective commissions and first Monday of May, 1913, to validate affidavits and acknowledgments performed by

House Bill No. 2032.
Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3111.
Reported without amendment, 4217.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading, 4503.
Third reading and final passage, 4576.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

Remarks on, by
Gramley, 4576.

JUSTICES OF PEACE—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1888).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4570.
Reported without amendment, 4571.
First reading, 4571.
Second reading, 4636.
Third reading and final passage, 4796.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

JUSTICES OF PEACE in county of Erie repealing act to extend to Crawford County act enlarging jurisdiction of

House Bill No. 1915.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2120.
First reading, 2228.
Second reading, 2251.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2753.

JUSTICES (see children, costs, district attorneys, dockets).

JUVENILE (see children, commission, county).

KAISER, JOHN C., Representative from Eighth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, 1624, 2768.

House Bill No. 1077, supplement to act for goverment of cities of second class creating a Forestry Department, 1578.

House Bill No. 1156, empowering cities to enact ordinances relating to repairs to streets, 1620.

Bills introdcued by

No. 191
Making appropriation to Bethesda Home, 109.

No. 206
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, 114.

No. 379
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children of Allegheny, 178.

No. 541
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, 229.

No. 604
Regulating pay of election officers and clerks in each of the counties, 255.

No. 633
Making appropriation to Day Nursery and Temporary Home of Methodist Episcopal Church Union, 256.

No. 675
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children of Allegheny, now Pittsburgh, North Side, 270.

No. 874
Making appropriation to Visiting Nurse Association located in North Side, City of Pittsburgh, 366.

No. 875
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home, 366.

No. 966
Making appropriation to Woods Run Industrial House, North Side, Pittsburgh, 473.

No. 1076
Amending act dividing cities of this State into three classes by dividing cities of this State into four classes and providing that laws relating to cities of second class shall apply to cities of both second and third class, 511.

No. 1077
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class creating and regulating a Forestry Department, 511.

No. 1156
Empowering cities to enact ordinances relating to repairs to streets in cases where obligation to repair does not rest upon the municipality, 534.

No. 1240
Making appropriation to Christian Home for Women, North Side, Pittsburgh, 618.

No. 1379
Authorizing counties to appropriate for monuments in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines of Spanish-American War, 818.

No. 1592
Regulating pay of election officers and clerks in certain counties, 996.

KAISER, JOHN C.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 191
Maknig appropriation to Bethesda Home, 3052.

No. 206
Making appropriation to First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children, 3052.

No. 541
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, 3052.

No. 614
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital and Dispensary, Pittsburgh, 3176.

No. 633
Making appropriation to Day Nursery and Temporary Home of Methodist Episcopal Church, 3054.

No. 675
Making appropriation to Home for Colored Children, 3054.

No. 747
Making appropriation to Suburban General Hospital of Bellevue, 3177.

No. 874
Making appropriation to Visiting Nurse Association, 3054.

No. 875
Making appropriation to Pittsburg Sunshine Children's Home, 3054.

No. 966
Making appropriation to Woods Run Industrial House, 3054.

No. 1171
Making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of Holy Family, 3055.

No. 1204
Making appropriation to Gatlin Institute, 3618.

No. 1240.
Making appropriation to Christian Home for Women, 3054.

No. 1505
Providing for erection of monument on Battlefield of Chancellorsville, 3791, 4572.

No. 1526
Amending act of June 14, 1911, to provide for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments for two years beginning June 1, 1911, 1045.

No. 1835 (Senate No. 611)
Amending act authorizing establishment of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals, 1117.

No. 2100 (Senate No. 206)
Making appropriation to Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital, 4200.

No. 2110 (Senate No. 396)
Making appropriation to Western State Penitentiary, 4200.

No. 2157 (Senate No. 118)
Providing for furnishing of room in building erected by Woman's Relief Corps in Andersonville Prison Grounds, 4201, 4573.

Leave of absence granted, 1119.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 1156, empowering cities to enact ordinances relating to improvement to streets, 3022.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities of this State into three classes, 3149.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, reilgious and chartiable uses, 2064.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 541, making apporpriation to Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, 4889.

House Bill No. 875, making appropriation to Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home, 4887.

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3182.

KALTER OF PHILADELPHIA the sum of $400 paid for auctioneer's license to refund to Joseph

House Bill No. 1040.

Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 477.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 477.
Reported without amendment, 1763.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 1991.
Third reading and final passage, 2288–2289.

KALTER OF PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 3036.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.
Approved by Governor, 3837.

Remarks on, by
Moore, 2288, 2289.
North, 2288, 2289.
Speiser, 3036.

In Senate (No. 1223).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2332.
Reported with amendment, 2737.
First reading, 2886.
Second reading, 2933.
Third reading and final passage, 2982.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3089.
Signed by President, 3165.

KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

KAUFMAN, FREDERICK S., Representative from Lebanon County

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 1153, for prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia, 976, 1402, 3021.
House Bill No. 1324, relating to submission of question of sale of public utilities owned by cities, boroughs and townships, 1674.
House Bill No. 1633, amending act to establish State Board of Agriculture, 2234, 2698.

Bills introduced by
No. 485
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women of Lebanon, 227.
No. 488
Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, 227.
No. 533
Relating to divorce, 228.
No. 1064
Repealing certain parts of act for taxation of dogs and protection of sheep, 510.
No. 1153
For prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia, nennatorum (inflammation of eyes of infants) by physicians, mid-wives and others, 534.
No. 1181
Regulating sale of liquors, 753.
No. 1324
Defining public utilities owned by cities, boroughs and townships and providing for submission of question of sale or lease thereof to electors, 734.
No. 1517
Supplement to act to regulate sale of liquors, 914.
No. 1633
Amending act establishing State Board of Agriculture by changing name Pennsylvania State Poultry Association to Pennsylvania State Poultry Society and by adding one representative of Pennsylvania Conservation Association and one of Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association, 1032.
No. 1637
For taxation of dogs and protection of sheep and poultry and creating office of dog catcher in townships, boroughs and cities, 1033.

Leave of absence granted, 80.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to
Recommit House Bill No. 1637, creating office of dog catcher in boroughs, townships and cities, 2401.
Reconsider vote by which House non-concurred in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 4142.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1153, for prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia, 3021.
Reconsider vote on House Resolution No. 30, favoring abolishing of giving of packages of supplies to members, 1338.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act to regulate sale of liquors, 2698.
House Bill No. 1633, amending act establishing State Board of Agriculture, 4134.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1153, for prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia, 2683.
Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1633, amending act establishing State Board of Agriculture, 2995.

KEEGAN, JAMES, Representative from Second District (Fayette County).

Amendments offered by, to
Senate concurrent resolution inviting Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, to address the Legislature, 2910.

Bills introduced by
No. 1596
Relating to liens on personal property and sale of such property thereunder, 996.
No. 1969
Joint resolution making appropriation for relief of sufferers of Cincinnati mine disaster at Finleyville, 2277.

Bills reported by
No. 1408
Fixing compensation of reading clerks of Senate and House of Representatives, 930.
No. 1424
Amending act providing for appointment of Board of Visitation for institutions and associations caring for dependent children, 1242.

Member of special committee, 2908.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or intruments without consent, 1944.

Nomination by, of
Henry Cochran as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 104.

Question of personal privilege raised by on
Vote for Resident Clerk of House, 87.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8, of Constitution, 172-173.
House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2763.

Resolution offered by
Inviting Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, to address the House of Representatives, 2891.
Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 2277.

KEEPERS (see garages, junk shops).

KEEPORT, A. EMERY, Representative from First District (Berks County).

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 1060, to prevent fire insurance companies from entering into pools, trusts or agreements, 2795.
House Bill No. 1606, to prevent misrepresentation intended to induce taking of an insurance policy, 2519, 2520.
House Bill No. 2018, refund to George F. Lance Company of Reading certain moneys, 3538.
House Bill No. 2044 (Senate No. 150), relating to policies of fire insurance, 4178.

Bills introduced by
No. 27
Fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 74.
No. 37
Prohibiting common drinking cup in certain public places, 75.
No. 38
Prohibiting untrue or misleading advertisements, 75.
No. 39
Regulating use of bottles for milk and cream, 75.
No. 40
Regulating witnesses in criminal matters in certain courts, 75.
No. 41
Amending act dividing cities of this State into three classes, 75.
No. 511
Prohibiting use of common drinking cups in public places, 228.
No. 739
Providing for reimbursing of persons or corporations for loss sustained by deprivation of privilege of selling or manufacturing liquors, 309.
No. 908
Prohibiting giving, soliciting or receiving of tips, 393.
No. 1548
Amending act establishing an insurance department, 915.
No. 1606
To prevent misrepresentation intended to induce the taking of a policy of insurance or misrepresentations intended to induce the lapse of policies of insurance, 996.

KEEPORT, A. EMERY—Continued.

No. 1626
Abolishing taxes for State purposes on municipal loans or indebtedness, 1032.

No. 1627
Relating to issuing of policies of insurance, prohibiting the giving or receiving of rebates of any kind not specified in the policy with certain exceptions, 1032.

No. 1655
To prohibit the embezzlement of premiums or return premiums under policies of insurance by agents, solicitors or brokers, 1034.

No. 2018
Making appropriation to refund to George F. Lance Company, a corporation of Reading, certain moneys, 2819.

Bills reported by
No. 240
Supplementing and amending act to establish public school system, 742.

No. 580
Amending supplement to act relating to government of cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 340.

No. 582
Supplement to act relating to government of cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 340.

No. 613 (Senate No. 106)
Amending act providing for government of cities of third class, 340.

No. 698
Defining fraternal benefit societies and their status, 1615, 2135.

No. 719
Empowering cities and boroughs to operate telephone, police and fire alarm systems, 560.

No. 731
Relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 1647.

No. 745
Authorizing creation and consolidation of wards and a reapportionment of all wards in cities of third class, 440.

No. 1022
Supplement to act in relation to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities, 929.

No. 1135
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class, 3604.

No. 1175
Authorizing purchase of labor or materials to value of $1000 by cities of first class without public advertisement for bids, 1483.

No. 1586
Directing Insurance Commissioner to refuse admission to companies from any State which refuses to permit like companies operating under laws of this State to do like business in said State, 1241.

No. 1716
Exempting certain buildings from provisions of act regulating construction of buildings in cities of first class, 2199.

No. 2044 (Senate No. 150)
Relating to policies of fire insurance, 3199, 3489.

No. 2078 (Senate No. 1399)
Amending act establishing Insurance Department, 4141.

Leave of absence granted, 183, 1415, 1709, 2136, 4269, 4592.

Member of conference committee, 1636.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, for
House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 994, authorizing State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of canal companies and of railroad companies that have been abandoned, 4219.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1027, amending act relating to anthracite mines by requiring erection of medical rooms, 4134.

Motions by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 617.

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 41, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3022.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 542, supplementary to act defining the powers of the courts with reference to care of dependent and neglected children establishing compulsory physical and mental examinations of such children, 1716.

Petitions presented by
Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Council No. 122, D. of L., Berks County, 4116.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Council No. 122, D. of L., Berks County, 4116.

KEEPORT, A. EMERY—Continued.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 41, amending act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, 1253.

House Bill No. 1548, amending act establishing Insurance Department, 2838-2839.

House Bill No. 1627, relating to the issuing of policies of insurance, 2781.

House Bill No. 1655, to prohibit embezzlement of premiums on insurance, 2782.

House resolution to place on calendar House Bill No. 739, providing for reimbursement of persons and corporations for loss sustained by deprivation of privilege of selling or manufacturing liquors, 745, 746.

Report of committee of conference on House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk and cream, presented by, 2539.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing the Speaker to request the attendance of any officer or employe of any State Department before the House to furnish necessary information, 2891.

To place on calendar House Bill No. 739, providing for reimbursement of persons and corporations for loss sustained by deprivation of privilege of selling or manufacturing liquors, 745.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 2798.

KENNA, EDWARD M., Representative from Second District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 900, relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second classes, 1690.

Bills introduced by
No. 900
Relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second class, 393.

No. 1462
Relating to appointment of deputy constables, 822.

No. 1611
Relating to liability of corporations, individuals and other employers in actions for damages caused by negligence of said corporation or any employes thereof, 995.

Leave of absence granted, 804, 823, 1046, 1093, 1949, 2120.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 59.

KENNEDY, DAVID S., Representative from Eleventh District (Allegheny County).

Bills introduced by
No. 231
Amending act regulating boroughs by providing for election of a solicitor, 115.

No. 634
Making appropriation to Homestead Hospital Association, 256.

No. 875
Relating to double assessments of real estate situate partially in two or more municipalities or townships and regulating payment of taxes thereon, 366.

Bills reported by
No. 218
For better protection of wild birds and game by requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for purpose of hunting, 477.

No. 520
Amending act to provide for protection of game and gamebirds, 929.

Leave of absence granted, 1916, 3939, 4610.

Member of commission to investigate as to number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate and House, 805.

Member of conference committee, 4413.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and declination thereof as, 105.

Motions by, for
House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 953, authorizing Bureau of Health in cities of first class to make rules for salitary keeping of stables, and for House to appoint conference committee, 2852.

Motions by, to
Adjourn, 2622.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1811.

Recommit House Bill No. 231, amending act regulating boroughs by providing for election of borough solicitor, 394.

KENNEDY, DAVID S.—Continued.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 748.

House Bill No. 1032, relating to taxing of traction engines, 2499.

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (see appropriation).

KEPHART, Chief Clerk of Senate, acceptance of testimonial by Harmon M., 5275.

KERN, WILLIAM H., Representative from Fourth District (Montgomery County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 754, authorizing Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to let contracts for buildings at State Arsenal, 1481.

House Bill No. 904, fixing pay of assessors, 3072, 3124.

Bills introduced by

No. 202
Amending act establishing public school system, 114.

No. 649
Making appropriation to Pottstown Hospital, 269.

No. 650
Fixing closed season for quail, 269.

No. 672
Regulating killing or capturing of rabbits, squirrels and pheasants, 270.

No. 904
Fixing fees of assessors in the several counties. 393.

No. 1059
Establishing a secondary school of agriculture at Pennsburg, 510.

No. 1476
Creating a rebuilding and insurance fund under control of Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 822.

No. 1544
Repealing Section 12 of act to provide for more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities, 915.

Bills reported by

No. 81
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, 3111.

No. 129
To provide for erection of monument to commemorate services of 47th Regiment, P. V., in Battle of Cedar Creek, 3791, 4572.

No. 419
Relating to advertising of proposed amendments to Constitution, 2425.

No. 434
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial School, 3829.

No. 649
Making appropriation to Pottstown Hospital, 3198.

No. 827
Making appropriation to Easton Home for Friendless Children, 3055.

No. 828
Making appropriation to Easton Hospital, 3177.

No. 1059.
To establish a secondary school of agriculture at Pennsburg, 3821.

No. 1476
Creating a rebuilding and insurance fund under control of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 2785.

No. 2156 (Senate No. 78)
Authorizing acquisition of lands for a park commemorative of Washington crossing the Delaware, 4201, 4573.

No. 2177 (Senate No. 649)
Making appropriation to carry into operation provisions of act relating to erection of dikes adjacent to Delaware River in Falls township, Bucks County, 4201.

No. 2184 (Senate No. 1048)
Making appropriation for erection of retaining wall at Bridgewater, 4202.

Leave of absence granted, 1709, 1949.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

KERN, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Place on calendar House Bill No. 904, fixing pay of assessors, 2479.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1476, creating a rebuilding and insurance fund, 3079.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 904, fixing pay of assessors, 3124.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill to suppress prostitution by injunction, form Citizens of Montgomery County, 288.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from Citizens of Montgomery County, 1616.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from Citizens of Montgomery County, 1616, 2545.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 904, to fix pay of assessors, 2479, 3045, 3307.

House Bill No. 1476, creating a Rebuilding and Insurance Fund under control of Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 1865.

House Bill No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391), providing for protection of quail, rabbits and hare, 3937.

KEROSENE (see eggs).

KILLED AND KILLING (see cities, skunk).

KITTANNING GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

KITTS, MILES B., Representative from Second District (Erie County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1180.

House Bill No. 426, relating to actions for divorce, 1443, 1444.

House Bill No. 925, making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association, 3624.

House Bill No. 1909, repealing act to prevent prize fights in certain counties so far as same refers to County of Erie, 2262-2263.

Bills introduced by

No. 294
Amending act authorizing release on probation of certain convicts and providing for their release on parole, 146.

No. 296
Empowering county commissioners and county solicitor and chief clerk of said commissioners of each county to organize themselves into a State association, 146.

No. 300
Amending act regulating in criminal trials cross examination of defendant, 146.

No. 426
Relating to actions for divorce, 202.

No. 858
Making appropriation for refunding of certain moneys mistakenly paid into State Treasury by S. S. Caughey, 366.

No. 925
Making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association, 419.

No. 927
Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home of Erie, 419.

No. 1683
To regulate taking of samples of foodstuffs by Dairy and Food Commissioner and any Board of Health from producers or vendors for purpose of analysis, 1035.

No. 1909
Repealing act to prevent prize fights in certain counties so far as it relates to County of Erie, 1762.

Bills reported by

No. 35
Extending right of action and granting appeals in certain cases, 116.

No. 189
Repealing section 10 of act to vacate Long Lane in Philadelphia County and relating to promissory notes and counterfeit endorsements, 163.

No. 231
Amending supplement to act regulating boroughs by providing for election of borough solicitor, 340.

No. 298
Authorizing appointment of commission to consider revision of penal laws, 3330.

No. 347
To provide for return of statistics relating to marriages, 1399.

KITTS, MILES B.—Continued.

No. 426

Relating to actions for divorce, 1117.

No. 610 (Senate No. 47)

Amending act relative to mortgages, 3199.

No. 835

Relating to service of notices in landlord and tenant cases, 744.

No. 1083 (Senate No. 160)

Repealing part of act relating to service of certain process in actions at law, 801.

No. 1362

Authorizing H. W. Brown and D. E. Brown, doing business as Woodman Lumber Company, to bring suit against the Commonwealth, 1117.

No. 1367

Empowering county controllers to designate a clerk to countersign warrants, 1631.

No. 1448

To give the status of a depositor as to preference over other creditors, 1399.

No. 1906 (Senate No. 1001)

Amending act establishing county court for Allegheny County, 3489.

Leave of absence granted, 119, 232, 1845, 2183, 4624.

Member of conference committees, 1937, 4212.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, for

Previous question on House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 764.

Previous question on House Bill No. 1195, to prohibit sale of liquors on certain holidays, 2432.

Recess, 764, 766, 1930, 4167, 4493.

Special order on House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by any club, 1275.

Motions by, to

Adourn, 852, 2853.

Amend motion to read for information of House minority report of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 2007.

Discharge Committee on Public Health and Sanitation from further consideration of House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440), amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 4822.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 337, 1615, 2183, 4383.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440), amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 4822.

Place upon Journal of House remarks of Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, 2959.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of House Bill No. 300, amending act regulating in criminal trials the cross examination of a defendant, 1289.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 486.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1345 (Senate No. 372), to provide method for determining liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 4590.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1909, repealing act to prevent prize fights in Erie County, 2544.

Recommit House Bill No. 1864, directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare compilations of existing general laws, 2286.

Recommit House Bill No. 1891, authorizing Water Supply Commission to establish gaging stations on certain streams and to issue flood warnings, 1990.

Recommit House Bill No. 2194 (Senate No. 1311), relative to assessment for county taxes in cities of third class, 4271.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1345 (Senate No. 372), to provide method for determining liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of others, 4590.

Refer to committee House resolution fixing time limit for introduction of "fool" resolutions and resolutions demanding investigations, 1050.

Suspend rules in order to consider House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440), regulating sale of cold storage foods, 4823.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners, 152.

House Bill No. 593, relating to contracts of insurance, relief, benefit or indemnity in case of injury or death, entered into prior to injury, between a servant and his master, 824.

House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, 2527.

Remarks by, on

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House as to dual office holding, 918.

Concurrent resolution No. 7, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on April fifteenth, 147.

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House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 317.

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1181, 1182.

House Bill No. 135, providing for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 1836.

House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 4469.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 490.

House Bill No. 596, relative to contracts containing compulsory arbitration provisions, 880.

House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by any club, 1275, 1343.

House Bill No. 858, making appropriation to refund certain moneys to S. S. Caughey, 2289.

House Bill No. 859, amending act to revise penal laws by increasing age of consent to 21 years, 787, 788.

House Bill No. 867 (Senate No. 125), regulating payment of any deposit made with any bank, trust company or savings institution in name of two persons, 620.

House Bill No. 925, making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association, 3624.

House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 3228-3229.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2613.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2670, 2671.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4429, 4432, 4433.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 1825.

House Bill No. 1195, to forbid sale of liquors on certain holidays, 2432.

House Bill No. 1341 (Senate No. 328), further supplement to act to provide revenue by taxation, 2417.

House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 4142.

House Bill No. 1683, regulating taking of samples of foodstuffs by Dairy and Food Commissioner and any board of health, 1873.

House Bill No. 1864, directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare compilations of existing general laws, 2285, 2286.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3812.

House Bill No. 1907, regulating furnishing of certain information by persons in employ of this Commonwealth, 2679, 2680.

House Bill No. 1909, repealing act to prevent prize fights in Erie County, 2609.

House Bill No. 2072 (Senate No. 1395), amending act relating to taxation, 4578-4579.

House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440), amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 4822, 4823.

House Bill No. 2194 (Senate No. 1311), relative to assessment of county taxes in cities of third class, 4271.

House Bill No. 2242 (Senate No. 1885), regulating licensing of persons who for hire act as dendrologists and treat trees, shrubs and plants, 5174.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4172.

House resolution, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4620.

House resolution fixing time limit for introduction of bills, 343.

Introduction of bills after expiration of time limit, 1839.

Question of personal privilege raised by Mr. Bleloch, 3675.

Report (minority) of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 2007.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of fourteenth judicial district, 5375.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing adjournment of General Assembly sine die, 113.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 300, amending act regulating in criminal trials the cross examination of a defendant, 1121.

Resolutions offered by

Fixing time limit for introduction of "fool" resolutions and resolutions authorizing investigations, 993.

Requesting members of House to attend sessions regularly, 4462.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1647.

KLEPPER, W. HOWARD, Representative from Clinton County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1386 (Senate No. 52), amending act regulating lateral railroads, 1201.

KLEPPER, W. HOWARD—Continued.

Bills introduced by

No. 480
Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 226.

No. 646
Making appropriation to Lock Haven Hospital, 257.

No. 1061
Amending act regulating compensation of county auditors, 510.

No. 1215
To enable certain tax collectors, their executors or administrators, if they are deceased, or their sureties, to collect taxes for which they have become liable, 575.

No. 1565
Making appropriation for road through State Forest Reserves along West branch of Susquehanna River, 916.

Bills reported by

No. 277
Prohibiting making or dissemination of false statements, 154.

No. 357
Amending act defining offense of disorderly conduct on railroad cars or in parks, 744.

No. 390
To enable tax collectors, their executors or administrators or sureties, to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, 440.

No. 803
Further amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class by requiring second and third class cities to provide for appointment of a plumbing inspector, 560.

No. 921
Authorizing cities, boroughs and townships to enact ordinances regulating pipes used to convey gas, 744.

No. 943
To regulate all purchases made by and sales made to dealers in second hand furniture in any city, 441.

No. 1037
Amending act relative to costs in suits before aldermen and justices of the peace, 744.

No. 1202
Making it a misdemeanor for the proprietotr or any person in charge of any storage or warehouse, second hand store or junk shop for failure to keep books showing entries of receipt of goods, 930.

No. 1203
Making it a misdemeanor for the proprietor or any person in charge of any storage or warehouse, second hand store or junk shop, to conceal from any constable or sheriff entrusted with the execution of any writ the whereabouts of goods in their possession, 930.

House Bill No. 1589
Fixing compensation of desk clerks of Senate and House, 1118.

No. 1846 (Senate No. 523)
Supplement to act in relation to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities, 1631.

No. 1894 (Senate No. 507)
Amending act relating to cities of second class with relation to collection of taxes, 2426.

No. 1946 (Senate No. 879)
To provide for filing and indexing or judgments of United States courts, 2707.

No. 2001
Prescribing time and manner of submitting to the people certain proposed amendments to Constitution, 3198.

Leave of absence granted, 875, 999, 1246, 2891.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, to

Recommit House Bill No. 1813, (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 2400.

KLINE, CHARLES H., Senator from Thirty-eighth District (Allegheny County, part of).

Acting Chairman of Committee of Whole Senate, 4445.

Acting President pro tempore, 1554, 2097, 2653, 3779.

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 167, supplement to act for government of cities of second class enlarging the powers of such cities over public streets, 415, 4542.

Senate Bill No. 168, making appropriation for improvement of maritime port facilities, 3758.

Senate Bill No. 334 (House No. 236), regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, 1371.

Senate Bill No. 580, making appropriation to Philadelphia Polychinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, 3582.

KLINE, CHARLES H.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 628, making appropriation to Trustees of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, 3583.

Senate Bill No. 629, making appropriation to Trustees of State Asylum for Chronic Insane at Wernersville, 3583.

Senate Bill No. 743, making appropriation to Philadelphia Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives, 3584.

Senate Bill No. 891 (House No. 857), authorizing judges of orphans' courts on request to hear issues in certain other courts, 3137.

Senate Bill No. 1162, amending act relating to roads and providing for election of supervisors in second class townships, 2638.

Senate Bill No. 1246 (House No. 1719), amending act for government of cities of second class by changing provisions relating to sinking fund commission, 3755.

Senate Bill No. 1252 (House No. 1141), fixing compensation of members of General Assembly, 5086.

Senate Bill No. 1257 (House No. 1732), relating to applications for charters of corporations of first class, 3169.

Senate Bill No. 1418, (House No. 1498), amending act regulating construction of buildings and party walls in cities of second class, 3756.

Senate Bill No. 1714 (House No. 708), making appropriation to Miners' Hospital at Spangler, 5001.

Senate Bill No. 1760 (House No. 1127), making appropriation to Wills Eye Hospital, 4684.

Senate Bill No. 1795, amending act regulating storage and sale of cold storage foods, 4306.

Senate Bill No. 1844 (House No. 178), making appropriation to Commissioners of Valley Forge Park, 4984-4985.

Senate Bill No. 1881 (House No. 1623), making appropriation toward improvement of county roads in suburban section of Philadelphia, 4684.

Senate Bill No. 1886 (House No. 1428), establishing State Village for Feeble-Minded Women, 4766.

Bills introduced by

No. 84
Amending act providing for Memorial Hall at County Seat of Allegheny County, 96.

No. 165
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, 143.

No. 166
Making appropriation to The Improvement Children's Home, 143.

No. 167
Supplement to act for cities of second class enlarging powers of such cities over pubilc streets, 143.

No. 175
Making appropriation for carrying into effect provisions of concurrent resolution of June 20, 1911, 145.

No. 176
Making appropriation to Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 145.

No. 206
Making appropriation to Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital, 194.

No. 332
Making appropriation to State Board of Education for purchase by Commonwealth of State Normal Schools, 285.

No. 333
Making appropriation for deficiency in General Appropriation Act of June 14, 1911, to pay tuition of students in State Normal Schools, 285.

No. 377
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 300.

No. 378
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys, of Pittsburgh, 300.

No. 379
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Home, 300.

No. 482
Making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 410.

No. 523
Supplement to act relative to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities with respect to proceedings to assess damages and benefits, 460.

No. 524
Supplement to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities by limiting time within which power to incur indebtedness based upon assent of electors shall be exerciseed, 400.

No. 576
Amending act permitting release on parole of persons acquitted on ground of insanity, 593.

No. 607
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, to Psycopathic Department, 711.

KLINE, CHARLES H.—Continued.

No. 608
Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, 711.

No. 609
Reorganizing Attorney-General's Department, 711.

No. 610
Creating in certain counties a board to determine number and compensation of employes in all county offices, 711.

No. 611
Amending act authorizing establishment of psycopathic wards in certain hosiptals, 711.

No. 633
Providing for organization in National Guard of additional regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, 731.

No. 694
Amending act permitting release on parole of persons acquitted on grounds of insanity, 898.

No. 695
Amending act to establish a board for examination of accountants by authorizing use of title of certified public accountants by certain corporations, 898.

No. 772
Amending act to regulate sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses by the court and by regulating appeals from such refusal, 1069.

No. 773
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class authorizing said cities for purpose of preventing fire and fire waste to enact ordinances to regulate construction and inspection of buildings and to provide for regulation of manufacture, storage and sale of gases, explosives and chemicals, 1069.

No. 778
Providing for erection upon grounds of Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh of a monument to persons who lost their lives by an explosion in the Arsenal in 1862, 1137.

No. 779
Making appropriation to Grove City College, Mercer County (by request), 1137.

No. 855
Relating to reports of auditors of boroughs, townships and poor districts and appeals therefrom (by request), 1316.

No. 856
Supplement to act establishing a public school system conferring upon taxpayers certain rights in regard to reports of auditors of school districts of second, third and fourth classes (by request), 1316.

No. 872
Supplement to act establishing a Department of Forestry and providing for control and maintenance of forestry reservations, 1330.

No. 875
Amending act to reform the penal laws (for Mr. McNichol), 1368.

No. 876
To provide a method for nomination and election of candidates for office of United States Senator (for Mr. McNichol), 1368.

No. 877
Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salaries of heads of departments, 1368.

No. 878
To provide for establishment of State Department of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts, 1369.

No. 954
Relating to trial of civil cases by jury, 1599.

No. 965
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1600.

No. 1045
Creating in certain counties a board to determine number and compensation of employes in all county offices, 1788.

No. 1162
Amending act relating to roads and providing for election and appointment of township supervisors in second class townships and abolishing the work tax, 2152.

No. 1267
Making special appropriation to continue work of Economic Zoologist as provided for in act for portection of trees and plants against destructive insects and diseases, 2440.

No. 1317
To regulate practice of optometry, 2737.

No. 1346
Providing reimbursement for loss sustained by breaking of dam near Austin, 2876.

KLINE, CHARLES H.—Continued.

No. 1461
To provide for deficiencies in appropriations made by General Appropriation act of June 14, 1911, for salaries and other expenses of Senate and House for session of 1913, 3362.

No. 1823
To provide for co-operation of the State in establishment of a mining experiment station, 4293.

Bills reported by

No. 4
Making appropriation to State Quarantine Board, 98.

No. 21
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons in Township of Coal, 98.

No. 41
Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 3262.

No. 78
Authorizing acquisition of lands for a park and the erection of a monument commemorative of Washington crossing the River Delaware, 3573.

No. 118
Providing for furnishing of a room in the building erected by the Women's Relief Corps in the Andersonville Prison grounds, 3573.

No. 144
Making appropriation to County of Philadelphia, to aid in the construction of its public streets and highways, 3573.

No. 162
Providing for joint acquisition by Pennylsvania and New Jersey of certain toll bridges over Delaware River, 3573.

No. 163
Providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New York of certain toll bridges over the Delaware River, 3573.

No. 168
Making appropriation for improvement of maritime port facilities of Pennsylvania, 3573.

No. 175
Carrying into effect the provisions of a concurrent resolution approved 20th day of June, 1911, 3573.

No. 216
Making appropriation for payment to John J. Devitt for services rendered due him as a member of the Mine Inspectors' Examinging Board, 3573.

No. 227 (House Bill No. 2)
Making appropriation for deficiency in Appropriation act of June 13, 1911, making appropriation to pay local registrars of vital statistics in cities of first and second class, 285.

No. 250
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4440.

No. 251
Making appropriation to carry out further the provisions of act approved 14th day of June, 1911, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the improvement of the State Canal Basins at the Port of Erie", 3574.

No. 263
Making appropriation to the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the River Delaware, 3574.

No. 269 (House Bill No. 73)
Making appropriation to Trustees of Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 286.

No. 298
Providing for purchase by this Commonwealth of the land upon which Fort Washington, Cumberland County, was constructed, 3574.

No. 301
Making appropriation for improvement of the Port of Erie by constructing a modern commercial steam boat landing, 3574.

No. 333
Making appropriation for deficiency in general appropriation act of June 14, 1911, making appropriation to pay tuition of students of State Normal Schools, 409.

No. 367
Making appropriation to Emma Lorah, 3574.

No. 370
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons situate in Township of Coal, near Shamokin, Northumberland County, for deficiency, 409.

No. 395
To provide for erection of a State institution for care and treatment of inebriates, 3574.

No. 397
Making appropriation to reimburse the several counties in the Western Penitentiary district, 3574.

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No. 401
Making appropriation to the Battlefield Commission of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, 3574.

No. 425
Providing for commission to investigate manner of conducting local poor houses, 1604.

No. 429
Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act of June 14, 1911, relative to erection of fence to protect monument near Petersburg, Virginia, 3574.

No. 435
Providing for establishment of Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1607.

No. 437
Providing for erection of monument to Col. Henry Boquet, 3574.

No. 465
Joint resolution providing for commission to supervise transfer to new cases in rotunda of Capitol Building of flags of Pennsylvania, 987.

No. 473 (House No. 245)
Making appropriation to State Board of Censors of Moving Pictures, 710.

No. 504
Providing that a bronze medal be given to each honorably discharged soldier or sailor of Civil War, 854.

No. 506
Making appropriation to pay Commonwealth's share for improving Herr Street, Harrisburg, 3574.

No. 564
Refunding to Aaron Hershenson oleomargarine license fee, 3574.

No. 575
Authorizing appropriation to complete monument on Germantown Battlefield, 3574.

No. 585
Making appropriation for restoration of Brig Niagara, 1599.

No. 601
Making appropriation to aid in erection of memorial to founders of public schools, 3592.

No. 603
Making appropriation for erection of monument to Molly Pitcher, 3592.

No. 611
Amending act authorizing establishment of psycopathic wards in certain hospitals, 712.

No. 612
Making appropriation toward erection of memorial building in Altoona, 3574.

No. 649
Making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act authorizing completion of dyke for protection of property adjacent to Delaware River in Falls Township, Bucks County, 3574.

No. 656
To provide for health and safety in and about anthracite coal mines, 1599.

No. 667 (House No. 32)
To provide annual payment to volunteers of Civil War, 4526.

No. 704
Making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, 3574.

No. 778
Providing for erection of monument upon grounds of Allegheny Arsenal, 3574.

No. 785
Providing for erection of dam at outlet of Pymatuning Swamp, 3574.

No 805 (House No. 656)
To encourage vocational education in public schools, 4526.

No. 813 (House No. 1099)
Making appropriation for deficiency in General Appropriation Act of June 14, 1911, for salaries of orphans' court judges, 1761.

No. 816
Authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct a reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 3574.

No. 818
Providing for erection of monument to General Stephen Moylan, 3574.

No. 839 (House No. 420)
Making appropriation for deficiency to pay tuition of students of State Normal Schools, 1540.

KLINE, CHARLES H.—Continued.

No. 874
Making appropriation for compensation of members of commission to revise anthracite mining laws, 3574.

No. 882
To permit use of armory buildings for horticultural and poultry exhibits, 1604.

No. 924 (House No. 607)
Making appropriation to refund to Standard Distilling Company distiller's license fee, 2093.

No. 930
Directing State Librarian to cause certain old church records to be preserved, 3575.

No. 940 (House No. 174)
Providing for transportation to Gettysburg of certain guests of occasion of celebration of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle, 1544.

No. 941 (House No. 1639)
Making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg Commission, 1544.

No. 954
Relating to trial of civil cases by jury, 1787.

No. 955
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1787.

No. 960 (House No. 1350)
Amending act relating to boarding house keepers and authorizing attachment of wages, 1761.

No. 968 (House No. 106)
Making appropriation to pay judgment obtained against Commonwealth by W. C. Wolfe, 1880.

No. 982 (House No. 60)
Providing for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in Civil War, 4520.

No. 983 (House No. 256)
To provide for publication of revised edition of railroad map, 4526.

No. 1003
Making appropriation to Providence General Hospital of Philadelphia, 3755.

No. 1027 (House No. 1526)
Amending act providing for ordinary expenses of the departments of the Commonwealth for two years beginning June 1, 1911, 1788.

No. 1045
Creating in certain counties a board to determine number and compensation of employes in county offices, 1880.

No. 1048
Making appropriation for erection of retaining wall at Bridgewater, 3575.

No. 1068 (House No. 804)
Making appropriation to assist municipalities in construction of sewage disposal plants, 4526.

No. 1068
To provide for exhibits and lectures by Department of Agriculture, 3752.

No. 1091 (House No. 119)
Regulating employment of minors, 4451.

No. 1101 (House No. 1272)
Making appropriation to pay for care of indigent insane, 4526.

No. 1162
Amending act relating to roads and to supervisors in townships of second class, 2307.

No. 1168
To provide for survey of Militia Hill and Fort Hill as a site for a public park, 3575.

No. 1170
Refunding to Frank Bolger certain moneys, 3575.

No. 1171
Making appropriation to Fannie C. Spiers, 4526.

No. 1185 (House No. 536)
Authorizing commissioners of any township of first class to improve streets therein, 2307.

No. 1186 (House No. 903)
Regulating plastering in cities of first and second classes, 2354.

No. 1218 (House No. 266)
Making appropriation to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, 4526.

No. 1222 (House No. 878)
Making appropriation for refund to S. S. Caughey, 4526.

KLINE, CHARLES H.—Continued.

No. 1223 (House No. 1040)
To refund certain sum to Joseph Kalter, 2737.

No. 1269
Making appropriation for monument to soldiers and sailors who participated in War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection and China Relief Expedition, 3575.

No. 1273
Making appropriation to pay Commonwealth's share for improving Maclay Street, Harrisburg, 3575.

No. 1318 (House No. 321)
Making appropriation for refund to Mrs. Rose C. Zacharias, 4526.

No. 1324 (House No. 513)
Making appropriation to Brelsford Packing and Storage Company and Evans-Burtnett Company, 4526.

No. 1336 (House No. 1095)
Joint resolution providing for commission to investigate and report on dependents, 4526.

No. 1346
Providing for reimbursement for loss sustained by breaking of Austin dam, 3575.

No. 1351 (House No. 46)
Requiring hospitals receiving State appropriations to provide free rooms for certain patients, 3756.

No. 1352 (House No. 292)
Making appropriation to reimburse counties for payment of bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 4526.

No. 1354 (House No. 1065)
Providing for construction of waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver rivers to Lake Erie, 3262.

No. 1407
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 3154.

No. 1410 (House No. 800)
Making appropriation for purchase for State Museum of collection of photograph negatives showing history of oil industry, 4799.

No. 1433 (House No. 278)
Making appropriation to Department of Mines for expense of mine fire at Carbondale, 4526.

No. 1436
Making appropriation to Hayes Mechanics' Home, 3241.

No. 1439
Making appropriation to Bernardine Sisters of third Order of Saint Francis, of Reading, 3242.

No. 1441 (House No. 467)
Making appropriation for publication of Constitutional amendments in 1912, 4526.

No. 1445 (House No. 1726)
Authorizing Water Supply Commission to make certain improvements to Sandy Creek, 4526.

No. 1449 (House No. 1968)
Making appropriation to City Light, Heat and Power Company of Reading, 4526.

No. 1451 (House No. 1476)
Creating rebuilding and insurance fund under control of Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 4526.

No. 1458
Providing for refund to William H. Liebrich, 3575.

No. 1461
To provide for deficiencies in appropriations for salaries and expenses of Senate and House for session of 1913, 3379.

No. 1466
Joint resolution providing for represenation of Pennsylvania at century of peace between Great Britain and United States, 3575.

No. 1467 (House No. 167)
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women of Western Pennsylvania, 4526.

No. 1468 (House No. 188)
Making appropriation to Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children at Pittsburgh, 4527.

No. 1469 (House No. 319)
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No. 1470 (House No. 360)
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No. 1471 (House No. 386)
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No. 1472 (House No. 491)
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No. 1473 (House No. 668)
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No. 1474 (House No. 702)
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No. 1475 (House No. 706)
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No. 1476 (House No. 707)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home at Brookville, 4527.

No. 1477 (House No. 746)
Making appropriation to German Protestant Home for Aged at Fair Oaks, 4527.

No. 1478 (House No. 767)
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No. 1479 (House No. 770)
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No. 1480 (House No. 755)
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No. 1481 (House No. 809)
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No. 1482 (House No. 826)
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No. 1483 (House No. 827)
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No. 1484 (House No. 854)
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No. 1485 (House No. 874)
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No. 1486 (House No. 875)
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No. 1487 (House No. 904)
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No. 1488 (House No. 906)
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No. 1489 (House No. 907)
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No. 1490 (House No. 927)
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No. 1491 (House No. 959)
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No. 1492 (House No. 1171)
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No. 1493 (House No. 1172)
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No. 1494 (House No. 1207)
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No. 1495 (House No. 1240)
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No. 1496 (House No. 1273)
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No. 1497 (House No. 1299)
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No. 1498 (House No. 1427)
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No. 1499 (House No. 1430)
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No. 1501 (House No. 1506)
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No. 1502 (House No. 47)
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No. 1503 (House No. 74)
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No. 1506 (House No. 83)
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No. 1508 (House No. 144)
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No. 1509 (House No. 150)
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No. 1510 (House No. 191)
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No. 1511 (House No. 196)
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No. 1512 (House No. 205)
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No. 1513 (House No. 206)
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No. 1515 (House No. 219)
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No. 1517 (House No. 224)
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No. 1520 (House No. 312)
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No. 1522 (House No. 320)
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No. 1523 (House No. 333)
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No. 1524 (House No. 349)
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No. 1526 (House No. 413)
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No. 1527 (House No. 418)
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No. 1529 (House No. 447)
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No. 1531 (House No. 469)
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No. 1532 (House No. 476)
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No. 1533 (House No. 481)
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No. 1534 (House No. 485)
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No. 1535 (House No. 493)
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No. 1537 (House No. 541)
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No. 1541 (House No. 579)
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No. 1542 (House No. 583)
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No. 1543 (House No. 601)
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No. 1544 (House No. 605)
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No. 1545 (House No. 625)
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No. 1546 (House No. 626)
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No. 1547 (House No. 627)
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No. 1548 (House No. 628)
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No. 1549 (House No. 629)
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No. 1550 (House No. 630)
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No. 1551 (House No. 633)
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No. 1552 (House No. 647)
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No. 1553 (House No. 652)
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No. 1554 (House No. 654)
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No. 1555 (House No. 660)
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No. 1557 (House No. 675)
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No. 1558 (House No. 750)
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No. 1559 (House No. 785)
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No. 1560 (House Bill No. 916)
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No. 1561 (House No. 966)
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No. 1562 (House No. 1149)
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No. 1581 (House No. 71)
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No. 1582 (House No. 81)
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No. 1583 (House No. 84)
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No. 1584 (House No. 99)
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No. 1585 (House No. 112)
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No. 1586 (House No. 186)
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No. 1587 (House No. 187)
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No. 1590 (House No. 193)
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No. 1600 (House No. 273)
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No. 1607 (House No. 342)
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No. 1609 (House No. 346)
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No. 1612 (House No. 406)
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No. 1613 (House No. 410)
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No. 1614 (House No. 431)
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No. 1619 (House No. 458)
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No. 1649 (House No. 91)
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No. 1655 (House No. 182)
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No. 1660 (House No. 264)
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No. 1663 (House No. 279)
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No. 1673 (House No. 359)
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No. 1685 (House No. 484)
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No. 1686 (House No. 486)
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No. 1689 (House No. 522)
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No. 1695 (House No. 586)
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No. 1728 (House No. 757)
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No. 1732 (House No. 765)
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No. 1736 (House No. 784)
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No. 1750 (House No. 885)
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No. 1751 (House No. 889)
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No. 1752 (House No. 901)
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No. 1753 (House No. 923)
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No. 1754 (House No. 936)
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No. 1757 (House No. 958)
Making appropriation to German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, 4537.

No. 1758 (House No. 1061)
Making appropriation to the Waynesboro Hospital, 4537.

No. 1759 (House No. 1045)
Making appropriation to trustees of the State Hospital of Nanticoke, 4537.

No. 1760 (House No. 1127)
Making appropriation to Wills Eye Hospital of Philadelphia, 4537.

No. 1761 (House No. 1133) --
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital of Philadelphia, delphia, 4537.

No. 1762 (House No. 1156)
Making appropriation to Stetson Hospital of Philadelphia, 4537.

No. 1763 (House No. 1177)
Making appropriation to Commonwealth Humane Society of Bradford, 4537.

No. 1764 (House No. 1249)
Making appropriation to Rosine Association of Philadelphia, 4537.

No. 1765 (House No. 1262)
Making appropriation to the Glenn Mills Schools situate in the Eastern District, 4537.

No. 1766 (House No. 1285)
Making appropriation to Coleman Industrial Home of Pittsburgh, 4537.

No. 1767 (House No. 1212)
Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 4537.

No. 1768 (House No. 1231)
Making appropriation to Mason Hospital Association of Roaring Spring, 4537.

No. 1769 (House No. 1366)
Making appropriation to Nesbitt West Side Hospital of Dorrenceton, 4537.

No. 1770 (House No. 1375)
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No. 1771 (House No. 1474)
Making appropriation to Green Home of Roaring Branch, 4537.

No. 1772 (House No. 1707)
Making appropriation to Carlisle Hospital, 4537.

No. 1773 (House No. 1771)
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital of Philadelphia, 4537.

No. 1774 (House No. 1837)
Making appropriation to Taylor Hospital of Ridley Park, 4537.

No. 1775 (House No. 1839)
Making appropriation to Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 4537.

No. 1776 (House No. 1987)
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 4765.

No. 1777 (House No. 2018)
Making appropriation to refund to the George F. Lance Company, a corporation of Reading, moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury, 4537.

No. 1778 (House No. 2051)
To repeal section five of an act for erecting part of Bedford County into a separate county, 4537.

No. 1779 (House No. 2052)
To repeal an act to fix the salary of the treasurer of Bedford County, 4537.

No. 1785 (House No. 842)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, 4537.

No. 1786 (House No. 925)
Making appropriation to Hamot Hospital Association of the City of Erie, 4537.

No. 1797
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial School, 4071.

No. 1798 (House No. 848)
Making appropriation to Grove City College, 4537.

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No. 1799 (House No. 999)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, 4538.

No. 1800 (House No. 1292)
Making appropriation to Board of Directors of the Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost at Pittsburgh, 4538.

No. 1801 (House No. 1422)
Making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, 4538.

No. 1802 (House No. 676)
Making appropriation to trustees of Temple University, 4538.

No. 1803 (House No. 729)
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No. 1804 (House No. 829)
Making appropriation to trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, 4538.

No. 1805 (House No. 896)
Making appropriation to the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, 4538.

No. 1807 (House No. 15)
Making appropriation to Dayton Normal Institute, 4538.

No. 1817
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Mt. Airy, 4184.

No. 1822
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Fair Land Association, 4297.

No. 1823
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No. 1825 (House No. 538)
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No. 1826 (House No. 674)
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No. 1827 (House No. 623)
Making appropriation for erection of armories, 4538.

No. 1828 (House No. 640)
Making appropriation for support of National Guard and Naval Force, 4538.

No. 1829 (House No. 868)
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 4538.

No. 1832 (House No. 1649)
Directing the trustees of the Danville State Hospital for the Insane to connect the effluent of the sewage disposal plant with the sewer system of Danville, 4538.

No. 1833 (House No. 712)
Making appropriation to Armstrong County General Hospital, 4538.

No. 1834 (House No. 728)
Making appropriation to the State Board of Education for the purchase of State Normal Schools, 4538.

No. 1835 (House No. 786)
Making appropriation to aid in erection of memorial to commemorate founding of public school system, 4765.

No. 1836 (House No. 1104)
Making appropriation to the State Highway Department to be used in improving Turtle Creek, 4538.

No. 1837 (House No. 1322)
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No. 1838 (House No. 1383)
Making appropriation for the purpose of further carrying out the provisions of a joint resolution to provide for the participation of Pennsylvania in the Panama-Pacific International Expostiion, 4538.

No. 1839 (House No. 1699)
Making appropriation to Waynesburg College, 4539.

No. 1840 (House No. 1750)
Making appropriation to the Isaac Randell Industrial Training School for Colored Youths in Lancaster County, 4539.

No. 1841 (House No. 1884)
Making an appropriation to the Volunteers of America Tuberculosis Sanitarium, 4539.

No. 1842 (House No. 2067)
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No. 1843 (House No. 65)
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No. 1844 (House No. 178)
Making appropriation to Commissioners of Valley Forge Park Commission, 4539.

No. 1845 (House No. 283)
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No. 1846 (House No. 284)
Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 4539.

No. 1847 (House No. 308)
Making appropriation to the trustees of the State Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania at Fountain Springs, 4539.

No. 1848 (House No. 339)
Carrying into effect the provisions of a concurrent resolution approved by the Governor the twentieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, 4539.

No. 1849 (House No. 353)
Making appropriation to the trustees of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded of Western Pennsylvania, at Polk, 4539.

No. 1850 (House No. 374)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art of Philadelphia, 4539.

No. 1851 (House No. 460)
Making appropriation for the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, 4539.

No. 1852 (House No. 528)
Making appropriation to the National Farm School at Doylestown, 4539.

No. 1853 (House No. 567)
Making appropriation to State Normal Schools, 4539.

No. 1854 (House No. 577)
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 4539.

No. 1855 (House No. 637)
Making appropriation to the trustees of the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, 4539.

No. 1856 (House No. 686)
Making appropriation to Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of Philadelphia, 4539.

No. 1857 (House No. 710)
Making appropriation to Hahnemann Hospital, of Scranton, 4539.

No. 1858 (House No. 780)
Making appropriation to trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, 4539.

No. 1859 (House No. 788)
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 4539.

No. 1860 (House No. 832)
Making appropriation to Pittsburg Hospital, Sisters of Charity, 4539.

No. 1861 (House No. 836)
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital at Sayre, 4539.

No. 1862 (House No. 852)
Making appropriation for the Topographic and Geological Survey, 4540.

No. 1863 (House No. 880)
Making appropriation to Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane at Allentown, 4540.

No. 1864 (House No. 893)
Making appropriation to Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 4540.

No. 1865 (House No. 948)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn, 4540.

No. 1866 (House No. 1260)
Making appropriation to Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League for the Grandview Sanatorium and the Bonair Sanatorium, 4540.

No. 1867 (House No. 1309)
Enabling. The Pennsylvania State College to carry the benefits of its investigators to the farmers, 4540.

No. 1868 (House No. 1373)
Making appropriation for the erection at Carlisle of a monument to Molly Pitcher, 4540.

No. 1869 (House No. 1410)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, 4540.

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No. 1870 (House No. 1803)
To equalize education advantages throughout the Commonwealth by making investigation of school districts now unable to providing minimum facilities and providing special appropriation therefor, 4540.

No. 1874 (House No. 754)
Authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to let contracts for the building of a garage, a main building and a subway at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, 4540.

No. 1875 (House No. 1257)
To reimburse the heirs of Eliza Mellon, deceased, 4540.

No. 1876 (House No. 1930)
Providing for the establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women, 4540.

No. 1877 (House No. 2155)
To amend an act providing for an exhibition in Philadelphia to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, 4540.

No. 1878 (House No. 681)
Making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation Commission, 4540.

No. 1879 (House No. 1059)
To establish a Secondary School of Agriculture at Pennsburg, 4540.

No. 1880 (House No. 1582)
Making appropriation for the purchase of two relief maps for the Pennsylvania State Museum, 4540.

No. 1881 (House No. 1623)
Making an appropriation toward the improvement of county roads in the suburban section of Philadelphia, 4540.

No. 1882 (House No. 584)
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4540.

No. 1886 (House No. 1428)
Establishing a State village for feeble-minded women, 4570.

No. 1889
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for rebuilding of National or Cumberland Road, 4579.

No. 1890 (House No. 1062)
Regulating construction of bridge over Susquehanna River at Montgomery Borough, 4629.

No. 1892 (House No. 1117)
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No. 1893 (House No. 1303)
Regulating construction of bridge over Susquehanna River between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 4629.

No. 1895 (House No. 1469)
Providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4797.

No. 1898 (House No. 1243)
To provide just method of distributing money appropriated for relief of poor requiring treatment in hospitals, 4797.

No. 1899 (House No. 1733)
Regulating construction of bridge at Middletown, 4797.

No. 1900 (House No. 2233)
Making appropriation to the fire companies of Harrisburg, 4797.

No. 1901 (House No. 19)
Making appropriation for monument in Wrightsville to mark the most eastern point reached by the Confederate Army during the Civil War, 4799.

No. 1902 (House No. 1315)
Making appropriation to trustees of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Farview, 4799.

No. 1903 (House No. 1502)
To provide for erection of a monument to Battery F, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery (known as the Hampton Battery), on the Battlefield of Antietam, 4799.

No. 1904 (House No. 1505)
To provide for erection of a monument to Battery F, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery (known as the Hampton Battery), on the Battlefield of Antietam, 4799.

No. 1905 (House No. 1511)
Making appropriation for marking the site of Fort Morris, erected about 1755, at Shippensburg, 4800.

No. 1907 (House No. 673)
Making appropriation for the purpose of marking the site of the Battle of Brandywine, 4800.

No. 1908 (House No. 902)
Authorizing appointment of a commission for the erection of a monument to John Morton, 4809.

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No. 1909 (House No. 1188)

Providing for the erection of a monument on the Grand Army of the Republic lot in Mount Vernon Cemetery, located in Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4830.

No. 1910 (House No. 1442)

Making appropriation for erection of a Soldiers' Memorial monument in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, in Reade Township, Cambria County, 4800.

No. 1911 (House No. 1456)

Making appropriation for the erection of a monument for preservation of certain relics at the Battleship Maine, commemorating the services of Lieutenant Friend W. Jenkin and the sailors who were killed in the explosion of the Maine, 4800.

No. 1912 (House No. 22)

To provide for the erection of a monument to commemorate the services and patriotism during the Civil War of the Allen Infantry, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, officially known as Company "G," 25th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and commonly styled "The First Defenders," 4800.

No. 1913 (House No. 129)

To provide for the erection of a monument to commemorate the services of the 47th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, 4800.

No. 1914 (House No. 208)

To commemorate the heroism of the members of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry at the Battles of Popular Grove Church, Hatches Run, Lewis Farm, Gravely Run, Five Forks and at Appomatox Court House, by the erection of a suitable monument at one of these places, 4800.

No. 1915 (House No. 526)

Making appropriation for the erection of a monument in memory of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War of Captain Philip's Company, of Colonel Piper's Regiment, murdered by Indians near Saxton, 4800.

No. 1916 (House No. 720)

Making appropriation for improvement of Conemaugh River, 4856.

No. 1917 (House No. 2227)

Making appropriation to House Committee on Committees, 4856.

No. 1918 (House No. 1259)

Making appropriation to G. M. and Agnes Hoffman Orphanage, of Littlestown, 4856.

No. 1920 (House No. 2219)

Making appropriation to Brethren Home, Neffsville, 4856.

Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, 41.

Member of conference committees, 1605, 1606, 3789, 5002, 5088.

Member of special committees, 1138, 1811.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

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Recess, 285, 873, 1271, 3753, 4569, 5276, 5292.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females, and to appoint conference committee, 4542.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 236, regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, and to appoint conference committee, 1606.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 451, creating bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, and to appoint conference committee, 4542.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation to provide for ordinary expenses of executive, judicial and legislative departments and interest on public debt for two years beginning June 1, 1913, and to appoint conference committee, 5088.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and to appoint a conference committee, 5002.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, and to appoint a conference committee, 4070.

Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 103, providing that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, and to appoint conference committee, 1605.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 202, 912, 1273, 1336, 3603, 4315, 4572.

Consent to executive nominations, 4193.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 65, 157, 2353, 4183, 4525.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 773, supplement to act for government of cities of second class 3976.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 748, regulating sale of malt and brewed liquors at wholesale, 1602.

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Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1174 (House No. 1314), regulating granting of preliminary injunctions in equity proceedings, 2875.

Postpone memorial service for late Senator David A. Wilbert, 1541.

Proceed to consideration of Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing appointment of commission to investigate matters relating to cold storage, 2036.

Proceed to first reading of certain appropriation bills, 4540, 4800, 4856.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 227 (House Bill No. 2), making appropriation for deficiency in Appropriation Act of June 13, 1911, making appropriation to pay local registrars of vital statistics in cities of first and second classes, 285.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 230, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4440.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 269 (House Bill No. 73), making appropriation to Trustees of Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 286.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 940 (House No. 174), to provide for transportation to Gettysburg of certain guests on occasion of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle, 1544.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 941 (House No. 1639), making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg Commission, 1544.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1461, to provide for deficiencies in appropriations for salaries of employes of Senate and House for session of 1913, 3379.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1776 (House No. 1987), making appropriation to Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 4765.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1797, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial School, 4109.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1822, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Fair Land Association, 4293.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1823, to provide for co-operation of State in establishment of mining experiment station, 4293.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1835 (House No. 786), making appropriation to aid in erection of memorial to commemorate founding of public school system, 4765.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1886 (House No. 1428), establishing State village for feeble-minded women, 4570.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1889, making appropriation to State Highway Department for completion of National or Cumberland road, 4570.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1895 (House No. 1469, relating to roads, 4797.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1898 (House No. 1243), providing equitable method of distributing money appropriated for relief of poor in hospitals, 4798.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1899 (House No. 1733), regulating construction of bridge at Middletown, 4798.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1900 (House No. 2233), making appropriation to the Harrisburg fire companies, 4798.

Proceed to third reading of Senate No. 772, amending act regulating sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses by the court, 1793.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 819, supplement to act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes for State and county purposes, 1371.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1760 (House No. 1127), making appropriation to Wills Eye Hospital, 4684.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1881 (House No. 1623), making appropriation for improvement of county roads in suburban section of Philadelphia, 4684.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1886 (House No. 1428), establishing State Village for Feeble-Minded Women, 4766.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 230, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4684.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 385 (House No. 443), fixing number and salaries of clerks and other employes in Auditor General's Department, 463.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 405, amending act relative to supervision of hospitals or houses for insane so as to fix number and compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 605.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 406, amending act to create a Board of Public Charities by extending its duties and fixing compensation of secretary and general agent, 607.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 667 (House No. 32), to provide for annual payment to citizens of Pennsylvania who volunteered to serve in Civil War, 1896.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 695, amending act to establish a board for examination of accountants, 1510.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 834, enabling Pennsylvania State College to carry benefits of its investigations to farmers, 2085.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 884, to provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 1751.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 913, directing Agricultural Department of State College to set apart ten acres of land as an experimental farm, 2086.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 954, relating to trial of civil cases by jury in the court of this Commonwealth, 1897.

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Recommit Senate No. 982 (House No. 60), to provide for pensioning of soldiers and marines who served in Civil War, 2323.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1074 (House No. 1283), relating to assignment of wages to secure a loan, 2566.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1892 (House No. 1117), to provide for ordinary expenses of executive, judicial and legislative departments and interest on public debt for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4758.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1898 (House No. 1243), providing just method of distributing money appropriated for relief of poor requiring treatment in hospitals, 5085.

Recommit Senate concurrent resolution, requesting Congress to enact legislation providing for system of paved highways to connect the various State capitals, 3980.

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Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 334 (House No. 236), regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, 1371.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 597, amending act to prohibit manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 1140.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1714 (House No. 708), making appropriation to Miner's Hospital of Spangler, 5001.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1844 (House No. 178), making appropriation to Commissioners of Valley Forge Park, 4984.

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Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1370 (House No. 1462), relating to appointment of deputy constables, 3741.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1418 (House No. 1498), amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 3756.

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Citizens of Allegheny County, 1879.

Against State aid to House of Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 3087.

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 1009, 1257, 1879.

Favoring bill for erection of monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Pittsburgh Council No. 34, D. of L., 3087.

Favoring child labor bill, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 2353, 2437.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Pittsburgh Council No. 34, D. of L., 3087.

Favoring pension to civil war veterans, from
Citizens of Venango County, 3973.

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Remarks by, on

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Senate Bill No. 627 (House No. 883), supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for creation of pension fund for municipal employes, 1140.

Senate Bill No. 674 (House No. 408), regulating removal of coal beneath surface of streets, 4298.

Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where coal is paid for by car to keep record of all coal mined, 4356-4357.

Senate Bill No. 872, supplement to act to establish a Department of Forestry, 1604.

Senate Bill No. 891 (House No. 857), authorizing judges of separate orphans' court on request to determine all issues in certain other courts, 1613.

Senate Bill No. 940 (House No. 174), providing for transportation to Gettysburg of certain guests on occasion of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle, 1544.

Senate Bill No. 941 (House No. 1639), making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg Commission, 1544.

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Authorizing appointment of committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate upon death of the late Senator Jacob C. Stineman of Cambria County, 1789.

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No. 752
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No. 755
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No. 1049
Regulating salaries of county commissioners when said commissioners are directors of poor in counties of more than 50,000 inhabitants, 1802.

No. 1297
Authorizing sale of portions of land belonging to the Commonwealth in County of Erie now occupied by Home for Disabled and Indigent Soldiers and Sailors, 2567.

No. 1806
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No. 284
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No. 339 (House No. 301)
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To exempt certain buildings from provisions relating to fire towers and outside fire escapes, 2623.

No. 642
Providing for expenses of county commissioners and county poor directors, 898.

No. 644
Amending act authorizing county commissioners to appoint a clerk and fixing his compensation, 898.

No. 663
For moral protection and physical welfare of children attending public schools in cities, 1309.

No. 668 (House No. 72)
Defining and regulating investment companies, 1371.

No. 792
Validating certain mechanics' claims, 3153.

No. 804 (House No. 774), repealing act to cede jurisdiction to United States over Hanover Public Road, 2149.

No. 815
To provide for making valid of charters of certain corporations supplying electricity, 1309.

No. 859
Amending act authorizing banks to pay interest on demand deposits, 1371.

No. 992 (House No. 1234)
Defining who shall be responsible for maintenance of children placed in care of any asssociation or family by the courts, 2069.

No. 959
Regulating drivers and operators of all vehicles and persons riding or leading animals, 2149.

No. 1022 (House No. 1316)
Permitting building associations whose charters have expired to satisfy mortgages, 2722.

No. 1032 (House No. 799)
Authorizing persons and corporations to lend money and charge a higher rate of interest than six per cent., 2150, 2981.

No. 1055 (House No. 1431)
Amending act requiring prothonotary of courts of common pleas to keep separate dockets in certain cases, 3239.

No. 1072 (House No. 1023)
Enlarging the powers of mutual savings fund or building and loan associations, 2149.

No. 1098 (House No. 1071)
Amending act to provide for employment of insane and feebleminded in State institutions, 3434.

No. 1221 (House No. 1618)
Authorizing Boyd L. Hunter to bring suit against Commonwealth, 3153.

No. 1267
Making special appropriation for purpose of continuing work of Economic Zoologist in caring for trees and plants, 2855.

No. 1293 (House No. 1616)
Providing for return of taxes on seated land, 2919.

No. 1305 (House No. 1453)
Amending act establishing public school system, 4183.

No. 1350 (House No. 45)
Fixing penalty for murder of first degree, 3239.

No. 1384 (House No. 1019)
Providing for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 4837.

No. 1415 (House No. 1614)
Authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 4115.

Chairman of Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 41.

Leave of absence granted, 1486, 1879, 2022, 2303, 2353.

KNAPP, FRANK M.—Continued.

Member of conference committee, 3434.

Member of special committee, 8.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 838 (House No. 409), providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 2160.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1806, to provide for incorporation into a third class city of a borough or two or more contiguous boroughs, 4114.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 682 (House No. 650), fixing a closed season for quail, 2167.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1049, regulating salaries of county commissioners, 2634.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 838 (House No. 409), providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 2729.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1386 (House No. 1440), to provide for use of voting machines, 4002, 4090.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1806, regulating incorporation into a third class city of a borough, 4339.

Notice by, of

Intention to present motion to discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 469 (House No. 130), regulating election of public officers, 2974.

Withdrawal of notice, 3241.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2158.

Senate Bill No. 444, amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 2727-2728.

Senate Bill No. 605, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 2550.

Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by employe, 3712-3713.

Senate Bill No. 860, to provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in certain cases, 1794.

Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4374.

Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4450-4451.

Senate Bill No. 1386 (House No. 1440), to provide for use of voting machines, 4002, 4090.

Senate Bill No. 1415 (House No. 1614), authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 4456.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Expressing sentiment of Senate on death of late Senator Jacob C. Stineman, 2099.

Fixing time for joint convention to compute vote for Auditor General and State Treasurer, 8.

KRATZER (see notary public).

KUHN, HARRY P., Representative from Fourth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 868, making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 3969.

Bills introduced by

No. 361
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, 162.

No. 868
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 366.

No. 1204
Making appropriation to Gatlin Institute of Pittsburgh, 575.

Bills reported by

No. 951
Providing that no advertisements required to be published by any city of first class shall be published in any language other than English, 3200.

No. 1009
Repealing act to encourage repression of tuberculosis of cattle, 561.

No. 1763
Requiring electric cars to turn out searchlight when approaching other vehicles, 2685.

No 2223 (Senate No. 1572)
Regulating production, storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 4476.

Leave of absence granted, 1415, 3113.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

KUHN, HARRY P.—Continued.

Motion by, for

Special order on House Bill No. 1204, making appropriation to Gatlin Institute, Pittsburgh, 4214.

Motion by, to

Adjourn, 456.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 764.

House Bill No. 361, making appropriation to Homeopathic Medicial and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, 4894.

House Bill No. 868, making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 4905.

House Bill No. 1204, making appropriation to Gatlin Institute, Pittsburgh, 4240, 4241, 4348-4349.

KUHNS, ELLSWORTH G. M., Representative from Third District (Lehigh County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 81, making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, 3339.

House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners, 152, 808.

House Bill No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391), to provide for better protection of quail, 4484.

Bills introduced by

No. 811
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, 79.

No. 82
Regulating employment on county highways of male prisoners, 79.

No. 491
Making appropriation to Children's Home of South Bethlehem, 227.

No. 929
Amending act defining powers of State Livestock Sanitary Board and to prevent spread of dangerous and infectious diseases among domestic animals and to protect milk supplies from contamination, 419.

No. 930
Amending act establishing State Livestock Sanitary Board and providing for suppression of dangerous infectious diseases of domestic animals, 419.

No. 971
Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 473.

No. 1253
Vesting certain powers in cities relative to purchase by condemnation of water, gas, electric light plants and levy of taxes therefor, 618.

Bills reported by

No. 454
Providing for amendment of charters of corporations having toll bridges whose travel has been diverted, 242.

No. 531
Fixing time of organization of commissioners of first class townships, 341, 2491.

No. 624
Amending act authorizing townships of first class and boroughs to acquire property for parks and playgrounds, 341.

No. 789
Providing for salaries of county officers, 3489.

No. 969
Regulating term and election of commissioners of townships of first class, 930.

No. 1128
Relating to assessment of real estate for county purposes, 744.

No. 1180
Relating to recording of deeds, mortgages and other instruments, providing that same shall take effect from time of record, 930.

No. 1254
Making it a misdemeanor to induce any person to perform any act of adultery or fornication, 3024.

No. 1312
Prohibiting the destruction or tampering with of any part of any apparatus used to convey alarms of fire, 930, 3821.

No. 1352
Amending act relating to roads, highways and bridges, 3024.

No. 1523
Fixing time within which an election can be held to increase municipal indebtedness on same subjects as were defeated by a majority vote at a previous election, 1118.

KUHNS, ELLSWORTH G. M.—Continued.

No. 1551
Authorizing cities of first class to remit taxes owing by any hospital, 2200.

No. 1559
Dividing counties into classes, 2427.

No. 1733
Regulating construction of a bridge over Susquehanna River at Middletown, 1242.

No. 1772
Authorizing county controllers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor, 1118.

No. 1895 (Senate No. 831)
Amending act establishing a Department of Fisheries, 1838.

No. 1939 (Senate No. 484)
Amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 3199.

No. 1973 (Senate No. 826)
Relating to roads and providing for election of supervisors in second class townships, 2785.

No. 2210 (Senate No. 1635)
Regulating maintaining of garages, 4924.

Member of conference committee, 5054.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56, 2008.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1052, requiring that not less than two men be employed in robbing of pillars in anthracite coal mines, and to appoint conference committee, 3929.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1547, amending act requiring county commissioners to have county bridges painted, 3196.

Motions by, to

Dispense with reading of Journal, 2987.

Dispense with further reading of report of Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, 230.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 667, amending act regulating sale of oleomargarine, 3205.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 904, fixing pay of assessors, 3045.

Drop from calendar House bill No. 1150, amending act to designate uniform date when commissioners shall issue precepts to assessors, 3055.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 2223 (Senate No. 1572), regulating storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 5034.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 2056 (Senate No. 1259), to prohibit establishing of tuberculin tests for dairy animals, 3839.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners, 173.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 531, fixing time of organization of commissioners of first class townships, 485.

Recommit House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners in county jails and prisons, 267.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners in county jails and prisons, 808.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 904, fixing pay of assessors, 3044, 3045.

House Bill No. 1108, providing for arrest of any person found visiting a gambling house, 1249.

House Bill No. 1284, fixing salary of messenger in State Library, 1645.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 235.

House Bill No. 30, to prohibit keeping in certain places of a towel intended for use of more than one person, 1641.

House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners, 152, 267.

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all moneys appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of roads shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1411.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 761.

House Bill No. 302, amending act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 2774.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 773.

House Bill No. 667, amending act regulating sale of oleomargarine, 3205.

House Bill No. 904, to fix pay of assessors, 2479.

House Bill No. 964, empowering township supervisors in townships of second class to enter into contract with light companies, 1128.

House Bill No. 1010, relating to domestic animals and poultry, 1230, 1306, 1345, 1346.

House Bill No. 1032, relating to taxation of traction engines, 1288-1289.

KUHNS, ELLSWORTH G. M.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1078 (Senate No. 22), fixing time within which decisions shall be rendered by judges, 2216.

House Bill No. 1132, supplement to act to designate uniform date when commissioners of the several counties shall issue their precepts to assessors, 1941.

House Bill No. 1150, amending act to designate uniform date when commissioners shall issue precepts to assessors, 3055.

House Bill No. 1276, amending Section 10 of act establishing State Highway Department, 2715.

House Bill No. 1305, requiring in certain cases recording of maps of tracts of land laid out into lots, 3228.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 681), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1524.

House Bill No. 1351, permitting boards of school directors to reimburse certain teachers taking special course during vacation, 2718.

House Bill No. 1450, supplementing and amending act establishing public school system, 2773.

House Bill No. 1458, creating Division of Distribution of Public Documents, 2338.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4820.

House Bill No. 1482, fixing compensation of chief clerk and five clerks in Department of Mines, 1839.

House Bill No. 1604, further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 2699.

House Bill No. 1605, relating to townships of second class, 2752.

House Bill No. 1623, making appropriation toward improvement of county roads in suburban section of Philadelphia, 4492.

House Bill No. 1726, authorizing Water Supply Commission to make certain improvements to Sandy Creek, 3223.

House Bill No. 1868 (Senate No. 465), joint resolution providing for commission to arrange for transfer of flags to new cases, 3415, 3416.

House Bill No. 1874 (Senate No. 658), authorizing Banking Commissioner to appoint one additional clerk and one additional stenographer, 2710.

House Bill No. 1902 (Senate No. 815), providing for making valid of charters of certain electric light corporations, 3227.

House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act relative to sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, 2799.

House Bill No. 1950 (Senate No. 585), making appropriation for restoration of Brig Niagara, 3049.

House Bill No. 1973 (Senate No. 826), amending act relating to roads and providing for election of township supervisors in townships of second class, 3226.

House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that persons conducting hotels or restaurants shall not employ any one suffering from a communicable disease, 4350.

House Bill No. 2656 (Senate No. 1279), to prohibit establishing of tuberculin tests for dairy animals, 3839.

House Bill No. 2126 (Senate No. 1348), authorizing counties requiring water supply for hospitals, almshouses or jails to condemn property, 4949.

House Bill No. 2223 (Senate No. 1572), regulating storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 5034.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4621.

KURTZ, THEODORE M., Senator from Thirty-seventh District (Jefferson and Indiana Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 753, authorizing notaries public to take affidavits to libels in divorce, 1890.

Senate Bill No. 1415 (House No. 1614), authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 4456.

Bills introduced by

No. 250

Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 220.

No. 267

Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, 224.

No. 488

For better preservation of records contained in office of Recorder of Deeds in certain counties, 410.

No. 577

Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 593.

No. 613

Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 711.

No. 614

Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 711.

KURTZ, THEODORE M.—Continued.

No. 753

Authorizing notaries public to take affidavits to libels and divorce, 1022.

No. 792

Validating certain mechanics' claims filed in compliance with law where no notice of filing has been served on the owner, 1148.

No. 930

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Homer City borough and extending to Armagh borough in Indiana County, 1513.

No. 953

Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Sanitarium, 1599.

No. 1822

Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Fair Land Association, 4293.

Bills reported by

No. 16

To safeguard employes in certain industrial establishments by requiring advance warning of putting in motion of machinery, 458.

No. 334 (House No. 236)

Regulating making and sale of mattresses, 1136.

No. 476 (House No. 529)

Making appropriation for deficiency incurrred in care of indigent insane, 644.

No. 588

Fixing compensation of Assistant Librarian of Senate and Assistant Resident Clerk of House, 653.

No. 695

Amending act to establish a board for examination of accountants, 1136.

No. 803 (House No. 570)

Requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where it is paid for by the car to keep a record of the coal mined, 1901, 4759.

No. 848 (House No. 1052)

Requiring that not less than two miners be employed in robbing of pillars in anthracite coal mines, 3252, 3456.

No. 894 (House No. 1027)

Amending act relating to anthracite mines by providing for erection of medical rooms, 3252, 3456.

No. 900 (House No. 1114)

Making it unlawful for an engineer to have charge of more than one engine in anthracite coal mines, 3252, 3456.

Chairman of Committee on Mines and Mining, 42.

Leave of absence granted, 2919.

Member of conference committees, 336, 5002, 5088, 5269.

Member of special committee, 5.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Motions by, for

Recess, 1898, 2096, 2748.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 994, 2097, 2182, 3790.

Amending motion to recommit Senate Bill No. 657, to provide for health and safety of persons in and about anthracite coal mines, so as to include Senate Bill No. 656, 2592.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 299, 4439.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 458, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2723.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 771, to further regulate transfer of licenses to sell liquors, 1602.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1415 (House No. 1614), authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 4456.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 343 (House No. 69), amending act providing for safety of minors in bituminous coal mines, 988.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 344 (House No. 68), amending act providing for safety of minors in certain employments by prohibiting frauds in obtaining of certificates, 988.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 657, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 2036.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where coal is paid for by the car to keep record of all coal mined, 4356.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1919 (House No. 1553), requiring stationary boilers to be equipped with automatic feed water regulator, 5006.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 681 (House No. 638), to provide for safety where coal or other minerals beneath surface is being removed, 3895.

KURTZ, THEODORE M.—Continued.

Petitions presented by

Against employers' liability bill, from
Citizens of Jefferson County, 3433.
Clover Grange No. 117, P. of H., 4283.
Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, form
Citizens of Jefferson County, 897.
Favoring teachers' retirement fund bill, from
Citizens of Jefferson County, 897.
Favoring tenure of office bill, from
Citizens of Jefferson County, 897.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1543, 2075, 2076.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 681 (House No. 638), to provide for safety where coal or other minerals beneath surface is being removed, 3895.
Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where coal is paid for by the car to keep a record of all coal mined, 4356.
Senate Bill No. 882, permitting use of armory buildings for poultry exhibits, 1892.
Senate Bill No. 1415 (House No. 1614), authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 4456.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing printing of list of Governor's appointments, 8.
Tendering thanks of Senate to officers and employes for services rendered during the session, 5347.

LABELING (see paints).

LABOR LEGISLATION, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Snyder, authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate allegations as to responsibility of certain persons for defeat of woman and child, 5296-5297.
Presented to House for concurrence and motion to suspend rules for immediate consideration of resolution defeated, 5421-5424.

LABOR (see commission, contracts, Department, employes, prison).

LACKAWANNA (see highway).

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION of the City of Petersburg, Virginia, interest on bond bought from City of Petersburg by Battlefield Commission, of third Division, ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, authorizing State Treasurer to endorse over to

Senate Bill No. 279.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 279.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 279.
Reported without amendment, 308.
First reading, 335.
Second reading, 389.
Third reading and final passage, 411-412.
Returned from House without amendment, 1092.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1148.
Approved by Governor, 1486.

In House (No. 1005).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 478.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 620-621.
Second reading, 778.
Third reading and final passage, 1100.
Signed by Speaker, 1121.

LADIES OF GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC (see appropriation).

LAKE AND LAKES (see canal, fish, water).

LAKE VIEW (see poor).

LAKES WHEREON BOATS OR SKIFFS ARE USED FOR HIRE, to regulate depth of private ponds or

House Bill No. 1508.
Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 913.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 913.

LAMPS (see townships).

LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LANCASTER (see highway).

LANCE COMPANY (see appropriation to George F.)

LAND AND LANDS (see advertising, appropriation, building, cemeteries, cemetery, cities, contracts, Cook, corporations, counties, Cottage, damage, damages, Delaware, Department, Erie, forest, Fort Washington, Home, hunting, maps, minors, municipalities, preserves, recorders, recording, rivers, roads, tax, taxes, trespass, warrantee, Waren, Western Penitentiary).

LAND IN CLINTON COUNTY FOR A FOREST RESERVE, making appropriation for acquisition by this Commonwealth of a tract of

House Bill No. 1659.
Read in place in House by Mr. Reese, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1034.

LAND SO PURCHASED, amending act relative to liens for taxes providing for deed to county commissioners of land purchased by county at sheriff's sale under said act and further providing for sale by county commissioners of

House Bill No. 683.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 270.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 270.

LANDLORD AND TENANT CASES, relating to service of notices and summons in

House Bill No. 835.
Read in place in House by Mr. Rothenberger, 339.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 339.
Reported with amendment, 744.
First reading, 827.
Second reading and amended, 964.
Third reading and final passage, 1380-1381.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3266.

In Senate (No. 897).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 2304.
First reading, 2395.
Second reading, 2463.
Third reading and final passage, 2561-2562.
Signed by President, 2862.

LANDLORD (see rent).

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS as provided that appeals from judgments shall not be a supersedeas as to warrant of possession, repealing so much of act relative to

Senate Bill No. 1401.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3088.

LANDS PURCHASED BY SAID COUNTIES AT SHERIFF'S SALES under judgments obtained on tax claims, authorizing sale by county commissioners of

House Bill No. 682.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 270.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 270.
Reported without amendment, 368.
First reading, 397.
Second reading, 456.
Third reading and final passage, 523.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1569.

In Senate (No. 546).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 591.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1017.
Third reading and final passage, 1088.
Signed by President, 1326.

LANDSCAPE (see contracts).

LANIUS, HENRY E., Representative from Fourth District (York County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or instruments without consent, 1648.
House Bill No. 1560, amending act authorizing Governor to appoint special officers for charitable associations, 2691-2692.

Bills introduced by

No. 1225
To prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs, instruments or deleterious substances of any kind without consent, 617.

No. 1523
Fixing time within which an election may be held to increase municipal indebtedness on the same subjects as were defeated by a majority vote at a previous election, 914.

No. 1555
Making it incumbent on railroads or railways to furnish watchmen at grade crossings and to give signals of approach of trains in boroughs of 1,000 or more inhabitants, 916.

LANIUS, HENRY E.—Continued.

No. 1560
Amending act authorizing the Governor to appoint special officers or policemen for associations organized for any charitable purpose, 916.

Bills reported by

No. 34
Requiring proper exits and fire extinguishers in certain buildings other than in cities of first and second class, 109.

No. 86
Amending act making it unlawful to trespass upon land posted as private property, 155.

No. 569
Ascertaining fees to be received by the clerks of certain courts in counties having a population of over 1,000,000, 561.

No. 847
Providing for humane destruction of animals which are injured or disease past recovery, 743.

No. 957
Requiring midwives in cities of first class to be licensed, 3200.

No. 1176
Amending act authorizing erection of poor house by townships of North and South Abington and Newton in Luzerne County by enabling certain boroughs to elect poor directors of Lake View district, 805.

No. 1280
Fixing compensation of Assistant Librarian of Senate and Assistant Resident Clerk of House, 4924.

No. 1590
Amending act authorizing cities of first class to levy and fix a tax rate, 1150.

No. 1791
Regulating operation of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, 1352.

No. 2006 (Senate No. 747)
Creating a board of managers to have control of institutions for care of insane and of poor, 3336.

Leave of absence granted, 2277, 4011.

Member of conference committee, 3928.

Member of standing committees, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or instruments without consent, 1944.

Recommit House Bill No. 1560, amending act authorizing Governor to appoint special officers for charitable associations, 1559.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1652, amending act relating to vaccination of school children, 3189.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 547.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 13, joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States, providing that Senators shall be elected by people, 134.

House Bill No. 86, amending act making it unlawful to trespass on land posted as private property, 373.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 761.

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2763.

House Bill No. 354, prohibiting use of finger bowls unless same are thoroughly cleansed after individual use, 295.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 1104.

House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or instruments without consent, 1941, 1942, 2422, 2423, 2424.

LARCENY (see cases, costs).

LATERAL (see railroads).

LATROBE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LATSHAW, ELMER B., Representative from Armstrong County.
Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 507, providing for initiative and referendum system of legislation in boroughs, 2695.

Bills introduced by

No. 712
Making appropriation to Armstrong County General Hospital, 228.

No. 713
Making appropriation to Kittanning General Hospital, 288.

LATSHAW, ELMER B.—Continued.

No. 1308
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road between Shady Plain and Shelocta, 733.

No. 1413
To prohibit drinking of intoxicating liquors on engines or cars propelled by steam or electricity, except in dining or cafe cars, 819.

Leave of absence granted, 194, 1949.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 15, making appropriation to Dayton Normal Institute, 3675.

Petitions presented by

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
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House Bill No. 712, making appropriation to Armstrong County General Hospital, 4906.

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LAW AND LAWS (see appropriation, children, cities, civil service, committee, commission, constables, coroners, game, highway, library, marriages, railroads, rape).

LAW OUT OF COURT as well as before the Courts, amending act making it unlawful for any person to advertise himself as a lawyer or attorney-at-law unless duly admitted to practice by a court of record by extending its provisions so as to embrace the practice of law of this or any other State or nation and the practice of

House Bill No. 1071.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 510.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 510.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 825.
Second reading and amended, 956.
Third reading and final passage, 1253.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.
Approved by Governor, 2119.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 1253.

In Senate (No. 849).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1273.
Reported without amendment, 1539.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1751.
Third reading and final passage, 1793.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1883.

LAW UNLESS DULY ADMITTED TO PRACTICE by a court of record in any county, making it unlawful for any person to practice

Senate Bill No. 1213.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 2308.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2308.
Reported without amendment, 2334.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2472.
Recommitted, 2640.

LAWS, amending section 75 of act consolidating and amending penal

Senate Bill No. 212.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 194.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 194.
Reported without amendment, 854.
First reading, 910.
Second reading, 987-988.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1012.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 1091.
Resumed and passed finally, 1508-1509.
Returned from House without amendment, 3174.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Vetoed by Governor, 3725.

Remarks on, by

Salus, 1091.

LAWS—Continued.

In House (No. 1893).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1585.
Reported without amendment, 2491.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading, 2808.
Third reading and recommitted, 3050.
Re-reported without amendment, 3151.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 3187.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 3050, 3187.

LAWS AND DEFINING RAPE AND CARNAL KNOWLEDGE of female children by increasing age of consent, amending act revising the penal

Senate Bill No. 739.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1010.

LAWS and making appropriation therefor, directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a compilation or digest of existing general

House Bill No. 456.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 204.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 204.
Reported with amendment, 271.
First reading, 292.
Second reading and amended, 324.
Third reading and final passage, 352.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 506.
Signed by Speaker, 560.
Vetoed by Governor, 1044.
Motion to override Governor's veto defeated, 1044-1045.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 1044-1045.

In Senate (No. 475).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 391.
Reported without amendment, 392.
First reading, 392.
Second reading, 416.
Third reading and final passage, 466.
Signed by President pro tempore, 591.

LAWS FOR ADOPTION OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY and making appropriation therefor, directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare compilations or codes by topics of existing general

House Bill No. 1864.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 1119.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1149.
Reported with amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1769-1770.
Second reading, 1989.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2285-2286.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2496.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Approved by Governor, 3265.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 1119, 2286.
Kitts, 2285, 2286.
Allen, 2286.

In Senate (No. 1310).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2602.
Reported without amendment, 2603.
First reading, 2603.
Second reading, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2737.
Signed by President, 2863.

LAWS, joint resolution directing publication of pamphlet containing game, fish and forestry

House Bill No. 564.

Read in place in House by Mr. Runk, 253.
Referred to Committee on Game, 253.
Reported without amendment, 289.
First reading, 326.
Second reading, 346.
Third reading and final passage, 375-376.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 894.
Signed by Speaker, 932.
Approved by Governor, 1287.

LAWS—Continued.

In Senate (No. 477).

Referred to Committee on Printing, 391.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 610.
Second reading, 677.
Third reading and final passage, 728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 911.

LAWS, making appropriation for collection, revising, indexing and proofreading of pamphlet known as Game, Fish and Forestry

House Bill No. 941

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 420.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 420.

LAWS, making appropriation to pay for publication of pamphlet known as Game, Fish and Forestry

Senate Bill No. 1393.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 2981.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2981.
Reported without amendment, 3250.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3465.
Third reading and final passage, 3589-3590.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2127).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4199.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4610-4611.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

LAWS OF THE PROVINCE AND COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA prior to the year 1800 and placing supervision thereof under care of the Legislative Reference Bureau, to provide for completion of compilation of

House Bill No. 1439.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1582.
Second reading, 1951-1952.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2147-2148.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2478-2479.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 2478, 2479.
Allen, 2478, 2479.

LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, amending act consolidating ... revising penal

House Bill No. 123.

Read in place in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 101.
Referred to Committe on Elections, 101.
Reported without amendment, 155.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 188-189.
Third reading and final passage, 210-211.
Correction of vote on, by Mr. Hobbs, 268.

Remarks on, by

Howard, Josiah, 211.
Jones, John Robert, 211.

In Senate (No. 271).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 225.
Notice of intention of presenting motion to discharge committee, 2974.
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Reported without amendment, 3361.
First reading, 3471.
Recommitted, 3596.
Re-reported with amendment, 3599.
Over in its order, 3707, 3759.
Second reading, 3879.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3986.

LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, amending act of April 23, 1829, to reform the penal

Senate Bill No. 875.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, for Mr. McNichol, 1368.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1368.

LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1607.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1807-1808.
Third reading and final passage, 1892.
Returned from House without amendment, 2887.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2971.
Approved by Governor, 3558.

In House (No. 1945).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading, 2518.
Third reading and final passage, 2773-2774.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 2773.
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LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, amending act of March 31, 1860, to consolidate and amend the penal

House Bill No. 1730.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1038.
Reported with amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 1975.
Third reading and final passage, 2223-2224.

In Senate (No. 1247).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2334.

LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, amending section 34 of act of March 31, 1860, to revise and amend the penal

House Bill No. 677.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 270.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 270.
Reported without amendment, 741.
First reading, 825.
Second reading, 954-955.
Third reading and final passage, 1252.

In Senate (No. 840).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1272.

LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, to repeal section 2 of act of June 3, 1911, regulating the printing of

Senate Bill No. 997.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2023.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, 2174.
Third reading and final passage, 2313.

Remarks on, by

Judson, 2313.
Beidleman, 2313.

In House (No. 1976).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

LAWS OF THIS STATE IN RELATION TO COUNTY OF BERKS, amending act amendatory to license

Senate Bill No. 558.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 592.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 718.
Second reading, 869.
Third reading and final passage, 906.
Returned from House without amendment, 3092.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3725.

Remarks on, by

Herbst, 592.

In House (No. 1833).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1043.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 2801.
Third reading and final passage, 3040.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

Remarks on, by

Strauss, 3040.

LAWS RELATING TO PENAL PROCEEDINGS and pleadings, amending act to consolidate and amend the

House Bill No. 588.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 254.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 254.
Reported with amendment, 289.
First reading, 326.
Second reading, 345-346.
Third reading and amended, 375.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee, 397-398.
Re-reported with amendment, 619.
Third reading and final passage, 846-847.

In Senate (No. 680).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 874.

LAWS RELATING TO PENAL PROCEEDINGS so as to include all acts of embezzlement committed within statutory period, amending act consolidating and amending

House Bill No. 961.

Read in place in House by Mr. Berntheizel, 473.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 473.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading and amended, 2261-2262.
Third reading and final passage, 2708-2709.

Remarks on, by

Berntheizel, 2709.

In Senate (No. 1319).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2748.

LAWRENCE COUNTY (see highway).

LEAD (see diseases, paints, second-hand).

LEAHY, as second Lieutenant of Independent Company Pennsylvania Sharpshooters, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Alexander, authorizing Secretary of Commonwealth to correct spelling in name of commission issued to William J., 2729.

Concurred in by House, 2764.
Returned from House concurred in, 2887.
Approved by Governor, 3191.

LEASE (see Erie, public utilities).

LEATHER (see shoes).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE, except for cause shown, resolution (House) by Stone, providing that no member shall be granted a, 2119.

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LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL REPORTERS for efficient services rendered during session of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by McAleer, thanking, 5493.

LEGISLATION, LEGISLATIVE AND LEGISLATURE (see appropriation, commissioners, departments, highways, Journal, laws, newspaper, registration).

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LEHIGH COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY (see appropriation).

LEHIGH COUNTY, repealing act of April 10, 1869, relating to hawking and peddling in

House Bill No. 1871.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 1337.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1337.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading, 1987.
Third reading and final passage, 2282.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

In Senate (No. 1227).

Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 2623.
First reading, 2747-2748.
Second reading, 2881.
Third reading and final passage, 2925-2926.
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LEIB AS RESIDENT CLERK OF HOUSE, nomination and election of William S., 58-61.
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LENKER, WILLIAM W., Representative from Second District (Dauphin County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2950.
House Bill No. 570, requiring individuals or corporations where anthracite coal is mined by the car to keep a record of all coal mined at the miners' chutes, 782.
House Bill No. 1219, amending act to provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 1738.

Bills introduced by

No. 570
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No. 1219
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No. 1786
To regulate manufacture, storage, sale and use of explosives, 1041.

Bills reported by

No. 1052
To provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines by requiring that not less than two miners be employed in robbing of pillars, 575.

No. 1482
To fix compensation of chief clerk and five clerks in Department of Mines, 1116.

No. 1786
To regulate manufacture, storage and sale of explosives, 2135.

Leave of absence granted, 804, 3657.

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House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, and to appoint a conference committee, 4879.

LENKER, WILLIAM W.—Continued.

Motions by, to

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 1219, amending act relating to certain mine inspection districts, 1782.

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Washington Camp No. 238, P. O. S. of A., Lykens, 1616.
Washington Camp Nos. 390 and 576, P. O. S. of A., 1554.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Camp No. 522, P. O. S. of A., Enhaut, 1616.
Washington Camp Nos. 390 and 576, P. O. S. of A., 1555.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from
Citizens of Dauphin County, 1616.
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Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 86, amending act making it unlawful to trespass on land posted as private property, 373.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5417.
House Bill No. 570, requiring any individual, firm or corporation mining anthracite coal to keep a record of all coal mined at the miners' chutes where said coal is loaded in cars, 1115, 5146.
House Bill No. 731, relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 2775.
House Bill No. 1219, amending act relating to anthracite coal mines and providing for redistricting of certain inspectors, 2429.

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LEONARD BY FIXING ANNUITY herein provided for, amending act granting annuity to Patrick

House Bill No. 160.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 108.
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LESLIE, HOMER E., Representative from Fifth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1182.
House Bill No. 832, making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital, Sisters of Charity, 3520.

Bills introduced by

No. 167
Making appropriation to Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, 108.

No. 258
Amending act authorizing Recorder of Deeds to record discharges of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, 119.

No. 386
Making appropriation to Colored Women's Relief Association, 178.

No. 702
Making appropriation to Industrial Home for Crippled Children, 287.

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Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Hospital, Sisters of Charity, 339.

No. 895
Amending act for government of cities of second class by eliminating Department of Collector of Delinquent Taxes, 393.

No. 1041
Prohibiting taking of greater than legal rate of interest on loans of less than $200, 477.

No. 1380
To prohibit common carriers by railroad to require certain duties of conductors, baggagemasters, brakemen and flagmen, 818.

No. 1650
Requiring in certain counties that deeds conveying real estate recite full consideration therefor, 1033.

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Repealing act relating to pay of certain officers and of jurors and witnesses in Bucks County, 439.

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No. 1402 (Senate No. 421)
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No. 1728
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No. 1851 (Senate No. 633)
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No. 1857 (Senate No. 583)
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House Bill No. 1108, providing for arrest of any person found visiting a gambling house, 2123.

House Bill No. 1719, amending act for government of cities of second class by changing provisions relating to sinking fund commission, 1976.

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No. 561
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No. 602
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No. 706
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No. 1073
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No. 1108
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No. 1573
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LIABILITY ARISING UNDER ARTICLE 2 of Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, regulating policies of insurance against

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Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 179.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Genearl, 179.
Reported without amendment, 493.
First reading, 562.
Second reading, 775.
Postponed for present, 892.

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Returned from Senate without amendment, 4133.
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Remarks on, by
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Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1147.
Reported without amendment, 2355.
First reading and recommitted, 2473.
Re-reported without amendment, 3573.
Second reading, 3717.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3745-3746.
Resumed and passed finally, 4086.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4309.

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LIBRARIES AND BRANCH LIBRARIES and providing that all library property and all gifts and endowments for such purposes shall be exempt from taxation, providing for establishment of free public non-sectarian

House Bill No. 689.
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Referred to Committee on Education, 287.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1117.

LIBRARY IN COUNTIES having a population of less than 150,000 inhabitants, amending act relative to purchase of law

House Bill No. 736.
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Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 309.
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Second reading and amended, 1435-1436.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1732.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2421-2422.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

Remarks on, by
North, 2421.

In Senate (No. 1284).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2466.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3107-3108.
Second reading, 3170.
Over in its order, 3248.
Third reading and final passage, 3368-3369.
Signed by President, 3726.

LICENSE BEFORE USING GUNS FOR HUNTING, providing for protection of wild birds and game by requiring citizens to procure

House Bill No. 218.
Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 115.
Referred to Committtee on Game, 115.
Reported with amendment, 477.
Over in its order, 529.
First reading, 562.
Second reading and amended, 757-764.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1093-1095.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 1123-1125.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed, 1289-1292.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1784.
Signed by Speaker, 1837.
Approved by Governor, 2118.
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Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1327.
Reported with amendment, 1330.
First reading, 1516.
Second reading and amended, 1550-1552.
Over in its order, 1604.
Third reading and final passage, 1745-1747.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 1810.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1788.

LICENSE FEES BETWEEN MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS and telegraph, telephone or light or power companies, by extending its provisions to traction, gas or water companies, amending act providing for determination by Court of Common Pleas of all disputes as to reasonableness of

Senate Bill No. 392.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 330.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 330.
Reported without amendment, 1209.
First reading, 1513.
Second reading, 1545-1546.
Over in its order, 1600.
Third reading and amended, 1743.
Final passage, 1790.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4864.
Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 1923).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1933.
Reported with amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading and amended, 4505-4506.
Third reading and final passage, 4925.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4955.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

LICENSE FOR CONDUCTING ANY BUSINESS consisting of sale of goods of any bankrupt or assignee or goods damaged in any way, requiring a

House Bill No 465.
Read in place in House by Mr. North, 226.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 226.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 621.
Second reading, 779.
Third reading and amended, 816.
Final passage, 842-843.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2708.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2894.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3018.
Bill approved by Governor, 3266.

In Senate (No. 675).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 873.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2394.
Second reading, 2462.
Third reading and amended, 2559.
Final passage, 2624-2625.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2739.
Signed by President, 2861.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2887.

LICENSE, LICENSED, LICENSES, LICENSING AND LICENSURE (see advertising, agricultural, Amber, amusement, autioneers, automobile, banking, barbering, bartending, boards, boroughs, buildings, cities, corporations, dancing, distilleries, Edinboro, fees, fish, food, healing, Hershenson, hunting, insurance, Kalter, laws, liquor, liquors, loans, marriage, marriages, milk, money, motor-vehicles, moving, musical, neuropathy, oleomargarine, optometry, pharmacy, physicians, plumbing, poles, second-hand, securities, slaughter-houses, Spiers, stamps, steam, stock, tables, tax, trees, undertakers).

LICENSE TO PERSONS OF CAUCASIAN AND ETHIOPIAN DESCENT who desire to intermarry, to prohibit clerk of Orphans' Court from issuing a marriage

House Bill No. 1199.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 574.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 574.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 829.
Second reading, 976-977.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1402-1403.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 1402, 1403.
Down, 1402.
Allen, 1403.
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LICENSES, and prohibiting issuing of such licenses in certain cases, supplement to act relating to marriage

House Bill No. 944.

Read in place by Mr. Conniff, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 420.

LICENSES AND PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS TO ISSUE LICENSES and conditions under which same may be issued, relating to marriage

House Bill No. 806.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 338.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 338.
Reported with negative recommendation, 741.

LICENSES AND PROVIDING FOR OFFICERS HEREIN INDICATED to issue licenses for parties to marry, amending act relating to marriage

House Bill No. 1201.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 574.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 574.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 829.
Second reading and amended, 975-976.
Third reading and final passage, 1401-1402.

In Senate (No 921).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1512.

LICENSES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, to further regulate transfers of

Senate Bill No. 712.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 899.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 899.

LICENSES SHALL NOT HEREAFTER BE PUBLISHED, providing that appraisers' lists of mercantile

House Bill No. 184.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 109.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 109.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 130.
Second reading, 154.
Third reading and postponed for present, 174.
Resumed and postponed for present, 315.
Resumed and passed finally, 878.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 315.
Rockwell, 315, 878.

In Senate (No. 722).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 911.
Reported without amendment, 3575.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading and recommitted, 3780.

LICENSES TO MARRY, regulating issuance of

House Bill No. 197.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 109.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 109.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 527.
Second reading, 550-551.
Third reading and postponed for present, 578.

LICENSES TO MARRY—Continued.

Resumed and passed finally, 688.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5042-5043.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by

Richards, 5042.

In Senate (No. 621).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 728-729.
Reported without amendment, 4355.
First reading, 4459.
Second reading, 4543.
Third reading and amended, 4766-4767.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 4839-4840.
Re-reported without amendment, 4866.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4964.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 4969.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 5003.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

Remarks on, by

Sproul, 4969.

LICENSING OF ALL PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, buildings and tents used for dramatic performances and pictures and that Act of May 5, 1889, creating Bureau of Building Inspection in cities of first class, shall not be held to apply to places of amusement and buildings used for pictures, regulating

House Bill No. 645.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 257.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 257.
Reported with amendment, 931.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading and recommitted, 1416-1418.
Re-reported with amendment, 1738.
Third reading and amended, 1868-1870.
Final passage, 2047-2049.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 2195-2196.
Resumed and Senate amendments concurred in, 2207-2208.
Signed by Speaker, 2229.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2350.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2413.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2428-2429.
Final passage, 2492-2494.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2498-2499.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2706.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2782.
Resolution approved by Governor, 2915.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2915-2916.
Resumed and passed finally, 2997-2999.
Returned form Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3005.
Signed by Speaker, 3034.
Approved by Governor, 3266.

In Senate (No. 1137).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2041.
First reading, 2041.
Second reading and amended, 2090-2092.
Third reading and final passage, 2163, 2165.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2182.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2182.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2356-2357.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2475-2476.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2477.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2738.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2971.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2984.

LICENSING OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER PLACES in which theatrical or circus performances are held so as to include buildings used for exhibition of moving pictures, amending act providing for

House Bill No. 1251.

Read in place in House by Mr. Goss, 618.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 618.

LIEBRICH AMOUNT PAID FOR NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION, authorizing refunding to William H.

Senate Bill No. 1458.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3362.
Reported without amendment, 3375.
First reading, 3723.
Second reading, 3785.
Third reading and final passage, 3871.

In House (No. 2189).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3908.

LIEN AND LIENS (see attorneys, boroughs, cities, contracts, court, courts, corporations, judgment, judgments, land, municipal, taxes, writs).

LIEN ON CERTAIN PROPERTY FOR SERVICE RENDERED, to give owner of a stallion or jack a

House Bill No. 1363.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snavely, 804.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 804.
Reported without amendment, 2229.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading, 2523.
Third reading and final passage, 2837-2838.

Remarks on, by

Dunn, H. B., 2837.
Wiltbank, 2838.
Snavely, 2838.

In Senate (No. 1357).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2889.

LIENS IN BOROUGHS, providing for creation and collection of municipal

House Bill No. 23.

Read in place in House by Mr. G. A. Baldwin, 74.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 74.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1177-1178.
Third reading and final passage, 1577-1578.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurs, 2536.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Approved by Governor, 3085.

In Senate (No. 981).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1614.
Reported with amendment, 2070.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2322-2323.
Third reading and amended, 2364.
Final passage, 2442-2443.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2660.
Signed by President, 2661.

LIENS OF MANUFACTURERS AND THROWSTERS of cotton, woolen and silk goods by extending its provisions to include dyers of cotton, wool and silk yarns, amending act concerning

House Bill No. 1426.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 820.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1695.
Third reading and final passage, 2139-2140.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3334.

In Senate (No. 1196).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2471.
Third reading and final passage, 2639.
Signed by President, 2860.

LIENS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY AND SALE of such property thereunder, relating to

House Bill No. 1506.

Read in place in Hosue by Mr. Keegan, 996.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 996.

LIENS SHALL BE ALLOWED FOR TAXES AND FOR MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS and for removal of nuisances, amending Section 27 of act of June 4, 1901, providing how and when

House Bill No. 1773.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1857.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1996.
Dropped from calendar, 2688.

LIENS SHALL BE ALLOWED FOR TAXES AND FOR MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS by changing method of service by advertisement of writs of seire facias issued upon municipal and tax claims, amending act providing when and how

House Bill No. 1501.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 913.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 913.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3822.

LIENS SHALL BE ALLOWED FOR TAXES AND FOR MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS by changing procedure for reviving liens for municipal and tax claims, amending act providing when and how

House Bill No. 1613.

Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 475.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 475.
Reported with amendment, 745.
First reading, 828.
Second reading and amended, 966-967.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1384-1386.
Resumed and amended, 1861-1862.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered, bill amended and passed finally, 2050-2052.

In Senate (No. 1141).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2040.
Reported without amendment, 3433.
First reading, 3600.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 3717.

LIENS SHALL BE ALLOWED FOR TAXES AND FOR MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS by changing provisions prescribing what property shall be included in tax and municipal claims, amending act providing when and how

House Bill No. 1054.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 509.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 510.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading, 960.
Third reading and amended, 1240.
Final passage, 1295.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Approved by Governor, 3333.

In Senate (No. 866).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1527.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2395.
Second reading, 2463.
Over in its order, 2561, 2633.
Third reading and final passage, 2731.
Signed by President, 2863.

LIENS SHALL BE ADLOWED FOR TAXES AND FOR MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS by providing that public property only shall be exempt from municipal claims for municipal improvements, amending act providing how and when

House Bill No. 1124.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 532.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 532.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1118.

LIENS SHALL BE ALLOWED FOR TAXES and for municipal improvements so far as it relates to taxes, repealing act of June 4, 1901, providing how and when

Senate Bill No. 820.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1258.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1258.

LIENS UPON MONUMENTS markers, coping or other ornamental constructions used in and about cemeteries and grave yards, for contract price thereof or balance due thereon, to secure

Senate Bill No. 410.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 537.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 537.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 609.

LIENS UPON MONUMENTS—Continued.
Second reading, 676.
Over in its order, 727, 860.
Third reading and final passage, 900.
In House (No. 1829).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1043.
Reported with negative recommenddation, 2685.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN M. REYNOLDS for services rendered in Senate during session of 1915, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate) by Farley, thanking, 5347.

LIFE AND OTHER LIFE, for better protection of human
Senate Bill No. 1312.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 2624.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2624.
Reported without amendment, 2663.
First reading, 2748.
Second reading, 2884.
Third reading and final passage, 2927.
In House (No. 2042).
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 3381.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3834.

LIFE (see insurance, parole, taxation).

LIGHT, JEREMIAH H., Representative from Franklin County.
Bills introduced by
No. 151
Making appropriation for relief of certain citizens of Pennsylvania who sustained damages during War of Rebellion, 107.
No. 479
Amending act establishing public school system, 226.
No. 481
Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, 226.
No. 1197
To prohibit use of firearms upon lands set apart to hospital, sanitorium or park uses, 574.
Bills reported by
No. 18
Amending act relating to last wills and testaments, 109.
No. 463
Amending act relating to legal holidays, 477.
No. 611 (Senate Bill No. 82)
Providing for resentencing of convicts sentenced under a law declared unconstitutional, 271.
No. 666
Relating to administering of oaths or affirmations to administrators, executors or guardians, 998.
No. 671
Regulating custody of records of criminals during trial of cases, 342.
No. 1609
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to to investigate condition of a canal formerly owned by the Susquehanna Coal Company, 1117.
No. 1647
Empowering municipalities to establish separate grades on the same street, 1241.
No. 1682
Amending act to provide for more impartial selection of jurors, 2426.
No. 1800
Defining indecent assault, 1571.
No. 1871
Repealing act relative to hawking and peddling in Lehigh County, 1713.
No. 1985 (Senate No. 1000)
To repeal Section 8 of act to classify fish, 2663.
No 2015 (Senate No. 1147)
Authorizing counties and boroughs to appropriate certain sums to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day,, 3489.
No. 2062 (Senate No. 1313)
Amending act providing for regulation of water companies, 4424.
Chairman of Committee on Fisheries, 54.
Leave of absence granted, 1246, 1949.
Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.
Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 1985 (Senate No. 1000), repealing Section 8 of act to classify fish, 3394.
Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 1000, repealing Section 8 of act to classify fish, 3394.

LIGHT, LIGHTING AND LIGHTS (see boroughs, cars, cities, city, electric, fees, license, locomotives, township, townships, vehicles).

LIGHTNER, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. Jacob, 5379

LIME AND SUBSTANCES CONTAINING LIME, prohibiting certain false statements concerning same and prescribing certain duties of Department of Agriculture, to regulate sale of
House Bill No. 1664.
Read in place in House by Mr. Showalter (by request), 1034.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1034.

LIMESTONE, LIME, GYPSUM and related products, regulating sale for agricultural purpose of crushed
House Bill No. 414.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lohr, 179.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 179.
Reported with amendment, 928.
First reading 1054.
Second reading and amended, 1199-1200.
Third reading and amended, 1348-1349.
Defeated on final passage, 1710-1713.
Motion to reconsider vote on final psssage agreed to and bill passed finally, 1765-1766.
Remarks on, by
Matt, 1711.
Lohr, 1711, 1712, 1765.
Shaffer, C. A., 1711, 1712.
Cheeseman, 1712.
Peachey, 1712.
Bergey, 1712.
North, 1712.
In Senate (No. 1004).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1759.
Reported with amendment, 5116.
First reading, 5116.
Second reading, 5270-5271.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and Training School of Avery College (see appropriation).

LINCOLN on his birthday, February twelfth, resolution (House) by Wildman, commemorating Abraham, 257

LINE AND LINES (see highways, surveying).

LINSEED OIL AND COMPOUNDS and imitations thereof, regulating sale of
Senate Bill No. 154.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 142.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 142.
Reported with amendment, 329.
Firt reading, 389.
Second reading and amended, 413-414.
Third reading and final passage, 461-462.
In House (No. 1081).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 513.

LINSEED OIL AND COMPOUNDS and imitations thereof, regulating storage and sale of
House Bill No. 364.
Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 162.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 162.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 528.
Second reading and amended, 755-757.
Third reading and amended, 881-882.
Final passage, 1005-1006.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1931.
Signed by Speaker, 2068.
Approved by Governor, 2414.
In Senate (No. 756).
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1023.
Reported without amendment, 1598.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1890.
Signed by President, 2076.

LINSEED OIL (see paint).

LIQUOR DEALER OR BOTTLER to keep such place of business open pending application for transfer of license, permitting any wholesale or retail licensed
House Bill No. 116.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 101.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 101.

LIQUOR DEALER OR BOTTLER—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 147.
First reading, 174.
Second reading, 185.
Third reading and final passage, 206.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 999.
Signed by Speaker, 1043.
Approved by Governor, 1570.

In Senate (No. 223).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 201.
Reported without amendment, 679.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 863.
Third reading and final passage, 901.
Signed by President, 1023.

LIQUOR FOR ANY PERSON to be used as a beverage at any bar or in any room adjacent kept solely for drinking purposes, making it unlawful to purchase intoxicating

House Bill No. 776

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 310.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 310.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2427.

LIQUORS, amending act making it a misdemeanor for any minor to knowingly represent himself to be of full age for purpose of obtaining intoxicating

House Bill No. 1473

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 822.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 822.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1716.
Second reading, 1966.
Third reading and final passage, 2218.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Approved by Governor, 3265.

In Senate (No. 1239).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2333.
Reported without amendment, 2477.
First reading, 2599.
Second reading, 2658.
Third reading and final passage, 2736.
Signed by President, 2863.

LIQUORS, amending Section 8 of act of June 9, 1891, restraining and regulating the sale of

House Bill No. 938.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 420.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 420.
Reported with negative recommendation, 683.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 1397-1398.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading and amended, 1683.
Third reading and amended, 1945-1946.
Final passage, 2059-2060.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 1397.
Dunn, James A., 1397, 2059.

In Senate (No. 1140).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2039-2040.
Reported without amendment, 2308.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2470.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2638.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2726.
Resumed and postponed, 2733.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2926.

Remarks on, by
Vare, 2733, 2926.
Heacock, 2733.
McNichol, 2733.
Huffman, 2733.
Nulty, 2926.
Salus, 2926.

LIQUORS, amending Section 29 of act of March 31, 1856, regulating sale of intoxicating

House Bill No. 1216.

Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 575.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 575.
Reported without amendment, 1337.
First reading, 1531.

LIQUORS—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 2232.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2697.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3027.
Defeated on final passage, 3120.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 2697.
Malie, 2697.

LIQUORS AMONG MEMBERS THEREOF, providing for registration of social or other clubs furnishing

House Bill No. 725.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 288.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 288.
Reported with negative recommendation, 743.

LIQUORS AND PROVIDING FOR LEVYING OF TAX, to provide for reimbursing of persons and corporations for loss sustained by deprivations of privilege of selling and manufacturing

House Bill No. 739.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 309.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 309.
Reported with negative recommendation, 684.
Resolution to place bill on calendar defeated, 745-746.

Remarks on, by
Keeport, 745, 746.
Ulerich, 745, 746.

LIQUORS ARE SOLD and regulating sale of liquors on such cars, providing for licensing of railway dining cars, club and cafe cars upon which

House Bill No. 1030.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAleer, 476.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 476.
Reported with negative recommendation, 744.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 823-824.
First reading, 1052.
Second reading and amended, 1171-1172.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1573-1575.

Remarks on, by
McAleer, 1573, 1574.
Irwin, George C., 1574.
Perry, Samuel J., 1574.
Rockwell, 1574.
Brownlee, 1574.
Swift, 1574-1575.

LIQUORS ARE SOLD AT RETAIL, to require cleansing or sterilizing before use of glasses used in places where alcoholic

House Bill No. 1376.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 818.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 818.
Reported with negative recommendation, 998.

LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL for the return of caps, corks, stamps or labels taken from any bottle, case or package containing such liquors, to prohibit giving of premium by any person or corporation licensed to sell

Senate Bill No. 995.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 1880.
First reading, 2037.
Second reading, 2086.
Third reading and final passage, 2160.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Approved by Governor, 4286.

In House (No. 1966).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2278.
Reported without amendment, 3335.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3518.
Third reading and final passage, 3634.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, to further regulate transfers of licenses to sell

Senate Bill No. 771.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1069.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1271.
Second reading, 1335.
Over in its order, 1511, 1544.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1602.

LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE, regulating sale and delivery of malt and brewed

Senate Bill No. 748.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1011.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1011.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1270.
Second reading, 1334.
Over in its order, 1511, 1544.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1602.

Remarks on, by

Judson, 1270.
Salus, 1270, 1316.

LIQUORS AT WHOLESALE, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 783.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 310.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 310.
Reported with negative recommendation, 368.
Recommitted to committee, 368-369.
Reported with negative recommendation, 684.

Remarks on, by

Dunn, James A., 368-369.
Moulthrop, 369.
Flynn, 369.

LIQUORS BY ANY CLUB, SOCIETY OR ORGANIZATION formed for certain purposes, regulating sale or distribution of

House Bill No. 709.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 288.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 288.
Reported with negative recommendation, 742.
Record corrected to affirmative report of bill from committee, 824.
First reading, 1052.
Motion for special order agreed to, 1275-1276.
Amended and defeated on second reading, 1341-1344.
Reasons for vote, by Watson, 1484.

Remarks on, by

Kitts, 1275, 1343.
Speiser, 1275.
Scott, S. B., 1342-1343.
Miller, 1344.
Humes, 1344.

LIQUORS BY CLUBS, societies or organizations, regulating sale and and use of

House Bill No. 121.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 101.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 101.
Reported with negative recommendation, 742.

LIQUORS BY CLUBS, societies or organizations, regulating sale and use of

Senate Bill No. 19

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 67.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 67.

LIQUORS BY FORBIDDING ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS TO ISSUE LICENSE when a certain per centum of the voters therein petition against issuance of same, to further regulate granting of license for sale of

Senate Bill No. 605.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 710.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 710.
Motion to discharge Committee and place bill on calendar defeated, 2549-2550.

Remarks on, by

Sensenich, 2549-2550.
Salus, 2550.
Crow, 2550.
Knapp, 2550.

LIQUORS BY FORBIDDING SUCH SALE on certain holidays, and prohibiting use of certain devices intended to increase sales, to further restrain and regulate sale of

House Bill No. 1195.

Read in place in House by Mr. Swift, 574.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 574.
Reported without amendment, 1093.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and recommitted, 1429-1430.
Re-reported with amendment, 1738.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 1966.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2218.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2431-2432.

LIQUORS BY FORBIDDING SUCH SALE—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Swift, 2431-2432.
Stein, 2432.
Kitts, 2432.

LIQUORS BY MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO GRANT LICENSE when number remonstrating exceeds number supporting the application, amending act regulating sale of

House Bill No. 1159.

Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 534.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 534.

LIQUORS BY PERMITTING ELECTORS of any borough, township or ward of any city to determine by an election whether same shall be prohibited, further regulating granting of licenses for sale of

House Bill No. 337.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 161.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 161.

LIQUORS BY PROVIDING FOR ELECTION to determine whether granting of such licenses shall be prohibited, regulating granting of licenses for sale of

House Bill No. 306.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 146.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 146.
Reported without amendment, 270.
First reading, 292.
Resolution authorizing special order read and withdrawn, 362.
Motion authorizing special order read, amended and agreed to, 362-363.
Defeated on second reading, 426-439.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 362, 363, 423-428.
Shern, 362.
Stein, 363, 428-429.
Flynn, 363.
Scott, S. B., 429-430.
McAllister, 430-431.
Claycomb, 431-432.
Wildman, 432.
Swift, 432-434.
Allen, 434-435.
Gray, Joseph, 435-436.
Matt, 436-437.
Martin, 437, 438.
Robinson, 437, 438.
Adams, 437.
Schuck, 437.
Semmens, 437.
Herman, 437.
Mellott, 438.
Bergey, 438.
Heidinger, 438.
Frey, 438.
Scott, J. R. K., 438-439.
Hobbs, 439.

LIQUORS BY PROVIDING THAT LICENSE SHALL BE GRANTED only when necessary for accommodation of traveling public, amending act to regulate the sale of

House Bill No. 1672.

Read in place in House by Mr. Showalter (by request), 1035.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1035.

LIQUORS BY REGULATING REFUSAL OF LICENSES BY THE COURT and by regulating appeals from such refusal, amending act to regulate the sale of

Senate Bill No. 772.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1069.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1271.
Second reading, 1335.
Over in its order, 1511, 1544, 1602, 1744, 1792.
Third reading and final passage, 1793-1794.
Question of personal privilege relative to vote by Martin, 1882.

In House (No. 1926).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2425-2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading and amended, 2796-2800.
Motion adopted for special order on third reading and final passage, 3025.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3146-3149.

LIQUORS BY REGULATING REFUSAL OF LICENSES—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800.
Showalter, 2797, 2798.
Baldwin, George A., 2798.
Rockwell, 2798, 2799.
Baldwin, R. J., 2798, 2799, 2800.
Kuhns, 2799.
Snyder, 3147.
Wilson, W. H., 3147-3149.

LIQUORS BY THOSE HAVING A WHOLESALE LICENSE, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 6.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulerich, 73.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 73.
Reported without amendment, 147.
First reading, 174.
Second reading, 214.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 234-240.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 316-318.

Remarks on, by

Ulerich, 234-235, 236, 237, 316.
Piper, 235.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 235.
Stein, 235, 236, 237, 316.
Howard, Josiah, 237.
Scott, S. B., 237.
Allen, 237-238, 317, 318.
Rockwell, 238, 239.
Speiser, 238-239.
Watson, 239.
Scott, J. R. K., 240, 316, 317.
Alworth, 316.
Kitts, 317.
Shern, 317.

LIQUORS, further supplement to act of May 13, 1887, regulating the sale of

Senate Bill No. 641.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 854.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 855.

LIQUORS IN SOCIAL CLUBS, to regulate sale of intoxicating

House Bill No. 1514.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 913.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 913.

LIQUORS, making it a misdemeanor for any minor to falsely represent himself to be of full age for purpose of obtaining intoxicating

House Bill No. 778.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 310.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 310.
Reported with negative recommendation, 683.

LIQUORS ON CERTAIN DAYS, to prohibit selling or furnishing of intoxicating

House Bill No. 1361.

Read in place in House by Mr. Joseph Gray, 803.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 803.

LIQUORS ON ENGINES OR CARS propelled by steam or electricity, except in dining or cafe cars, to prohibit drinking of intoxicating

House Bill No. 1413.

Read in place in House by Mr. Latshaw, 819.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 819.

LIQUORS ON PREMISES OWNED OR LEASED BY or held in trust for persons, firms or corporations engaged in brewing or sale of malt liquors or distilling or sale of spirituous liquors, to prohibit granting of licenses for sale of

House Bill No. 1665.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1034.

LIQUORS OR ANY ADMIXTURE THEREOF, supplement to act of May 13, 1887, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 727.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 288.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 288.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1241.

LIQUORS OR ANY ADMIXTURE THEREOF, supplement to act regulating sale of

House Bill No. 462.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 226.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 226.

LIQUORS OR ANY ADMIXTURE THEREOF, supplement to act regulating sale of

House Bill No. 855.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulerich, 366.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 366.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading, 3056.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3128-3129.

Remarks on, by

Ulerich, 3128.
Allen, 3128-3129.

LIQUORS, PROVIDING FOR PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH by prohibiting manufacture and sale of adulterated or misbranded alcoholic

Senate Bill No. 598.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 710.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 710.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2325.
Second reading, 2371-2372.
Third reading and amended, 2444.
Over in its order, 2554.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2624.

LIQUORS, REGULATING SALE of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed

House Bill No. 1181

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 573.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 573.

LIQUORS (see commission, constables, constitution).

LIQUORS, supplement to act of May 13, 1887, regulating the sale of

House Bill No. 1517.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 914.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 2232.
Third reading and final passage, 2698.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 4119.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to its non-concurrence in Senate amendments and adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 4142.
Conference committee appointed, 4212.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 2698.
Wiltbank, 2698.
Kaufman, 2698.
Ramsey, 4142.
Kitts, 4142.

In Senate (No. 1330).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2749.
Reported with amendment, 3088.
First reading, 3174.
Second reading, 3252.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3369.
Resumed and passed finally, 3704.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4070.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4288.

LIQUORS, supplement to act of May 13, 1887, to restrain and regulate sale of

Senate Bill No. 511.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 459.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 459.

LIQUORS, supplement to act regulating sale of

House Bill No. 113.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 101.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 101.
Reported without amendment, 147.
First reading, 174.
Second reading, and amended, 185.
Third reading and postponed for present, 206.
Resumed on third reading, amendments offered but not agreed to and bill postponed for present, 1255.
Recommitted, 2401.

LIQUORS—Continued.

Re-reported with amendment, 3176.
Motion for special order agreed to, 3270.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 3610-3612.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 1255, 3610.
Dunn, H. B., 3610, 3611.
Stein, 3611.
Rockwell, 3611.

LIQUORS, supplement to act regulating sale of

House Bill No. 233.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 115.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 115.

LIQUORS TO A CONSUMER UNLESS PERSON OR CORPORATION selling same has a license so to do from the court of quarter sessions of the county in which said consumer is located, to prohibit sale of

House Bill No. 1179.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 573.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 573.

LIQUORS, TO PREVENT ANY PERSONS HAVING CHARGE OR MANAGEMENT of any building or grounds adjacent thereto, from designedly furnishing any elector on any of the days that elections for public officials are held with any

House Bill No. 965.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 473.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 473.

LISTS, relative to mercantile appraisers'

House Bill No. 591.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 254.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 254.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading, 1703.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1938.

LIVE (see cities).

LIVESTOCK (see animals, meat, milk).

LLOYDS (see insurance).

LOAF (see bread).

LOAN AND LOANS (see banks, cities, mutual, taxes).

LOAN, RELATING TO ASSIGNMENT OF or order for wages or salary to be earned in the future to secure a

House Bill No. 1283.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 732.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 732.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1531-1532.
Second reading, 1672-1673.
Third reading and final passage, 1876-1877.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3197.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

In Senate (No. 1074).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1808.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2468.
Recommitted to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 2566.
Re-reported without amendment, 2993.
Over in its order, 3098.
Third reading and final passage, 3160.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

LOANS AND LIMITING CHARGES THEREFOR and regulating licensing of lender, regulating making of certain

House Bill No. 799.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cox, 338.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 338.
Reported with amendment, 997.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading, 1215-1216.
Third reading, motion to go into committee of whole for amendment not agreed to and bill passed finally, 1637-1638.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3320-3321.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

LOANS AND LIMITING CHARGES THEREFOR—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Donally, 1637.
Semmens, 1637, 1638.
Shern, 1637, 1638.
Lowers, 1638.
Cox, 1638, 3320.

In Senate (No. 1032).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1760.
Reported with amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2328.
Second reading and amended, 2387-2389.
Recommitted, 2453.
Re-reported with amendment, 2981.
Over in its order, 3098.
Third reading and final passage, 3158-3159.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3382.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

LOANS FOR WHICH NO SECURITY other than a note or contract is taken, providing for licensing of business of loan brokers and regulating business of making

House Bill No. 576.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 254.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 254.

LOANS OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR LESS for which no security other than a note or contract is taken, and to regulate assignment of wages when given as security, to regulate business of making small

House Bill No. 1093.

Read in place in House by Mr. Showalter, 511.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 511.

LOANS OF MONEY at excessive interest and regulating assessments of wages, providing for licenses for business of making.

House Bill No. 291.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 146.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 146.

LOANS OR RECEIVING ASSIGNMENTS OF WAGES or salaries, regulating business of making certain

House Bill No. 508.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 227.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 227.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 622.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Banks and Banking, 784-785.

LOANS UNDER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, prohibiting taking of greater than legal rate of interest on

House Bill No. 1041.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 477.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 477.

LOANS WHERE CHARGES ARE MADE other than legal rate of interest and regulating assignment of wages when given as security, regulating licensing of business of making

House Bill No. 424.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 202.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 202.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 378, 395.
Recommitted to Committee on Banks and Banking, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.

LOBBY SUPPOSED TO EXIST IN THE LEGISLATURE, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by George A. Baldwin, authorizing appointment of Committee of House to investigate nature, methods and personnel of a, 4619-4624.

Committee appointed, 4623.
Question of personal privilege, by Thomas, 4678.
By Joseph Gray, 4679.
Notice of meeting of investigating committee, 4681-4682.
Question of personal privilege, by Conniff, 4913.
Report presented, 5178-5179.
Appendix, 6291.

LOCAL (see taxation).

LOCATION (see corporations).

LOCK HAVEN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LOCKOUTS (see strikes).

LOCOMOTIVES OPERATED BY COMMON CARRIERS to be equipped with headlights and cab lights of a certain candle power, requiring all

House Bill No. 740.

Read in place in House by Mr. H. H. Irwin, 309.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 309.
Reported with amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading and amended, 1204.
Third reading and final passage, 1617-1618.

Remarks on, by
Allen, 1618.
Irwin, H. H., 1618.

In Senate (No. 968).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 1896.
First reading and recommitted, 2037.
Re-reported with amendment, 3107.
Second reading, 3168.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3244.
Recommitted, 3916.

LOGAN nominated as Brigadier General, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Albert J., 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

LOHR, ROBERT W., Representative from Somerset County,

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 414, to regulate sale for agricultural purposes of crushed lime and gypsum, 1200, 1349.

Bills introduced by

No. 414
Regulating sale for agricultural purposes of crushed limestone, lime and gypsum, 179.

No. 452
Repealing Section 2 of act establishing public school system. 204.

No. 1169
To provide for government of townships, 573.

No. 1170
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road from Jennerstown to Johnstown, 573.

Bills reported by

No. 26
To provide for licensing of persons and corporations engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 2301.

No.122
Amending act relating to elections, 155.

No. 131
Amending act relating to elections, 155

No. 721
To conserve cattle and regulate cattle industry, 493.

No. 1359
Repealing act to provide for protection of game and game birds, 1839.

No. 1363
To give owner of a stallion or jack a lien on certain property for service rendered, 2229.

No. 1374
To aid in suppression of insect pests by authorizing Department of Agriculture to prepare a catalogue of the insects of Pennsylvania, 927.

No.1454
For better protection of wild turkeys, 1241.

No. 1465
Amending act authorizing county commissioners to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 1150.

No. 1844 (Senate No. 417)
Amending act for eradication of chestnut tree blight, 1631.

No. 2020 (Senate No. 441)
Amending act relating to elections, 3619.

No. 2242 (Senate No. 1885)
Regulating licensing of persons who for hire act as dendrologists and treat trees, shrubs and plants, 4876.

Leave of absence granted, 232, 311, 747.

Member of conference committee, 5060.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

Remarks by, on
House Bill No. 414, to regulate sale for agricultural purposes of crushed limestone and lime, 1711, 1712, 1765.

LOHR, ROBERT W.—Continued.

House Bill No. 452, repealing Section 2803 of act to establish a public school system, 1362-1363.
House Bill No. 479, amending act establishing public school system, 2531.
House Bill No. 1032, relating to taxing of traction engines, 2499-2500.
House Bill No. 1068, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3483.
House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4471-4472.
House Bill No. 1844 (Senate No. 417), amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut-tree blight, 2041-2042.

Resolution offered by

Extending sympathy to Hon. C. J. Hemminger on death of his son, 3791.

LONDONDERRY (see dogs).

LORAH, EMMA (see appropriation).

LOSS AND LOSSES (see insurance).

LOTS (see cemeteries, cemetery, cities, maps, recording).

LOWERS, JOHN F., Representative from Tenth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 542, supplementary to act defining powers of courts with reference to care of neglected and incorrigible children and establishing compulsory physical and mental examinations of such children, 1348.

House Bill No. 1053, authorizing certain counties to purchase land adjacent to county roads for park purposes, 1481.

House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 4813.

House Bill No. 1278, authorizing boroughs to regulate production of smoke, 1681.

House Bill No. 1658, amending act providing for original location and construction of public roads, 1672.

Bills introduced by

No. 212
Punishing use of false statements to obtain property or credit, 114.

No. 269
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, 127.

No. 280
Regulating reading of Holy Bible in public schools, 145.

No. 413
Making appropriation to Ladies of Grand Army of Republic Home, Department of Pennsylvania, 179.

No. 508
Regulating business of making certain loans or receiving assignments of wages, 227.

No. 542
Supplementary to act defining powers of courts with reference to care of dependent and incorrigible children conferring power upon judges of court of quarter sessions who are assigned to juvenile court, 229.

No. 661
Making appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 269.

No. 711
Relating to management of penitentiaries, jails, prisons and reformatories, 288.

No. 856
Making appropriation to Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg, 366.

No. 1029
Supplementary to act regulating confinement of children awaiting trial by providing for separation of dependent children from incorrigible children in places of detention of minors, 476.

No. 1053
Authorizing certain counties to purchase or condemn land, contiguous to county roads, for park purposes or for public comfort stations, 509.

No. 1214
Prescribing number of directors of poor in counties which have provided for erection of home for destitute and insane, 575.

No. 1229
Amending act relating to time and manner of taking exceptions in any case, civil or criminal, in any court of record, 617.

No. 1278
Authorizing all boroughs to regulate production of smoke, 732.

No. 1371
Empowering poor districts to establish industrial home for care of pauper children, 818.

LOWERS, JOHN F.—Continued.

No. 1658

Amending act providing for original location and construction of public roads by authorizing counties to contract with boroughs in improvement of a borough street connecting with a county road, 1634.

Bills reported by

No. 612 (Senate No. 84)

Amending act providing for erection of memorial hall at county seat of Allegheny County, 2200.

No. 732

Fixing season for skunk or pole cat, 1571.

Member of conference committees, 1636, 3210, 3657, 4212.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 711, relating to management of penitentiaries, jails and reformatories, 3355.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1123, amending act relating to government of cities of second class so as to change requirements as to official advertising, 2769.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1841 (Senate No. 187), relating to administering of oaths to adimnistrators, executors or guardians, 4245.

Postpone House Bill No. 1029, supplementary to act regulating confinement of children awaiting trial, 1633.

Recommit House Bill No. 508, regulating business of making certain loans or receiving assignments of wages, 785.

Recommit House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, 2528.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, 2528.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 4813, 4911.

Nomination by, of David S. Kennedy as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Nomination of Hon. George E. Alter as Speaker by, 29.

Petitions presented by

Against Club License Bill, from

Citizens of Allegheny County, 477.

Against operations of Chestnut Tree Blight Commission, from

Citizens of Somerset County, 2750.

Favoring House Bill No. 1615, relative to attachment of wages, from

Citizens of Braddock, 1616.

Favoring State wide prohibition, from

Citizens of Allegheny County, 477.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Defeat of House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 4911.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 10, joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate complaints relative to violation of law governing withholding of wages and maintenance of company stores, 120.

House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, 289.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1190.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 171.

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of highways shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1413.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 760, 764, 1289, 1290.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in public schools, 490.

House Bill No. 413, making appropriation to Ladies of Grand Army of Republic Home Department, 4889.

House Bill No. 520, amending act for protection of game and birds, 1596.

House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, 2527, 2528.

House Bill No. 711, relating to management of penitentiaries, jails and reformatories, 1127.

House Bill No. 799, authorizing persons and corporations to lend money and charge higher rate of interest than six per cent., 1638.

House Bill No. 888, designating State flower, 5221-5222.

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Yernon cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

House Bill No. 1123, amending act relative to government of cities of second class, 2770.

House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 2115, 4913.

LOWERS JOHN F.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1238, supplement to act relating to granting of letters of administration, 2124.

House Bill No. 1278, authorizing all boroughs to regulate production of smoke, 1943.

House Bill No. 1371, empowering poor districts to establish industrial home for pauper children, 1922, 1923.

House Bill No. 1451, providing for retirement of certain employes of State institutions, 1555.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate labor troubles at Braddock and Rankin between American Steel and Wire Company and its employes, 1.6.

Resolution offered by

Limiting time of debate during remainder of session, 4315.

LUMBER (see manufacturing).

LUNACY, relating to competency as evidence of certain findings in proceedings in

Senate Bill No. 169.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 143.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 143.
Reported without amendment, 410.
First reading, 469.
Second reading and amended, 598.
Third reading and final passage, 648-649.
Returned from House without amendment, 3090.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3725.

In House (No. 1337).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 767.
Reported without amendment, 2534.
First reading, 2608.
Second readnig, 2812-2813.
Third reading and final passage, 3076.
Signed by Speaker, 3525.

LUNACY (see committee).

LUZERNE COUNTY (see bridges, highway, poor).

LUZERNE COUNTY, to repeal act of April 16, 1870, providing manner in which county bridges shall be built by

House Bill No. 2033.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3111.

LYCOMING (see highway).

LYCOMING COUNTY, to repeal act in relation to legal advertising in

Seante Bill No. 1149.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 2070.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2070.
Reported without amendment, 2660.
First reading, 2747.
Second reading and amended, 2881.
Over in its order, 2925.
Third reading and postponed for present 2982.
Resumed and passed finally, 4996.

LYING-IN CHARITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

LYNCHING, FIXING LIABILITY OF POLICE officers, constables and sheriffs and liability of counties, cities, boroughs and townships for injury or death of persons in custody, relating to

House Bill No. 1522.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 914.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 914.
Reported with amendment, 1570.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading and amended, 1963.
Third reading and final passage, 2208-2209.

In Senate (No. 1241).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2333.

MACHINE, MACHINERY AND MACHINES (see blowers, elections, elevators, employers, industrial, manufacturing, mine, mortgages, moving-picture).

MACLAY STREET IN CITY OF HARRISBURG, in front of Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, making appropriation to pay proportionate share of the Commonwealth for curbing and paving

Senate Bill No. 1273.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2440.
Reported without amendment, 3575.
First reading, 3722.

MACLAY STREET IN CITY OF HARRISBURG—Continued.

Second reading, 3784.
Third reading and final passage, 3871.
Returned from House without amendment, 4626.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2188).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading, 4521.
Third reading and final passage, 4616.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

MAGAZINES (see newspapers).

MAGEE, CHARLES J., Senator from Forty-third District (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 791, vesting in municipalities title to land embraced within lines of streets, 2310.
Senate Bill No. 844 (House No. 887), providing for creation of Bureau of Public Morals in cities of second class, 4091.
Senate Bill No. 878, providing for establishment of Department of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts, 2083.
Senate Bill No. 1202 (House No. 117), providing for nonpartisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 5296.

Bills introduced by

No. 515
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, 459.

No. 516
Making appropriation to Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, 459.

No. 517
Authorizing any county and city in any county in which county seat is within limits of such city to erect a joint county and municipal building, 459.

No. 521
Amending supplement to act for government of cities of second class and creating a City Planning Department, 460.

No. 655
Relating to Classification of school districts, 855.

No. 786
Fixing salaries of registers of wills in certain counties and providing for payment of fees earned by said officers into county treasury, 1138.

No. 791
Vesting in municipalities the title to land embraced within limits of all streets and alleys within their corporate limits, 1146.

No. 914
Amending act to provide for protection in case of fire in hotels and other buildings by striking out the words "except in buildings used in whole or in part for offices which are of fire proof construction", 1489.

No. 1067
Supplement to act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class prohibiting construction of buildings to be used for amusements on any floor except the first unless such structures are of fire proof construction, 1881.

No. 1212
Repealing act providing that in all counties having more than 500,000 inhabitants advertisements required by law to be published in newspapers of general circulation unless dispensed with by special order shall be published in legal newspaper, 2308.

No. 1349
Amending act for government of cities of second class by adding thereto the words "and the families of such as may be injured or killed in the service", 2877.

No. 1394
Repealing part of act relating to fees to be received by clerk of certain courts in Allegheny County, 2981.

No. 1571
Making appropriation to Lincoln Memorial Hospital and Training School of Avery College, 3465.

No. 1894
Regulating sale of bichloride of mercury, 4787.

Bills reported by

No. 223 (House No. 116)
Permitting any licensed liquor dealers to keep place of business open during pendency of application for transfer of license, 679.

No. 507
Amending act for government of cities of second class and providing for collection of taxes and water rents, 1137.

MAGEE, CHARLES J.—Continued.

No. 655
Relating to classification of school districts and time for levying school tax in school districts of second class, 1136.

No. 682 (House No. 650)
Fixing closed season for quail, 2721.

No. 748
Regulating sale and delivery of liquors at wholesale, 1137.

No. 768
Amending act providing for establishment of public school system, 3756.

No. 771
Regulating transfer of licenses to sell liquors at wholesale or retail, 1137.

No. 772
Amending act regulating sale of liquors by requiring refusal of licenses by court and regulating appeals, 1137.

No. 791
Vesting in cities of second class title to land embraced within lines of streets, 4451.

No. 1109 (House No. 1038)
Authorizing appointment of commission to promote agricultural industries, 2721.

No. 1124 (House No. 1113)
Empowering municipalities to acquire and to operate street railways, subways and elevated railways, 2439.

No. 1125 (House No. 1119)
Empowering corporations to construct street railway tracks and to lease same, 2439.

No. 1139 (House No. 1419)
To provide for erection of public comfort stations in certain cities and boroughs, 2439.

No. 1174 (House No. 1314)
Regulating granting of preliminary injunctions in equity proceedings, 2440.

No. 1243 (House No. 1630)
Empowering counties to construct public highways, bridges and tunnels, 2981.

No. 1244 (House No. 1666)
Amending act to provide for regulation of ship canal companies to connect Great Lakes with points on navigable rivers, 2981.

No. 1246 (House No. 1719)
Amending act relating to cities of second class by changing provisions relating to sinking fund commission, 2981.

No. 1253 (House No. 1228)
Amending act relating to liens for taxes and for municipal improvements, 2440.

No. 1257 (House No. 1732)
Relating to application for charters of corporations of first class, 2981.

No. 1268
Amending act providing for registration of veterinary surgeons, 2721.

No. 1307 (House No. 1748)
Relating to height of buildings in cities of second class, 2970.

No. 1330 (House No. 1517)
Supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3088.

No. 1349
Amending seventh paragraph of Article 3 of act for government of cities of second class, 2970.

Chairman of Committee on Federal Relations, 41.

Leave of absence granted, 1539, 2149, 4183.

Member of conference committee, 3094, 4070, 4376.

Member of special committee, 1138.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Recess, 1810, 5002.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 739, amending act relating to government of cities of first class, and to appoint a conference committee, 3094.

Senate to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill, No. 719, vesting in municipalities of second class title to land embraced with lines on all streets, and to appoint conference committee, 4376.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 3474.

Amend motion to recommit Senate Bill No. 895 (House No. 1195), declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 2744.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 962 (House No. 1120), amending act for government of cities of second class, 2448.

MAGEE, CHARLES J.—Continued.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1199 (House No. 1562), amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 3267.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1246 (House No. 1719), amending act for government of cities of second class with respect to sinking fund commission, 3247.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1202 (House No. 117), providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 3293.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 415, supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for appointment of attorney-at-law as solicitor for department of city controller, 3708.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 655, relating to classification of school districts, 1092.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 805 (House No. 195), declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 2744.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1143 (House No. 1236), amending act providing for registration of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 2887.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1199, (House No. 1562), amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 2888.

Resume consideration on Senate Bill No. 878, providing for establishment of State Department of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts, 2082.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 962 (House No. 1120), amending act for government of cities of second class, 4842.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1143 (House No. 1236), amending act providing for registration of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 2887.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1179 (House No. 1044), amending act to prevent placing of advertisements of posters in certain places, 4002.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1199 (House No. 1562), amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 2888.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, at

Memorial session in honor of late Senator David A. Wilbert, 2097-2098.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 415, supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for appointment of attorney as solicitor for department of city controller, 3708, 3709.

Senate Bill No. 1143 (House No. 1236), amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 2925.

Senate Bill No. 1199 (House No. 1562), amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 2888.

Senate Bill No. 1246 (House No. 1719), amending act for government of cities of second class with respect to sinking fund commission, 3247.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 791, vesting in municipalities title to land embraced within lines of streets, 3981.

Resolution offered by

Expressing sentiment of Senate on death of late Senator Wilbert, 2097.

MAGEE, MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH, address to House by Hon. William A., 487.

MAGISTRATE AND MAGISTRATES (see animals, children, cities, release).

MAHON nominated as Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of Orphans' Court of Lackawanna County, John P., 903.

Reported, 1788.

Confirmed, 1802.

MAIL (see orphans' courts).

MAINE, COMMEMORATING THE SERVICE OF LIEUTENANT FRIEND W. JENKINS and the sailors who were killed in the explosion of the Maine, making appropriaion for erection of monument for preservation of certain relics of Battleship

House Bill No. 1456.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 821.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 821.

Reported without amendment, 3791.

First reading, 3970.

Second reading, 4249.

Third reading and recommitted, 4488-4489.

Re-reported without amendment, 4572.

Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4830-4831.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 5030.

Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by

Bigger, 4488, 4830.

Adams, 4488, 4489.

Scott, S. B., 4489.

MAINE—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1961).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.

Reported without amendment, 4800.

First reading, 4800, 4801.

Second reading, 4855.

Third reading and final passage, 4901-4902.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MAINTENANCE (see children, contracts, support).

MALIE, DANIEL A., Representative from Seventh District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1085, amending act to regulate sale of meat and food products which are unsound, 1462, 1463.

House Bill No. 1092, amending act relating to disorderly conduct on railroad cars or in parks, 1429, 2121.

House Bill No. 1210, amending act regulating sale of intoxicating liquors, 3027.

Bills introduced by

No. 283

Making appropriation to Avery College Trade School, 145.

No. 380

Amending act for government of cities of seconod class by abolishing present councils and providing new body to be known as the council, 178.

No. 548

Making appropriation to Home of Good Shepherd of Allegheny County, 229.

No. 1091

Making appropriation to Lincoln Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses of Avery College, 511.

No. 1092

Amending act defining offense of disorderly conduct by persons on public roads and streets by enlarging penalties for committing such offense, 511.

No. 1216

Amending act regulating sale of intoxicating liquors by increasing penalty, 575.

No. 1217

Authorizing municipal corporations to acquire street railways and to operate or lease same, 575.

No. 1236

Amending act providing for examination, licensure and registration of those engaged in plumbing by making further requirements for construction of plumbing, 618.

No. 1570

Providing for payment of claim of John E. Joos for publishing mercantile appraiser's list of State taxes in Allegheny County for year 1885, 994.

Bills reported by

No. 121

Regulating sale of liquors by clubs, 742.

No. 709

Regulating sale of liquors by any club or society, 742.

No. 725

To provide for registration of social or other clubs furnishing liquors, 743.

No. 1473

Amending act making it a misdemeanor for any minor to falsely represent himself to be of full age to obtain liquors, 1615.

Chairman of Committee on Labor and Industry, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 999, 1709, 1949.

Leave of absence not granted, 2232.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 87, 225.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1108, providing for arrest of any person found visiting a gambling house, 1249.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1217, authorizing municipal corporations to acquire street railways, 2116.

Recommit House Bill No. 380, amending act for government of cities of second class by abolishing present select and common councils and providing for new body to be known as the council, 542.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1092, amending act relating to disorderly conduct in parks and on streets, 2121.

Reconsider vote on motion to recommit House Bill No. 620, amending act prohibiting manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 843.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Report of House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by any club, 824.

MALIE, DANIEL A.—Continued.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1216, amending act to regulate sale of intoxicating liquors, 2697.

House resolution granting use of Hall of House to Committee on Labor and Industry, 805.

MALT (see liquors).

MANAGEMENT AND MANAGERS (see board, penitentiary, poor).

MANAGER OF STATE INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY at Huntingdon, H. H. Canan nominated as, 1025.

Reported, 1311.

Confirmed, 1336.

MANDAMUS, amending act of March 19, 1903, relating to

House Bill No. 1494.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 912.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 912.

MANDAMUS, amending act relative to writs of

House Bill No. 28.

Read in place in House By Mr. Frank Gray, 74.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 74.

Reported without amendment, 109.

First reading, 130.

Second reading, 150.

Recommitted to committee, 164.

Re-reported with amendment, 478 .

Third reading and final passage, 525.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3823-3824.

Signed by Speaker, 3981.

Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4150.

Bill approved by Governor, 4680.

Remarks on, by

Gray, Frank, 3824.

In Senate (No. 527).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 590.

Reported with amendment, 3287.

First reading, 3385.

Second reading, 3440-3447.

Third reading and final passage, 3582.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3787.

Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

MANNION, JOHN F., Representative form Fifth District (Lackawanna County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 132, amending act providing for better management of jail or county prisons in certain counties, 314-315.

Bills introduced by

No. 278

Making appropriation to Department of Mines for expenditures in connection with mine fire at Carbondale, 145.

No. 700

Making appropriation to Carbondale Hospital Association, 287.

No. 831

Making appropriation to Carbondale Hospital Association, 339.

No. 1027

Amending act relating to anthratice mines by requiring erection of medical rooms in the mines and on the surface, 476.

No. 1356

Amending act to authorize erection of poor house by City of Carbondale so as to increase real estate holdings of said poor district for almshouse, 803.

No. 1411

To establish as a State Highway a certain section of public road beginning at Peckville and extending to Clifton, Susquehanna County, 819.

No. 1577

Establishing as a State Highway a certain section of public road leaving Route No. 174 at a point known as the Russell Forks and intereseting Route No. 296 near the dividing line between Lackawanna and Susquehanna counties near Crystal Lake, 995.

Bills reported by

No. 278

Making appropriation to Department of Mines for expenditures incurred in protecting property from mine fire at Carbondale, 2664.

No. 282

Making appropriation to Mid-Valley Hospital, 3112.

MANNION, JOHN F.—Continued.

No. 336

Making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine in removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, 242, 478.

No. 388

Empowering cities and boroughs to regulate by ordinance mining and removal of coal beneath their surfaces, 360.

No. 579

Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Home and Maternity Hospital, Scranton, 3053.

No. 700

Making appropriation to Carbondale Hospital Association 3198.

No. 781

Making appropriation to Simon H. Barnes Memorial Hospital of Susquehanna, 3176.

No. 945

Amending act relating to safety in bituminous coal mines by extending its provisions to all bituminous coal mines in which explosive gas is generated, 360.

No. 1315

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Criminal Insane at Fairview, 3393.

No. 2211 (Senate No. 1782).

Making appropriation for purchase of relief maps for Pennsylvania State Museum, 4461.

Leave of absence granted, 514, 1415.

Member of conference committee, 4213.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1027, amending act relating to anthracite mines by requiring erection of medical rooms, 4120.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 731, 1031.

Petitions presented by

Favoring Senate Bill No. 13, relating to third class cities, from Citizens of Carbondale, 2544.

Favoring tenure of office bill, from

Citizens of Carbondale, 804.

Teachers of Lackawanna County, 804.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 132, amending act providing for better management of jails, 347.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing county commissioners of certain counties to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, 1393, 1622, 1623.

MANUFACTURE, MANUFACTURES, MANUFACTURIES AND MANUFACTURING (see commission, corporations, diseases, explosives, liens, mattresses, real estate, townships, waters).

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS AND TO LUMBER COMPANIES, amending act permitting certain manufacturing companies incorporated in any other State to hold necessary real estate in this State by extending same to companies incorporated for any kind of

House Bill No. 254.

Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 116.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 116.

Reported without amendment, 341.

First reading, 378, 395.

Errata relative to first reading, 407.

Second reading and amended, 481-482.

Third reading and final passage, 525-525.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 4133.

Signed by Speaker, 4230-4237.

Vetoed by Governor, 5145.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, George A., 524.

In Senate (No. 531).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 590.

Reported without amendment, 3780.

First reading, 3905-3906.

Second reading, 4003.

Third reading and final passage, 4085.

Signed by President pro tempore, 4309.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS TO HOLD NECESSARY REAL ESTATE, authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other of the United States for any

House Bill No. 968.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 473.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 473.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS TO HOLD NECESSARY REAL ESTATE, authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other of the United States for any

Senate Bill No. 420.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 382.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 382.

MANUFACTURING BY EXEMPTING FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION all machinery exclusively used for manufacturing purposes, to encourage

House Bill No. 1601.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 996.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 996.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1953-1954.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2184-2185.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 2185.
Mitchell, 2185.
Semmens, 2185.

MANURE (see cities).

MANUSCRIPT (see school).

MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, making appropriation to provide for publication of revised edition of Railroad

House Bill No. 256.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. F. Blair, 119.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 119.
Reported with amendment, 619.
First reading, 815.
Second reading, 950.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1238.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1568.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

In Senate (No. 983).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1614.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4697.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

MAPS OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUSEUM, making appropriation for purchase of two relief

House Bill No. 1582.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 995.
Referred to Committee on Library, 995.
Reported without amendment, 2918.
First reading, 3971.
Second reading and amended, 4252.
Third reading and final passage, 4491.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1880).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and final passage, 4757.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

MAPS FOR PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUSEUM, making appropriation for purchase of two relief

Senate Bill No. 1782.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 7379.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3779.
Reported without amendment, 4010-4011.
First reading, 4011.
Second reading, 4108.
Third reading and final passage, 4192.
Returned from House without amendment, 5010.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5012.

In House (No. 2211).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4338.
Reported without amendment, 4461.
First reading, 4588.
Second reading, 4679.
Third reading and final passage, 5054-5055.

MAPS OR PLANS OF TRACTS OF LAND laid out into lots where owner has died without recording same and providing for collection of costs of such proceeding from decedent's estate, providing for making and recording of duplicate

House Bill No. 1305.

Read in palce in House by Mr. Snyder, 733.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 733.
Reported with amendment, 2819.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading and amended, 3069-3070.
Third reading and final passage, 3227-3228.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4133.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5144.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, 3228.
Snyder, 3228.

In Senate (No. 1448).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3263.
Reported without amendment, 3755.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4088.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

MARBLE (see quarries).

MARINE (see insurance).

MARITIME (see appropriation).

MARKET FOR SALE OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE, making Eleventh Street in the City of Philadelphia a public

House Bill No. 1769.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 3618.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading, 3935.
Third reading and posponed for present, 4165.

MARKLETON GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MARRIAGE AND MARRIAGE LICENSES and to promote uniformity between the States in reference thereto, regulating

Senate Bill No. 230.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 220.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 220.

MARRIAGE, MARRIAGES AND MARRIED (see acknowledgments, desertion, estates, license, licenses, statistics, weddings, wife).

MARRIAGE of white persons with persons of negro blood, to prohibit

House Bill No. 920.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 419.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 419.
Reported with amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1770.
Second reading and amended, 1990.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2287.
Resumed on third reading and point of order raised and sustained that bill is unconstitutional, 2501-2502.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 2287, 2501, 2502.
Down, 2501, 2502.
Miller, 2502.
Martin, 2502.
Bass, 2502.

MARRIAGES, reapealing supplement to act to prevent clandestine

House Bill No. 657.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 269.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading, 400.
Third reading and postponed for present, 422.
Resumed and passed finally, 624-625.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1672.
Signed by Speaker, 1737.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 422.

MARRIAGES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 593).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General,
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1547.
Third reading and final passage, 1601.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1758.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN ANOTHER STATE OR COUNTRY contrary to the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth, and providing a penalty for licensing or solemnizing such marriages, to prevent evasion of the marriage laws by making void

House Bill No. 1438.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 820.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1571.

MARRIAGES, to repeal act to prevent clandestine

House Bill No. 658.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 269.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 269.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading, 401.
Third reading and postponed for present, 422.
Resumed and amended, 571, 572.
Final passage, 624.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1632.
Signed by Speaker, 1737.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 624.
Allen, 624.

In Senate (No. 594).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 682
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1547.
Third reading and final passage, 1601.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1758.

MARRIED WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND to sue her husband upon any cause of action whatsoever, and making such wife a competent witness against the husband in such case, enabling a

Senate Bill No. 590.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 679.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 679.
Reported without amendment, 679.
First reading, 682.
Second reading, 716.
Third reading and final passage, 861-862.
Returned form House without amendment, 2094-2095.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.
Approved by Governor, 2551.

In House (No. 1820).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 917.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading, 1674.
Third reading and final passage, 2111-2112.
Signed by Speaker, 2200.

MARSHAL, Joseph L. Baldwin nominated as State Fire, 1028.
Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

MARSHAL (see fire, insurance, moving-picture).

MARTIN, FRANKLIN, Senator from Thirty-first District (Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland Counties).

Bills introduced by

No. 194
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 194.

No. 298
Providing for purchase by Commonwealth of land upon which Fort Washington, Cumberland County, was constructed, 280.

No. 484
Amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 410.

No. 510
Supplement to act for relief of wives and children deserted by their husbands and fathers, 459.

MARTIN, FRANKLIN—Continued.

No. 511
Supplement to act restraining and regulating sale of liquors, 459.

No. 602
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point intersecting with Route 45 at Port Royal and running north to intersect with Route 193, 710.

No. 603
Making appropriation for erection at Carlisle of manument to Molly Pitcher, 710.

No. 665
Enabling certain owners of real estate to institute proceedings in proper county where such real estate has been damaged by change of grade of roads improved by State Highway Department, 862.

No. 704
Making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, erected about 1755, at Shippensburg, 809.

No. 990
Making appropriation to Carlisle Hospital, 1742.

No. 1782
Making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for Pennsylvania State Museum, 3779.

Bills reported by

No. 50
Amending act establishing public school system, 643.

No. 381 (House No. 265)
Providing for establishment of tuberculosis hospitals by counties, 1880.

No. 408 (House No. 39)
Regulating use of bottles and other utensils for milk and cream, 1137.

No. 725 (House No. 384)
Prohibiting practitioners of medicine and surgery from practicing while in certain conditions, 2624.

No. 726 (House No. 642)
Authorizing townships of first class to establish lights upon highways, 2150.

No. 861
Providing against abuse of free treatment in hospitals and dispensaries, 2151.

No. 899 (House No. 1090)
Supplement to act providing for original location an construction of highways, 2150.

No. 980 (House No. 888)
Designating the State flower, 4766.

No. 1417 (House No. 556)
Providing for compensation by proper county of licensed physicians for certain reports, 3441.

Member of conference committee, 3434.

Member of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools Commission, appointemnt of as, 5278.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 822, requiring property owners in townships to clean highways from brush, 2363.
Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 980 (House No. 888), designating the State flower, 4766.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 1367, 1485, 1539, 2149.

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 1367, 1485, 1539, 2149.
Lewistown Council No. 98, D. of L.——
Progressive Council No. 63, D. of L., 3153.
Washington Camp Nos. 83, 171 and 648, P. O. S. of A., 1485.
Washington Camp Nos. 218, 442, 587 and 717, P. O. S. of A., 1367.
Washington Camp No. 710, P. O. S. of A., 1539.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Cumberland County, 1367, 1485, 1539, 3237, 3357.
Lewistown Council No. 98, D. of L., 3237.
Progressive Council No. 63, D. of L., 3153.
Washington Camp Nos. 171, 413, 551 and 648, P. O. S. of A., 1485.
Washington Camp Nos. 218, 442, 587 and 717, P. O. S of A., 1367.
Washington Camp No. 710, P. O. S. of A., 1539.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

MARTIN, FRANKLIN—Continued.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Vote on Senate Bill No. 772, amending act regulating sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, 1882.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2075.

Senate Bill No. 682 (House No. 650), fixing closed season for quail, 2924.

Senate Bill No. 822, requiring property owners in townships to clean highways from brush, 2362.

MARTIN, JOSEPH B., Representative from Second District (Dauphin County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 284, Making appropriation to Lancaster General Hospital, 3581.

House Bill No. 345, relating to operation of street passenger railways, 4590.

House Bill No. 1351, permitting boards of school directors to reimburse certain teachers taking a special course, 3027.

Bills introduced by

No. 31

Repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, 74.

No. 495

Prohibiting railroad corporations from placing in passenger trains a wooden car in front of a steel car, 1121.

No. 690

Conferring upon school board in each public school district authority to establish auxiliary teachers' board, 287.

No. 691

To provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 287.

No. 692

Amending act for protection of health of persons addicted to smoking of cigarettes, 287.

No. 853

To promote safety upon railroads by limiting hours of service of certain employes, 366.

No. 1239

Making appropriation to reimburse Dauphin County for extraordinary expenses incurred in trial of Capitol Building cases, 618.

No. 1304

Amending act relating to executors and administrators, 733, 931.

No. 1351

Permitting boards of school directors to reimburse certain teachers taking special course of instruction during annual vacation, 803.

No. 1671

Prohibiting giving of free passes or free tickets other than to officers and employes of the company, 1035.

No. 1733

Authorizing construction of a bridge over Susquehanna River at Middletown, 1038.

Bill reported by

No. 280

Regulating reading of Holy Bible in public schools, 367.

Correction of vote on House Bill No. 609 (Senate No. 45), for better protection of wild birds known as turtle or mourning dove, killdeer, plover and black-bird, 811.

Member of conference committee, 1636.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 345, relating to operation of street paseenger railways, 4590.

Motions by, to

Place on calendar House Bill No. 495, to prohibit railroad corporations from placing in passenger trains a wooden car in front of a steel one, 1121.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1671, to prohibit giving of free passes other than to officers and employes of the company, 3273, 3889.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 690, to confer upon school board in each public school district authority to establish auxiliary teachers' board, 1410.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 853, to promote safety on railroads by limiting hours of service of certain employes, 815.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1351, permitting boards of school directors to reimburse certain teachers taking course during vacation, 2718.

MARTIN, JOSEPH B.—Continued.

Recommit House Bill No. 690, to confer upon school board in each public school district authority to establish auxiliary teachers' board, 1731.

Recommit House Bill No. 1733, authorizing construction of bridge over Susquehanna River at Middletown, 1478.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 345, relating to operation of street passenger railways, 4590.

Nomination by, of George A. Baldwin as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 113.

Petitions presented by

Favoring amendment to marriage laws, from

Citizens of Dauphin County, 997.

Favoring Martin bridge bill, from

Citizens of Dauphin County, 1762.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from

Golden Star Council No. 6, Middletown, 2545.

Washington Camp No. 102, P. O. S. of A., 1554.

Washington Camp No. 522, P. O. S. of A., Dauphin County, 1763.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Citizens of Dauphin County, 2545.

Washington Camp No. 102, P. O. S. of A., 1555.

Washington Camp No. 522, P. O. S. of A., Dauphin County, 1763.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from

Citizens of Dauphin County, 1763.

Grange No. 1343, Dauphin County, 2937.

Favoring suppression of prostitution by injunction, from

Citizens of Dauphin County, 997.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 920, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, 2502.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Introduction of bill to reimburse Dauphin County for extraordinary expenses incurred during Capitol Building cases trial, 798.

Introduction of House Bill No. 1304, amending act relating to executors and administrators, 931-932.

Introduction of House Bill No. 733, authorizing construction of bridge over Susquehanna River at Middletown, 1484.

Nomination of George A. Baldwin as member of House Committee on Rules having been omitted, 113.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, 847-849.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 705.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 698.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 491, 586, 587.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine same, 437, 438.

House Bill No. 345, relating to operation of street passenger railways, 4590.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be elected permanently, 1356, 5246, 5247.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2896, 2897.

House Bill No. 1196, amending Section 1207 of act establishing a public school system, 1580.

House Bill No. 1303, authorizing construction of bridge between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 4608.

House Bill No. 1351, permitting boards of school directors to reimburse certain teachers taking course during vacation, 2718, 3028.

House Bill No. 1459, fixing compensation and duties of officers and employes of House of Representatives, 4255, 4256.

House Bill No. 1460, fixing salary of township commissioners in townships of first class, 2213.

House Bill No. 1605, relating to townships of second class, 2752.

House Bill No. 1671, to prohibit giving of free passes other than to officers and employes of the company, 3273, 3889.

House Bill No. 1733, authorizing construction of bridge at Middletown, 4607.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4173.

MASTERS (see divorces).

MATERIALS (see minerals).

MATERNITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MATHER, JOHN C., Representative from Bradford County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 836, making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, 3520.

Bills introduced by

No. 836
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, 339.

No. 1304
Amending act relating to executors and administrators. 733, 931.

Bills reported by

No. 387
Amenidng act of May 1, 1909, to classify fish, 741.

No. 894
To prohibit killing or sale of woodcock for a period of six years, 1838.

No. 1329 (Senate No. 46)
Amending act for protection of game and game birds, 927.

Leave of abesence granted, 514.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1517.

MATT, JOHN T., Representative from Bedford County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 743, relating to landlord and tenant where land is leased with rent payable by a portion of the crops, 1446.

House Bill No. 1147, to provide for publishing of legal advertisements in certain newspapers, 2431, 2815.

House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3539, 3819, 3820.

Bills introduced by

No. 60
Making appropriation for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in Civil War, 76.

No. 237
Regulating sale of cigarettes, 115.

No. 275
To prevent fraud and corruption in elections, 145.

No. 526
Making appropriation for monument in memory of soldiers of Revolutionary War murdered by Indians near Saxton, 228.

No. 743
Relating to landlord and tenant where land is leased with rent payable by portion of crops, animals and fowls raised on such land, 309.

No. 844
Amending act establishing State Highway Department by changing location of Route No. 48, 365.

No. 1147
Providing for publishing of legal advertisements in certain newspapers in counties not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants, 534.

No. 1159
Amending act regulating sale of liquors by making it unlawful to grant license to any applicant when number remonstrating exceeds number supporting application, 534.

No. 1682
Amending act providing for more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties, 1035.

No. 1696
Amending act of May 31, 1911, providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 1036.

No. 2051
Repealing Section 5 of act for erecting part of Bedford County into separate county and for other purposes, 3175.

No. 2052
Repealing act fixing salary of treasurer of Bedford County, 3176.

Bills reported by

No. 60
To provide for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Civil War, 1046.

No. 164
Making appropriation to Meadville City Hospital, 3264.

No. 306
Further regulating granting of license for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine by an election whether granting of license shall be prohibited, 270.

MATT, JOHN T.—Continued.

No. 375
Regulating use of billiard and pool tables in cities of first class, 1949.

No. 474
Making appropriation to Uniontown Hospital, 3113.

No. 515
Permitting certain baseball games on Sunday, 367.

No. 526
Making appropriation for erection of monument to soldiers of Revolutionary War of Captain Philips' Company, 3791, 4572.

No. 778
Making it a misdemeanor for any person to falsely represent himself to be of full age for purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors, 683.

No. 1195
Forbidding sale of liquors on certain holidays, 1093, 1738.

No. 1243
To provide equitable method of distributing money appropriated for relief of the poor requiring medical and surgical treatment in hospitals and sanatoria, 4265.

No. 1824 (Senate No. 178)
To prohibit furnishing of cigarettes to minors, 1838.

No. 1868 (Senate No. 465)
Joint resolution providing for commission to arrange for transfer of flags to new cases in Capitol Building, 3337.

No. 1966 (Senate No. 995)
To prohibit giving of premiums by any persons licensed to sell liquors, 3335.

No. 2186 (Senate No. 1170)
Refunding to Frank Bolger, ex-Treasurer of Bedford County, certain moneys, 4202.

No. 2240 (Senate No. 1871)
Amending act making appropriation for deficiency in care of indigent insane, 4889.

Member of conference committees, 4681, 4879, 5044.

Member of special committee, 23.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and declination thereof for, 104.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1383, relating to assignment of wages, and to appoint a conference committee, 5044.

House to non-concur in Senate amndments to House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific Internatinal Exposition, 5034.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 407.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 683, 2477, 2785.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1447, relating to publishing of legal advertisements, 2904.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1147, to provide for publishing of legal advertisements in certain newspapers in certain counties, 1404.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1969 (Senate No. 484), amending act relating to collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 3630.

Recommit House Bill No. 60, to provide for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in Civil War, 453.

Recommit House Bill No. 526, making appropriation for erection of monument to soldiers of Revolutionary War of Captain Philips' Company, 4490.

Recommit House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 487.

Recommit House Bill No. 1868 (Senate No. 465), joint resolution providing for commission to supervise transfer of flags to new cases in rotunda of Capitol Building, 2262.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1147, to provide for publishing of legal advertisements in certain newspapers, 2815.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1868 (Senate No. 465), joint resolution providing for commission to supervise transfer of flags to new cases in rotunda of Capitol Building, 2262.

Nomination of Hon. Charles A. Shaffer as Speaker seconded by, 30.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Bedford County, 1337.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Bedford County, 1337.

Favoring change of Route number 48 of State Highways, from
Citizens of Bedford County, 270.

Favoring change of Route No. 286 of State highways, from
Citizens of Bedford County, 997.

MATT, JOHN T.—Continued.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 414, to regulate sale for agricultural purposes of crushed limestone and lime, 1711.

House Bill No. 1605, relating to townships of second class, 2751.

Introduction by unanimous consent by Mr. Shern of bill after expiration of time limit, 2061.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5423-5424.

Vote on Senate Bill No. 397 (House No. 2004), relating to sale of oleomargarine, 3394.

Remarks by, at

Memorial service for Hon. John H. Riebel, 706-707.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 60, to provide for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in Civil War, 1572.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 706.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5417.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 436-437.

House Bill No. 421, amending act of March 29, 1805, and making sum of $4.00 taxed as costs for every verdict payable to prothonotary, 294.

House Bill No. 452, repealing Section 2806 of act establishing public school system, 1363.

House Bill No. 1530 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1524-1525.

House Bill No. 1583, providing for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3539, 3814, 5365.

House Bill No. 1810 (Senate No. 322), to extend time for completing certain railroads, 4212.

House Bill No. 1868 (Senate No. 465), joint resolution providing for commission to supervise transfer of flags to new cases in rotunda of Capitol Building, 2262, 3416.

House Bill No. 1939 (Senate No. 484), amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 3630, 5184.

House Bill No. 1954 (Senate No. 942), providing for publication of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to Select Sites of Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania", 3607.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4624.

House Resolution No. 11, requesting itemized statement of expenditures from Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 163.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5423.

Resolution offered by

Requesting statement of expenditures made by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 128.

Teller to compute vote for Auditor General and State Treasurer, 34.

Vote for Chief Clerk of House, reasons for, 58.

MATTRESSES, regulating manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 236.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 115.

Referred to committee on Manufactures, 115.

Reported without amendment, 154.

First reading, 174.

Second reading and amended, 185-186.

Third reading and amended, 206.

Final passage, 246-257.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 1350.

Returned from Senate with further amendments, in which House non-concurred and adopted a motion for appointment of conference committee, 1583.

Conference committee appointed, 1587.

Report of conference committee considered and adopted, 2103-2104.

Returned from Senate with conference committee report adopted, 2135.

Signed by Speaker, 2207.

Approved by Governor, 2682.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 206.

In Senate (No. 334).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 285.

Reported without amendment, 410.

First reading, 470.

Second reading and amended and recommitted to Committee, 602-604.

Re-reported with amendment, 1136.

MATTRESSES—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1260-1261.

Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 1371.

Vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1371.

Final passage, 1492-1493.

Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 1606.

Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 1606.

Report of conference committee presented and adopted, 2094-2096.

Signed by President pro tempore, 2180.

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McALEER, EUGENE J., Representative from Twenty-fifth District (Philadelphia County).

Acting Speaker, 5379.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1030, providing for licensing of railway dining cars and cars upon which liquors are sold, 1172.

House resolution No. 21, requesting statement from institutions receiving State appropriations, relative to salaries of employes receiving more than $900 a year, 327.

Bills introduced by

No. 133

Making appropriation to Evangelical Home for Aged, 162.

No. 229

Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, 115.

No. 298

Authorizing appointment of commission to consider revision and amendment of penal laws, 146.

No. 671

Regulating custody of records of criminals during trial of cases, 270.

No. 1030

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No. 1058

Amending act relating to motor vehicles and providing for their registration and licensing of their operators by State Highway Department, 510.

No. 1174

Fixing time within which indictments for any crime or misdemeanor (murder or voluntary manslaughter excepted) shall be brought, 573.

No. 1911

Relating to petroleum and natural gas wells drilled through coal measures, 1762.

Bills reported by

No. 135

Providing for further government of cities of second and third class, 1046.

No. 302

Amending act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of municipalities, 2199.

No. 328

Giving right to Department of Public Safety in cities of first class to make rules regulating traffic, 340.

No. 701

Establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 560.

No. 863 (Senate No. 33)

Amending act defining police power of cities of third class and boroughs with reference to electric light wires, 3199.

No. 895

Amending act for government of cities of second class by eliminating Department of Collector of Delinquent Taxes, 742.

No. 1105

Amending act constituting county commissioners, county controller and county treasurer in certain counties a board having power to appoint depositories of county funds, 800.

No. 1118

Authorizing municipalities to provide a water supply and construct water works, 1377.

No. 1142

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McALEER, EUGENE J.—Continued.

No. 1190
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No. 1288
To provide for abatement of smoke nuisance in cities of first class, 3024.

No. 1921 (Senate No. 877)
Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salaries of heads of departments, 2426.

No. 1982 (Senate No. 791)
Vesting in municipalities the title to land embraced within lines of streets, 3199.

No. 2008 (Senate No. 987)
Making a chief burgess of a borough eligible to office for next succeeding term, 3604.

Chairman of Committee on Geological Survey, 54.

Member of conference committee, 3210.

Member of special committees, 34, 343.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and declination thereof as, 105.

Motions by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1151, authorizing commissioners of townships of first class to establish sidewalks, 3035.

Previous question of House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purpose of municipal assessment distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 2508.

Motions by, to

Adopt House Resolution No. 21, requesting statement relative to salaries of employes from institutions receiving State appropriations, 327.

Discharge special committee appointed to receive information from institutions receiving State appropriations relative to salaries of State employes, 2120.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 671, regulating custody of records of criminals during trials of cases, 2215.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1030, providing for licensing of railway cars upon which liquors are sold, 823.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 671, regulating custody of records of criminals during trial of case, 2215.

Recommit House Bill No. 30, to prohibit keeping in certain places of a towel intended for use of more than one person, 1641.

Recommit House Bill No. 1911, relating to petroleum and natural gas wells drilled through coal measures, 2241.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 30, to prohibit keeping of towels in certain places intended for use of more than one person, 1766.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 559, providing for compensation of physicians for furnishing reports and certificates, 3041.

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Nomination by, of

Richard J. Baldwin as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Petition presented by

Against passage of local option laws, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 257.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4344.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 2091 (Senate No. 61), making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, 4619.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Legislative Journal list, 268.

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House Bill No. 9, permitting playing of baseball on Sunday, 479.

House Mill No 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1180.

House Bill No. 117, providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 5415.

House Bill No. 175, providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 262-263.

House Bill No. 209, amending act providing for licensing and registration of those engaged in plumbing by extending its provisions to boroughs and townships of first class, 500.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 606.

House Bill No. 328, giving to Department of Public Safety in cities of first class the right to make rules governing traffic, 541.

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House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 772.

House Bill No. 556, to provide for compensation for physicians for furnishing certain reports and certificates, 2705, 2706, 3042.

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House Bill No. 733, prescribing what elective or appointive offices shall be incompatible with office of member of council in cities of first class, 537, 538.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2411.

House Bill No. 900, relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second classes, 2131, 2132.

House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 3229, 3826.

House Bill No. 1030, providing for licensing of railway cars upon which liquors are sold, 823, 1573-1574.

House Bill No. 1073, relating to title where municipalities are vested with power of acquiring property, 3021.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4427.

House Bill No. 1263, to provide that fines collected for violations of game laws shall be paid to Game Commission, 1726.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1519.

House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3816, 3819.

House Bill No. 1467, to establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Greely and extending to Lackawaxen, 3062.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4472.

House Bill No. 1505, providing for erection of monument to Hampton Battery at Chancellorsville, 4486.

House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 3030, 3031.

House Bill No. 1627, relating to issuing of policies of insurance, 2781.

House Bill No. 1911, relating to petroleum and natural gas wells drilled through coal measures, 2767.

House Bill No. 1972 (Senate No. 572), to validate appointments heretofore made of persons to act as patrolmen and firemen of cities of first class, 3182.

House Bill No. 1981 (Senate No. 750), authorizing borough councils to require sprinkling or oiling of public streets, 4885.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4621, 4682.

House resolution No. 34, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against management of Western Penitentiary, 1153.

Presentation of gifts to House employes at close of session, 5379.

Report, supplementary, of special committee appointed to receive information from institutions receiving State appropriations, relative to salaries of employes, presented by, 2120.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appointment of commission to revise criminal laws, 128.

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Resolutions offered by

Extending thanks of House to Legislative Journal reporters, 5493.

Requiring every institution receiving State appropriation to make report of names of persons receiving salaries above $900 a year, 291.

Speaker, nomination of and vote for as, 30-32.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expriation of time limit, 1709.

McALLISTER, FRANK J., Representative from Second District (Westmoreland County).

Bills introduced by

No. 147
Providing for preservation of wapiti or elk, 107.

No. 224
Making appropriation to Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society, 115.

No. 342
Making appropriation to Citizens' General Hospital of New Kensington, 162.

Bills Reported by

No. 453
Providing for one day of rest in seven for employes in continuous industries, 2199.

No. 2054 (Senate No. 830)
Amending act relating to safety of minors, 3821.

McALLISTER, FRANK J.—Continued.

Bill returned by

No. 398

Requiring reporting by physicians of certain occupational diseases, 369.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Recommit House Bill No. 985, providing for purchase of certain lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 3826.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 375, regulating use of billiard and pool tables in cities of first class, 2753.

Petition presented by

Against Club License Bill, from

Citizens of Westmoreland County, 477.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 430-431.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 766.

House Bill No. 620, amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 2190-2191.

McARDLE, JOSEPH H., Representative from Thirteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1060, to prevent fire insurance companies from entering into pools, trusts or agreements, 2795.

Bills introduced by

No. 1060

To prevent fire insurance companies entering into or maintaining pools, trusts or agreements to control rates, 510.

No. 1506

Making appropriation to Julia White Priscilla Home for Aged Colored People, 913.

No. 1792

Providing for establishment of a State Department of Steam Boiler Inspection, 1041.

Bill reported by

No. 345

Relating to operation of street passenger railways, 4217.

Leave of absence granted, 4592.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

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Adopt resolution authorizing immediate adjournment of House out of respect to memory of late Hon. John H. Riebel and fixing time for memorial service, 531.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1060, to prevent fire insurance companies from entering into pools, trusts or agreements, 2796.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing printing of memorial addresses on late Hon. John H. Riebel, 823.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing immediate adjournment out of respect to memory of late Hon. John H. Riebel and fixing time for memorial service, 531.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J., Representative from Second District (Allegheny County).

Bills introduced by

No. 905

Prohibiting storage or keeping of motor vehicles for hire in certain buildings, 393.

No. 1554

Relating to liability of corporations, individuals and other employers in actions for damages caused by negligence of said employers, 915.

Bills reported by

No. 794

Making it unlawful for any person or corporation to use the word consul or consulate or the coat of arms of a foreign country for advertising purposes, 494.

No. 1002 (Senate No. 2)

Amending act relating to motor vehicles, 1917.

No. 1065

Providing for location and operation by the Commonwealth of a canal or waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers in Pennsylvania to Lake Erie, 805.

No. 1066

Providing for creation of commission to make survey for canal or waterway from junction of Ohio and Beaver Rivers in Pennsylvania to Lake Erie, 805.

McCAIG, WILLIAM J.—Continued.

No. 1090

Supplement to act providing for original location of pubilc roads or highways extending its provisions to construction of roads by adjoining counties, 743.

No. 1356

Amending act authorizing erection of poor house by City of Carbondale, 929.

No. 1605

Relating to townships of second class, 2119.

No. 1658

Amending act providing for original location and construction of highways by authorizing counties to contract with boroughs in improvement of borough street connecting with a county road, 1241.

No. 1878 (Senate No. 416)

Granting to Delaware & Hudson Company right to operate a telegraph line and to take water from a certain spring in township of Canan, 1713.

No. 1897

Amending act relating to board of examiners and inspectors of steam engines and boilers in Allegheny County, 3475.

No. 1948

Repealing act relative to collection of taxes in borough of Coatesville, 2664.

No. 2030 (Senate No. 1274)

Authorizing cities of first and second class to compensate employes for time lost, 3335.

No. 2055 (Senate No. 1153)

Regulating survey and patenting of lands in beds of abandoned navigable rivers, 3489.

Leave of absence granted, 1415.

Member of conference committees, 3655, 4463.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

McCALL'S FERRY (see fish).

McCLINTOCK, JOHN, Representative from Twenty-first District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1429, to prohibit any person from working any animal for more than 12 hours in any 24 hour period, 1989, 2427.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5026.

House concurrent resolution No. 29, authorizing appointment of commission to investigate systems of real and personal property, 1255.

Bills introduced by

No. 114

Providing for relief to certain parents and their children at expense of poor district, 101.

No. 268

Making property of certain corporations and companies taxable for municipal purposes, 127.

No. 299

Relating to government of cities of first class, 146.

No. 820

Prohibiting driving or working of any horse, mule, ox or any other animal for more than twelve hours in any twenty-four hour period, 339.

No. 1207

Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 575.

No. 1429

Prohibiting any person to load, drive or work any animal for more than 12 hours in any 24 hour period, 820.

Bills reported by

No. 223

Amending act regulating pay of election officers, 800.

No. 604

Regulating pay of election officers and clerks, 742.

No. 2003

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, 3023.

Leave of absence granted, 2277.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and declination thereof as, 105.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House concurrent resolution No. 9, proposing amendment to Article 14, Secton 2 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1123.

Postpone for present House concurrent resolution No. 29, authorizing appointment of commission to investigate systems of assessment of real and personal property, 1255.

Resume consideration of House concurrent resolution No. 29, authorizing appointment of tax commission, 2938.

McCLINTOCK, JOHN—Continued.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Council No. 5, D. of L., Philadelphia, 3331.
Washington Camp No. 395, P. O. S. of A., 1554.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Council No. 5, D. of L., Philadelphia, 3331.
Washington Camp No. 395, P. O. S. of A., 1555.

Point of order raised by, on

Motion for recess, 1646.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 1429, to prohibit any person from working any animal for more than 15 hours in any 24 hour period, 2894-2895.

House concurrent resolution No. 29, authorizing appointment of commission to investigate systems of assessment of real and personal property, 2102.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 117, providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 5415.

House Bill No. 228, to regulate the civil service, 2759.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 695.

House Bill No. 351, amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 2435.

House Bill No. 366, authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into subject of pensions for dependent mothers, 353.

House Bill No. 1003 (Senate No. 23), to provide for monthly payments by counties to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, 1848.

House Bill No. 1026, to provide for licensing of firemen operating steam boilers in cities of first and second classes, 4160.

House Bill No. 1429, to prohibit any person from working any animal for more than fifteen hours in any twenty-four hour period, 2817.

House Bill No. 1553, requiring stationary engines and boilers to be equipped with automatic feed water regulator, 4877.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5027, 5028.

House Bill No. 2072 (Senate No. 1395), amending act relating to taxation, 4579.

House concurrent resolution No. 9, proposing amendment to Article 14, Section 2, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1122-1123.

House concurrent resolution No. 29, authorizing appointment of tax commission, 2939.

Motion to adjourn, 3655.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate systems of assessment of real and personal property, 824.

Proposing amendment to Article 14, Section 2, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to county officers of Philadelphia, 128.

Vote for Resident Clerk of House, reason for change in, 93.

McCOLGAN (see United States).

McCORMICK, CHANCELLOR OF UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, at memorial session in honor of late Senator David A. Wilbert, remarks by Samuel Black, 2098-2099.

McCULLEN nominated as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 4 of First Judicial District, Joseph P., 3917.

Reported and confirmed, 3917.

McDERMOTT, PETER, Representative from Clearfield County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 234, to provide for safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines and for examination of persons seeking employment as miners, 797.

House Bill No. 1563, making it unlawful to use electric current in bituminous coal mines, 2260.

Bills introduced by

No. 336
Making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine for removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, 161.

No. 341
Amending act relating to safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 162.

No. 478
Providing for designation of depositories of county funds, 226.

No. 1006
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning in Phillipsburg Borough to Kylertown connecting with Route 219, 475.

No. 1563
Making it unlawful to use any electric current for any purpose in any room or entry where miners are engaged in mining coal in any bituminous coal mine, 916.

McDERMOTT, PETER—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 234
Providing for safety in and about bituminous coal mines and for examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners, 232, 478.

No. 2151 (Senate No. 1455)
Fixing salaries of stenographers in Department of Mines, 4476.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

Previous question on House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2673.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1243.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 341, amending act relating to safety of persons and protection of property in and about bituminous coal mines, 526.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 945, amending act to provide for safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines, 1113.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 234, to provide for safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines and for examination of persons seeking employment as miners, 797.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 485), relating to motor-vehicles, 4011.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 336, making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine in removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, 1875.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of roads shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1411.

House Bill No. 336, making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine in removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, 291, 526.

House Bill No. 620, amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 2189.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2410, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620.

House Bill No. 1007, authorizing appointment of two delegates as members of a commission to investigate European systems of rural credits, 2208.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3484-3485.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4426.

House Bill No. 1346 (Senate No. 386), to provide for association of township supervisors and commissioners, 2125.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4472, 4819, 4820.

House Bill No. 1482, fixing compensation of chief clerk and five clerks in Department of Mines, 1839-1840.

House Bill No. 1563, making it unlawful to use electric current in any bituminous coal mine, 2260.

House Bill No. 1605, relating to townships of second class, 2752.

House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 3029.

House Bill No. 1967 (Senate No. 1050), joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate causes of mine accidents, 4230.

House Bill No. 2043 (Senate No. 11), regulating sale of commodities, 4582, 4583.

House Bill No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391), providing for protection of quail, rabbits and hare, 3937.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5153.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4621, 4622.

House resolution extending thanks of House to press representatives, 5493.

Motion for recess, 1646.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5422.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing House to adjourn not later than June 19, 1913, 3951.

McILHENNY, FRANCIS S., Senator from Sixth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2155.

Senate Bill No. 140, requiring bills and answers in equity to be sworn to, 669.

Senate Bill No. 274, amending act to provide for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers and fixing their salaries, 651.

McILHENNY, FRANCIS S.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 275, amending act relative to Public Grounds and Buildings and to contracts for supplies, 651.

Senate Bill No. 497 (House No. 580), supplement to act relating to government of cities of first class and creating a Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 2626, 2877.

Senate Bill No. 499, amending act establishing a public school system so as to avoid repeal of Section 1 of act relating to assessment of taxes in Philadelphia, 868.

Senate Bill No. 648, to prescribe method by which shall be determined amount of debt incurred by any city of first class for transit purposes, 2647, 2648.

Senate Bill No. 774 (House No. 566), giving all owners or tenants of lands or property injured by improvement to streets the right to damages, 2650.

Senate Bill No. 1019 (House No. 1242), requiring cemetery companies to record certain information relative to burial of persons, 2387.

Senate Bill No. 1375, to provide for regulation of stock corporations having shares without par value, 3597, 3598.

Senate Bill No. 1388 (House No. 1949), imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 3461, 3463.

Senate Bill No. 1850 (House No. 874), making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, 4769.

Bills introduced by

No. 90
Providing for better preservation of records in offices of Recorder of Deeds, 96.

No. 91
Relating to councils of cities of first class, 96.

No. 137
Regulating trial by jury in civil causes in court of record, 124.

No. 138
Providing when judgment shall be reversed or new trial granted, 124.

No. 139
Providing what effect shall be given to admission to practice in Supreme Court when person so admitted applies for admission to practice in other courts, 124.

No. 140
Requiring bills and answers in equity to be sworn to and abolishing rule requiring two witnesses to overcome averments of a responsive answer, 124.

No. 141
Authorizing Supreme Court to promulgate general rules of practice for all courts of record, 124.

No. 142
Relating to beginning of actions, 124.

No. 204
To establish State Industrial Home for Women, 194.

No. 205
Providing for enrollment of electors participating in primaries in cities of first class, 194.

No. 263
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for River Delaware, 221.

No. 264
Amending act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia authorizing Board of Commissioners of Navigation to institute inquiry into cause of accident, 221.

No. 274
Amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers and fixing their compensation, 225.

No. 275
Amending act relative to Public Grounds and Buildings and to contracts for supplies, 225.

No. 319
Making appropriation to Midnight Mission of Philadelphia, 281.

No. 320
Providing that insanity shall be cause for divorce, 281.

No. 372
Providing method of determining liabilities and rights of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 300.

No. 403
To permit owners desiring to sell, mortgage or borrow upon assignment of anything of value to effect life insurance, and legalizing assignments of such insurance, 330.

No. 404
Providing for filing of accounts of trustees in proper court, 331.

No. 499
Amending act establishing public school system so as to avoid repeal of Section 1 of act to promote more equal assessment of taxes in Philadelphia, 458.

McILHENNY, FRANCIS S.—Continued.

No. 574
Amending act providing for incorporation of certain corporations and for regulation of trust companies by enlarging preference given to depositors so as to include deposits payable only after specified notice or at expiration of a fixed period, 593.

No. 575
Authorizing appointment of commission to complete a monument authorized to be erected on Germantown Battlefield (Chew Place) Germantown or such other place as commissioners deem proper, 593.

No. 646
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 6 of Article 9 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 855.

No. 647
Providing for abatement of nuisances in private alleys in cities of first class and for establishment of grades and paving of such alleys where necessary, 855.

No. 648
To prescribe the method by which shall be determined the amount of any debt incurred by any city of the first class for development of subways or for construction of wharves, 855.

No. 738
Authorizing certain corporations to issue one or more classes of stock with preferences and with restrictions as to its voting power, 1010.

No. 739
Amending act to amend the penal laws and defining rape by increasing age of consent, 1010.

No. 815
Providing for making valid charters of certain corporations incorporated for purpose of supplying heat, light and power by means of electricity, 1258.

No. 854
Supplementary to act for government of cities of first class creating a Department of Assessment of Taxes, 1315.

No. 929
To prohibit keeping of live pigs in cities of first class without annual license, 1513.

No. 1002
Authorizing certain corporations to issue preferred stock, providing for manner of issuance and regulations in matter of voting thereof, 1742.

No. 1003
Making appropriation to Providence General Hospital of Philadelphia, 1743.

No. 1375
Providing for regulation of stock corporations having shares without par value, 2922.

No. 1817
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Mt. Airy, for deficiency, 4184.

No. 1820
To require reporting by physicians to Commissioner of Health of certain occupational diseases, 4284.

Bills reported by

No. 213
Requiring written demand for jury trial in actions at law in the several courts of common pleas, 329.

No. 230 (House Bill No. 11)
To provide for additional law judge in forty-seventh Judicial District, 329.

No. 274
Amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers and fixing their compensation, 616.

No. 365
To regulate manufacture and sale and prevent adulteration of disinfectants, deodorants and germicides, 457.

No. 551
Repealing act for erection of poor house in Mercer County, 643.

No. 590
Enabling a married woman deserted by her husband to sue her husband upon any cause of action whatsoever, 679.

No. 621 (House No. 197)
Regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 4866.

No. 648
Prescribing method of determining amount of debt incurred by any city of first class for development of subways and construction of wharves, 2437.

No. 660
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of eighteenth Article thereof, 4355.

McILHENNY, FRANCIS S.—Continued.

No. 774 (House No. 566)
Giving to all owners or tenants of lands injured by improvement to streets the right to damages both direct and consequential, 2437.

No. 1199 (House No. 1562)
Amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 2437.

No. 1302 (House No. 1092)
Amending act relating to disorderly conduct in parks and on streets, 4355.

No. 1325 (House No. 969)
Regulating term and election of commissioners of townships of first class, 4996.

No. 1387 (House No. 1636)
Making it duty of recorders of deeds of certain counties to require affidavits that consideration mentioned in deeds is the true one, 4765.

No. 1454
In relation to convicts in Western Penitentiary who escape, 3379.

No. 1816 (House No. 2085)
Providing for payment of costs incurred in trial of escaping prisoners, 4765.

No. 1906 (House No. 1738)
Regulating evidence at trial for rape, 5115.

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Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 497 (House No. 580), supplement to act to provide for better government of cities of first class and creating a Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 2079.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 793 (House No. 3), providing for return to various counties of a part of personal property tax, 2321.

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No. 554
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Member of conference committees, 1883, 2459, 2741, 3091, 3382, 3383, 3729, 4111, 4869, 5003, 5087, 5088.

Member of special committees, 1375, 1811.

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Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 956, amending act to provide for licensing of slaughter houses, and for Senate to appoint a conference committee, 2741.

Senate to adhere to its amendments to House concurrent resolution, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service in cities of first class, 3979.

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Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 75, regulating reports for purposes of taxation by certain corporations, joint stock associations and limited partnerships, 3726.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 106, amending act providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 1024.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 212, amending act to revise the penal laws, 3725.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 328, amending act providing revenue by taxation, 2858.

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Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 719 (House No. 53), regulating storage and sale of cold storage foods, 2159.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 798 (House No. 402), regulating policies of insurance against liability arising under Article 2 of Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, 3746.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 799 (House No. 403), to provide for regulation of employers' mutual liability insurance associations, 3746.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 963 (House No. 740), requiring all locomotives to be equipped with headlights of a certain candle power, 3244.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 964 (House No. 1471), to provide that no self-playing musical instruments shall be operated in any public place without a license, 2100.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1462, requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 3752.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1640 (House No. 298), authorizing appointment of commission to consider revision of penal laws, 4090.

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Proceed to consideration of conference committee report on Senate Bill No. 502, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3383.

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Proceed to third reading of Bill No. 552, empowering cities of first class to purchase or otherwise acquire transit facilities, 1371.

Proceed to third reading of Bill No. 553, supplement to act for better government of cities of first class, creating a Department of City Transit, 1373.

Proceed to third reading of Bill No. 554, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 1373.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1917 (House No. 2227), making appropriation to House Committee on Committees, 5089.

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Recommit Senate Bill No. 280, for protection of public health by providing that those conducting hotels and other public eating places shall not employ any person suffering from or who are carriers of a communicable disease, 859.

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Recommit Senate Bill No. 337 (House No. 189), repealing Section 10 of act to vacate Long Lane in County of Philadelphia, and in relation to promissory notes, 1141.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 342 (House No. 175), regulating payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 678.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 381 (House No. 265), providing for establishment of tuberculosis hospitals by counties, 2366.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 441, amending act relating to elections by providing for payment of mileage to inspectors of elections, 1513.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 444, amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 1513.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 457, to provide for election of delegates to nominate candidates for judge, 4090.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 458, providing for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 1762, 4090.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3579.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 793 (House No. 3), providing for return to various counties of a part of personal property tax, 2730.

McNICHOL, JAMES P.—Continued.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 2473.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 797 (House No. 401), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 21 of Article 3 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 2473.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 798 (House No. 402), regulating policies of insurance against liability arising under Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, 2473.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 799 (House No. 403), to provide for incorporation of employers' mutual liability insurance associations, 2473.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 868 (House No. 1051), making it a misdemeanor for any employe of any of the State departments to practice as an attorney before any of such departments, 4092.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 876, to provide a method for election of candidates for office of United States Senators, 1516, 1751.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 883, to provide for personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of first and second classes, 1516, 1751.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 884, to provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 1516.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 956, providing a uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates, 1758, 4090.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 985, empowering councils of cities of first class to levy ad valorem tax on land or improvements, 3782.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1088 (House No. 1647), empowering municipalities to establish separate grades on the same street, 4092.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1124 (House No.. 1113), empowering municipalities to acquire and to operate subways, street passenger railways and elevated railways, 2598.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1125 (House No. 1119), empowering corporations to construct street railway tracks and to lease same, 2598.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1141 (House No. 1013), amending act relating to liens for taxes and for municipal improvements, 3717.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1154 (House No. 1142), regulating construction, occupancy and sanitation of dwellings, 3262.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1195 (House No. 1137), authorizing each city of first class to establish municipal pension fund, 3374.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1198 (House No. 1175), authorizing procuring of work or materials to value of $1,000 by any city of first class, 5069.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1231 (House No. 423), regulating placing of earth or any other material in any creek, 4194.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1233 (House No. 937), establishing a Bureau of Housing, 3245.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1253 (House No. 1228), amending act providing when and how liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 2599.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1262 (House No. 117), providing for non-partisan nominations and elections, 5089, 5272.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1326 (House No. 984), to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 3171, 3579.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1368 (House No. 1068), prohibiting railroads from allowing certain things to remain on right of way, 3387.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1380 (House No. 1739), defining liability of owners of electric wires or electric current, 4849.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1414 (House No. 1568), providing for aditional law judge in eleventh judicial district, 3874.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1415 (House No. 1614), authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 3470.

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Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 212, amending act to revise the penal laws, 1508.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 494 (House No. 354), regulating use of finger bowls, 5106.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 530 (House No. 243), to prevent deception in sale of paint, 5106.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 681 (House No. 638), to provide for safety where coal or other minerals beneath surface is being removed, 3786, 4299.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 798 (House No. 402), regulating liability insurance, 4086.

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Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1095 (House No. 416), to prevent occupational diseases, 3741.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1155 (House No. 1139), amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 2627.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1326 (House No. 984), to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 3779.

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Suspend Rule No. 38, in order to act upon executive nominations, 1031.

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Remarks by, on

Executive nominations, 1031.

House concurrent resolution No. 32, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 3864.

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Archibald W. Powell, who retired from Senate to become Auditor General, 5273.

Reporting of certain bills from Committee on Elections, 3240.

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Senate Bill No. 13, providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 1087.

Senate Bill No. 444, amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 2726, 2727, 2728.

Senate Bill No. 485, relating to motor vehicles, 4362.

Senate Bill No. 549 (House No. 813), regulating manufacture and sale of disinfectants, 1748.

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Senate Bill No. 662 (House No. 252), relating to holding of constitutional convention, 3696.

Senate Bill No. 697, regulating passage of traction engines, motor and other vehicles over highways and bridges, 2649.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties and election of certain party officers, 1752, 3765, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773.

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Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 3710, 3711, 3714.

Senate Bill No. 807 (House No. 751), providing for appointment of janitors for various courts in certain counties, 1792.

Senate Bill No. 895 (House No. 195), declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 2744.

Senate Bill No. 1088 (House No. 1647), empowering municipalities to establish separate grades on the same street, 4092.

Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4447.

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Senate Bill No. 1155 (House No. 1139), amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 2628.

Senate Bill No. 1233 (House No. 937), establishing a Bureau of Housing, 3245.

Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorzing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4770.

Senate Bill No. 1246 (House No. 1719), amending act for government of cities of second class with respect to sinking fund commission, 3247.

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Senate Bill No. 1300 (House No. 912), laying tax on anthracite coal, 3746.

Senate Bill No. 1838 (House No. 1383), providing for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 4844, 4845, 5143.

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House Bill No. 619, amending act providing for classification of townships by conferring additional powers upon townships of first class, 1560.

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No. 528
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No. 662
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No. 787
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No. 1098
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No. 1168
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No. 1282
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No. 1283
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No. 1315
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No. 1322
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No. 1929
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No. 2001
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House Bill No. 1403 (Senate No. 556), to permit relocation of certain portions of track of street passenger railway companies, 2227.

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Senate Bill No. 895 (House No. 195), declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 3104.

Senate Bill No. 967 (House No. 1356), amending act providing for erection of poor house by City of Carbondale, 2464.

Senate Bill No. 981 (House No. 23), providing for creation of municipal liens in boroughs, 2364.

Senate Bill No. 1279, supplement to act creating Water Supply Commission, 2882.

Senate Bill No. 1281, providing for taking of inventory of water resources of the Commonwealth, 2883.

Senate Bill No. 1296, regulating acquiring of new or additional sources of water supply, 2884.

Senate Bill No. 1325 (House No. 969), regulating election of commissioners of townships of first class, 3704.

Senate Bill No. 1405, relating to moneys received by Highway Department from fees for registration of motor vehicles, 3370-3371.

Senate Bill No. 1407, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 4964.

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No. 134

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No. 283

Making appropriation to trustees of Criminal Insane at Farview, 280.

No. 284

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No. 285

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No. 582

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No. 583

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No. 859

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No. 949

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No. 1296

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No. 1377

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No. 1884
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No. 13
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No. 43
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No. 57
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No. 103
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No. 285
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No. 379
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No. 396
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No. 405
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No. 406
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No. 493 (House No. 352)
Amending act relating to husband and wife by providing that they may sue each other and testify against each other in certain cases, 457.

No. 495 (House No. 470)
Authorizing trustees of Cottage State Hospital at Connellsville to dedicate to public use a certain triangular piece of land, 987.

No. 518
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No. 520
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No. 580
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No. 583
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No. 651
Making appropriation to State Hospital for Criminal Insane at Farview, 909.

No. 697
Regulating passage of traction engines, motor and other vehicles over highways and bridges, 2439.

No. 817
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No. 826
Amending act relating to roads and providing for election and appointment of supervisors in second class townships, 2038.

No. 841 (House No. 701)
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No. 895 (House No. 195)
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No. 942
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No. 1153
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No. 1175
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No. 1190 (House No. 398)
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No. 1216 (House No. 1194)
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No. 1251 (House No. 525)
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No. 1295
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No. 1296
Regulating acquiring of new or additional sources of water supply by municipalities, 2567.

No. 1300 (House No. 912)
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No. 1331 (House No. 1089)
To provide for taxes on personal property, 3473.

No. 1335 (House No. 595)
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No. 1385 (House No. 1146)
Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 4378, 4571, 4848.

No. 1405
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No. 1415 (House No. 1614)
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No. 1443 (House No. 1467)
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No. 1456
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No. 1569 (House No. 1352)
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No. 1791
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No. 1884
Authorizing S. W. Shearer and Joseph W. George to bring suit against Commonwealth, 4548.

No. 1888 (House No. 2032)
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No. 1897 (House No. 782)
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Member of conference committees, 3594, 4289, 5002.

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First reading of Senate Bill No. 495 (House No. 470), authorizing the trustees of the Cottage State Hospital at Connellsville to dedicate to public use a certain triangular piece of land, 994.

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Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 1052, requiring that not less than two miners be employed in robbing of pillars in anthracite coal mines, and to appoint conference committee, 3790.

Senate to adhere to its amendments to House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of townships roads, 5003.

Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 994, authorizing State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of abandoned canal and railroad companies, 4289.

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Consent to executive nominations, 15, 158, 390, 1614.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1257, 1597.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 521, supplement to act for government of cities of second class and creating City Planning Department, 3725.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 762, relating to competency of experts and to rules of evidence in questions of handwriting, 3977.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 674 (House No. 408), regulating removing of coal beneath surface of highways within limits of municipalities, 3576.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 681 (House No. 638), to provide for safety where minerals beneath the surface are removed, 3373, 3895.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1443 (House No. 1467), establishing certain public roads as State highways, 5008.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 1569 (House No. 1352), amending act relating to roads, highways and bridges, 4548.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 1791, relating to roads in townships, 4548.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 1884, authorizing S. W. Shearer and Joseph W. George to bring suit against Commonwealth, 4548.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 1888 (House No. 2032), to validate certain official acts performed by justices of the peace, 4571.

Read for first time Senate Bill No. 1897 (House No. 782), making appropriation to carry out laws relative to township roads, 4797.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 656, to provide for safety in and about anthracite coal mines (at request of Mr. Catlin), 1750.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 745, making desertion or non-support of wife or of children a misdemeanor in certain cases, 2372.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 891 (House No. 857), authorizing judges of separate orphans' court on request to determine matters in certain other courts, 1751.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1361 (House No. 1560), amending act authorizing Governor to appoint special officers for charitable associations, 3253.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1385 (House No. 1146), amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 4460, 4684.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1443 (House No. 1467), establishing certain public roads as State highways, 4450, 4684.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1457, to establish as a State highway a certain section of road beginning at Beech Creek and extending to Renovo, 4383.

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Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1216 (House No. 1194), providing for election of borough controller, 3707.

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Petition presented by

Favoring convention to propose amendment to United States Constitution whereby polygamy may be prohibited, from

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Nominations reported by, 329, 1146.

Remarks by, on

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn at noon on June 26, 1913, 4995.

McNICHOLS, WALTER—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1491, 2076.

Senate Bill No. 519, authorizing establishment of teachers' training schools, 861.

Senate Bill No. 674 (House No. 408), regulating removal of coal beneath surface of streets, 4298.

Senate Bill No. 681 (House No. 638), to provide for safety where coal or other minerals beneath surface is being removed, 3395.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3773.

Senate Bill No. 895 (House No. 195), declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 1895, 1896.

Senate Bill No. 980 (House No. 888), designating State flower, 4993.

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2654-2655.

Senate Bill No. 1216 (House No. 1194), providing for election of borough controller, 3707.

Seante Bill No. 1262 (House No. 117), providing non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 4970.

Senate Bill No. 1266 (House No. 1793), amending act for government of cities of second class, 3367.

Senate Bill No. 1281, providing for taking of inventory of water resources, 3162.

Senate Bill No. 1300 (House No. 912), laying tax on anthracite coal, 3746, 3747.

Senate Bill No. 1838 (House No. 1383), making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 4845.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appropriation to be forwarded by Governor to flood sufferers in Ohio, 1135.

Senate concurrent resolution granting extension of time to commission to investigate surface support in mining anthracite coal, 72.

Senate resolution, authorizing appointment of committee of three senators to draft workmen's compensation law, 5256.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing election of a Committee on Committees, 5.

Resolution reported by

Requesting Congress to enact legislation relative to highways connecting State capitals with each other and with National capital, 1880.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February tenth, 157.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until April fourteenth, 1600.

Granting extension of time to commission to report upon surface support in mining anthracite coal, 72.

MEADE (see appropriation).

MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MEALS AS ASSISTANT RESIDENT CLERK OF HOUSE, appointment of I. Dale, 63, 93.

MEALS, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. I. Dale, 5379.

MEASURES (see inspectors, surveying, weights).

MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS and authorizing appointment of local meat inspectors and authorizing State Livestock Sanitary Board to enforce its provisions, amending act relative to sale of

House Bill No. 1085.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 511.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 511.

Reported with amendment, 1150.

First reading, 1283.

Second reading and amended, 1462-1463.

Third reading and postponed for present, 1858.

Resumed and amended on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2494-2496.

Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill again defeated on final passage, 2756.

MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS and providing for inspection of such food and the animals which produced it, relating to

House Bill No. 1086.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 511.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 511.

Reported without amendment, 1117.

First reading, 1281.

Second reading, 1437-1438.

Third reading and amended, 1733.

Resumed and postponed for present on final passage, 1778-1779.

Defeated on final passage, 2668.

MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS which are unsound and vesting certain powers in State Livestock Sanitary Board, to prevent storage and sale of

Senate Bill No. 1377.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 2929.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2929.
Reported with amendment, 3107.
First reading, 3174.
Second reading, 3253-3254.
Third reading and final passage, 3370.

In House (No. 2070).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3612.
Reported without amendment, 3918.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4246.
Defeated on third reading, 4279.

MEATS (see slaughter houses).

MECHANICALLY (see musical).

MECHANICS' (see claims, contracts).

MECHLING, ALLEN R., Representative from Forest County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 935, providing for purchase by Commonwealth of certain lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 2233, 2234.

Bills introduced by

No. 127
Validating certain elections relative to increasing municipal indebtedness and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 102.

No. 935
Providing for purchase by Commonwealth of certain lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 420.

No. 1660
Amending act providing that district attorney in all counties whose population does not exceed 150,000 shall be paid a salary and fixing same which shall be in lieu of all fees, 1034.

Bills reported by

No. 609 (Senate No. 45)
For better protection of wild birds known as Turtle Dove, Killdeer, Plover and Blackbird, 441.

No. 2024 (Senate No. 817)
Supplement to act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 3051.

No. 2039 (Senate No. 1162)
Amending act relating to roads and providing for election of supervisors in townships of second class, 3199.

Leave of absence granted, 1150.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by Commonwealth of land of A. Cook Sons Company, 3424, 3425, 3428.

MEDAL BE GIVEN TO EACH HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIER, sailor or marine of Civil War who enlisted in a Pennsylvania organization, making appropriation to provide that a bronze

Senate Bill No. 504.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 459.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 459.
Reported with amendment, 854.
First reading, 910.
Second reading, 989-990.
Third reading and amended, 1014.
Final passage, 1070.

In House (No. 1855).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1305.

MEDICAL, MEDICINAL AND MEDICINE (see animals, mines, pharmacy, poor, veterinary).

MEDICINE AND SURGERY and creating Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure, amending act relative to right to practice

House Bill No. 210.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 114.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 114.
Reported with amendment, 340.
First reading, 377.
Second reading and amended, 403-405.
Third reading and recommitted to committee, 424.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Continued.

Re-reported with amendment, 744.
Resumed on third reading and postponed for present, 1232.
Resumed and passed finally, 1339-1341.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3566-3567.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4140.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4179.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4217.
Resumed and postponed for present, 4338-4341.
Resumed and passed finally, 4466-4469.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4477.
Signed by Speaker, 4493.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 1340, 4469.
Humes, 1340, 1341, 4341, 4469.
Gans, 1340, 4340, 4341.
Newbaker, 1340, 4340, 4341, 4468-4469.
Blair, W. A., 1340, 1341.
Steedle, 1341.
Steele, 3566, 4468, 4469.
Allen, 4340-4341.
Roney, 4340.
Rockwell, 4469.
Kitts, 4469.

In Senate (No. 870).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1327.
Reported without amendment, 2354.
First reading, 2473-2474.
Recommitted, 2594.
Re-reported with amendment, 2929.
Second reading, 2985-2987.
Recommitted, 3097.
Re-reported with amendment, 3154.
Third reading and final passage, 3244.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3593.
Signed by President, 3726.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4110.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4451.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY and providing a Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure as a Bureau of the Department of Public Instruction, amending act relating to right to practice

House Bill No. 1504.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 996.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 996.
Reported with amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1954.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2185.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2529-2531.

Remarks on, by

Berntheizel, 2529.
Geiser, 2529, 2530.
Hess, 2529, 2530.
Humes, 2530.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY, relating to practitioners of

House Bill No. 384.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles A. Shaffer, 178.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 178.
Reported with amendment, 440.
First reading, 527.
Second reading and amended, 755.
Third reading and final passage, 880-881.

In Senate (No. 725).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 912.
Reported with amendment, 2624.
First reading, 2747.
Second reading, 2879-2880.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2924.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE (see appropriation to Trustees of).

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MEETINGS (see buildings, corporations, townships).

MELLON, DECEASED, for money escheated from Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, authorizing State Treasurer to reimburse heirs of Eliza

House Bill No. 1257.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 619.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 619.
Reported without amendment, 3693.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading, 3964.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4241.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4266-4267.
Final passage, 4501-4502.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

Remarks on, by

Gramley, 4241.

In Senate (No. 1875).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and final passage, 4756.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

MELLOTT, GEORGE B., Representative from Fulton County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1453, amending act establishing a public school system, 1955.

Bills introduced by

No. 858
Amending act providing for better protection of game and game birds, 365.

No. 1452
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning on Route No. 38 near Webster Mills and extending to Maryland State line in Fulton County, 821.

No. 1453
Amending Article 6 of act establishing a public school system by adding a new section thereto, 821.

No. 1454
For better protection of wild turkeys, 821.

No. 1455
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning on Route 192 in Fulton County at Hustontown and extending to Maryland State line, 821.

No. 1487
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road, being an extension of Route No. 286, 823.

Bills reported by

No. 1335 (Senate No. 77)
To exempt from payment of inheritance taxes bequests to institutions of purely public charity, 1242.

No. 1690
Repealing act to provide revenue by taxation and exempting savings institutions having no capital stock, 1877.

No. 1760
Amending act to provide revenue by taxation, 3330.

Leave of absence granted, 619.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1151, authorizing township commissioners of townships of first class to establish sidewalks, 3196.

Motion by, to

Recommit House Bill No. 303, regulating appointment of persons to positions of conductor, flagman and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 1429.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from Washington Camp No. 309, P. O. S. of A., 1554.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from Citizens of Fulton County, 1554, 2042.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Vote for Resident Speaker of House, 81.

MELLOTT, GEORGE B.—Continued.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 303, regulating appointment of persons to positions of conductor, flagman and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 1429.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine same, 438.

MEMBER AND MEMBERS (see borough, fraternal, General Assembly, liquors, salaries, Senator).

MEMBERSHIP (see fraternal).

MEMORIAL DAY, requiring counties, incorporated towns and boroughs to appropriate annually sums of money to the camps of the United States Spanish War Veterans to aid in defraying expenses of

Senate Bill No. 1147.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 2070.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2070.
Reported without amendment, 2160.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2392.
Third reading and amended, 2456.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2555-2556.
Final passage, 2625-2626.
Returned from House without amendment, 4185.
Signed by President, 4285.
Approved by Governor, 5007.

In House (No. 2015).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3489.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3954-3955.
Third reading and final passage, 4177.
Signed by Speaker, 4409.

MEMORIAL DAY SO AS TO INCLUDE CAMPS OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS, amending act authorizing county commissioners or councils of boroughs to appropriate annually a sufficient sum of money to each Post of the Grand Army to aid in defraying expenses of

Senate Bill No. 749.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1011.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1011.
Reported without amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2326.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2373.
Re-reported with amendment, 3238.
Second reading, 3273.
Third reading and final passage, 3437.

In House (No. 2075).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3612.

MEMORIAL (see Allegheny, Altoona, Fort Morris).

MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE FOUNDING OF COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM and providing for appointment of commission therefor, making appropriation in aid of erection upon Capitol grounds at Harrisburg of

House Bill No. 786.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 310.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 310.
Reported without amendment, 3490.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3958.
Third reading and final passage, 4237.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1835).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4765.
First reading, 4765.
Second reading, 4850.
Third reading and final passage, 4986.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE FOUNDING OF COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM and providing for appointment of commission to select a model therefor, making appropriation in aid of erection upon Capitol grounds at Harrisburg of a

Senate Bill No. 601.

Read ni place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 710.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 710.
Reported without amendment, 3592.

MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE—Continued.

First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3762.
Third reading and final passage, 3868.
Returned from House without amendment, 4998.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5008.

In House (No. 2174).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4424.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4673.
Third reading and final passage, 5021.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

MEMORIALS, JOINT, from

Legislature of Oregon, recommending to Congress the passage of certain bills for protection of birds, presented to Senate, 680.

Legislature of Wyoming, recommending to Congress the passage of certain bills for protection of birds, presented to Senate, 681.

MENTAL (see hospitals).

MERCANTILE (see appraiser, corporations, employes, licenses, lists, tax).

MERCER (see highway, poor).

MERCHANDISE (see sale, securities, stamps).

MERCURY, regulating sale of bichloride of

House Bill No. 2248.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 4880-4881.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 4881.
Reported without amendment, 4957.
First reading, 4957.
Second reading, 5038.

MERCURY, regulating sale of bichloride of

Senate Bill No. 1894.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 4787.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4787.
Reported without amendment, 4787.
First reading, 4787.
Second reading, 4850.
Third reading and final passage, 4986.
Returned from House without amendment, 5269.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5276.

In House (No. 2251).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 5036.
Reported without amendment, 5054.
First reading, 5054.
Second reading, 5143.
Third reading and final passage, 5364-5365.
Signed by Speaker, 5389.

MERCY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MESSAGE, MESSAGES AND MESSENGER (see Governor, house, salary, telephone).

MESSIAH RESCUE AND BENEVOLENT HOME (see appropriation).

METALS (see second-hand).

METER MEASUREMENT, relating to furnishing of gas, water or electricity to be paid for by consumers by

House Bill No. 63.

Read in place in House by Mr. Schuck, 76.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 76.
Reported with amendment, 128.
First reading, 154.
Second reading and amended, 164-165.
Third reading and postponed for present, 190-191.
Resumed and passed finally, 878-879.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 190.
Schuck, 191.
Berntheizel, 191.

In Senate (No. 720).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 911.

METHOD (see polling).

METROPOLITAN (see notary public).

METZENBACHER, WILLIAM L., Representative from Crawford County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 731, relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 1986, 1987, 2232.
House Bill No. 732, fixing a season for skunk, 2210.

Bills introduced by

No. 731
Relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 308.

No. 732
Providing for protection of fur-bearing animals by fixing season for skunk or pole-cat, 308.

No. 733
Regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners confined in county jails, 308.

No. 800
Making appropriation for purchase of collection of photograph negatives showing history of oil industry, for Pennsylvania State Museum, 338.

No. 1297
Amending Route 207 of Section 6 of act establishing a State Highway Department, 732.

No. 1298
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road commencing in borough of Linesville and extending to borough of Hartstown, 733.

Bills reported by

No. 483
Amending act imposing additional taxes for State purposes and abolishing Revenue Board by requiring treasurer of certain districts to make report to Auditor General relative to outstanding indebtedness, 440.

No. 525
Amending act relating to roads and appointment of township supervisors in second class townships, 1631.

No. 1823 (Senate No. 147)
Regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 2535.

Member of conference committee, 4413.

Member of special committee, 5493.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 2042.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 731, relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 2542.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 732, fixing season for skunk, 2210.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 731, relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 2775.
House Bill No. 732, fixing open season for skunk, 2340.
House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1657-1658.

MIDDLETOWN (see bridge).

MIDLAND, repealing act prohibiting sale of intoxicating drinks in township of Ohio, county of Beaver, in so far as same applies to borough of

House Bill No. 1573.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 995.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 995.
Reported without amendment, 1337.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading, 1665.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2104-2107.
Vote on final passage reconsidered, point of order raised but not sustained that bill is unconstitutional and bill again defeated on final passage, 2340-2342.

Remarks on, by

Letzkus, 2104, 2105, 2340, 2341.
Baldwin, George A., 2105, 2106, 2107, 2340, 2341, 2342.
Swift, 2105, 2106.
Allen, 2106.
Shern, 2342.

MIDNIGHT MISSION (see appropriation).

MIDVALLEY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MIDWIFERY AND PROVIDING THAT BUREAU OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND LICENSURE shall enforce provisions of this act and making appropriation therefor, providing for better protection of new born children and parturient women by regulating practice of

House Bill No. 644.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 257.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 257.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading, 442.
Third reading and amended, 485-487.
Motion to recommit bill to Committee on Appropriations defeated, 487.
Defeated on final passage, 520.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 638-641.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3197.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 485, 486.
Richards, 485, 486, 487.
Steedle, 486, 638, 640.
Dunn, H. B., 486, 487.
Heidinger, 640.
Newbaker, 640, 641.
Richards, 640, 641.

In Senate (No. 591).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 682.
Reported without amendment, 2741.
First reading, 2884.
Second reading, 2960.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2976.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3097.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

MIDWIFERY IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS and requiring midwives to be licensed and providing for revocation of such licenses, regulating business or profession of

House Bill No. 957.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 421.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 421.
Reported without amendment, 439.
First reading, 526.
Second reading and recommitteed to Committee, 547.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 3200.

MIDWIVES (see ophthalmia).

MILANVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY in Wayne County, amending act of May 8, 1901, to incorporate the

House Bill No. 1365.

Read in place in House by Mr. Jackson, 804.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 804.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1208.
Third reading and final passage, 1624-1625.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

In Senate (No. 1041).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1761.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2467.
Third reading and final passage, 2565.
Signed by President, 2862.

MILEAGE (see board, elections, highways).

MILITIA (see naval).

MILITIA HILL (see park).

MILK AND CREAM intended to be shipped or offered for sale, to regulate temperature of

House Bill No. 1349.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. J. Campbell, 803.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 803.
Reported without amendment, 2535.
First reading, 2607.

MILK AND CREAM—Continued.

Second reading, 2812.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3074.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 3407-3408.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, James J., 3407-3408.

In Senate (No. 1568).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 4440.
First reading, 4549.
Recommitted to Committee on Agriculture, 4570-4571.
Re-reported without amendment, 4630.
Second reading, 4796.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4843.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 4996-4997.

Remarks on, by

Homsher, 4843.
Nulty, 4843, 4996, 4997.
Heacock, 4996.
Miller, 4996, 4997.
Clark, 4997.

MILK AND ITS FLUID DERIVATIVES IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS. so as to provide for an annual license fee, amending act regulating sale of

House Bill No. 954.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 420.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Second reading and recommitted, 555.
Re-reported without amendment, 3489.
Resumed and passed second reading, 3620.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3858.
Resumed and defeated on third reading, 4253.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 4253.
Campbell, J. J., 4253.

MILK AND MILK FOOD PRODUCTS and providing for milk hygiene service under direction of State Livestock Sanitary Board, regulating production, storage, transportation and sale of

Senate Bill No. 1572.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 3471.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3471.
Reported with amendment, 4114.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading and amended, 4303-4304.
Third reading and final passage, 4364-4365.

In House (No. 2223).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 4424.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4677.
Third reading and dropped from calendar, 5034-5035.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, 5034.
Forster, 5035.
Humes, 5035.
Peachey, 5035.

MILK AND MILK FOOD PRODUCTS and regulating sale thereof, and providing for a milk hygiene service under direction of State Livestock Sanitary Board, to define

House Bill No. 1291.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 732.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 732.
Reported with amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading and amended, 2786-2788.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2916-2917.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3150.
Defeated on final passage, 3309-3310.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage reconsidered, 3396.

MILK OR CREAM, regulating use of bottles and other utensils for

House Bill No. 39.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 75.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 75.

MILK OR CREAM—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 163.
First reading, 191.
Second reading, 216.
Third reading, amended in committee of whole and passed finally, 244-246.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 1584.
Returned from Senate with adherence to amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 1632.
House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and moves for appointment of conference committee, 1632.
Conference committee appointed, 1636.
Report of conference committee considered and defeated, 2539-2540.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 244-245.
Scott, S. B., 245.
Allen, 245.
Campbell, James J., 245.
O'Neill, 245.

In Senate (No. 408).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 337.
Reported with amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1328.
Third reading and final passage, 1509.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 1605.
Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 1605.

MILK PRODUCTS, prohibiting fraud and deception in manufacture or sale of

Senate Bill No. 8.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 66.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 66.
Reported without amendment, 127.
First reading, 144.
Second reading, 159.
Over in its order, 196.
Recommitted, 222.

MILK, relating to sale or offering for sale of certain

House Bill No. 395.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 178.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 178.

MILK (see animals).

MILLAGE (see school).

MILLER, JAMES A., Senator from Sixteenth District (Lehigh County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 1298 (House No. 585), amending act providing for election of borough solitcor, 2927.

Bills introduced by

No. 29
Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Hospital, 68.

No. 145
Making appropriation to Allentown Hospital, 125.

No. 207
Defining public utilities and establishing public service commission, 194.

No. 208
Further amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 194.

No. 323
Providing for collection of judgments by attachment execution against wages or income, 282.

No. 490
Requiring prothonotary in each of the counties to keep a cost docket, 417.

No. 619
To exempt household furniture leased or hired from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent, 712.

No. 707
Requiring recorders, prothonotaries, sheriffs, registers of wills and other county officers in all counties having a population of 150,000 inhabitants or less to keep their offices open for certain specified hours, 809.

No. 830
Amending act relating to minors in certain employments, 1259.

MILLER, JAMES A.—Continued.

No. 936
Directing State Librarian to cause certain old church records to be preserved, 1541.

No. 1348
Authorizing counties requiring a water supply for their almshouses, hospitals and jails to condemn property in order to obtain same, 2877.

Bills reported by

No. 7
Relating to non-alcoholic drinks, 1137.

No. 34
Providing that when judges are absent application may be made to law judge in adjoining district, 141.

No. 54
Declaring liability of railroad companies for loss by fire, 2623.

No. 82
Providing for resentencing of convicts sentenced under unconstitutional law, 141.

No. 123
Repealing part of act of February 8, 1865, and act of February 27, 1873, relating to pay of certain officers and of jurors and witnesses in Bucks County, 219.

No. 258
Relating to sewage disposal systems in cities, boroughs or other municipalities, 458.

No. 302
Regulating sale and prescription of opium, 2623.

No. 350 (House No. 248)
Amending act to honor United States flag and to protect it from insult, 409.

No. 364
To regulate fees of constables, 1539.

No. 539 (House No. 505)
Amending act in relation to officers taking illegal fees, 1539.

No. 558
Amending act amendatory to license laws of this State in relation to county of Berks, 643.

No. 689 (House No. 877)
Regulating fees to be charged by sheriffs in certain counties, 3153.

No. 690 (House No. 918)
Validating private sales of real estate of decedents, 4439.

No. 737
Supplement to act requiring immediate registration of all births and deaths fixing salary of State Registrar of Vital Statistics, 2722.

No. 753
Authorizing notaries public to take affidavits to libels in divorce, 1598.

No. 762
Relating to competency of experts and to rules of evidence in questions of simulated handwriting, 1310.

No. 781
Authorizing appropriations for benefit of incorpoarted musical organizations by municipalities, 3453.

No. 823
Requiring property owners in townships to clean highways from brush, 2070.

No. 849 (House No. 1071)
Amending act making it unlawful for any person to advertise himself as a lawyer unless duly admitted to practice, 1539.

No. 881
To permit viewers to award damages for vacation of streets where no land is actually taken, 1787.

No. 952
Amending act authorizing county commissioners to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 2151.

No. 1141 (House No. 1013)
Amending act realting to liens for taxes and for municipal improvements, 3433.

No. 1227 (House No. 1871)
Repealing act relating to peddling in Lehigh County, 2623.

No. 1229 (House No. 1367)
Empowering county controllers to designate a clerk to countersign warrants, 2919.

No. 1299 (House No. 873)
Amending act organizing State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 2993.

MILLER, JAMES A.—Continued.

No. 1448 (House No. 1305)
Requiring in certain cases the recording of original maps and of duplicate maps of tracts of land subdivided into lots, 2755.

No. 1643 (House No. 2001)
Prescribing time and manner of submitting to the people certain proposed amendment to Constitution, 4069.

No. 1809 (House No. 1016)
Authorizing orphans' courts to give certain powers to guardians of estates of minors, 4355.

Member of conference committee, 3789.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 4461.

Nomination of Hon. E. M. Herbst as Preisdent pro tempore by, 6.

Petitions presented by
Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Lehigh County, 709, 897.

President pro tempore, nomination of as, 5259.

Remarks by, on
Senate Bill No. 1508 (House No. 1349), regulating temperature of milk intended to be shipped, 4996, 4997.

Senate Bill No. 1838 (House No. 1383), making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 4844, 4845.

MILLER, WARREN K., Representative from First District (Lehigh County).

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1186.

House Bill No. 154, fixing fees of constables for visiting places where liquors are sold, 1464.

House Bill No. 560, giving to all owners or tenants injured by improvements to streets and construction of bridges the right to damages both direct and consequential or either, 578, 1008, 1059.

House Bill No. 585, amending act regulating to boroughs with respect to election of borough solicitors, 1982, 2275.

House Bill No. 880, making appropriation to Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 3021.

House Bill No. 1244, amending act proviidng for determination by court of common pleas of all disputes as to reasonableness of amount of license fees of certain companies, 1588.

House Bill No. 1483, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries, 3027, 3544.

House Bill No. 1923 (House No. 392), amending act relating to settlement of amount of license fees between municipal corporations and certain companies, 4506.

Bills introduced by
No. 8
Amending act relating to defaulting public officers by fixing compensation of auditor, 73.

No. 17
Making appropriation to Lehigh County Humane Society, 74.

No. 22
Providing for marker or monument to Allen Infantry, 74.

No. 73
Making appropriation to Trustees of Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 79.

No. 129
Providing for monument to commemorate services of 47th Regiment in Battle of Cedar Creek, 102.

No. 146
Amending act relating to defaulting public officers by fixing compensation of auditor, 107.

No. 148
Fixing fees of constables, 107.

No. 154
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No. 272
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No. 560
Giving to owners or tenants of property injured by improvement of streets and construction of bridges and sewers the right to damages, 253.

No. 585
Amending act regulating boroughs changing term and time of election of borough solicitors, 254.

MILLER, WARREN K.—Continued.

No. 880
Making appropriation to Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 367.

No. 1241
Amending act providing for examination and licensing of engineers having charge of steam-boilers in cities of second and third classes, 618.

No. 1244
Amending act providing for determination by court of disputes as to reasonableness of license fees between municipal corporations and telegraph, telephone or light companies so as to include gas and water companies, 618.

No. 1426
Amending act concerning liens of manufacturers and throwsters of cotton, woolen and silk goods by extending its provisions to dyers of cotton, wool and silk yarns, 820.

No. 1436
To provide for oral examination of a judgment debtor for purpose of discovering whether he has property which may be made subject to execution on judgment, 820.

No. 1468
Exempting certain personal property from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, 822.

No. 1472
To promote safety upon steam railroads by regulating construction of caboose cars, 822.

No. 1483
Defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 823.

No. 1581
Relating to bail bond or surety bond furnished on appeals from courts of record in certain cases, 995.

No. 1724
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 5, Article 8 of the Constitution so as to abolish the office of associate judges, 1038.

No. 1871
Repealing act relating to hawking and peddling in county of Lehigh, 1337.

Bills reported by
No. 608 (Senate No. 34)
Providing that in the absence of judges application may be made to a law judge in adjoining district, 441.

No. 711
Relating to management of penitentiaries, prisons, workhouses reformatories, 561.

No. 750
Relating to costs of prosecution in misdemeanors, 998.

No. 759
Relating to costs of prosecution in misdemeanors, 341.

No. 857
Authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts at request to determine matters in certain other courts, 743.

No. 873
Amending act organizing State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 1838.

No. 1047
Amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers by fixing per diem and mileage of said viewers, 929.

No. 1250
Amending act relating to competency of experts and rules of evidence in questions of simulated handwriting, 1245.

No. 1319
Establishing in cities of third class a house of detention for dependent and neglected children, 1118.

No. 1336 (Senate No. 121)
Authorizing D. L. Saul and Flora W. Saul, his wife, to bring suit against Commonwealth, 1917.

No. 1345 (Senate No. 372)
To provide method for determing liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of another, 4218.

No. 1391 (Senate No. 140)
Requiring bill and answers in equity to be sworn to, 2426.

No. 1714
Regulating practice before magistrates in cases where children are charged with criminal offense, 1400.

Member of conference committees, 3858, 3929, 3952.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

MILLER, WARREN K.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Adopt House concurrent resolution urging Legislature to recommend to Congress the passage of act providing for institution of a roll designated at "The Civil War Officers' Retired List", 685.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 146, amending act relating to defrauding public officers by fixing compensation of auditor, 1276.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 566, giving to all owners or tenants injured by improvement to streets, construction of bridges and sewers, right to damages, 421, 625.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1483, defining liability of an employer, 2717, 3121.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1581, relating to bail bond or surety bond furnished on appeals, 1925.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 566, giving to all owners or tenants injured by improvements to streets and construction of bridges the right to damages both direct and consequential or either, 1068, 1059.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1483, defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 3544.

Refer to Committee House Resolution No. 15, requesting copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., from Commission to Erect Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 272.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 5385.

Report of conference committee on House Bill No. 399, relating to liability of employers, 4495-4496, 5371-5372.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 22, to provide for erection of monument to "The First Defenders", 4824-4825.

House Bill No. 73, making appropriation to Trustees of Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 208.

House Bill No. 88, amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties by providing for office of controller in all counties having over 100,000 inhabitatns, 190.

House Bill No. 146, amending act relating to defrauding public officers by fixing compensation of auditor, 1276, 1277.

House Bill No. 556, giving to all owners or tenants of property right to damages, 3080.

House Bill No. 574, amending act providing for election of commissioners in townships of first class, 2406.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4346.

House Bill No. 585, amending act regulating boroughs and providing for election of borough solicitor, 3194.

House Bill No. 648, to provide for organization of new counties out of parts of two or more adjoining counties, 1303, 1304, 1529, 1530.

House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by any club, 1344.

House Bill No. 731, relating to mutual fire insurance companies, 2775.

House Bill No. 920, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, 2502.

House Bill No. 1070, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3182-3183, 3184.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into Congressional districts, 3481, 3482.

House Bill No. 1244, amending act relating to disputes as to license fees to be paid by street passenger railway companies, gas and water companies, 3087.

House Bill No. 1348, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for initiative and referendum, 2346.

House Bill No. 1445, creating Department of Labor and Industry, 2416.

House Bill No. 1483, defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 3848.

House Bill No. 1511, making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, 4487.

House Bill No. 1763, relating to search light on electric cars, 3608.

House Bill No. 1810 (Senate No. 322), to extend time for completing certain railroads, 4212.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of ctiies of third class, 3812, 3813.

House Bill No. 1902 (Senate No. 952), amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 3203.

House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to prepare and adopt its own charter, 5389-5390.

MILLER, WARREN K.—Continued.

House concurrent resolution, urging Legislature to recommend to Congress the passage of act providing for institution of a roll designated as "The Civil War Officers' Retired List", 685.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Requesting Legislature to recommend to United States Congress the passage of an act providing for institution of a roll designated as "The Civil War Officers' Retired List", 81.

Resolution offered by

Requesting State Highway Commissioner to furnish House with reason why auto-license tags should not be shipped by parcels post, 232.

MILLS, CHARLES E., Senator from Twenty-third District (Wyoming, Susquehanna and Bradford Counties).

Amendments offered to

House concurrent resolution, authorizing printing of additional copies of act of May 23, 1907, regulating use of flags, 4858.

Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, 386, 3594.

Senate Bill No. 271 (House No. 123), amending act to revise the penal laws, 3879.

Senate Bill No. 272 (House No. 131), amending act relating to elections, 3880.

Senate Bill No. 335 (House No. 122), amending act relating to elections, 3880.

Senate Bill No. 467 (House No. 98), amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 3881.

Senate Bill No. 468 (House No. 102), amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 3881.

Senate Bill No. 571, requiring certain affidavit to be filed with alderman and justice of peace before writs of attachment execution shall issue, 1015.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3770, 3771, 3776, 3777.

Senate Bill No. 750, authorizing councils of incorporated boroughs to require sprinkling or oiling of streets, 2320.

Senate Bill No. 832, requiring property owners in townships to clean highways from brush, 2321.

Senate Bill No. 1000, repealing Section 8 of Act to classify fish, 2313.

Senate Bill No. 1009 (House No. 734), amending act relating to game by giving additional protection to ruffed grouse, woodcock and wild water fowl, 2035.

Senate Bill No. 1230 (House No. 225), regulating use of boats and canoes, 4382.

Senate Bill No. 1437, supplement to act creating State Board of Undertakers, 3591.

Bills introduced by

No. 108
Making appropriation to People's Co-operative Hospital, 97.

No. 120
Regulating pay of election officers, 124.

No. 218
To promote safety upon railroads by compelling common carriers by railroad to limit number of cars in their freight trains, 195.

No. 310
Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, 281.

No. 508
Regulating number of crew on engines running on railroads when such engines are not attached to a car, 459.

No. 570
Supplement to act providing for establishment of State Highway Department providing for additional State highway in County of Bradford, 592.

No. 571
Requiring a certain affidavit to be filed with alderman and justice of the peace before writs of attachment execution shall issue, 592.

No. 642
Providing for expenses of county commissioners and county poor directors, 855.

No. 749
Amending act authorizing county commissioners and councils of boroughs to appropriate money to each post of Grand Army to aid in expenses of Memorial Day so as to include camps of Spanish War Veterans, 1011.

No. 750
Authorizing councils of incorporated boroughs to require sprinkling or oiling of streets and assess costs of same on owners or occupiers of property abutting thereon, 1011.

MILLS, CHARLES E.—Continued.

No. 751

Regulating the returns of constables in boroughs and townships and providing for reports by them of violations of the law, 1011.

No. 820

Repealing act of June 4, 1901, regulating how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements so far as it relates to taxes, 1258.

No. 821

Providing for payment of minimum teachers' salaries by the Commonwealth, 1258.

No. 822

Requiring property owners in townships to clean highways from brush, 1259.

No. 823

Authorizing tender of money and judgment in all claims and actions or torts in relief from liability for cost (by request), 1259.

No. 857

Requiring foreign insurance companies doing business in the various counties to designate an agent to said counties upon whom legal process may be served, 1316.

No. 910

Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department by changing Route No. 232, 1489.

No. 1000

To repeal section eight of act to classify fish in the waters within this Commonwealth, 1742.

No. 1437

Supplement to act creating State Board of Undertakers providing for license of undertakers holding certificates from other States, 3241.

Bills reported by

No. 36

Providing for appointment and removal of police in townships of second class, 410.

No. 38

Relating to collecton of taxes in cities of third class, 2437.

No. 120

Regulating pay of election officers, 3153.

No. 121

Authorizing D. L. Saul and Flora Saul, his wife, to bring suit against Commonwealth, 409.

No. 221

To continue existence of Commissioners for Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in United States, 898.

No. 353 (House No. 138)

Joint resolution providing for convention to propose amendment to United States Constitution whereby polygamy may be prohibited, 4439.

No. 359

Authorizing fraternal beneficial associations to provide for payment of funeral expenses of members from amount due on beneficial certificate, 854.

No. 436

Permitting building associations or other corporations whose charters have expired to satisfy mortgages, 854.

No. 548 (House No. 758)

Fixing liability of the several counties or the prosecutors in certain cases, 898.

No. 560

Regulating use of motor boats, 1309.

No. 567

Amending act providing for classification of townships, 854.

No. 670 (House No. 173)

To validate deeds and mortgages which have been defectively acknowledged by husband and wife, 2069.

No. 672 (House No. 294)

Amending act authorizing release on probation of certain convicts, 2439.

No. 678 (House No. 510)

To provide for better protection of game, game-quadrupeds and game birds, 1136.

No. 749

Amending act authorizing boroughs to appropriate a certain sum of money annually to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 3238.

No. 763

Amending act relating to husband and wife and enlarging rights and remedies of married women in case of desertion, 1309.

MILLS, CHARLES E.—Continued.

No. 806 (House No. 711)

Relating to management of penitentiaries, jails and reformatories, 1309.

No. 942

Providing for printing of two publications heretofore published by the State, "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania", 1598.

No. 1001

Amending act establishing a county court for Allegheny County, 2069.

No. 1009 (House No. 734)

Amending act relating to protection of game by giving additional protection to ruffed grouse, woodcock and wild water fowl, 1787.

No. 1256 (House No. 1646)

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, 4183.

No. 1266 (House No. 1793)

Amending act relating to government of cities of second class, 3174-3175.

Chairman of Committee on Public Printing, 42.

Leave of absence granted, 1367, 2549.

Member of conference committee, 3090.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Consent to executive nominations, 1553.

Dispense with further reading of Jorunal, 3433, 3739, 4069.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 749, amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money annually to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 2373.

Reconsider vote on House concurrent resolution, authorizing printing of additional copies of act of May 23, 1907, regulating use of flags, 4858.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, 3594.

Suspend Rule 21, 1884.

Suspend Rule No. 38, 1553.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Washington Camp No. 743, P. O. S. of A., 1597.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Washington Camp No. 743, P. O. S. of A., 1597.

Favoring bill requiring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Bradford County, 897.
Citizens of Susquehanna County, 897.
Citizens of Wyoming County, 897.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to oleomargarine, from
Camptown Grange No. 1436, P. of H., 2149.
Clifford Grange No. 1399, P. of H., 1879.
Columbia Grange No. 83, P. of H., 1597.
Fairdale Grange No. 1137, P. of H., 1597.
Iona Grange No. 272, P. of H., 1597.
Jobs Corner Grange No. 1110, P. of H., 1787.
Keiserville Grange No. 608, P. of H., 1787.
Keystone Grange No. 754, P. of H., 1879.
Lawsville Grange No. 1455, P. of H., 2149.
Mehoopany Grange No. 1139, P. of H., 1787.
Meshoppen Grange No. 926, P. of H., 1787.
New Milford Grange No. 289, P. of H., 1787.
North Arwell Grange No. 1280, P. of H., 1597.
Open Hand Grange No. 153, P. of H., 1597.
Sugar Run Grange No. 1429, P. of H., 1597.
Towanda Valley Grange No. 204, P. of H., 1597.
Troy Grange No. 182, P. of H., 1787.
Wappasening Grange No. 188, P. of H., 1787.
Warren Central Grange No. 1237, P. of H., 1787.

Favoring woman suffrage, from
Citizens of Wyoming County, 897.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3765, 3766, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3776, 3777.

Senate Bill No. 822, requiring property owners in townships to clean highways from brush, 2362.

MILLS, CHARLES E.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 860, to provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in certain cases, 1794.

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), authorizing initiative and referendum in cities of second and third classes, 4363.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, 2355.

Resolution reported by

Authorizing printing of copies of act of May 23, 1907, regulating use of flags, 4766.

MINE CAVES and fixing their compensation, to provide for appointment of arbitrators to settle disputes as to certain facts concerning damages to public or private property by

Senate Bill No. 777.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1137.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1137.

MINE DISASTER AT FINLEYVILLE, joint resolution making appropriation for relief of sufferers of Cincinnati

House Bill No. 1969.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keegan, 2277.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2277.

MINE GENERATING GASES, making it unlawful to use any electric current for any purpose in any room, breast or entry where miners are engaged in mining coal in any bituminous coal

House Bill No. 1563.

Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 916.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 916.
Reported without amendment, 2135.
First reading, 2229.
Amended and defeated on second reading, 2260.

Remarks on, by

McDermott, 2260.

MINE INSPECTORS IN ANTHRACITE REGION, read and referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Homsher, authorizing appointment of two additional, 5088-5089.

MINE IN THE STATE, making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine for removal of ribs, stumps or pillars in any bituminous coal

House Bill No. 336.

Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 161.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 161.
Reported without amendment, 242.
First reading, 268.
Second reading, 276.
Recommitted to committee, 291.
Re-reported without amendment, 478.
Third reading and final passage, 526.
Question of personal privilege to correct error in remarks on third reading, by McDermott, 1875.

Remarks on, by

North, 291.
McDermott, 291, 526, 1875.
Watson, 291.
Blair, W. A., 291.

In Senate (No. 536).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 590.

MINE, MINED, MINERALS, MINES AND MINING (see appropriation, boilers, coal, commission, corporations, department, minor, minors, railroads, salaries, tax).

MINED A MISDEMEANOR and prescribing penalties therefor, declaring fraudulently declared credit for coal

House Bill No. 924.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 419.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 419.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1117.

MINERALS BENEATH THE SURFACE of said property has been or is being removed and fixing time when limitation of actions for damages begin to run, providing for protection of property where coal, earth or

House Bill No. 638.

Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 256.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 256.

MINERALS BENEATH THE SURFACE—Continued.

Reported with amendment, 513.
First reading, 563.
Second reading and amended, 584-585.
Third reading and amended, 793.
Final passage, 840-841.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4481-4482.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.

Remarks on, by

Davis, 840-841, 4482.

In Senate (No. 681).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 874.
Reported with amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2596.
Recommitted, 2648.
Re-reported with amendment, 3252.
Postponed for present on second reading, 3373.
Second reading, 3786.
Third reading and final passage, 3874.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3895.
Resumed and passed finally, 4299-4300.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4540-4541.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 3895.
Kurtz, 3895.
McNichols, 3895.

MINERALS FROM BED OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS and imposing a State tax on persons and corporations engaged in such business, regulating taking of materials and

Senate Bill No. 1453.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 3361.
Referred to Committee on New Counties and County Seats, 3361.

MINERS EMPLOYED IN ANTHRACITE COAL MINES, fixing basis upon which to calculate earnings of

House Bill No. 322.

Read in place in House by Mr. Thomas, 161.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 161.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 267.
Recommitted to committee, 268.
Re-reported without amendment, 478.
Second reading, 519-520.
Third reading and final passage, 572.

In Senate (No. 535).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 590.

MINERS' HOSPITAL OF NORTHERN CAMBRIA (see appropriation).

MINES, amending act providing for safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal

House Bill No. 341.

Read in place in House by Mr. McDermott, 162.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 162.
Reported without amendment, 242.
First reading, 268.
Second reading, 277.
Recommitted to committee, 291.
Re-reported with amendment, 478.
Third reading and postponed for present, 525-526.

MINES AND FOR EXAMINATION OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT as coal miners, providing for safety of persons employed in bituminous coal

House Bill No. 234.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walter Allen Blair, 115.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 115.
Reported without amendment, 232.
First reading, 267.
Recommitted to committee, 292.
Re-reported with amendment, 478.
Second reading, 519.
Third reading and postponed for present, 571.
Resumed and amended, 577-578.
Resumed and postponed for present, 625-626.

MINES AND FOR EXAMINATION OF PERSONS—Continued.

Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 796-797.
Resumed and postponed for present, 833.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1060-1061.
Final passage, 1224-1225.

In Senate (No. 836).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1272.

MINES AND FOR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY connected therewith, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal

House Bill No. 1735.

Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1041.
Reported without amendment, 2119.
First reading, 2228-2229.
Second reading, 2251-2260.
Third reading and amended, 2754.
Final passage, 2824-2833.

Remarks on, by

Gibson, 2833.

In Senate (No. 1365).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2889.

MINES AND FOR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY connected therewith, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal

House Bill No. 1788.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1041.

MINES AND FOR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY connected therewith, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal

Senate Bill No. 656.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 855.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 855.
Reported with amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1515.
Recommitted, 1547.
Re-reported with amendment, 1599.
Recommitted, 1750-1751.
Re-reported with amendment, 2438.
Second reading, 2568-2583.
Recommitted, 2592.

MINES AND FOR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY connected therewith, to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal

Senate Bill No. 657.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 855.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 855.
Reported without amendment, 1901.
First reading and recommitted, 2036.
Re-reported without amendment, 2438.
Second reading and recommitted, 2583-2592.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 2592.
Thompson, 2592.
Kurtz, 2592.

MINES AND INCREASING NUMBER OF INSPECTION DISTRICTS by providing for additional inspectors therein, amending act relating to safety in and about anthracite coal

House Bill No. 1219.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lenker, 575.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 575.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1446-1447.
Third reading and amended, 1738.
Resumed and postponed on final passage, 1781-1782.
Final passage, 2429.

Remarks on, by

Jones, E. E., 2429.
Lenker, 2429.

In Senate (No. 1286).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2466-2467.

MINES AND LIMITING HOURS OF LABOR OF FIRE BOSSES, providing for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite

House Bill No. 369.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ira Shaffer, 177.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 177.
Reported without amendment, 242.
First reading, 267.
Second reading, 276.
Third reading and final passage, 293.

In Senate (No. 382).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 308.

MINES BY MAKING IT UNLAWFUL FOR AN ENGINEER to have charge of more than one engine and requiring engineer to remain in engine room to provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal

House Bill No. 1114.

Read in place in House by Mr. Donahoe, 532.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 532.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 827.
Second reading and amended, 962.
Third reading and final passage, 1378-1379.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 4119.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 4134.
Conference committee appointed, 4213.

In Senate (No. 900).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1374-1375.
Reported with amendment, 3252.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading and recommitted, 3449-3450.
Re-reported without amendment, 3456.
Over in its order, 3584.
Third reading and final passage, 3703.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4070.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4288.

MINES BY PROHIBITING EMPLOYMENT OF ANY MINER to have charge of more than one breast, chamber or other working-face, to protect persons employed in anthracite coal

House Bill No. 1017.

Read in place in House by Mr. Murphy, 475.
Referred to Committe on Mines and Mining, 475.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 621.
Second reading and amended, 782.
Third reading and final passage, 1113-1114.

In Senate (No. 867).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1327.
Reported without amendment, 2438.
First reading and recommitted, 2597.

MINES BY PROVIDING THAT APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE OF INSPECTOR shall be made in order of rank of percentage attained by applicant or candidates for the office at examinations, amending act relative to bituminous coal

Senate Bill No. 188.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 193.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 193.

MINES BY REQUIRING WASH HOUSES to be erected within eight weeks after notice has been served on owner, operator or superintendent, amending act to provide for safety in and about anthracite coal

House Bill No. 1685.

Read in place in House by Mr. Good, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1036.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading, 1673.
Third reading and final passage, 2110.

In Senate (No. 1158).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2096-2097.

MINES ELIGIBLE TO BE A CANDIDATE for office of mine inspector, making all persons holding office of mine-foreman certificate under law relating to anthracite coal

House Bill No. 934.

Read in place in House by Mr. A. C. Schaeffer, 419.
Referred to Committe on Mines and Mining, 419.
Reported without amendment, 477.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 559.
Third reading and final passage, 814.

In Senate (No. 691).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 874.

MINES IN WHICH EXPLOSIVE GAS HAS BEEN GENERATED, amending act to provide for safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines by extending its provisions to all bituminous

House Bill No. 945.

Read in place in House by Mr. Joseph Gray, 420.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 420.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 621.
Second reading and amended, 780.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1113.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1364-1365.

In Senate (No. 892).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1374.

MINES REQUIRING ERECTION OF MEDICAL ROOMS in mines and on surface, amending act relating to anthracite

House Bill No. 1027.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mannion, 476.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 476.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading, 957.
Third reading and final passage, 1352-1353.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 4119-4120.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 4134.
Conference committee appointed, 4213.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5416-5417.

In Senate (No. 894).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1374.
Reported with amendment, 3252.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading and recommitted, 3449.
Re-reported with amendment, 3456.
Over in its order, 3584.
Third reading and final passage, 3703.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4070.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4288.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5346.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5346-5347.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5348.

MINES, REQUIRING THAT NOT LESS THAN TWO MINERS be engaged in robbing of pillars, where the seam of coal has a pitch of 25 degrees or more, in anthracite coal

House Bill No. 1052.

Read in place in House by Mr. Becker, 509.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 509.
Reported without amendment, 575.
First reading, 622.
Second reading and amended, 939.
Third reading and final passage, 1234-1235.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3841-3842.
Returned from Senate with notice of appointment of conference committee and House adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 3929.

In Senate (No. 848).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1273.
Reported with amendment, 3252.

MINES, REQUIRING THAT NOT LESS THAN TWO MINERS—Con.

First reading, 3386.
Second reading and recommitted, 3449.
Re-reported with amendment, 3456.
Third reading and final passage, 3584.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3789-3790.
Conference committee appointed, 3952.

MINES, to afford additional protection to public against danger resulting from caving of surface overlying anthracite coal

Senate Bill No. 776.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus (by request), 1137.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1137.

MINES, TO EXAMINE CONDITION OF QUARRIES, ore and graphite mines and other mineral operations and of petroleum and natural gas wells drilled through coal measures, and to make report to Governor for transmission to General Assembly of 1915, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution No. 63 (Senate) by Snyder, authorizing Chief of Department of, 4858.

Presented to House for concurrence, 4955.
Returned from House concurred in, 5280.
Concurred in by House, 5395.

MINIMUM (see teachers').

MINING AND REMOVING OF COAL and other minerals and support beneath surface of streets of municipal corporations and authorizing creation of Bureau of Mine Inspection and Surface Support, regulating

House Bill No. 408.

Read in place in House by Mr. Davis, 179.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 179.
Reported without amendment, 513.
First reading, 563.
Second reading and amended, 585-586.
Third reading and amended, 793-794.
Final passage, 841-842.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4481.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.

Remarks on, by

Davis, 4481.

In Senate (No. 674).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 873.
Reported with amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2596.
Recommitted, 2648.
Re-reported without amendment, 3252.
Second reading and amended, 3372-3373.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3436-3437.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 3473.
Postponed for present on final passage, 3575-3576.
Motion to resume consideration of bill presented and withdrawn, 4298.
Resumed and passed finally, 4299.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4541.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

Remarks on, by

McNichols, 4298.
Kline, 4298.

MINING AND REMOVAL OF COAL UNDER PUBLIC STREETS in any municipality in such manner as to endanger surface support and providing for erection of artificial support when coal is removed, prohibiting the

House Bill No. 1183.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 574.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 574.

MINING ANTHRACITE COAL to keep a record of all coal mined at miners' chutes where said coal is loaded in cars and providing that said record shall be final basis in computing miners' earnings per car, requiring any individual or corporation

House Bill No. 570.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lenker, 253.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 253.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 621.
Second reading and amended, 782.
Third reading and final passage, 1115-1116.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5146.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

MINING ANTHRACITE COAL—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Lenker, 1115, 5146.

In Senate (No. 803).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 1901.
First reading, 2036.
Recommitted, 2085.
Re-reported without amendment, 2623.
Second reading and recommitted, 2744.
Re-reported without amendment, 4109.
Over in its order, 4191, 4300.
Recommitted, 4356-4357.
Re-reported with amendment, 4759.
Third reading and final passage, 4842-4843.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——
Signed by President pro tempore, 5098.

Remarks on, by

Hall, 2085.
Kurtz, 4356.
Beidleman, 4356, 4842-4843.
Crow, 4356.
Kline, 4356-4357.

MINING DISTRICTS, fixing qualification for inspector of mines in the anthracite mining district, abolishing Board of Examiners and Examination for Inspector of Mines, dividing the State into two coal

House Bill No. 592.

Read in place in House by Mr. Donahoe, 254.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 254.

MINING EXPERIMENT STATION for investigations with view for more safety and greater efficiency in mining industries and making appropriation therefor, to provide for co-operation of the State in establishment of

Senate Bill No. 1823.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 4293.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4293.
Reported without amendment, 4293.
First reading, 4293.
Second reading, 4382.
Third reading and final passage, 4457.
Returned from House without amendment, 5013.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5089.

In House (No. 2235).

Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 4494.
Reported without amendment, 4573.
First reading, 4671.
Second reading, 4914.
Third reading and final passage, 5057.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

MINING OF ANTHRACITE COAL as may tend to prevent caving in of surface, empowering cities, boroughs and townships to enact ordinances prescribing such reasonable regulations for

Senate Bill No. 735.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1010.
Reported without amendment, 1023.
First reading, 1031.
Second reading, 1092.
Third reading and amended, 1141.
Resumed and postponed for present, 1259.
Resumed and passed finally, 1373.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4308-4309.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4375.

In House No. 1889).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1398.
Reported without amendment, 2664.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading and recommitted, 3057.
Re-reported with amendment, 3489.
Third reading and amended, 3838-3839.
Final passage, 4241-4242.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended and motion adopted for special order, 4253-4254.
Final passage, 4347-4348.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4412.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

MINING OF COAL AND OTHER MINERALS, amending act empowering cities, boroughs and townships of first class to regulate the

House Bill No. 388.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 178.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 178.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 621.
Second reading and amended, 779-780.
Third reading and passed finally, 1112-1113.

In Senate (No. 795).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1147.

MINOR AND MINORS (see cigarettes, children, fraternal, liquors).

MINOR CHILD under age of 21 years and over age of 16 years in or around any anthracite coal mine or colliery for more than 8 hours a day prohibiting employment of any

House Bill No. 598.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cleary, 255.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 255.
Reported without amendment, 744.
First reading, 827.
Second reading and amended, 964.
Third reading and final passage, 1381.

In Senate (No. 896).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1374.

MINORS BY FORBIDDING THEIR EMPLOYMENT in certain occupations and under certain specified ages, providing for health and safety of

House Bill No. 119.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 101.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 101.
Resolution authorizing printing of additional copies of bills read and agreed to, 507.
Reported with amendment, 899.
First reading, 828.
Second reading and postponed for present, 963.
Resumed and amended, 1186-1193.
Third reading and final passage, 1816-1821.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 4825-4826.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 4878-4879.
Statement of conference committee presented to House and conference committee discharged, 5408.
Point of order raised as to possession of bill, 5409.
Question of personal privilege, by Howard, 5409-5410.
Vote by which conference committee was discharged reconsidered and bill recommitted to conference committee, 5410.
Motion to discharge conference committee defeated on a point of order and concurrent resolution adopted authorizing discharge of conference committee, 5417-5421.
Resolution authorizing discharge of conference committee returned from Senate concurred in, 5424.
Motion adopted to reconsider vote by which House non-concurred in Senate amendments and House again non-concurred in Senate amendments, 5424-5428.

Remarks on, by

Conniff, 1187.
Reese, 1187.
Walnut, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 5408, 5409, 5410, 5424, 5425.
Letzkus, 1188, 1190.
Piper, 1188, 5425.
Lowers, 1190.
Wildman, 1191.
Baldwin, R. J., 5409, 5424, 5425, 5426, 5427.
Scott, John R. K., 5409, 5424, 5425.
Howard, Josiah, 5409, 5410.
Roney, 5409, 5410, 5427.
Mitchell, 5424.
Heidinger, 5424.
McNichol, 5426.
Isler, 5427.
Dunn, James A., 5427.
Neely, 5427.
Gramley, 5427.
Bergey, 5428.
Hemminger, 5428.

In Senate (No. 1091).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1899.
Reported with amendment, 3916.

MINORS BY FORBIDDING THEIR EMPLOYMENT—Continued.

First reading, 4006-4007.
Second reading and amended and recommitted, 4098-4106.
Re-reported with amendment, 4183.
Over in its order, 4300, 4361.
Motion adopted for special order on third reading, 4375.
Third reading and amended, 4441-4451.
Final passage, 4782-4787.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4798, 5348.
Resolution authorizing discharge of conference committee concurred in, 5348.

Remarks on, by

Snyder, 4445, 4446, 4447, 4448, 4449, 4450.
Salus, 4445, 4446, 4447, 4448.
Crow, 4445.
McNichol, 4447.
Washers, 4448.
McIlhenny, 4448, 4449.
Vare, 4448, 4449, 4450.
Nulty, 4449.
Clark, 4449-4450.
Knapp, 4450-4451.

MINORS IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINES by prohibiting frauds in obtaining of certificates, amending act relating to safety of

House Bill No. 69.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 76.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 76.
Reported without amendment, 179.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 249.
Third reading and final passage, 261.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1570.
Signed by Speaker, 1588.
Approved by Governor, 1932.

In Senate (No. 343).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 286.
Reported without amendment, 854.
First reading, 910.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee, 988.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
Third reading and final pasage, 1509.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1607.

MINORS IN CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS by prohibiting frauds in obtaining of certificates and extending to truant officers hereof, amending act relating to safety of

House Bill No. 68.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 76.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 76.
Reported without amendment, 183.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 248-249.
Third reading and final passage, 261.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1570.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.
Approved by Governor, 1932.

In Senate (No. 344).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 286.
Reported without amendment, 854.
First reading, 910.
Second reading and recommitted, 988.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
Third reading and final passage, 1509.
Signed by President pro tempore,——

MINORS IN CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS by regulating ages at which said minors may be employed, their hours of employment and prescribing rules for obtaining employment certificates, amending act of April 29, 1909, to provide for health and safety of

Senate Bill No. 880.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1259.
Reported without amendment, 2877.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2984-2985.
Third reading and final passage, 3096-3097.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5111.
Signed by President, 5259.

MINORS IN CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS—Continued.

In House (No. 2054).

Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 3326.
Reported without amendment, 3821.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4245.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4278.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4823.
Final passage, 5188.
Question of personal privilege, by Gramley, 5193.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5251.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

MINORS IN EFFECTING AMICABLE PARTITION OF LANDS held in common, authorizing the several Orphans' Courts to empower guardians to estates of minors to join with co-tenants of said

House Bill No. 1697.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1036.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading, 1430.
Third reading and final passage, 1730.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

Remarks on, by

Frey, 1730.

In Senate (No. 1028).

Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 1760.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2931.
Third reading and final passage, 2978-2979.
Signed by President, 3165.

MINORS TO ELECT IN WRITING TO TAKE LAND in fee which has been ordered to be sold by provisions of any duly probated will, in lieu of legacies from proceeds of such sale, authorizing the several Orphans' Courts to empower guardians and trustees of estates of

House Bill No. 1016.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 475.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 475.
Reported without amendment, 3488.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading, 3934.
Third reading and final passage, 4164.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

In Senate (No. 1809).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4114-4115.
Reported without amendment, 4355.
First reading, 4460.
Second reading, 4546-4547.
Third reading and final passage, 4795.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

MINORS TO PUBLIC DANCE HALLS, concert saloons, theatres and places where vaudeville or moving picture shows are given, regulating admission of

Senate Bill No. 709.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 899.
Reported with amendment, 2398.
First reading, 2472.
Second reading, 2593.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2633.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2633-2634.
Resumed and passed finally, 2929-2930.

Remarks on, by

Snyder, 2633, 2634, 2930.

In House (No. 2036).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 3061.

MISDEMEANOR AND MISDEMEANORS (see costs, indictments).

MISSIMER, ALBERT, Representative from Twentieth District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 4
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital of Philadelphia, 73.

No 83
Making appropriation to Nazarene Home for Aged, 79.

No. 84
Making appropriation to Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 79.

No. 335
Making appropriation to Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, 161.

No. 632
Making appropriation to Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, 256.

Bills reported by

No. 146
Amending act relating to defaulting public officers by fixing compensation of auditor, 561.

No. 776
Making it unlawful to purchase intoxicating liquors for any other person at any bar, 2427.

Leave of absence granted, 80, 1243, 1415, 1709, 1949.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 335, making appropriation to Berean Manual Training and Indutrial School, 4897.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4346.

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

MITCHELL, A. W., Representative from First District (Erie County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 926, to classify species of fish in boundary lakes, 846.

House Bill No. 1226, providing method whereby highways the center line of which constitutes a dividing line may be improved, 1198, 1580.

House Bill No. 1599, supplement to act for government of cities of third class creating a City Planning Department, 2526, 2777, 2778, 4494.

House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of salary judgments obtained for necessaries, 2525.

Senate concurrent resolution (No. 14), requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to broaden scope of provisions made for attendance of guests, 275.

Bills introduced by

No. 156
Amending act relative to mortgages, 108.

No. 160
Amending act granting annuity to Patrick Leonard, 108.

No. 242
Making appropriation to Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society, 116.

No. 260
Making valid bonds or other obligations issued prior to January 1, 1913, by municipalities, 119.

No. 421
Amending act of March 29, 1805, and making sum of $4.00 taxed as cost for every verdict taken in any civil action, 202.

No. 422
Validating defective acknowledgments by married women of deeds, mortgages and other instruments, 202.

No. 468
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, 226.

No. 470
Making appropriation to Erie Home for Friendless, 226.

No. 926
To classify species of fish in certain boundary lakes, 419.

No. 928
Authorizing commissioners of water works of city of third class to extend their pipes beyond city limits, 419.

No. 1226
Providing a method whereby highways the center line of which constitutes a dividing line between a city or borough and a township in the same county may be improved, 617.

MITCHELL, A. W.—Continued.

No. 1261
Amending act relative to care of dependent and delinquent children so as to authorize petition by agent of any association or society having for one of its objects the care of such children, 683.

No. 1500
Authorizing the Governor, State Treaurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs to lease to the City of Erie for ninety-nine years certain lands owned by the State on the shores of Presque Isle Bay, 913.

No. 1519
Amending act to provide for classification of townships and form of government for townships of each class, 914.

No. 1578
Requiring the sheriff, prothonotary and all other county officers receiving moneys to be credited to others to give quarterly written notice to such parties of amount standing to their credit, 995.

No. 1599
Supplement to act for government of cities of third class creating a City Planning Department, 996.

No. 1601
To encourage manufacturing by exempting from State and local taxation all machinery ectually used in manufacturing, 996

No. 1614
Authorizing the attachment of wages or salary upon judgments obtained for necessaries and limiting amount of exemption to be claimed, 997.

Bills reported by

No. 14
Establishing in Department of Health a Bureau of Child Welfare, 342.

No. 34
For safety of persons from fire or panic in certain buildings not in cities of first and second classes by providing proper exits and fire escapes, 998.

No. 173
To validate deeds, mortgages and other instruments which have been defectively acknowledged by husband and wife, 441.

No. 176
Amending act to provide for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 744.

No. 365
To prevent procreation of idots and feeble-minded persons by process of sterilization, 928.

No. 371
Providing for incorporation and government of cities of second class and regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein, 619.

No. 396
Providing for one day of rest in seven for employes in certain employments, 2199.

No. 501
Providing for restricting of lien of judgments to one or more parcels of real estate, 441.

No. 680
Relating to selection of jurors and making registration lists basis of selection, 342.

No. 736
Amending act relative to purchase of law library in certain counties, 1117.

No. 787
Amending act providing that municipal corporations shall not be required to file affidavits of defense in certain actions of assumpsit by providing for filing of affidavit of amount admitted to be due by such municipal corporations, 441.

No. 1218
Amending act for establishment of State Naval Militia, 998.

No. 1266
Concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 928.

No. 1311
Prohibiting tampering with or taking away of any part of any elevator, 3821.

No. 1354
Making it a misdemeanor to sell tickets to any theatre or place of amusement for a sum in excess of price regularly charged therefor, 1838.

No. 1614
Authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 2301.

MITCHELL, A. W.—Continued.

No. 1636
Making it the duty of recorders of deeds to require furnishing of affidavites that consideration mentioned in deeds is true one, 2685.

No. 1811 (Senate No. 360)
Relating to organization of corporations not for profit, 3024.

No. 1892 (Senate No. 13)
Providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 2765, 3199.

No. 1902 (Senate No. 815)
Providing for making valid of charters of certain corporations incorporated for supplying electricity, 2785.

No. 1956 (Senate No. 300)
Requiring use of blowers or similar apparatus in connection with certain kinds of machinery, 3176.

No. 1990 (Senate No. 780)
Validating certain municipal assessments and liens filed therefor, 3200.

No. 2076 (Senate No. 792)
Validating certain mechanics' claims filed in full compliance with law, 4924.

No. 2194 (Senate No. 1311)
Providing that hereafter in all cities of first class necessary ...poses shall be levied on city assessments, 4924.

Leave of absence granted, 1046, 1415, 1632, 2136.

Member of conference committees, 3952, 4956.

Member of special committees, 1193, 5493.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 13, providing for government of cities of third class, 3920.

Minutes of House Committee on Judiciary Special to be printed in appendix to Legislative Journal, 5390.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 2510, 3050.

Direct Sergeant-at-Arms to compel attendance of members at sessions of the House, 4591.

Drop from Calendar House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 2914.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 610 (Senate No. 47), amending act relative to mortgages, 3350, 3965.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 2840.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1849 (Senate No. 567), amending act to provide for classification of townships, 2299.

Recommit House Bill No. 158, amending act relative to mortgages, 296.

Recommit House Bill No. 322, fixing basis upon which to calculate earnings of miners' employes in anthracite coal mines, 268.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, 1918.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1599, supplement to act relating to government of cities of first class, 4494.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2073 (Senate No. 1261), giving certain powers to churches and cemetery associations owning burial grounds, 4206.

Reconsider vote on non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5420.

Petitions presented by

Against House Bill No. 527, from
Citizens of Erie County, 3790.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 3029.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities of this State into three classes, 1624.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Legislative Journal list, 268.

Sponsorship on pink calendar of House Bill No. 1520, 1119.

Remarks by, on

Attendance of members at sessions of the House, 4586, 4590, 4591.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 748.

MITCHELL, A. W.—Continued.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 361.

House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 946-947.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 635.

House Bill No. 260, making valid bonds or other obligations issued prior to January 1, 1913, by municipalities or incorporated districts, 277-278.

House Bill No. 421, amending act of March 29, 1805, and making sum of $4.00 taxes as costs for every verdict payable to prothonotary instead of sheriff, 294.

House Bill No. 479, amending act establishing public school system, 2531.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be elected permanently, 1356.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 5384.

House Bill No. 1051, making it a misdemeanor for any of the officers or employes of any of the departments of the Commonwealth to practice as an attorney before any of said departments, 1329.

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, 1918.

House Bill No. 1117, Making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4429.

House Bill No. 1601, Exempting from taxation all machinery used in manufacturing, 2185.

House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031.

House Bill No. 1849 (Senate No. 567), amending act to provide for classification of townships, 2299.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3812, 3813, 4144.

House Bill No. 1895 (Senate No. 831), amending act establishing a Department of Fisheries, 2668.

House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that persons conducting hotels and restaurants shall not employ any one suffering from a communicable disease, 4350.

House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440), amending act regulating sale of cold storage food, 4823.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14, requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to broaden scope of provisions made for attendance of guests, 275.

Motion for minutes of House Committee on Judiciary Special to be printed in appendix to Legislative Journal, 5390.

Report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 4125-4128.

Report of committee appointed to notify Governor that General Assembly is ready to adjourn sine die presented by, 5493.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Granting extension of time to Commission to ascertain several pieces of lands owned by State of Pennsylvania in vicinity of Erie, 2101.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1599, supplement to act providing for government of cities of third class, 4279.

Requesting Superintendent of Department of Public Instruction to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for 1913 increase, 3946.

Resolution offered by

Requiring prayer of the chaplain to be printed daily in Legislative Journal, 121.

MOLLY PITCHER AND PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION, making appropriation for erection at Carlisle of monument to

Senate Bill No. 603.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 710.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 710.
Reported without amendment, 3592.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3762-3768.
Third reading and final passage, 3868.

In House (No. 2175).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.

MOLLY PITCHER AND PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION to supervise same, making appropriation for erection at Carlisle of monument to

House Bill No. 1373.

Read in place in House by Mr. C. M. C. Campbell, 818.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 818.

MOLLY PITCHER—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1204.
Re-reported with amendment, 3604.
Third reading and final passage, 4231.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4908-4909.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, C. M. C., 4909.

In Senate (No. 1868).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported with amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4646.
Third reading and final passage, 4696.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4863.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

MONEY AND MONEYS (see agricultural, cities, collection, costs, county, deposits, highway, investment, loans, poor, statements).

MONONGAHELA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

MONROE COUNTY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MONROE (see highway).

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

MONTGOMERY (see bridge).

MONUMENT AND MONUMENTS (see appropriation, Boquet, commission, historical, liens, Morton, Moylan, Petersburg, soldiers).

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF ALLEN INFANTRY, or Company G, 25th Regiment, P. V., making appropriation for tablet or

House Bill No. 22.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 74.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 74.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3971.
Second reading, 4250.
Third reading and recommitted, 4490.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Third reading and final passage, 4824-4825.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5030.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 4824.
Miller, 4824-4825.

In Senate (No. 1912).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4800.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4855.
Third reading and final passage, 4992.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF PERSONS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES by an explosion in the arsenal in 1862, making appropriation for erection upon grounds of Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh of a

Senate Bill No. 778.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1137.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1137.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3780.
Third reading and final passage, 3869.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
Signed by President, 4962.

In House (No. 2179).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading and recommitted, 4520.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4922-4923.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF SOLDIERS of Revolutionary War murdered by Indians near Saxton, Bradford County making appropriation for

House Bill No. 526.

Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 227.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 228.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4250.
Third reading and recommitted, 4490.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4828.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5030-5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1915).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4800.
First reading, 4801, 4802.
Second reading, 4855.
Third reading and final passage, 4992.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MONUMENT IN WRIGHTSVILLE to mark most eastern point reached during Civil War, making

House Bill No. 19.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 74.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 74.
Reported without amendment, 3790.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4248.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4280-4281.
Resumed on third reading and recommitted, 4619.
Re-reported without amendment, 4670.
Third reading and final passage, 4831-4832.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1901).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4798.
Reported without amendment, 4799.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4853-4854.
Third reading and final passage, 4990.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MONUMENT ON STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS at Harrisburg, in memory of soldiers, sailors and marines who participated in War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection and China Relief Expedition, making appropriation for

Senate Bill No. 1269.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2440.
Reported without amendment, 3575.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3783-3784.
Third reading and final passage, 3871.

In House (No. 2187).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.

MONUMENT TO BATTERY F, IND. PENNA. ARTILLERY (known as Hampton Battery) on the Battlefield of Antietam, and the dedication of the same, to provide for erection of a

House Bill No. 1502.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 913.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 913.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4248-4249.
Third reading and recommitted, 4486.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4831.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 4486.
Neely, 4486.

In Senate (No. 1903).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4798.
Reported without amendment, 4799.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4854.
Third reading and final passage, 4990.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MONUMENT TO BATTERY F, IND. PENNA. ARTILLERY (known as Hampton Battery) on the Battlefield of Chancellorsville and for dedication of same, to provide for erection of

House Bill No. 1505.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 913.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 913.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4249.
Third reading and recommitted, 4486.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4831.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

Remarks on, by

Neely, 4486.
McAleer, 4486.

In Senate (No. 1904).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4798.
Reported without amendment, 4799.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4854.
Third reading and final passage, 4990.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE SERVICES OF FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, P. V. in Battle of Cedar Creek and for appointment of commission, making appropriation for

House Bill No. 129.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 102.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 102.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3971.
Second reading, 4251.
Third reading and recommitted, 4490.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4827.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5030.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1913).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4800.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4855.
Third reading and final passage, 4992.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MONUMENT TO ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHTH REGIMENT of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, making appropriation for

House Bill No. 208.

Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 114.
Referred to Committe on Appropriations, 114.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3971.
Second reading and amended, 4250-4251.
Amendment inserted on second reading stricken out, 4252.
Third reading and recommitted, 4490.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4827-4828.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by

Herman, 4827.

In Senate (No. 1914).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4800.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4855.
Third reading and final passage, 4992.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MONUMENTS IN MEMORY OF SOLDIERS, sailors and marines of Spanish-American War, to authorize counties to appropriate moneys for

House Bill No. 1379.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaiser, 818.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 818.
Reported without amendment, 996.
First reading, 1058.

MONUMENTS IN MEMORY OF SOLDIERS—Continued.

Second reading, 1221.
Third reading and amended, 1643.
Over in its order, 1727-1728.
Final passage, 1773.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurs, 2535.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Approved by Governor, 3084.

In Senate (No. 1006).

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1759.
Reported with amendment, 2181.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2386.
Third reading and final passage, 2451.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2600.
Signed by President, 2661.

MOORE, FRANKLIN R., Representative from First District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1019, providing for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Commissioner of Banking, 1220, 1643.

Bills introduced by

No. 1019
Providing for distribution of assets and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Commissioners of Banking, 475.

Bills reported by

No. 696
Requiring standard provisions in health or accident insurance policies, 742.

No. 1242
Requiring burial ground and cemetery companies to record certain information, 928.

No. 1446
Supplement to act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1241.

No. 1447
Further supplement to act establishing office of State Fire Marshal imposing tax upon premiums of all fire insurance companies, 1241.

No. 1637
Creating office of dog catcher in townships, boroughs and cities, 2199.

No. 1805 (Senate No. 66)
Supplement to act establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation for River Delaware, 1630.

No. 1934 (Senate No. 296)
Granting consent of the Commonwealth to city of Harrisburg to construct a dam in Susquehanna River, 2664.

Leave of absence granted, 1046.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 442, amending act establishing public school system, 1250.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1019, providing for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Commissioner of Banking, 1727.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1040, to refund to Joseph Kalter amount of auctioneer's license, 2288.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1040, to refund to Joseph Kalter amount of auctioneer's license, 2288-2289.

MOORE, JOHN P., Senator from Forty-fifth District (Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 1059, authorizing courts of common pleas in certain cases to restrict lien of judgment to a part of real estate, 2390.

Bills introduced by

No. 20
Repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, 67.

No. 411
Making appropriation to German Protestant Home for Aged at Fair Oaks, 381.

MOORE, JOHN P.—Continued.

No. 507
Amending act for government of cities of second class and providing for collection and disbursement of taxes and water rent, 459.

No. 634
To provide for purchase or condemnation of inclined planes and property appurtenant thereto, 854.

No. 643
Empowering all corporations incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania to acquire and hold real estate of clear yearly rental or value of $50,000, 855.

No. 733
Repealing act defining rights and liabilities of parties to and regulating effect of contracts for work and labor and providing remedies for recovery of debts due by reason of such contracts, 1010.

No. 1059
Authorizing courts of common pleas in all cases where a judgment for payment of money shall have been entered against any defendant and become a lien on his real estate to restrict the lien to a part of the real estate, 1880.

Bills reported by

No. 45
For better protection of wild birds known as Turtle Dove, Killdeer, Plover and Blackbird, 141.

No. 46
Amending act for protection of game, game birds and other wild birds, 141.

No. 84
Amending act relative to erection of Memorial Hall at County Seat of Allegheny County, 141.

No. 150
Relating to policies of fire insurance, 2386.

No. 519
Authorizing establishment of teachers' training schools in certain school districts, 591.

No. 565
Amending act to provide for better protection of game and game birds, 643.

No. 783
Amending act establishing public school system, 2354.

No 962 (Senate No. 1120)
Amending act for government of cities of second class, 2150.

No. 965 (House No. 1072)
Enlarging the powers of cities over streets and highways, 2150.

No. 970 (House No. 1022)
Supplement to act in relation to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities, 2150.

No. 971 (House No. 1074)
Authorizing municipalities to purchase entire capital stock and bonds of bridge companies, 2150.

No. 973 (House No. 1077)
Supplement to act relating to government of cities of second class and creating a forestry department, 2150.

No. 1015 (House No. 1073)
Providing for fee simple title where municipalities are vested with power of acquiring property by condemnation proceedings, 2150.

No. 1016 (House No. 1156)
Empowering cities to enact ordinances relating to improvements to streets, 2150.

No. 1034 (House No. 967)
Amending act relating to cities of second class by providing for classification of real estate for purposes of taxation, 2150.

No. 1067
Supplement to act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 2150.

No. 1447 (House No. 2002)
Authorizing county and township commissioners to join in improving of roads in townships of first class, 3441.

Chairman of Committee on Game and Fisheries, 42.

Leave of absence granted, 1539, 3973.

Member of conference committees, 3091, 4291, 4376, 4542.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 887 (House No. 157), authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Conneaut Lake, 1892.

MOORE, JOHN P.—Continued.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 887 (House No. 157), authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Conneaut Lake, 3435.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Allegheny County, 589, 709, 853, 897, 1009.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Resolution offered by

Thanking Hon. Daniel P. Gerberich, retiring President pro tempore for services rendered during the session, 5347.

MOORE, presentation of scarf pin by members of House to Mr. James N. 5380.

MORALS (see bureau).

MORGAN, J. HARRY, Senator from Eighteenth District (Northampton County).

Bills introduced by

No. 114
Taxing succession of estates after death to other than collateral heirs, 123.

No. 391
Making appropriation to Easton Home for Friendless Children, 330.

No. 616
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning in southern boundary of Nazareth and extending to a point on northern boundary of Bethlehem, 711.

No. 882
To permit the use of the several Armory Buildings of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for horticultural and poultry exhibits, 1369.

No. 1163
Repealing act relative to election of commissioners' clerk in Northampton County, 2152.

No. 1169
Regulating signing and recording of all instruments in writing, 2161.

No. 1376
To provide for rendering of decisions and determining action of certain courts wherein there is an even number of judges who are equally divided in opinion by providing for filing of opinion of the president judge, 2929.

Bills reported by

No. 110
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, 3238.

No. 162
Providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New Jersey of certain toll bridges over Delaware River, 299.

No. 163
Providing for joint acquisition by Pennsylvania and New York of certain toll bridges over Delaware River, 299.

No. 315
Making appropriation to Sewickley Fresh Air Home, 3238.

No. 615
Making appropriation to Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, 3238.

No. 656
To provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 2438.

No. 657
To provide for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines, 2438.

No. 803 (House No. 570)
Requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal to keep a record of coal mines, 2623.

No. 1270
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, Harrisburg, 3238.

Chairman of Committee on Judiciary Apportionment, 42.

Leave of absence granted, 193, 1739, 3973.

Member of conference committees, 3789, 4070, 5002.

Member of Special committees, 11, 1138.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill permitting fishing on Sunday, from Citizens of Northampton County, 709.

Favoring House Bill No. 1110, relative to parks, from Citizens of Berks County, 2969.

MORPHINE (see opium).

MORRISON, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. F. W., 5379.

MORROW, ALEXANDER, Representative from Second District (Lehigh County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 88, amending act creating office of county controller in certain counties, 173.

House Bill No. 1082 (Senate No. 157), amending act to provide for classification of townships, 968.

House Bill No. 2054 (Senate No. 830), amending act regulating employment of minors, 4823.

Bills introduced by

No. 262

Repealing Section 4 of act providing for classification to townships, 119.

No. 1425

For better protection of deer by prescribing method by which deer may be hunted, 820.

No. 2153

Repealing act relating to audit of accounts of officers of boroughs, townships, poor districts and school districts so far as same relates to audit of accounts of officers of school districts, 3835, 3861.

Bills reported by

No. 338

Regulating time of payment of wages, 367.

No. 982

Relating to railroad tickets, 1245.

No. 1445

Creating Department of Labor and Industry, 1117.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 195, declaring buildings used for prostitution to be nuisances, 3657.

Motions by, to

Drop from Calendar House Bill No. 2153, repealing act relating to audit of accounts of officers of school districts, 4803.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 262, repealing Section 4 of act regulating classification of townships and providing method of making contracts, 264.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2054 (Senate No. 830), amending act regulating employment of minors, 4278.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 262, repealing Section 4 of act relating to classification of townships, 315.

House Bill No. 1082 (Senate No. 157), amending act relating to classification of townships and respecting townships of first class, 968.

House Bill No. 2153, repealing act relating to audit of accounts of officers of school districts, 4484.

MORTGAGE AND MORTGAGES (see acknowledgments, banks, board, building associations, commission, recording, sales, taxation, taxes, validate).

MORTGAGE AS TO AMOUNT ADVANCED THEREON and requiring the recorder of the proper county to satisfy the mortgage of record by the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county at any time during the term of the mortgage, to provide a remedy for settlement of disputes between parties to a

House Bill No. 1307.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 733.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 733.

MORTGAGES, amending act of March 28, 1820, relative to

House Bill No. 158.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 108.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 108.

Reported with amendment, 242.

First reading, 268.

Second reading and recommitted, 296.

Re-reported with negative recommendation, 3822.

MORTGAGES MADE OR ASSIGNED TO TWO OR MORE PERSONS on being tendered legal fees therefor to enter on margin of record thereof a receipt for amount paid on account of principal and enter satisfaction upon margin of record thereof, requiring the holders of any

House Bill No. 1512.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 913.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 913.

MORTGAGES ON ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY, amending act relative to chattel mortgages so as to authorize chattel

Senate Bill No. 268.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 224.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 225.

Reported with amendment, 2182.

First reading, 2325.

Second reading, 2366.

Third reading and final passage, 2443-2444.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4865.

Signed by President, 4999.

In House (No. 1988).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2546.

Reported without amendment, 3489.

First reading, 3844.

Second reading and amended, 3954.

Third reading and postponed for present, 4176.

Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4930.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4954-4955.

Signed by Speaker, 5036.

MORTGAGES, PERMITTING BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS OR OTHER CORPORATIONS whose charters have expired or whose affairs have been wound up to satisfy

Senate Bill No. 436.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 383.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 383.

Reported without amendment, 854.

First reading, 910.

Second reading, 989.

Third reading and final passage, 1014.

Returned from House without amendment, 4198.

Signed by President, 4284.

Vetoed by Governor, 5260-5261.

In House (No. 1845).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1304.

Reported without amendment, 3618.

First reading, 3846.

Second reading, 3956-3957.

Third reading and final passage, 4204-4205.

Signed by Speaker, 4408.

MORTGAGES, relating to satisfaction of

House Bill No. 1011.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conrade, 475.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 475.

Reported with negative recommendation, 3052.

MORTGAGES UNDER POWER OF ATTORNEY directed to Recorder of Deeds, relating to satisfaction of

Senate Bill No. 156.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 142.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 142.

Reported without amendment, 710.

First reading, 869.

Second reading, 907-908.

Third reading and final passage, 1012.

Returned from House without amendment, 2356.

Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.

Vetoed by Governor, 2858.

In House (No. 1840).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1304.

Reported without amendment, 1838.

First reading, 1934.

Second reading, 1993-1994.

Third reading and final passage, 2401-2402.

Signed by Speaker, 2688.

MORTON, SIGNER OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, at Chester, making appropriation and authorizing appointment of commission for erection of monument to John

House Bill No. 902.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ramsey, 393.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 393.

Reported without amendment, 3791.

First reading, 3970.

Second reading, 4250.

Third reading and recommitted, 4489-4490.

Re-reported without amendment, 4572.

MORTON, SIGNER OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—Con.

Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4828-4829.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5081.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1908).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4800.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4854.
Third reading and final passage, 4991.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

MOSES, GEORGE W., Representative from First District (Cambria County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 11, providing for additional law judge of 47th Judicial District, 1059.

House Bill No. 419, relating to advertising of proposed amendments to Constitution, 3033-3034.

House Bill No. 803, further amending act requiring licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 950, 1240.

introduced by

No. 11
Providing for additional law judge in 47th Judicial District, 73.

No. 12
Repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, 73.

No. 110
Authorizing justices of peace and aldermen to issue writs of replevin to recover chattels, 101.

No. 204
Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, 114.

No. 560
Making appropriation to Christian Home of Johnstown, 227.

No. 720
Making appropriation for improvement of Conemaugh River below mouth of Stony Creek, 288.

No. 803
Further amending act relating to registration of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class by providing for appointment of plumbing inspector, 338.

No. 815
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, 339.

Bills reported by

No. 6
For further regulation of sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 147.

No. 32
Providing for annual payment to certain citizens of Pennsylvania who served in Civil War, 513.

No. 65
Making appropriation to provide for education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans, 3393.

No. 106
Making appropriation to pay judgment obtained against Commonwealth by W. C. Wolfe, 928.

No. 204
Making apropriation to Mercy Hospital, Johnstown, 3112.

No. 348
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Nautical School-ship, 3329.

No. 506
Making appropriation to Christian Home, 3052.

No. 708
Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital of Northern Cambria, 3264.

No. 720
Making appropriation for improvement of Conemaugh River, 4413.

No. 815
Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, 3264.

No. 843
Making appropriation to Johnstown City Hospital, 3264.

No. 1104
Making appropriation to State Highway Department to improve Turtle Creek, 3618.

No. 1437
Regulating certain contracts for maintenance of inmates in poor houses and insane hospitals, 1241.

MOSES, GEORGE W.—Continued.

No. 1442
Making appropriation for erection of Soldiers' Memorial Monument in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, 3791, 4572.

No. 1868 (Senate No. 465)
Joint resolution providing for commission to supervise transfer to new cases in rotunda of Capitol Building of the flags of Pennsylvania, 1377.

No. 2171 (Senate No. 506)
Making appropriation to pay share of Commonwealth for improving Herr Street, 4202.

No. 2214 (Senate No. 1794)
Providing for appointment of commission to survey route taken by George Washington and General Edward Braddock, 4384.

No. 2235 (Senate No. 1823)
To provide for co-operation of the State in establishment of mining experiment station, 4573.

Chairman of Committee on Iron and Coal, 54.

Leave of absence granted, 999.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and vote for as, 105-106.

Nomination by, of Alonzo S. Moulthrop as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 869, amending act regulating confinement of children under 16 years of age awaiting trial, 3656.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 269, 308, 531, 817, 1149, 2891, 4461, 5143, 5364.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 234, providing for safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 833.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 803, amending act relative to registration of those engaged in plumbing requiring cities of second and third class to provide for plumbing inspector, 781.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 11, providing for additional law judge of 47th Judicial District, 1059.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1906 (Senate No. 872), supplement to act establishing Department of Forestry, 3619.

Petitions presented by

Against Club License Bill, from
Citizens of Cambria County, 477.

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Cambria County, 393.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 135, providing for further government of cities of second and third class by authorizing initiative and referendum, 1836.

Remarks by, on

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House in regard to dual office holding, 922.

House Bill No. 11, providing for additional law judge of 47th Judicial District, 166.

House Bill No. 26, providing for licensing of those engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 3831.

House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 850-851.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 705.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 170.

House Bill No. 419, relating to advertising of proposed amendments to Constitution, 3034.

House Bill No. 803, amending act providing for those engaged in business of plumbing in cities of second class, 3568.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 5383.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into Congressional districts, 3484.

House Bill No. 1243, to provide just method of distributing money appropriated for relief of poor in hospitals, 4816.

House Bill No. 1692, giving power to mayors of cities of third class to vote at council meetings, 2225.

House Bill No. 1816 (Senate No. 518), fixing salaries of county solicitors in certain counties, 1851.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3812-3813.

Report of House Committee on Rules, 1279.

MOSES, GEORGE W.—Continued.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 11, providing for additional law judge in 47th judicial district, 927.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing adjournment of House out of respect to memory of late Senator Stineman, 1414.

Thanking the chaplain of the House, 5493.

MOTHER AND MOTHERS (see commission, desertion, prisoners).

MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN by local poor authorities at expense of Commonwealth, providing relief for certain destitute

House Bill No. 21.

Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 74.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 74.

MOTHERS AND THEIR DESTITUTE CHILDREN by local poor authorities at expense of the Commonwealth, providing for relief of certain destitute

House Bill No. 49.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 75.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 75.

MOTHERS' DAY, designating the second Sunday in May of each year to be known and observed as

Senate Bill No. 1390.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 2980.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2980

Reported without amendment, 2981.

First reading, 3108.

Second reading and amended, 3172-3173.

Over in its order, 3251.

Third reading and amended, 3370.

Final passage, 3434.

In House (No. 2077).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3613.

MOTHERS FOR PARTIAL SUPPORT OF THEIR CHILDREN, act applicable to cities of first, second and third classes to provide monthly payments to indigent or widowed

House Bill No. 543.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 229.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 229.

MOTHERS FOR PARTIAL SUPPORT OF THEIR CHILDREN, providing in cities of first, second and third classes for monthly payments to indigent, widowed or abandoned

Senate Bill No. 23.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 67.

Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 67.

Reported without amendment, 141.

First reading, 160.

Second reading, 197.

Over in its order, 222.

Recommitted, 284.

Re-reported with amendment, 381.

Third reading and final passage, 411.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1883.

Signed by President, 2022.

Approved by Governor, 2356.

In House (No. 1003).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 478.

Reported with amendment, 1118.

First reading, 1282.

Second reading and amended, 1445-1446.

Third reading, motion to postpone defeated and bill passed finally, 1847-1849.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1931.

Signed by Speaker, 2067.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, George A., 1847, 1848.

Piper, 1847.

Strauss, 1847-1848.

McClintock, 1848.

Watson, 1848.

Smith, Lorenzo, 1849.

MOTHERS' PENSION BILLS, motion (House) by Rockwell, to grant Judiciary General Committee use of hall of House for open hearing on, 110.

MOTOR BOATS, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 550.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 591.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 591.

Reported with amendment, 1309.

First reading, 1515.

Second reading, 1546, 1547.

Third reading and final passage, 1601.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3454-3455.

Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

Approved by Governor, 3976.

In House (No. 1899).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1714.

Reported without amendment, 2785.

First reading, 2902.

Second reading, 3065-3066.

Third reading and postponed for present, 3224.

Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3327.

Final passage, 3414-3415.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3570.

Signed by Speaker, 3655.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, George A., 3224.

MOTOR (see boats, boroughs, cities, garages, highway, highways, omnibuses).

MOTOR-VEHICLES, amending act providing for registration and licensing by State Highway Department of operators of

House Bill No. 155.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 107.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 107.

Reported with negative recommendation, 242.

MOTOR-VEHICLES AND MAKING APPROPRIATION, relating to disposition of license fees for

House Bill No. 1028.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 476.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 476.

MOTOR-VEHICLES AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR REGISTRATION and licensing of operators by the State Highway Department, amending act of April 27, 1909, relating to

House Bill No. 1058.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAleer, 510.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 510.

MOTOR-VEHICLES AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR REGISTRATION and licensing of operators by State Highway Department, amending Section 18 of act relating to

House Bill No. 1256.

Read in place in House by Mr. Donnally, 619.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 619.

MOTOR-VEHICLES AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR REGISTRATION and licensing of operators of the State Highway Department, regulating speed of

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 410.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 410.

Reported with amendment, 1488.

First reading, 1553.

Over in its order, 1607, 1750.

Second reading and amended, 1797-1802.

Third reading and final passage, 1886-1889.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate nonconcurred, 3978-3979.

Conference committee appointed, 3979.

Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 4071.

Reported from conference committee, 4300.

Report of conference committee over in its order, 4362-4363.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4777-4780.

Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 5114.

Signed by President, 5258.

Remarks on, by

McNichol, 4362.

Buckman, 4363.

In House (No. 1940).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2196.

Reported with amendment, 3024.

MOTOR-VEHICLES—Continued.

First reading, 3113-3114.

Recommitted, 3177.

Re-reported with amendment, 3330.

Second reading and amended, 3510-3514.

Motion adopted for special order on third reading, 3516.

Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3829-3831.

Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 4011-4013.

Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4118.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5198-5201.

Signed by Speaker, 5376.

Remarks on, by

Herman, 4012-4013.

Schuck, 4013.

MOTOR-VEHICLES and providing for their registration by State Highway Department, amending act relating to

Senate Bill No. 2.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 66.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 66.

Reported without amendment, 299.

First reading, 335.

Second reading, 387.

Third reading and final passage, 411.

Returned from House with amendments, 2740.

House amendments considered and concurred in, 2864.

Signed by President pro tempore, 2970.

Approved by Governor, 3357.

In House (No. 1002).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 478.

Reported with amendment, 1917.

First reading, 2044.

Second reading, 2242.

Third reading and final passage, 2711.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3018.

Signed by Speaker, 3082.

MOTOR-VEHICLES and regulating their speed upon public highways and providing for their registration by State Highway Department, amending Section 2 of act of April 27, 1909, relating to

House Bill No. 1687.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1036.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1036.

MOTOR-VEHICLES and regulating their speed upon public streets and providing for their registration and the licensing of operators by State Highway Department, amending Section 5 of act relating to

House Bill No. 946.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hoffman, 420.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 420.

Reported without amendment, 745.

First reading, 828.

Second reading, 967.

Third reading and postponed for present, 1386.

Resumed on third reading and amended, 1568.

Postponed on final passage, 1723.

Resumed and passed finally, 1775.

In Senate (No. 1053).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1810.

MOTOR-VEHICLES BY INCREASING FEE TO BE PAID for motor-vehicles and motor-cycles, and providing for return of portion of same to municipality or county from which same was registered, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 1069.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 510.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 510.

MOTOR-VEHICLES by providing that part of fines derived from said act shall be paid to cities, boroughs and townships, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 199.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ramsey, 114.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 114.

Reported with negative recommendation, 257.

MOTOR-VEHICLES FOR HIRE IN CERTAIN BUILDINGS, prohibiting storage or keeping of

House Bill No. 905.

Read in place in House by Mr. McCaig, 393.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 393.

MOTOR-VEHICLES presented to Senate, joint resolution of Legislature of New Jersey authorizing appointment of commissioners by Governor of that State to act in conjunction with comissioners to be appointed by certain other States, including Pennsylvania, with a view to making uniform laws in regard to, 681.

MOTOR-VEHICLES, regulating operation of

Senate Bill No. 1427.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 3110.

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3110.

MOULTHROP, ALONZO S., Representative from Clearfield County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3484.

House Bill No. 1099, making appropriation for deficiency in salaries of eight orphans' court judges, 782.

House Bill No. 1146, amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 2250.

House Bill No. 1457, amending act to provide for incorporation of casualty insurance companies, 2523.

Bills introduced by

No. 722

Making appropriation to City Hospital Association of DuBois, 288.

No. 724

Making appropriation to DuBois Hospital, 288.

No. 1099

Making appropriation for deficiency to pay salaries of eight Orphans' Court judges in districts other than that of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, 511.

No. 1146

Amending Section 6 of act establising a State Highway Department, 533.

No. 1186

To make real estate of any pauper liable for expense of his support and burial, 574.

No. 1457

Amending act providing for incorporation of casualty insurance companies by providing for incorporation of casualty companies for insurance of glass against breakage upon mutual plan, 821.

No. 1765

Amending act providing for incorporation of casualty insurance companies providing for incorporation of casualty companies for insurance of glass against breakage upon mutual plan, 1040.

Bills reported by

No. 477

Making appropriation to Chambersburg Hospital, 3113.

No. 481

Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, 3052.

No. 518

Making appropriation to Saltsburg General Hospital, 3329.

No. 559

Providing a fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 513.

No. 685

Making appropriation to Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg, 3336.

No. 722

Making appropriation to City Hospital Association of DuBois, 3330.

No. 724

Making appropriation to DuBois Hospital, 3330.

No. 729

Supplement to act to accept grant of public lands by United States for endowment of agricultural colleges, 3604.

No. 761

Making appropriation to Clearfield Hospital, 3177.

No. 765

Making appropriation to Bellefonte Hospital Corporation, 3264.

No. 830

Making appropriation to Robert Packer Hospital, 3176.

No. 1024.

Amending act to provide for regulating private banking, 908.

MOULTHROP, ALONZO S.—Continued.

No. 1212
Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 3198.

No. 1964 (Senate No. 220)
Making appropriation to General Braddock Memorial Park Association, 4199, 4573.

No. 2109 (Senate No. 388)
Supplement to act providing for erection of Western Penitentiary, 4200.

No. 2160 (Senate No. 216)
Making appropriation for payment of services rendered by John J. Devitt, 4201.

No. 2167 (Senate No. 397)
Making appropriation to reimburse the several counties in the Western Penitentiary district, 4201.

Chairman of Committee on Law and Order, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 1949.

Member of conference committees, 4413, 5059.

Member of special committee, 23.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and vote for as, 105-106.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 942, providing for publication of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to Locate Sites of Frontier Forts," 3657.

Recess, 34.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 278.

Recommit House Bill No. 783, regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, 369.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 724, making appropriation to DuBois Hospital, 4901.

House Bill No. 783, regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, 369.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3484.

House Bill No. 1146, amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 2910.

House Bill No. 1186, to make real estate of any pauper liable for expense of his support and burial, 2127.

MOUNT PLEASANT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

MOUNT VERNON (see soldiers).

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS IN CITIES OF SECOND CLASS and the issuing of licenses to those who qualify, providing for examination of

House Bill No. 1034.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey, 476.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 476.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINES except when enclosed in a booth, defining certain general specifications for construction of said booths, providing for examination of operators and providing for supervision of exhibitions by Department of State Fire Marshal, to regulate construction of buildings used for exhibition of moving pictures and to prohibit operation of

Senate Bill No. 1398.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 2993.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2993.
Reported without amendment, 3241.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3466, 3469.
Third reading and final passage, 3590.

In House (No. 2129).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4141.
First reading, 4267.
Second reading, 4273.
Third reading and amended, 4523.
Dropped from calendar, 5179-5183.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 5183.
Bergey, 5183.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINES, providing for supervisions of same by Department of Factory Inspection and providing that provisions thereof shall not apply to cities of first and second classes, amending act regulating construction of permanent booths for operating therein

House Bill No. 1306.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snyder, 733.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 733.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1995.
Third reading and final passage, 2677-2678.

Remarks on, by

Snyder, 2677.

In Senate (No. 1327).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2748-2749.

MOVING PICTURES (see amusement, appropriation, buildings, licensing, minors).

MOYLAN and making appropriation therefor, joint resolution providing for erection of monument at Valley Forge in memory of General Stephen

Senate Bill No. 818.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 1258.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1258.
Reported without amendment, 3674.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3781-3782.
Third reading and final passage, 3869-3870.
Returned from House without amendment, 5103.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5114.

In House (No. 2181).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4880.
First reading, 4880.
Second reading, 5014.
Third reading and final passage, 5177-5178.
Signed by Speaker, 5254.

MULES (see horses).

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS AND CLAIMS AND LIENS filed therefor, validating certain

Senate Bill No. 780

Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 1137.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1137.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2373.
Third reading and final passage, 2445.

In House (No. 1990).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2546.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3200.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS BY LIEN OR BY ACTION OF ASSUMPSIT, repealing act of April 4, 1907, providing for collection of

House Bill No. 802.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 338.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 338.
Reported with negative recommendation, 742.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION IN ANY SUCH ACTIONS and authorizing plaintiff therein to take judgments for amount so admitted to be due, amending act providing that municipal corporations shall not be required to file affidavits by providing for making of an affidavit of amount admitted to be due by such

House Bill No. 787.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 310.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 311.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 558.
Third reading and amended, 794.
Final passage, 836-837.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nor concurred, 2117.
Returned from Senate with further amendments, in which House concurred, 2415.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3019.

In Senate (No. 685).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 874.
Reported with amendment, 1741.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION IN ANY SUCH ACTIONS—Continued.

First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1894-1895.
Third reading and final passage, 2027.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, vote on final passage and third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2166.
Resumed and passed finally, 2308-2309.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2458.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS TO ACQUIRE STREET RAILWAYS or portions thereof, providing method of ascertaining damages incident to taking of same and empowering municipal corporations to operate or lease such street railways, authorizing

House Bill No. 1217.

Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 575.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 575.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading, 1708-1709.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2115-2116.
Resumed and passed finally, 2486.

In Senate (No. 1304).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2602.

MUNICIPAL, MUNICIPALITIES AND MUNICIPALITY (see actions, advertising, alarms, boroughs, bridge, building, cities, city, election, fees, license, liens, musical, public, railway, railways, street, taxation, taxes, vaccinated, water, writs).

MUNICIPALITIES AND PROVIDING FOR ASCERTAINING OF DAMAGES to private property resulting therefrom, amending act relating to improvement of streets and construction of bridges by the several

House Bill No. 1184.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 574.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 574.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1203-1204.
Third reading and final passage, 1617.

In Senate (No. 966).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1613.

MUNICIPALITIES ARE VESTED WITH POWER OF ACQUIRING property by condemnation proceedings, providing for fee simple title where

House Bill No. 1073.

Read in place in House by Mr. Letzkus, 511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 511.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading, 1430.
Third reading and final passage, 1730-1731.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Vetoed by Governor, which veto House sustained, 3021-3022.

Remarks on, by

Letzkus, 3021.
Alworth, 3021.
O'Neill, 3021.
McAleer, 3021.

In Senate (No. 1015).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2386-2387.
Third reading and final passage, 2452.
Signed by President, 2662.

MUNICIPALITIES BY CHANGING REQUIREMENTS IN RESPECT TO PUBLICATION of ordinances introduced relative to streets or alleys where there is no petition of property owners, amending act relative to improvement of streets and construction of bridges by the several

House Bill No. 1122.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 532.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 532.
Reported without amendment, 1986.
First reading, 2045.
Second reading, 2511-2512.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2769.

MUNICIPALITIES IN AND ON PUBLIC WHARVES within limits of such municipalities, to confer certain powers upon

House Bill No. 1067.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 510.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 510.
Reported with amendment, 805.
First reading and recommitted, 830.
Re-reported with amendment, 4384.
Second reading, 4504.
Third reading and final passage, 4608.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 1891).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4627.
Reported without amendment, 4629.
First reading, 4629.
Second reading, 4796.
Third reading and final passage, 4847.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

MUNICIPALITIES LIMITING TIME WITHIN WHICH power to incur indebtedness based upon assent of electors shall be exercised, supplement to act regulating manner of increasing indebtedness of

Senate Bill No. 524.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 460.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 460.
Reported without amendment, 710.
First reading, 870.
Second reading, 909.
Third reading and final passage, 1014-1015.
Returned from House without amendment, 2739.
Signed by President, 2859.
Vetoed by Governor, 3359.

In House (No. 1847).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1304-1305.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2044.
Second reading, 2242.
Third reading and final passage, 2709-2710.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

MUNICIPALITIES OF SECOND CLASS THE TITLE TO LAND embraced within the lines of all streets and alleys within their corporate limits laid out by this Commonwealth, to vest in

Senate Bill No. 791.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 1146.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1146.
Reported without amendment, 1375.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1549.
Over in its order, 1602, 1744, 1792, 1890, 2028, 2080, 2159.
Third reading and amended, 2310.
Final passage, 2359.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3981.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 4070-4071.
Resolution approved by Governor, 4110.
Vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4113.
Final passage, 4187.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 4376.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 4451.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of conference committee, 4451-4452.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4781.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 5114.
Signed by President, 5258.

In House (No. 1982).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3516.
Third reading and final passage, 3628-3629.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4118.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 4384-4385.

MUNICIPALITIES OF SECOND CLASS THE TITLE TO LAND—Con.

Returned from Senate with adherence to its amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 4462.
Conference committee appointed, 4463.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5202.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

Remarks on, by
Jones, John Robert, 3628.
Allen, 3628.

MUNICIPALITIES, PROVIDING FOR ASCERTAINING DAMAGES TO PROPERTY resulting therefrom, and the construction of sewers and the payment of damages and costs thereof, amending act relating to improvement to streets and alleys and construction of bridges in the several

House Bill No. 1729.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1038.
Reported without amendment, 1400.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading, 1692.
Third reading and final passage, 2137.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4412.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

In Senate (No. 1202).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 4069.
First reading, 4196.
Second reading, 4302.
Third reading and final passage, 4361.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

MUNICIPALITIES, regulating and providing for government of cities, towns, boroughs and other

House Bill No. 1782.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones (by request), 1041.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1041.

MUNICIPALITIES RELATING TO PROCEEDINGS TO ASSESS DAMAGES and benefits if property is both benefited and damaged by such improvements and providing that report thereof made by board of viewers shall show the net result only, supplement to act regarding improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several

Senate Bill No. 523.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 460.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 460.
Reported without amendment, 709.
First reading, 870.
Second reading, 908-909.
Third reading and final passage, 1014.
Returned from House without amendment, 2601.
Signed by President, 2661.
Approved by Governor, 3094.

In House (No. 1846).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1304.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1983.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2278-2279.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2500-2501.
Signed by Speaker, 2688.

MUNICIPALITIES TO ESTABLISH SEPARATE AND DISTINCT GRADES on the same street or highway, authorizing

House Bill No. 1647.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1033.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading, 1475.
Third reading and final passage, 1862-1863.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5172.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

In Senate (No. 1088).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1899.
Reported without amendment, 3863.
First reading, 4006.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 4092.
Re-reported without amendment, 4969.
Third reading and final passage 5068.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5125.

Remarks on, by
McNichol, 4092.

MUNICIPALITIES TO LOCATE STREETS AND ALLEYS and to include therein streets and alleys theretofore used for highway purposes, supplement to act relating to improvements of streets in municipalities empowering

House Bill No. 1022.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 475.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 475.
Reported without amendment, 929
First reading, 1054.
Second reading and amended, 1202.
Third reading and final passage, 1595.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Approved by Governor, 3190.

In Senate (No. 970).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1610.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2448.
Signed by President, 2662.

MUNICIPALITIES, to repeal Section 12 of act of June 18, 1895, providing for more effectual protection of the public health in the several

House Bill No. 1544.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kern, 915.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 915.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1241.

MURDER (see counsel, penalty).

MURPHY, PETER, Representative from Second District (Luzerne County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1017, prohibiting employment in anthracite coal mines of any miner to have charge of more than one breast or working face, 782.

Bills introduced by

No. 1017
To protect persons employed in anthracite coal mines by prohibiting any miner to have charge of more than one breast or other working face, 475.

No. 1325
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road commencing in Bloomsburg and running over Route No. 4 to Berwick, 734.

Bills reported by

No. 341
Amending act relating to bituminous coal mines, 242, 478.

No. 960
Amending act to establish a public school system, 931.

No. 1114
To provide for safety in anthracite coal mines by making it unlawful for an engineer to have charge of more than one engine, 743.

No. 1219
Amending act providing for safety in and about anthracite coal mines and regulating inspection districts, 1118.

Leave of absence granted, 4592.

Member of conference committees, 3952, 4213.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

MUSEUM, PENNSYLVANIA STATE (see appropriation for purchase, et cetera).

MUSEUM (see maps).

MUSGRAVE nominated as Assistant Economic Zoologist of Department of Agriculture, John K., 1027.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT SHALL BE PLAYED in any hotel, saloon, moving-picture place or other place frequented by the public unless a license fee shall be paid to State Board of Censors, to provide that no self-playing piano, orchestrion or other mechanically operated

House Bill No. 1471.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 822.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 822.
Reported with amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading and amended, 1204-1205.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT SHALL BE PLAYED—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 1618-1619.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4462.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 1618.
Dunn, James A., 1618.

In Senate (No. 964).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 1809.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading, 2033-2034.
Over in its order, 2081.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2160.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4380-4381.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS BY BOROUGHS or municipalities of any class, to authorize an appropriation for benefit of incorporated

Senate Bill No. 781.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1137.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1137.
Reported without amendment, 3433.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3709.
Third reading and final passage, 3741.
Returned from House without amendment, 5067.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5103.

In House (No. 2147).

Referred to Committee on Education, 3861.
Reported without amendment, 4813.
First reading, 4813.
Second reading, 4915.
Third reading and final passage, 5063-5064.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

MUSSER, ISAIAH D., Representative from Juniata County.

Bill introduced by

No. 1245

To establish as State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point intersecting with Route 45 at Port Royal and running north to intersect with Route 193, about three fourths of a mile west of Mifflin, 618.

Bills reported by

No. 259

Amending act appointing fees to be received by prothonotaries in certain counties, 183.

No. 1064

Repealing certain parts of act for protection of dogs, 1400.

No. 1607

Creating a building commission in certain counties, 1242.

Leave of absence granted, 4679.

Member of Soldiers' Orphans Commission, 63.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55.

MUTUAL SAVING FUND OR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, setting aside from net profits each year a reserve fund to pay contingent losses and permitting members to secure repayment of their loans, enlarging the powers of

House Bill No. 1023.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 476.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 476.
Reported without amendment, 1337.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading and amended, 1670-1671.
Third reading and final passage, 1875.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Approved by Governor, 3084-3085.

In Senate (No. 1072).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 1898.
Reported without amendment, 2149.
First reading, 2328.
Second reading, 2390.
Third reading and final passage, 2454.
Signed by President, 2662.

MUTUAL (see insurance).

NAMES OF PERSONS and fixing costs to be taxed, regulating practice of changing

House Bill No. 1364.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 804.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 804.

NAMES (see ballots, election).

NAPTHA (see Philadelphia).

NASON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL (see appropriation).

NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL FORCE of Pennsylvania, making appropriation for support of

House Bill No. 640.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 256.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 256.
Reported without amendment, 368.
First reading, 397.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 455.
Re-reported with amendment, 3490.
Third reading and amended, 3966.
Final passage, 4257-4258.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker,——

In Senate (No. 1828).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4566.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4750.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA of an additional regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, to provide for organization in

Senate Bill No. 633.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 731.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 731.
Reported without amendment, 862.
First reading, 910.
Second reading, 990-991.
Third reading and final passage, 1016.
Returned from House without amendment, 3092.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Vetoed by Governor, 2726.

In House (No. 1851).

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 2491.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading, 2807.
Third reading and final passage, 3047-3049.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

Remarks on, by

Geary, 3048.
Goss, 3048.
Bass, 3048.

NATIONAL GUARD TO PARTICIPATE IN INAUGURAL PARADE at Washington, D. C., on March fourth, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Thompson, authorizing, 9.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.
Resolution concurred in by House, 34.
Approved by Governor, 46.

NATIONAL (see armories, farm).

NATURAL (see commission, gas, lakes, wells).

NAUTICAL (see ship).

NAVAL FORCE SHALL BE CONSIDERED EQUIVALENTS OF COMPANIES of the National Guard, amending act establishing State Naval Militia by repealing provisions that Divisions in each Battalion in the

House Bill No. 1218.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 575.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 575.
Reported without amendment, 998.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading, 1216-1217.
Third reading and final passage, 1638-1639.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3333

NAVAL FORCE—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1039).

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs 1761.
Reported without amendment, 2308.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2467.
Third reading and final passage, 2566.
Signed by President, 2862.

NAVAL FORCE (see National Guard).

NAVAL MILITIA BY REPEALING PROVISION THAT DIVISIONS IN EACH BATTALION in the Naval Force shall be considered equivalents of the National Guard and by providing that said divisions shall be considered equivalents of field batteries in the National Guard, amending act to establish State

Senate Bill No. 714.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 899.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 900.
Reported without amendment, 1761.
First reading, 1809.
Second reading, 1895.
Third reading and final passage, 2027-2028.
Returned from House without amendment, 3090.
Signed by President pro tempore,——
Vetoed by Governor, 3726.

In House (No. 1951).

Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 2535.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading, ——.
Third reading and final passage, 3074-3075.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 3074.
Wilson, W. H., 3074-3075.

NAZARENE HOME FOR AGED (see appropriation).

NEEL, SAMUEL, Representative from First District (Westermoreland County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 695, making appropriation to State Highway Department for deficiency in automobile division, 3190.
House Bill No. 2234, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Fair Land Association, 4914, 4915.

Bills introduced by

No. 259
Amending act regulating fees of prothonotaries in certain counties, 119.

No. 607
Making appropriation to refund Standard Distilling Company license fee, 255.

No. 695
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for deficiency in automobile division, 287.

No. 833
Making appropriation to Mount Pleasant Memorial Hospital, 339.

No. 1384
Authorizing county commissioners to require constables to kill dogs not wearing a tax tag required by law, 819.

Bills reported by

No. 224
Making appropriation to Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society, 3052.

No. 297
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 3112.

No. 342
Making appropriation to Citizens General Hospital, 3112.

No. 484
Making appropriation to Trustees of Cottage State Hospital at Connellsville, 3336.

No. 607
To refund to Standard Distilling Company amount of distiller's license fee, 800.

No. 833
Making appropriation to Mount Pleasant Memorial Hospital, 3198.

No. 997
Requiring hospitals receiving State appropriations to establish separate wards for treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases, 2135.

NEEL, SAMUEL—Continued.

No. 1422
Making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, 3198.

No. 1511
Making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, 3791.

No. 2093 (Senate No. 109)
Making appropriation to Providence Hospital of Beaver Falls, 4199.

No. 2094 (Senate No. 110)
Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, 4201.

No. 2103 (Senate No. 311)
Making appropriation to Markleton General Hospital, 4200.

No. 2112 (Senate No. 596)
Making appropriation to Somerset County General Hospital, 4200.

No. 2170 (Senate No. 437)
Providing for monument to Colonel Henry Boquet, 4201, 4573.

No. 2225 (Senate No. 1784)
Making appropriation to Agricultural and Mechanical Industrial School for Colored Girls and Boys, 4461.

No. 2241 (Senate No. 1889)
Making appropriation to State Highway Department for completion of National or Cumberland Road, 4880.

Leave of absence granted, 1415, 2335.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

Previous question on House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2412.

Motion by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 695, making appropriation to State Highway Department for deficiency in automobile division, 3190.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 695, making appropriation to State Highway Department for deficiency in automobile division, 1905.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 695, making appropriation to State Highway Department for deficiency, 3008.

NEELY, HOWARD, Representative from Third District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and the nomination of candidates, 705, 747.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 759.

House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 322.

House Bill No. 1013, amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements by changing procedure for reviving liens, 967, 1862.

House Bill No. 1054, amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 1240.

House Bill No. 1123, amending act for government of cities of second class so as to change requirements for official advertising, 2512.

House Bill No. 1238, supplement to act relating to grant of administration upon estates of persons presumed to be dead, 1685.

House Bill No. 1498, amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 2805, 2806, 4932.

House Bill No. 1504, amending act providing for examination of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 3328, 3329.

House Bill No. 2237 (Senate No. 1344), to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race or creed, 5015.

Bills introduced by

No. 124
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, 101.

No. 359
Making appropriation to Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, 162.

No. 360
Making appropriation to The Improvement Children's Home, 162.

No. 546
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh Maternity Dispensary, 229.

No. 821
Making appropriation to Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, 339.

NEELY, HOWARD—Continued.

No. 896
Making appropriation to trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 393.

No. 1054
Amending act relating to liens for taxes by changing provisions prescribing what property shall be included in tax and municipal claims, 509.

No. 1074
Authorizing municipalities to purchase entire stock and bonds of bridge companies owning bridges situate wholly or partly within limits of such municipalities, 511.

No. 1121
Repealing act in relation to official newspaper advertising of cities of second class, 532.

No. 1122
Amending act relative to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities by changing requirements in respect to publication of ordinances introduced providing for improvement of streets, 532.

No. 1123
Amending act for government of cities of second class so as to change requirements as to official advertising, 532.

No. 1124
Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements by providing that public property only shall be exempt from municipal claims for municipal improvements, 532.

No. 1238
Supplement to act relating to grant of administration upon estates of persons presumed to be dead, 618.

No. 1498
Amending act regulating construction and inspection of buildings and party walls in cities of second class, 913.

No. 1501
Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements by changing method of service by advertisement of writs of scire facias issued upon municipal and tax claims, 913.

No. 1502
Providing for erection of monument to Battery F, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery (known as Hampton Battery), on Battlefield of Antietam, 913.

No. 1503
Authorizing establishment of Bureau of Electricity under Department of Public Safety in cities of second class, 913.

No. 1504
Amending act providing for examination and licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class by extending its provisions to cities of third class having a system of water supply and sewerage, 913.

No. 1505
Providing for erection of monument to Battery F, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery (known as Hampton Battery) on Battlefield of Chancellorsville, 913.

Bills reported by

No. 30
To prohibit in certain places the keeping of a towel intended for use of more than one person, 998.

No. 589
To abolish for purposes of municipal assessment and taxation of real estate distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 342.

No. 656
Appropriating money to encourage vocational education in the public schools, 741.

No. 883
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class providing for pension fund for municipal employes, 441.

No. 928
Authorizing commissioners of water works of any city of third class to extend their pipes, 805.

No. 1013
Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for muncipal improvements by changing procedure for reviving such liens, 745.

No. 1067
Conferring certain powers upon municipalities in and on the public wharves, 805.

No. 1076
Amending act dividing cities into three classes, 2426.

No. 1100
Extending police power of municipalities respecting outdoor advertising, 1377.

NEELY, HOWARD—Continued.

No. 1101
Providing for including in taxable value of lands upon which are maintained billboards or other advertising devices the increased value of such lands, 1246, 1400.

No. 1109
Amending act empowering cities to grade, pave and otherwise improve public streets, 1936.

No. 1120
Amending act for government of cities of second class, 929.

No. 1121
Repealing act in relation to official newspaper advertising in cities of second class, 1936.

No. 1122
Amending act in relation to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in municipalities, 1936.

No. 1123
Amending act for government of cities of second class as regards official advertising, 1936.

No. 1156
Empowering cities to enact ordinances relating to repairs to streets in cases where obligation to repair rests upon some person or corporation other than the municipality, 929.

No. 1165
Establishing system of law relating to coroners, 3330.

No. 1168
To provide for payment of costs and charges on writs of execution or attachment, 929.

No. 1217
Authorizing municipal corporations to acquire street railways or portions thereof, 1377.

No. 1236
Amending act providing for licensing and registration of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 1377.

No. 1278
Authorizing all boroughs to regulate production of smoke, 1377.

No. 1300
Authorizing cities of second class to issue notes in anticipation of sale of corporate bonds, 1483.

No. 1434
To validate all sales and all mortgages of decedents heretofore made under authority of orphans' courts, 1117.

No. 1504
Amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 3051.

No. 1562
Amending act regulating construction of buildings and party walls in cities of second class, 1483.

No. 1603
Empowering boroughs to enact ordinances prohibiting accumulations of garbage, 1483.

No. 1789
Regulating process and practice in all civil cases, 1839.

No. 1793
Amending act for government of cities of second class, 1631.

No. 1925 (Senate No. 763)
Amending act enlarging rights of married women in case of desertion or non-support by husband, 4141.

No. 1936 (Senate No. 363)
Authorizing cities and boroughs to construct comfort and waiting stations, 3619.

No. 1998 (Senate No. 1146)
Amending act relating to collection of taxes in cities of third class, 3619.

No. 2069 (Senate No. 1349)
Amending act for government of cities of second class, 3952.

No 2083 (Senate No. 1431)
Amending act enabling boroughs to validate certain ordinances, 3952.

Leave of absence granted, 2232.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

Special order on House Bill No. 676, making appropriation to trustees of Temple University, 4064.

Special order on House Bill No. 729, further supplement to act to accept grant of public lands by United States for endowment of agricultural colleges, 4064.

Special order on House Bill No. 829, making appropriation to trustees of University of Pennsylvania, 4064.

Special order on House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4064.

NEELY, HOWARD—Continued.

Motions by, to

Recommit House Bill No. 1101, providing for including in taxable value of lands upon which are maintained billboards or other advertising devices the increased value of such lands, 1255.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1498, amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 4962.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 850.

House Bill No. 117, providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 5415.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 705.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5427.

House Bill No. 124, making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, 4895.

House Bill No. 546, making appropriation to Pittsburgh Maternity Dispensary, 4890.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 3959, 3961, 4056.

House Bill No. 1121, repealing act in relation to official newspaper advertising in cities of second class, 2770.

House Bill No. 1123, amending act for government of cities of second class so as to change requirements as to official advertising, 2769-2770.

House Bill No. 1238, supplement to act relating to grant of letters of administration, 2124.

House Bill No. 1498, amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 3047.

House Bill No. 1502, to provide for erection of monument to Hampton Battery, at Antietam, 4486.

House Bill No. 1504, amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 3422.

House Bill No. 1505, to provide for erection of monument to Hampton Battery, at Chancellorsville, 4486.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 4523.

House Bill No. 2237 (Senate No. 1344), to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of creed or race, 5015.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1498, amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, 4589.

Unanimous consent obtained by, to

Place on calendar House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, reported with negative recommendation, 267.

NEGLIGENCE (see damages, electric, employers).

NEGRO (see marriage).

NESBITT WEST SIDE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

NET (see corporations).

NEUROPATHIC (see healing).

NEUROPATHY AND PROVIDING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE BOARD of Neuropathic Examiners to provide for licensing of neuropaths in this State, regulating practice of

House Bill No. 429.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney (by request), 202.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 203.
Reported with negative recommendation, 800.

NEUROPATHY AND TO PROVIDE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE BOARD of Neuropathic Examiners to provide for the examining and licensing of neuropaths, to regulate the practice of

Senate Bill No. 767.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz (by request), 1069.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1069.

NEW (see counties, trial).

NEWBAKER, PHILIP C., Representative from Montour County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 701, establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 778.
House Bill No. 780, making appropriation to trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 3544.
House Bill No. 1649, relating to sewage disposal plant of Danville State Hospital for Insane, 3538, 3965.

NEWBAKER, PHILIP C.—Continued.

Bills introduced by

No. 701
Establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 287.

No. 780
Making appropriation to trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 310.

No. 1649
Directing trustees of Danville State Hospital for Insane to connect effluent of sewage disposal plant with sewer system of Borough of Danville, 1033.

Bills reported by

No. 210
Amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 744.

No. 436
Providing for sale and use for discovery of new methods of treatment in medicine and surgery of unclaimed animals in public pounds, 341.

No. 1197
To prohibit use of firearms on lands set apart for hospital or park purposes, 1949.

No. 1713
To require every physician or other person who vaccinates any person to furnish statement to such person setting forth the name of maker of the virus, 1242.

Leave of absence granted, 1398, 4679.

Member of conference committee, 3858.

Member of Soldiers' Orphans Commission, 63.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 1232, 4341.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 556, providing for compensation of physicians for furnishing reports and certificates, 3041.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1208, relative to sale or pledge of the whole or a large part of stock of merchandise and fixtures, 1904.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 1340, 4340, 4341, 4468-4469.

House Bill No. 556, to provide for proper compensation for physicians for furnishing certain reports and certificates, 2706.

House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 640-641.

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1906-1907, 1909, 1910, 1911.

House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or instruments without consent, 2422, 2424.

House Bill No. 1303, authorizing construction of bridge between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 4608.

NEWSPAPER AND NEWSPAPERS (see advertisements, advertising, auditors, cities, counties, rule).

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PUBLISHED IN Pennsylvania a copy of each annual edition of Smull's Legislative Hand Book and a copy daily of the Legislative Journal during the session, joint resolution providing for distribution to each

House Bill No. 931.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reuben Howard, 419.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 419.
Reported with amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1964.
Third reading and final passage, 2213.

In Senate (No. 1232).

Referred to Committee on Public Printing, 2333.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS, disposition of copies of bills for, 78.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS OR BOOKS without consent of owner or publisher, to prohibit placing of certain things in or on to

House Bill No. 1914.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1933.
Reported with amendment, 2478.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading, 2802-2803.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS OR BOOKS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 3043.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3656.
Signed by Speaker, 3660.
Approved by Governor, 4167.

In Senate (No. 1422).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3110.
Reported without amendment, 3241.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3470.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3591.
Resumed and passed finally, 3592.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS OR BOOKS without consent of owner or publisher, to prohibit placing of certain things in or on to

Senate Bill No. 1165.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 2152.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2152.

NEWTON, LLOYD S., Representative from Potter County.

introduced by

No. 145
Providing for selection of county depositories, 107.

No. 327
Amending act establishing State Highway Department regulating liability of boroughs or incorporated towns for maintenance of State highways, 161.

No. 455
Regulating pleading and practice in actions of assumpsit and trespass, 204.

No. 757
Making appropriation to North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium, at Austin, 309.

No. 801
Establishing uniform system for collection of taxes and creating State Board of Assessors and County Assessors, 338.

No. 922
Providing reimbursement for damage sustained by breaking of dam near Austin, Potter County, 419.

No. 1157
To establish a uniform system for assessment of property and collection of taxes throughout the Commonwealth and creating a State Board of Assessors and County Assessors, 534.

No. 1635
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point in village of Gold and extending to New York State line, 1032.

No. 1643
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point in village of Millport, Potter County, and extending to New York State line, 1033.

No. 1709
Requiring certain pilots or fenders on street railway cars, 1037.

Bills reported by

No. 733
Regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners confined in county jails, 394.

No. 904
Fixing pay of assessors in the several counties, 1150.

No. 1032
Providing for taxation of traction engines for local purposes and repealing certain act relating to taxation thereof, 561.

No. 1115
Fixing salaries of county officers in certain counties, 2685.

No. 1395 (Senate No. 192).
To provide a fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 2199.

No. 1444
Amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1241.

No. 1480
Amending act providing for classification of townships, 928.

No. 1849 (Senate No. 567)
Amending act relating to classification of townships, 1838.

Leave of absence granted, 1949, 4315, 4592, 5364.

Member of standing committees, 54, 56.

NEWTON, LLOYD S.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Correct House calendar with regard to authorship of Senate Bill No. 464, 2359.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 568, 1047.

Resolution, concurrent (No. 25), reported by

Providing for joint committee to investigate manner in which life insurance companies conduct their business, 3200.

NIAGARA, COMMODORE PERRY'S FLAG-SHIP at Battle of Lake Erie, and for erection of permanent memorial at Erie, making appropriation for restoration of Brig

Senate Bill No. 585.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 644.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 644.
Reported without amendment, 1599.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1808.
Over in its order, 1890.
Third reading and final passage, 2027.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3093.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3724-3725.

In House (No. 1950).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2196-2197.
Reported without amendment, 2491.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading and amended, 2807-2808.
Third reading and final passage, 3049-3050.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3196.
Signed by Speaker, 3326.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 3049.
Bayle, 3049.

NITRO-GLYCERINE (see cities).

NOMINATION, NOMINATIONS AND NOMINEE (see electing, election, elections, senator).

NON-PARTISAN (see elections).

NON-SUPPORT (see desertion).

NORMAL (see appropriation, appropriation for deficiency, etc., appropriation to State, etc., teachers).

NORTH, S. TAYLOR, Representative from Jefferson County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 285, providing for appointment of instructors in agriculture, 1432.

House Bill No. 464, amending act for safety of persons from fire in certain buildings by limiting its application to those occupied by ten or more persons, 765.

House Bill No. 466, amending act relating to settlement and audit of accounts by repealing so much thereof as applies to school districts, 456, 503.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 3519.

House Bill No. 708, making appropriation to Miners' Hospital at Spangler, 3530.

House Bill No. 736, amending act relative to purchase of law library in certain counties, 1436.

House Bill No. 737, providing for compensation of district attorneys whose terms expired but who were compelled to serve an additional year, 755.

House Bill No. 804, making appropriation to assist municipalities to pay for construction of sewage disposal plants, 1588.

House Bill No. 868, making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 3522.

House Bill No. 1133, making appropriation to Northwestern Hospital, 3528.

Bills introduced by

No. 57
Amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by fixing compensation of election boards, 76.

No. 58
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of United States which provided that Senators shall be elected by the people, 76.

NORTH, S. TAYLOR—Continued.

No. 285
Providing for appointment and qualification of inspectors in agriculture, 145.

No. 372
Amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers, 177.

No. 373
Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, 177.

No. 464
Amending act providing for safety in certain buildings by providing proper exits and fire escapes by limiting application to tenement houses and apartments to those occupied by ten or more persons, 226.

No. 465
Requiring a license for conducting certain kinds of business, 226.

No. 466
Amending act relating to accounts of officers by repealing so much thereof as applies to school districts, 226.

No. 467
Making appropriation for payment of publication of amendments to Constitution, 226.

No. 529
Making appropriation for payment of publication of indigent insane, 228.

No. 584
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 254.

No. 736
Amending act relative to purchase of law library in certain counties, 308.

No. 737
Providing for compensation of district attorneys whose terms expired on first Monday in January, 1913, but who were compelled to serve an additional year, 309.

No. 802
Repealing act to provide for collection of municipal claims by lien or by action of assumpsit, 338.

No. 804
Making appropriation to assist cities, boroughs and other municipalities to pay for construction of sewage disposal plants, 338.

No. 891
Authorizing appointment of State Park Commission and providing for establishment and development of State parks, 392.

No. 1117
Providing for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 512.

No. 1162
Requiring individual drinking cups to be furnished on passenger railway cars 534.

No. 1272
Making appropriation to pay for care of indigent insane for two years ending May 31, 1915, 683.

No. 1383
Making appropriation for purpose of further carrying out provisions of joint resolution providing for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 819.

No. 1640
Making appropriation for payment of deficiency in payment of salary and expenses of judges holding court outside of their own judicial district, 1033.

Bills reported by

No. 363
Making appropriation to Harrisburg Hospital, 3264.

No. 584
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 3176.

No. 634
Making appropriation to Homestead Hospital Association, 3177.

No. 640
Making appropriation for support of National Guard, 3490.

No. 661
Making appropriation to Braddock General Hospital, 3177.

No. 707
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Memorial Home at Brookville, 3055.

NORTH, S. TAYLOR—Continued.

No. 804
Making appropriation to aid municipalities to pay for construction of sewage disposal plants, 928.

No. 935
Providing for purchase by Commonwealth of certain lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 3337.

No. 1117
Providing for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments for two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1913, 619, 1046.

No. 1383
Making appropriation to carry out purposes of act relating to Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3336.

No. 2057 (Senate No. 1267)
Making special appropriation to continue work of Economic Zoologist in providing protection for trees and plants, 3393.

No. 2087 (Senate No. 1461)
To provide for deficiencies in appropriations made for salaries of officers and other expenses of Senate and House for session of 1913, 3629.

No. 2101 (Senate No. 267)
Making appropriation to Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney, 4200.

No. 2119 (Senate No. 953)
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Sanatorium, 4200.

No. 2122 (Senate No. 1270)
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, Harrisburg, 4199.

No. 2205 (Senate No. 1575)
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to select silver service for battleship "Pennsylvania", 4218.

No. 2234 (Senate No. 1822)
Making appropriation to Punxsutawney Fair Land Association, 4573.

Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, 53.

Leave of absence granted, 110, 1415, 1949, 2537, 3947, 4679.

Member of conference committee, 5172.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, and to appoint conference committee, 5172.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 5154.

Previous question on House Bill No. 1397 (Senate No. 274), amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers, 2488.

Special order on House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4216.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 127, 3475.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 736, amending act relative to purchase of law library in certain counties, 1121.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4216.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 736, amending act relative to law library in certain counties, 1732.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by the Commonwealth of land of A. Cook Sons Company, 3428.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1162, requiring individual drinking cups to be furnished on passenger railway cars, 2138.

Recommit House Bill No. 234, providing for safety in and about bituminous coal mines and for examination of persons seeking employment as coal miners, 292.

Recommit House Bill No. 336, making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine in removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, 291.

Recommit House Bill No. 341, amending act to provide for health and safety of persons employed in and about bituminous coal mines, 291.

Recommit House Bill No. 1117, providing for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 797, 1171.

Recommit House Bill No. 1309, enabling the Pennsylvania State College to carry the benefits of its investigations to farmers, 1214.

Recommit House Bill No. 1328 (Senate No. 100), establishing a State Fair Commission, 1211.

NORTH, S. TAYLOR—Continued.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 466, amending act relating to settlement and audit of accounts by repealing so much thereof as applies to school districts, 456.

Refer to Committee on Rules House resolution requesting information from heads of all State Departments relative to appropriations needed by them, 394.

Petitions presented by

Favoring appropriation to pay for transportation of Union soldiers to Gettysburg, from
Brady Post, G. A. R., Jefferson County, 1042.

Favoring attachment of wages, from
Business Men's Association, Jefferson County, 1274.

Favoring bond issue for improvement of highways, from
Citizens of Jefferson County, 1376.

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Camp No. 692, P. O. S. of A., Jefferson County, 1149.
Washington Camp No. 602, P. O. S. of A., Jefferson County, 1763.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Patriotic Sons of America, Jefferson County, 1042.
Washington Camp No. 602, P. O. S. of A., Jefferson County, 1763.

Favoring passage of certain mine legislation, from
Local Union No. 395, U. M. W., 393.

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Jefferson County, 477.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 695.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 15, making appropriation to Dayton Normal Institute, 3674, 3675.

House Bill No. 73, making appropriation to Trustees of Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 208.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 695.

House Bill No. 285, providing for appointment of instructors and demonstrators in agriculture, 1841.

House Bill No. 336, making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine in removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, 291.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of employer for daamges received by an employe, 772.

House Bill No. 403, providing for incorporation of employers' mutual liability association, 775.

House Bill No. 414, to regulate sale for agricultural purposes of crushed limestone and lime, 1712.

House Bill No. 415, making appropriation to Amber Amusement Company, 2140.

House Bill No. 467, making appropriation to pay for expense of publishing constitutional amendments in 1912, 3066, 3067, 3068.

House Bill No. 529, making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 352, 370, 1045.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4214, 4215, 4341, 4342, 4343, 4344, 4345.

House Bill No. 736, amending act relative to purchase of law library in certain counties, 2421.

House Bill No. 753, prescribing what offices of profit shall be incompatible with office of member of council in cities of first class, 1097.

House Bill No. 804, making appropriation to assist municipalities in construction of sewage disposal plants, 1721, 1722, 1774.

House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by Commonwealth of land owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 3423, 3424, 3428, 3430, 3431.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4416.

House Bill No. 1272, making appropriation for care of indigent insane for two years ending May 31, 1915, 1729.

House Bill No. 1292, making appropriation to Board of Directors of Duquesne University, 3674.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amenment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1520, 1523, 1524.

House Bill No. 1383, providing for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3539, 4234.

House Bill No. 1868 (Senate No. 465), joint resolution providing for commission to arrange for transfer of flags to new cases, 3415, 3416.

NORTH, S. TAYLOR—Continued.

House Bill No. 2001 (Senate No. 61), making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, 4357.

House Bill No. 2234 (Senate No. 1822), making appropriation to Punxsutawney Fair Land Association, 4957.

House Bill No. 2240 (Senate No. 1871), amending act making appropriation for deficiency in care of indigent insane, 5175.

House resolution fixing time limit for introduction of bills, 343.

House resolution No. 15, requesting copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., from Commission to erect Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 273, 274.

House resolution No. 34, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against management of Western Penitentiary, 1152.

House resolution requestiong certain departments of the Commonwealth to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by them in 1911, 3918.

House resolution requesting information from heads of all State departments relative to appropriations needed by them, 394.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of additional members of Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 5394.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 465, requiring a license for conducting certain kinds of business, 2894.

Recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania" by Arthur H. Haskins of Reynoldsville, as official song of the Commonwealth, 2604.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL and Sanatorium (see appropriation).

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, repealing act of April 11, 1868, relative to election of commissioners' clerk in

Senate Bill No. 1163.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Morgan, 2152.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2152.
Reported without amendment, 2161.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading, 2392-2393.
Recommitted, 2456-2457.

NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

NORTHWESTERN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (see appropriation).

NORTHWESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY (see appropriation).

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

ABBOTT, ERNEST R., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

ABERNETLY, S. C., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

ACHUFF, MISS MYRTLE D., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ACKERMAN, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 614.
Reported 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ADAMS, JOHN P., nominated 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

ADAMS, WILLIAM BLAIR, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ADAMSKI, MAX E., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ADDIS, JOSEPH A., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

ADLER, FRANCIS C., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

AEUGLE, CHARLES C., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

AILEY, MONT L., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

AKEN, HERMAN L., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ALDERFER, B. D., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

ALEXANDER, JAMES H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

ALEXANDER, RALPH V., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

ALEXANDER, R. B., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

ALEXANDER, W. A., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

ALFORD, MIISS ETTA C., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

ALLEMAN, M. R., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ALLEN, CHAS. G., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

ALLEN, J. BURNS, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ALLEN, OMAR H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

ALLEN, ROBERT, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

ALLEN, W. A., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

ALLEN, WILLIAM G., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

ALLEN, WILLIAM S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ALLIS, IRVING M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

ALLISON, D. B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

ALLISON, FRANKLIN H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

ALLSHOUSE, E. E., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ALTER, HYMAN, nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

ALTER, W. RILEY, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

ALTHOUSE, CHARLES R., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

AMEND, JOHN F., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

AMERMAN, CHARLES V., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

AMES, W. F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

AMODIE, ANTHONY, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ANDERS, ASHER K., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ANDERSON, HOWARD C., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

ANDERSON, JAMES R., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ANDERSON, J. N., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

ANDERSON, JOHN, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM W., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ANDERSON, WILL S., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ANDREWS, HUGH B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

ANGNEY, ALLAN B., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

ANKNEY, SAMUEL M., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

ANSLEY, GEORGE A., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

ANSTINE, MISS GERTRUDE C., nominated, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

APOTHAKER, HERMAN, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ARMSTRONG, JNO., H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

ARMSTRONG, THOS. H., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ARNOLD, PHILIP N., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

ARONSON, HARRY M., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

ARONSON, LEWIS, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

ARONSON, NORRIS, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

ASHBY, WALTER, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ASHBY, WALTER V., nominated, 615.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

ATKINS, THEODORE A., Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

AUNGST, HARVEY J., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

AYER, C. FRANK, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

AYTENREITH, E. EARL, nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

BACHER, JULIUS A., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

BACHMAN, ELLIS, nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

BACKENSTOSS, MISS STELLA M., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BADER, FRANK E., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BAER, HENRY J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

BAER, JOSEPH J., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

BAGNALL, C. E., nominated, 1553.
Confirmed, 1553.

BAHR, HARRY J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAILEY, FRANK H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BAILEY, MISS LIDA A., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BAILEY, M. J., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

BAILEY, WILLIAM H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAILY, HARRY F., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAINBRIDGE, JOHN W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

BAKER, ALLEN J., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAKER, AUGUSTUS, nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

BAKER, CHARLES W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

BAKER, HARRY H., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAKER, JOSEPH M., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BAKER, WILLIAM H., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BALCH, AUGUSTUS W., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

BALDI, VITO M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BALDWIN, M. ROY, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 65.

BAMFORD, L. C., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BANKS, LOUIS L., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

BARBER, MISS MARY A., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

BARBER, S. A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BARBOR, DELMONT A., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

BARKELL, WILLIAM, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

BARKLEY, MISS BESSIE M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BARLOW, NORMAN E., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BARNES, GEORGE L., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BARNES, WILLIAM E., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

BARNHART, VICTOR A., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BARNHART, WILLIAM H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BARR, JOS. W., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

BARRETT, FRANK J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

BARRETT, MISS HAZEL C., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BARRICK, J. LOUIS, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BARTHELL, MRS. LUVIA CRAWFORD, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BARRON, GEO. E., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BARRY, JOHN A., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BARTENSCHLAGER, J. H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BARTH, MISS MARY A., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BARTLESON, P. J., nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

BARTON, HARRY S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BASFORD, JOHN H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BASICH, DONNO, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BASILONE, ALFONSO, nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

BASSLER, JOHN WEISER, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BASTIAN, STEPHEN T., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

BATES, RUTHERFORD S., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BATTAGLINI, CARLO A., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAUER, HENRY W., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BAUER, P. J., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

BAUERS, H. A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAUGHMAN, G. W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAUM, DANIEL B., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAUM, EARL V., nominated, 4287.
Reported and confirmed, 4355.

BAUMANN, WM. H., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BAUMGARDNER, MAHLON J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BAXTER, E. J., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BAYARD, MRS. DORA E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

BEACH, ERNEST W., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

BEAM, JOHN M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BEAN, CHARLES E., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

BEAN, MISS AUGUSTA A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

BEAR, GEO. W., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BEATTY, MISS ANNA R., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BEAVER, WM. H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BEBOUT, JAS. N., nominated, 476.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

BEBY, JACOB W., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

BECK, GEORGE, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BECK, MISS RETTA M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BECK, WILSON G., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BECKER, H. B., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BECKER, MISS NETTIE W., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

BECKER, THOMAS L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BECKER, B. F., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BECKFIELD, J. H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BECKWITH, GEO. S., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

BEEBE, R. E., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BEEBY, MISS B. A., nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

BEECHER, WALTER B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BEERGER, BERNARD, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

BEGGS, EARLE R., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BEIDLER, H. H., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BEILIN, ARTHUR I. A., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BEILSTEIN, OSCAR, nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

BELFORD, RALPH L., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BELL, J. HARVEY, nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BELL, MISS ROBERTA F., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BELLMAN, R. H., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

BENDER, EDWARD C., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BENDER, OSCAR GREENFIELD, nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

BENEDICT, GEO. W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BENEDICT, MRS. REBECCA, nominated, 646.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BENHAM, WILLIAM J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BENJAMIN, A. P., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BENNETT, STANLEY K., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BENNIS, EDWARD M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BERGER, W. F., nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

BERKEBILE, MISS G. D., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BERKOWITZ, TOBIAS, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BERKOWITZ, WM. F., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BERMAN, LOUIS, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BERNHART, ALDES J., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

BERNHEIMER, LEO G., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BERNSTEIN, SAMUEL, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BIANCO, VITO, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BICKEL, ALFRED J., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BICKERT, MARCUS H., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

BIDDLE, E. M., Jr., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BIDELSPACHER, CHAS. F., nominated, 614
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BIEHL, FOSTER S., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

BIERER, D. M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BIERER, S. W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BIERSTEIN, J. F., nominated, 615.

BIHLMAIER, FRED. A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BILLMAN, W. D., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BILTZ, MRS. KATE, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BIRCH, John, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BITTNER, CONRAD J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BITTNER, PAYSON C., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BLACK, ALEX. D., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BLACK, SAMUEL A., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BLACKMAN, H. E., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BLACKMORE, FRANK F., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BLAIR, J. LEO, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BLAIR, ROBERT J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

BLAIR, T. L., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BLAKELY, WALTER C., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

BLANK, THEODORE, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BLANNING, WILLIAM, nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

BLASIUS, WRUCZEK, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BLASS, C. Arthur, nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BLATTENBERGER, PAUL W., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

BLEAKLEY, WAYNE W., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BLEMING, GEORGE B., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BLEWITT, MISS GRACE M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BLIEDEN, GUSTAVE L., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BLILEY, FRANK A., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BLITZSTEIN, SAMUEL M., nominated, 4999.
Reported, 5000.
Confirmed, 5001.

BLUETT, THOMAS, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BODEN, JOSEPH G., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BODINE, MISS IRENE G., nominated, 614
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BOGADEK, FRANCIS A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BOGATIN, MAX S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BOGGS, JOHN W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BOHN, MISS M. E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BOLEY, GEZA, nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

BONSALL, E. WARNER, nominated, 46
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BONZO, G. A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BORUCH, MICHAEL, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BOSAK, EDWARD A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BOSIC, FRANK, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

BOTTOMLEY, JAMES C., nominated, 611
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BOTTORFF, MRS. LIZZIE E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BOWER, AARON V., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BOWER, HARRY, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BOWMAN, CHAS. S., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

BOYD, JOHN F., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BOYD, THOMAS M., Jr., nominated, 730
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

BOYD, W. D., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BOYD, WILLIAM F., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BOYER, GEORGE W., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

BOYLE, GEORGE E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BOYLE, JOHN, nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

BOZZELLI, LORENZO, nominated, 417.
Reported, 417.
Confirmed, 417.

BRADLEY, CHARLES A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BRADLEY, MISS ETHEL J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BRADSHAW, THOMPSON, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BRADY, JOHN T., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BRANCH, BEN, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BRECHT, GEO. E., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

BREITINGER, FRED W., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

BRENDLINGER, WILLIAM J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BRETSCHNEIDER, C. P. CURT, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BRETZ, HARRY M., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BREVILLIER, CHARLES G., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

BRIDENBAUGH, JOHN H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BRIGGS, C. RIDGWAY, nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

BRIGHT, E. K., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BRIGHT, H. L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BRINKMAN, FRANK A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BRINTON, MARTIN A., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BRITINGER, J. LOUIS, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BROCKWAY, C. E., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BROMLEY, B. GORDON, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BROOKS, CHARLES H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BROOKS, C. W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BROOKS, JOHN B., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BROOKS, J. W., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

BROOMALL, JOHN M., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BROSIUS, L. G., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BROWER, F. M., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BROWN, MISS BLANCHE, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BROWN, C. CLARK, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BROWN, CHARLES W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BROWN, CYLDE E., nominated, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

BROWN, FRANK C., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BROWN, FRANK J., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BROWN, HARRY W., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BROWN, HORACE H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

Brown, James A., Jr., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BROWN, WILLIAM, Jr., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BROWN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BRUBAKER, MARTIN W., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BRUCKMAN, FRED., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BRUMBACH, W. D., nominated, 65.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BRUMBAUGH, HOWARD, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

BRUSH, ALBERT J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

BRYEN, JOHN F., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

BRYSON, MISS JESSIE, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BUCH, J. W., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

BUCHANAN, FRANK R., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

BUCHANAN, R. C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

BUCHER, FRANCIS E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BUCHHEIT, WM. F., nominated, 2177.
Confirmed, 2177.

BUCHSBAUM, SIGMUND, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BUCK, SAMUEL J., Jr., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

BUCKLEY, EDWARD H., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BUFANO, P., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BUFFINGTON, RAY K., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BULKLEY, S. B., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BUMER, FRANK, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BURCHELL, ALPHONSUS P., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BURDICK, W. E., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BURKART, J. FREDERICK, nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

BURKE, THOMAS J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BURKHART, J. S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

BURKHOLDER, W. C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BURNS, JOHN J., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BURNS, JOHN L., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

BURNS, MATTHEW J., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

BURREY, JOHN C., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

BURT, ART S., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

BURTT, HOWARD, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

BUSER, J. F., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

BUSHONG, WILLIAM E., nominated,
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 22.

BUTLER, COURTLAND, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

BUTLER, JAMES R., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

BUTLER, JOHN A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

BUTLER, J T., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

BUTZ, MISS ROSENA S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

BUXBAUM, HERBERT H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

BYERS, J. HAYES, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

BYRON, RALPH A., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

CAIN, GEORGE R., nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Reported, 2365.

CAIN, R. E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CALKINS, W. L., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65

CALLAWAY, HENRY S., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

CALLENDER, JONATHAN, Jr., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CAMPBELL, A. D., Jr., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

CAMPBELL, A. V., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

CAMPBELL, MISS CORA D., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CAMPBELL, JAMES O., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CAMPBELL, M. G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

CANDOR, JOHN G., nominated, 2970.
Reported, 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CANNON, FRANK J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CANNON, H. A., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

CANNON, JOHN J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CAPANO, SAVERIO, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

CAREY, GEO. A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

CARL, CHARLES B., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CARL, H. L., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

CARLE, D. E., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

CARLIN, LAWRENCE G., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CARMACK, HARRY E., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

CARR, JOHN J., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

CARROLL, W. S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CARSON, JOHN F., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

CARTER, CHAS. T., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CARTER, GEO. R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CARTWRIGHT, W. W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CASHDOLLAR, C. F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CASHNER, CHAS H., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

CASNER, LOUIS D., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CASSELL, IRWIN M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CASSEL, LINFORD B., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

CASSIDY, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

CASSIDY, ROBERT C., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

CATLIN, C. W., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

CECIL, OWEN S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CELLA, LOUIS, Jr., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

CERCEO, FRANK, nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

CERDTS, FRED., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CERIO, INNOCENZIO, nuominated, 2177.
Confirmed, 2177.

CESARIO, ANTONIO, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH C., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

CHAMPION, WILLIAM M., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

CHANCE, E. C., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CHAPMAN, MISS CORRINE, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CHAPMAN, W. C., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

CHAPPELL, MISS EMMA D., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

CHARLTON, EDWARD C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

CHARLTON, T. F., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CHASE, REGINALD B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

CHRISTIANO, JAMES, nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

CHRISTY, JOS. L., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

CHUBB, CHARLES F., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

CHUBBIC, MISS ESTELLA B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

CHURCH, S. H., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

CHURCH, WILLIAM L., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CLANCEY, ALBERT E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

CLANEY, SAMUEL E., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

CLANSON, WILLIS, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CLARK, A. H., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

CLARK, ANDREW A., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CLARK, CHAS. M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CLARK, S. FREDERICK, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

CLARKE, H. R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CLARKE, MISS NELLIE A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

CLARKE, S. K., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

CLEMENS, ELWOOD L., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CLEMENS, MAURICE, nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

CLEMENT, ALLEN B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

CLEMENT, GEORGE W., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CLEMENT, J. BROWNING, Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

CLEMENTS, A. M., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

CLEMENTS, WILLIAM H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

CLEVELAND, MRS. JENNIE F., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

CLIFFORD, JAMES S., nominated, 288.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

CLIFFORD, JOHN M., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

CLIFT, WM. M., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

CLIFTON, HARRY J., nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

CLIFTON, ROBERT G., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

CLINGMAN, JOHN M., nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Confirmed, 2366.

CLUCAS, EDWARD T., nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

CLYDE, SAMUEL DYER, nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

CLYMER, WILMER K., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CLYMER, WILMER K., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

COATS, ROWLAND, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

COBBETT, H. N., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

COHEN, REUBEN, Jr., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

COHN, D. H. SOLIS, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

COLAINNI, VINCENZO, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

COLBERT, J. T., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

COLE, ABEL S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

COLE, GEO. H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

COLLINS, CHARLES BENTLEY, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

COLVEN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

COLVILLE, ALEXANDER, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

COMEGYS, ROBERT BEATTY, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CONKLIN, JOB J., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

CONLEY, JAMES P., nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

CONN, HARRY O., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CONNER, MISS, M. E., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

CONRAD, MISS CECELIA, nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

CONRADE, GEORGE T., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

CONROY, JOHN J., nominated, 1369.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

CONROY, WALTER J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CONWAY, W. B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

CONWAY, WILLIAM J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

COOK, FRANK J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

COOK, WILLIAM S. G., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

COOLEY, WILLIAM J., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CONTI, JAMES V., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

COOK, ROBERT F., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

COOKE, PERCY, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

COPP, S. A., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

COPPLEBURGER, WILLIAM, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

CORBIN, H. E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CORBOY, JAMES M., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

CORBUS, EDWARD T., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CORNELY, WILLIAM P., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CORRADO, GAETANO, nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

CORRIGAN, JOHN P., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CORSON, HENRY F., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CORSON, STILLWELL F., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

CORWIN, HARRY N., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

COSGROVE, MICHAEL, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

COSSTANZO, FRANK, nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

COSTELLO, JOHN N., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

COTTON, FRANK P., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

COUCH, C. FRANK, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

COURSEN, WALTER H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

COWAN, MISS E. R., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

COWDRICK, ALAN, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

COX, CHARLES H., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

COX, E. ROBERTS, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

COXE, J. ALFRED, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

COYLE, REED B., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

COYLE, ROBERT J., Jr., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CRAIG, DOUGLAS, nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

CRAIG, JAMES, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CRAIG, J. RHEA, Jr., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CRAIG, THOMAS H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CRAIG, WALTER B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

CRAIGHEAD, SMITH, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CRANKSHAW, RICHARD, Jr., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

CRAVEN, FRANK, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

CRAWFORD, D. J., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CRAWFORD, GEORGE B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CRAWFORD, HARRY M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CRAWFORD, W. E., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CREAMER, WILLIAM H., Jr., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

CREE, J. W., Jr., nominated, 386.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

CREEGAN, THOMAS J., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

CREITZ, ALVIN F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

CREVELING, W. G., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CRISS, MISS LOLA M., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CRISS, N. N., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141
Confirmed, 142.

CRIST, MISS HELEN B., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CRONIN, CHARLES I., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CROSBY, GUY A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CROSS, MISS NELLIE R., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

CROSSON, JAMES J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

CROUSE, H. W., nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

CROUSE, MISS LEAH EMILY, nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

CROWL, W. SHERWOOD, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

CRUIKSHANK, WM. Y., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

CSISZARIK, VICTOR, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CULL, MICHAEL B., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CULP, MISS ELSIE I., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

CUMMINGS, Thomas, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

CUNNINGHAM, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN W., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

CUNNINGHAM, KENNETH R., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

CURRY, E. C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

CURRY, J. R., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

CURRY, P. H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

CURTIS, CLAYTON, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

CURTIS, WILLIAM R., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CURTO, MICHAEL, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

CUSTER, ARTHUR E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

CUTILLO, LOUIS, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

CUTSHALL, JOHN L., nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

DALE, CLEMENT, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

DALRYMPLE, CHARLES H., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

DALTON, HARRY H., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DALY, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

D'AMBROSIO, VINCENT, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

DANAHAY, MISS ROSE, nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DANKLEMAW, MISS TILLIE E., nominated, 5007.
Reported, 5009.
Confirmed, 5009.

DANKO, MICHAEL, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

DANO, JOHN, nominated, 2737.
Reported, 2919.
Confirmed, 2971.

DARLING, HOWARD A., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DARLINGTON, EDMUND L., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

DARR, WILLIAM T., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

DAVIES, JOHN M., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

DAVIS, A. B. GORDON, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

DAVIS, EDWARD, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

DAVIS, HARRY H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

DAVIS, JESSE B., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

DAVIS, R. C., nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Confirmed, 2366.

DAVISON, J. C., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DEACON, MRS. FLORENCE, nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

DEADY, MISS ELLEN, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

DEAN, ARTHUR D., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

DEANE, MISS ELENORA A., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

DEANE, GEORGE W., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

DEARDORFF, AARON H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

DEATRICH, CHARLES M., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

DECKER, OLIVER J., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

DECKER, WILLIAM S., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

DEDECKER, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

DEELY, MISS MARY, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

DEETER, AARON L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DEGNER, JULIUS, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

DEHART, MISS BESSIE, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DEITZEL, T. W. K., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DELCHE, L. V., nominated, 386.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

DEMPSEY, JAMES F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

DENCH, C. R., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

DENNISON, JOSEPH, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DERAMO, VINCENSO, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

DERR, RAYMOND K., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

DE LANTIS, JOHN B., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DESSEN, ABRAHAM, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

DETWILER, H. F., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

DETWILER, MISS MARTHA H., nominated, 4762.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

DEVER, ROGER J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DEVEREUX, EDWARD J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

DEVLIN, CARL K., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

DEVOY, GEORGE A., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

DE WAELE, JULES, Jr., nominated, 4110.
Reported, 4184.
Confirmed, 4193.

DEWEY, EDWIN C., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

DI BERARDINO, LOUIS, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DICKIE, J. ROY, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

DICKIE, S. FORSTER, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

DICKINSON, E. E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

DICKSON, THOMAS J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

DICKSON, WILLIAM T., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DICKINSON, HENRY, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

DIEFENBACH, P., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

DIEFENDERFER, C. A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DIEFENDERFER, MISS MARY W., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

DIEHM, GEORGE H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

DIERSTEIN, FREDERICK, nominated, 4376.
Reported, 4440.
Confirmed, 4440.

DIGBY, B. H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

DILL, WILLIAM F., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

DILLAN, CHARLES A., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

DILLER, R. S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

DILLEY, OSCAR H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

DILLMAN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

DILLON, LEO M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 66.

DILS, CALVIN H., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DI SANTO, GIOVANNI, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DITTLER, MISS M. ELIZABETH, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

DIVELY, EDWIN I., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DOAK, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

DOAK, MISS ELIZABETH W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

DODD, FRED W., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

DOHERTY, MISS ALICE E., nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

DOHERTY, MISS ANNA, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DOLMAN, WALTER S., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

DONALDSON, J. M. K., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DONALDSON, JOHN J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DONCASTER, JAMES W., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DONNELLY, JAMES P., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DONNELLY, M. N., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DONOHOE, D. M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

DONOVAN, MISS LILLIE A., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

DOS PASSOS, MORRIS, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

DONDS, S. Y., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

DOUTHETT, D. B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

DRESHMAN, MISS MARY L., nominated, 4999.
Reported, 5000.
Confirmed, 5001.

DUBELLE, CHARLES SUMNER, nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

DU BOIS, WM. C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

DU CASSE, GEORGE A., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

DUDLEY, JOSEPH J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

DUFFY, C. J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

DUFFY, MISS MARY, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

DU HADWAY, LOUIS, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

DUKEMAN, W. D., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

DULL, J. CLARENCE, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DUNBAR, CHARLES, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

DUNLAP, S. L., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

DUNN, JOHN, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

DURANTE, JOHN, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

DUVALL, CHAUNCEY E., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

DUVALL, HARRY S., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

DWIER, G. ALONZO, nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

DWYER, MISS ELIZABETH M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

DYER, STEPHEN, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

EABY, C. Reese, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

EADES, SAMUEL, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

EARECKSON, CHARLES C., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

EASTBURN, LINEFORD, nominated, 2970.
Reported, 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

EASTON, IRA E., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

EASTWOOD, EDWARD G., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

EBERT, CHAS. H., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

EBY, MRS. KATE E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

ECHOLS, MONROE, nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

ECKARD, JOE F., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

ECKELS, JOHN PERRY, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

ECKER, F. D., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

EDWARDS, H. M., Jr., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

EDWARDS, JOHN B., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

EGAN, JOHN M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

EICHENBAUB, JOHN B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

EICHER, W. W., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

EISSING, EUGENE A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

EKENDAHL, EDWARD, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

ELDER, WALTER K., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

ELDRED, GEORGE, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

ELIAS, J. M., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

ELIS, FRANK B., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

ELLWANGER, WILLIAM F., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ELY, MISS HELEN E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

EMERY, A. CLARENCE, nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

EMPH, W. J., nominated, 4762.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

ENDE, OSWALD, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ENDERS, FREDERICK, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

ENGEL, CHARLES F., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

ENGLANDER, BERNHARD, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

ENGLEHART, H. A., Jr., nominated, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

EPES, C. M., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

EPPIHIMER, WILLIAM J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

ERB, A. MARTIN, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ERSKINE, ROBERT G., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

ERSKINE, ROBERT M., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

ESHLEMAN, GEORGE ROSS, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ETTWEIN, MISS NELLIE M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

EVANS, ANSON B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

EVANS, CHARLES T., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

EVANS, EDWARD, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

EVANS, ELLSWORTH, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

EVANS, JESSE R., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

EVANS, JOHN W., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

EVANS, MISS LILLIAN SLAYMAKER, nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

EVANS, THOMAS C., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

EVOY, THOMAS H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

EYSTER, G. EARL, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FABRIZI, AUGUSTO, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FAEDER, WILLIAM H., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FAHRENHOLT, JOHN T., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

FAILOR, P. W., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FAIR, ARTHUR R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

FANNING, A. CARL, nominated, 1553.
Confirmed, 1553.

FARNSWORTH, MISS PAULINE F., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

FARR, V. H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

FATZINGER, W. S., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

FEDROCO, JOHN, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

FEDULLO, LUIGI, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FELDMAN, MORRIS, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FELGER, HARRY R., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FELLOWS, FRANCIS J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

FELMETH, J. H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

FELT, IRA, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

FELTON, FRANK P., Jr., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

FELTYBERGER, W. A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

FENN, SAMUEL P., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

FENNER, J. P. K., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

FERA, FRANK, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

FERGUSON, DANIEL J., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

FERRARINI, JOS. L., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

FERREE, D. K., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

FERRIS, MISS ADELAIDE L., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

FESSLER, JAMES A., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

FESSLER, THOMAS A., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

FETTER, WILLIAM W., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

FEUNDALE, FRANK, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FICKES, DALBYS L., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FICKES, W. S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

FILI, GEORGE E., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

FINDLEY, ABRAHAM L., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

FINEGAN, MRS. FRANCIS V., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

FINEMAN, SAMUEL S., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FINK, GEORGE W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

FINKBINER, DAVID E., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

FINLEY, JOHN J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FINLEY, SAMUEL G., Jr., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

FINN, E. E., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FINN, WILLIAM E., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

FINNEY, MISS GRACE B., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

FIRMAN, ALFRED N., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

FIRMAN, ROBERT J., nominated, 2458.
Reported, 2460.
Confirmed, 2460.

FISCHER, JULIUS W., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FISHER, EDWARD J., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FISHER, FRED B., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

FISHER, HAMBLETON, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

FISHER, JACOB L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

FISHER, JOHN, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

FISHMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FISTOR, B. E., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

FITE, EUGENE A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FITHIAN, HARRY C., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

FITZGERALD, MISS BEATRICE, nominated, 15
Confirmed, 158.

FITZHARRIS, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 4287.
Reported, 4355.
Confirmed, 4355.

FITZPATRICK, JOHN A., nominated, 1553.
Confirmed, 1553.

FLAHERTY, WALTER R., nominated, 1553.
Confirmed, 1553.

FLANAGAN, MISS MARTHA R., nominated, 4762.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

FLATLEY, JOHN B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

FLEISHER, LOUIS M., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

FLEMING, K. G., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

FLOOD, W. G., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

FLYNN, JOHN M., nominated, 1369.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

FOLEY, MISS ELLEN W., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

FOLK, F. B., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

FOLLETT, W. F., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FORAN, JOHN J., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

FORBES, DAVID R., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

FORD, GEO. A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

FORDERER, MISS MARY A., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

FORSYTH, A. W., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

FOSTER, ROBERT G., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FOSTER, RODGERS K., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

FOUCHE, O. T., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FOULKROD, S. WALTER, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

FOUSER, JNO. A., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

FOWLER, JOHN P., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FOX, JOSEPH W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FOX, SAMUEL T., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

FRANCIS, CHAS. S., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

FRANEY, MATTHEW A., nominated.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FRANK, ISADORE, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FRANKS, HOLLIE W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

FRASER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

FRASSO, ROCCO A., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FRAZIER, ALAN C., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

FRAZIER, O. G., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

FREDERICKSON, JOSEPH J., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

FREE, MISS NELLIE G., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FREEBURN, H. H., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FREED, REIN C., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

FREEDMAN, MAX, nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

FRENCH, MISS C. CATHARINE, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FRESCOLN, LOVETT, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

FREY, CARL H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

FREYLING, LOUIS, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

FRIDENBERG, LOUIS M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

FRIEBELY, C. DANIEL, nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

FRIED, SAMUEL, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FRIEND, FRANK A., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

FRIES, HENRY K., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

FRISBIE, RALPH SAYRE, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FRITCHMAN, W. BION, nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

FRITZ, JACOB A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

FRITZ, MISS OLGA E., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FROST, R., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

FRY, D. M., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

FRY, MISS LILLIE M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

FRYE, C. K., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

FRYER, THEODORE B., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FUENFFINGER, M. J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FULLER, A. M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

FULLER, DWIGHT B., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

FULLER, DWIGHT S., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

FULTON, GEORGE P., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

FULMER, MISS LINDA M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

FURMAN, HORACE S., Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

GABELL, WALTER, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

GAERTNER, MISS N. M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

GALLAGHER, JAMES B., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

GALT, ISAAC E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

GANDOLFO, LOUIS J., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

GANS, FRANK N., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

GARDINER, F. M., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

GARDISER, JOS. M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

GARDNER, MISS FLORENCE B., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

GARRETT, L. WALTER, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

GARTLING, CHARLES G., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GARWOOD, MISS EDITH F., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

GASMIRE, MISS MAY VERDA, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

GATES, MISS MARY L., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

GATTI, WILLIAM F. M., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

GATTI, FELIX C. V., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GATZ, ARTHUR D., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

GAULT, EDWIN S., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

GAVAGHAN, THOS. J., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

GEALY, MISS PHOEBE B., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

GEDDES, JAS. R., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

GEIS, JOSEPH H., Jr., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

GELBACH, W. L., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

GEORGE, JAMES, nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

GERETY, MISS THERESA A., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

GEROD, MATLEO, nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

GERSON, HARRY, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

GEUDER, A. G., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

GEUTHER, H. WALTER, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GHEEN, WALTER S., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

GIACCHELLI, MRS. ELIZABETH, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

GIBBONS, JOSEPH A., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

GIBSON, R. D., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

GIBSON, WALTER G., nominated, 1369.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

GIFFORD, P. V., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

GIGHAM, H. R., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

GILBERT, C. H., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

GILBERT, FRANK, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

GILBERT, WALTER, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

GILCHRIST, ROBERT L., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

GILKEY, ROBERT M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

GILL, JOHN D., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GILLEN, ARTHUR W., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

GILLESPIE, J. MAL, nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

GILLINGHAM, MISS CHARLOTTE H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

GILMORE, W. C., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

GILROY, JOSEPH F., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

GINKINGER, THOS. O., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

GINSBURG, WILLIAM, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

GIPPLE, JOHN E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

GLESNER, CHAS. E., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

GLESSNER, MRS. NELLIE, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

GLOECKNER, JOHN F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

GLOVER, J. B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

GLUCK, JOHN, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

GODFREY, ALICE M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

GOLDEN, WILLIAM AUGUSTINE, nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

GOLDSTROM, A. L., nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Confirmed, 2366.

GOODBREAD, DAVID, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

GOODRICH, W. N., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

GOODWIN, MISS EMMA H., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

GORDOM, HENRY A., nominated, 1369.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

GORDON, JOHN B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

GORMAN, JAMES A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

GORMAN, MISS JANE M., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

GORTON, SHERIDAN, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GOSS, MISS MARY L., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GOTTHARDT, WILLIAM A., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

GOW, MRS. HELEN H., nominated, 2458.
Reported, 2460.
Confirmed, 2460.

GOYNE, JOHN, nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

GRADY, JAMES J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

GRAF, MISS MARJORY D., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

GRAHAM, MRS. E. S., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

GRAHAM, I. M., nominated, 1553.
Confirmed, 1553.

GRAHAM, JAMES A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

GRAHAM, JOHN C., nominated, 2177.
Confirmed, 2177.

GRAHAM, JOHN W., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

GRAHAM, S. B., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GRAMBS, R. LOUIS, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

GRAY, MISS THEODOSIA, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

GRAY, WILLIAM C., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

GREELEY, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GREEN, ADOLPH, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

GREEN, JOHN J., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

GREEN, PHILIP, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

GREEN, SAMUEL, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

GREEN, SAMUEL P., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

GREENBERGER, JACOB, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

GREENFIELD, A. B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

GREENWOOD, BRONTE, Jr., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

GREER, HARRY H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

GRESKY, A. J., nominated, 1369.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

GREIB, EDWARD S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confiremd, 1091.

GRIER, FRANK G., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

GRIFFIN, MISS ELEANOR M., nominated, 4376.
Reported, 4440.
Confirmed, 4440.

GRIFFIN, F. A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confiremd, 1091.

GRIFFIN, GEO. E., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

GRIFFIN, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

GRIFFITH, JAMES A., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

GRIFFITH, JOHN WILLIAM, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

GRIFFITHS, JOHN S., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

GRIM, J. VICTOR, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

GRIMES, WILLIAM D., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

GROSS, HENRY, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

GROSS, THOMAS F., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

GROVES, JOHN B., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

GRUBB, HERBERT, M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

GRUBB, JONATHAN B., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

GRUBER, CHARLES, Jr., nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

GUSS, MISS MARION H., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

GUZZETTO, PETRO, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

GWILYM, D. J., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

GWYNNE, J. CAL., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HAAS, JULIUS C., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HABERBUSH, G. H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HADGWICK, WILLIAM, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HADLEY, CHARLES C., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HAGENLOCHER, CHARLES, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

HAGER, CHARLES F., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

HAGGERTY, JOHN F., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HAHN, FRED. J., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HAINES, MISS ANNA B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

HAINES, BENJAMIN W., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

HALL, FRANK E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HALLMAN, ABRAHAM S., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

HALLMAN, LINWOOD L., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

HALLOWELL, GUERNSEY A., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

HALTER, ALBERT J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HALYAMAS, NICHOLAS, nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

HAMBERGER, JOHN, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

HAMBRY, FRANK B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER M., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HAMILTON, MISS EMILY J., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HAMLIN, WM. M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HAMMOND, DAVID A., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

HAMMOND, THOS. H., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

HAMOR, GEORGE D., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

HAMOR, W. J., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HANDFORD, MISS BEATRICE, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HANKEE, ROBERT H., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HANLON, C. J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HANNA, C. E., nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

HANNA, H. H., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HANNAN, F. A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HANSELL, I. K. B., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HANYEN, FRED. C., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

HARCUM, ANDREW, nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

HARDIE, DAVID A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARDING, H. STANLEY, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HARDING, MISS M. E., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HARDY, MISS CATHARINE ELY, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARE, JAMES F., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

HARE, SAMUEL BLAIR, nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

HARGRACE, HERBERT, nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARKINS, GEORGE W., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

HARMAN, CHRISTOPHER, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARNEY, JUDSON E., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HARPER, ERNEST C., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HARPLE, CHARLES M., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

HARPLE, F. S., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARRIS, JOSEPH, nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

HARRIS, THOMAS A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARRISON, F. G., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

HART, HARRY E., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HART, HENRY, G., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HART, W. K., Jr., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARTER, WILLIAM I., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HARTGEN, J. FRED., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HARTLEY, MISS F. IRENE, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARTLEY, MARTIN E., Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HARTMAN, E. B., Jr., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HARTMAN, F. J., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HARTMAN, JOHN A., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HARTMAN, MILTON L., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HARTRANFT, P. T., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HARTZELL, MRS. MAME, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HARVEY, WILLIAM B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

HASCHER, WILLIAM L., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HASTIE, HARRY, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HANSKNECHT, PETER J., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HAWKES, THOMAS G., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

HAWKINS, H. F., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

HAWKINS, JOHN E., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HAWKS, CALVIN P., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HAYES, C. B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

HAYES, SHELDON B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HAYNES, JAMES S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HEANEY, F. L., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HECHT, ISRAEL, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HECK, MISS H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HECKET, E. E., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HECKS, GEORGE, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HEDGE, T. A., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HEERMANN, CHARLES R., nominated, 16.
Confirmed, 15.

HEFFLEY, ROBERT C., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HEIL, MISS MARIE A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HEISER, ROBERT L., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

HEISEY, E. P., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HELLAS, JOSEPH, Jr., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

HELM, E. M., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

HEMINGWAY, LEE D., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HEMM, GUSTAV, nominated, 1369.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

HEMPSTEAD, WM. O., Jr., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

HENDERSON, CHRISTIAN, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HENDERSON, MISS MYRTLE B., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HENDERSON, V. de P., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HENKEHNAN, MAX F., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HENKELS, JOHN B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

HENNIGAN, JOHN J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HENNING, MISS ELSIE G., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HENNING, WM., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

HENRIE, GEORGE W., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

HENRY, MRS MARY W., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HENRY, WALTER F., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

HENZI, FRED. O., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

HEPLER, JOSEPH A., nominated, 612
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HERKNESS, JOHN SNYLIE, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HERKNESS, WAYNE, nominated, 2177.
Confirmed, 2177.

HERMANN, MRS. CHRISTINE, nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HERMANN, FREDERICK, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HERMAN, HENRY H., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HERON, THOS. P., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HERR, ALLAN A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

HERR, ISAAC R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HERRMANN, MISS SARA A., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HERROLD, WALTER W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HERSH, WASHINGTON, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

HERTKORN, O. H., nominted, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HESS, E. G., nominted, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HETRICK, JOHN N., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HETZEL, WILLIAM T., nominated, 2970.
Reported, 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

HETZLER, D. B., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HETZLINE, MISS JESSE, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HEYDE, WILLIAM C., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HEYSER, JOHN A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HIBBS, W. L., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HICKEY, THOMAS M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HIGBY, CLINTON D., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

HIGH, JAMES M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

HILBERT, WILLIAM J., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HILDEBRAND, G. A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HILL, GEORGE H., Jr., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HILL, NELSON, P. W., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HILL, SMITH, W., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HILLEMAN, P. R., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

HINES, B. B., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HIPPLE, B. C., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HIRSCH, LOUIS, nominated, 993.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HISEY, JOHN A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HITCHCOCK, EDWARD, F., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

HITTENBERGER, MISS SARAH, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HODKINSON, F. C., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HOFFMAN, JAMES E., Jr., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HOFFMAN, MISS MAE, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HOGE, W. R., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

HOGG, CHARLES W., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOLDSHIP, C. J., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HOLLAND, RUPERT S., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

HOLLIDAY, J. M., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HOLLINGER, S. CLAIRE, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOLLIS, MISS PEARL, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HOLLOWAY, DANIEL W., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

HOLMAN, HARRY E., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

HOLME, JUSTUS H., Jr., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

HOLMES, JOHN L., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HOLTON, CHARLES R., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HOLZMAN, HUGH J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOMER, WILLIAM F., nominated, 615
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HOMSHER, FREDERICK L., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOOD, FRANK P., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HOOPES, J. WILLARD, nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

HOOVER, G. CARROLL, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

HOOVER, H. G., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOOVER, IRWIN M., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

HOPKINS, DANIEL O., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOPKINS, MISS MARY P., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HORN, HERMAN C., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HORNBERGER, AARON S., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HORNER, W. B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

HOSBACH, HERBERT E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOUGHTELIN, W. D., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HOUSEHOLDER, MISS CAROLINE E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOUSEMAN, WILLIAM F., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOUSTON, MISS CLARA I., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HOUSTON, JOSEPH D., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HOUSTON, WILLIAM, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOVERTER, MRS. MARTHA S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

HOVERTER, SHERMAN H., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOWARD, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HOWELL, E. A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

HOWELL, GERSHOM M., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HUBBS, LEWIS T., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HUBER, MISS KATHARINE A., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HUBER, SCHUYLER T., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUDSON, HOWARD E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUFFMAN, E. E., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUFFORD, MORTON L., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

HUGHES, MRS. EDNA E., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUGHES, MISS EVA L., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

HUGHES, RICHARD, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

HUMMEL, MISS CARRIE E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

HUMMEL, EDWARD, nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

HUMMEL, R. E., nominated, 4287.
Reported, 4355.
Confirmed, 4355.

HUMMEL, W. R., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HUMPHREY, JOS. W., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

HUMPHREY, WILLIAM, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

HUNGER, SAMUEL E., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HUNGER, SAMUEL K., nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

HUNSBERGER, CHARLES W., nominated, 222.
Confirmed, 15.

HUNSBERGER, CHARLES W., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

HUNT, C. R., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

HUNTER, A. J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

HUNTER, CHARLES F., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUNTER, CHARLES F., nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

HUNTER, JOHN W., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

HUNTER, J. R., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

HURST, N. F., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

HUSELTON, GEORGE W., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

HUTCHINSON, MISS EMMA, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUTCHINSON, ROBERT C., nominated, 615
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

HUTYEL, WALTER W., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

HYDE, GEORGE J., nominated, 3257.
Reported, 3261.
Confirmed, 3261.

ICHTER, JOHN H., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

IDLER, CHARLES C. W., nomintaed, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

IGNATOVIG, A. T., nominated, 2458.
Reported, 2460.
Confirmed, 2460.

INGRAM, THOMAS H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

INNES, MRS. FAITH BULLARD, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

IRONS, JAMES H., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

IRVIN, CHARLES W., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

IRWIN, JOHN LEWIS, nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

IRWIN, P. E., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

ISRAELI, SAMUEL M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

JACKSON, S. H., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

JACKSON, W. J., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

JACOBS, MISS RUTH E., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

JACOBS, T. RALPH., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

JACOBS, W. FRED., nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

JAGGER, MISS MARY, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

JAMES, ROBERT E., Jr., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

JARDINE, FRANK N., nominateed, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

JAY, DILLION C., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

JEFFS, HENRY R., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

JELLETT, JAMES I., nominated, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

JENKINS, JAMES G., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

JENKINS, MISS LELIA, nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

JENKINSON, J. FREDERICK, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

JENKINSON, R. D., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed ,222.

JENNINGS, D. C., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

JENNINGS, THOMAS I., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

JESSUP, WILLIAM H., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

JOB, ROBERT B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

JOHNSON, A. D., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

JOHNSON, BENJAMIN, Jr., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

JOHNSON, CHARLES M., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

JOHNSON, GEORGE H., nomianted, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

JOHNSON, HENRY C., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

JOHNSON, J. O'NEILL, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

JOHNSON, M. N., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

JOHNSON, WILMER C., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

JOHNSTON, GEORGE, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

JOHNSTON, MISS MYRTLE R., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM R., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

JONES, ALBERT D., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

JONES, B. GRIFFITH, 2nd, nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Confirmed, 2366.

JONES, MISS BERTHA J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

JONES, D. O., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

JONES, EDMUND E., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

JONES, GEO. O., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

JONES, MISS JENNIE, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

JONES, JOHN M., nominated, 238.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

JONES, JOSEPH, H., nominated, 14
Confirmed, 15.

JONES, L. B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

JONES, LAWRENOE B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

JONES, MARSHALL, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

JONES, OLIVER C., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

JORDAN, JOHN B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

JORDAN, M. K., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

JOYCE, MISS JULIA M., nominated, 2550
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

JOYCE, W. H., nominated, 97.
Confirmed, 98.

JUNKER, R. W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

JUNKIN, MISS MARY A., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KADLECIK, JOHN, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

KAESTNER, HARRY S., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

KAIN, F. H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

KALP, J. LLOYD, nominated, 98.
Confiremd, 98.

KANZELMANN, WILLIAM, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

KAPITULA, OMITRO, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KAPLAN, FRANK R. S., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

KARR, MISS FREDA M., nominated, 3754.
Reported, 3863.
Confirmed, 3864.

KARSTETTER, ALBERT D., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

KAST, MISS IDA G., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KATZ, ARNOLD, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

KATZ, MISS ROSE, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KATZ, SIMON, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

KATZMAIER, J. FRED., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

KAUFFELT, JOHN E., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

KAUFFMAN, MISS HELEN I., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

KAUFFMAN, JAMES PERRY, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

KEARNEY, JAMES F., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

KEARNEY, M. F., Jr., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

KEAST, DAVID N., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

KECK, THEODORE C. H., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

KEEFER, HARRY M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

KEEGAN, CHARLES A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

KEENY, MISS EMMA A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

KEGERREIS, ISAAC, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

KEHRER, R. D., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

KEINATH, CHARLES, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KEISTER, SAMUEL W., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Cofinrmed, 680.

KEKLER, J. GRANT, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KELL, ALFRED M., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

KELL, REUBEN H., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

KELLER, CHARLES B., Jr., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

KELLER, HARRY, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

KELLEY, J. H., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KELLEY, JOHN J., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

KELLY, FRANK J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

KELLY, JOHN, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

KELLY, JOHN K., nominated, 4625.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

KELLY, MISS JOSEPHINE M., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KELLY, L. B. A., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KEMMERER, W. A., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

KENDLEHART, J. L., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

KENNARD, WILLIAM J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

KENNEDY, AMOS D., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

KENNEDY, CHARLES H., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

KENNEDY, FRANCIS C., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

KENNEDY, J. S., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

KENNEDY, MISS M. E., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

KENNEDY, WM. J., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

KENNEY, JOHN W., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

KENWORTHY, J. W., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

KENYON, JOSEPH C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

KEPHART, MISS LOUISE E., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KERIGAN, FRANK J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KERNAN, J. T., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KERR, C. ROY, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

KEYS, JAMES G., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

KIEFER, SAMUEL B., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KIELY, JAMES C., nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

KIERNAN, MISS KATHARINE R., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

KIFER, JAMES B., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KILPATRICK, G. W., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

KILPATRICK, MARTIN L., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

KINCADE, ROBERT K., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

KING, FREDERICK J., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

KING, JOSEPH H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

KING, WILBER H., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

KINKEAD, JAMES F., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

KINLEY, GEO. A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

KINLEY, MISS MAUDE L., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

KINNEAR, LESLIE M., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

KINTER, S. G., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

KIRBY, ALLAN L., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

KIRK, ALBERT, nominated, 2177.
Confirmed, 2177.

KIRK, HOWARD, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KIRKLAND, M. M., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KIRSCHMANN, PAUL O., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

KISS, JOHN, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KISSINGER, CLIFFORD W., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KITZMILLER, WILLIAM M., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

KLEIN, JOSEPH, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KLEIN, JOSEPH H., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

KLESS, GUY A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

KLINE, DAN. D., nominated, 135.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KLINE, EMANUEL, nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

KLINE, GEORGE W., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KLINE, JACOB, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

KLINE, J. SIMPSON, nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

KLINE, WILLIAM G., nominated, 136.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

KLINEDINST, ROBERT E., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

KLINGER, I. B., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KLOCKNER, CHARLES C., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

KNAPPENBERGER, JOS. J., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

KNECHT, AUGUST, nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

KNIGHT, GEORGE F., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KNORR, WILLIAM A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

KNUPP, HARVEY E., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KOCH, MISS E. M., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

KOCHER, HENRY P., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

KOEPPENHOEFER, GEORGE, Jr., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

KOERNER, MISS HILDA, nominated, 45
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KOLB, MORRIS L., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

KOOMAR, MICHAEL P., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KOPYSOIANSKI, JOHN, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

KOTIKE, RAY W., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

KRABER, GEORGE B., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

KRABER, HENRY R., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

KRAMER, FRANK W., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KRAMER, GEORGE R., nominated, 1614.
Confirmed, 1614.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

KRAMLICH, MAURICE B., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

KRANKING, FRANK J., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

KRAPP, GEORGE F., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KRAUS, B. W., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

KRAUS, S. C., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KREH, E. J., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

KREMER, MISS IDA, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

KRIEG, GUSTAV EDWARD, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

KRISE, W. S., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

KRUEGER, MISS NATHALIE V., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KUEBERT, MISS TERESA, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

KUGLER, WRIGHT, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

KUHN, WILLIAM, Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

KUJAWSKI, LEONARD J., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

KULP, GEORGE J., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

KURTZ, HARRY M., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

KURTZ, J. B., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

KUTZKI, JOHN, nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

LACKEY, MISS LOUISE M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

LADNER, GROVER C., nominated, 615
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LADNER, HARRY B., nominated, 615
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LAMBADER, FRANK, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LAMBERT, MISS MARY, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LANCASTER, A. ELLWOOD, nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LANOO, CHARLES H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

LANDESBURG, EDWARD N., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LANDON, FRED. N., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LANG, JOHN J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

LANGHORST, C. W., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

LANGMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LANGWORTHY, B. L., nominated, 993
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

LAPPE, O. A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

LARGE, CHARLES, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

LARNED, FRANK W., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LASKOWSKI, FRANK, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

LAU, PAUL E., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

LAUDENBERGER, C. W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LAUER, J. WALTER, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LAUFFER, H. ALBERT, nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

LAUGHREY, HARRY, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LAURO, JOHN, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

LAUTENBACHER, IVAN L., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

LAWRENCE, WALTER E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LAWS, FRANCIS S., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

LAZZARI, LEWIS, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

LEAHEY, MISS GENEVIEVE, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

LEAN, K. McL., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LECKEY, D. E., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

LEE, C. C., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

LEE, THOMAS W., nominated, 288.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

LEEKS, JOSEPH, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LEIBY, SCOTT S., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

LEIDY, CHARLES C., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

LEMASTER, D. S., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LENGEL, JAMES W. S., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

LENNOX, STEWART C., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

LENSNER, FRANK B., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LENTES, JOHN, nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

LENTZ, JOHN R., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

LENTZ, RAYMOND W., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

LEONHARD, MISS MINNIE A., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

LEONHARD, R. H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

LEPPER, GEORGE H., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LERCH, ADAM G., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

LERCH, GODFREY W., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

LESLIE, GEORGE C., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

LESLIE, JOHN S., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LEVERING, MISS JOSEPHINE, nominated, 196.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

LEVISK, JOSEPH, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LEWIS, BENJAMIN D., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

LEWIS, CHESTER A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LEWIS, EDWIN B., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

LEWIS, EVAN B., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LEWIS, GEORGE H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

LEWIS, HENRY M., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

LEWIS, MISS MABEL H., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

LEWIS, RICHARD T., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LEWIS, THOS. J., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

LEWIS, WINFRED D., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

LEYDA, EARL R., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

LICHTENSTERN, MOR., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LIEBERMAN, JOSEPH, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

LIGGETT, C. M., nominated, 386.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

LIGHT, H. G., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

LINDEMUTH, EDWIN L., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM D., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LINE, J. HARVEY, nominated, 611
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

LINGLE, J. LEWIS, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

LINTON, WILLIAM, nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

LIPPINCOTT, WALLACE, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

LIPSCHUTZ, EPHRAIM, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LIPSHUTZ, CHARLES, nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

LITTLE, HARRY CHESTER, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LITZINGER, LEWIS P., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LIVINGOOD, JOHN M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LIVINGSTONE, S. A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LLOYD, B. F., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LLOYD, ROBERT W., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

LOCKWOOD, CHARLES M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

LOEB, SIMON F., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

LOESER, JOHN C., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

LOFTUS, MISS MARIE, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LOGAN, HARRY V. J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LOGAN, JAS. J., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LOGUE, EDWARD J., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

LOGUE, WASH., nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Confirmed, 2366.

LONGAKER, REUBEN, R., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

LONGBOTHUM, RAY C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

LORAH, VAN R., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LOUDERBACK, THOMAS S., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

LOVE, A. W., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

LOVETT, HARRY H., nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

LOWRY, JAMES L., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

LOWRY, MILTON V., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

LOWRY, THOMAS, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LUCE, JOSEPH L., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LUCE, MISS MARY E., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

LUDWICK, ELWOOD M., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LUFFBERRY, HENRY B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

LUFFBERRY, HENRY, R., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LUKENS, EDWARD FELL, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LUKENS, JOHN B., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

LUKENS, WM. H. R., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

LUSTIG, PAUL C., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

LYMAN, FRED. I., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LYNCH, MISS MARY V., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

LYONS, FRANK G., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

LYONS, MISS MARY F., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MARBY, L. S., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

MACCAIN, CHRISTIAN S., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MacCONNELL, FRED. C., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

MacCONNELL, I., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MacDOWELL, JOHN E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Conrfimed, 1091.

MacELREE, JAMES PAUL, nominated, 1145.
Confirmed, 1146.

MacGLAUGHLIN, MELCHIOR V., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

MACKEY, MISS RILLA G., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

MACKINNON, GEO. V., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MacLAREN, PETER M., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

MacMORRIS, F. H., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

MacMUNN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MACRORY, R. J., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MacDONALD, EARLE, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MacDONALD, THOS. A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MADER, JOHN W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MAENE, GEORGE A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAGEE, FORREST N., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MAGEE, JOSEPH G., Jr., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

MAGEE, MRS. MARGARET H., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAGEE, MISS MAY, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MAGINNISS, THOMAS H., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MAGUIRE, MISS MAUDE P., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

MAHAN, MISS A. E., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

MAHONEY, JOHN H., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

MAHONEY, T. J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAINWARING, M. H., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MALLOY, H. G., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MALONE, FRANCIS P., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MALONE, HENRY GRANT, nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

MALONEY, JOHN F., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MALONEY, JOHN H., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

MALONEY, JOHN I., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

MANANDISE, OMER J., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

MANDEVILLE, LUTHER, nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MANEESE, W. M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

MANN, JACOB, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

MARCOLONGO, GIOCONDO, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MARGOLIN, MAURICE, L., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MARGRADY, FREDERICK W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARK, CHAUNCEY L., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MARKHAM, JOHN E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARKLEY, E. S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARNELL, LOUIS A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARSCHING, JOHN H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARSDON, JOHN, nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Confirmed, 2366.

MARSH, MISS ALICE S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARSH, C. C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MARSH, C. T., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARSHALL, O. S., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MARTIN, CHARLES S., nominated, 44
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MARTIN, EDMUND, nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

MARTIN, MISS ELIZABETH G., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

MARTIN, MRS. ESTELLA, nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

MARTIN, JOHN B., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARTIN, JOHN V., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MARTIN, MISS NETTIE M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

MARTIN, NORMAN A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARTIN, WILLIAM J., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MARTSOLF, ERNEST W., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MARX, JOHN, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MASELLI, VINCENT, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MASON, JOSEPH A., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MASTERS, W. W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MASTERSON, MISS EVA C., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MATCHETT, S. C., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

MATHEWS, CLEM J., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MATTEN, CHARLES WM., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MATTERN, CHARLES S., nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

MATTHEWS, FRANK T., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MATTHEWS, WALTER T., nominated, 2970.
Reported, 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

MANGLE, JOHN A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAURER, MISS HELEN S., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAXEY, GEORGE W., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

MAXEY, W. J., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAXTON, GEORGE R., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MAXTON, MISS MARY, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAXWELL, F. S., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MAXWELL, HENRY D., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MAXWELL, J. A., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MAY, ARTHUR R., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

MAY, CHARLES A., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MAY, CHARLES REEVES, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MAY, MISS MARTHA R., noimnated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

McANDREWS, THOMAS A., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McBRIDE, NEAL J., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

McCAFFERTY, ERNEST, D., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

McCAFFREY, J. ELMER, nominated, 963.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

McCALLA, THEODORE N., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

McCANDLESS, A. WILSON, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

McCANN, JAS. J., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

McCANN, MISS REGINA E. G., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

McCASKEY, R. H., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

McCAULEY, CALVIN H., Jr., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

McCLINTOCK, FRANCIS F., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

McCLINTOCK, JOHN O., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McCLOSKEY, MISS BESSIE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

McCLOSKEY, JOHN C., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

McCLOSKEY, RICHARD P., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McCLURE, FRANK C., nominated, 1614.
Confirmed, 1614.

McCLURE, W. C., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

McCOLGAN, WILLIAM J., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

McCOLLUM, DANIEL E., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

McCONABY, N. C., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

McCONNAUGHEY, B. B., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McCANNON, MYLES, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

McCORMICK, E. B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

McCORMICK, J. C., Jr., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McCRACKEN, ROBERT T., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

McCREADY, CHARLES A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

McCREIGHT, MISS CORA B., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McCULLOUGH, CHARLES J., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

McCULLOUGH, G. W., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

McCULLOUGH, H. B., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

McCUSKER, J. E., nominated, 3257.
Reported, 3261.
Confirmed, 3261.

McCUSKER, MISS MARY J., nominated, 417.
Reported, 417.
Confirmed, 417.

McDERMOTT, CHARLES J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McDERMOTT, D. J., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

McDONNELL, RONNALD T., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

McDONOUGH, MISS LILLIAN AGNES, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

McDOWELL, SAMUEL J., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McDOWELL, THOS. W., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McFARLAND, MISS LENETTE, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

McFARLAND, S. A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

McFARLAND, THOMAS, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McGEARY, M. J., nominated, 998.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

McGEE, WILLIAM LEWIS, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

McGEOGH, I. G., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

McGETTIGAN, JAS., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

McGINNESS, S. W., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

McGINNIS, ANDREW B., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

McGINNIS, BERNARD B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

McGOVERN, T. J., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

McGRANE, JAMES B., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

McGRATH, JOHN B., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

McGRATLY, MISS BESSIE L., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

McHENRY, F. A., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

McHUGH, J. J., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

McILVAIN, WILLIAM, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

McINTIRE, JOHN T., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

McINTYRE, J. H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

McKEE, JOHN, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

McKEE, JOHN A., nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

McKEE, R. B., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

McKEEN, HENRY, Jr., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

McKELVIE, JOHN, nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

McKENNA, JOSEPH A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

McKENZIE, T. H., nominated, 618.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

McKEOWN, A. M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

McKEOWN, GEORGE, nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

McLAUGHLIN, JAMES P., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

McLAUGHLIN, MISS MARY A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

McLAUGHLIN, PETER, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

McLAUGHLIN, SAMUEL H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

McLEAN, MISS MARY D., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

McMILLIN, JOSEPH C., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

McMILLIN, W. M., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

McMULLIN, MISS SARAH J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

McNEILL, JOHN, nominated, 288.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

McNELIS, JAMES A., nominated, 288.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

McNILLAN, J. B., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

McNUTT, FRANK M., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

McPHERSON, GEORGE R., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McQUISTON, H. L., nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

McQUISTON, FRED. H., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McSORLEY, MISS MARY A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

McSORLEY, RICHARD T., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

McVAY, MISS CLARA F., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

McWILLIAMS, HOWARD L., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

McWILLIAMS, J. K., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

McWILLIAMS, MARTIN, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MEALS, WILLIAM L., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MECK, J. FOSTER, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MELHNISH, H. TORREY, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MELICK, MISS MARTHA H., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

MELLING, C. RODGER, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MELVIN, JOHN P., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

MENDEL, M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MENGEL, FRANK N., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MENKUS, JACOB, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MENOHER, B. S., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

MENTZER, MISS FLORENCE I., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MERCEREAU, H. H., nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MEREDITH, WALTER M., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MERES, COLMAN J., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MERIT, MRS. PEARL M., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MERRICK, W. AUBREY, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

METTLER, ALBERT C., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

METZGER, MISS MARY W., nominated, 3257.
Reported, 3261.
Confirmed, 3261.

METZINGER, AUGUSTINE C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MEYER, CHARLES H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MEYERS, GEORGE M., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MEYERS, OSCAR R., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MICHAEL, EDWARD A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MICHAELS, FRANK B., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MIERZWA, RICHARD, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MIKLINSKI, F. C., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

MILLER, ALBERT E., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MILLER, ALFRED HARMER, nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

MILLER, MISS ANNIE K., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

MILLER, ARTHUR HAGEN, nominated, 4762.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

MILLER, MISS BESSE A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLER, CHAS. H., nominated, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

MILLER, CHARLES J., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MILLER, C. O., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MILLER, EDWARD R., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

MILLER, E. E., nominated, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

MILLER, ELMER, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

MILLER, FRANK B., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MILLER, FREDERICK J., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MILLER, GEORGE F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLER, GEORGE M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLER, HENRY F., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLER, MISS IVA, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLER, JACOB M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MILLER, JAMES S., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLER, J. H. W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

MILLER, J. K., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

MILLER, JOHN B., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MILLER, MISS MARY E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

MILLER, MONTGOMERY H., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

MILLER, M. W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLER, THOMAS C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MILLER, W. LLOYD, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLIKEN, JOHN F., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MILLS, EDMUND S., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

MILLS, F. A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MILLS, JOSEPH W., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

MILHOARD, SAMUEL C., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

MINK, JOSEPH, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MINNICK, ALFONSO J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MINNICK, DANIEL A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MITCHELL, MISS ELEANOR B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MITCHELL, PHILLIP T., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MITCHESON, JOSEPH M., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

MOELTER, A. F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MOFFAT, JAMES J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MOHR, HENRY W., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

MOHR, JOSEPH M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MOHN, MISS ELFRIDA, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MONAGHAN, EDWARD A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MONDEREAU, ISAAC, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MONGEON, ARTHUR D., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MONRO, GEO. N., Jr., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MONTEITH, ALEX., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

MONTGOMERY, R. W., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MOODY, MAURICE C., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MOORE, MISS ANNIE L., nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

MOORE, B. M., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MOORE, CHAS. H., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MOORE, CHAS. T., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MOORE, DAVID S., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

MOORE, HERBERT U., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MOORE, JOHN T., nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

MOORHEAD, MISS ELIZABETH E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MOORS, WM. J., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

MORAN, GEORGE J., nominated, 4625.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

MORAN, MISS LULU M., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MORAN, MISS MARY C., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MORFORD, MISS EVELYN, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MORGAN, CHARLES B., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MORGAN, JOSHUA R., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MORGAN, T. ARCHER, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MORGANROTH, C. M., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MORISON, RODNEY, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

MORLEY, J. I., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MOROW, GEORGE, nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

MORRIS, EDWARD B., Jr., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

MORRIS, H. T., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

MORRIS, JAMES L., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

MORRIS, J. C., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

MORRIS, MISS LULA E., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

MORRISH, REUBEN H., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

MORRISEY, FRANCIS J., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

MORROW, MRS. GRACE V., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MORROW, WILLIAM O., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

MORTON, EDWARD D., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MORTON, MRS. ELIZABETH J., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

MORTON, HARRY P., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MORTON, W. A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MOSHOLDER, C. W., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MOSIER, F. C., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

MOSKOVITB, SAMUEL, nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

MOWRY, G. S., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MOWRY, JAMES R., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

MUHL, EDWARD, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MUHLSCHLEGEL, HARRY, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MULCAHY, J. B., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

MULHERN, ALPHONSUS L., nominated, 417.
Reported, 417.
Confirmed, 417.

MULLEN, THOMAS A., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MUNDORFF, WM. nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MURDOCH, EDGAR B., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

MURPHEY, JOSEPH C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MURPHY, A. S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MURPHY, DANIEL G., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

MURPHY, JOHN F., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

MURPHY, JOHN T., Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MURPHY, MARION H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

MURRAY, A. D., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

MURRAY, MISS IDA C., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

MURRAY, JAMES D., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MURRIN, JOHN, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

MUSSER, JOHN R., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

MYER, MICHAEL, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

MYERS, JESSE G., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

MYERS, JOHN B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

MYERS, JOHN H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MYERS, LYNDELL, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

MYERS, MISS MABEL T., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

NAGLE, DAVID J., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NAGORSKI, FRANCIS T., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

NAHM, GEORGE A., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NASH, F. M., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

NASON, MILES R., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

NATHANSON, HARRY R., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NAUS, MISS LULU V., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NAYLOR, JOHN HYATT, nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

NEBINSON, W. ALEXANDER, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

NEEDLE, HARRY, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

NEEL, J. T., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

NEELY, HOWARD, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NEELY, R. M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

NEELY, S. L., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NEES, WILLIAM D., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NEFF, GEORGE L., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NEFF, J. RUGAN, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NEHER, EDWARD C., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NEIDIG, LOUIS S., Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

NEILSON, LEWIS, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NELSON, C. T., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

NELSON, MRS. LAURA E., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

NESBIT, JOHN L., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NESBITT, A. G., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

NESPER, MISS ADA C., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

NESTER, CALVIN F., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

NESTLE, H. W., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

NEUBER, FRED. W., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

NEVILLE, JOSEPH B., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

NEVILLE, MISS M. ELVA, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NEVIN, SAMUEL W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

NEWCOMER, J. N., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NEWCOMER, T. J., nominated, 613.

NEWELL, H. P., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

NEWELL, MISS M. L., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

NEWGEON, WM. R., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

NEWILL, DAVID L., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

NICHOLSON, EDGAR W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

NICKERT, DANIEL, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NIEDELMAN, ALBERT, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NILAND, JOHN J., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

NITZSCHE, GEORGE E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

NOBLE, JOHN S., Jr., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOLL, EDWARD N., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

NOON, MISS GOLDIE I., nominated, 2458.
Reported, 2460.
Confirmed, 2460.

NOROSKI, JOSEPH J., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NORTHAM, J. A., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTESTINE, LUCIAN B., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

NUGENT, EDMUND D., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

OAKS, DAVID B., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

OBER, H. K., nominated 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

OBERLY, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

OBERMAYER, LEON J., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

OBERRENDER, ELLIOTT A., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

OBNEY, L. V., nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

O'BRIEN, DANIEL J., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

O'BRIEN, JAMES A., nominated, 2970.
Reported, 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

O'BREIN, MISS JULIA M., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

O'BRIEN, MISS KATIE T., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

O'BRIEN, MICHAEL J., nominated, 196.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

O'CONNOR, MISS JULIA, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

O'DEA, MISS DOLLY G., nominated, 3135.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

OFF, WALTER F., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

OGDEN, D. N., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

O'HARRORAN, FRANCIS, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

O'HEARN J., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

OHL, EDWARD J., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

OKEL, CHARLES F., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

OLDS, CLARK, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

OLER, JOHN H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

O'MALLOY, JAMES J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

O'MARA, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

O'NEILL, DANIEL L., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

O'NEILL, MISS JENNIE C., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

O'NEILL, JOHN F., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

OPPENHEIM, S. H., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

ORAM, JOHN F., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ORBISON, ROBERT A., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ORLEMANN, FREDERICK P., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ORNER, P. S., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

O'ROURKE, THOMAS J., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

ORR, SAMUEL J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ORTH, WILLIAM H., nominated 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

OSBORNE, WILLIAM T., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

OTTEY, HARRY P., 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed. 1091.

OTTO, THOMAS W., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

OWENS, W. C., nominated, 3754.
Reported, 3863.
Confirmed, 3864.

OXOBFELDT, HARRY E., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

OYSTER, MRS. IOLA E., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PADDOCK, WM. F., nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

PAGE, MARION L., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

PALUMBO, JOSEPH A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

PAPE, G. LAWRENCE, nominated, 12
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

PARK, ALEXANDER, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

PARKER, ALFRED J., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

PARKER, CHARLES, nominated, 4287.
Reported, 4355.
Confirmed, 4355.

PARKER, C. W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

PARKER, GEO. L., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

PARKER, MISS LYDIA R., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

PARKER, RAYMOND M., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PARKHURST, B. H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

PARKINS, ROBERT, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PARRETTS, MORRIS M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

PARTRIDGE, FRED. V. B., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

PASCONE, ANTHONY T., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

PASETTI, R. M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

PASQUALE, LUIGI, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

PATTERSON, E. D., nominated, 12
Confirmed, 15.

PATTERSON, J. B., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH G., Jr., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

PATTERSON, L. C., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

PATTON, JOHN B., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

PATTON, PRICE I., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PATTY, WM. M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

PAUL, EDWIN, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

PAUL, WILLIAM HENRY, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

PAYNE, ERNEST, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PEACOCK, S. F., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

PEARLMAN, BENJAMIN, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

PEDRICK, N. EVAN, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

PEFFERS, MISS EFFIE M., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

PEIFFER, LEVI S., nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

PELLY, J. H., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

PEOPLES, WILLIAM R., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

PENWELL, JAMES A., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

PERKINS, MISS ANNA B., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

PERRELLA, NICOLA, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

PERSHING, CHARLES J., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

PETERSON, LOUIS D., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

PETRILLO, FRANK S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

PETRINI, T. S., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

PETTES, B. H., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PETLOW, JOHN T., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PFROMM, VALENTINE, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

PHELPS, H. W., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

PHELPS, KARL T., nominated, 2663.
Confirmed, 2663.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES F., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

PHILLIPS, FRED. H., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

PHILLIPS, LOUIS, nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

PHILLIPS, T. ROY, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

PHILLIPS, WALTER H., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

PIATT, JOHN N., nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

PIERSON, MISS EDITH S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

PIKE, R. J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

PILE, F. M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

PINTER, LEOPOLD, nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

PITTS, ARTHUR B., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

PLATT, LAWRENCE W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

POAD, WILLIAM H., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

POLETZ, THOMAS, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

POMEROY, WILLIAM I., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

POMMER, GEORGE F., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

POOL, E. D., Jr., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

PORTER, ELBERT A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

PORTER, ELMER R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

PORTER, HARRY A., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

PORTER, JOHN S., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PORTER, R. KAY, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

PORTER, R. RAYMOND, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

PORTER, W. HOBART, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

PORTMAN, E. F., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

POTTS, JOS. ALLEN, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

POTTS, ROBERT T., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

POUDEVIGUE, EDWARD D., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

POWELL, C. R., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

POWELL, RICHARD F., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

POWELL, WALTER G., nominated, 4625.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

POWER, FRANK A., nominated, 611.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

POWER, WILLIAM J., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

PRAYER, STEPHEN F., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PRESCOTT, JOHN M., Jr., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

PRICE, BENJAMIN M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

PRICE, JULIUS B., Jr., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PUCHE, CASPER, nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

PUGLIANO, GABRIELE, nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

PURDY, HUGH F., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

PYLE, MISS MARION L., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

PYROS, CYRIL A., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

QUIGLEY, HENRY C., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

QUIGLEY, JOSEPH B., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

QUILLMAN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 86.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

QUINBY, E. M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

QUINN, MISS HELEN C., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

QUINN, MISS M. L., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

RAFAEL, JOS., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

RAFFERTY, DANIEL J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RAHILLY, JAMES J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

RAINSFORD, CHAS. M., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

RALSTON, GEORGE R., nominated,
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RAMBO, WAYNE P., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RAMSEY, D. T., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RAMSEY, E. C., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

RAMSEY, EDWARD, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

RAMSEY, J. H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

RAMSEY, WILLIAM F., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

RANKIN, GEORGE R., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RANKIN, HARVEY, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RANKIN, W. D., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

RANKY, B., nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

RAPP, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

RARICH, WILLIAM, nominated, 615
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

RASPIN, I. SMITH, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

RATHNER, BENJAMIN, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

RAWLE, FRANCIS, Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

RAYMOND, LAVERNE H., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

REA, J. L., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

READDY, CHAS. J., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

READING, GEO. B., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

REBENACK, MISS OLIVE F., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

REBER, J. HOWARD, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

REBMAN, HENRY J., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

RECEVEUR, LOUIS P., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

REDENBACH, H. F., nominated, 1553.
Confirmed, 1553.

REED, MISS A. M., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

REED, C. N., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

REED, DE VEAUX H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

REED, J. E., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

REED, THOMAS M., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

REED, W. E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

REEDER, ROBERT K., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

REEVE, JOHN M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

REEVES, PARIS B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

REIFF, LOT W., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

REIMER, MISS M. J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

REINEHR, JOHN, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

REISS, E. E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

REMICK, R. M., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

REMLEY, MISS MADELIN C., nominated, 4376.
Reported, 4440.
Confirmed, 4440.

REMMEL, CHARLES G., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

RENDESSY, THEADORE, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

RENSHAW, BENJAMIN H., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

RESSER, WILLIAM W., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

REYNOLDS, ALFRED E., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

REYNOLDS, G. W., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

REYNOLDS, H. A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

REYNOLDS, HARRY T., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

REYNOLDS, J. F., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM T., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

RHEA, MISS B. H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed. 680.

RHINEHART, C. C., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

RHODE, JOHN W., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

RHODES, CHESTER H., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

RHODES, MISS MARY JOSEPHINE, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

RHODY, FREDERICK G., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

RICE, JAMES W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

RICE, LEONARD, nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

RICE, MISS MOLLIE W., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

RICE, W. C., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

RICHARDS, B. F., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

RICHARDSON, GEORGE P., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

RICHARDSON, MISS MINNIE B., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

RICHMOND, MRS. LEONA M., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

RICHTER, ALBERT C., nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

RICKETT, MISS FLORENCE G., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

RIDER, J. B., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

RIEDER, CHARLES, Jr., nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Confirmed, 2366.

RIEHL, E. B., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

RIGHTER, CHARLES S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

RIHN, CHARLES M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

RILEY, JAMES L., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

RITNER, HENRY, R., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

ROACH, CHARLES L., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROBERTS, FORREST H., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed. 98.

ROBERTS, HUGH, nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed. 1802.

ROBERTS, J. Q. L., nominated, 3754.
Reported, 3863.
Confirmed, 3864.

ROBERTS, LEWIS DAVID, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

ROBERTS, MICHAEL, nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

ROBINSON, J. ROHRMAN, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

ROBINSON, VICTOR S., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROCKAFELLOW, MISS F. C., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ROCKEY, WILLIAM M., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

RODGERS, ALFRED P., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

RODGERS, CHARLES L., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

RODGERS, G. L., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

RODKEY, I. N., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

ROECKER, CLOYDE E., nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROECKLE, GEORGE A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

ROGERS, HUGH A., nominated, 386.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

ROGERS, MISS M. F., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROGERS, W. D. N., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROHRER, MISS HELEN, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROLLMAN, MISS JOSEPHINE, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

ROOT, R. R., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

ROSENBAUM, JNO. R., nominated, 613
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROSENBLUTH, JOSEPH J., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

ROSENMAN, HERMAN, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROSENSTOCK, JOHN E., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

ROSS, HAROLD A., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

ROSS, ROBERT E., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

ROSSELL, R. F., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

ROSSER, GEORGE, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

ROSSER, W. H., nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

ROSSI, DANIEL P., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROSSI, WILLIAM, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

ROSSITER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

ROTENBURY, HARRY T., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROTH, IGNATIUS H., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

ROTH, WILLIAM H., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

ROUSH, PHILIP, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROWLAND, EVERETT, nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

ROWLAND, H. MAXWELL, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

ROWLEY, MISS LOIS M., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

ROYER, G. S., nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

ROYER, WILLIAM T., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

RUBENCAMP, EDMUND W., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RUTZINSKI, BOLESLAUS F., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

RUE, GEORGE W., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

REUTER, CHARLES W., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RUFFNER, JAMES A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

RUGGIERO, PASQUALE, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

RUOFF, HERMAN F., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

RUPERT, WAYLAND, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

RUPPENTHAL, FREDERICK W., nominated,
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

RUSK, M. A., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER F., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RUSSELL, MISS EDITH H., nominated, 288.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

RUSSELL, MISS EDNA J., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

RUSSELL, GORDON L., nominated, 288.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

RUSSELL, HERBERT C., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

RUSSELL, T. A., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

RUSSELL, W. E., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

RUST, JOHN H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

RUTH, JOHN F., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

RUTHERFORD, A. P., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

RUTHERFORD, H. E., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN B., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

RYAN, THOMAS A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

RYDER, PATRICK J., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

RYNKIEWICZ, W. F., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SADLER, JOHN, nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SAINT, J. J., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SALASIN, FRANK, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SALOT, ABRAHAM, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SALVUSCI, ERNEST, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

SANDERS, LOIUS M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SANDT, IRWIN H., nominated, 2737
Reported, 2919.
Confirmed, 2971.

SANKEY, THOMAS H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SARVER, MISS ROSE, nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

SAUSSER, H. M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

SAVIDGE, EDWIN T., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SAXMAN, CHARLES W., nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

SAYERS, H. C., Jr., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SAYERS, L. W., nominated, 1553.
Confirmed, 1553.

SCHADE, ADAM, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

SCHAEFER, CHAS. J., nominated, 1370.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

SCHAEFER, HARRY C., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SCHAEFFER, GEORGE G., nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

SCHAFFNER, F. J., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SCHANZ, WALTER L., nomfnated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SCHEER, ARTHUR R., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SCHEIN, SAUL, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SCHEMPP, J. GEORGE, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

SCHEWE, B. H., nominated, 3974.
Reported, 4069.
Confirmed, 4071.

SCHLANDECKER, LEO, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SCHLESINGER, LIONEL TELLER, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SCHMIDT, ARTHUR F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SCHMIDT, H. F., nominated, 4762.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

SCHMIDT, ROSCOE C., nominated, 195
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SCHNEIDER, THEODORE, Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SCHOCH, LEROY, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SCHRIVER, A. M., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SCHWAB, G. A., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

SCHWARTZ, HENRY C., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SCHWARTZ, OSCAR L., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SCOBLICK, JOHN V., nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

SCOTNEY, WILLIAM C., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

SCOTT, CHARLES HENRY, Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SCOTT, J. F. REYNOLDS, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SCULL, WILLIAM B., Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SCURICH, FRANK, nominated, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

SEEDS, BLAIR C., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

SEIBERLING, MISS EDNA A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SEIBERT, H. E., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

SEITZ, CHARLES J., nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

SEITZ, WM. A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SELLERS, MISS IVA B., nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

SELLERS, MISS KATHARINE F., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

SELTZER, RICHARD J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SENFT, MISS MARY H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SENTY, CHARLES, nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SEPP, JOHN W., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

SESSA, THOMAS G., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

SETTLE, WILLIAM S., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

SEVIN, JOHN W., nominated, 4376.
Reported, 4440.
Confirmed, 4440.

SHADEL, FRANK M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SHAEFER, WILLIAM P., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHAFER, CHARLES W. K., nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

SHAFER, WILLIAM A., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SHAFFER, ED. L., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SHAFFER, MISS GEORGIA B., nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

SHAFFER, H. A., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SHAFFER, JOHN U., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

SHALLCROSS, THOMAS, Jr., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

SHANNON, JOSIAH M. F., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHANNON, SAMUEL G., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SHAPPELL, W. E., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

SHARADIN, HOWARD S., nominated, 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

SHARKEY, MISS DAISY, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHARMAN, WILLIAM E., nominated, 282.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

SHARP, JAMES A., nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

SHARPE, CHAUNCEY W., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

SHARPE, WILLIAM, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

SHATTUCK, ALFRED J., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SHAUGHNESSY, MISS ELEANOR C., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SHAUGHNESSY, JAS. F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHAVER, CLARENCE L., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SHAW, JOSEPH H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHAW, S. W., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

SHAY, MISS NELLIE C., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SHEETZ, WILLIAM H. R., nominated, 4762.
Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

SHENCK, ALBERT F., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SHEPHARD, ROBERT G., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

SHERIDAN, T. A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHERIFF, J. C., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

SHERRER, MISS IDA L., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SHETTIG, PHILIP N., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SHERWOOD, NORMAN S., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

SHERWIN, J. M., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

SHEVLIN, GEORGE H., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

SHICK, HORACE V., nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

SHIELDS, FRANK S., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

SHIFFER, FRANK E., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHIFFER, WILL A., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHIGO, ANDREW J., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

SHIMKO, MICHAEL, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHINGO, JOHN, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

SHIPMAN, C. F., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SHIPMAN, JEFFERSON, nominated, 993.
Reported, 1068.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHIRES, GEORGE H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

SHOEMAKER, CHARLES, nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 686.

SHOENER, A. C., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

SHOMO, H. L., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

SHOUK, JOHN J., nominated, 3594.
Confirmed, 3594.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SHORT, CLEMENT L., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHORT, HARRY L., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

SHOUP, W. R., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

SHRADER, J. K., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHRIVER, JOHN A., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SHUGG, WILLIAM, nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

SHULTZ, GEORGE W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

SHULTZ, RAYMOND B., nominated, 307.
Reported, 329.
Confirmed, 331.

SHUMAKER, CHAUNCEY D., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

SHUTTLEWORTH, E. IRVING, nominated, 615
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SICHERMAN, SAMUEL, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

SICKEL, H. S. J., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

SICKLER, J. E., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SIDLER, WILLIAM L., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SIEGERT, WM. PARKER, nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

SIGGINS, JOHN, Jr., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SILFIES, JACOB H., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

SILVER, MISS MOLLIE, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SIMMS, JAMES HAY, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SIMON, A. M., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

SIMON, DAVID E., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SIMON, ISRAEL A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

SIMON, ISRAEL A., nominated, 2737.
Reported, 2919.
Confirmed, 2971.

SIMONS, EDWARD J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SIMONS, J. WILLIAM, nominated, 472.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

SIMPSON, SAMUEL, nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

SIMPSON, W. HENSEL, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SINNAMON, H. H., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

SINWELL, WILLIAM, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SION, ISAACE, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

SIPPEL, FRANCIS, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

SISCA, VINCENT S., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

SITLER, CLINTON E., nominated, 4909.
Reported, 5000.
Confirmed, 5001.

SKINNER, R. L., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SLACK, MISS S. WARINE, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SLOAN, F. M., nominated, 3431.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

SLONE, VICTOR, nominated, 619.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SLOUGH, E. F., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SMALL, JOHN T., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SMITH, ABRAM H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, ALBERT B., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, MISS ANNETTE, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

SMITH, CLINTON M., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SMITH, EDWARD S., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SMITH, MISS ETHEL S., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SMITH, G. ALBERT, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, CLAUDE R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SMITH, CLIFFORD B., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SMITH, EDWARD H., nominated, 2970.
Reported, 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

SMITH, GARRETT, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, GEORGE C., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, HARRY T., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

SMITH, H. W., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

SMITH, JOSEPH C., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, JOSEPH M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, LYMAN M., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

SMITH, MRS. MALIA B., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

SMITH, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

SMITH, P. H., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SMITH, ROBERT A., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, ROBERT W., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

SMITH, SION B., nominated, 42.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SMITH, WASHINGTON EVANS, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SMITH, WM. HARRISON, nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

SMORTO, PETER, nominated, 2970.
Reported, 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

SNADER, AARON W., nominated, 730
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

SNEATHEN, FRANK F., nominated, 5007.
Reported, 5009.
Confirmed, 5009.

SNODGRASS, W. J., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SNOVER, MRS. B. M., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

SNYDER, BENJ. W., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

SNYDER, MISS ELLA M., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SNYDER, EUGENE, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

SNYDER, FRANK, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SNYDER, MISS LILLIAN C., nominated 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SNYDER, SIMON E., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

SNYDER, W. L., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SNYDER, WILLIAM R., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

SOKEN, JOSEPH L., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SOLKOVY, OTTO M., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

SOLOMON, F. F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SOMENZA, LORENZA, nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SOMERS, JOHN I., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

SORVER, FRANK F., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SOWERBY, W. C., nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

SPACKMAN, THOMAS, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

SPEARS, MISS LOUISE, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SPEER, JACOB F., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SPEER, JOHN R., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SPELLMAN, MISS M. R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

SPEVAK, ENGELBERT C., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SPOFFORD, THOMAS W., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

SPRECHER, MISS MABEL M., nominated,
Confirmed, 15.

SPRING, CHRIS., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

SPRINGER, J. D., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

STACHOWSKI, LORENZ, nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

STACKHOUSE, J. BURTON, nominated, 43
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

STAMAN, SAMUEL, nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

STAMETS, MISS CLARA, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

STANDRING, HARRY J., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

STANGERT, ANTHONY C., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

STANSBURY, PAUL S., nominated, 613
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

STANTON, VERNON, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

STANTON, WILLIAM J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

STATLER, MRS. KATHERINE O., nominated, 5007.
Reported, 5009.
Confirmed, 5009.

STAUFFER, MISS MARY E., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

STAUFFER, MISS SUE E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

ST. CLAIR, JOHN, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEARLEY, RALPH R., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEARNE, EDWIN, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

STECK, ALBERT, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

STECKEL, DANIEL E., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65

STEELE, MISS ADA M., nominated, 282.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

STEELE, CHAUNCEY H., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEELE, JAMES, nominated, 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

STEELE, RAY C., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEEN, LEIGHTTY, nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

STEHL, EDWARD, Jr., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

STEIN, J. NELSON, nominated, 2077.
Reported, 2151.
Confirmed, 2152.

STEIMBERG, ASHER, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEINER, JOHN C., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEINER, JOSEPH J., nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

STEINER, JULIUS, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

STEINMAN, JAMES HALE, nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

STENGER, ALBERT W., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

STENGER, EMILE, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

STERNER, GEORGE, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

STEVENS, LESTER G., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEVENS, NORMAN H., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

STEVENS, V., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

STEVENSON, CHAS. H., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEWARD, J. BAKER, nominated, 1488.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

STEWART, F. W., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEWART, G. HOWARD, nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

STEWART, J. B., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

STEWART, SCOTT M., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

STEWART, WILLIAM J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

STEINBACH, EMIL, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

STILLINGS, WILLIAM R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

STILLWAGON, HOWARD S., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

STINSON, D. W., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

STINSON, JAMES M., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

STOCKER, FRANK R., nominated, 2356.
Reported, 2365.
Confirmed, 2366.

STOCKLEY, FRANK B., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

STODDART, HARRY T., nominated 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

STOKES, ANDREW M., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

STOKES, WILLIAM E., nominated, 1614.
Confirmed, 1614.

STONE, JAMES J., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

STONE, JOSEPH KNOX, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

STONE, MICHAEL A., nominated, 2737.
Reported, 2919.
Confirmed, 2971.

STONEBROOK, S. S., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

STONECIPHER, DAVID, nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 730.

STOREY, EUGENE W., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

STOTZ, MARTIN, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

STAVINO, PACQUALE, nominated, 1882.
Reported, 1884.
Confirmed, 1884.

STRAWN, J. S., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

STRICKLES, EDWARD M., nominated, 680.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

STRIZAK, JOHN, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

STROCK, J. D., nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

STROH, MISS SUE M., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

STROHM, FRANKLIN H., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

STROHMAN, JOSEPH Y., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

STROUD, EDGAR M., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

STROUP, MISS SARA A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

STROUSS, W. A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

STROUSSE, LOUIS, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

STUART, ROBERT L., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

STURM, ERWIN, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

STURTEVANT, MRS. IDA A., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

SUCKLING, W. A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SUHOZA, JOHN A., nominated, 417.
Reported, 417.
Confirmed, 417.

SULLIVAN, MISS EMMA R., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

SULLIVAN, MOSES, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

SULLIVAN, WM. H., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SUPER, CHARLES G., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

SUTHERLAND, T. H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SUTTON, JOHN H., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

SWANEY, H. H., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

SWANGER, P. M., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SWEARER, ROBERT L., nominated, 2663.
Confirmed, 2663.

SWEENY, JOHN F., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SWELZEL, GUSTAVUS C., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

SWISS, S. R., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

SWISSHELM, MISS MARY B., nominated, 417.
Reported, 417.
Confirmed, 417.

SYCZYGIEL, I. J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

TAAFE, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

TACHOVSKY, MRS. FRANCIS, nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

TACY, ELMORE G., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

TAGERT, WILLIAM H., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

TAIT, JOHN A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

TAKACH, LEOPOLD, nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

TARPY, JOSEPH A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

TASSONE, ANTONIO, nominated, 4287.
Reported, 4355.
Confirmed, 4355.

TAYLOR, D. S., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

TAYLOR, E. BRUCE, nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

TAYLOR, GEORGE J., nominated, 11.
Confirmed, 15.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH T., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

TEATS, PHILIP M., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

TEBAY, O. H., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

THOMAS, D. A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

THOMAS, EDWARD J., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

THOMAS, E. M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

THOMAS, GEORGE A., Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

THOMAS, GEORGE E., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

THOMAS, GEORGE W., nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

THOMAS, HOWARD B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

THOMAS, HOWARD R., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

THOMAS, J. FRED, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

THOMAS, JOHN R., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

THOMAS, JOSEPH B., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

THOMAS, W. R., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

THOMPSON, MISS BERTHA C., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

THOMPSON, FRANK G., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

THOMPSON, JOHN W., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

THOMPSON, MISS MABEL S., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

THOMPSON, WM. H., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

THOMPSON, W. N., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

THOMSON, HARRY E., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

THORNLEY, WILLIAM H., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

THORNTON, MISS FLORENCE E., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

TICE, ROBERT LEE, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

TIMBY, WALTER R., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

TISDALL, JAS. A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

TITSWORTH, WM. A., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

TOBOLDT, MISS LORNA D., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

TODD, W. WALLACE, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

TOLEN, EDWARD, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

TOMKIELL, STANISLAW, nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

TOMMASSON, FRANCIS J., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

TOMPKINS, JOHN, nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

TONER, M. EDWARD, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65

TONER, P. C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed,, 15.

TONERY, MISS ANGIE M., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

TOOLE, EDWARD J., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

TOPHAM, SAMUEL A., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

TORRY, L. E., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

TOTTEN, CHARLES L., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

TOWELL, JAMES, nominated, 3434
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

TOWNSEND, C. MAROT, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

TOWNSEND, MISS PEARLE, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

FRANK, JOSEPH G., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

TRANSUE, MISS MARY A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

TRANSUE, RAY F., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

TRAX, JUDSON D., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

TREFALLER, J. L. Jr., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

TREIBLE, GEORGE, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

TRESSLER, JOHN, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

TREVASKIA, JOHN T., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

TRILL, MISS ALICE A., nominated, 11
Confirmed, 15.

TRITSCHLER, JOSEPH A., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

TROUT, FRANK M., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

TROXELL, J. M., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

TROXELL, NORMAN L. C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

TRUCHSES, HARRY E., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

TRUMBAUER, MRS. ELLA A., nominated 158.
Confirmed, 158.

TRUXAL, J. I., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

TUMELTY, HENRY A., nominated, 45
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

TUMOLILLO, GIORLANDO, nominated, 1258.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

TURKINGTON, ALEXANDER, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

TURKINGTON, THOS. J., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

TURNER, JOHN J., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

TURNER, W. A., nominated, 195
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

TYSON, JOHN R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

UBER, L. M., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

ULMER, CHARLES P., nominated, 1259.
Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

UMBERGER, B. F., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

UNCAPHER, MISS LOTTIE L., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

UNDERWOOD, EDWIN M., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

UNDERWOOD, MRS. ETTA M., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

URIE, ROYAL W., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

ULRICH, CHARLES N., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

VAIL, A. H., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

VALENTI, CATALDA, nominated, 1145.
Reported, 1146.
Confirmed, 1146.

VAN ARTSDALEN, CORNELIUS W., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

VAN BLUNK, CHAS., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

VAN DE BOE, MRS. B. L., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

VAN DE BOE, CHAS. C., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

VANDERMAST, MISS EMMA L., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

VANDIVER, HARRY S., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

VAN DYKE, EDGAR C., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

VAN HORN, A., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

VAN HORN, CHARLES C., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1057.
Confirmed, 1091.

VAN HORN, MISS GRACE, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

VAN HORN, W. M., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

VAN ORMER, HOMER E., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

VAN RIPER, CHARLES COBB, nominated, 222.
Reported, 222.
Confirmed, 222.

VAUGHN, W. FRANK, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

VETTER, GEORGE, Jr., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

VICHDORFER, MISS ALMA MARGARET, nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

VOGEL, MISS ANNIE E., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

VOGT, MISS MARGARETHA, nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

VOLLMER, WILLIAM E., nominated, 2970.
Reported 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

VON HOFEN, MISS VIOLA C., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

VOORHEES, JOHN H., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

VOSS, HERMAN F., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

VOUGHT, PRESTON A., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

WAGNER, CHARLES F., Jr., nominated,
Confirmed, 15.

WAGNER, K. RUDOLPH, nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WAGNER, WM., Jr., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WALDMAN, SIMON J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WALDSCHMIDT, FRED. nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

WALKER, ALBERT J., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

WALKER, C. A., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WALKER, JOHN B., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WALKER, ROBERT A., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

WALLACE, C. R., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WALLACE, ROBERT L., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WALLER, EDWIN M., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WALLS, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WALP, MISS EDITH E., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WALSH, ALPHONSUS, nominated, 336.
Confirmed, 336.

WALSH, ANTHONY T., nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

WALSH, EDWARD F., Jr., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WALSH, VINCENT A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WALSH, WILLIAM F., nominated, 4110.
Reported, 4184.
Confirmed, 4193.

WALSH, WILLIAM P., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WALTER, W. H., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WALTERS, PHILIP, nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

WALTERS, WM. C., nominated, 283
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WALTHER, GUSTAVE A., nominated, 2970.
Reported, 2971.
Confirmed, 2971.

WALZER, HERMAN, nominated, 1614.
Confirmed, 1614.

WANNER, OSCAR, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

WARD, JOHN F., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WARD, JOS. R. C., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WARD, RUSSEL H., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WARMKESSEL, IRWIN A., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WARNE, BOYD E., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WARNER, ALBERT R., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

WARNER, RALPH N., Jr., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WARWICK, NELSON DUDLEY, nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

WATKINS, ROY W., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WATRISS, CHARLES F., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

WATSON, DAVID, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WATSON, PALMER, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WATSON, T. C., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WAY, MISS AGNES C., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

WEAK, CHARLES H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WEAVER, DORMAN, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WEAVER, GEORGE M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

WEAVER, JACOB E., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WEAVER, PHAON C., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WEAVER, ZACHARY T., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WEBER, MISS ALICE E., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WEBER, HARRY C., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

WEBER, MISS LOUISE E., nominated, 615
Reported, 1066
Confirmed, 1091

WEBSTER, E. LAURENCE, nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

WEDEMAN, LOUIS P., nominated, 610.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WEEKS, CHARLES C., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091

WEGENER, HENRY, nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091

WEGER, R. F., nominated, 282.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WEGLEIN, RICHARD, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091

WEGLEY, WILLIAM F., nominated, 1740.
Reported, 1788.
Confirmed, 1802.

WEIGLE, WILLIAM H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WEIKART, J. C., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

WEINSTEIN, JACOB, nominated, 44
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WEINTRAUB, L. I., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WEISENBURGER, MISS MARY, nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WEISS, CHARLES H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WEISSINGER, CHARLES, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WEITZENFELD, ABRAHAM, nominated, 3434.
Reported, 3579.
Confirmed, 3594.

WELCH, BEN T., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WELDER, E. B., nominated, 12
Confirmed, 15.

WELFLEY, WILLIAM H., nominated, 15.
Confirmed, 15.

WELLER, HARRY C., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WELSH, ROBERT, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

WENIGER, HANS, nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WENTZ, CHARLES R., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

WENTZ, LOUIS F., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WENZEL, VICTOR E., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

WERNER, FRANK E., nominated, 61
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WERNER, WM. C. J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091

WERTZ, GEORGE W., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WESTON, CARNABY, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WHALEN, MISS AGNES, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WHARTON, WILLIAM B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091

WHEELOCK, FRANK D., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WHITCOMB, LOUISE, S., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

WHITE, CHARLES H., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WHITE, ELIAS H., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WHITE, WILLIAM J., nominated, 871.
Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

WHITEHEAD, HOWARD H., nominated, 126.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

WHITEMAN, J. A., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

WHITMAN, E. D., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WHITTLING, FRANK C., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WHITMER, FRANK P., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091

WHITNEY, MISS LUCY P., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

WHITTAKER, C. H., nominated, 13.
Confirmed, 15.

WHITTELSEY, EDWARD L., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WICK, HARRY M., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WIEST, WILLIAM J., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WILBERT, PETER A., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WILGUS, GEORGE W., nominated, 1487.
Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

WILHELM, JOHN, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WILKIE, WILLIAM, nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

WILKINSON, HAMILTON, A., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

WILKINSON, THOMAS W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES E., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WILLIAMS, CLARENCE M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091

WILLIAMS, MISS EDNA, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091

WILLIAMS, H. H., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WILLIAMS, H. S., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WILLIAMS, JEROME, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WILLIAMS, MISS LAURA O., nominated, 2023.
Reported, 2070.
Confirmed, 2094.

WILLIAMS, PIERCE C., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091

WILLIAMS, THOS., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WILLIAMS, THOS., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WILLIAMSON, E. H., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WILLIAMSON, E. L., nominated, 616.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WILLIS, HARRY N., nominated, 45.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

WILSON, A. D., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WILSON, MISS ALICE B., nominated, 3257.
Reported, 3261.
Confirmed, 3261.

WILSON, CHESTER, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WILSON, CHESTER R., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WILSON, C. L., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WILSON, EDWARD N., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WILSON, FRED C., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WILSON, HOWARD A., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

WILSON, JAMES P., nominated, 679.
Reported, 709.
Confirmed, 731.

WILSON, JOHN T. T., nominated, 466.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

WILSON, JOSEPH M., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WILSON, CARL E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

WILSON, WILLIAM W., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WILTBANK, THOMAS S., nominated, 98.
Confirmed, 98.

WINCHELL, JAMES D., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WINLOCK, H. STANLEY, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WINT, JOHN P. M., nominated, 730.
Reported, 730.
Confirmed, 731.

WINTER, RUDOLPH H., nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WITMAN, WM. ABBOTT, Jr., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WITMER, F. A., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WITMER, HARRY S., nominated, 3155.
Reported, 3164.
Confirmed, 3166.

WOELFEL, MISS MARTHA E., nominated, 614
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

WOLAK, JOHN, nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WOLBERT, GEORGE S., nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

WOLF, ELIAS, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WOLF, MILTON, nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

WOLFE, JAMES H., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WOLST, ANTON, nominated, 465.
Reported, 468.
Confirmed, 468.

WOOD, JOHN L., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WOOD, THOMAS, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

WOODDY, CHARLES E., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

WOODIN, PERCIVAL S., nominated, 385.
Reported, 410.
Confirmed, 417.

WOODRING, C., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

WOODRING, ROY B., nominated, 158.
Confirmed, 158.

WOODRING, VICTOR E., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WOODRUFF, A. ALLEN, nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

WOODS, F. J., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WOODWARD, CARL, nominated, 4376.
Reported, 4440.
Confirmed, 4440.

WOODWARD, HARRY S., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

WOOFTER, JOHN A., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WOOLEY, JOSEPH M., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WOOTERS, MISS C. A., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WOOTERS, WILLIAM R., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WORMAN, JAS. K., nominated, 335.
Confirmed, 336.

WORTHINGTON, MISS HELEN, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

WRAGG, DODIE R., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

WRAY, ALBERT S., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

WREN, WILLIAM H., nominated, 46.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WRIGHT, ISAAC H., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1067.
Confirmed, 1091.

WRIGHT, THOMAS M., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, nominated, 44.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM T., nominated, 335
Confirmed, 336.

WURTS, JOHN S., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

WYATT, MISS LAURA, nominated, 4287.
Reported, 4355.
Confirmed, 4355.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

WYNCOOP, MISS CORA B., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

YALE, ELLSWORTH W., nominated, 612.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

YARNALL, MISS SARA O., nominated, 2458.
Reported, 2460.
Confirmed, 2460.

YEAGER, WILLIAM BROOKE, nominated, 125.
Reported, 141.
Confirmed, 142.

YEARSLEY, ARTHUR R., nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

YERGER, MISS A. FLORENCE, nominated, 612
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

YERKES, HARRY V., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

YERKES, WILLIAM T., nominated, 1024.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

YOST, C. N., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

YOST, HEBER Y., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

YOTHERS, C. B., nominated, 612.
Reported, 1063.
Confirmed, 1091.

YOUNG, CHARLES RAYMOND, nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

YOUNG, MISS CLARA E., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

YOUNG, J. A., nominated, 43.
Reported, 65.
Confirmed, 65.

YOUNG, JAMES H., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

YOUNG, JAS. L., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

YOUNG, MISS MINNIE C., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

YOUNG, ROWLAND G. C., nominated, 3754.
Reported, 3863.
Conferred, 3864.

YOUNG, SYDNEY, nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

YOUNG, WALTER D., nominated, 613.
Reported, 1064.
Confirmed, 1091.

YOUNG, WILLIAM C., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

YURZEL, MAURICE L., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

ZARESKY, JACOB, nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ZECHMAN, WILLIAM M., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

ZEIGLER, GEORGE W., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—Continued.

ZEITS, ANTHONY J., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ZELLER, CHARLES H., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

ZELLNER, EDWARD C., nominated, 14.
Confirmed, 15.

ZIEGENFUS, A. A., nominated, 907.
Reported, 909.
Confirmed, 909.

ZIEGLER, CHARLES F., nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

ZIEGLER, EUGENE, nominated, 283.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

ZIMMERMAN, S. H., nominated, 12.
Confirmed, 15.

ZINMAN, JACOB M., nominated, 615.
Reported, 1066.
Confirmed, 1091.

ZINMAN, MORRIS, nominated, 195.
Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

ZINN, FRANK H., nominated, 85.
Reported, 95.
Confirmed, 98.

ZOELLS, JOHN A., nominated, 611.
Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

ZULLINGER, C. J., nominated, 614.
Reported, 1065.
Confirmed, 1091.

NOTARIES PUBLIC BY PROVIDING THAT STOCKHOLDERS, directors or clerks of any bank or trust company may hold commissions of notary public but shall not take any acknowledgment for the institution with which they are connected, amending act enabling the Governor to appoint

House Bill No. 1654.

Read in place in House by Mr. Peachey, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1034.

NOTARIES PUBLIC TO TAKE AFFIDAVITS to libels and divorce and validating all such affidavits heretofore made, authorizing

Senate Bill No. 753.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 1022.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1022.
Reported without amendment, 1598.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1804.
Third reading and amended, 1890.
Resumed and passed finally, 2025.

In House (No. 1952).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2197.
Reported without amendment, 2706.
First reading, 2851.
Second reading, 3058.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3202-3203.

NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION FEE of E. H. Kratzer to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, authorizing State Treasurer to refund

House Bill No. 103.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 100.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 100.

NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSIONS when such commission shall not be received, making appropriation to carry out provisions of act providing for refunding of fees paid for

House Bill No. 36.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 75.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 75.

NOTARY (see Liebrich).

NOTES AND COUNTERFEIT ENDORSEMENTS, repealing Section 10 of act to vacate Long Lane in County of Philadelphia and in relation to promissory

House Bill No. 189.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 109.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 109.
Reported without amendment, 163.
First reading, 191.
Second reading, 217.
Third reading and final passage, 246.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1194.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Vetoed by Governor, 1904.

Remarks on, by

Alworth, 246.
Stein, 246.

In Senate (No. 337).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 285.
Reported without amendment, 987.
First reading, 1022.
Second reading, 1092.
Motion to recommit bill to Committee on Judiciary Special presented and withdrawn, 1141.
Third reading and final passage, 1141.
Signed by President, 1326.

Remarks on, by

Powell, 1141.

NOTES (see cities, Philadelphia).

NOTICES AND NOTIFICATION (see advertisements, counties, county, landlord, orphans' courts, sales, townships).

NOXIOUS (see weeds).

NUISANCE AGAINST TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, BOROUGHS and other municipal corporations to determine same without trial by jury and regulating proceedings and costs, conferring jurisdiction upon courts of quarter sessions in cases of

House Bill No. 1706.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1037.
Reported without amendment, 2534.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading, 2811-2812.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3073-3074.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 3073, 3074.
Conniff, 3073, 3074.

NUISANCES (see cities, liens).

NULTY, JAMES T., Senator from Eighth District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 15.
Providing for widening of certain formerly navigable streams, 67.

No. 16
Requiring advance warning of putting in motion of machinery in certain industrial establishments, 67.

No. 79
Prescribing style of rails to be used by street railway companies on paved highways in cities, 96.

No. 133
Providing for payment of wages every two weeks, 124.

No. 148
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation for River Delaware, 125.

No. 197
Making appropriation to Old Ladies' Home of Wissinoming, 193.

No. 238
Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Orphans' Asylum of of Tacony, 220.

No. 239
Relating to wearing of certain emblems and prohibiting interference therewith, 220.

No. 240
Prohibiting intereference with an employe in purchase of uniforms of clothing, 220.

NULTY, JAMES T.—Continued.

No. 418
Making appropriation to Frankford Hospital, 382.

No. 640
Making appropriation to German Baptist Home for Aged of Philadelphia, 854.

No. 641
Further supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 854.

No. 699
Regulating parades of associations of veteran soldiers, 899.

No. 700
Requiring instruction in public schools in ways and means of preventing accidents, 899.

No. 740
Supplement to act establishing a public school system, 1010.

No. 1164
Amending act defining rights and liabilities of parties to and regulating effect of contracts by providing for lien for improvement done to land including planting of trees and landscape gardening (by request), 2152.

No. 1402
To prescribe rates to be charged by telephone companies or hotels or exchanges in cities, 3088.

No. 1462
Requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 3362.

Bills reported by

No. 499
Amending act to establish public school system, 643.

No. 889 (House No. 452)
Repealing Section 2806 of act establishing public school system, 1597.

Member of conference committee, 2741.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 2749.

Give rising vote of thanks to officers of Senate for services rendered during the session, 5347.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1568 (House No. 1349), regulating temperature of milk intended to be shipped or offered for sale, 4843.

Proceed to consideration of House concurrent resolution providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate life Insurance companies, 4769, 4969.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 16, safeguarding employes in certain industrial establishments by requiring advance warning of putting in motion of machinery, 856.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 3248.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 16, safeguarding employes in certain industrial establishments by requiring advance warning of putting in motion of machinery, 856.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 530 (House No. 243), regulating sale of paint, 4848.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1462, requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 3755.

Suspend Rule 39, 2856.

Notice by, of

Intention to present motion to discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 271 (House No. 123), amending act revising penal laws, 2974.

Notice withdrawn, 3242.

Petitions presented by

Favoring House Bill No. 1110, relative to parks, from
Citizens of Philadelphia County, 2855, 2969.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Egyptian Council No. 144, D. of L., 2353.
Frankford Council No. 123, D. of L., 2855.
Richmond Council No. 147, D. of L., 2303.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Philadelphia County, 2855.
Egyptian Council No. 144, D. of L., 2353.
Penn Treaty Council No. 167, D. of L., 2303.
Richmond Council No. 147, D. of L., 2303.
W. S. Newhall Council No. 26, D. of L., 2437.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2157.

NULTY, JAMES T.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 251 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1318, 1491, 2072-2073.

Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by employe, 3712.

Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4372, 4374.

Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4449.

Senate Bill No. 1140 (House No. 938), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2926.

Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4771, 4772.

Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), supplement to act creating office of State Fire Marshal, 3248, 5122-5123.

Senate Bill No. 1568 (House No. 1349), regulating temperature of milk intended to be shipped or offered for sale, 4843, 4996, 4997.

Senate concurrent resolution recommending to Congress the purchase of ground adjacent to United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia, 3089.

Senate resolution authorizing appointment of three Senators to draft workmen's compensation law, 5527, 5258.

Resolution offered by

Granting use of Senate Chamber for addresses on initiative and referendum, 4108.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Inviting Hon. William Jennings Bryan to address the Legislature, 2856.

Recommending to Representatives in Congress the purchase of additional ground adjacent to United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia, 3089.

Requesting Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to procure reimbursement for Mrs. Elizabeth Glancy and Mrs. Annie McColgan for loss sustained by death of their husbands in an explosion in United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia, 1011.

Requesting Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to secure appropriation for a magazine and a high explosive shop at United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia, 1011.

NURSERY HOME (see appropriation).

OATH AND OATHS (seee administrators, registrars).

OATH OF OFFICE administered to Senators-elect, 5.

To Members-elect, 23.

OATH OF OFFICE administered to Transcribing Clerk of House, 78.

OCCUPANCY (see buildings).

OCCUPATIONAL (see diseases).

OFFICE HOLDING unlawful, making plural

Senate Bill No. 174.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 145.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 145.

OFFICE, OFFICER, OFFICERS, OFFICES, OFFICIAL AND OFFICIALS (see accounts, advertising, appeals, associations, bonds, building and loan, cities, civil service, committee, contributions, costs, counties, county, department, departments, desertion, electing, election, elections, fees, fire, General Assembly, highway, House, institutions, police, taxes, vaccination).

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Vare, authorizing election of certain, 7.

OFFICERS' RETIRED LIST," concurrent resolution (House) No. 5, by Miller, requesting Legislature to recommend to United States Congress the passage of act providing for institution of a roll designated as "The Civil War, 81.

Read and agreed to in House, 684-685.

Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities in Senate, 730.

Reported without amendment, 2353-2354.

Considered and agreed to, 2355.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2413.

Approved by Governor, 3837.

OHIO read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Herbst, authorizing the Governor to expend $50,000 for relief of flood sufferers in State of, 1135.

Vote reconsidered and resolution referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1145.

OHIO (see wall).

OHIO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

OIL CITY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

OIL AND OILING (see appropriation, boroughs, commission, petroleum).

OLD LADIES' HOME (see appropriation).

OLEOMARGARINE, BUTTERINE and other similar products when colored in imitation of yellow butter and providing for license fees to be paid, amending act of May 29, 1901, to prohibit manufacture and sale of

Senate Bill No. 597.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 710.

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 710.

Reported without amendment, 898.

First reading, 992.

Second reading, 1018-1019.

Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1088-1089.

Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 1140.

Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2457-2458.

Final passage, 2553-2554, 3603.

Returned from House without amendment, 3258.

Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.

Approved by Governor, 3876.

In House (No. 2004).

Referred to Committeee on Agriculture, 2822.

Reported without amendment, 3024.

First reading, 3114.

Second reading, 3230.

Third reading and final passage, 3268-3269.

Signed by Speaker, 3488.

Question of personal privilege relative to vote, by Matt, 3394.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 3268, 3269.

Richards, 3268, 3269.

OLEOMARGARINE, BUTTERINE and other similar products when colored in imitation of yellow butter and providing for license fees to be paid by manufacturers and proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, amending act prohibiting manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 667.

Read in place in House by Mr. George K. Young, 269.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 270.

Reported without amendment, 2765.

First reading, 2851.

Second reading and amended, 3058-3060.

Dropped from calendar on third reading, 3204-3205.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 3205.

OLEOMARGARINE, BUTTERINE and other similar products when colored in imitation of yellow butter and providing for license fees to be paid by manufacturers and by proprietors of hotels and boarding houses, amending act to prohibit manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 620.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 255.

Referred to Committeee on Public Health and Sanitation, 255.

Reported with amendment, 800.

First reading and recommitted to Committee on Agriculture, 820.

Motion to recommit reconsidered and bill restored to calendar, 843-844.

Second reading and amended, 973-974.

Third reading and postponed for present, 1394-1395.

Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2187-2192, 2192-2194.

Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 2500.

Remarks on, by

Richards, 843, 844, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2500.

Grabe, 844, 2189, 2190.

Baldwin, R. J., 844, 2192-2193, 2500.

O'Neill, 844.

Dunn, H. B., 2189.

McDermott, 2189.

Ulerich, 2189, 2190.

McNichol, 2190.

Showalter, 2190.

McAllister, 2190-2191.

Peachey, 2191-2192.

OLEOMARGARINE LAW, motion (House) by R. J. Baldwin, granting use of hall of House to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation for hearing on, 507.

OLEOMARGARINE (see Hershenson).

OMNIBUSES IN CONNECTION WITH LINES OF RAILWAYS, to permit motor power companies to operate self propelled

Senate Bill No. 1463.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3362.

O'NEILL, FREDERIC HUGH, Representative from Tenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding certain persons, 3178.

Bills introduced by

No. 376
Making appropriation to Board of Commissioners of Navigation of River Delaware, 177.

No. 654
Making appropriation to Home for Aged, 1809 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, 269.

No. 788
Making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 311.

No. 1381
To prohibit sale of cooking utensils of agate or enamel ware containing antimony or other mineral substances melting at a low temperature (by request), 818.

No. 1382
Regulating letting of certain contracts for erection and alteration of public buildings, 818.

Bills reported by

No. 354
Prohibiting use of finger bowls unless same are thoroughly cleansed after each individual use, 242.

No. 429
Regulating practice of neuropathy, 800.

No. 643
Regulating practice of natural or drugless methods of healing, 800.

No. 674
Providing for improvements to Paoli Parade Ground, 367.

No. 805
Amending act providing regulations for control of certain communicable diseases, 740.

No. 1233
To prohibit keeping of drinking cups for public use, 2426.

No. 1291
Regulating production, storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 1377.

No. 1382
Regulating letting of certain contracts for construction and alteration of public buildings, 1399.

No. 1652
Amending act relating to public health with respect to vaccination of school children, 2764.

Leave of absence granted, 80, 370, 1246, 1709.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56, 560.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 552, empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 3196.

Previous question of House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 280.

Previous question on House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 493.

Previous question on House Resolution No. 15, requesting copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., from Commission to erect Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 274.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 4068, 4353, 4437, 4524.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 771, making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, 4497.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1026, to provide for licensing of firemen operating steam boilers in cities of first and second classes, 4160.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1349, regulating temperature of milk and cream intended to be sold, 3074.

Recommit House Bill No. 788, making appropriation to Eastern State Penitentiary, 3543.

Recommit House Bill No. 1652, amending act relating to vaccination of school children, 3058.

Recommit House Bill No. 2068 (Senate No. 1342), to classify fish, 4497.

O'NEILL, FREDERIC HUGH—Continued.

Reconsider vote on amendment to House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1185.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 620, amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 2500.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1678, to prohibit health or accident insurance companies from making certain restrictions in their policies, 4206.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding certain persons, 3178.

Point of order raised by, on

House resolution requesting certain departments to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriations received by them in 1911, 3922.

Remarks by, at

Memorial service for Hon. John H. Riebel, 707.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 39, regulating use of bottles for milk and cream, 245.

House Bill No. 57, amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by fixing compensation of election boards at primary elections, 244.

House Bill No. 101, creating Department of Charities, 4265.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 170.

House Bill No. 209, amending act providing for licensing and registration of those engaged in plumbing by extending its provisions to boroughs and townships of first class, 500.

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2763.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 547.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 493.

House Bill No. 556, to provide for compensation for physicians for furnishing reports and certificates, 3042.

House Bill No. 620, amending act to prohibit manufacture or sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 844.

House Bill No. 711, relating to management of penitentiaries, jails and reformatories, 1127.

House Bill No. 762, making appropriation to Trustees of Jefferson Medical College, 4902.

House Bill No. 771, making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, 4497.

House Bill No. 823 (Senate No. 146), amending act providing for burial of indigent persons, 1616.

House Bill No. 1073, relating to title where municipalities are vested with power of acquiring property, 3021.

House Bill No. 1110, amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 2195.

House Bill No. 1288, empowering cities of first class to enact ordinances regulating discharge of smoke, 3421.

House Bill No. 1652, amending act compelling vaccination of school children, 4881, 4882.

House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding certain persons, 3408, 4254.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5024.

House concurrent resolution fixing May 15th as date of final adjournment of Legislature, 1557.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4623.

House resolution authorizing House to adjourn until March tenth, 478.

House resolution requesting certain departments to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriations received in 1911, 3920, 3922.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing House to adjourn until March tenth, 478.

OPENING AND OPENINGS (see elections, fire).

OPERATORS (see moving).

OPHTHALMIA, NEONATORUM (INFLAMMATION OF EYES OF INFANTS), by physicians, midwives and others, for prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of

House Bill No. 1153.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 534.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 534.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 829.

OPHTHALMIA, NEONATORUM—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 976.
Third reading and amended, 1402.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1718.
Final passage, 1770-1771.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2683.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2782.
Resolution approved by Governor, 3020-3021.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3021.
Final passage, 3125-3126.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3195.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

In Senate (No. 1005).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2327.
Second reading, 2386.
Third reading and final passage, 2451.
Signed by President, 2662.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2738.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3093-3094.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

OPINIONS OF SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS of this State printed and copy thereof mailed to every judge in every court of record of this State, requiring prothonotaries to have all

House Bill No. 194.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 109.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 109.
Reported with amendment, 117.
First reading, 129.
Second reading, 153-154.
Third reading and final passage, 174.

In Senate (No. 228).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.

OPIUM AND REGULATING SALE, prescription or otherwise thereof, to define

House Bill No. 1274.

Read in place in House by Mr. Price, 731.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 731.

OPIUM, CHLORAL or the salts, derivatives or compounds of them, regulating sale and prescription of

Senate Bill No. 302.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 281.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 281.
Reported without amendment, 2623.
First reading, 2747.
Second reading and amended, 2878-2879.
Over in its order, 2922.
Third reading and final pasasge, 2975-2976.

In House (No. 2045).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3081.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, HEROIN, CODEINE or any preparation containing same, regulating sale, prescription and possession of

House Bill No. 532.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 228.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 228.
Reported with amendment, 2684.
First reading, 2901.
Second reading and amended, 3062-3063.
Third reading and final passage, 3209-3210.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5043-5044.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by

Richards, 3210, 5044.

In Senate (No. 1442).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3263.
Reported with amendment, 4377.
First reading, 4460.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, HEROIN, CODEINE—Continued.

Second reading, 4544-4545.
Recommitted, 4795.
Re-reported with amendment, 4876.
Over in its order, 4985.
Third reading and final passage, 4997-4998.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——
Signed by president pro tempore, 5098-5099.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, HEROIN, CODEINE, their salts, derivatives or compounds or any preparation containing same and making appropriation for enforcement of said law, to regulate sale and prescription of

Senate Bill No. 654.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 855.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 855.

OPTOMETRY AND PROVIDE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE BOARD of Optometric Examiners and to provide for examining and licensing of optometrists, to regulate practice of

Senate Bill No. 1317.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 2737.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2737.
Reported without amendment, 2876.
First reading, 2935-2936.
Second reading, 2990-2992.
Third reading and final passage, 3101.

In House (No. 2059).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3326.

OPTOMETRY IN PENNSYLVANIA and providing for establishment of State Board of Optometric Examiners, to regulate practice of

House Bill No. 741.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 309.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 309.
Reported with amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading and amended, 1458-1461.
Third reading and placed on special order, 1852-1856.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 1906-1912.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 1459, 1460, 1854-1856, 1908-1909, 1910, 1911.
Scott, S. B., 1460.
Runk, 1461, 1909.
Steedle, 1853, 1854, 1910, 1911.
Smith, Lorenzo, 1854.
Newbaker, 1906-1907, 1908, 1910, 1911.
Steele, 1907-1908, 1910.
Cheeseman, 1911.
Baldwin, R. J., 1911.

ORAL (see judgment).

ORCHESTRA, MAKING APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDE FOR organization and maintenance of the Pennsylvania State Symphony

House Bill No. 1235.

Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 618.
Re-referred to Committee on Education, 931.

ORCHESTRION (see musical).

ORDER AND ORDERS (see equity, injunctions, loan, reversal, support).

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Announcement by Speaker, relative to amended bills, 3632.

Announcement by Speaker, relative to giving House bills precedence over Senate bills in House, 4484.

Announcement by Speaker, relative to method of dropping bills on postponed calendar, 2608.

Legislative Journal, resolution (House) No. 6, by Humes, authorizing change in rules with respect to reading of, 102.
Resolution referred to Committee on Rules, 110.

Limiting length of speeches of members of House of Representatives, 4315.

Motion adopted not to print Senate bills on postponed calendar, 4798.

Motion adopted to dispense with committee of whole on second reading bills in Senate, 3443.

Motion adopted to suspend rule 16 for remainder of session, in Senate, 5115.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—Continued.

Motion adopted to suspend Rule No. 21 for remainder of session, in Senate, 4864.

Motion adopted to suspend Rule No. 43, relative to smoking, for remainder of session, in Senate, 4969.

Printing of resolutions, announcement relative to, 394.

Report of House Committee on Rules, 439, 1232, 1278-1279, 1350, 4484.

Resolution of Senate, relative to time of sessions, 4440.

Roll call of members present at session on June 19th, 4590-4592.

Suggestion by Speaker, relative to sessions on Friday, 1483.

Time of sessions in House, resolution (House) by Riebel, fixing, 34.

ORDERS OF THE DAY, in House, call for, by

Adams, 1774.

Roney, 579.

Wilbank, 1365, 1398, 1475, 1569, 1582, 1630.

Frank Gray, 3190.

ORDINANCE AND ORDINANCES (see borough, boroughs, cities, municipalities).

ORGANIZATION (see corporations, counties, courts, municipal, townships).

ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE HOLY FAMILY (see appropriation).

ORPHANAGE AT MILLMONT, Berks County (see appropriation to Bernardine Sisters of Third Order of Saint Francis of Reading, for use of).

ORPHANS' COURTS, amending act relating to private sales of real estate ordered or approved by

House Bill No. 389.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 178.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 178.
Reported without amendment, 242.
First reading, 267.
Second reading, 276.
Third reading and final passage, 293.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3570.
Signed by President, 3726.
Approved by Governor, 4409.

In Senate (No. 383).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 308.
Reported without amendment, 3153.
First reading, 3254.
Second reading, 3371.
Third reading and final passage, 3435.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.

ORPHANS' COURTS BY OTHER THAN REGULARLY COMMISSIONED JUDGES in certain cases, amending act authorizing holding of

Senate Bill No. 1044.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1761.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1761.

ORPHANS' COURTS BY PROVIDING THAT SERVICE OF NOTICE be given by registered mail where service cannot be had personally, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 1360.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 803.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 803.

ORPHANS' COURTS HAVING JURISDICTION THEREOF when balance for distribution in an estate after debts are paid includes stocks and bonds and validating such distributions heretofore made, repealing Section 2 of act of June 10, 1911, conferring power on the several

House Bill No. 684.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 270.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 270.
Reported without amendment, 809.
First reading, 828.
Second reading, 974.
Third reading and final passage, 1388.

In Senate (No. 925).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1512.

ORPHANS' COURTS HAVING JURISDICTION thereof, when balance for distribution in an estate includes stocks, bonds and other securities and validating distributions heretofore made, amending act conferring power on the several

ORPHANS' COURTS HAVING JURISDICTION—Continued.

House Bill No. 502.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 227.
Referred to Comittee on Judiciary Special, 227.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 527.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 529.

Remarks on, by

Bleloch, 529-530.

ORPHANS (see appropriations, Constitution, estates, judges, minors, register, sales, schools, statistics).

OSTEOPATHY BY PROVIDING A FINAL DATE FOR REGISTRATION of certain practitioners of osteopathy and vesting in State Board of Osteopathic Examiners authority to determine reputability of osteopathic schools or colleges, amending act regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 430.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 382.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 382.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 609-610.
Second reading, 677.
Over in its order, 727-728.
Third reading and final passage, 860.

In House (No. 1813).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 917.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
[illegible], 1476-1478.
Recommitted, 1559.
Re-reported with amendment, 1878.
Recommitted, 2068.
Re-reported with amendment, 2119.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2400.
Returned and re-referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2686.
Re-reported without amendment, 2707.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2844.
Resumed on third reading and dropped from calendar, 2911-2914.
Motion to reconsider vote by which bill was dropped from calendar defeated, 3189.

Remarks on, by

Spangler, 2912-2913, 3189.
McNichol, 2913.
Smith, Lorenzo, 2913.
Rockwell, 2913-2914, 3189.
Ambler, 3189.

OUTDOOR (see advertising).

OVERCHECK (see horses).

OVERHEAD (see cities).

OVERSEERS (see poor).

OVERTIME (see employes).

OWNER AND OWNERS (see boroughs, buildings, cemetery, claims, damages, escheats, garages, highway, insurance, lien, newspapers, streets, townships, vehicles).

PACKAGE AND PACKING (see exportation, vaccinates).

PACKAGES CONTAINING CERTAIN SUPPLIES to Members of House, resolution (House) No. 30, by Rex, favoring abolishing the giving of "prize," 932.

Considered and defeated, 1154.
Motion to reconsider vote presented and declared out of order, 1338.

PACKER HOSPITAL, MARY M. (see appropriation).

PAGES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for efficient services rendered during season of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Wiltbank, thanking, 5493.

PAINT, defining and regulating sale or offering for sale of

House Bill No. 869.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wettach, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.

PAINT, PUTTY, TURPENTINE and linseed oil, to prevent deception in sale of

House Bill No. 243.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 116.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 116.

PAINT, PUTTY, TURPENTINE—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 183.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 249-250.
Third reading and recommitted, 264.
Re-reported with amendment, 493.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 566-567.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 5253.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 5387-5388.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 566-567.

In Senate (No. 530).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 590.
Reported without amendment, 3755.
First reading, 3905.
Second reading and recommitted, 4002-4003.
Re-reported, with amendment, 4440.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4788.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4848.
Resumed and passed finally, 5106-5107.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5269.
Returned from House with non-concurrence in Senate amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5276.

PAINT, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 744.

Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 309.

PAINTING (see advertisements).

PAINTS, WHITE LEADS AND COLORS GROUND IN OILS and all lead products and painters' materials used in arts and industries without labeling same, amending act regulating practice of pharmacy by providing for sale of mixed

House Bill No. 807.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 338.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 338.

PAINTS, WHITE LEADS AND COLORS GROUND IN OIL, without necessity of labeling same, amending act regulating practice of pharmacy providing for sale of mixed

Senate Bill No. 210.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 194.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 194.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 608.
Second reading, 672.
Third reading and final passage, 725-726.

In House (No. 1396).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 817.

PAMPHLET (see laws).

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held at San Diego in 1915, and making appropriation to defray expenses of same, joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to carry into effect work necessary for participation of Pennsylvania in the

Senate Bill No. 701.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz (by request), 899.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 899.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION to be held in San Diego, California, in 1915, to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, and making appropriation to defray expenses of same, joint resolution to provide for appointment of commission to carry into effect work necessary for participation of Pennsylvania in

House Bill No. 1602.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 996.
Referred to Committee on Centennial Affairs, 996.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, making appropriation for further carrying out provisions of joint resolution providing for participation of Pennsylvania in

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—Continued.

House Bill No. 1383.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 819.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 819.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Postponed for present on second reading and made special order, 3538-3539.
Resumed on second reading and amended, 3814-3820.
Third reading and final passage, 4233-4234.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 5034.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 5044.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5265.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5388.
Signed by Speaker, 5394.

Remarks on, by

North, 3539, 4234.
Matt, 3539, 3814, 5365.
Shaffer, C. A., 3539, 3815-3816, 3818.
Allen, 3539, 3816-3818, 3820, 4233, 4234, 5365.
Baldwin, R. J., 3814-3815, 3818-3819-3820, 4234.
Scott, John R. K., 3815, 3818, 3819, 5365.
McAleer, 3816, 3819.
Ulerich, 3819.
Bergey, 3819.
Speiser, 3819.
Gray, Joseph, 4234.

In Senate (No. 1838).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported with amendment, 4538-4539.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4644.
Over in its order, 4695.
Third reading and final passage, 4844-4845, 5143.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5001-5002.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5005.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5268.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5268-5269.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5280.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 4844, 4845.
Washers, 4844.
Kline, 4844, 4845.
Miller, 4844, 4845.
McNichols, 4845.
McNichol, 4844, 4845, 5143.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION COMMISSION, to be selected from Senate and House, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution No. 60 (Senate) by Snyder, providing for additional members of, 4857.

Presented to House for concurrence, 4918.
Returned from House non-concurred in, 5280.
House non-concurred in resolution, 5394-5395.

PANAMA-PACIFIC (see commission).

PANDERING AND REGULATING COMPETENCY OF CERTAIN EVIDENCE at trial thereof, supplement to act defining

House Bill No. 1294.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 732.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 732.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1716.
Second reading, 1965.
Third reading and final passage, 2217-2218.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2217.
Claycomb, 2217.

In Senate (No. 1237).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2333.

PANTHER CREEK VALLEY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PAOLI PARADE GROUND situate in Williamstown Township, Chester County, making appropriation for certain improvements to tract of land known as

House Bill No. 674.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 270.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 270.
Reported without amendment, 307.
First reading, 394.
Second reading, 449.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 481.
Re-reported with amendment, 3791.
Third reading and final passage, 4208-4209.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1826).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4312.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4750.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

PAPER AND PAPERS (see election records).

PARADES (see soldiers).

PARADISE PROTECTORY (see appropriation).

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS presentation of reasons for, 10, 40. Appendix, 5510.

PARENTS (see desertion, poor).

PARK AND PARKS (see appropriation, Capitol, Cook, counties, disorderly, firearms, historical).

PARK, TO SECURE AN APPROACH THERETO FROM PHILADELPHIA, and making an appropriation therefor, to preserve Militia Hill and Fort Hill, the site of the Revolutionary Fort Washington, as a public

Senate Bill No. 481.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 392.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 392.

PARK WITH AN APPROACH THERETO FROM PHILADELPHIA and making an appropriation therefor, to provide for a survey of Militia Hill and Fort Hill as a site for a public

Senate Bill No. 1168.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2160.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2160.
Reported without amendment, 3375.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3870-3871.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
Signed by President, 4962.

In House (No. 2185).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3908.
Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading and recommitted, 4521.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4923.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

PARKS AND AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF STATE PARK COMMISSION and making appropriation for its provisions, providing for establishment and development of State

House Bill No. 891.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 392.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 392.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS by changing limitation of amount of money which such township or borough shall obligate itself to pay without consent of a majority of the qualified electors, amending act authorizing townships of first class and boroughs to appropriate private property to make and enlarge

House Bill No. 624.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 256.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 256.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 377.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS—Continued.

Second reading and amended, 442-443.
Not received from printer, 487.
Third reading and final passage, 495-496.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3332.

Remarks on, by

Brownlee, 495.

In Senate (No. 544).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 590.
Reported without amendment, 2304.
First reading, 2394.
Second reading, 2461.
Third reading and final passage, 2558.
Signed by President, 2861.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS, repealing act authorizing cities to appropriate private property to make and enlarge public

House Bill No. 42.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reese, 75.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 75.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS, repealing act authorizing cities to appropriate private property to make and enlarge public

Senate Bill No. 17.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 67.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.

PARKS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS the same powers over grounds committed to their care by councils or individuals as they have over public parks placed in their charge by law, to give commissioners of public

House Bill No. 949.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 420.
Reported without amendment, 442.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 550.
Third reading and postponed for present, 814.
Resumed and passed finally, 1006.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1783.
Signed by Speaker, 1837.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 1006.

In Senate (No. 760).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1023.
Reported without amendment, 1512.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1609.
Third reading and final passage, 1743-1744.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1789.

PARKS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS to designate the roads to be used by different kinds of vehicles, to authorize commissioners of public

House Bill No. 950.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 420.
Reported without amendment, 442.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 559.
Third reading and postponed for present, 814.
Resumed and passed finally, 1006-1007.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1783.
Signed by Speaker, 1837.
Approved by Governor, 2118.

Remarks on, by

Gray, Joseph, 1007.

In Senate (No. 761).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1023.
Reported without amendment, 1512.
First reading, 1553.
Second reading, 1609.
Third reading and final passage, 1744.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1789.

PARKS, RAILWAYS AND PLAYGROUNDS and authorizing said townships and boroughs to maintain and improve same, amending act authorizing townships of first class and boroughs to acquire private property for

Senate Bill No. 698.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 899.

PARKS, PARKWAYS AND PLAYGROUNDS by authorizing said cities to appropriate neighboring private property within 200 feet of boundary lines of such parks and authorizing imposing such restrictions in regard to use thereof as will protect such parks, amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for making and enlarging public

House Bill No. 1110.

Read in place in House by Mr. James J. Campbell, 512.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 512.
Reported with amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1533-1534.
Second reading and amended, 1682-1683.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1944-1945.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2194,-2195.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4884-4885.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, James J., 2194, 4884.
Scott, S. B., 2194-2195, 4884.
O'Neill, 2195.
Reese, 2195.

In Senate (No. 1235).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2333.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2886.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2890.
Re-reported with amendment, 2969.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 3104-3105.
Re-reported without amendment, 4069.
Second reading, 4194-4195.
Third reading and amended, 4301.
Over in its order, 4361.
Defeated on final passage, 4361-4362.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4381.
Question of personal privilege, by Clark, 4375.
Resumed and passed finally, 4770-4772.
Returned from House with Senate aemndments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099-5100.

Remarks on, by

Beidleman, 4381.
McIlhenny, 4381, 4770, 4771, 4772.
McNichol, 4770.
Vare, 4770, 4771, 4772.
Farley, 4771.
Salus, 4771, 4772.
Nulty, 4771, 4772.
Daix, 4771.

PAROLE FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS, regulating discharge of prisoners on

Senate Bill No. 600.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 710.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 710.
Reported without amendment, 2069.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2320.
Third reading and final passage, 2361.
Returned from House without amendment, 3174.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1980).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 2685.
First reading, 2850-2851.
Second reading, 3057.
Third reading and final passage, 3187-3188.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

PAROLE OF CERTAIN PRISONERS SENTENCED FOR LIFE, to provide for releasing on

House Bill No. 1246.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 618.
Referred to Cominttee on Judiciary Special, 618.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1052.
Second reading and amended, 1177.
Third reading and final passage, 1377.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4412.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4954.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4958.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 5054.
Final passage, 5193.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5251.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

In Senate (No. 975).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1614.
Reported without amendment, 4069.
First reading, 4196.
Second reading, 4302.
Third reading and final passage, 4361.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4869.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5110.
Signed by President, 5262.

PAROLE OF PERSONS ACQUITTED ON GROUND OF INSANITY, amending act permitting release on

Senate Bill No. 576.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 593.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 593.

PAROLE OF PERSONS ACQUITTED ON GROUNDS OF INSANITY, and regulating such release, amending act permitting release on

Senate Bill No. 694.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 898.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 898.
Reported without amendment, 900.
First reading, 910-911.
Second reading, 991.
Third reading and final passage, 1016-1017.
Returned from House without amendment, 2739.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

In House (No. 1852).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1995.
Third reading and final passage, 2078.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

PAROLE (see children, probation).

PARTIES AND PARTY (see advertisements, cities, election, electing, electors, registration, vote).

PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS providing for increase of capital stock and amendment of articles, supplement to act relative to

Senate Bill No. 59.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 84.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 84.
Reported without amendment, 392.
First reading, 416.
Second reading and amended, 467.
Over in its order, 594.
Third reading and amended, 646.
Final passage, 718.
Returned from House with amendments, 4628.
Concurred in House amendments, 4775.
Signed by president pro tempore, 4855.

In House (No. 1387).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 817.
Reported without amendment, 3480.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading, 3953, 3954.

PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATIONS—Continued.

Third reading and postponed for present, 4176.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4351.
Final passage, 4583-4584.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4918.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

PARTNERSHIPS (see corporations).

PASSAVANT HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Institution of Protestant Deaconesses).

PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOME for Care of Epileptics (see appropriation).

PASSENGER (see drinking, railroad, railway, railways).

PASSES OR FREE TICKETS other than to officers and employes of the company, to prohibit the giving of free

House Bill No. 1671.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 1035.
Referred to Committe on Electric Railways, 1035.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3489.
Motion to place bill on calendar defeated, 3839.

Remarks on, by

Martin, 3839.
Curry, 3839.

PASTING (see advertisements).

PATENTING (see rivers).

PATROLMEN (see cities).

PATTERSON nominated as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of First Judicial District, John M., 3754.

Reported, 3863.
Confirmed, 3864.

PAUPER (see children, real estate).

PAVING (see cities, Maclay).

PAWN (see second-hand).

PAWNBROKERS, regulating

House Bill No. 1089.

Read in place in House by Mr. Showalter, 511.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 511.
Reported with amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading and amended, 1655-1656.
Third reading and final passage, 1871.

In Senate (No. 1079).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1898.

PAWNBROKERS, to regulate the business of

House Bill No. 1289.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hackett (by request), 732.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 732.

PAY, PAYMENT AND PAYMENTS (see assessors, departments, election, installment, institutions, insurance, Joos, judges, taxes, wages, witnesses).

PAY OF JURORS IN COUNTY OF BUCKS, repealing second Section of act relative to pay of certain officers and of jurors and witnesses, and act of February 27, 1873, relative to

Senate Bill No. 123.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.
Reported without amendment, 219.
First reading, 285.
Second reading, 306.
Third reading and final passage, 384.
Returned from House without amendment, 701.
Signed by President, 682.
Approved by Governor, 1024.

In House (No. 866).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 369.
Reported without amendment, 439.
First reading, 526.
Second reading, 547.
Third reading and final passage, 577.
Signed by Speaker, 740.

PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES, joint resolution making appropriation to Executive Department to provide for representation of Pennsylvania at celebration in 1914 of century of

Senate Bill No. 1466.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3362.
Reported without amendment, 3575
First reading, 3723.
Second reading, 3785.
Third reading and final passage, 3872.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
Signed by President, 4962.

In House (No. 2190).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading and recommitted, 4521.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4923.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

PEACHEY, J. H., Representative from Mifflin County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 577, making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 3521.

House Bill No. 688, To provide for destruction of certain noxious weeds, 1634.

House Bill No. 723, authorizing printing of Bulletin No. 219 issued by Department of Agriculture, 506.

Bills introduced by

No. 577
Making appropriation to Lewistown Hospital, 254.

No. 688
To prevent spread of certain noxious weeds, 287.

No. 723
To authorize printing of 25,000 copies of Bulletin No. 219 issued by Department of Agriculture, 288.

No. 1654
Amending act enabling Governor to appoint notaries public by providing that stockholders, directors or clerks of any bank or trust company may hold commissions of notary public but shall not take any acknowledgment for the institution, 1034.

Bills reported by

No. 1042
Amending Section 1125 of act establishing public school system, 741.

No. 1803
Providing special appropriation for school districts now unable to provide minimum facilities, 1483.

No. 1994 (Senate No. 993)
Regulating sale or exchange of defective or diseased horses or mules, 2765.

No. 2004 (Senate No. 597)
Amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 3024.

No. 2012 (Senate No. 783)
Amending act establishing a public school system, 3024.

No. 2060 (Senate No. 1047)
Supplement to act establishing Department of Forestry, 4167.

Leave of absence granted, 343, 535, 1246.

Member of conference committee, 5388.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3111.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 479, amending act establishing public school system, 2531.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from Council No. 98, D. of L., Mifflin County, 3475.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from Council No. 98, D. of L., Mifflin County, 3475.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 26, providing for licensing of those engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 3831-3832.

House Bill No. 414, to regulate sale for agricultral purposes of crushed limestone and lime, 1712.

PEACHEY, J. H.—Continued.

House Bill No. 620, amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 2191-2192.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4431.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4473.

House Bill No. 1604, further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 4137.

House Bill No. 2223 (Senate No. 1572), regulating storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 5085.

House concurrent resolution No. 53, recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania", by Professor J. W. Yoder, as State song, 4589.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania", by Prof. J. W. Yoder as official song of the State, 2937-2938.

PEDDLING (see Lehigh, tax).

PENAL (see commission, laws).

PENALTY FOR MURDER OF FIRST DEGREE and providing for place and manner of inflicting said penalty on grounds of new Western Penitentiary and making appropriation therefor, fixing

House Bill No. 45.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 75.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 75.

Reported with amendment, 1713.

First reading, 1769.

Second reading and amended, 1987-1988.

Third reading and postponed for present, 2282-2283.

Resumed on third reading and amended, 2429-2430.

Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2547-2548.

Final passage, 2815-2817.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3832-3833.

Signed by Speaker, 3932.

Approved by Governor, 4680.

Remarks on, by

Hess, 2816.

Gramley, 2816.

Foster, 2817.

In Senate (No. 1350).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2888.

Reported with amendment, 3239.

First reading, 3387.

Second reading, 3457-3458.

Third reading and final passage, 3588.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3787.

Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

PENALTY FOR MURDER OF FIRST DEGREE and regulating procedure incident thereto, fixing

House Bill No. 27.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 74.

Referred to Committee an Judiciary Special, 74.

Reported with negative recommendation, 3200.

PENITENTIARIES AND PENITENTIARY (see costs, penalty, prisoners, probation, Western).

PENITENTIARY, providing for purchase or appropriation of land and erection thereon of buildings for Eastern

House Bill No. 7.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 73.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 73.

PENITENTIARY, REGULATING SENTENCING OF PERSONS THERETO and abolishing Eastern Penitentiary and providing for sale of site and buildings thereof, establishing the State

House Bill No. 1258.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 683.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 683.

Motion adopted to discharge Judiciary General Committee and to place bill on calendar, 3792.

First reading, 3969.

Second reading, 4244.

Third reading and postponed for present and made special order, 4277.

Dropped from calendar, 4424.

Remarks on, by

Wiltbank, 3792, 4424.

Rockwell, 3792

PENITENTIARY, relating to management of Eastern State

House Bill No. 711.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 288.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 288.

Reported without amendment, 561.

First reading, 622.

Second reading, 784.

Third reading and final passage, 1127-1128.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House nonconcurred, 3355.

Returned from Senate with adherence to amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adherred to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 3657.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5218-5219.

Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5250.

Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

O'Neill, 1127.

Lowers, 1127.

In Senate (No. 806).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1148.

Reported without amendment, 1309.

First reading, 1515-1516.

Second reading, 1549.

Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1602.

Re-reported with amendment, 3154.

Third reading and final passage, 3244.

Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3382-3383.

Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3730.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5116-5117.

Signed by President, 5261.

PENN ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN (see appropriation).

PENNEGAR, JACOB V., Representative from Chester County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1546, amending act making it unlawful for the commissioners of any county to contract to build or repair bridges without due advertisement for sealed proposals, 1675.

House Bill No. 1547, amending act authorizing county commissioners to have county bridges painted, 1688.

Bills introduced by

No. 603

Making appropriation to Trustees of Coatesville Hospital, 255.

No. 1546

Amending act making it unlawful for commissioners of any county to contract to repair or build county bridges without due advertisement for sealed proposals excepting contracts not amounting to $250 by increasing amount of excepted contracts to $500, 915.

No. 1547

Amending act authorizing county commissioners to have county bridges painted and bolts tightened, 915.

No. 1603

Repealing part of act extending certain laws to certain townships in Chester County as extends to township of East Town the provisions of act laying a tax on dogs, 1034.

No. 1908

Repealing so far as it provides for taxing of dogs in township of Londonderry, Chester County, act laying a tax on dogs in certain townships of Chester County, 1762.

No. 1948

Repealing act relative to colleciton of borough taxes in Coatesville, 2197.

Bills reported by

No. 229

Making appropriation to Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, 3112.

No. 603

Making appropriation to Trustees of Coatesville Hospital, 3198.

No. 799

Making appropriation to Downington Industrial and Agricultural School, 3330.

PENNEGAR, JACOB V.—Continued.

No. 2227 (Senate No. 1797)
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial School, 4462.

Leave of absence granted, 2335.

Member of conference committeee, 3210.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55.

PENNOCK, THEODORE, Representative from Chester County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1309, enabling the Pennsylvania State College to carry the benefits of its investigations to farmers, 1214.

Bill introduced by

No. 1309
To enable Pennsylvania State College to carry benefits of its investigations to farms and making appropriation, 733.

Bill reported by

No. 1080 (Senate No. 116)
To prohibit depositing of glass, metal or refuse on certain highways, 1377.

"PENNSYLVANIA" and making appropriation therefor, joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to purchase a silver service for battleship

Senate Bill No. 1575.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 3575.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3575.
Reported without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3907.
Second reading, 4005.
Third reading and final passage, 4089.
Returned from House without amendment, 4626.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2205).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4214.
Reported without amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading, 4522.
Third reading and final passage, 4618.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL and Colony Farm (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY and Free Circulating Library for Blind (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION of the Blind (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION, communication from, 81.

PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL HOME (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM and School of Industrial Art (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, at Scranton, and making appropriation to carry out purposes of this act, providing for examination of

Senate Bill No. 583

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 644.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 644.
Reported without amendment, 909.
First reading, 992.
Second reading and amended, 1017-1018.
Third reading and final passage, 1088.
Returned from House without amendment, 2106.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2303.
Approved by Governor, 2837.

PENNSYLVANIA ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—Continued.

In House (No. 1857).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading, 1687.
Third reading and final passage, 2127.
Signed by Speaker, 2412.

PENNSYLVANIA ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA (see agriculture, commission, historical, Maclay, orchestra, publications, song).

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME (see appropriation to Board of Trustees of).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE for experiments in improvement of tobacco, making appropriation to agricultrual experiment station of

House Bill No. 839.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hibshman, 365.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 365.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3406.
Second reading, 3537-3538.
Third reading and final passage, 3684.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4810.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

In Senate (No. 1744).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3734.
Reported without amendment, 4536.
First reading, 4564.
Second reading, 4663.
Third reading and final passage, 4741-4742.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE TO CARRY BENEFITS OF ITS INVESTIGATIONS to farmers and making appropriations for that purpose, enabling

Senate Bill No. 1566.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 3455.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3455.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE TO CARRY BENEFITS OF ITS INVESTIGATIONS to farmers, making appropriation to enable

House Bill No. 1309.

Read in place in House by Mr. Pennock, 733.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 733.
Reported without amendment, 931.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading and amended and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1214-1215.
Re-reported with amendment, 3604.
Third reading and final passage, 4232.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

In Senate (No. 1867).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4755-4756.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5093.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE TO CARRY BENEFITS OF ITS INVESTIGATIONS to farmers, making appropriation to enable

Senate Bill No. 834.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 1270.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1270.
Reported without amendment, 1880.
First reading, 2036.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2085.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Trustees of).

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUSEUM (see appropriation for purchase, et cetera).

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL (see appropriation).

PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN (see appropriation).

PENROSE, SENIOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, before Senate, address of Hon. Boies, 3464-3465.

Before House, 3487.

PENSION (see appropriation, cities, city, civil service, commission, fire departments, Shadel).

PENSIONING OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES who served in Civil War, making appropriation to provide for

House Bill No. 75.

Read in place in House by Mr. Good, 79.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 79.

PENSIONING OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, who served in Civil War, providing for

House Bill No. 60.

Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 76.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 76.
Reported with amendment, 368.
First reading, 397.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 453.
Reported without amendment, 1046.
Third reading and final passage, 1572-1573.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

Remarks on, by

Gray, Joseph, 1572.
Matt, 1572.

In Senate (No. 982).

Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 1614.
Reported without amendment, 2069.
First reading, 2176.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2323.
Re-reported without amendment, 4526.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4697.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PERIODICALS (see newspapers).

PERMITS (see amusement).

PERRY, HARRY L., Representative from York County.

Bills reported by

No. 867 (Senate No. 125)
Regulating payment of any deposit made with any bank, trust company or savings institution, 619.

No. 953
Authorizing Bureau of Health in cities of first class to make rules relative to sanitary keeping of stables, 494.

No. 1050
Authorizing county controllers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor, 1150.

Leave of absence granted, 4572.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of York County, 1274, 1762.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Councils Nos. 39, 63, 183 and 184, York County, 3331.
Citizens of York County, 1555, 1763, 2545.

PERRY, SAMUEL J., Representative from Eighteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 1088
Relative to arranging of names of candidates on ballots, 511.

No. 1198
Supplement to act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes by providing for fees of witnesses subpoenaed in hearings before the commissioners, 574.

No. 1734
To establish an athletic commission and to regulate boxing and sparring, 1038.

PERRY, SAMUEL J.—Continued.

Chairman of Committee on Insurance, 54.

Leave of absence granted, 1826.

Member of conference committee, 3210.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56, 4141.

Motion by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4474.

Petitions presented by

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 1376.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 2545.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 2545.
Council No. 143, D. of L., Philadelphia, 3176.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 679, providing for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 877.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2622.

House Bill No. 1030, to provide for licensing of railway dining cars upon which liquors are sold, 1474.

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

PERRY (see highway).

PERRY'S (see Niagara).

PERSONAL (see electors, estates, liens, rent, tax, taxes).

PERSONS (see names).

PESTS (see catalogue).

PETERS, EDWIN F., Representative from Pike County.

Bills reported by

No. 137
Repealing all acts providing for taxation of cattle, 368.

No. 147
Providing for preservation of wapiti or elk, 271.

No. 157
Authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, 494, 743.

No. 262
Repealing Section 4 of act providing for classification of townsips, 183.

No. 557
To classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 513.

No. 1116
Empowering county commissioners in certain counties supporting juvenile court schools for male children to turn over certain sums for maintenance of such schools, 743.

No. 1163
Empowering counties to construct or to acquire public utilities, 1378.

No. 1263
To provide that fines collected for violations of game laws shall be paid to Game Commission, 2765.

No. 1341 (Senate No. 328)
Further supplement to provide revenue by taxation, 1615.

No. 1393 (Senate No. 190)
To classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 2200.

Bills reported by

No. 1651
Regulating taking of bear by means of traps, 1242.

No. 1689
To provide for taxes on personal property, 1878.

Member of standing committees, 54, 56.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2618.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, making appropriation to carry out purposes of act of June 14, 1911, making appropriation to erect proper fence and pavement to protect monument erected near

Senate Bill No. 429.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 382.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 382.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3751.
Third reading and final passage, 3867.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
Signed by President, 4962.

In House (No. 2169).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported without amendment, 4201.
First reading, 4320.
Second reading and recommitted, 4520.
Re-reported without amendment, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4922.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

PETITION PRESENTED,

Relating to fish and game, from
Citizehs of Westmoreland County, in House by Mr. Ulerich, 804.
Referred to Committee on Game, 804.

PETITION (see children).

PETITIONS PRESENTED AGAINST

Appropriation to sectarian institutions

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1009.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in House by Mr. Alter, 804.
Referred to Committee on Education, 804.

From citizens of Pennsylvania, in House by Mr. Swift, 3603.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3604.

From Knights of Pythias, Hyde Park Lodge No. 306, in House by Mr. Alter, 619.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 619.

Bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools

From Hertzel Zionist Club of Wilkes-Barre, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 1739.
Referred to Comittee on Judiciary Special, 1739.

Bill legalizing professional baseball on Sunday

From Voters of Reading, in Senate, by Mr. Herbst, 279.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 279.

Bill prohibiting hunting of foxes

From citizens of Tioga County, in House, by Mr. Williams, 257.
Referred to Committee on Game, 257.

Bill requiring clubs to be licensed to sell liquors

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House, by Mr. Alter, 477.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House, by Mr. Lowers, 477.
Referred to Committeee on Law and Order. 477.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House, by Mr. Stein, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1149.

From citizens of Beaver County, in House, by Mr. G. A. Baldwin, 534.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 534.

From citizens of Beaver County, in House, by Mr. Swift, 534.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 534.

From citizens of Berks County, in Senate, by Mr. Herbst, 381.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 381.

From citizens of Blair County, in House by Mr. Claycomb, 513, 804.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 513, 804.

From citizens of Blair County, in House by Mr. P. W. Snyder, 477, 513.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477, 513.

From citizens of Cambria County, in House by Mr. Moses, 477.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Barnes, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1376.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AGAINST—Continued.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Burnett, 1337.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1337.

From citizens of Delaware County, in House by Mr. Ramsey, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1149.

From citizens of Erie County, in Senate by Mr. Clark, 853.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 853.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in House by Mr. Berntheizel, 513.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 513.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in House by Mr. Hess, 477.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477.

From citizens of Lawrence County, in House by Mr. Walton, 367, 393, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 367, 393, 1376.

From citizens of Lebanon County, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 299.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 299.

From citizens of Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Ulman, 421.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 421.

From citizens of Philadelphia in House by Mr. Alter, 804, 997, 1273.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 804, 997, 1273.

From citizens of Philadelphia in House by Mr. Ewing, 804, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 804, 1149.

From citizens of Philadelphia in House by Mr. Gans, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Law and order, 1376.

From citizens of Philadelphia in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1376.

From Citizens of Philadelphia in House by Mr. Piper, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Law and order, 1376.

From citizens of Philadelphia in House by Mr. Samuel J. Perry, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1376.

From citizens of Schuylkill County in House by Mr. Alter, 477.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477.

From citizens of Westmoreland County in House by Mr. Alter, 477.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477.

From citizens of Westmoreland County, in House by Mr. McAllister, 477.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477.

From citizens of Westmoreland County, in House by Mr. Ulerich, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1377.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Spangler, 997.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 997.

From Curwensville Lodge No. 268, Loyal Order of Moose, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 853.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 853.

From Farrell Lodge No. 55, Loyal Order of Moose, in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1309.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1309.

From Honesdale Lodge No. 256, Loyal Order of Moose, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 853.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 853.

Change in Route of State highway from Franklin to Meadville

From citizens of Mercer and Venango Counties, in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 4837.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 4837.

Chestnut Tree Blight Commission's work

From citizens of Somerset County, in House by Mr. Lohr, 2750.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 2750.

Child Labor Bill

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1879.

Employers' Liability Bill

From citizens of Franklin County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 5067.
Referred to Committe on Corporations, 5067.

From citizens of Jefferson County, in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 3433.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3433.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AGAINST—Continued.

From citizens of McKean County, in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 4683.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 4683.

From citizens of Wayne County, in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 3973.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3973.

From Clover Grange No. 117, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 4283.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 4283.

From Varnon Grange No. 936, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 4837.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 4837.

From Wayne Center Grange No. 1402, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 4837.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 4837.

House Bill No. 119, relating to employment of minors

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3088.

House Bill No. 389, relating to government of cities of second class

From Pittsburgh Civic Commission and Pittsburgh Plan Charter Committee of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Alter, 535.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 535.

House Bill No. 396, providing for one day of rest in seven for employes

From members of Seventh Day Adventists Church, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 3111.

House Bill No. 527, regulating practice of pharmacy

From citizens of Erie County, in House by Mr. Mitchell, 3790.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3790.

House Bill No. 1069, relating to motor-vehicles

From citizens of Germantown, Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 897.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 897.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relative to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses

From citizens of Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Alter, 997.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 997.

From Saint Joseph's Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church, Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1149.

House Bill No. 1786, relating to manufacture and sale of explosives

From citizens of McKean County, in House by Mr. Benson, 2544.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 2544.

From citizens of McKean County, in Senate by Mr. Benson, 2549.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2549.

House Bills Nos. 731, 1295 and 1447

From citizens of Snyder County, in House by Mr. Swartz, 2750.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 2750.

Hunters' License Bill

From citizens of Blair County, in House by Mr. P. W. Snyder, 477.
Referred to Committee on Game, 477.

From citizens of Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1149.

From citizens of Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Ulman, 997.
Referred to Committee on Game, 997.

From citizens of Tioga County, in House by Mr. Williams, 477.
Referred to Committee on Game, 477.

Legalizing commitments

From citizens of Pennsylvania, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3111.

Local Option Laws

From citizens of Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Ulman, 421.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 421.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. McAleer, 257.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 257.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AGAINST—Continued.

Minimum wage for females

From Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2022.

Misappropriation of State money by Highway Department

From Newton Grange No. 1446 of Bucks County, in House by Mr. Foster, 535.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 535.

Senate Bill No. 413, establishing a State highway between Mount Holly Springs and Bendersville

From citizens of Franklin County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2022.

State Aid to House of Good Shepherd, Pittsburgh

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Kline, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING

Adoption of daisy as a State flower

From Ateo School, Wayne County, in House by Mr. Jackson, 393.
Referred to Committee on Education, 393.

Amendment to Child Labor Bill

From citizens of Franklin County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1879.

Amendment to marriage laws

From citizens of Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Martin, 997.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 997.

Amendment to Sproul road act of 1911

From citizens of Clarion County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1273.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1273.

From citizens of Susquehanna County, in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 367.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 367.

From citizens of Venango County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1273.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1273.

From citizens of Venango County, in House by Mr. Whitman, 804.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 804.

Appropriation to county agricultural associations

From citizens of Berks County, in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 3973.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3973.

Appropriation to Duquesne University, Pittsburgh

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

Appropriation to Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania

From Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Senate by Mr. Daix, 3433.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3433.

Attachment of wages on judgments

From Business Men's Association, Jefferson County, in House by Mr. North, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1274.

Bill for protection of deer

From citizens of McKean County, in House by Mr. Benson, 619.
Referred to Committee on Game, 619.

Bill for submission of amendment to Constitution permitting woman suffrage

From citizens of Armstrong County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2022.

From citizens of Erie County, in Senate by Mr. Clark, 329.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 329.

From citizens of McKean County, in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 1063.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1063.

From citizens of Wyoming County, in Senate by Mr. Mills, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 897.

Bill granting pensions to Emergency Troops who served during Rebellion

From citizens of McKean County, in House by Mr. Redfield, 619.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 619.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

Bill granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines who enlisted from Pennsylvania between 1861 and 1865

From Pennsylvania Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2303.

Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 2303.

Bill making appropriation for inspection of bees

From citizens of Huntingdon County, in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 288.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 288.

Bill providing for purchase of forest land of Cook Estate

From Philadelphia Natural History Society, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 589.

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 589.

Bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher

From Ardmore Council No. 86, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 3087.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From Camp No. 76, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1274.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1274.

From Camp No. 171, P. O. S. of A., Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Burnett, 1274.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1274.

From Camp No. 245, P. O. S. of A., Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Murphy, 2750.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2750.

From Camp No. 522, P. O. S. of A., Enhaut, in House by Mr. Lenker, 1616.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1616.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Alter, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Spangler, 997.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 997.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 3153.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3153.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 3087.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From citizens of Armstrong County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From citizens of Bedford County, in House by Mr. Matt, 1337.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.

From citizens of Berks County, in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 1257, 1367, 1485.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1257, 1367, 1485.

From citizens of Berks County, in House by Mr. Strauss, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From citizens of Blair County, in House by Mr. Claycomb, 1376.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1376.

From citizens of Bucks County, in House by Mr. Savacool, 1555.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Burnett, 3331.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Barner, 1376, 1763.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1376, 1763.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1367, 1485, 1539.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367, 1485, 1539.

From citizens of Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Martin, 2545, 3357.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545, 3357.

From citizens of Fayette County, in Senate by Mr. Crow, 1257, 1485.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1257, 1485.

From citizens of Franklin County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 2021.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From citizens of Fulton County, in House by Mr. Mellott, 1554, 2042.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1554, 2042.

From citizens of Greene County, in Senate by Mr. Judson, 1485.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in House by Mr. Hess, 1763.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2021.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From citizens of Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Good, 1763.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From citizens of Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Gibson, 2042.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2042.

From citizens of Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Good, 1763.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From citizens of Monroe County, in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1367.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1616.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1616.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in House by Mr. Kera, 1616.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1616.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in House by Mr. Kern, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 1367, 1597.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367, 1597.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Cox, 1376.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1376.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 1274, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1274, 2545.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. McNichol, 1376.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1376.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 1615, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1616, 2545.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Piper, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Samuel J. Perry, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2855.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2855.

From citizens of Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. Adam C. Schaffer, 1337.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1337.

From citizens of Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1555.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From citizens of Susquehanna County, in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From citizens of Tioga County, in House by Mr. Rockwell, 1555.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From citizens of Washington County, in Senate by Mr. Judson, 1485, 1787.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485, 1787.

From citizens of Wayne County, in House by Mr. Jackson, 1555.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Harry L. Perry, 1763, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763, 2545.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Lanius, 2545.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. H. L. Perry, 1555.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Spangler, 997, 1376.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 997, 1376.

From citizens of York County, in Senate by Mr. Washers, 897, 1739.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 897, 1739.

From Council No. 4, D. of L., Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Gibson, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Council No. 5, D. of L., Philadelphia, in House by Mr. McClintock, 3331.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 22, D. of L., Bucks County, in House by Mr. Savacool, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Council No. 33, D. of L., Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Letzkus,, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Council No. 34, D. of L., Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Stein, 3176.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3176.

From Council No. 50, D. of L., Bucks County, in House by Mr. Foster, 2750.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2750.

From Council No. 39, D. of L., York County, in House by Mr. H. L. Perry, 3331.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 63, D. of L., Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Barner, 2750.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2750.

From Council No. 63, D. of L., York County, in House by Mr. H. L. Perry, 3331.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 69, D. of L., of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Bieloch, 2937, 3331.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2937, 3331.

From Council No. 98, D. of L., Mifflin County, in House by Mr. Peachey, 3475.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3475.

From Council No. 122, D. of L., Berks County, in House by Mr. Keeport, 4116.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4116.

From Council No. 123, Philadelphia, in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Council No. 133, D. of L., Northumberland County, in House by Mr. Caldwell, 2750.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2750.

From Council No. 134, D. of L., Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Adams, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Council No. 134, D. of L., Philadelphia County, in House by Mr. S. J. Perry, 3176.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3176.

From Council No. 183, D. of L., York County, in House by Mr. H. L. Perry, 3331.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 184, D. of L., York County, in House by Mr. H. L. Perry, 3331.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 187, D. of L., Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Piper, 3176.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3176.

From Council No. 187, O. of I. A., Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Steele, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Council No. 191, D. of L., McKean County, in House by Mr. Semmens, 3331.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 201, D. of L., Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Adams, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Egyptian Council No. 144, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2353.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.

From Federal Council No. 19, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2855.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2855.

From Fidelity Council No. 39, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 3087.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From Greble Council No. 1, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Daix, 2721.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2721.

From Jennie Wade Council No. 68, Doughters of Liberty, in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 2149.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2149.

From Keystone Council No. 107, D. of L., in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 2818.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2818.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Lewistown Council No. 98, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 3237.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3237.

From Lydia Dariah Council of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Heidinger, 2544.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From Malta Council No. 36, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Daix, 2721.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2721.

From McKeesport Council No. 109, Jr. O. U. A. M., in House by Mr. Steele, 2819.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2819.

From Monaca Council No. 109, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 4283.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4283.

From Patriotic Sons of America of Jefferson County, in House by Mr. North, 1042.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1042.

From Penn Treaty Council No. 167, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2303.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2303.

From Philadelphia Council No. 10, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2855.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2855.

From Pittsburgh Council No. 34, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Kline, 3087.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From Pottsville Council No. 159, D. of L., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 2819.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2819.

From Progressive Council No. 63, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 3153.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3153.

From Richmond Council No. 147, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2303.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2303.

From Scotia Commandery No. 116, K. of M., Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Steele, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Silver Crescent Council No. 3, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Daix, 2721.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2721.

From Titus Lodge No. 207, K. of P., Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Steele, 3111.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Washington Camp No. 50, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Heidinger, 2042.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2042.

From Washington Camp No. 52, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1149.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1149.

From Washington Camp No. 52, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1135.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1135.

From Washington Camp No. 68, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 1257.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1257.

From Washington Camp No. 83, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Vare, 1485.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

From Washington Camp Nos. 22, 414, 458 and 685, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 2021.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From Washington Camp No. 84, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. Donahoe, 1763.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 98, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Swartz, 1763.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 102, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Martin, 1555.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From Washington Camp No. 111, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Heidinger, 2042.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2042.

From Washington Camp No. 128, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 1367.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367.

From Washington Camp Nos. 133 and 214, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Strauss, 1149.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1149.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Washington Camp No. 134, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1555.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From Washington Camp No. 158, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Gibson, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2042.

From Washington Camp No. 160, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From Washington Camp Nos. 171, 413, 551 and 648, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

From Washington Camp Nos. 176 and 472, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1739.

From Washington Camp No. 197, in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1616.

From Washington Camp Nos. 218, 442, 587 and 717, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1367.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367.

From Washington Camp No. 311, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. George C. Irwin, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1376.

From Washington Camp No. 334, P. O. S. of A., Wapwallopen, in House by Mr. Good, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1616.

From Washington Camp No. 340, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. Donahoe, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From Washington Camp Nos. 349, 438 and 709, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009.

From Washington Camp Nos. 390 and 576, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Lenker, 1555.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From Washington Camp No. 393, P. O. S. of A., of Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Good, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1376.

From Washington Camp No. 394, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 1555.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From Washington Camp No. 395, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. McClintock, 1555.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1555.

From Washington Camp No. 474, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1597.

From Washington Camp No. 483, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1257.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1257.

From Washington Camp No. 507, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 522, P. O. S. of A., Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Martin, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 546, P. O. S. of A., of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1376.

From Washington Camp No. 559, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From Washington Camp No. 587, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Burnett, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1149.

From Washington Camp No. 601, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1009.

From Washington Camp No. 602, P. O. S. of A., Jefferson County, in House by Mr. North, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 611, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From Washington Camp No. 651, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1149.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Washington Camp Nos. 687, 754, 755, 807, 868, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Judson, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

From Washington Camp No. [illegible] in Senate, by Mr. Martin, 1539.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1539.

From Washington Camp Nos. 729 and 415, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Swartz, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1149.

From Washington Camp No. 743, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1597.

From Washington Camp No. 795, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Ehrhardt, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2042.

From Washington Camp No. 830, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Crow, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

From Western Council No. 184, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 3087.
Refered to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From W. S. Newhall Council No. 26, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2437.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2437.

Bill providing for reading of Bible in public schools

From Ackermanville Council No. 933, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Camp No. 76, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1274.

From Canonsburg Council No. 303, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Charleroi Council No. 1024, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Judson, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1485.

From Charles A. Gerash Council No. 1004, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From citizens of Adams County, in House by Mr. Collins, 477.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Alter, 477.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Steele, 477.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 1009, 1367, 1539.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009, 1367, 1539.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 589, 709, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589, 709, 897.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 643, 709, 853, 1009, 1063, 1485, 1539, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 643, 709, 853, 1009, 1063, 1485, 1539, 1597.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1009, 1257, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009, 1257, 1879.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Moore, 589, 709, 853, 897, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589, 709, 853, 897, 1009.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 1009, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009, 2021.

From citizens of Armstrong County, in House by Mr. Latshaw, 421.
Referred to Committee on Education, 421.

From citizens of Armstrong County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From citizens of Beaver County, in House by Mr. G. A. Baldwin, 535.
Referred to Committee on Education, 535.

From citizens of Beaver County, in House by Mr. Swift, 535.
Referred to Committee on Education, 535.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From citizens of Beaver County, in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 643, 853, 1367, 1485, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 643, 853, 1367, 1485, 1597.

From citizens of Berks County, in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 589, 709, 853, 897, 1009, 1257, 1367, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589, 709, 853, 1009, 1257, 1367, 1485.

From citizens of Berks County, in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 381.
Referred to Committee on Education, 381.

From citizens of Blair County, in House by Mr. Claycomb, 512, 804.
Referred to Committee on Education, 512, 804.

From citizens of Blair County, in House by Mr. Snyder, 513.
Referred to Committee on Education, 513.

From citizens of Blair County, in Senate by Mr. Jones, 709.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 709.

From citizens of Bradford County, in Senate by Mr. Mills, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897.

From citizens of Butler County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From citizens of Cambria County, in House by Mr. Moses, 393.
Referred to Committee on Education, 393.

From citizens of Cambria County, in House by Mr. W. F. Blair, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 512.

From citizens of Carbon County, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589.

From citizens of Centre County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1554.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1554.

From citizens of Chester County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Citizens of Clarion County, in Senate by Mr. Hall, 853.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 853.

From citizens of Clinton County, in Senate by Mr. Hall, 853, 987.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 853, 987.

From citizens of Columbia County, in House by Mr. Alter, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 512.

From citizens of Columbia County, in House by Mr. C. A. Shaffer, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 512.

From citizens of Columbia County, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Alter, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 512.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Barner, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1762.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1367, 1485, 1539, 2149.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1367, 1485, 1539, 2149.

From citizens of Delaware County, in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 853.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 853.

From citizens of Elk County, in Senate by Mr. Hall, 853, 1009, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 853, 1009, 2021.

From citizens of Erie County, in Senate by Mr. Clark, 589, 853, 987.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589, 853, 987.

From citizens of Fayette County, in Senate by Mr. Crow, 897, 1257, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897, 1257, 1485.

From citizens of Franklin County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1879, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1879, 2021.

From citizens of Germantown, Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 853.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 853.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From citizens of Greene County, in Senate by Mr. Judson, 987.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 987.

From citizens of Huntingdon County, in House by Mr. H. B. Dunn, 477.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477.

From citizens of Jefferson County, in House by Mr. North, 477.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477.

From citizens of Jefferson County, in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in House by Mr. Hess, 477.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in House by Mr. Rhoads, 477.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From citizens of Lawrence County, in House by Mr. Walton, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 512.

From citizens of Lebanon County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From citizens of Lehigh County, in House by Mr. Alter, 804.
Referred to Committee on Education, 804.

From citizens of Lehigh County, in Senate by Mr. Miller, 709, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 709, 897.

From citizens of Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Alter, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 512.

From citizens of Luzerne County, in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 709, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 709, 897.

From citizens of Marion Centre, in House by Mr. Alter, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1149.

From citizens of Mercer County, in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1309, 1879, 2353.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1309, 1879, 2353.

From citizens of Monroe County, in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 589, 897, 1009, 1257, 1367, 1539.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589, 897, 1009, 1257, 1367, 1539.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in House by Mr. Alter, 804, 897, 2149.
Referred to Committee on Education, 804, 897, 2149.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 643, 1257, 1367, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 643, 1257, 1367, 1597.

From citizens of Northampton County, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 853.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 853.

From citizens of Nortumberland County, in House by Mr. Caldwell, 2750.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2750.

From citizens of Perry County, in House by Mr. Alter, 512.
Referred to Comittee on Education, 512.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Alter, 311, 477, 512, 804, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Education, 311, 477, 512, 804, 1274.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 288, 367.
Referred to Committee on Education, 288, 367.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Piper, 393.
Referred to Committee on Education, 393.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 421, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 421, 512.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Sherwood, 393.
Referred to Committee on Education, 393.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Farley, 709, 853, 897, 1367, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 709, 853, 897, 1367, 1485.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Vare, 1009, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009, 1485.

From citizens of Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. Alter, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 512.

From citizens of Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 421.
Referred to Committee on Education, 421.

From citizens of Schuylkill County, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589.

From citizens of Scuylkill County, in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 897, 1135.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897, 1135.

From citizens of Somerset County, in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1879.

From citizens of Susquehanna County, in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 477.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477.

From citizens of Susquehanna County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1616.
Referred to Comittee on Education, 1616.

From citizens of Susquehanna County, in Senate by Mr. Mills, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897.

From citizens of Tioga County, in House by Mr. Rockwell, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1616.

From citizens of Washington County, in Senate by Mr. Judson, 709, 897, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 709, 897, 1787.

From citizens of Wayne County, in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 589.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589.

From citizens of Westmoreland County, in House by Mr. Ulerich, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1274.

From citizens of Westmoreland County, in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009.

From citizens of Wyoming County, in Senate by Mr. Mills, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Spangler, 477, 512.
Referred to Committee on Education, 477, 512.

From citizens of York County, in Senate by Mr. Washers, 589, 897, 1135, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 589, 897, 1135, 1739.

From Clearfield Council No. 281, O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1739.

From Clear Ridge Council No. 940, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Clover Council No. 99, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Coal Valley Council, No. 98, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009.

From Codorus Council No. 115, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Col. Fred. Taylor Council No. 702, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds,, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Col. F. D. Lewis, Council No. 1015, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Columbia Council No. 43, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Councils Nos. 614 and 28, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 1367.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1367.

From Danton Council No. 75, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Danville Council No. 16, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Dunmore Council No. 1022, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From East Freedom Council No. 405, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897.

From East Tyrone Council No. 346, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Evening Star Council No. 254, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Ferndale Council No 685, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Fleetville Council No. 14, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Friendship Council No. 201, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From George Shiffler Council No. 177, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Goldsboro Council No. 155, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Washers, 1009.
Referred to Comittee on Judiciary Special, 1009.

From Green Ridge Council No. 11, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Hanover Council No. 251, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Henderson Gaylord Council No. 316, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Irwin Council No. 44, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Jacobs Creek Council No. 37, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From James A. Garfield Council No. 206, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From John Harris Council No. 174, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From John B. Parker Council No. 854, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From J. P. Winower Council No. 618, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Kingston Council No. 356, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Lackawanna Valley Council No. 81, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Lititz Springs Council No. 197, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Manchester Council No. 124, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From McKeesport Council No. 109, Jr. O. U. A., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Mountain Rose Council No. 447, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From New London Council No. 983, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 853.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 853.

From Newport Council No. 614, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Orient Council No. 72, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Painterville Council No. 211, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Penn Council, No. 106, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Philipsburg Council No. 24, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Plains Council No. 660, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Pleasant Hill Council No. 390, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Plum Council No. 363, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Pride of Wilkinsburg Council No. 198, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Rock Council No. 54, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1010.

From Saxton Council No. 591, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Sterling Council No. 449, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Sugarloaf Council No. 517, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Summit Grove Council No. 331, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009.

From Susquehanna Council No. 89, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1009.

From Trinity Presbyterian Church of Chestnut Hill, Trinity Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and Robert Morris Council No. 44, in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 709.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 709.

From Wanamie Council No. 549, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Waynesboro Council No. 760, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Webster Council No. 23, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From West Side Council No. 288, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Wilkes-Barre Council No. 161, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

From Williams Valley Council No. 317, Jr. O. U. A. M., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2021.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

Bill recompensing owners of chestnut trees destroyed on account of blight

From citizens of Perry County, in House by Mr. L. E. Donnally, 513.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 513.

Bill regulating employment of women

From citizens of Luzerne County, in Senate, 4375.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4375.

Bill regulating sale of liquor in clubs (House Bill No. 121)

From citizens of Brackenridge, in House by Mr. Alter, 257.
Referred to Commtitee on Law and Order, 257.

From citizens of Pitcairn, Allegheny County, in House by Mr. C. M. C. Campbell, 257.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 257.

From voters of Reading, in Senate, by Mr. Herbst, 279.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 279.

Bills relating to completion of Pennsylvania Battlefield Memorial

From Hays Post No. 3, G. A. R., Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Stein, 535.
Referred to Committee on Military, 535.

Bond Issue for $50,000,000

From citizens of Jefferson County, in House by Mr. North, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1376.

Bridge across Susquehanna River at Middletown

From citizens of Adams County, in House by Mr. Alter, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2545.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Alter, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2545.

From citizens of Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Alter, 2750, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2750, 2937.

From citizens of Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Martin, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1762.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in House by Mr. Alter, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2545.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Frey, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2545.

Bridge across Susquehanna River, between Herndon and Port Trevorton

From citizens of Snyder County, in House by Mr. Swartz, 367.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 367.

Change of Route No. 48 of State Highways

From citizens of Bedford County, in House by Mr. Matt, 270.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 270.

From citizens of Cumberland Township, Bedford County, in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 279.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 279.

Change of Route No. 172 of State Highways, between Hamlin and Scranton

From citizens of Lackawanna County, in House by Mr. Haggerty, 421.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 421.

Change of Route No. 286 of State Highways

From citizens of Bedford County, in House by Mr. Matt, 997.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 997.

Child labor bill

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Kline, 2353, 2437.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2353, 2437.

From citizens of Luzerne County, in Senate, 4375.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4375.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Alter, 1273.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1273.

Concurrent resolution for commission to investigate cold storage

From Oakland Board of Trade, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2022.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Philadelphia Board of Trade, in Senate by Mr. Vare, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1486.

Convention to propose amendment to Constitution of United States whereby polygamy shall be prohibited

From citizens of Lackawanna County, in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 381.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 381.

Davis mine cave bill

From citizens of Luzerne County, in House by Mr. W. B. Good, 513.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 513.

Establishment of a certain State highway

From citizens of Washington County, in House by Mr. Post, 2544.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2544.

Exemption of canneries in Women's Employment and child labor bills

From citizens of Adams County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 5067.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 5067.

Garnishee bill

From citizens of Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. Becker, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1762.

From citizens of Snyder County, in House by Mr. Swartz, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1762.

House Bill No. 195, declaring buildings used for prostitution to be nuisances

From citizens of Luzerne County, in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 2855.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2855.

House Bill No. 322, relating to weighing of coal

From United Mine Workers Locals of Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Good, 619.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 619.

House Bill No. 383, providing for equalization of taxation

From citizens of Clearfield County, in House by Mr. Benson, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2042.

From citizens of Jefferson County, in House by Mr. Benson, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2042.

From citizens of McKean County, in House by Mr. Benson, 977, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 997, 2042.

From citizens of Potter County, in House by Mr. Benson, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2042.

House Bill No. 399, The Workmen's Compensation Bill

From Hopewell Grange No. 1398, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3087.

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry

From citizens of Pennsylvania, in House by Mr. Richards, 997.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 997.

From citizens of Tioga County, in House by Mr. Williams, 477.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 477.

House Bill No. 938, relative to sale of liquors

From members of Police Department of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2303.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2303.

House Bill No. 1110, amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks

From citizens of Berks County, in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 2969.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2969.

From citizens of Erie County, in Senate by Mr. Clark, 2855.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2855.

From citizens of Luzerne County, in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 3237.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3237.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From citizens of Philadelphia County, in Senate by Mr. Farley, 2969.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2969.

From citizens of Philadelphia County, in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2855, 2969.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2855, 2969.

From citizens of Philadelphia County, in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2855, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2855, 3087.

House Bill No. 1188, favoring monument in Mount Vernon Cemetery, Allegheny County

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. C. M. C. Campbell, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

From citizens of Westmoreland County, in House by Mr. Alter, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2545.

House Bill No. 1511, providing for marking of site of Fort Morris

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Barner, 3331.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

House Bill No. 1614, relative to attachment of wages

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Semmens, 1616, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1616, 1762.

From citizens of Braddock, in House by Mr. Lowers, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1616.

House Bill No. 1928

From Harry Gibson of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2549.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2549.

House Bills Nos. 138, 178, 195, 365, 1103 and 1294

From citizens of Blair County, in House by Mr. Claycomb, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2545.

From citizens of Chester County, in House by Mr. Alter, 2750.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2750.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2545.

From citizens of Snyder County, in House by Mr. Swartz, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1762.

From Neighborhood Sunday School, Titusville, Pa., T. C. Fry, Linesville, Pa., and Trinity Evangelical Congregation of Meadville, in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1879.

Hunters' license bill

From citizens of Beaver County, in House by Mr. Swift, 804.
Referred to Committee on Game, 804.

From citizens of Cambria County, in House by Mr. W. A. Blair, 513.
Referred to Committee on Game, 513.

From citizens of Crawford County, in House by Mr. Humes, 619.
Referred to Committee on Game, 619.

From citizens of Jefferson County, in House by Mr. Brosius, 619.
Referred to Committee on Game, 619.

From citizens of Lackawanna County, in House by Mr. Davis, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1274.

From citizens of Lawrence County, in House by Mr. Walton, 393, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Game, 393, 1042.

From citizens of McKean County, in House by Mr. Benson, 619.
Referred to Committee on Game, 619.

From citizens of Westmoreland County, in House by Mr. Ely, 619.
Referred to Committee on Game, 619.

From members of Fish and Game Association, in House by Mr. Rex, 619.
Referred to Committee on Game, 619.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

Impeachment proceedings

Against Hon. C. N. Brumm, one of the Judges of the twenty-first Judicial District, from Cornelius F. Foley, 768.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 768.

Against Hon. W. F. Sadler, President Judge of Ninth Judicial District, from George M. Miller, 768.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 768.

Improvement of highways in Smithfield Township, Monroe County

From citizens of Monroe County, in House by Mr. Price, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1042.

Investigation of accidents by Navigation commissioners

From Philadelphia Board of Trade, in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 535.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 535.

Legislation for better protection of birds

From citizens of Delaware county, in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 409.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 409.

Legislation permitting fising on Sunday

From citizens, in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 709.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 709.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 897.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 897.

From citizens of Northampton County, in Senate by Mr. Morgan, 709.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries 709.

Local Option Law

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Alter, 477.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477.

From citizens of Allison Park, Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Alter, 311.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 311.

From citizens of Delaware County, in House by Mr. Heyburn, 367.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 367.

From citizens of Mill Creek Township, Erie County, in Senate by Mr. Clark, 409.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 409.

From citizens of Snyder County, in House by Mr. Swartz, 421.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order 421.

From Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 381.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 381.

Memorials to public schools and founders thereof

From Ardmore Council No. 86, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From Bellevue Council No. 148, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Daix, 2549, 2721.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2549, 2721.

From Camp No. 46, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1274.

From Camp No. 52, P. O. S. of A., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1149.

From Camp No. 361, P. O. S. of A., Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1274.

From Camp No. 522, P. O. S. of A., Enhaut, in House by Mr. Lenker, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1616.

From Camp No. 692, P. O. S. of A., Jefferson County, in House by Mr. North, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1149.

From Camp Nos. 729 and 415, P. O. S. of A., Snyder County, in House by Mr. Swartz 1149.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1149.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 3153.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3153.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From citizens of Armstrong County, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2022.

From Citizens of Bedford County, in House by Mr. Matt, 1337.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1337.

From citizens of Berks County, in House by Mr. Strauss 1149.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1149.

From citizens of Berks County, in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 1257, 1367.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1257, 1367.

From citizens of Blair County, in House by Mr. Claycomb, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1376.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Burnett, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2545.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1367 1485, 1539, 2149.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367, 1485, 1539, 2149.

From citizens of Easton, in House by Mr. Geiser, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1616.

From citizens of Fayette County, in Senate by Mr. Crow, 1257, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1257, 1486.

From citizens of Franklin County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2022.

From citizens of Greene County, in Senate by Mr. Judson, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in House by Mr. Hess, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1763.

From citizens of Lancaster County, in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From citizens of Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Gibson, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2042.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in House by Mr. Kern, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1616.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 1367, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367, 1597.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Alter, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2545.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 1149, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1149, 2545.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1274.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Samuel J. Perry, 2545.
Referred to Committe on Education, 2545.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in Senate by Mr. Vare, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

From citizens of Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. Adam C. Schaffer, 1337.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1337.

From citizens of Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1554.
Referred to Committe on Education, 1554.

From citizens of Washington County, in Senate by Mr. Judson, 1485, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485, 1787.

From citizens of Wayne County, in House by Mr. Jackson, 1554, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1554, 1763.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1274.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Harry L. Perry, 1274, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1274, 1762.

From citizens of York County, in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 897, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 898, 1739.

From Columbian Council No. 125, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 2549.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2549.

From Commandery No. 116, K. of M., Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Steele, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Council No. 4, D. of L., Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Gibson, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Education, 3111.

From Council No. 5, D. of L., Philadelphia, in House by Mr. McClintock, 3331.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 50, Daughters of Liberty, Bucks County, in House by Mr. Foster, 2750.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2750.

From Council No. 39, D. of L., Montgomery County, in House by Mr. Ambler, 3331.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 63, Daughters of Liberty, Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Barner, 2750, 3331.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2750, 3331.

From Council No. 69, D. of L., of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Bleloch, 2937, 3331.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2937, 3331.

From Council No. 98, D. of L., Mifflin County, in House by Mr. Peachey, 3475.
Referred to Committee on Education, 3475.

From Council No. 110, Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Heidinger, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3111.

From Council No. 122, D. of L., Berks County, in House by Mr. Keeport, 4116.
Referred to Committee on Education, 4116.

From Council No. 133, Daughters of Liberty, Northumberland County, in House by Mr. Caldwell, 2750.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2750.

From Council No. 134, Daughters of Liberty, Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Adams, 2750.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2750.

From Council No. 183, D. of L., Washington County, in House by Mr. Post, 3331.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3331.

From Council No. 187, O. of I. A., Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Steele, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Education, 3111.

From Council No. 201, Daughters of Liberty, Luzerne County, in House by Mr. Adams, 2750.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2750.

From Egyptian Council No. 144, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2353.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2353.

From Federal Council No. 19, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2855.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2855.

From Fidelity Council No. 39, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From Frankford Council No. 123, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2855.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2855.

From Golden Star Council No. 6, Middletown, in House by Mr. Martin, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2545.

From Greble Council No. 1, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Daix, 2721.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2721.

From Jennie Wade Council No. 68, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 2437.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2437.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Keystone Council No. 107, D. of L., Schuylkill County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 2818.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2818.

From Lewistown Council No. 98, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 3237.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3237.

From Malta Council No. 36, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Daix, 2721.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2721.

From Monaca Council No. 109, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From Philadelphia Council No. 10, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Vare, 2855.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2855.

From Pittsburgh Council No. 34, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Kline, 3087.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3087.

From Progressive Council No. 69, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 3153.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3153.

From Richmond Council No. 147, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 2303.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2303.

From Silver Crescent Council No. 3, D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Daix, 2721.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2721.

From Titus Lodge No. 207, K. of P., in House by Mr. Steele, 3111.
Referred to Committee on Education, 3111.

From True Blue Council D. of L., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 2549.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2549.

From Washington Camp Nos. 22, 414, 453, 618 and 685, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2022.

From Washington Camp Nos. 50 and 111, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Heidinger, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2042.

From Washington Camp No. 52, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1135.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1135.

From Washington Camp No. 60, P. O. S. of A., Blair County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1376.

From Washington Camp No. 68, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 1257.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1257.

From Washington Camp No. 83, P. O. S. of A., of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Cox, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Education 1376.

From Washington Camp Nos. 83, 171 and 648, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

From Washington Camp No. 84, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Donahoe, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 98, P. O. S. of A., Snyder County, in House by Mr. Swartz, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 102, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Martin, 1554.
Referred to Committee on Education 1554.

From Washington Camp No. 128, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 1367.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367.

From Washington Camp No. 134, Port Carbon, in House by Mr. John R. Jones, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1616.

From Washington Camp No. 158, P. O. S. of A., Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Gibson, 2042.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2042.

From Washington Camp No. 160, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Washington Camp No. 161, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Hall, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From Washington Camp No. 171, P. O. S. of A., Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Barner, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1376.

From Washington Camp No. 176, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1739.

From Washington Camp No. 197, Lavondale, in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1616.

From Washington Camp Nos. 218, 442, 587 and 717, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1367.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1367.

From Washington Camp No. 238, P. O. S. of A., Lykens, in House by Mr. Lenker, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1616.

From Washington Camp No. 309, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Mellott, 1554.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1554.

From Washington Camp No. 334, P. O. S. of A., Wapwallopen, in House by Mr. Good, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1616.

From Washington Camp No. 340, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Donahoe, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1763.

From Washington Camp Nos. 349, 438 and 709, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1009.

From Washington Camp Nos. 390 and 576, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. Lenker, 1554.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1555.

From Washington Camp No. 395, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. McClintock, 1554.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1554.

From Washington Camp N. 454, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1787.

From Washington Camp No. 461, Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 2545.
Referred to Committee on Education, 2545.

From Washington Camp No. 474, in House by Mr. Atler, 1616.
Referred to Committee on ———.

From Washington Camp No. 474, P. O. S. A., in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1597.

From Washington Camp No. 483, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1257.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1257.

From Washington Camp No. 507, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 522, P. O. S. A., in House by Mr. Martin, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1763.

From Washington Camp No. 546, P. O. S. of A., Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1376.

From Washington Camp N. 559, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2021.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2021.

From Washington Camp No. 602, P. O. S. of A., in House by Mr. North, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1763

From Washington Camp No. 611, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2022.

From Washington Camp No. 635, P. O. S. A., Blair County, in House by Mr. George C. Irwin, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1376.

From Washington Camp Nos. 687, 755, 807, 808 and 809, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Judson, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1485.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Washington Camp No. 710, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Martin, 1539.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1539

From Washington Camp No. 743, P. O. S. of A., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1597

From Washington Camp No. 830, in Senate by Mr. Crow, 1485.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1486.

Memorial to Revolutionary Soldiers of York County

From York Cadets, Inc., in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1739.

Mine Legislation

From Local Union No. 395, U. M. W., Jefferson County, in House by Mr. North, 393.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 393.

Pension Bill

From Citizens of Venango County, in Senate by Mr. Kline, 3973.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3937.

From Post No. 384, G. A. R., Derry, in Senate, 3863.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3863.

Protection of foxes

From citizens of Delaware County, in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 997.
Referred to Committee on Game, 997.

Protection of raccoon

From citizens of Chester County, in House by Mr. Whitaker, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Game, 1274.

Protection of skunk and red fox against fur hunters

From citizens of Greene County, in House by Mr. Blair, 804.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 804.

From citizens of Pennsylvania, in House by Mr. Alter, 997
Referred to Committee of Agriculture, 997.

Removal of commissioners of Greene County, from District Attorney of Greene County, in Senate by Mr. Judson, 4959.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4959.

Repeal of act of July 21, 1901, P. L., 610

From citizens of York County, in House by Mr. Frey, 4670.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 4670.

Repeal of chestnut-tree blight law

From citizens of Somerset County, in House by Mr. Hemminger, 393.
Referred to Committee on Forestry, 393.

Favoring repeal of mercantile tax

From citizens of Northumberland County, by Mr. Caldwell, 147.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 147.

Resolution providing for transportation of old soldiers to Gettysburg on Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle

From Brady Post, G. A. R., Jefferson County, in House by Mr. North, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1042.

From citizens of Erie County, in Senate by Mr. Clark, 329.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuites, 329.

Senate Bill No. 13, known as Clark third class city bill

From citizens of Carbondale, in House by Mr. Mannion, 2544.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2544.

Senate Bill No. 48, making appropriation to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission

From Grand Army Association of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Alter, 804.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 804.

Senate Bill No. 413, relative to state highway from Mt. Holly Springs to Bendersville

From citizens of Franklin County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1879.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine

From Asbury Grange No. 563, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Athens Grange No. 304, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1879.

From Bethel Grange No. 851, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 5067.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 5067.

From Camptown Grange No. 1436, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 2149.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2149.

From Central Grange No. 1216, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Atler, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1763.

From citizens of Bucks County, in House by Mr. Savacool, 1615.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1615.

From citizens of Cumberland County, in House by Mr. Burneit, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1763.

From citizens of Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Lenker, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1616.

From citizens of Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Martin, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1763.

From citizens of Jefferson County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1763.

From citizens of Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1763.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1763.

From citizens of Washington County, in House by Mr. Alter, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1763.

From citizens of Washington County, in House by Mr. Post, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1763.

From citizens of Wayne County, in House by Mr. Jackson, 1615, 1763.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1615, 1763.

From Clifford Grange No. 1399, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1879.

From Columbia Grange No. 46, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.

From Columbia Grange No. 83, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Cush Creek Grange No. 573, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Edinboro Grange No. 947, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787.

From Fairdale Grange No. 1137, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Grange No. 1020, Wayne County, in House by Mr. Jackson, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

From Grange No. 1020, Wayne County, in House by Mr. Jackson, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

From Grange No. 1206, Bucks County, in House by Mr. Savacool, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Grange No. 1307, McKean County, in House by Mr. Benson, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

From Grange No. 1343, Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Lenker, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

From Grange No. 1343, Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Martin, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

From Grange Nos. 68, 628, 1074, and 1470, in House by Mr. Alter, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

From Grange Nos. 289, 339, 417, 418, 543, 1188, 1399 and 1455, Suequehanna County, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

From Grange Nos. 1451 and 1456, in House by Mr. John Robert Jones, 2937.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2937.

From Gresham Grange No. 1471, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1879.

From Harbour Creek Grange No. 385, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.

From Hydetown Grange No. 1239, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1879.

From Iona Grange No. 272, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Jobs Corner Grange No. 1110, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787.

From Keiserville Grange No. 608, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787.

From Keystone Grange No. 754, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1879.

From Kunkletown Grange No. 64, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 2149.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2149.

From Labor Grange No. 1063, in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1539.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1539.

From Lawsville Grange No. 1455, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 2149.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2149.

From Lehman Grange No. 819, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Light Street Grange No. 31, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2022.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2022.

From Mehoopany Grange No. 1139, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787.

From Meshoppen Grange No. 926, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787.

From Mill Village Grange No. 131, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Clark, 2149.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2149.

From Monroe Grange No. 1414, in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1539.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1539.

From Mountain Grange No. 1152, in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 1539.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1539.

From New Milford Grange No. 289, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787.

From North Arwell Grange No. 1280, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

From Open Hand Grange No. 153, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Randolph Grange No. 190, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 2069.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2069.

From Rundell Grange No. 871, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1879.

From Salem Grange No. 964, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.

From Sparta Grange No. 110, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 2069.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2069.

From Springfield Grange No. 1257, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.

From Steuben Grange No. 858, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 2069.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2069.

From Sugar Run Grange No. 1429, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Towanda Valley Grange No. 204, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1597.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1597.

From Troy Grange No. 182, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787.

From U. S. C. Grange No. 844, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 2069.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture,. 2069

From Wappasening Grange No. 188, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787.

From Ward Grange No. 600, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2149.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2149.

From Warren Central Grange No. 1337, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1787.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1787

From Waterford Grange No. 423, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.

From Wattsburg Grange No. 106, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.

From West Greene Grange No. 1296, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Clark, 1739.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1739.

From Woodcock Center Grange No. 1034, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1879.
Refered to Committee on Agriculture, 1879.

From Woodside Grange, in House by Mr. Alter, 1616.
Referred to Committee on Public Health an Sanitation, 1616.

From Worth Grange No. 1450, P. of H., in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 2069.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2069.

Senate Bill No. 633, providing for enrollment in National Guard of additional regiment of infantry composed of colored men

From citizens of Allegheny County, in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1009.
Referred to Committee on Military Affairs, 1009.

Senate Bill No. 785, favoring dam at outlet of Pymatuning Swamp

From citizens of Crawford County, in House by Mr. Humes, 4802.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4802.

State Highway from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg

From citizens of Adams County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 2969.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2969.

State Highway from Scotland to Shippensburg

From citizens of Franklin County, in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 1879.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1879.

PETITIONS PRESENTED FAVORING—Continued.

State wide prohibition

From citizens of Allegheny County, in House by Mr. Lowers, 477.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 477.

Support of Pennsylvania Nautical School

From vessel owners and captains' association of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Alter, 997.

Suppression of prostitution by injunction

From citizens of Dauphin County, in House by Mr. Martin, 997.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 997.

From citizens of Fayette County, in Senate by Mr. Crow, 1486.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1486.

From citizens of Lackawanna County, in House, by Mr. Ehrhardt, 120, 1376.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 120, 1376.

From citizens of Montgomery County, in House, by Mr. Kern, 288.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 288.

From citizens of Northumberland County, in House by Mr. Caldwell, 393.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 393.

From citizens of Philadelphia, in House by Mr. Heidinger, 119.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 119.

Teachers' Retirement Fund Bill

From citizens of Jefferson County, in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897.

From teachers of Lycoming County, in House by Mr. Uhnan, 1274.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1274.

From teachers of Northumberland County, in House by Mr. Zimmerman, 535.
Referred to Committee on Education, 535.

Tenure of Office Bill

From citizens of Carbondale, in House by Mr. Mannion, 804.
Referred to Committee on Education, 804.

From citizens of Jefferson County, in Senate by Mr. Kurtz, 897.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 897.

From teachers of Lackawanna County, in House by Mr. Mannion, 535.
Referred to Committee on Education, 535.

From teachers of Northumberland County, in House by Mr. Zimmerman, 535.
Referred to Committee on Education, 535.

PETITIONS, resolution (Senate) by Stineman, arranging for presentation of, 8.

PETROLEUM AND PRESCRIBING STANDARDS OF TESTS, regulating sale of distillates of

House Bill No. 1269.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 683.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 683.

PETROLEUM, REGULATING THEIR POWERS AND COMPENSATION and prescribing maximum fees for any such inspection, authorizing counties to appoint inspectors of distillates of

House Bill No. 1270.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fahey, 683.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 683.

PETROLEUM (see commission, Philadelphia, wells).

PHARMACY AND SALE OF CERTAIN MEDICINES AND DRUGS, abolishing State Pharmaceutical Board and providing for appointment of Board which shall have in charge enforcement of this act and making appropriation to carry provisions of this act into effect, to regulate practice of

Senate Bill No. 1465.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3362.

PHARMACY AND SALE OF POISONS AND DRUGS and providing for appointment of board to have charge of enforcement of said law and providing for purchase of samples of drugs, regulating practice of

PHARMACY AND SALE OF POISONS AND DRUGS—Continued.

House Bill No. 527.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 228.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 228.
Reported with amendment, 2229.
First reading, 2351-2352.
Second reading and amended and recommitted, 2791-2794.
Re-reported with amendment, 3052.
Recommitted, 3194-3195.
Re-reported with amendment, 3489.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3853-3856.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 4174-4175.

Remarks on, by

Richards, 4174, 4175.
Snyder, 4175.
Good, 4175 .

PHARMACY AND SALE OF POISONS AND DRUGS and providing for appointment of board which shall have in charge the enforcement of said law and providing appropriation for said enforcement, to regulate practice of

Senate Bill No. 653.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 855.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 855.

PHARMACY AND SALE OF POISONS, and to prevent adulterations in drugs and medicinal preparations, amending act to regulate practice of

House Bill No. 1178.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snyder, 573.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 573.
Reported without amendment, 3488.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading, 3934.
Third reading and final passage, 4164.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4885-4886.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 1811).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 4115.
Reported with amendment, 4377.
First reading, 4460.
Second reading, 4547.
Third reading and final passage, 4795.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4862.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

PHARMACY AND SALE OF POISONS and to prevent adulterations in drugs, supplement to act of May 24, 1887, regulating practice of

House Bill No. 1521.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 914.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1517.
First reading, 1714.
Second reading, 1955.
Third reading and final passage, 2198.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

In Senate (No. 1240).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2333.
Reported without amendment, 2742.
First reading, 2886.
Second reading, 2933.
Third reading and final passage, 2983.
Signed by President, 3165.

PHARMACY AND TO PREVENT ADULTERATIONS IN DRUGS and medicinal preparations, supplement to act of May 24, 1887, to regulate practice of

House Bill No. 1779.

Read in place in House by Mr. Donnally, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1041.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1484.

PHARMACY BY PROVIDING THAT APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE shall have preliminary general education and enlarging powers of State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, supplement to act regulating practice of

House Bill No. 970.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 473.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 473.
Reported with amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2045.
Second reading and amended, 2788-2789.
Third reading and final passage, 2940-2941.

Remarks on, by

Snyder, 2941.

In Senate (No. 1382).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 2936.
Reported without amendment, 3442.
First reading, 3600.
Postponed for present on second reading, 3719.
Resumed and passed second reading, 4092-4093.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4192.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill again defeated on final passage, 4299.

PHARMACY BY PROVIDING THAT APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE shall have preliminary general education and extending the duties of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, supplement to act regulating practice of

Senate Bill No. 638.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones for Mr. Gerberich, 854.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 854.
Erratum with regard to introduction of bill, 1149.

PHARMACY (see paints).

PHEASANTS (see rabbits).

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN (see appropriation).

PHILADEPHIA FROM DANGERS INCIDENT TO STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, benzine or naptha, repealing act of May 23, 1871, providing for better security of City of

House Bill No. 1928.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 1933.
Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 1933.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350-2351.
Second reading, 2520.
Third reading and final passage, 2780.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4134.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5387.

Remarks on, by

Smith, Lorenzo, 2780.

In Senate (No. 1374).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2890.
Reported without amendment, 3754.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4088.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES (see appropriation).

PHILADEPHIA HOME FOR INFANTS (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA JEWISH SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA, making appropriation toward improvement of county roads in suburban section of City of

House Bill No. 1623.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1032.
Reported with amendment, 3693.
First reading, 3847.
Second reading and postponed for present, 3964-3965.
Resumed and amended on second reading, 4252-4253.
Third reading and final passage, 4491-4492.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5032.
Signed by Speaker, 5164.

PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Dunn, James A., 4491-4492, 5032.
Kuhns, 4492.

In Senate (No. 1881).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4525.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and amended, 4684.
Final passage, 4840.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA POLYCLINIC AND COLLEGE for Graduates in Medicine (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA PROTECTORY FOR BOYS (see appropriation).

PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY, reports of, 9, 78, 119, 163. Appendix, 5499, 5502.

PHILADELPHIA (see appropriation for improvement of maritime, etc., appropriation to county of, board, Constitution, court, courts, desertion, Emancipation, highway, judge, market, notes, park, pilotage, pilots, salary, school).

PHILADELPHIA TOWARD IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTY ROADS in suburban sections of said city, making appropriation to City of

Senate Bill No. 718.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 909.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 909.

PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to Trustees of).

PHOENIXVILLE TO ERECT WATER AND GAS WORKS and to supply said borough with water and gas, repealing seventh section of act authorizing the borough of

House Bill No. 1838.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitaker, 1149.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1149.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1770.
Second reading, 1989-1990.
Third reading and final passage, 2286.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3281.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 3952.

In Senate (No. 1228).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3106.
Second reading, 3168.
Third reading and final passage, 3245.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

PHYSICIAN AND PHYSICIANS (see diseases, ophthalmia, vaccinates).

PHYSICIANS FOR CERTAIN REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES required to be furnished by State Department of Health, to provide for compensation by proper county of licensed

House Bill No. 556.
Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 229.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 229.
Reported with amendment, 242.
First reading, 267.
Recommitted, 291.
Re-reported with amendment, 1839.
Second reading and amended, 2261.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2704-2706.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3041-3042.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3835.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Vetoed by Governor, 4956.

Remarks on, by
Humes, 2705, 3041-3042.
Richards, 2705, 3041.
Baldwin, R. J., 2705, 2706.
McAleer, 2705-2706, 3042.

PHYSICIANS FOR CERTAIN REPORTS—Continued.
Blair, W. A., 2706.
Newbaker, 2706, 3041.
Shaffer, Charles A., 2706.
O'Neill, 3042.

In Senate (No. 1417).
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 3109.
Reported with amendment, 3441.
First reading, 3600.
Third reading and final passage, 3751.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

PIANO AND PIANOS (see exempt, musical).

PICTURE AND PICTURES (see amusement, censorship, licensing, moving).

PIER (see damages).

PIG AND PIGS (see cities, townships).

PIKE (see highway).

PILLARS (see mines).

PILOT AND PILOTS, (see board, railways).

PILOTAGE, amending act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia by fixing rates of

House Bill No. 1222.
Read in place in House by Mr. J. A. Dunn, 575.
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 575.

PILOTS AND APPRENTICES, amending act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia by further providing for number of

Senate Bill No. 65.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 95.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 607.
Second reading, 667-668.
Third reading and amended, 722.
Final passage, 856.
Returned from House without amendment, 2330.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1804).
Referred to Committee on Insurance, 916.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1978-1979.
Third reading and final passage, 2227.
Signed by Speaker, 2484.

PIONEER (see Fort Morris).

PIPER, HUGH B., Representative from Twenty-fourth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1243.

Bills introduced by
No. 21
Providing for relief to certain destitute mothers and their children by local poor authorities, 74.
No. 175
Providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 108.
No. 176
Amendinig act providing for appointment of inspectors of weights and measures, 108.
No. 177
Requiring self-propelled trucks to be provided with fenders or safety guards, 108.
No. 288
Supplement to act for government of cities of first class, 146.
No. 438
Amending act requiring foundries to be provided with toilet room and water closet, 203.
No. 744
Regulating the sale of paint, 309.

PIPER, HUGH B.—Continued.

No. 1026.
Providing for licensing of firemen operating steam boilers in cities of first and second class, 476.
No. 1540
To regulate occupation of bartending and creating a board of examiners for licensing of persons to carry on such occupapation, 915.
No. 1870
To prohibit killing and to provide for protection of skunk, 1273.

Bills reported by
No. 68
Amending act providing for safety of miners in certain employments, 183.
No. 1026
To provide for licensing of firemen operating steam boilers in cities of first and second class, 2427, 3821.

Member of conference committees, 2534, 3929.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, for
Previous question on House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4173.

Motions by, to
Adopt report of conference committee on House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females, 5407.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1246.
Postpone for present House Bill No. 366, authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into subject of creating pension for dependent mothers, 354.
Recommit House Bill No. 1026, to provide for licensing of firemen operating steam boilers, 2802.
Recommit House Bill No. 1196, amending Section 1207 of act establishing public school system, 1580.
Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1458, creating a Division of Distribution of Documents, 2336.

Nomination of Hon. Eugene J. McAleer as Speaker by, 30.

Petitions presented by
Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 1376.
Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in Public schools, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 393.
Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Philadelphia, 2545.
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Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 1577.
House Bill No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462), requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 5017.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 1397 (Senate No. 274), amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers, 2488.

House Bill No. 9, permitting baseball on Sunday, 479.
Report of conference committee on House Bill No 399, relating to liability of employers, 4496-4497.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 235.
House Bill No. 9, permitting baseball on Sunday, 479.
House Bill No. 86, amending act making it unlawful to trespass on land posted as private property, 373.
House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1182, 1815.
House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1188, 5419, 5426.
House Bill No. 175, providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 262, 263.
House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1051, 1052, 1246, 1927, 1928, 1929.
House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1291,

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House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 696.
House Bill No. 366, authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into subject of creating public pension for dependent mothers, 354.
House Bill No. 596, relative to contracts containing compulsory arbitration provisions, 880.
House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2409, 2617, 2619, 2622.
House Bill No. 899, amending act regulating civil service in cities of first class, 2062-2063.
House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 5384.
House Bill No. 1003 (Senate No. 23), to provide for monthly payments by counties to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, 1847.
House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or instruments without consent, 2424.
House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 3029, 3030, 3031.
House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding certain persons, 3409.
House Bill No. 1815 (Senate No. 502), amending act dividing cities into three classes and authorizing minimum wage rate, 3823.
House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5027-5028.
House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5154.
House Bill No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462), requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 4504, 4505, 5018.
House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4173.
House concurrent resolution requesting representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to secure necessary legislation for purchase of land for extension of United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia, 3946.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1255.

PIPES (see gas, sewers, water).

PITCHER (see Molly).

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HOME FOR FRIENDLESS (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH HOME (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL, SISTERS OF CHARITY (se appropriation).

PITTSBURGH MATERNITY DISPENSARY (see appropriation).

PITTSBURGH (see monument).

PITTSBURGH SUNSHINE CHILDREN'S HOME (see appropriation).

PITTSTON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

PLACE AND PLACES (see amusement, corporations).

PLAINTIFF (se municipal).

PLAN, PLANNING AND PLANS (see cities, maps, recording).

PLANES AND PROPERTY APPURTENANT THERETO and for extension thereof by cities or counties, to provide for purchase or condemnation of inclined

*Senate Bill No. 634.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Moore, 854.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 854.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1803-1804.
Third reading and final passage, 1890.

In House (No. 1942).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2196.

PLANTING AND PLANTS (see growers, trees).

PLASTERING IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES, relative to regulation of

House Bill No. 900.
Read in place in House by Mr. Kenna, 393.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 393.
Reported with amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading and amended, 1690.
Third reading and final passage, 2131-2132.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3266.

Remarks on, by
Walnut, 2131, 2132.
Isler, 2131, 2132.
McAleer, 2131, 2132.
Smith, Lorenzo, 2132.
Blair, William F., 2132.
Campbell, James J., 2132.
Carter, 2132.

In Senate (No. 1186).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 2354.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2595.
Third reading and final passage, 2638-2639.
Signed by President, 2860.

PLATFORMS (see railroad, railway).

PLAYGROUNDS AND PLAYS (see censorship, parks).

PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY (see soldiers).

PLEASURE (see lakes).

PLEDGE AND PLEDGES (see election, sale).

PLEDGES, presented to House, resolution (House) by Bergey, fixing responsibility for failure of enactment of legislation to carry out party, 4803.
Notice relative to calling up of resolution, 5013.

PLUMBING BY EXTENDING ITS PROVISIONS to boroughs and townships of first class, amending act providing for licensure and registration of those engaged in

House Biill No. 209.
Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey, 114.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 114.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 377, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 443-446.
Not received from printer, 487.
Defeated on third reading, 497-500.
Vote reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee, 578.

Remarks on, by
Rockwell, 499.
Bergey, 499.
Semmens, 499.
McAleer, 500.
Ulerich, 500.
O'Neill, 500.

PLUMBING, HOUSE DRAINAGE AND CESSPOOLS, amending act providing for examination, licensure and registration of those engaged in plumbing or house drainage in cities of second class by providing further regulations for construction of

House Bill No. 1236.
Read in place in House by Mr. Malie, 618.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 618.
Reported with amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading, 1703-1708.
Third reading and amended, 1944.
Final passage, 2053-2059.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4118.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Vetoed by Governor, 5386.

In Senate (No. 1143).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2040.
Reported without amendment, 2438.

PLUMBING, HOUSE DRAINAGE AND CESSPOOLS—Continued.
First reading, 2598.
Over in its order, 2055, 2746.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2881, 3603.
Vote by which bill was recommitted reconsidered, 2887.
Second reading, 2888.
Recommitted to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2925.
Re-reported without amendment, 3895.
Third reading and final passage, 3990.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4311.

Remarks on, by
Magee, 2888, 2925.

PLUMBING, HOUSE DRAINAGE AND CESSPOOLS, amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class by extending its provisions to cities of third class having a system of water supply and sewerage and providing further requirements for construction of

House Bill No. 1504.
Read in place in House by Mr. Neely, 913.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 913.
Reported with amendment, 3051-3052.
First reading, 3115.
Second reading and amended, 3327-3329.
Third reading and final passage, 3421-3422.

Remarks on, by
Neely, 3422.

In Senate (No. 1570).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 3456.
Reported without amendment, 3897.
First reading, 4007.
Second reading and amended and recommitted, 4106-4108.

PLUMBING (see cities).

PLURAL (see office).

POEM, by Hobbs, relative to Pennsylvania House of Representatives, session of 1913, 5392-5393.

POINTS OF ORDER, on
Amendment to concurrent resolution No. 7, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on April 15th, 148.
Amendment to resolution authorizing election of certain Senate officers (Senate) by Sproul, 7.
Call for the orders of the day, in House by Romey and Allen, 579.
Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House as to dual office holding by Shern, 918, 920, 922, by Flynn, 920; by J. R. Baldwin, 923.
House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, by Shern, 317.
House Bill No. 29, fixing compensation of members and employes of General Assembly, by Shern, 2517.
House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, by John R. K. Scott, 5409, 5419, 5420; by Rockwell, 5420.
House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which fish hatchery at Conneaut Lake is located, by Humes, 944.
House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, by Humes, 3017; by John R. K. Scott, 5230.
House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, by Allen, 2762, 2763; by John R. K. Scott, 2763.
House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, by Frey, 3072; by R. J. Baldwin, 3072.
House Hill No. 355, to prohibit any officer or employe of any county from taking any active part in politics, by Hobbs, 3077.
House Bill No. 501, providing for restricting of lien of judgments to one or more parcels of real estate, by Rockwell, 813.
House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, by Josiah Howard, 1564.
House Bill No. 558, to provide for assessment and taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, by Josiah Howard, 1566.
House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, by R. J. Baldwin, 4216; by McAleer, 4344; by Allen, 4346.
House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purpose of municipal assessment distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, by Roney, 2508.
House Bill No. 620, amending act relating to oleomargarine, by H. B. Dunn, 2189.

POINTS OF ORDER—Continued.

House Bill No. 648, providing for organization of new counties out of parts of adjoining counties, by John Robert Jones, 1301-1304.

House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, by Rockwell, 2528.

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, by Wiltbank, 1854.

House Bill No. 799, authorizing persons and corporations to lend money and charge higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., by Shern, 1637.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, by Roney, 5396.

House Bill No. 823 (Senate No. 146), amending act providing for burial of indigent persons, by S. B. Scott, 1616.

House Bill No. 829, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pennsylvania, by Wildman, 4063.

House Bill No. 855, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, by Allen, 3128.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, by Allen, 2618.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, by Wiltbank, 3959.

House Bill No. 899, amending act regulating civil service in cities of first class, by Speiser, 2062.

House Bill No. 917, to prohibit killing of foxes by certain methods in Delaware County, by Bleloch, 1128.

House Bill No. 929, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, by S. B. Scott, 2287, 2501.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters, according to their respective party preferences, by Humes, 2677.

House Bill No. 999, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, by Allen, 3654.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, by Ehrhardt, 4403; by Bleloch, 4405; by Allen, 4415; by Davis, 4416; by Hess, 4416; by John R. K. Scott, 4420; by Ely, 422; by Forster, 4430; by Steedle, 4432; by George, A. Baldwin, 4432; by R. J. Baldwin, 4434.

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, by Joseph Gray, 2264.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing appointment by county commissioners in certain counties of assessors and assistant assessors, by Hobbs, 1389; by R. J. Baldwin, 1389; by John R. K. Scott, 1389.

House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor of certain counties, by John R. K. Scott, 4911.

House Bill No. 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, by Allen, 1576; by Piper, 1577.

House Bill No. 1296, requiring railroad tunnels to be ventilated, by Ewing, 3545.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, by John R. K. Scott, 1474, 1525; by Flynn, 1526.

House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, by Bergey and Speiser, 3819.

House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks, by Rockwell, 5034.

House Bill No. 1459, fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly, by Wiltbank, 3274.

House Bill No. 1511, making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, by Ambler, 4487.

House Bill No. 1573, repealing act to prohibit sale of intoxicating drinks in borough of Midland, by George A. Baldwin, 2341.

House Bill No. 1614, authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, by Mitchell, 3029.

House Bill No. 1787, relating to indebtedness incurred by municipalities for transit facilities and for wharves, by W. H. Wilson, 2778, 2901.

House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act relative to sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, by Allen, 2800.

House Bill No. 2006 (Senate No. 747), creating board of managers to have charge of institutions for care of insane and of poor, by John Robert Jones, 3518.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, by Roney, 5026; by Joseph Gray, 5029.

House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to prepare and amend its own charter, by Spangler, 5389.

House Bill No. 2072 (Senate No. 1395), amending act relating to taxation, by Humes, 4814.

POINTS OF ORDER—Continued.

House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440), amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, by John R. K. Scott, 4822; by Allen, 4823.

House Bill No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462), requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack by Piper, 5017.

House Bill No. 2239 (Senate No. 1872), regulating number and compensation of officers and employes of General Assembly, by Allen, 4879.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing appointment of joint committee to consider merits of official song to be adopted by Commonwealth, by Hobbs, 2604.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, by S. B. Scott, 4014.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn on or about June 26, 1913, if possible, by Stein, 4173.

House concurrent resolution authorizing House to adjourn not later than June 19, 1913, by Allen, 3951.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing House to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, by Alter, 4168; by Humes, 4168.

House resolution alleging violation of House Rules by Walter J. Christy, by Shern, 111.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against Willard R. Black, Assistant Clerk of House, by Schuck, 999; by Allen, 1000.

House resolution, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, by Josiah Howard, 4620.

House resolution authorizing change of rules of House of Representatives (House), by Wiltbank, 27.

House resolution authorizing commission to investigate whether a resolution trust exists in the House, by Wiltbank, 3948.

House resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, (House), by R. J. Baldwin, 24.

House resolution fixing May 8th as date of final adjournment, by Schuck, 1246.

House resolution instructing House appropriation committee to sub-divide lump appropriation asked for by Dairy and Food Commissioner in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, by John R. K. Scott, 3923.

House resolution requesting certain departments to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriations received by them in 1911, by R. J. Baldwin, 3919; by O'Neill, 3922.

House resolution requesting heads of departments asking for increase in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 to furnish House with reason for such increase, by Wiltbank, 3926.

House resolution requesting Secretary of Agriculture to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriation received by him in 1911 and reason for increase in 1913 appropriations, by John R. K. Scott, 3928.

Motion for committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of 14th judicial district to continue its investigations, by Speiser, 5372-5373.

Motion for recess, by McClintock, 1646.

Motion to adjourn, by S. B. Scott, 2020; by Wiltbank, 3655.

Motion to lay upon table House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, by John R. K. Scott, 5169.

Motion to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of miners, by John R. K. Scott, 5424; by Heidinger, 5424.

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, by Shern, 349.

Motion to reconsider vote on House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax on vendors, by R. J. Baldwin, 1047.

Order of business in House, by Ehrhardt, 4591-4592.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by Herbst, 1318, 1490; by Powell, 1491.

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, by Huffman, 4312.

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, by Beidleman, 1755.

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, by Crow, 2653.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, by Rockwell, 5421.

Vote on House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, by Flynn, 1291; by Allen, 1292.

POLE (see skunk, tax).

POLES ON COUNTY ROADS A REASONABLE LICENSE FEE and providing for removal of such poles in case of non-payment, authorizing counties to charge telegraph, telephone, electric or gas light companies or other public service corporations now maintaining.

House Bill No. 1536.

Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 915.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 915.
Reported without amendment, 1857.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 2002.
Third reading and amended, 2299.
Final passage, 2544.

In Senate (No. 1308).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2602.

POLICE AND POLICEMEN (see animal, associations, cities, corporation, Department, horses, lynching, second-hand, State, telephone, townships).

POLICE OFFICERS IN BOROUGHS, to provide for appointment and removal of

Senate Bill No. 1115.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 2024.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2024.

POLICEMEN IN BOROUGHS and providing for their compensation and discharge, authorizing appointment of

Senate Bill No. 754.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1022.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1022.

POLICEMEN WHEN ON DUTY, amending act authorizing appointment of policemen in boroughs by regulating control of

House Bill No. 818.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steedle, 339.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 339.

POLICEMEN WHEN ON DUTY, amending act of June 8, 1911, authorizing appointment of policemen in boroughs and regulating control of

House Bill No. 1681.

Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1035.
Reported without amendment, 1309.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading, 1689.
Third reading and final passage, 2130.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3567.
Signed by Speaker, 3930.
Approved by Governor, 4680.

Remarks on, by

Semmens, 3567.

In Senate (No. 1178).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2179.
Reported with amendment, 2475.
First reading, 2599.
Second reading, 2657.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2735.
Re-reported with amendment, 3243.
Third reading and final passage, 3366-3367.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3593.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4070.

POLICIES AND POLICY (see insurance, liability, taxation).

POLITICAL AND POLITICS (see advertisements, civil service, contributions, election, elections, vote).

POLL (see tax, taxes).

POLLING PLACES, providing for method of changing

House Bill No. 991.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

POLLING PLACES, providing for method of changing

Senate Bill No. 439.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.

POLYGAMY presented to Senate, joint resolution urging application to Congress for constitutional convention for amendment to prohibit, from
Legislature of Illinois, 1271.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1271.
Legislature of Oregon, 681.

POLYGAMY (see Constitution).

POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

POMEROY nominated as Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding. A. Nevin, 872.

Reported, 872.
Confirmed, 873.

PONDS (see lakes).

POOL (see tables).

PORR DISTRICT, amending act authorizing erection of poor house by townships of North Abington, South Abington and Newton in Luzerne County by enabling the boroughs of Clark Summit, Dalton, Glenburne and LaPlume to elect a poor director of Lake View

House Bill No. 1176.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hobbs, 573.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 573.
Reported without amendment, 805.
First reading, 830.
Second reading and amended, 985-986.
Third reading and amended, 1247-1248.
Final passage, 1338-1339.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 4409.

In Senate (No. 809).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1327.
Reported without amendment, 3107.
First reading, 3174.
Second reading, 3252.
Third reading and final passage, 3366.
Signed by President, 3727.

POOR DISTRICT AND PROVIDING FOR ELECTION OF POOR BOARD THEREIN, amending act authorizing erection of poor house of Borough of Dunmore, Borough of Scranton and Township of Providence, County of Luzerne, by defining the Scranton.

Senate Bill No. 520.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 460.
Reported without amendment, 608.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 713-716
Third reading and final passage, 861.

In House (No. 1818).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 917.

POOR DISTRICT FOR ALMSHOUSE, amending act authorizing erection of poor house by City of Carbondale so as to increase read estate holdings of said

House Bill No. 1356.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mannion, 803.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 803.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1207.
Third reading and final passage, 1621.
Returned from Senate with amendment, in which House concurred, 3019.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.
Approved by Governor, 3837.

In Senate (No. 967).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1613.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading and amended, 2463-2464.
Third reading and final passage, 2563.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3089.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3110.

POOR DISTRICT, providing for relief to certain parents and their children at expense of proper

House Bill No. 114.

Read in place in House by Mr. McClintock, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 101.

POOR DISTRICTS, FIXING TERMS OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR AND AUDITORS authorized to settle accounts of said guardians of the poor in certain incorporated

House Bill No. 1106.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 512.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 512.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 621.
Second reading, 778-779.
Third reading and final passage, 1100.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

In Senate (No. 814).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 4439-4440.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4630.
Third reading and final passage, 4788.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

POOR DISTRICTS, fixing terms of Managers of the Poor and Auditors in certain incorporated

House Bill No. 519.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 228.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 621.
Second reading, 779.
Third reading and final passage, 1110.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

In Senate (No. 802).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2931.
Third reading and final passage, 2977.
Signed by President, 3165.

POOR DISTRICTS IN ANY COUNTY not having a county poor house, with approval of court, to unite in erection of buildings for the care of the poor, empowering overseers of the poor of any two or more

House Bill No. 1145.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 533.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 533.
Reported without amendment, 1101.
First reading, 829.
Second reading and amended, 997-978.
Third reading and final passage, 14004-1405.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2414.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3019.

In Senate (No. 920).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 2041.
First reading, 2093.
Second reading, 2170.
Third reading and final passage, 2312-2313.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

POOR DISTRICTS WHERE NUMBER OF SAID DIRECTORS IS EIGHT, fixing terms of directors of poor and auditors authorized to settle accounts of said directors of poor in incorporated

House Bill No. 768.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 310.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 557.
Third reading and amended, 794.
Final passage, 836.

POOR DISTRICTS—Continued.

Returned from Senate without amendment, 2134.
Signed by Speaker, 2207.
Approved by Governor, 2682.

In Senate (No. 684).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 874.
Reported without amendment, 1810.
First reading, 1896.
Second reading, 2032-2033.
Third reading and final passage, 2079-2080.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.

POOR HOUSE IN MERCER COUNTY, repealing act providing for erection of

Senate Bill No. 551.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 591.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 591.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 718.
Second reading, 868-869.
Over in its order, 906.
Third reading and final passage, 1015.

In House (No. 1848).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1035.

POOR IN COUNTIES WHICH HAVE PROVIDED FOR ERECTION OF HOME for destitute and insane and fixing term of service of such directors at six years, prescribing number of directors of

House Bill No. 1214.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 575.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 575.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1532-1533.
Second reading, 1703.
Third reading and final passage, 2115.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4178.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4213.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4479.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill further amended, 4813.
Defeated on final passage, 4909-4910.
Question of personal privilege, by Lowers, 4911.
Motion to reconsider vote on bill on final passage defeated, 4912-4913.

Remarks on, by
Lowers, 2115, 4913.

In Senate (No. 1181).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 3433.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3717.
Over in its order, 3746.
Third reading and final passage, 3875.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4198.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

POOR IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, to repeal act and parts of acts providing for erection of a house for employment and support of the

Senate Bill No. 421.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Judson, 382.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 382.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 609.
Second reading and amended, 676-677.
Third reading and final passage, 727.

In House (No. 1402).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 818.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading, 1989.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2284-2285.
Re-reported with negative recommendation, 3822.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 4013-4014.
Motion adopted for special order, 4235.
Defeated on final passage, 4463-4466.

POOR IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Post, 2284, 4465.
Allen, 2284, 4014, 4464, 4465.
Brownlee, 2284, 4014, 4463-4464, 4465.
Baldwin, George A., 2284-2285.

POOR REQUIRING MEDICAL AND SURGERY TREATMENT in hospitals and sanitoria not under absolute control of the State and unable to pay for same, making appropriation to carry into effect provisions of act to provide a just method of distributing money appropriated for relief of

House Bill No. 1795.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1041.

POOR REQUIRING MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT in hospitals and sanitoria not under absolute control of the State, to provide a just method of distributing money appropriated for relief of

House Bill No. 1243.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 618.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 618.
Reported without amendment, 4269.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading and amended, 4513-4514.
Third reading and final passage, 4815-4816.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 4815, 4816.
Scott, John R. K., 4815-4816.
Moses, 4816.

In Senate, (No. 1898).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4797.
Reported without amendment, 4797.
First reading, 4798.
Over in its order, 4853.
Second reading, 4995.
Recommitted, 5085.

POOR (see auditors, board, children, cities, commission, contracts, counties, county, mothers, reports, salaries, taxes).

POPULATION (see townships).

PORT (see appropriation, bridge, Constitution, Erie, pilotage).

POSITION (see employ).

POSITIONS OF PROFIT UNDER THIS COMMONWEALTH and prohibiting appointments contrary to this act, to prohibit the holding by any person of two or more

House Bill No. 1622.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1032.
Reported without amendment, 2706.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading, 3065.
Dropped from calendar on third reading, 3224.

Remarks on, by

Geiser, 3224.

POST, JOHN L., Representative from Washington County.

Bills introduced by

No. 1410

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Training School, formerly Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, 819.

No. 1598

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point on the Claysville and Burnsville Ridge Road near Dogwood Grove U. P. Church in East Finley Township, Washington County, and extending to Burnsville, 996.

No. 1667

Requiring recorder of deeds to keep a docket open for inspection showing entry and filing of instruments and to permit abstracts of same, 1035

No. 1781

To fix number of representatives in the General Assembly and to apportion the State into Representative districts, 1041.

POST, JOHN L.—Continued .

Bills introduced by

No. 202.
Amending act establishing a public system, 742.

No. 423
Prohibiting placing of earth or any other material in any river or stream or upon banks of same without first having constructed in accordance with plan approved by Water Supply Commission a retaining wall, 930.

No. 1182
Amending act establishing public school system, 13.

No. 1453
Amending act establishing public school system, 135.

No. 1850 (Senate No. 630)
Fixing salary of Second Assistant State Librarian, 2278.

No. 1928
Repealing act for better protection of Philadelphia from dangers incident to storage or petroleum, benzine or naphtha, 2199.

Leave of absence granted, 370, 576, 999, 1949, 2564.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to
Postpone for present House Bill No. 423, regulating placing of earth or any other material in any stream, 2147.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1402 (Senate No. 421), repealing act to provide for erection of poor house in Washington County, 2284.

Petitions presented by

Favoring establishment of certain public road as a State highway, from

Citizens of Washington County, 2544.
Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from

Council No. 183, D. of L., Washington County, 3331.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from

Citizens of Washington County, 1763.

Remarks by, on

House bill No. 1402 (Senate No. 421), repealing act to provide for erection of poor house in Washington County, 2284, 4465.
House Bill No. 1667, requiring recorder of deeds to keep a docket, 3178.

POSTERS (see advertisements).

POTTER (see highway).

POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

POULTRY AND ESTABLISHING BUREAU OF POULTRY in Department of Agriculture, to provide methods for eradicating diseases of

Senate Bill No. 1404.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 3088.

POULTRY (see agriculture, animals, armory, dogs, slaughter houses).

POWELL, ARCHIBALD W., Senator from Forty-fourth District Allegheny County, part of).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 732 (House No. 1166), regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 1090.

Senate Bill No. 1001, amending act of April 2, 1913, which amends act to establish county court for Allegheny County, 2324, 2325.

Appeal made by, from decision of Chair on Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st. 1901.

Bills introduced by

No. 30
Supplementing and amending act establishing county court for Allegheny County, 68.
No. 31
Further supplement to act establishing county court for Allegheny County, 68.
No. 88
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, 96.

POWELL, ARCHIBALD W.—Continued.

No. 715
Making appropriation to Home of Good Shepherd, Lincoln Avenue, Pittsburgh, 909.

No. 816
Authorizing the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania to construct a reservoir at head waters of Youghiogheny River, 1258.

No. 1001
Further amending Section 7 of act to establish a county court for County of Allegheny, approved April 2, 1913, by providing that defendant shall not be required to file answer in actions ex delicto, 1742.

Bills reported by

No. 52
Amending act regulating lateral railroads extending length thereof to ten miles, 460.

No. 120
Regulating pay of election officers, 282.

No. 125
Regulating payment of deposit made with any bank or savings institution in name of two persons, 221.

No. 147
Regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 643.

No. 201
Relating to fees of attorneys-at-law in the several courts, 987.

No. 224 (House No. 271)
Amending act increasing salaries of tipstaves in certain counties by further changing limit of population of such counties, 710.

No. 231 (House No. 185)
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1068.

No. 235
Providing for initiative and referendum system under certain conditions in all cities and boroughs, 2353.

No. 294
Amending act establishing a county court for county of Allegheny, 643.

No. 337 (House No. 189)
Repealing Section 10 of act to vacate Long Lane in County of Philadelphia and in relation to promissory notes and counterfeit endorsements, 987.

No. 346 (House No. 270)
Empowering courts of common pleas to fix by rule the return day of all writs of execution and final process, 869-870.

No. 392
Amending act providing for determination by court of all disputes as to reasonableness of amount of license fees between municipal corporations and telegraph, telephone or light or power companies, 1309.

No. 464.
Amending act relating to fees of prothonotaries in certain counties by changing limit of population of counties to which the act shall apply, 1068.

No. 512
To prohibit coroners or deputy coroners from doing business as undertakers, 1068.

No. 636
Amending act authorizing banks to loan money on security of bonds and mortgages by defining more definitely the amount of money banks may loan on such security, 1031.

No. 732 (House No. 1166)
Regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 994.

No. 993
Amending act regulating railroad companies, 2549.

No. 1092 (House No. 135)
Providing for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2437.

Chairman of Committee on Railroad, 42.

Member of special committee, 5.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

First reading of Senate Bill No. 732 (House No. 1166), regulating appeals from tax and other public accounts settlements of fiscal officers, 994.
Recess, 9, 1614, 1756.

POWELL, ARCHIBALD W.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 472, 1615, 1901.
Discharge Committee on Elections from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties and election of certain party officers, 1751.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 193.

Fix special order for consideration of Senate Bill No. 251 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1542.

Make unanimous the nomination of Hon. Daniel P. Gerberich for President pro tempore, 6.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1317.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 878, providing for establishment of State Department of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts, 1747.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 72, regulating making of certain reports to Auditor General for purposes of State taxation, 469.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 44, amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 1749.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 696, regulating employment of attorneys to represent this Commonwealth or any department thereof, 1262.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 887 (House No. 157), authorizing commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Conneaut Lake, 1610.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1032 (House No. 799), authorizing persons and corporations lending money to charge a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., 2453.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1045, creating in certain counties a board to fix number and compensation of employes in county offices, 2162.

Nomination by, of Hon. Francis S. McIlhenny as President pro tempore, 6.

Nomination reported by, 221.

Oath of office administered to, as Auditor General, 2629.

Point of order raised by, on motion to amend motion to adjourn, 1901.

Remarks by, on

Confirmation of Edward M. Bigelow as State Highway Commissioner, 390.

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2156, 2157.

Senate Bill No. 13, providing for incorporation and government of cities of third class, 1085, 1086.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1317, 1318, 1489-1490, 1491, 1542, 2071, 2075.

Senate Bill No. 337 (House No. 189), repealing Section 10 of act to vacate Long Lane in County of Philadelphia and in relation to promissory notes, 1141.

Senate Bill No. 385 (House No. 443), fixing number and salaries of employes in Auditor General's Department, 464, 465.

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting any election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756.

Senate Bill No. 644, amending act authorizing county commissioners to appoint a clerk, 1089.

Senate Bill No. 655, relating to time for levying school tax in school districts of second class, 1325.

Senate Bill No. 696, regulating employment of attorneys to represent this Commonwealth or any department thereof, 1262.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties and election of certain party officers, 1752.

Senate Bill No. 891 (House No. 857), authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts on request to determine issues in certain other courts, 1613.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st, 1901, 1902.

Senate resolution authorizing election of Senate officers and employes, 48.

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Testimonial presented by members and officers of Senate, acceptance of, 5273-5274.

Testimonial to be presented on occasion of resignation from Senate to assume office of Auditor General, resolution authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for, 2167, 2303.

POWER (see omnibuses, State).

PRACTICE AND PRACTISING (see actions, children, court, courts, departments, law, medicine, optometry, pharmacy).

PRAY, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF PHILADELPHIA RECORD UPON TRAGIC DEATH OF HIS WIFE, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Humes, extending sympathy of House to Kenneth, L. M., 4803.

PRAYER OF CHAPLAIN OF HOUSE to be printed daily in Legislative Journal, resolution (House) by Mitchell, requiring, 121.

PRAYER OF CHAPLAIN OF SENATE to be printed daily in Legislative Journal, resolution (Senate) by Vare requiring, 1606.

PRAYER OFFERED in House, 16, 49, 73, 79, 87, 100, 107, 119, 127, 145, 161, 177, 202, 225, 253, 269, 287, 308, 337, 365, 392, 418, 472, 509, 531, 575, 617, 683, 706, 731, 803, 817, 875, 912, 994, 1031, 1093, 1149, 1245, 1273, 1336, 1376, 1415, 1516, 1554, 1615, 1647, 1762, 1811, 1902, 1949, 2042, 2101, 2183, 2231, 2335, 2400, 2477, 2511, 2603, 2663, 2749, 2785, 2891, 2937, 2995, 3051, 3111, 3175, 3263, 3331, 3392, 3474, 3603, 3735, 3790, 3863, 3917, 3939, 4011, 4115, 4199, 4269, 4315, 4383, 4461, 4572, 4669, 4802, 4876, 5013, 5143, 5364, 5379.

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PRECEPTS TO ASSESSORS BY DIRECTING THAT THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS shall issue their precepts for the triennial assessments and intermediate reassessments on or before the first Monday of July, amending act designating uniform date when commissioners of the several counties shall issue their

House Bill No. 1150.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 534.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 534.
Reported without amendment, 744.
First reading, 827.
Second reading and dropped from calendar, 3055.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 3055.

PRECEPTS TO ASSESSORS TO MAKE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENTS of property and fixing time for return thereof, supplement to act designating uniform date when commissioners of the several counties shall issue their

House Bill No. 1132.

Read in place in House by Mr. Body, 533.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 533.
Reported with amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading, 1696.
Third reading and final passage, 1941.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3265.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, 1941.

In Senate (No. 1126).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2469.
Third reading and final passage, 2636.
Signed by President, 2860.

PREEMPTING (see election).

PREFERRED (see corporations).

PRELIMINARY (see equity).

PREMIUM AND PREMIUMS (see bonds, insurance, liquors, trust).

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PRESCRIPTION (see cocaine, opium).

PRESERVES AND MAKING IT A MISDEMEANOR TO HUNT UPON SAID LAND authorizing owners of land to register and advertise same as bird and game

Senate Bill No. 1574.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 3574.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3375.

PRESERVES (see game).

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE during recess of session of 1913, administration of oath of office and address, election of Hon. Charles H. Kline as 5259-5260.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate) by Crow, fixing time for election of and of presentation of testimonial to, 5255.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate) by Sproul, authorizing Senate to proceed to election of a, 5259.

PRESIDENT (see courts, election).

PRESQUE ISLE BAY (see Erie).

PRESS for attention to their duties during session of 1913, read, amended and agreed to, resolution (House) by Whitaker, thanking representatives of the, 5493.

PRICE, WESLEY J., Representative from Monroe County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for purpose of hunting, 758, 759.

House Bill No. 292, making appropriation to carry into effect provisions of act creating bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 2696-2697.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 774.

Bills introduced by

No. 286
Amending act creating bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals by providing bounty for hawks, 145.

No. 292
Making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act creating bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals by reimbursing counties for moneys paid, 146.

No. 510
To provide for better protection of game and game birds, 227.

No. 520
Amending act for protection of game, game birds and other wild birds, 228.

No. 1268
Making appropriation to Monroe County Hospital, 683.

No. 1274
Defining opium and regulating sale thereof, 731.

No. 1477
To establish as a State Highway a certain section of public road commencing at a point on Route No. 169, at Steitz Bridge and extending to Mountain House, Monroe County, 822.

Bills reported by

No. 292
Making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act creating a bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 493.

No. 510
To provide for better protection of game, game quadrupeds and game birds, 440.

No. 557
To classify certain lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 744.

No. 558
To provide for taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 744.

No. 559
To provide a fixed charge of land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 744.

No. 564
Joint resolution directing publication of pamphlet containing game, fish and forestry laws, 289.

No. 1263
To provide that fines collected for violations of Game Laws shall be paid to Game Commission for game preserves, 930.

Leave of absence granted, 909, 1709, 1949.

Member of conference committee, 5060.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Recommit House Bill No. 202, making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act creating a bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 579.

Petition presented by

Favoring improvement of highways in Smithfield Township, Monroe County, from
Citizens of Monroe County, 1042.

PRIMARIES AND PRIMARY (see election, elections, electing, electors, Senator).

PRINCIPAL (see mortgages).

PRINTED ADDITIONAL COPIES of House Bills Nos. 105 and 119, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Walnut, authorizing Chief Clerk to have, 507.

PRINTED ADDITIONAL COPIES of House Bills Nos. 107 and 125 read and adopted motion (House) by Walnut, authorizing Chief Clerk to have, 536.

PRINTED ADDITIONAL COPIES of House Bills Nos. 128, 183, 287, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Rockwell, authorizing Chief Clerk to have, 507.

PRINTED ADDITIONAL COPIES of House Bill No. 183, Public Utility Bill motion (House) by Rockwell authorizing Chief Clerk to have, 1349.

PRINTED ADDITIONAL COPIES of Senate Bill No. 13 (House No. 1802), relative to government of third class cities, resolution (House) by Spangler, authorizing Chief Clerk to have, 2008.

PRINTED IN PAMPHLET FORM for use of members of House, resolution (House) by James A. Dunn, authorizing Chief Clerk of House to have 5,000 copies of Hunter's License Law, 2183.

Considered and agreed to, 23, 36.

PRINTING AND PRINTED (see bulletin, documents, laws, report, superintendent).

PRINTING FURNISHED TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES during week of June 16th, question of information raised by Allen, as to amount of, 4575.

Report presented to House, 4575.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF BILLS and calendars concurrent resolution (Senate) by Catlin, authorizing, 8.

Returned from House concurred in, 11.
Concurred in by House, 34.
Approved by Governor, 46.

PRINTING OF COPIES OF ACT OF May 23, 1907, to prohibit unlawful use of flags of United States and of this State, concurrent resolution (House) No. 37, by Gramley, providing

Resumed and amended in House, 1617.
In Senate, referred to Committee on Public Printing, 1606.
Reported in Senate, 4766.
Considered and agreed to, 4768.
Votes by which Senate concurred in resolution reconsidered and resolution amended, 4858.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4954.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4962.

PRINTING OF LIST OF GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS, resolution (Senate) by Kurtz, authorizing, 8.

PRINTING OF MEMORIAL ADDRESSES on late Hon. John H. Riebel, concurrent resolution (House) by McArdle, 823.

Concurred in by Senate, 872.
Returned from Senate concurred in, 998.
Approved by Governor, 2117.

PRINTING OF RESOLUTIONS,

Announcement relative to, 394.

PRINTING presented to House by Mr. Schuck, report relative to Legislative, 180.

PRISON LABOR BY CONTRACT and to regulate employment of prisoners in all State and county prisons and reformatories, to prohibit letting of

House Bill No. 575.
Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 254.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 254.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 377.
Second reading, 405.
Third reading and amended, 424.
Resumed and passed finally, 494-495.

In Senate (No. 541).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 590.

PRISON, PRISONERS AND PRISONS (see costs, discharge, escape, jail, jails, parole, release, sheriffs).

PRISONERS MAY BECOME MOTHERS, authorizing warden or superintendent in charge of any penitentiary, jail or reformatory to lodge female prisoners temporarily outside of such institution at time when such

PRISONERS MAY BECOME MOTHERS—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 308.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 281.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 281.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 609.
Second reading, 675.
Third reading and final passage, 726.
Returned from House without amendment, 2331.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1309).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 818.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1965.
Third reading and final passage, 2241.
Signed by Speaker, 2485.

PRISONERS, regulating employment on highways of male
House Bill No. 82.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. G. M. Kuhns, 79.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 79.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 129.
Second reading and amended, 151-152.
Third reading and postponed for present, 173.
Resumed and recommitted, 266-267.
Re-reported with amendment, 576.
Third reading and amended, 704.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 808.
Final passage, 830-831.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Vetoed by Governor, 3335.

Remarks on, by

Bleloch, 152.
Kitts, 152.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 152, 267.
Bigger, 266, 267.

In Senate (No. 669).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 873.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2394.
Second reading, 2462.
Third reading and final passage, 2559.
Signed by President, 2861.

PRISONS, to regulate government of county jails or

House Bill No. 1564.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 916.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 916.

PRIVATE (see banking, cities, detectives, lakes, railroad, roads sales, trespass).

PRIZE (see Erie).

PROBATION OF CERTAIN CONVICTS, the appointment of probation and parole officers and the payment of their salaries and extending the duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries, supplement to act authorizing release on

House Bill No. 1237.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 618.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading, 1988.
Third reading and final passage, 2283.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3823.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.
Approved by Governor, 4680.

In Senate (No. 1225).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2332.
Reported with amendment, 3237.
First reading, 3387.
Second reading, 3451.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3787.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4009.

PROBATION OF CERTAIN CONVICTS, the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases and providing for their release on parole, amending act authorizing release on

House Bill No. 294.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 146.
Reported with amendment, 494.
First reading, 562.
Second reading, 580.
Third reading and final passage, 844.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4462.

In Senate (No. 672).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 873.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading, 2648.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2728-2729.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4380.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

PROBATION (see cities).

PROCEDURE, PROCEEDINGS AND PROCESS (see corporations, court, desertion, equity, liens, lunacy).

PROCLAMATION (see Emancipation).

PROCREATION OF IDIOTS AND FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS by sterilization under certain circumstances to prevent

House Bill No. 365.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 162.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 163.
Reported with amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading and amended, 1198-1199.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1591-1592.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 1591.
Bleloch, 1591-1592.

PRODUCE, PRODUCERS AND PRODUCTS (see agricultural, food-stuffs, market, meat, milk).

PROFESSIONS (see boards).

PROFIT AND PROFITS (see corporations, positions).

PROMISSORY (see notes).

PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY HUSBAND AND WIFE, and making certain provisions in regard to its disposition upon dissolution of martial relation, creating a common interest in certain

House Bill No. 156.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 107.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 108.
Reported with negative recommendation, 441.

PROPERTY (see boroughs, building, church, commission, corporations, damages, escheat, escheats, judgments, lien, liens, mine, parks, planes, real estate, rent, sewers, statements, streets, taxable, taxation, taxes, townships, trespass, trust, trusts, waters).

PROSECUTION (see actions).

PROSECUTORS IN ALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS to be present, in person or by attorney, and with or without a stenographer before the grand jury during the examination of witnesses and to take down the testimony stenographically, authorizing

House Bill No. 1591.

Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 996.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 996.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1571.

PROSECUTORS IN CERTAIN CASES and authorizing the court to make orders in relation thereto, fixing liability of the counties or of

House Bill No. 758.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. F. Blair, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 309.
Reported with amendment, 342.
First reading, 379, 396.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 448.
Third reading and final passage, 501.

PROSECUTORS IN CERTAIN CASES—Continued.

In Senate (No. 548).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 591.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1017.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1088.

PROSTITUTION (see buildings, house).

PROTECTION AND PROTECTORS (see life, townships, wardens).

PROTESTANT HOME FOR BOYS (see appropriation).

PROTHONOTARIES AND PROTHONOTARY (see ballot, costs, courts, counties, county, opinions, rent, securities, Supreme, taxes).

PROTHONOTARIES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS by changing minimum population of counties to which said act shall apply from 200,000 to 150,000, amending act regulating fees of

Senate Bill No. 464.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 384.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 384.
Reported without amendment, 1068.
First reading, 1144.
Second reading and amended, 1265-1268.
Third reading and final passage, 1319-1322.
Returned from House without amendment, 2739, 2603.
Signed by President, 2859.

In House (No. 1879).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1398.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1995.
Motion adopted for correction of House calendar as to authorship of bill, 2339.
Third reading and final passage, 2678.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

PROTHONOTARIES OF COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS IN counties having between 200,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants, amending act appointing fees of

House Bill No. 259.

Read in place in House by Mr. Neel, 119.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 119.
Reported without amendment, 183.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 250.
Third reading and final passage, 264-265.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 999.
Signed by Speaker, 1430.
Approved by Governor, 1570.

In Senate (No. 338).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 285.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 864.
Third reading and final passage, 902.
Signed by President, 1023.

PROTHONOTARY IN EACH OF THE COUNTIES TO KEEP A COST DOCKET and providing for payment to his successor of all costs received by him and not paid to parties entitled to same, requiring

Senate Bill No 490.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 417.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 417.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 610.
Second reading, 677-678.
Over in its order, 728.
Third reading and final passage, 860.
Returned from House without amendment, 2331.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1814).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 917.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1716.
Second reading, 1965.
Third reading and final passage, 2217.
Signed by Speaker, 2485.

PROVIDENCE GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

PROVIDENCE MISSION AND RESCUE HOME (see appropriation).

PSYCOPATHIC (see hospitals).

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS and subordinate officers and fixing their compensation, amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of

Senate Bill No. 274.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 225.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 225.
Reported with amendment, 409.
First reading, 469.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee, 598-599.
Re-reported with amendment, 616.
Third reading and amended, 650-651.
Final passage, 718-719.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2475.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2477.
Approved by Governor, 2857.

In House (No. 1397).

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 817.
Reported with amendment, 1490.
Reported with amendment, 1400.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading, 1692-1963.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2137.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2486-2488.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2498.
Signed by Speaker, 2499.

Remarks on, by

Wildman, 2486-2487, 2488.
Latshaw, 2487-2488.
Ramsey, 2487.
Piper, 2488.
Bleloch, 2488.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS and subordinate officers and fixing their compensation, amending act to provide for appointment of Superintendent of

House Bill No. 1492.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 823.
Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 823.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2427.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS, defining the powers of the Commissioners, authorizing the Board of Commissioners to carry into effect provisions of Constitution relative to contracts, amending act relative to

Senate Bill No. 275.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 225.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 225.
Reported with amendment, 409.
First reading, 469.
Second reading, 599-601.
Third reading and amended, 651.
Final passage, 719-721.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 1605-1606.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1606-1607.
Approved by Governor, 1740.

In House (No. 1398).

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 818.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading and amended, 1194-1196.
Third reading and final passage, 1585-1587.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1632.
Signed by Speaker, 1638.

PUBLIC (see accountants, board, bridges, buildings, cities, contracts, damages, documents, employes, flags, General Assembly, libraries, poles, records, school, strikes, superintendent, taxation, waters).

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES and establishing public service commission for supervision of public service companies, defining

Senate Bill No. 40.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 83.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 83.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES and establishing public service commission for supervision thereof, defining and regulating

House Bill No. 183.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 109.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 109.
Resolution authorizing printing of additional copies of bill agreed to, 507.
Reported with amendment, 1245.
First reading and recommitted, 1287.
Motion authorizing printing of additional copies of bill agreed to, 1349.
Re-reported with amendment, 2231.
Recommitted, 2401.
Re-reported with amendment, 2785.
Motion for special order on second reading and on third reading agreed to, 2822, 2823.
Second reading and amended, 2943-2957, 2959-2967, 2999-3001, 3001-3005, 3005-3008, 3009-3018.
Special order on third reading re-arranged, 3018.
Third reading and final passage, 3129-3146.
Returned from Senate with amendments, 5030.
House non-concurred in Senate amendments, 5039-5042.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 5053.
Concurrent resolution re-referring bill to conference committee read and postponed for present, 5168-5171.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to and resolution to refer bill back to conference committee withdrawn, 5203-5218.
Vote on adoption of conference committee report reconsidered and concurrent resolution adopted authorizing an amendment to conference committee report, 5230-5231.
Resolution authorizing amendment to conference committee report returned from Senate concurred in, 5232.
Amended report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5232,5246.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5253.
Signed by Speaker, 5376-5377.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 2231, 2943, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2952, 2956, 2966, 3000, 3004, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3012, 3013, 3016, 3017, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5216, 5217.
Irwin, George C., 2946.
Scott, John R. K., 2946, 2953-2954, 3144-3145, 5168,5169,5171, 5216, 5217, 5230, 5231.
Claycomb, 2947.
Allen, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950-2951, 2956-2957, 2963, 2965-2966, 2967, 3000-3001, 3006, 3007-3008, 3009, 3012, 3013, 3144, 5168, 5170, 5171, 5231.
Shern, 2947, 2948.
Humes, 2948-2949, 2951-2952, 2961, 2962, 2964, 2965, 2999, 3003-3004, 3016, 3017, 3143-3144.
Alter, 2949, 2963.
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Scott, S. B., 2943, 2959-2961, 2963-2964, 2966, 2967, 3000, 5169, 5170, 5217-5218.
Roney, 2962-2963, 5168, 5171.
Strauss, 2999-3000.
Forster, I. Gordon, 3001.
Dunn, Horace B., 3013.
Alworth, 3144.
Bigger, 3145-3146.
Grabe, 3146.
Hemminger, 3146.
Good, 3146.
Flynn, 5231.
Stein, 5231.

In Senate (No. 1432).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3175.
Reported without amendment, 3242.
First reading, 3261-3262.
Second reading and recommitted, 3378.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES—Continued.

Re-reported with amendment, 4846.
Third reading and final passage, 4971-4984.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5002-5003.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5009-5010.
Concurrent resolution authorizing amendment of conference committee report, 5124.
Bill returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 5129.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5129-5143.
Signed by President, 5261.

PUBLIC UTILITIES and establishing public service commission for supervision of public utilities, defining

House Bill No. 287.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 146.
Resolution authorizing printing of additional copies of bill read and agreed to, 507.

PUBLIC UTILITIES and establishing public service commission for regulation of public utilities, defining

Senate Bill No. 207.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 194.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 194.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND SERVICES and creating public service commission for supervision of public utilities, defining

House Bill No. 128.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 102.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 102.
Resolution authorizing printing of additional copies of bill read and agreed to, 507.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TO LEASE SAME TO CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, empowering municipalities to construct or to acquire and operate street railways, electric light plants, gas works and other

House Bill No 1112.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 531.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 531.
Reported with amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading, 1680.
Third reading and amended, 1942.
Final passage, 2052,2053.

In Senate (No. 1142).
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2040.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TO LEASE SAME TO CORPORATIONS or individuals, empowering counties to construct or to acquire and to maintain and operate street railways, gas works and all other

House Bill No. 1163.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 534.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 534.
Reported without amendment, 1378.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading and amended, 1681-1682.
Third reading and final passage, 2116-2117.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 2116.
Richards, 2116.

In Senate (No. 1180).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2179.

PUBLIC UTILITIES OWNED BY CITIES, BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS and providing for submission of question of sale or lease thereof to electors, to define

House Bill No. 1324.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kaufman, 734.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 734.
Reported without amendment, 1352.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading and amended, 1673-1674.
Third reading and final passage, 2110-2111.

In Senate (No. 1156).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2096.

PUBLICATION, PUBLISHED, PUBLISHER AND PUBLISHING (see advertisements, advertising, boroughs, cities, counties, municipalities, newspapers, recorder, statutes-at-large).

PUBLICATIONS HERETOFORE PUBLISHED BY THE STATE, namely, "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to Locate Site of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," joint resolution providing for printing and distribution of two

Senate Bill No. 942.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 1554.
Referred to Committee on Printing, 1554.
Reported with amendment, 1598.
First reading, 1758.
Second reading, 1808-1809
Third reading and amended, 1893
Resumed and passed finally, 2026-2027.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 3593.
Returned from House with adherence to its amendments and Senate appoints conference committee, 3729.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of conference committee, 3909.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 4865.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4963.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of conference committee report, 5116.
Signed by President, 5258.

In House (No. 1954).

Referred to Committee on Printing, 2197.
Reported with amendment, 3023-3024.
First reading, 3113.
Second reading, 3230.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3267-3268.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 3607.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and House adheres to its amendments, 3657.
Returned from Senate with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3835.
Conference committee appointed, 2858.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5219-5220.
Signed by Speaker, 5376.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 3607.
Matt, 3607.

PUNXSUTAWNEY FAIR LAND ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

PUNXSUTAWNEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

PUNXSUTAWNEY SANITARIUM (see appropriation).

PUPILS (see school).

PURCHASE MONEY (see mortgages).

PURITY (see waters).

PYMATUNING SWAMP AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESERVOIR to conserve the waters thereof and vesting certain powers in Water Supply Commission and making appropriation, to provide for erection of dam at outlet of

Senate Bill No. 785.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 1138.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1138.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3780,3781
Third reading and final passage, 3869.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4870.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2180).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4315.
First reading, 4523.
Second reading and amended, 4574-4575.
Third reading and final passage, 4950-4954.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5014.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 4951, 4952, 4953.
Baldwin, George A., 4952.
Allen, 4952, 4953.

QUAIL, fixing a closed season for

House Bill No. 650.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kern, 269.

Referred to Committee on Game, 269.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 528.
Second reading, 553.
Third reading and final passage, 809.

In Senate (No. 682).

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 874.
Reported with amendment, 1540.
First reading and recommitted, 1612.
Re-reported without amendment, 2070.
Recommitted to Committee on Agriculture, 2167.
Re-reported without amendment, 2721.
Second reading, 2879.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2923-2924.

Remarks on, by

Wasbers, 2923-2924.
Buckman, 2924.
Martin, 2924.
Jones, 2924.

QUAIL (se birds, rabbits).

QUARANTINE BOARD, STATE (see appropriation).

QUARANTINE, (see vaccinated).

QUARRIES AND QUARRYING (see mines, real estate).

QUARRIES, TO REGULATE OPERATION AND PROVIDE FOR INSPECTION of slate, marble and granite.

House Bill No. 1247.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reuben Howard, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 618.

QUESTIONS OF INFORMATION, on

Amount of printing furnished to House within certain period, by Allen, 4575.

House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, by Humes, 4469.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, by Humes, 5396.

House Bill No. 1781, to apportion the State into representative districts, by S. B. Scott, 5173.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, by John R. K. Scott, 5026.

House Bill No. 2091 (Senate No. 61), making appropriation to

Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, by McAleer 4619.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, by George C. Irwin, 4623.

House resolution No. 35, making it a rule of the House that no bill negatived by a committee shall be placed upon calendar unless motion be made within five days after report, by Shern, 1122.

Manner in which a member shall preface his remarks, by S. B. Scott, 815-816.

Motion for adjournment, by S. B. Scott, 4958.

Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshall, by Jarrett, 5121.

Sepcial report of Auditor General relative to contingent funds, by John R. K. Scott, 4351-5352.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE, on

A committee meeting, by Bleloch, 3675.

Amendment to resolutions, by R. J. Baldwin, 110.

Arrangement of files, by Rockwell, 3085.

Attack in Harrisburg Patriot, by Beidleman, 3240-3241.

Authorship of House Bill No. 303, known as "Railroad Service Bill," by Ulman, 2339.

Being credited on pink calendar with introduction of House Bill No. 1520.

Establishing a State highway in Centre County, by Mitchell, 1119.

Being credited on pink calendar with introduction of House Bill No. 1733, authorizing construction of bridge over Susquehanna River at Middletown, by Martin, 1484.

Bill relative to exemption from taxation of certain church property, by R. J. Baldwin, 183.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

Calling up House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, by Stein, 545.

Communication from Governor relative to subpoenas served by committee of House investigating holding of dual positions under State administration, by S. B. Scott, 746.

Correction of errors in titles of House Bills Nos. 408 and 638, by Davis, 793.

Correction of statement in regard to reporting bills from Committee on Law and Order, by Salus, 1316.

Defeat of House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, by Lowers, 4911.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, by John Robert Jones, 4930-4931.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors. by Howard, 5409-5410.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, by Allen, 2949.

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, by Goss, 2780; by Walnut, 3337-3338; by James A. Dunn, 3613-3615.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, by North, 695.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, by R. J. Baldwin, 3072.

House Bill No. 336, making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine in removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, by McDermott, 1875.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by employe, by Miller, 4495-4496; by Piper, 4496-4497; by George C. Irwin, 4497; by Miller, 5371-5372.

House Bill No. 467, making appropriation to pay for expenses of publishing constitutional amendments in 1912, by W H. Wilson, 3071.

House Bill No. 523, amending act for government of cities of first class, by Lorenzo Smith, 687.

House Bill No. 621 (Senate No. 84), amending act providing for memorial hall at county seat of Allegheny County, by Geary, 2781.

House bill No. 754, authorizing letting of contracts for buildings at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, by Humes, 1865.

House Bill No. 783, regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, by James A. Dunn, 368.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, by Goss, 2622.

House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by Commonwealth of lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, by John R. K. Scott, 3827; by Williams, 3843.

House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, by Geiser, 3393-3394.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for personal registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, by Miller, 5385.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2673.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, by Steedle, 4432.

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, by Schuck and E. E. Jones, 1658.

House Bill No. 1141, fixing compensation for members of General Assembly, by S. B. Scott, 2281.

House Bill No 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, by Wiltbank, 1577.

House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation to provide for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, by Allen, 3818.

House Bill No. 1429, to prohibit any person from working any animal for more than 15 hours in any 24-hour period, by McClintock, 2894-2895.

House Bill No. 1439, to provide for completion or compilation of laws of Pennsylvania prior to 1800, by Allen, 2478.

House Bill No 1444, amending act creating office of State Fire Marshal, by Speiser, 2420; by Roney, 2421.

House Bill No. 1458, creating Division of Distribution of Public Documents, by Ewing, 2338.

House Bill No. 1518, amending act establishing in certain counties a board of assessment and revision of taxes, by Allen, 4014-4015.

House Bill No. 1604, amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, by Bayle, 2699.

House Bill No. 1781, to apportion the State into representative districts, by Ely, 5186.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

House Bill No. 1877 (Senate No. 284), granting to Delaware and Hudson Company a parcel of land in Canaan Township, Wayne County, by Davis, 2287.

House Bill No. 1947, (Senate No. 882), regulating use of armory buildings for exhibits, by Humes 3615.

House Bill No. 2054, (Senate No. 830), amending act regulating employment of minors, by Gramley, 5193.

House Bill No. 2176 (Senate No. 612), making appropriation toward erection of memorial building in Altoona, by Claycomb, 5201-5202.

House concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of commission to investigate systems of assessment of real and personal property, by McClintock, 2102.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, by Roney, 4623.

House resolution requesting certain departments to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by them in 1911, by R. J. Baldwin, 3921.

House resolution requesting copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., from Commission to Erect Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, by Bleloch, 274.

House resolution requesting House appropriation committee to sub-divide lump sum asked for by Dairy and Food Commissioner in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, by Allen, 3923.

Identity of employe, by Ehrhardt, 78.

Introduction of bill after time limit, by unanimous consent, by Gramley, 881.

Introduction of bill to reimburse Dauphin County for money expended extraordinarily during Capitol graft trial, by Martin, 798.

Introduction of House Bill No. 1304, amending act relating to executors and administrators, by Martin, 931-932.

Introduction to House of Hon. William A. Magee, Mayor of Pittsburgh, by Stein, 487.

Keeping of Legislative Journal, by Wiltbank, 535.

Leave of absence for Judiciary Local Committee, by Ehrhardt, 814-815.

Legislative Journal lists, by Mitchell, 268.

Misstatement in "North American" of absence without leave, by J. H. Wilson, 4682.

Omission of nomination of George A. Baldwin as member of House Committee on Rules, 113.

Printing of various reports required by the House from various departments of the Commonwealth, by John R. K. Scott, 4015.

Reasons for vote on House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, by C. A. Shaffer, 931.

Recess to hear Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, 211.

Recording of vote on House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, by Alworth, 1105.

Recording of vote on Senate Bill No. 597 (House No. 2004), relating to sale of oleomargarine, by Matt, 3394.

Record in "North American" of vote of A. P. Conniff on House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, by Thomas, 4678; by Joseph Gray, 4679.

Relations with Speaker during session, 5396-5397.

Remarks on House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, by Rockwell, 290.

Remarks on House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, by Gramley, 1531.

Remarks on House resolution authorizing investigation of charges preferred against Willard R. Black, by Wiltbank, 1194.

Report of conference committee on House Bill No. 399, relating to liability of employers, by Miller, 4495-4496; by Piper, 4496-4497; by George C. Irwin, 4497.

Report of House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by any club, by Malie, 824.

Roll call of members present at session of House on June 19th, by Forster, 4609.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, by Kurtz and Wasbers, 1543.

Senate Bill No. 554, known as one of the "Philadelphia Bills," by Roney, 2339.

Senate Bill No. 772, amending act regulating sale of liquors, by Martin, 1882.

Senate Bill No. 819 (House No. 1890), supplement to act establishing in certain counties a board for assessment and revision of taxes, by Humes, 2506; by McNichol, 2509.

Senate Bills No. 1225 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, by Clark, 4375.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

Senate Bill No 1792, making appropriation to trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, by Judson, 4083-4684.

Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing Senate to adjourn until April 14, by Allen, 1629-1630; by John R. K. Scott, 1630.

Senate concurrent resolution, fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, by Matt, 5423-5424.

Special report of Auditor General, relative to contingent funds, by John R. K. Scott, 4352.

Statement in Wilkes-Barre "Times-Leader" as to absence of Representative Conniff from session of House, by Conniff, 4913.

Use of Hall of House for hearing on bill authorizing $50,000,000 bond issue for improvement of highways, by E. E. Jones, 1475.

Vote for resident clerk of House, by R. J. Baldwin, 87.

Vote on confirmation of Edward M. Bigelow as State Highway Commissioner, by Jarrett, 412.

Vote on House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, by Bigger, 936.

Vote on House Bill No. 104, amending act relative to election officers and House Bill No. 123, amending act to revise penal laws, by Hobbs, 268.

Vote on House Bill No. 169 and No. 183, by Goss, 824.

Vote on House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by Ulerich, 183.

Vote on House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, by Hobbs, 1291.

Vote on House Bill No. 258, amending act authorizing recorders of deeds of the several counties to record the discharges of all honorably discharged soldiers, by Steele, 523.

Vote on House Bill No. 338, regulating time of payment of wages, by Gibson, 507.

Vote on House Bill No. 354, prohibiting use of finger bowls unless same are thoroughly cleansed, by Runk, 343.

Vote on House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer, by W. A. Blair, 1431.

RABBITS AND HARE and fixing time when such birds and animals may be legally killed, to provide for better protection of quail and

Senate Bill No. 1391.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 2980.

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2980.
Reported without amendment, 2982.
First reading, 3108-3109.
Second reading, 3173.
Third reading and final passage, 3251.

In House (No. 2066).

Referred to Committee on Game, 2326.
Reported with amendment, 3475.
First reading, 3844.
Amended on second reading, 3936-3937.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3953.
Resumed and passed second reading, 4252.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4484-4485.

Remarks on, by

Currier, 3936, 3937.
Young, John H., 3936, 3937.
Kern, 3937.
McDermott, 3937.

RABBITS AND HARE, fixing open season for gray

Senate Bill No. 1211.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 2308.
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2308.
Reported with amendments, 2624.
First reading, 2747.
Over in its order, 2881.
Second reading, 2933.
Recommitted, 2982.

RABBITS, SQUIRRELS AND PHEASANTS during open season, regulating killing or capturing of

House Bill No. 672.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kern, 269.
Referred to Committee on Game, 269.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2765.

RABIES (see hydrophobia).

RACE (see accommodations, rights),

RAILROAD AND STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES and providing a means of compensation therefor, permitting certain companies and corporations to extend wires across tracks and right of way of

Senate Bill No. 583.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoffman, 593.
Referred to Committee on City Passenger Railways, 593.
Reported without amendment, 1009.
First reading, 1091.
Over in its order, 1143.
Second reading and postponed for present, 1268

RAILROAD COMPANIES by broadening their powers of eminent domain, amending act regulating

Senate Bill No. 903.

Read in place in Senate by Mr Hunter, 1488.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 1488.
Reported with amendment, 2550.
First reading, 2660.
Second reading, 2744-2745.
Over in its order, 2873.
Third reading and final passage, 2924.

Remarks on, by

Hunter, 2873.

In House (No. 2037).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3081.

RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, declaring liability of

Senate Bill No. 54.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hilton, 84.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 84.
Reported without amendment, 2623.
First reading, 2747.
Second reading and amended, 2878.
Over in its order, 2922, 2975.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3095-3096.

Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3363-3364.

Remarks on, by

Hilton, 3095, 3096.
Crow, 3096.

RAILROAD COMPANIES OF DEMURRAGE for certain private cars, to prohibit the charging by

House Bill No. 1537.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 915.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 915.
Reported without amendment, 2693.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading, 3935.
Third reading and final passage, 4166.

In Senate (No. 1815).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4115.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS FROM PLACING IN PASSENGER TRAINS a wooden car in front of a steel car, prohibiting

House Bill No. 495.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 227.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 227.
Reported with negative recommendation, 927.
Motion to place bill on calendar not agreed to, 1121-1122.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS TO ERECT certain platforms, requiring

House Bill No. 169.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 108.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 108.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS AT GRADE over streets or roads in cities, boroughs and townships of first class, providing for abolishing of

Senate Bill No. 111.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 123.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 123.

RAILROAD OR RAILWAY, prohibiting trespassing on right of way of any

House Bill No. 687.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 287.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 287.

RAILROAD, RAILROAD, RAILWAY AND RAILWAYS (see cities, damages, Delaware, Disorderly, drinking, fees, highway, liquors, locomotives, map, municipal, omnibuses, telephone, tickets).

RAILROAD, RAILWAYS OR ANY RAILROAD OR RAILWAY CARS, to prohibit trespassing on any

House Bill No. 886.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 392.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 392.
Reported with amendment, 928.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading and amended, 1194.
Third reading and amendments offered in committee of whole, but not agreed to, 1582.
Resumed and recommitted, 1585.

RAILROAD TICKETS, relating to

House Bill No. 932.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hobbs, 419.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 419.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1245.

RAILROAD TUNNELS TO BE VENTILATED, requiring certain

House bill No. 1296.

Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 732.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 732.
Motion to discharge committee and place bill on calendar agreed to, 3545.
Reported without amendment, 3604.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading and amended, 3934-3935.
Third reading and final passage, 4164-4165.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 3545.
Herman, 3545, 4164-4165.
Ewing, 3545.

In Senate (No. 1812).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4115.

RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS A DUTY TO ERECT SAFETY DEVICES at all grade crossings with a public highway, imposing on all steam

House Bill No. 1561.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cleary, 916.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 916.

RAILROADS and repealing part of act to revise and amend penal laws and an act defining offense of malicious wrecking of cars and locomotives, amending act defining what shall constitute malicious injury to

Senate Bill No. 259.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 221.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 221.
Reported with amendment, 643.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 863.
Third reading and final passage, 902.
Returned from House without amendment, 2330.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2856.

In House (No. 1825).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1043.
Reported without amendment, 1837.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 1991.
Third reading and final passage, 2297.
Signed by Speaker, 2484.

RAILROADS BY COMPELLING COMMON CARRIERS BY RAILROAD to limit number of cars in their freight trains, promoting safety upon

Senate Bill No. 218.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 195.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 195.

RAILROADS BY LIMITING HOURS OF SERVICE of certain employes, to promote safety of traveling public upon

House Bill No. 853.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 366.
Referred to Committee on Yabor and Industry, 366.
Reported without amendment, 493.

RAILROADS BY LIMITING HOURS OF SERVICE—Continued.

First reading, 562.
Second reading, 580.
Third reading and postponed for present, 815.
Resumed and passed finally, 1112.

In Senate (No. 809).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1148.

RAILROADS BY PROHIBITING COMMON CARRIERS BY RAILROAD to require certain duties of conductors, baggagemasters, brakemen and flagmen, to promote safety upon

House Bill No. 1280.

Read in place in House by Mr. Leslie, 818.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 818.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1378.

RAILROADS BY REGULATING APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS to positions of conductor, and locomotive engineman, promoting safety of public and employes on

House Bill No. 303.

Read in place in House by Mr. Carter, 146.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 146.
Reported with negative recommendation, 930.
Motion to place bill on calendar adopted, 1050.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and recommitted, 1428-1429.
Re-reported with amendment, 2119.
Second reading and amended, 2248.
Question of personal privilege, by Ulman, 2339.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2751.
Resumed on third reading and dropped from calendar, 2844.

Remarks on, by

Carter, 1429.
Mellott, 1429.

RAILROADS BY REGULATING CONSTRUCTION OF CABOOSE CARS, to promote safety upon steam

House Bill No. 1472.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 822.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 822.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2231.

RAILROADS EXTENDING LENGTH THEREOF TO TEN MILES and including lessees as well as owners of fire clay and minerals and changing number of viewers, amending act regulating lateral

House Bill No. 609.

Read in place in House by Mr. Fynn, 270.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 270.

RAILROADS EXTENDING LENGTH THEREOF TO TEN MILES and including lessees of fire clay and minerals and changing number of viewers, amending act regulating lateral

Senate Bill No. 52.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman for Mr. Hall, 84.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 84.
Reported without amendment, 460.
First reading, 607.
Second reading, 667.
Third reading and final passage, 722.
Returned from House with amendments, 1758.
Resumed consideration of House amendments, in which Senate non-concurred, 1789.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to, 1883.
Senate insists upon non-concurrence in House amendments and appoints conference committee, 1883.
Report of conference committee presented, 2722-2723.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 2863-2864.
Returned from House with conference committee report adopted, 2928.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2984.
Vetoed by Governor, 3359.

In House (No. 1386).

Referred to Committee on Railroads, 817.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading and amended, 1200-1201.
Third reading and amended, 1592-1599.
Not on file, 1723.
Final passage, 1771-1772.

RAILROADS EXTENDING LENGTH THEREOF—Continued.

Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in, and motion for House to adhere to its amendments adopted, 1857.
Returned from Senate with adherence to non-concurrence in House amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 1931.
House appoints conference committee, 1937.
Conference committee report considered and adopted, 2914-2915.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.

RAILROADS FROM ALLOWING CERTAIN THINGS to remain on the right of way, to prohibit persons and corporations operating

House Bill No. 1068.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 510.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 510.
Reported with amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading, 2519.
Third reading and final passage, 2777.

In Senate (No. 1368).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2890.
Reported without amendment, 3241.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 3387.

RAILROADS FROM CROSSING HIGHWAYS of any kind at grade, to prohibit

Senate Bill No. 579.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 593.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 593.

RAILROADS OR RAILWAYS TO FURNISH WATCHMEN at grade crossings and to give signals of approach of trains in boroughs with 1,000 or more inhabitants, to make it incumbent on

House Bill No. 1555.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lanius, 916.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 916.

RAILROADS TO CAUSE CERTAIN COUNTRY AND FOREST FIRES to be extinguished and fixing liability of such corporations for damage resulting from such fires, to require corporations operating

House Bill No. 913.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 419.
Refered to Committee on Railroads, 419.

RAILROADS TO CAUSE CERTAIN PAVING to be done where highways cross railroads at grade, requiring corporations operating

House Bill No. 344.

Read in place in House by Mr. Jackson, 162.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 162.

RAILROADS, to extend time for commencing and time for opening and completing all

Senate Bill No. 322.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 281.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 281.
Reported without amendment, 384.
First reading, 416.
Second reading, and recommitted to Committee, 468.
Re-reported with amendment, 709.
Third reading and final passage, 859.

In House (No. 1810).

Referred to Committee on Railroads, 916.
Reported without amendment, 1839.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1995.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2678-2679.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 4212.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill again defeated on final passage, 4956-4957.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 2678-2679.
Matt, 4212.
Conniff, 4212.
Miller, 4212.
Roney, 4957.

RAILROADS TO PROVIDE AGAINST ESCAPE OF FIRE or sparks, requiring

House Bill No. 165.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 108.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 108.

RAILROADS WHEN SUCH ENGINE IS NOT ATTACHED TO A CAR, regulating number of crew on engines running on

House Bill No. 1018.

Read in place in House by Mr. George C. Irwin, 475.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 475.

RAILROADS WHEN SUCH ENGINE IS NOT ATTACHED to a car, regulating number of crew on engines running on

Senate Bill No. 508.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 459.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 459.

RAILWAY COMPANIES and for their use of certain streets and bridges and making certain provisions where a company shall receive charter to build a road, amending act providing for government of street

House Bill No. 378.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 178.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 178.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3024-3025.

RAILWAY COMPANIES BY PROVIDING THAT THE RIGHT OBTAINED shall not be an exclusive right until consent of the proper local authorities to occupy the streets has been granted, amending act relating to government of street

House Bill No. 1158.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 534.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations 534.
Reported without amendment, 741.
First reading 825.
Second reading and amended, 952.
Third reading and final passage, 1250.

In Senate (No. 853).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1273.
Reported without amendment, 1741.
First reading, 1809.
Recommitted, 1811.

RAILWAY COMPANIES ON PAVED HIGHWAYS IN CITIES, prescribing style of rails to be used by street

Senate Bill No. 79.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 96.
Referred to Committee on City Passenger Railways, 96.

RAILWAY COMPANIES OPERATING SUBURBAN or interurban railways to provide suitable waiting rooms and to equip all cars with toilets or water closets, to require electric.

House Bill No. 1103.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles A. Shaffer, 512.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 512.
Reported without amendment, 4217.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading and amended, 4503.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4812-4813.

RAILWAY COMPANIES OPERATING SUBURBAN RAILWAYS to equip their cars with water closets, requiring electric

House Bill No. 250.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rothenberger, 116.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 116.

RAILWAY COMPANIES TO BE EQUIPPED WITH A JACK, requiring each car of street passenger

Senate Bill No. 1462.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3362.
Reported without amendment, 3451.
First reading, 3600-3601.
Second reading, 3720.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3752.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 3755.
Returned from House without amendment, 4985.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5002.

RAILWAY COMPANIES TO BE EQUIPPED WITH A JACK—Con.

In House (No. 2197).

Referred to Committee on Electrical Railways, 3969.
Reported without amendment, 4218.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading, 4504-4505.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4585.
Resumed and passed finally, 5017-5019.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

Remarks on, by

Piper, 4504-4505, 5017, 5018.
Wildman, 4505, 5017, 5018.
Allen, 5017, 5018.
Campbell, J. J., 5018.

RAILWAY COMPANIES WITH CONSENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, to permit relocation of certain portions of the track of street passenger

Senate Bill No. 556.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 592.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 592.
Reported without amendment, 616.
First reading, 616-617.
Second reading, 678.
Third reading and final passage, 728.
Returned from House without amendment, 2331.
Signed by President, 2441.
Approved by Governor, 2856.

In House (No. 1403).

Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1979.
Third reading and final passage, 2227-2228.
Signed by Speaker, 2485.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 2227.
McNichol, 2227.

RAILWAY, EITHER ELEVATED OR UNDERGROUND, shall be incorporated except where same shall be located upon streets in thickly populated regions and until necessity for same shall have been passed upon by a board consisting of the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General, to repeal act providing that no company hereafter formed for the construction of a passenger

House Bill No. 1567.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 994.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 994.
Reported without amendment, 2684.
First reading, 2901.
Second reading, 3060.
Third reading and final passage, 3206-3207.

Remarks on, by

Geiser, 3206-3207.

In Senate (No. 1444).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3263.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES and for enclosure of front and rear platforms of street railway cars, for protection of street

Senate Bill No. 260.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 221.
Referred to Committee on City Passenger Railways, 221.

RAILWAY TRACKS AND EQUIPMENT FOR OPERATION OF STREET CARS and to lease same to persons desiring to use them for operation of street cars, empowering municipal corporations to construct street

House Bill No. 1119.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 532.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 532.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading and amended, 1678.
Third reading and final passage, 1938-1939.

In Senate (No. 1125).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 2598.

RAILWAYS FOR PREVENTING ACCIDENTS, to compel installation and observance of safety devices and signals at grade crossings of steam and electric

House Bill No. 1583.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walton, 995.
Refererd to Committee on Railroads, 995.

RAILWAYS OR SUBWAYS and also street passenger railways or elevated railways connecting therewith and to lease the underground street railway and any surface or elevated railway connecting therewith to corporations or individuals, empowering municipalities to construct or to acquire by leave or otherwise and to operate underground street passenger

House Bill No. 1113.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 531.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 532.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading and amended, 1679-1680.
Third reading and final passage, 1939-1940.

In Senate (No. 1124).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 2508.

RAILWAYS, providing against use of running boards for receiving and discharging of passengers upon street cars in operation of passenger

House Bill No. 350.

Read in place in House by Mr. James J. Campbell, 162.
Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 162.

RAILWAYS, providing for safety of employes and passengers using cars for transportation of passengers upon street passenger

House Bill No. 345.

Read in place in House by Mr. James J. Campbell, 162.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 162.
Reported without amendment, 4217.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading, 4502.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4575-4576.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 4590.

Remarks on, by

Martin, 4590.
Campbell, James J., 4590.
Allen, 4590.

RAILWAYS, requiring certain pilots or fenders on cars of street

House Bill No. 1709.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Electric Railways, 1037.
Reported without amendment, 4217.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading, 4502-4503.
Third reading and final passage, 4576.

In Senate (No. 1887).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 4569, 4570.

RAMBO nominated as Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, Samuel B., 1028.

Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

RAMSEY, WILLIAM T., Representative from First District (Delaware County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 873, amending act to organize State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 2300.

House Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 485), relating to motor vehicles, 3512.

House Bill No. 2027 (Senate No. 994), authorizing State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of abandoned canal and railway companies, 3936.

Bills introduced by

No. 198

Providing that actions for personal injuries caused by defects in streets shall not be maintained against any municipality unless notice is given in writing, 114.

RAMSEY, WILLIAM T.—Continued.

No. 199

Amending act relating to motor-vehicles by providing that part of the fines shall be paid to cities, boroughs and townships, 114.

No. 201

Amending act relative to electric light wires by extending its provisions to telegraph and telephone companies, 114.

No. 871.

Amending act to provide for employment of insane, feebleminded and epileptic persons so as to permit sale of articles manufactured and produce raised by them for their own benefit, 366.

No. 873

Amending act organizing State Hospital for Insane at Danville so as to change term of superintendent and extend powers of trustees, 366.

No. 901

Making appropriation to Chester Hospital, 393.

No. 902.

Authorizing appointment of commission for erection of monument to John Morton, 393.

No. 1316

Permitting building associations or other corporations whose charters have expired or whose affairs have been wound up to satisfy mortgages (by request), 733.

Bills reported by

No. 88

Amending act relative to office of county controller, 117.

No. 392

Placing management of county jails in Boards of Prison Inspectors, 367.

No. 754

Authorizing Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to let contracts for buildings at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, 1245.

No. 1144

To authorize townships of first class to provide for collection of ashes and garbage, 741.

No. 1320.

Amending act to provide for classification of townships, 1116.

No. 1397 (Senate No. 274)

Amending act to provide for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers, 1400.

No. 1546

Amending act requiring county commissioners to advertise for sealed proposals to repair or build county bridges, 1377.

Member of conference committees, 3657, 4212.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 4142.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 4119.

Motions by, to

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 642, authorizing board of commissioners of townships of first class to establish lights upon highways, 3192.

Recommit House Bill No. 228, to regulate the civil service of the Commonwealth, 1456.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1019, to provide for dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2895.

Petition presented by

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Delaware County, 1149.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 2833.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 228, to regulate civil service of the Commonwealth, 1456.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 492.

House Bill No. 873, amending act organizing State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 3566.

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3185-3186.

RAMSEY, WILLIAM T.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1397 (Senate No. 274), amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers, 2487.

House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 4142.

House resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 28.

RAPE AND CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE CHILDREN and prescribing penalty therefor, defining

Senate Bill No. 368.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 300.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 300.

RAPE AND CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE CHILDREN by increasing age of consent to twenty-one years, amending act relative to penal laws and defining

House Bill No. 859.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 622.
Defeated on second reading, 786-789.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 787, 788.
Dunn, Horace B., 787.
Kitts, 787, 788.
Allen, 787.
Gray, Joseph, 787-788.
Claycomb, 788.
Alworth, 788.
Howard, Josiah, 788.

RAPE AND DEFINING UNLAWFUL INTERCOURSE WITH FEMALES between age of 15 and 18 years and regulating manner of providing bad reputation and bad character when same shall reduce the grade of the crime from rape to fornication only, defining rape and statutory

House Bill No. 1799.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1042.

RAPE AND UNLAWFUL CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALES, and regulating the evidence at the trial, defining

House Bill No. 1738.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1039.
Reported without amendment, 4269.
First reading, 4269.
Second reading, 4502.
Third reading and amended, 4585.
Final passage, 4834.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5253.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 4269, 5253.

In Senate (No. 1906).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4799.
First reading, 4799.
Second reading and amended, 4854.
Over in its order, 4991.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 5085.
Re-reported without amendment, 5115.
Third reading and final passage, 5115.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,——.
Signed by President, 5262.

RATE AND RATES (see cities, insurance, loans, pilotage, tax, telephone).

RATES AND LEVIES, amending Sections 11, 12 and 13 of act of May 8, 1909, relating to county rates and levies and township

House Bill No. 1630.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1032.

RATES AND LEVIES AND TOWNSHIP RATES AND LEVIES, amending act relating to county

Senate Bill No. 407.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 336.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 336.

READING HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

READING (see Bible, city, clerk, clerks).

REAL ESTATE FOR COUNTY PURPOSES and providing for an affidavit and return of amount and value of real estate by taxables, relating to assessment of

House Bill No. 1128.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey, 532.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 532.
Reported with negative recommendation, 744.

REAL ESTATE OF ANY PAUPER LIABLE FOR THE EXPENSE of his support and burial, and providing method for collection of such claims, making the

House Bill No. 1186.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moulthrop, 574.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 574.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1534.
Second reading, 1687.
Third reading and final passage, 2127-2128.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4133.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5144.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2127.
Moulthrop, 2127.
Baldwin, R. J., 2127.

In Senate (No. 1191).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 3906.
Second reading, 4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4087-4088.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

REAL ESTATE OR TAXABLE PROPERTY to raise the valuation of same in case it may in the opinion of the court be assessed too low, empowering the court of common pleas of each county on an appeal made to it from the assessment of any

House Bill No. 1539.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 915.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 915.

REAL ESTATE OR TAXABLE PROPERTY which in the course of the hearing of any appeal may be assessed at a less rate than the generality of other like real estate in the same county, authorizing court of common pleas of each county on due notice to raise the valuation and assessment of any

House Bill No. 1535.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 914.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 914.

REAL ESTATE (see banks, cities, companies, corporations, courts decedents, deeds, estates, highway, judgment, judgments, manufacturing, recorders, sales, taxation, taxes, title).

REAL ESTATE WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH, authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other State of the United States for quarrying, manufacturing, buying and selling rock, stone, sand and gravel to erect buildings and manufacturing establishments and to hold necessary.

House Bill No. 1433.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1400.
First reading, 1535-1536.
Second reading, 1693.
Third reading and final passage, 2137-2138.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5172.
Signed by Speaker, 5231.

In Senate (No. 1197).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 4183.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 4307.
Re-reported without amendment, 4909.
Second reading, 4995.
Third reading and final passage, 5068.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5125.

REBATES (see insurance).

REBUILDING (see fund).

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Moses, providing that House Bill No. 11, providing for additional law judge in forty-seventh judicial district, be, 927.

Concurred in by Senate, 907.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 998.

Approved by Governor, 1002.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Frank Gray, providing that House Bill No. 28, amending act relating to mandamus, be, 4159.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Rhoads, providing that House Bill No. 50, amending act permitting a municipality to become owner of sewers and pipes, be, 3608-3609.

Concurred in by Senate, 3593.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.

Approved by Governor, 4219.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Jackson, providing that House Bill No. 170, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Spruce Creek, be, 1275.

Concurred in by Senate, 1327.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 1350.

Approved by Governor, 1400.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Gans, providing that House Bill No. 210, amending act relative to right to practice medicine and surgery, be, 4140.

Concurred in by Senate, 4110.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4179.

Approved by Governor, 4217.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Kitts, providing that House Bill No. 300, amending act regulating in criminal trials the cross examination of a defendant, be, 1121.

Concurred in by Senate, 1146-1147.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 1194.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Roney, providing that House Bill No. 404, requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, be, 4141.

Concurred in by Senate, 4110.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4179.

Approved by Governor, 4217.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Richards, providing that House Bill No. 409, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, be, 3150.

Concurred in by Senate, 3164.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3197.

Approved by Governor, 3278.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Walnut, providing that House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, be, 3001.

Concurred in by Senate, 2984.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3034.

Approved by Governor, 3326-3327.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by James A. Dunn, providing that House Bill No. 442, amending Section 1412 of Article 14 of act establishing a public school system, be, 2192.

Concurred in by Senate, 2177.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2198-2199.

Approved by Governor, 2263.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by North, providing that House Bill No. 465, requiring a license for conducting certain kinds of business, be, 2894.

Concurred in by Senate, 2887.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3018.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Brosius, providing that House Bill No. 483, amending act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, be, 3195.

Concurred in by Senate, 3259.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.

Approved by Governor, 2656.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by H. B. Dunn, providing that House Bill No. 525, amending act relating to roads, be, 3607.

Concurred in by Senate, 3593.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.

Approved by Governor, 5039.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Allen, providing that House Bill No. 645, regulating licensing of all places of amusement, be, 2350.

Concurred in by Senate, 2356-2357.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2413.

Approved by Governor, 2428.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Allen, providing that House Bill No. 645, regulating licensing of all places of amusement, be, 2706.

Concurred in by Senate, 2738.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2782.

Approved by Governor, 2915.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Neel, providing that House Bill No. 695, making appropriation for State Highway Department for deficiency in automobile division, be, 3008-3009.

Concurred in by Senate, 2994.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3034.

Approved by Governor, 3190.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by R. J. Baldwin, providing that House Bill No. 745, relative to division of wards in cities, be, 4670.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Cheeseman, providing that House Bill No. 791, providing for appeals when county auditors have surcharged a county officer, be, 3202.

Concurred in by Senate, 3259.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.

Approved by Governor, 3834.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Ehrhardt, providing that House Bill No. 794, making it unlawful to use the word consul or the coat of arms of a foreign country for advertising purposes, be, 1903.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Conrade, providing that House Bill No. 847, providing for humane destruction of injured or diseased animals, be, 2914.

Concurred in by Senate, 2927.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2997.

Approved by Governor, 3191.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Heyburn, providing that House Bill No. 872, amending act relating to care of delinquent and neglected children, be, 3607.

Concurred in by Senate, 3593.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.

Approved by Governor, 3952.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Swartz, providing that House Bill No. 964, empowering township supervisors in second class townships to enter into contract with lighting companies, 2604.

Concurred in by Senate, 2600.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2667.

Approved by Governor, 2682.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Conniff, providing that House Bill No. 1048, to preserve purity of the waters of the State, be, 3189-3190.

Concurred in by Senate, 3259.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.

Approved by Governor, 3619.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Whitaker, providing that House Bill No. 1102, supplement to act providing for erection of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, be, 2914.

Concurred in by Senate, 2927-2928.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2996-2997.

Approved by Governor, 3191.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Allen, providing that House Bill No. 1107, regulating hotels, be, 3149-3150.

Concurred in by Senate, 3164.

Returned, from Senate concurred in, 3197.

Approved by Governor, 3355.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Ambler, providing that House Bill No. 1152, to create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within 25 miles of limits of cities of first class, be, 2494.

Concurred in by Senate, 2476.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2498.

Approved by Governor, 2682.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Kaufman, providing that House Bill No. 1153, for prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia, be, 2683.

Concurred in by Senate, 2738.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2782.

Approved by Governor, 3020.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Stein, providing that House Bill No. 1214, providing number of directors of poor in certain counties, be, 4178.

Concurred in by Senate, 4198.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4213.

Approved by Governor, 4479.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Bigger, providing that House Bill No. 1246, to provide for releasing on parole of prisoners sentenced for life, be, 4954.

Concurred in by Senate, 4869.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4958.

Approved by Governor, 5054.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Schuck, providing that House Bill No. 1293, creating office of commissioner of municipal lighting in boroughs, be, 4673.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Ambler, providing that House Bill No. 1357, concerning building regulation in townships of first class, be, 3612.

Concurred in by Senate, 3729.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3835.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Joseph Gray, providing that House Bill No. 1362, authorizing H. W. Brown and D. E. Brown, doing business as Woodman Lumber Company, to bring suit against Commonwealth, be, 2117.

Concurred in by Senate, 2097.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2120.

Approved by Governor, 2263.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Body, providing that House Bill No. 1465, authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to encourage county agricultural exhibitions, be, 2915.

Concurred in by Senate, 2928.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2996.

Approved by Governor, 3192.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Neely, providing that House Bill No. 1498, amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, be, 4589.

Concurred in by Senate, 4628-4629.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4670.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Stein, providing that House Bill No. 1550, amending act establishing county court for Allegheny County by increasing salaries of judges of said court, be, 3226.

Concurred in by Senate, 3259.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Mitchell, providing that House Bill No. 1599, supplement to act for government of cities of third class, be, 4279.

Concurred in by Senate, 4288.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4411.

Approved by Governor, 4494.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Gramley, providing that House Bill No. 1618, authorizing Boyd L. Hunter to bring suit against Commonwealth, be, 4670.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Roney, providing that House Bill No. 1689, to provide for taxes on personal property, be 4672-4673.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

Returned from Senate concurred in, ——.

Approved by Governor, 5054.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Crow, providing that Senate Bill No. 10, amending act relating to appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, be, 3380.

Returned from House concurred in, 3474.

Concurred in by House, 3490.

Approved by Governor, 3756.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by McIlhenny, providing that Senate Bill No. 77, exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests and devises to institutions of purely public charity, be, 2465.

Returned from House concurred in, 2466.

Concurred in by House, 2489.

Approved by Governor, 2857.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Mills, providing that Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, be, 2355.

Concurred in by House, 2413.

Returned from House concurred in, 2458.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Steele, providing that Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, be, 3394.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Kline, providing that Senate Bill No. 167, supplement to act for government of cities of second class, be, 4198.

Concurred in by House, 4213.

Returned from House concurred in, 4288.

Approved by Governor, 4542.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Clark, providing that Senate Bill No. 309, to compel use of blowers in connection with certain kinds of machinery, be, 4113.

Concurred in by House, 4179.

Returned from House concurred in, 4185.

Approved by Governor, 4286.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Hoke, providing that Senate Bill No. 636, amending act authorizing banks to loan money, be, 3916.

Concurred in by House, 3929.

Returned from House concurred in, 3980.

Approved by Governor, 4194.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by McIlhenny, providing that Senate Bill No. 648, relative to debt of any city of first class for construction of subways and wharves, be, 4376.

Returned from House concurred in, 4452.

Concurred in by House, 4462.

Approved by Governor, 4542.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Magee, providing that Senate Bill No. 791, vesting in municipalities title to land embraced with line of streets, be, 3981.

Returned from House concurred in, 4070-4071.

Concurred in by House, 4118.

Approved by Governor, 4110.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Huffman, providing that Senate Bill No. 827, supplement to act to prevent forest fires, be, 4113.

Concurred in by House, 4179.

Returned from House concurred in, 4185.

Approved by Governor, 4356.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Vare, providing that Senate Bill No. 833, to consolidate the five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia county, be, 3575.

Returned from House concurred in, 3592.

Concurred in by House, 3612.

Approved by Governor, 3756.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Sheatz, providing that Senate Bill No. 940, regulating offering of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, be, 4366.

Return from House concurred in, 4376-4377.

Concurred in by House, 4412.

Approved by Governor, 4838.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Light, providing that Senate Bill No. 1060, repealing part of act to classify fish, be, 3394.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Snyder, providing that Senate Bill No. 1117, amending act relating to boroughs, be, 4113.

Concurred in by House, 4179.

Returned from House concurred in, 4185.

Approved by Governor, 4625.

RECALLED FROM GOVERNOR for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by McNichols, providing that Senate Bill No. 1280, to provide for regulation of dams, be, 5001.

Concurred in by House, 5031.

Returned from House concurred in, 5007.

RECALLED FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Sones, providing that House Bill No. 718, making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, be, 4875.

Returned from House concurred in, 4984.

Concurred in by House, 5020.

RECALLED FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for amendment, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Crow, providing that Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, be, 3474.

Concurred in by House, 3545-3546.

Returned from House concurred in, 3594.

RECALLED FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for amendment, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Salus, providing that Senate Bill No. 1818, regulating issuing of licenses to places of amusement within 500 feet of a school or hospital, be, 4440.

Returned from House concurred in, 4451.

Concurred in by House, 4466.

RECALLED FROM SENATE FOR AMENDMENT, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Roney, providing that House Bill No. 619, amending act providing for classification of townships into two classes, be, 1048-1049.

Concurred in by Senate, 1023.

Resolution returned to House concurred in, 1119.

RECALLED FROM SENATE FOR AMENDMENT, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Kaufman, providing that House Bill No. 1633, amending act establishing State Board of Agriculture, be, 2995.

RECEIPT (see mortgages).

RECEIVER'S (see sales).

RECIPROCAL (see insurance).

RECORD, RECORDED, RECORDING, RECORDER, RECORDERS AND RECORDS (see adultery, Attorney-General, board, cemetery, commission, corporations, counties, discharges, maps, mining, mortgage, mortgages, records, salaries, taxes).

RECORDER OF DEEDS TO KEEP A DOCKET open for inspection by the public showing the entry and filing of instruments with him and permitting abstracts of same to be made for publication, requiring the

House Bill No. 1667.

Read in place in House by Mr. Post, 1035.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1035.

Reported without amendment, 2426.

First reading, 2605-2606.

Second reading, 3056.

Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3178-3179.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 3178.

Post, 3178.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES to furnish affidavits relative to consideration mentioned in deeds or other instruments for conveyance of real estate, to require

House Bill No. 910.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 419.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 419.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS, prescribing condition under which agreements and contracts for sale and exchange of lands may be recorded in office of

House Bill No. 508.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bleloch, 227.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 227.

Reported without amendment, 441.

First reading, 527-528.

Second reading and amended, 552-553.

Third reading and final passage, 808-809.

Remarks on, by

Bleloch, 808.

In Senate (No. 677).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 874.

Reported without amendment, 2304.

First reading, 2394.

Second reading, 2462.

Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2559.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 2559.

McIlhenny, 2559.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS TO REQUIRE AFFIDAVITS THAT CONSIDERATION mentioned in deeds or other instruments of conveyance of real estate is the actual consideration therefor and providing that such affidavits shall be sent to the authorities in the respective counties charged with revision of taxes on real estate therein, making it the duty of

House Bill No. 1636.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1032.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1033.

Reported with amendment, 1571.

First reading, 1716.

Second reading, 1965-1966.

Third reading and amended, 2218.

Defeated on final passage, 2537-2539.

Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2622.

Re-reported with amendment, 2685.

Resumed on third reading and amended, 2848-2849.

Final passage, 2908.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 5252-5253.

Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

Heidinger, 2538.

Roney, 2538, 2539, 2908.

Wiltbank, 2538, 2539.

Scott, John R. K., 2538, 2539.

Shern, 2539.

In Senate (No. 1387).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2937.

Reported with amendment, 4765.

First reading, 4765-4766.

Second reading, 4849.

Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4968.

Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 5106.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in,——

Signed by President, 5262.

Remarks on, by

Vare, 5106.

RECORDING OF ALL INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING intended to be recorded, to regulate the signing and

Senate Bill No. 1169.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Morgan, 2161.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2161.

Reported without amendment, 2162.

First reading, 2330.

Second reading, 2393.

Third reading and final passage, 2457.

In House (No. 2000).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2547.

RECORDING OF ALL PLANS OF SUBDIVISION OF ANY LAND into building lots and providing for having same recorded when owners thereof are dead and the effect of same in a court trial involving the boundary lines thereto, to provide for

Senate Bill No. 734.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1010.

RECORDING OF DEEDS, MORTGAGES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, providing that same shall take effect from time of record and regulating duties of the Recorder, relating to

House Bill No. 1180.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 573.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 573.
Reported with negative recommendation, 930.

RECORDS CONTAINED IN OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS in counties containing over 1,500,000 population and for replacement of worn records, for better preservation of

House Bill No. 810.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 338.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 338.
Reported with negative recommendation, 441.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 479-480.
First reading, 529.
Second reading, 559.
Third reading and postponed for present, 815.
Resumed and passed finally, 1109.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1570.
Signed by Speaker, 1584.
Approved by Governor, 1932.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 479.
Scott, S. B., 815.

In Senate (No. 808).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 1273.
First reading, 1336.
Second reading, 1513.
Third reading and final passage, 1545.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1607.

RECORDS CONTAINED IN OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS of counties having population of over 1,500,000, and providing for replacement of worn or dilapidated records, for better preservation of

Senate Bill No. 488.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 410.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 410.

RECORDS CONTAINED IN OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS, providing for better preservation and replacement of

House Bill No. 52.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans, 76.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 76.
Reported with negative recommendation, 183.

RECORDS IN OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS, providing for better preservation of

Senate Bill No. 90.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 96.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 96.

RECORDS OF CRIMINALS during trial of cases, regulating custody of

House Bill No. 671.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAleer, 270.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 270.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 378, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading, 447-448.
Postponed for present, 488.
Motion to drop bill from calendar agreed to, 2215.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 488.
McAleer, 488.
Alworth, 488.

RECORDS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHS, amending act for creation of Division of State Library for preservation of public records by establishing office of supervisor of public records for care of

House Bill No. 814.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 339.
Referred to Committee on Library, 339.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2278.

RECORDS PRESERVED AND PUBLISHED and making appropriation therefor, directing State Librarian to cause certain old church

Senate Bill No. 936.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 1541.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1541.
Reported without amendment, 3575.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3782.
Third reading and final passage, 3870.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2183).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4320-4321.
Second reading, 4521.
Third reading and final passage, 4615-4616.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

RECORDS, providing for establishment of standard paper, ink, typewriter ribbons and stamping pads by Division of Public Records and requiring use of same in keeping of public

House Bill No. 793.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 311.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 311.
Reported with negative recommendation, 801.

REDFIELD, HORACE H., Representative from McKean County.

Bills introduced by

No. 431
Making appropriation to Bradford Hospital, 203.

No. 879
Making appropriation to further carry into effect provisions of act authorizing county commissioners to contribute certain sum for encouragement of agriculture and holding of agricultural exhibitions, 367.

Bills reported by

No. 72
Providing for supervision of investment companies, 367.

No. 799
Authorizing persons and corporations to lend money and charge and receive a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., 997.

No. 1394 (Senate No. 191)
To provide for assessment and taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 2199.

No. 1875 (Senate No. 659)
Enabling the Board consisting of State Treasurer, Secretary of Commonwealth and Commissioner of Banking to authorize satisfaction of record of certain mortgages or liens, 1917.

Leave of absence granted, 128, 370, 1517, 1632, 4011.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

Petition presented by

Favoring granting of pensions to Emergency Troops who served during Rebellion, from
Citizens of McKean County, 619.

REESE, FRANK C., Representative from Fourth District (Schuylkill County).

Amendments offered by, to

Concurrent resolution No. 2, granting extension of time for report of Commission to Investigate Surface Support in Anthracite Coal Mining, 149.

House Bill No. 351, amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 1433.

House Bill No. 573, regulating sale of anthracite coal, 1432.

House Bill No. 613 (Senate No. 106), amending act providing for government of cities of third class, 400.

House Bill No. 962, amending act to provide for registration of veterinary surgeons, 975.

REESE, FRANK C.—Continued.

Bills introduced by

No. 42
Repealing act authorizing cities to acquire and appropriate private property to make and enlarge public parks, 75.

No. 213
Amending act relative to taxation by exempting mortgages and bonds on real estate from taxation, 114.

No. 222
Amending act relative to taxation by taxing all of property of corporations having capital stock, 115.

No. 351
Amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 162.

No. 498
Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 227.

No. 573
Regulating sale of anthracite coal, 254.

No. 962
Amending act to provide for registration of veterinary surgeons and to further regulate practice of veterinary medicine, 473.

No. 1659
Providing for acquisition by this Commonwealth of a tract of land in Clinton County for a forest reserve, 1034.

Bills reported by

No. 196
Making appropriation to Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, 3052.

No. 308
Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Injured Persons near Ashland, 3393.

No. 351
Amending act to regulate what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 1116.

No. 428
Making appropriation to Panther Creek Valley Hospital, 3336.

No. 480
Making appropriation to Renovo Hospital, 3113.

No. 498
Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 3198.

No. 755
Making appropriation to Children's Home, Harrisburg, 3054.

No. 854
Making appropriation to United Charities of Hazleton, 3054.

No. 916
Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, 3053.

No. 1074
Authorizing municipalities to purchase entire capital stock and bonds of bridge companies, 928.

No. 1885 (Senate No. 422)
Authorizing commissioners of water works of any city of third class to extend their pipes beyond city limits, 3199.

No. 2169 (Senate No. 429)
Making appropriation to carry out purposes of act providing for erection of fence to protect monument near Petersburg, Virginia, 4201, 4573.

Leave of absence granted, 110, 1632.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 962, amending act providing for registration of veterinary surgeons, 3022.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 351, amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 1842.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 573, regulating sale of anthracite coal, 1842.

Recommit House Bill No. 935, providing for purchase by Commonwealth of certain lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 2233.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1187.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 356-357, 360.

House Bill No. 351, amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 2434, 2435.

House Bill No. 573, regulating sale of anthracite coal, 2433, 2434.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2619-2620, 2621.

REESE, FRANK C.—Continued.

House Bill No. 935, to provide for purchase by Commonwealth of certain lands owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 2233, 3427, 3428.

House Bill No. 962, amending act to provide for registration of veterinary surgeons, 975.

House Bill No. 1010, relating to domestic animals and poultry, 1345.

House Bill No. 1110, amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 2195.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4403.

REESER, MANDUS W., Representative from Sullivan County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 451, creating a bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 2532, 2533, 3031.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3484.

Bills introduced by

No. 153
Repealing act to tax traction engines, 107.

No. 305
Providing for return of taxes on seated lands, 146.

No. 451
Creating reward or bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 204.

No. 1020
Establishing as a State highway a certain section of public road commencing in Laporte and extending into Bloomsburg, 475.

No. 1036
Amending Section 6 of act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 476.

No. 1584
Amending act establishing a State Highway Department, 995.

No. 1605
Relating to roads in townships of second class, 996.

Bills reported by

No. 619
Amending act providing for classification of townships and prescribing form of government, 341.

No. 865 (Senate No. 57)
Amending act providing for establishment of State Highway Department with regard to method of taking testimony in proceedings for condemnation of turnpikes, 743.

No. 1357
Concerning building regulation and inspection in townships of first class, 1150.

No. 1816 (Senate No. 518)
Fixing salaries and providing for expense of county solicitors in certain counties, 1150.

Leave of absence granted, 514, 999, 1709, 4610.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56, 164.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 451, creating reward for destruction of certain noxious animals, and to appoint a conference committee, 4586.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 305, providing for return of taxes on seated lands, 2688.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 451, creating bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals and birds, 2840.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1563.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 153, repealing act to tax traction engines, 233.

House Bill No. 1032, providing for taxing of traction engines for local purposes and repealing certain act relating thereto, 1125, 1288, 2499.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of executive, judicial and legislative departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4400.

House Bill No. 1605, relating to townships of second class, 2751, 2752.

REFERENCE (see schools).

REFERENDUM (see cities, initiative).

REFORMATORIES AND REFORMATORY (see costs, prison, prisoners).

REFUND AND REFUNDING (see appropriation, Bolger, Caughey, Hershenson, Liebrich).

REFUSAL AND REFUSE (see highways, liquors, waters).

REGIMENT (see appropriation, monument, National Guard).

REGISTER AND RECORDER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT for Warren County, Henry Bassett nominated as, 1145.

Reported and confirmed, 1146.

REGISTER OF WILLS and ex-officio Clerk of Orphans' Court of Lackawanna County, John P. Mahon nominated as, 993.

Reported, 1788.

Confirmed, 1802.

REGISTER OF WILLS OF ANY COUNTY in any contest relating to will of decedent or issuance of letters of administration a disputable matter shall come into controversy the said Register shall immediately certify the same into the Orphan's Court for determination and defining when a disputable matter shall be deemed to come into controversy before the Register, to provide that whenever before the

House Bill No. 1310.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 733.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 733.

Reported without amendment, 997.

First reading, 1057.

Second reading, 1215.

Third reading and postponed for present, 1637.

REGISTER, REGISTERED, REGISTERS, REGISTRAR, REGISTRARS, REGISTRATION AND REGISTRY (see appropriation, assessors, cities, counties, diseases, election, elections, electors, fees, food, highway, jurors, liquors, motor-vehicles, orphans' courts, osteopathy, plumbing, preserves, statistics, taxes, veterinary, witnesses).

REGISTERS OF WILLS IN COUNTIES containing not less than 900,000 and not more than 1,400,000 inhabitants and providing for payment of fees earned by said officers into county treasury, to fix salaries of

Senate Bill No. 788.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 1138.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1138.

REGISTERS OF WILLS IN COUNTIES within which are located any cities of first class, fixing salary

House Bill No. 221.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 115.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 115.

Reported without amendment, 341.

First reading, 377.

Second reading, 754.

Third reading and final passage, 876.

Returned from Senate with amendments, 2852, 3023.

House non-concurred in Senate amendments, 3036.

Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 3196.

Conference committee appointed, 3210.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5365-5366.

Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5388.

Concurrent resolution authorizing House to reconsider vote by which report of conference committee was adopted, 5409.

Corrected report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5411-5412.

Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of corrected report of conference committee, 5412.

Signed by Speaker, 5412.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 876.

Scott, S. B., 5366.

Bieloch, 5412.

In Senate (No. 723)

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 912.

Reported without amendment, 2306.

First reading, 2395.

Second reading, 2462.

Third reading and amended, 2560.

Over in its order, 2625.

Final passage, 2723.

REGISTER OF WILLS IN COUNTIES—Continued.

Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 3090-3091.

Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3091.

Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3260.

Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5268.

Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5268.

Resolution authorizing House to reconsider vote by which report of conference committee was adopted and Senate reconsidered vote by which report of conference committee was adopted and recommitted bill to conference committee, 5292.

Corrected report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5293.

Signed by President pro tempore, 5297.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 2560.

McNichol, 2560.

REGISTRARS OF VITAL STATISTICS TO ADMINISTER OATH OF UNDERTAKERS so that it shall not apply to cities of first and second class, amending act enabling local

House Bill No. 1210.

Read in place in House by Mr. Forster, 575.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 575.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES by increasing number of registrars and providing for additional party representation on division boards of registrars, amending act providing for personal

Senate Bill No. 586.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 644.

Referred to Committee on Elections, 644.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED to advocate or oppose legislative measures, providing for

House Bill No. 226.

Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 115.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 115.

Reported without amendment, 185.

First reading, 205.

Second reading and amended, 344-345.

Third reading and postponed for present, 373-374.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS by registrars appointed by county commissioners, to provide for revision of

House Bill No. 988.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474.

Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS by registrars appointed by county commissioners, to provide for revision of

Senate Bill No. 453.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.

Referred to Committee on Elections, 384.

REGULATOR (see boilers).

REIMBURSEMENT AND REIMBURSING (see dam, liquors).

RELEASE AND RELEASING (see parole, probation).

RELEASE OF PERSONS DETAINED IN JAILS, prisons and other places of detention between time of arrest and the hearing before a magistrate, recorder, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, to regulate

House Bill No. 1801.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1042.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1042.

RELIEF (see appropriation, fraternal, insurance, maps, mine).

RELIGIOUS (see corporations, statements).

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RENDELL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL for Colored Youths (see appropriation to Isaac, etc.)

RENOVO HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

RENT INTO COURT AND THE EXECUTION OF A DEED OF EXTINGUISHMENT by the prothonotary in cases where the owner of said ground cannot be definitely ascertained or where owner of said rent refuses to release same or to comply with any requirement necessary to grant a clear title thereto, authorizing payment of redemption of redeemable ground

House Bill No. 1232.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bieloch, 617.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 617.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1964.
Third reading and final passage, 2210.

In Senate (No. 1236).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2333.
Reported without amendment, 2623.
First reading, 2748.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2881.

RENT PAYABLE BY A PORTION OF THE CROPS, animals and fowls raised on such land, relating to landlord and tenant where land is leased with

House Bill No. 743.

Read in place in House by Mr. Matt, 309.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 309.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading and amended, 1446.
Third reading and amended in committee of whole, 1849-1850.
Final passage, 2047.

In Senate (No. 1138).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2039.

RENT (see exempt, household furniture).

RENT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY from levy and sale on execution or distress for

House Bill No. 1468.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 822.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 822.

REPAIR AND REPAIRS (see cities, school).

REPEAL AND REPEALING (see accounts, actions, advertisements, Allegheny, animals, Bedford, board, boroughs, bread, bridges, cattle, Coatesville, cities, collection, commission, contracts, costs, damage, damages, divorces, dogs, East Town, Edinboro, Erie escheats, exempt, exportation, fees, fire, fish, Hanover, Huntingdon, justices, Landlords, laws, Lehigh, liens, Luzerne, Lycoming, marriages, Midland, municipal, municipalities, naval, Northampton, orphans', parks, pay, Philadelphia, Phoenixville, poor, railway, road, school, sheriffs, tables, tax, taxation, townships, trees, waters).

REPEALING ACTS, regulating effect of

Senate Bill No. 1632.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 3700.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3700.
Reported without amendment, 3702.
First reading, 3723-3724.
Second reading, 3785.
Third reading and final passage, 3878.

In House (No. 2196).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3969.

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REPORT, THE COST OF WHICH SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR in General Appropriation Bill, concurrent resolution (Senate) by McNichol, authorizing Committee to Revise Corporation and Revenue Laws to have printed 3,000 additional copies of its last, 593

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House Bill No. 1417.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb 819.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 819.
Reported with amendment, 1917.
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Second reading and amended, 2246.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2717-2718.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 2717.

REPORTS OF AUDITORS OF BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS AND POOR DISTRICTS and appeals thereform, giving certain powers to taxpayers in connection therewith and prescribing practice to be pursued in all appeals, relating to

House Bill No. 1510.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 913.
Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 913.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1531.
Second reading, 1951.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2147.
Final passage, 2430.

In Senate (No. 1289).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2467.

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A. W. Cook Tract of Land Commission, 3843-3844.

Attorney General, special, to House, 4021, 4026.

Auditor General, relative to expenditure of various contingent funds, 4321-4334.

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Commission on Segregation, Care and Treatment of Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Persons, in Senate, 589.
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Judiciary General Committee recommending appointment of special committee to consider charges against Hon. Charles A. Brumm presented to House, 1119.

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RESIGNATION OF CHARLES OURAM as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, presented to House, 1050.

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Read, considered and referred to Committee on Rules, 274.

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Considered and postponed, 1122.

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Authorizing adjournment of Senate until April twenty-eighth (Senate) by Crow, 2152.

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Authorizing all bills introduced to be printed in pink for use of Senate (Senate) by Heacock, 72.

Authorizing appointment of all special committees of Senate by President pro tempore (Senate) by Endsley, 7.

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate expenditure of appropriations made to Commission for Compilation and Publication of Laws of Pennsylvania prior to 1800 (House) by Walnut, 2511.

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate whether there exists a resolution trust company to present resolutions to House, read and referred to Committee on Federal Relations (House) by Wiltbank, 3948.

Authorizing appointment of Committee of House to consider charges against Hon. Henry A. Fuller (House) by John R. K. Scott, 191.

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Report of committee presented to House, 2892-2894.

Authorizing appointment of Committee of House to consider nature, methods and personnel of a lobby supposed to exist in the Legislature, read and agreed to (House) by George A. Baldwin, 4619-4624.

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Report presented, 5178-5179.

Authorizing appointment of Committee of House to investigate printing and keeping of Legislative Journal (House) No. 23 by Wiltbank, 535.

Dropped from calendar, 1046.

Authorizing appointment of Committee of House to notify Senate that House is ready to adjourn sine die, read and agreed to (House) by R. J. Baldwin, 5493.

Committee appointed, 5493.

Notification of Senate by House committee, 5364.

Report of committee presented to House, 5493.

Authorizing appointment of Committee of Senate to draft workmen's compensation law, read and agreed to (Senate) by Sheatz, 5255-5258.

Authorizing appointment of committee of Senate to notify House that Senate is ready to adjourn sine die, read and agreed to (Senate) by Beidleman, 5347-5348.

Report of Committee presented to Senate, 5364.

Notification of House by Senate committee, 5493.

Authorizing appointment of Committee on Organization (Senate) by McNichol, 8.

Report of committee, 47.

Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for presentation of testimonial to Hon. Archibald W. Powell on occasion of his resignation from Senate to assume office of Auditor General (Senate) by McNichol, read and agreed to, 2167.

Committee appointed, 2303.

Authorizing appointment of committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate upon death of the late Senator David A. Wilbert (Senate) by Kline, 1138.

Committee appointed, 1138.

Motion to postpone memorial services until April 22d agreed to, 1541.

Resolutions presented and adopted, and memorial session held, 2097-2099.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Authorizing appointment of committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate upon death of the late Senator Jacob C. Stineman (Senate) by Kline, 1789.

Committee appointed, 1811.

Resolutions presented and adopted, and memorial session held, 2099-2101.

Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Senate to Hall of House for joint session (House) by Dickinson, 73.

Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate as to necessity for efficiency, number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate and House of Representatives, read and adopted (House) by Humes, 804-805.

Committee appointed, 805.

Report of special committee presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, 1360-1361.

Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against Williard R. Black, Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives (House) No. 33, by Wiltbank, 937.

Referred to Judiciary Special Committee, 999-1000.

Reported from Committee, ——.

Dropped from calendar, 1046.

Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate management of the Western Penitentiary (House) No. 34, by George A Baldwin, 1049.

Considered and defeated, 1151-1154.

Authorizing appointment of committee to invite Hon. William Jennings Bryan to address the House of Representatives, read and agreed to (House) by Keegan, 2891.

Committee appointed, 2908.

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Authorizing appointment of committee to make suitable arrangements for attendance of Senate at funeral of Hon. Jacob C. Stineman (Senate) by Vare, 1375.

Committee appointed, 1375.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is organized (Senate) by Snyder, 7.

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify Senate that House is organized (House) by Howard, 33.

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Authorizing change in Rule No. 5 of House, relative to conference committees, read and referred to Committee on Rules (House) by Humes, 3478-3479.

Authorizing change of rules (House) by Humes, 24-28.

Authorizing Chief Clerk of House to have printed in pamphlet form 5,000 copies of hunter's license act (House) by James A. Dunn, 2183.

Considered and agreed to, 2336.

Authorizing Chief Clerk of House to procure "Bill Box" in which to deposit all bills introduced (House) by R. J. Baldwin, 80.

Authorizing Chief Clerk of Senate to have desk of Senator Stineman draped in mourning (Senate) by Huffman, 1375.

Authorizing Chief Clerk to have printed additional copies of House Bills Nos. 105 and 119, read and agreed to (House) by Walnut, 507.

Authorizing Chief Clerk to have printed additional copies of House Bills Nos. 128, 183 and 287, read and agreed to (House) by Rockwell, 507.

Authorizing Chief Clerk of House to have printed additional copies of Senate Bill No. 13, read and agreed to (House) by Spangler, 2008.

Authorizing discharge of Judiciary Special Committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 252), relating to holding of constitutional convention, 3695.

Authorizing discharge of standing committees of Senate for session of 1913, read and agreed to (Senate) by Snyder, 5347.

Authorizing election of a Committee on Committees (Senate) by McNichols, 5.

Selection of Democratic members of, 11.

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Authorizing election of certain officers of Senate (Senate) by Vare, 7.

Authorizing election of certain Senate employes (Senate) by Crow, 97.

Authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules (House) by Samuel B. Scott, 23-29.

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Authorizing election of John J. White as Assistant Custodian of Wash Room of Senate (Senate) by Crow, 418.

Authorizing election of officers and employes (Senate) by Crow, 47.

Authorizing election of Speaker (House) by R. J. Baldwin, 29.

Authorizing House Bill No. 739, providing for reimbursement of persons or corporations for loss sustained for deprivation of privilege of selling liquors, to be placed on calendar notwithstanding negative recommendation, read and defeated, 745-746.

Authorizing immediate adjournment out of respect to memory of late Hon. John H. Riebel and fixing time of memorial service (House) by McArdle, 531.

Authorizing investigation relative to the holding of more than one position under the administration by the same person (House) No. 10, by Geiser, 128.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 164.

Reported without amendment, 289.

Read and agreed to, 290-291.

Committee appointed, 343.

Communication from Governor relative to subpoenas served by said committee, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, 746-747.

Report of committee relative to subpoenas presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, 799.

Resolution granting extension of time to the committee appointed to make the investigation read and agreed to, 834.

Further communication from Governor relative to information to be furnished committee presented to House and motion adopted for the committee to confer with Governor, 917-924.

Report from Judiciary General Committee relative to communication of Governor and preliminary report of the special committee presented to House and adopted, 924-926.

Majority report and minority reports of investigating committee presented to House, 2002-2008.

Authorizing necessary appointments to fill vacancies on House committees caused by death of Hon. John H. Reibel, resolution (House) by Hess, 536.

Authorizing opening and reading of election returns (House) by Cox, 16.

Authorizing rules of House to be amended with respect to reading of Legislative Journal (House) No. 6, by Humes, 102.

Resolution referred to Committee on Rules, 110.

Authorizing Senate to proceed to election of a President pro tempore, read and agreed to (Senate) by Sproul, 5259.

Authorizing Senate to take a recess for purpose of congratulating Senator Gyger upon his marriage, read and agreed to (Senate) by Buckman, 4284.

Authorizing special order on House Bill No. 306, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors (House) by Stein, 362.

Authorizing State Railroad Commission to investigate high telephone rates (House) No. 38, by Conniff, 1766.

Read and agreed to, 1903.

Acknowledgment by State Railroad Commission, 2822.

Commemorating Abraham Lincoln on his birthday, February twelfth (House) by Wildman, 257.

Commemorating George Washington on his birthday, February twenty-second (House) by Hobbs, 370.

Condemning officials responsible for outrages committed in connection with suffrage parade of women at Washington, D. C., (House) No. 26, by Bergey, 576.

Considered and defeated, 619-620.

Confirming legal passage of Senate Bill No. 819, supplement to act relating to Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes in certain counties, read and agreed to (Senate) by Catlin, 5347.

Expressing sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of Hon. Edward H. Fahey, read and unanimously adopted (House) by Speiser, 5379.

Extending congratulations of House to Hon. John McKay, Member of House, upon his marriage, read and agreed to (House) by Adams, 4883-4884.

Extending congratulations to Hon. George E. Atler, Speaker of the House of Representatives on his forty-fifth birthday anniversary, read and agreed to (House) by Bleloch, 2800-2801.

Extending congratulations to Hon. George E. Alter, Speaker of the House of Representatives upon the birth of a daughter, read and agreed to (House) by Wiltbank, 4803.

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Extending congratulations to Hon. John S. Zimmerman, Member of House of Representatives, upon marriage of his daughter, read and agreed to (House) by James A. Dunn, 4495.

Extending congratulations to Hon. Joseph H. McArdle, Member of House of Representatives, upon his marriage, read and agreed to (House) by Sherwood, 4482.

Extending congratulations to Hon. Thomas F. McNichol, Member of House of Representatives, upon first anniversary of his marriage, read and agreed to (House) by Gans, 4492.

Extending congratulations to President Wilson upon his inauguration read and adopted, (House) by George A. Baldwin, 536.

Acknowledgement of congratulations, 746.

Extending sympathy to Hon. C. J. Hemminger upon death of his son, read and agreed to (House) by Lohr, 3791.

Extending sympathy to Kenneth L. M. Pray, Staff Correspondent of Philadelphia Record, upon tragic death of his wife, read and agreed to (House) by Humes, 4803.

Favoring abolishing the giving of "prize packages", containing certain supplies, to the Members of the House (House) No. 30, by Rex, 932.

Considered and defeated, 1154.

Motion to reconsider vote presented and declared out of order, 1338.

Favoring adoption of song "Pennsylvania", by Edith Hoak Kinney, with music by Hamlin E. Cogswell, as the official song of the State (House) by Watson, 2938.

Favoring adoption of trailing arbutus as State flower, from Regent Chapter, D. A. R., 1069.

Favoring certain House bills, relative to elections, from Executive and Legislative committees representing the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, in Senate, 1741.

Favoring coinage of three cent piece adopted by Council of City of Cleveland, 10.

Favoring creation of Department of Research into insanity and feeble-mindedness, from Conference on Mental Hygiene, in Senate, 1317.

Favoring establishment of municipal court for Philadelphia, from Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in House, 163.

Favoring recommendations of Governor Tener relative to social clubs dispensing liquor, from Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia, in House, 163.

Favoring support of Pennsylvania Nautical Schoolship, from Tug-Boat Protective Association of the Port of Philadelphia, 1069.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1069.

From Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association, in Senate, 853.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 853.

Fixing manner of selection of seats by members of House of Representatives (House) No. 12, by Brownlee, 129.

Referred to Committee on Rules, 164.

Reported with negative recommendation, 4141.

Fixing responsibility for failure of enactment of party pledges, presented to House (House) by Bergey, 4893.

Notice relative to calling up of resolution, 5013.

Fixing time for election of and presentation of testimonial to President pro tempore, read and agreed to (Senate) by Crow, 5255.

Fixing time for election of Committee on Rules (House) by Humes, 81.

Considered and adopted, 103.

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Nomination of George A. Baldwin as member of Committee, 113.

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Fixing time for memorial session in commemoration of late Senators David A. Wilbert of Allegheny County, and Jacob C. Stineman of Cambria County (Senate) by Kline, read and agreed to, 1789.

Memorial session held, 2097-2101.

Fixing time for presentation of bills and joint resolutions (Senate) by Sproul, 8.

Fixing time for sessions of Senate during week of June 16th, read and agreed to (Senate) by Crow, 4440.

Fixing time limit for introduction of bills, resolution (House) No. 16, by Ulman, 184.

Read and referred to Committee on Rules, 204.

Fixing time limit for introduction of bills, resolution (House) by George A. Baldwin, 343.

Read, amended and agreed to, 343.

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Fixing time limit for introduction of "fool" resolutions and resolutions calling for investigations (House) No. 31, by Kitts, 1013.

Referred to Committee on Rules, 1050.

Granting Committee on Education use of Hall of House (House) by C. M. C. Campbell, 704.

Granting Committee on Labor and Industry use of Hall of House on March 19th (House) by Bigger, 805.

Granting Committee on Municipal Corporations use of Hall of House for hearings on March 18th and March 25th (House) by S. B. Scott, 684.

Granting Department of Forestry use of Senate Caucus Room for Convention of Pennsylvania State Foresters from February 18th to 20th (Senate) by Alexander, 221.

Granting Dr. Anna Shaw, President of National Women's Suffrage Association, the use of Hall of House on March 17th, read and agreed to (House) by Wildman, 536.

Granting Dr. J. T. Rothrock use of Hall of House on February 19th (House) by Williams, 232.

Granting extension of time to committee appointed to make investigation relative to dual office holding under State administration, read and agreed to (House) by Geiser, 834.

Granting Judiciary Local Committee leave of absence for meeting (House) by Ehrhardt, 816.

Granting leave of absence to a committee of 100 of House for hearing by Senate Committee on Corporation relative to final adjournment, read and referred to Committee on Rules (House) by Humes, 4169-4270.

Granting permission to members and employes of House of Representatives to remove their coats during remaining sessions, read and laid over for printing (House) by Ulman, 4516.

Granting use of Senate Chamber for addresses on initiative and referendum, read and agreed to (Senate) by Nulty, 4108.

Granting Ways and Means Committee use of Hall of House on February 18th for discussion of reports of Joint Tax Commission by Francis Shunk Brown (House) by Roney, 268.

Limiting time during which members of House may speak on any one subject during remainder of the session, read and laid over for printing (House) by Lowers, 4315.

Making it a rule of the House that no bill negatived by a committee shall be placed on calendar unless motion to place same on calendar is made within five days after such bill is reported from committee (House) No. 35, by Foster, 1051.

Motion to consider resolution presented and withdrawn, 1122.

Referred to Rules Committee, 1154.

Report of Committee on Rules presented to House, 1351.

Providing for certain improvements to Hall of House of Representatives (House) No. 22, by Frank Gray, 394.

Read and referred to Committee on Public Grounds, 514-515.

Providing that members of House of Representatives shall not throw papers and other things at each other during closing days of session, read and laid over under rules (House) by Hobbs, 4802-4803.

Objections raised to consideration of resolution because it had not been printed, 5013.

Providing that no member shall be granted a leave of absence, except upon cause shown (House) by Stone, 2119.

Considered and not agreed to, 2336.

Providing that the Commissioners of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission shall furnish each Senator with four reserved seat tickets for the celebration, read and agreed to (Senate) by Snyder, 4857.

Providing that whenever the House has for consideration a measure affecting any Department the Speaker shall have power to summon any officer or employe thereof to furnish necessary information (House) by Keeport, 2891.

Relative to time of sessions in House (House) by Riebel, 34.

Requesting Appropriation Committee of House to sub-divide the lump sum asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 by Dairy and Food Division of Department of Agriculture into amounts for various items covered thereby, read and agreed to (House) by John R. K. Scott, 3922-3924.

Requesting Attorney General to furnish House with opinion as to legality of enabling legislation to accompany proposed bond issue amendment to the Constitution (House) by John R. K. Scott, 1647.

Opinion presented to House, 1770.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Requesting Attorney General to furnish House with opinion as to whether one branch of Legislature can adjourn for four full days, one of these days being Sunday, without consent of the other, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, 2604.

Opinion of Attorney General presented to House, 2917-2918.

Requesting Auditor General to furnish House with statement of amounts drawn against contingent funds by the various departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth, read and agreed to (House) by John R. K. Scott, 4270.

Report presented, 4321-4334.

Announcement by Speaker relative to examination of report by members of House, 4351.

Question of information raised on examination of report, by John R. K. Scott, 4351-4353.

Requesting Auditor General to make report to House of Representatives at next session of Legislature relative to expenditure of contingent funds, read and agreed to (House) by John R. K. Scott, 5372.

Requesting Banking Commissioner to furnish House with information as to expenditure of appropriation made in 1911 for prosecutions instituted for violation of act of April 23, 1911, presented and substitute resolution adopted (House) by W. H. Wilson, 3942-3944.

Report presented to House, 4048.

Requesting certain information from State Highway Commissioner read and agreed to (House) by Barner, 80.

Report presented to Senate, 157.

To House, 163.

Motion adopted relative to printing report in pamphlet form, 184.

Requesting certain information from State Livestock Sanitary Board (House) by Rockwell, read and agreed to, 102.

Report presented, 439.

Requesting Chief of Department of Mines to furnish House with reason for certain increases asked for by his Department in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by George A. Baldwin, 3940-3941.

Report presented to House, 4050-4052.

Requesting copy of report of Lindley Johnson, C. E., from Commission to Select Site to Erect Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane (House) No. 15, by Bieloch, 184.

Read and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 271-274.

Requesting Department of Fisheries to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriation received by said Department in 1911 and reason for increases asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Hess, 3948-3951.

Report presented to House, 4052-4053.

Requesting Forestry Commissioner to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of appropriations made in 1911 and reason for increases asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Allen, 3947.

Report presented to House, 4043-4045.

Additional report, 4021-4024.

Requesting Governor to remove from office the Commissioners of Greene County, read and referred to Committee on Judiciary General (Senate) by Judson, 4959-4961.

Requesting information from Attorney General realtive to appropriation for contingent expenses for payment of attorneys' fees, etc., included in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by John R. K. Scott, 3925.

Report presented to House, 4026.

Additional report, 4021.

Requesting information from Attorney General relative to exemption from payment of taxes of Bell Telephone Company (House) by James J. Campbell, 128.

Read and referred to Ways and Means Committee, 204.

Requesting information from certain departments of the Commonwealth, relative to expenditure of appropriations made in 1911, read and defeated (House) by John R. K. Scott, 3918-3922.

Requesting information from Dairy and Food Commissioner relative to expenditure of lump sum of $160,000 appropriated in 1911 for special work in his Department and the reason for its increase to $190,000 in 1913, read and agreed to (House) by John R. K. Scott, 3925-3926.

Report presented to House, 4024-4026.

Requesting information from Department of Health relative to employes and their salaries, read and adopted (House) by Humes, 684.

Report presented to House, 1858.

Requesting information from heads of all Departments asking for increase in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 as to reason for such increase, presented and withdrawn (House) by Rockwell, 3925-3926.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Requesting information from heads of all Departments asking for increase in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 as to reason for such increase, read, amended and agreed to (House) by Rockwell, 3943-3944.

Reports presented to House, 4015-4053.

Requesting information from heads of all State Departments relative to appropriations (House) by Benson, 394.

Refered to Committee on Rules, 394.

Requesting information from Secretary of Agriculture as to reasons for increase asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by John R. K. Scott, 3926-3928.

Report presented to House, 4026-4030.

Requesting information from Secretary of Commonwealth relative to publishing official advertisements (House) by Blair, 110.

Report presented to House, 180-182.

Requesting information from State Highway Commissioner relative to expenditure of certain appropriations made to his Department in 1911 and reason for increases asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by S. B. Scott, 3941-3942.

Report presented, 4046-4047.

Additional report, 4019.

Requesting Game Commissioners to furnish House with reason for certain increases asked for by them in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Allen, 3940.

Report presented to House, 4048-4049.

Requesting Hon. George Kunkel to administer oaths (Senate) by Beidleman, 5.

Requesting Hon. S. J. M. McCarrell to administer oaths (House) by Dickinson, 23.

Requesting members of House of Representatives to be present at all of the sessions, read and agreed to (House) by Kitts, 4462.

Requesting Secretary of Internal Affairs to furnish House with information relative to expenditure of certain appropriations made in 1911 and amount of work remaining to be done, read and agreed to (House) by Bleloch, 3940.

Report presented to House, 4045-4046.

Requesting State Highway Commissioner to furnish House with reason why auto-license tags should not be shipped by parcels post (House) by Miller, 232.

Report presented, 268.

Requesting State Librarian to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditures of certain appropriations made in 1911, read and agreed to (House) by John R. K. Scott, 3939-3940.

Report presented to House, 4049-4050.

Additional report, 4016.

Requesting statement of expenditures from Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission (House) No. 11, by Matt, 128.

Considered and agreed to, 163-164.

Report presented, 230-232.

Requesting State Water Supply Commission to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriation made in 1911 and reason for increase asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Walnut, 3946.

Report presented to House, 4030-4039.

Requesting Superintendent of Department of Public Instruction to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of certain appropriations made in 1911 and reason for increases asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Mitchell, 3946.

Report presented to House, 4039-4043.

Requesting Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding to advise House who bears expense of re-printing bills to correct typographical errors, read and agreed to (House) by Humes, 1378.

Report presented to House, 1571-1572.

Requiring all members of House without leave of absence to be present at session on June 19th (House) by S. B. Scott, 4591.

Requiring institutions receiving State appropriations to make report of names of persons receiving a salary of more than $900 a year (House) No. 21, by McAleer, 291.

Read, amended and agreed to, 327.

Committee appointed, 343.

Supplemental report of committee presented, to Housee, and motion adopted to discharge committee, 2120.

Requiring prayer of Chaplain of House to be printed daily in Legislative Journal, resolution (House) by Mitchell, 121.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

Requiring prayer of Chaplain of Senate to be printed daily in Legislative Journal, resolution (Senate) by Vare, 1606.

Requiring standing committees to give notice of time and place of hearings (House) No. 20, by Bleloch, 274.

Read, amended and agreed to, 343-344.

Thanking Committee on Committees for its work (House) No. 3, by Wiltbank, 81.

Resolution considered and agreed to, 110.

Thanking Hon. Daniel P. Gerberich, President pro tempore of Senate, session of 1913, for courtesy extended, read and agreed to (Senate) by Moore, 5347.

Thanking Hon. George E. Alter, Speaker of House of Representatives, for his services during session of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Dickinson, 5493.

Thanking Hon. George Kunkel for administering oaths, read and agreed to (Senate) by Beidleman, 8.

Thanking Hon. George Kunkel for administering oath to Hon. Charles H. Kline, President pro tempore, read and agreed to, 5260.

Thanking Hon. S. J. M. McCarrell for administering oaths, read and agreed to (House) by Walton, 34.

Thanking Legislative Journal reporters for efficient service rendered during session of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by McAleer, 5493.

Thanking Lieutenant Governor John M. Reynolds for services rendered in Senate during session of 1913, read and agreed to (Senate) by Farley, 5347.

Thanking officers and employes of House for courtesies extended during session of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by McNichol, 5493.

Thanking officers and employes of Senate for courtesies extended during session of 1913, read and agreed to (Senate) by Kurtz, 5347.

Thanking pages of House of Representatives for services rendered during session of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Wiltbank, 5493.

Thanking representatives of the press for attention to duties during session of 1913, read, amended and agreed to (House) by Whitaker, 5493.

Thanking Rev. Arthur C. James, Chaplain of Senate, during session of 1913, read and agreed to (Senate) by Alexander, 5347.

Thanking Rev. J. Elliott Wright, Chaplain of House of Representatives, during session of 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Moses, 5493.

Urging House to work five days a week so as to be able to adjourn before May 30th (House) by Hobbs, read and referred to Committee on Rules, 1046.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT.

Arranging for joint convention to compute vote for Auditor General and State Treasurer (Senate) by Knapp, 8.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.

Reslution concurred in by House, 33.

Joint session held and vote computed, 68-72.

Report to House of joint session, 77.

Arranging for payment of postage on Legislative Jorunal (Senate) by Salus, 8.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.

Resolution concurred in by House, 34.

Approved by Governor, 46.

Authorizing adjournment of General Assembly sine die (House) No. 7, by Kitts, 113.

Considered and referred to Committee on Rules, 147-148.

Authorizing adjournment of General Assembly sine die on June 26, 1913, read and agreed to (House) by House Committee on Rules, 4168.

In Senate, referred to Committee on Corporations, 4184.

Reported without amendment, considered and agreed to, 4995.

Returned from Sennate concurred in, 5030.

Authorizing adjournment of House out of respect to memory of late Senator Stineman, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Moses, 1414.

Authorizing adjournment of House sine die not later than June 19, 1913, presented and declared out of order (House) by McDermott, 3951.

Authorizing adjournment of House until January twenty-seventh (House) by McAleer, 77.

Resolution concurred in by Senate, 72.

Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 78.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Authorizing adjournment of House until March tenth (House) by O'Neill, read and not agreed to, 478-479.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature on May 8th sine die presented and referred to Committee on Rules (House) by Schuck, 1246.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature on May 15th sine die (House) by Schuck, 1555-1558.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature sine die on or about June 25, 1913, if possible, read and ruled out of order (House) by Humes, 4173.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January twentieth (Senate) by Sproul, 9.

Returned from House concurred in, 15.

Concurred in by House, 34.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February third (Senate) by Crow, 97.

Returned from House with amendment in which Senate concurred, 98.

Amended by House, 104.

Returned to House with Senate amendment concurred in, 106.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February tenth (Senate) by McNichols, 157.

Returned from House concurred in, 160.

Concurred in by House, 163.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February seventeenth (Senate) by McNichol, 221.

Returned from House concurred in, 225.

Concurred in by House, 240.

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February twenty-fourth, also of Senate until March tenth and of House until March fifth (House) by Humes, 343.

Concurred in by Senate, 326.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 361.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until January twenty-seventh (Senate) by Vare, 67.

Returned from House concurred in, 72.

Concurred in by House, 77.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until March eighteenth (Senate) by Kline, 682.

Returned from House concurred in, 730.

Concurred in by House 734.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until March thirty-first (Senate) by Crow, 1135.

Returned from House concurred in, 1147.

Concurred in by House, 1154.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until April seventh (Senate) by Kline, 1368.

Returned from House concurred in, 1371.

Concurred in by House, 1383.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until April fourteenth (Senate) by McNichols, 1600.

Returned from House concurred in, 1606.

Concurred in by House, 1624.

In House, question of personal privilege raised on, by Allen and John R. K. Scott, 1629-1630.

Authorizing adjournment of Senate until April twenty-first (Senate) by Crow, 1881.

Returned from House non-concurred in, 1901.

Motion to adjourn until April seventeenth presented, amended and adopted, 1901-1902.

House non-concurred in resolution, 1912-1913.

Authorizing adoption of the song "Pennsylvania" by Arthur H. Haskins, of Reynoldsville, as the official song of Pennsylvania (House) by North, 2604.

Authorizing amendment of report of conference committee on House Bill No. 183, providing for establishment of pubile service commission, read and agreed to (House) by Hess, 5229-5231.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5232.

Authorizing amendment of report of conference committee on House Bill No. 183, providing for establishment of public service commission, read and agreed to (Senate) by Hall, 5124.

Authorizing appointment of commission to consider and report upon laws governing cities of first class for employment of necessary officers and employes, No. 65 (Senate) by Salus, read and agreed to, 4865.

Presented to House for concurrence, 4955.

Returned from House concurred in, 5280.

Concurred in by House, 5394.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate charges against Western Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza (House) No. 18, by Leslie, 232.

Considered and defeated, 259-261.

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate labor troubles at Braddock and Rankin between American Steel and Wire Company and its employes (House) No. 13, by Lowers, 176.

Read and agreed to, 184.

Read and referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, in Senate, 201.

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate matters pertaining to cold storage and preservation of food products (Senate) by Kline, read and referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 125.

Reported, 1900.

Considered and agreed to, 2036.

Received in House for concurrence, 2117.

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, in House, 2183.

Reported, ——.

Considered and amended in House, 4202.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4184-4185.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4213.

Approved by Governor, 4687.

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate, House and other departments and commissions (Senate) No. 1, by Crow, 43.

Considered and agreed to, 65.

Presented to House for concurrence, 77.

Resolution referred to Committee on Judiciary General in House, 103.

Reported with amendment,——.

Considered and agreed to, 238.

Returned from House with amendment, in which Senate non-concurred, 307.

House adheres to amendment in which Senate non-concurred, 326-327.

Returned from House with adherence to its amendment, in non-concurrence of which Senate insists and appoints conference committee, 336.

Notification to House of Senate's adherence to non-concurrence in House amendment and of appointment of conference committee, 362.

House appoints conference committee, 362.

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate systems of assessment of real and personal property (House) No. 29 by McClintock, 824.

Considered, amended and postponed, 1255.

Resumed and laid upon table, 2102.

Resumed and defeated, 2938-2940.

Authorizing appointment of commission to make recommendation as to selection of official song of the Commonwealth, read and agreed to (House) by John R. K. Scott, 5388.

Concurred in by Senate, 5276.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5394.

Authorizing appointment of commission to revise criminal laws of the Commonwealth (House) by McAleer, No. 8, 128.

Read, amended and agreed to, 204.

Presented to Senate for concurrence and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 417.

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to consider further laws relating to corporation and revenue and make final report relative to uniform system of taxation to Legislature of 1915, No. 62 (Senate) by McNichol, 593.

Referred to Committee on Finance, 593.

Reported without amendment, 4837.

Considered and agreed to, 4838.

Presented to House for concurrence, 4918.

Concurred in by House, 5064.

Returned from House concurred in, 5068.

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate allegations as to responsibility of certain persons for defeat of woman and child labor legislation, read and agreed to (Senate) by Snyder, 5296-5297.

Presented to House for concurrence and motion to suspend rules for immediate consideration of resolution defeated, 5421-5424.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate manner in which life insurance companies issuing infantile and industrial policies transact their business (House) No. 26, by George K. Young, 576.

Read and referred to Committee on Insurance, 684.

Reported without amendment, 3200.

Considered and agreed to, in House, 3475-3476.

Presented to Senate for concurrence and referred to Committee on Finance, 3455-3456.

Reported without amendment, 4571-4572.

Motion to consider resolution defeated, 4769.

Considered and agreed to, 4969-4970.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5031-5032.

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class (House) No. 32, by James A. Dunn, 990.

Considered and adopted in House, 1274-1275.

Received for concurrence and referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, in Senate, 1272.

Reported with amendment, 3782.

Considered and concurred in, 3863-3864.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3929.

Received in Senate with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3979.

Vote by which conference committee was appointed in Senate reconsidered and conference committee discharged, 3980.

Vote by which House non-concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and Senate amendments concurred in, 4014.

Approved by Governor, 4080-4081.

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to make recommendations relative to adoption of official song of Pennsylvania (House) by Speiser, 2604.

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to make recommendations relative to adoption of official song of Pennsylvania (Senate) by Sheatz, read and agreed to, 2308.

Presented to House for concurrence, 2413.

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to notify Governor that General Assembly is organized, read and agreed to (Senate), by Buckman, 7.

Report of Senate Committee, 9.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.

Resolution concurred in by House, 33.

Report of House committee, 34.

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to notify Governor that General Assembly is ready to adjourn sine die, read and agreed to (Senate) by Beidleman, 5348.

Returned from House concurred in, 5348.

Senate committee appointed, 5348.

Report of Senate committee, 5364.

Resolution concurred in by House, 5493.

House committee appointed, 5493.

Report of House committee, 5493.

Authorizing appointment of two additional mine inspectors in the anthracite region, read and referred to Committee on Mines and Mining (Senate) by Homsher, 5089-5089.

Authorizing appropriation of $50,000 to be forwarded by the Governor to flood sufferers in State of Ohio (Senate), by Herbst, read and agreed to, 1135.

Vote reconsidered and resolution referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1145.

Authorizing Chief of Department of Mines to examine condition of quarries, ore and graphite mines and other mineral operations and of petroleum and natural gas wells drilled through coal measures, and to make report to Governor, for transmission to General Assembly of 1915, No. 63 (Senate), by Snyder, read and agreed to, 4858.

Presented to House for concurrence, 4955.

Returned from House concurred in, 5280.

Concurred in by House, 5394.

Authorizing Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Recording of Deeds, Mortgages, Transfer of Lands and Insurance of Titles to continue its work, read and agreed to (Senate) No. 56, by Vare, 3578-3579.

Presented to House for concurrence, 3656.

Concurred in by House, 4478.

Returned from House concurred in, 4541.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Authorizing Committee to Revise Corporation and Revenue Laws to have printed 3,000 additional copies of its last report, the cost of which shall be provided for in General Appropriation Bill No. 61 (Senate) by McNichol, 593.

Referred to Committee on Finance, 593.

Reported without amendment, 4837.

Considered and agreed to, 4837.

Presented to House for concurrence, 4918.

Concurred in by House, 5064.

Returned from House concurred in, 5068.

Authorizing discharge of conference committee on House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, read and agreed to (House) by Flynn, 5420-5421.

Concurred in by Senate, 5348.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5424.

Authorizing House Bill No. 183, providing for establishment of public service commission, to be re-referred to conference committee, read and postponed for present (House) by J. R. K. Scott, 5169-5171.

Resolution withdrawn, 5217.

Authorizing House to adjourn sine die on June 12, 1913, read and referred to Committee on Rules (House) by Walton, 3476-3478.

Authorizing House to reconsider vote by which Senate amendments to House Bill No. 956 were non-concurred in and to discharge House conference committee, read and agreed to (House) by ——. ——.

Concurred in by Senate, 4540.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4588.

Authorizing National Guard to participate in inaugural parade at Washington on March fourth (Senate) by Thompson, 9.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.

Resolution concurred in by House, 34.

Approved by Governor, 46.

Authorizing printing and binding of Journals of Senate and House of Representatives for session of 1913, read and agreed to (Senate) by Judson, 5347.

Returned from House concurred in, 5348.

Concurred in by House, 5424.

Authorizing printing of additional bills and calendars (Senate) by Catlin, 8.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.

Resolution concurred in by House, 34.

Approved by Governor, 46.

Authorizing printing of copies of act of May 23, 1907, prohibiting unlawful use of flags of United States and of this State (House) by Gramley, 1276.

Resumed and amended in House, 1617.

In Senate, referred to Committee on Public Printing, 1606.

Reported, in Senate, 4766.

Considered and agreed to, 4768.

Vote by which Senate concurred in resolution reconsidered and resolution amended, 4858.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4954.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4962.

Authorizing printing of list of Governor's appointments (Senate) by Kurtz, 8.

Authorizing printing of memorial addresses on late Hon. John H. Riebel (House) by McArdle, 823.

Concurred in by Senate 872.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 998.

Approved by Governor, 2117.

Authorizing printing of memorial proceedings held in honor of late Hon. David A. Wilbert (Senate) No. 47, by McNichol, read and agreed to, 2475.

Presented to House for concurrence, 2498.

Concurred in by House, 3657.

Returned from House concurred in, 3727.

Approved by Governor, 3974.

Authorizing printing of memorial proceedings held in honor of late Hon. Jacob C. Stineman (Senate) No. 48, by Beidleman, read and agreed to, 2475.

Presented to House for concurrence, 2498.

Concurred in by House, 3657.

Returned from House concurred in, 3727.

Approved by Governor, 3974.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Authorizing reconsideration of vote on report of conference committee on House Bill No. 221, fixing salary of register of wills in certain counties, read and agreed to, 5409.

Authorizing Secretary of Commonwealth to correct spelling in name of commission issued to William J. Leahy as Second Lieutenant of Independent Company Pennsylvania Sharpshooters, read and agreed to (Senate) by Alexander, 2729.

Concurred in by House, 2764.

Returned from House concurred in, 2887.

Approved by Governor, 3191.

Authorizing time of final adjournment of General Assembly to be extended to midnight of June 27, 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Humes, 5366.

Concurred in by Senate, 5255.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5372.

Authorizing time of final adjournment of General Assembly to be extended to noon, June 27, 1913, read and agreed to (House) by Roney, 5047-5048.

Concurred in by Senate, 5007-5008.

Returned from House concurred in, 5052.

Favoring adoption of song "Pennsylvania" by Prof. J. W. Yoder of Juniata College, Huntingdon, as the official song of the State (House) No. 53, by Peachey, 2937-2938.

Considered and referred to Judiciary Special Committee, 4589-4590.

Granting extension of time for report of Commission to ascertain the several tracts of land owned by the State in the vicinity of Erie (House) by Mitchell, 2101.

Presented to Senate for concurrence and referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2332.

Considered and adopted in House, 2336.

Granting extension of time to Commission to Investigate Surface Support in Mining Anthracite Coal (Senate) No. 2, by McNichols, 72.

Presented to House for concurrence, 78.

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 103.

Considered, amended and agereed to, 148-149.

Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 157.

Notification to House of concurrence in its amendments by Senate, 176.

Approved by Governor, 195

Report presented in Senate, 610.

Granting to the Senate the use of the Senate Chamber for five days in each week (House) No. 27, by Humes, 620.

Considered and referred to Committee on Centennial Affairs, 4610.

Inviting Hon. William Jennings Bryan to address the Legislature, read and agreed to (Senate) by Nulty, 2856.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2887.

Read, amended and agreed to, in House, 2910.

Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2940.

Proposing amendment to Article 8, Section 14, of Constitution of Pennsylvania relative to election boards (House) by Lorenzo Smith, 232.

Proposing amendment to Article 14, Section 2 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, relative to county officers of Philadelphia (House) No. 9, by McClintock, 128.

Motion to drop resolution from calendar adopted, 1122-1123.

Proposing amendment to Section 3, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, relative to election of Judges (House) No. 39, by McNichol, 1918-1919.

Considered and agreed to, 2101-2102.

Concurred in by Senate, 2095.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2135.

Providing for additional members of Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, to be selected from Senate and House, read and agreed to (Senate) No. 60, by Snyder, 4837.

Presented to House for concurrence, 4918.

Returned from House non-concurred in, 5280.

House non-concurred in resolution, 5394-5395.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 11, providing for additional law judge in 47th judicial district (House) by Moses, read and agreed to, 927.

Concurred in by Senate, 907.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 993.

Approved by Governor, 1002.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 28, amending act relating to mandamus (House) by Frank Gray, read and agreed to, 4159.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 50, amending act permitting a municipality to become owners of sewers and pipes (House) by Rhoads, read and agreed to, 3608-3609.

Concurred in by Senate, 3593.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.

Approved by Governor, 4219.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 170, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Spruce Creek (House) by Jackson, read and agreed to, 1275.

Concurred in by Senate, 1327.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 1350.

Approved by Governor, 1400.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 210, amending act relative to right to practice medicine and surgery (House) by Gans, read and agreed to, 4140.

Concurred in by Senate, 4110.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4179.

Approved by Governor, 4217.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 300, amending act regulating in criminal trials the cross examination of a defendant (House) by Kitts, 1121.

Concurred in by Senate, 1146-1147.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 1194.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 404, requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, read and agreed to (House) by Roney, 4141.

Concurred in by Senate, 4110.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4179.

Approved by Governor 4217.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 409, providing for boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, read and agreed to (House) by Richards, 3150.

Concurred in by Senate, 3164.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3197.

Approved by Governor, 3278.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, read and agreed to (House) by Walnut, 3001.

Concurred in by Senate, 2984.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3034.

Approved by Governor, 3326-3327.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 442, amending Section 1412 of Article 14 of act establishing a public school system, read and agreed to (House) by James A. Dunn, 2192.

Concurred in by Senate, 2177.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2198-2199.

Approved by Governor, 2263.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 465, requiring a license for certain kinds of business, read and agreed to (House) by North, 2894.

Concurred in by Senate, 2887.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3018.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 483, amending act imposing additional taxes for State purposes, read and agreed to (House) by Brosius, 3195.

Concurred in by Senate, 3259.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.

Approved by Governor, 3656.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 525, relating to roads (House) by H. B. Dunn, read and agreed to, 3607.

Concurred in by Senate, 3593.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.

Approved by Governor, 5039.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 645, regulating licensing of all places of amusement, read and agreed to (House) by Allen, 2350.

Concurred in by Senate, 2356-2357.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2413.

Approved by Governor, 2428.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 645, regulating licensing of all places of amusement, read and agreed to (House) by Allen, 2706.

Concurred in by Senate, 2738.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2782.

Approved by Governor, 2915.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 695, making appropriation for State Higway Department for deficiency in automobile division, read and agreed to (House) by Neel, 3008-3009.

Concurred in by Senate, 2994.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3034.

Approved by Governor, 3190.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 745, relative to division of wards in cities of third class, read and agreed to (House) by R. J. Baldwin, 4670.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 791, providing for appeals when county officers have surcharged a county officer, read and agreed to (House) by Cheeseman, 3202.

Concurred in by Senate, 3259.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.

Approved by Governor, 3834.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 794, Making it unlawful for any person or corporation to use the word consul or the coat of arms of a foreign country for advertising purposes, read and agreed to (House) by Ehrhardt, 1963.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 847, providing for humane destruction of injured or diseased animals, read and agreed to (House) by Conrade, 2914.

Concurred in by Senate, 2927.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2997.

Approved by Governor, 3191.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 872, amending act relating to care of dependant and neglected children (House) by Heyburn, read and agreed to, 3607.

Concurred in by Senate, 3593.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.

Approved by Governor, 3952.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 964, empowering township supervisors in second class townships to enter into contracts with lighting companies, read and agreed to, 2604.

Concurred in by Senate, 2600.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2667.

Approved by Governor, 2682.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1048, to preserve the purity of the waters of the State, read and agreed to (House) by Conniff, 3189-3190.

Concurred in by Senate, 3259.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.

Approved by Governor, 3619.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1102, supplement to act providing for erection of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, read and agreed to, 2914.

Concurred in by Senate, 2927-2928.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2996-2997.

Approved by Governor, 3191.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1107, regulating rights of hotelkeepers, read and agreed to (House) by Allen, 3149-3150.

Concurred in by Senate, 3164.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3197.

Approved by Governor, 3355.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1152, to create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within twenty-five miles of cities of first class, read and agreed to (House) by Ambler, 2494.

Concurred in by Senate 2476.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2498.

Approved by Governor, 2682.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1153, for prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia, read and agreed to (House) by Kaufman, 2683.

Concurred in by Senate, 2738.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2782.

Approved by Governor, 3020.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, read and agreed to (House) by Stein, 4178.

Concurred in by Senate, 4198.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4213.

Approved by Governor, 4479.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1246, to provide for releasing on parole of certain prisoners sentenced for life, read and agreed to (House) by Bigger, 4954.

Concurred in by Senate, 4869.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4958.

Approved by Governor, 5054.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1293, creating office of commissioner of lighting in boroughs, read and agreed to (House) by Schuck, 4673.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1357, concerning building regulation in townships of first class, read and agreed to (House) by Ambler, 3012.

Concurred in by Senate, 3729.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3835.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1362, authorizing H. W. Brown and D. E. Brown, doing business as Woodman Lumber Company, to bring suit against Commonwealth, read and agreed to (House) by Joseph Gray, 2117.

Concurred in by Senate, 2097.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2120.

Approved by Governor, 2263.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1465, authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to encourage county agricultural exhibitions, read and agreed to (House) by Body, 2915.

Concurred in by Senate, 2928.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2996.

Approved by Governor, 3192.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1498, amending act regulating construction of buildings in cities of second class, read and agreed to (House) by Neely, 4589.

Concurred in by Senate, 4628-4629.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4670.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1550, amending act establishing county court for allegheny County by increasing salaries of judges of said court, read and agreed to (House) by Stein, 3226.

Concurred in by Senate, 3259.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1599, supplement to act for government of cities of third class, read and agreed to (House) by Mitchell, 4279.

Concurred in by Senate, 4288.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4411.

Approved by Governor, 4494.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1618, authorizing Boyd L. Hunter to bring suit against Commonwealth, read and agreed to (House) by Gramley, 4670.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1689, providing for taxes on personal property, read and agreed to (House) by Roney, 4672-4673.

Concured in by Senate 4630.

Returned from Senate concurred in, ——.

Approved by Governor, 5054.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, read and agreed to (Senate) by Crow, 3380.

Returned from House concurred in, 3474.

Concurred in by House, 3490.

Approved by Governor, 3756.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 77, exempting from payment of inheritance taxes, bequests and devises to institutions of purely public charity, read and agreed to (Senate) by McIlhenny, 2465.

Returned from House concurred in, 2466.

Concurred in by House, 2489.

Approved by Governor, 2857.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, read and agreed to (House) by Steele, 3394.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers, read and agreed to (Senate) by Mills, 2355.

Concurred in by House 2413.

Returned from House concurred in, 2458.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 167, supplement to act for government of cities of second class, read and agreed to (Senate) by Kline, 4198.

Concurred in by House, 4218.

Returned from House concurred in, 4288.

Approved by Governor, 4542.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 300, to compel use of blowers in connection with certain kinds of machinery, read and agreed to (Senate) by Clark, 4113.

Concurred in by House, 4179.

Returned from House concurred in, 4185.

Approved by Governor, 4286.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 636, amending act authorizing banks to loan money, read and agreed to (Senate) by Hoke, 3916.

Concurred in by House, 3929.

Returned from House concurred in, 3980.

Approved by Governor, 4194.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 648, relative to debt of any city, of first class for construction of subways and wharves (Senate) by McIlhenny, 4376.

Returned from House Concurred in, 4452.

Concurred in by House, 4462.

Approved by Governor, 4542.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 791, vesting in municipalities title to land embraced with line of streets, read and agreed to (Senate) by Magee, 3981.

Returned from House concurred in, 4070-4071.

Concurred in by House, 4118.

Approved by Governor, 4110.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 827, supplement to act for prevention of forest fires, read and agreed to (Senate) by Huffman, 4113.

Concurred in by House, 4179.

Returned from House concurred in, 4185.

Approved by Governor, 4356.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 833, to consolidate the five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, read and agreed to, (Senate) by Vare, 3575.

Returned from House concurred in, 3592.

Concurred in by House, 3612.

Approved by Governor, 3756.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 950, regulating offering of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, read and agreed to (Senate) by Sheatz, 4366.

Returned from House concurred in, 4376-4377.

Concurred in by House, 4412.

Approved by Governor, 4838.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 1000, repealing part of act to classify fish, read and agreed to (House) by Light, 3394.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 1117, amending act providing for division of boroughs, read and agreed to (Senate) by Snyder, 4113.

Concurred in by House, 4179.

Returned from House concurred in, 4185.

Approved by Governor, 4625.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 1280, to provide for regulation of dams, read and agreed to (Senate) by McNichols, 5001.

Concurred in by House, 5031.

Returned from House concurred in, 5007.

Recalling from House of Representatives House Bill No. 718, making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, read and agreed to (Senate) by Sones, 4875.

Returned from House concurred in, 4984.

Concurred in by Senate, 5020.

Recalling from House of Representatives Senate Bill No. 120, regulating pay of election officers (Senate) by Crow, read and agreed to, 3474.

Concurred in by House, 3545-3546.

Returned from House concurred in, 3594.

Recalling from House of Representatives Senate Bill No. 1818, regulating granting of licenses to places of amusement within 500 feet of a school or hospital, read and agreed to (Senate) by Salus, 4440.

Returned from House concurred in, 4451.

Concurred in by House, 4466.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Recalling from Senate House Bill No. 619, amending act providing for classification of townships into two classes (House) by Roney, 1048-1049.

Concurred in by Senate, 1023.

Resolution returned to House concurred in, 1119.

Recalling from Senate House Bill No. 1633, amending act establishing State Board of Agriculture, read and agreed to (House) by Kaufman, 2995.

Recommending to Congress passage of bills relating to superannuation of United States civil service employes (Senate) by Daix, read and agreed to, 3088-3089.

Presented to House for concurrence, 3195.

Concurred in by House, 4478.

Returned from House concurred in, 4541.

Recommending to Congress passage of Hamil Straight Pension Bill, providing a pension for United States Civil Service employes of United States Postoffice Department, No. 54 (Senate) by Sheatz, read and agreed to, 4858.

Presented to House for concurrence, 4955.

Returned from House concurred in, 5280.

Concurred in by House, 5394.

Recommending to Congress passage of legislation authorizing purchase of land for extension of grounds of United States Arsenal at Frankford (Senate) No. 55, by Nulty, read and agreed to, 3089.

Presented to House for concurrence, 3195.

Concurred in by House, 3946.

Returned from House concurred in, 3980.

Approved by Governor, 4683.

Requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to include among its guests certain soldiers and sailors and the Emergency Troop (Senate) No. 14, by Sheatz, 84.

Reported without amendment, 141.

Considered and agreed to, 143.

Read in House, 176.

Read, amended and adopted by House, 274-276.

Returned from House with amendment, in which Senate non-concurred, 307.

House adheres to amendment in which Senate non-concurred, 326-327.

Returned from House with adherence to its amendment, in non-concurrence of which Senate insists and appoints conference committee, 336-337.

Notification to House of Senate's adherence to non-concurrence in House amendment and of appointment of conference committee, 361.

House appoints conference committee, 362.

Conference committee report presented to Senate and laid on table, 460.

Report considered in Senate and adopted, 466-467.

Conference committee report presented to House, 481.

Report considered and agreed to by House, 514.

Notice to House of adoption of report by Senate, 514.

Returned from House with conference committee report adopted, 589.

Approved by Governor, 993.

Requesting Congress to enact legislation necessary for construction of a system of paved public highways connecting the capitals of the several States with the National Capital and with each other (Senate) No. 41, by Kline, read and referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1541.

Reported, 1880.

Considered and agreed to, 1882.

Presented to House for concurrence, 1931.

Read and postponed for present, 2786.

Resumed and non-concurred in, 3944-3945.

Returned from House non-concurred in, and recommitted, 3979-3980.

Requesting Legislature to recommend to United States Congress passage of act providing for institution of a roll designated "The Civil War Officers' Retired List" (House) No. 5, by Miller, 81.

Read and agreed to in House, 684-685.

Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, in Senate, 730.

Reported without amendment, 2353-2354.

Considered and agreed to, 2355.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2413.

Approved by Governor, 3837.

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT—Continued.

Requesting Legislature to recommend to United States Congress passage of act providing for minimum wage rate for employes of United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia (House) No. 28, by James A. Dunn, 745.

Considered and agreed to, 875.

Read and referred to Judiciary General Committee in Senate, 872.

Reported without amendment, 2354.

Considered and agreed to, 2356.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 2413.

Approved by Governor, 3020.

Requesting Representatives in United States Congress from Pennsylvania to procure appropriation for construction of a magazine and high explosive shop at United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia (Senate) by Nulty, read and agreed to, 1011.

Concurred in by House, 1119.

Returned from House concurred in, 1147.

Approved by Governor, 1486.

Requesting Representatives in United States Congress from Pennsylvania to secure reimbursement for Mrs. Elizabeth Glancy and Mrs. Annie McColgan for loss sustained through death of their husbands caused by an explosion at the United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia (Senate) by Nulty, read and agreed to, 1011.

Concurred in by House, 1119-1120.

Returned from House concurred in, 1147.

Approved by Governor, 1486.

Requesting Representatives in United States Congress from Pennsylvania to urge passage of United States Senate Resolution No. 25, providing for protection of birds, read and agreed to, No. 40 (Senate), by Jones, 1881-1882.

Presented in House for concurrence, 1931.

Concurred in by House, 2278.

Returned from House concurred in, 2331-2332.

Approved by Governor, 2856.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 525, amending act relating to roads, read and agreed to (House) by H. B. Dunn, 4670.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4679.

Approved by Governor, 5039.

Returning to Governor without amendment House Bill No. 1293, creating office of commissioner of municipal lighting in boroughs, read and agreed to (House) by Bergey, 5019.

Concurred in by Senate, 4985.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5032.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 77, exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests to institutions of purely public charity, read and agreed to (Senate) by Sproul, 4839.

Returned from House concurred in, 4858.

Concurred in by House, 4918.

Returning to Governor without amendment Senate Bill No. 833, to consolidate five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, read and agreed to (Senate) by McNichol, 4071.

Returned from House concurred in, 4111.

Concurred in by House, 4134.

RESOLUTIONS, JOINT.

From Legislature of Illinois, urging application to Congress for constitutional convention for amendment to prohibit polygamy, presented to Senate, 1271.

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1271.

From Legislature of Maine, recommending to Congress the passage of certain bills for protection of birds, presented to Senate, 680.

From Legislature of Minnesota, urging Congress to enact a law providing for government ownership and control of oil producing industries, presented to Senate by Mr. Reynolds, 2022.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2022.

From Legislature of New Jersey, authorizing appointment of commissioners by Governor of that State to act in conjunction with commissioners to be appointed by certain other States, including Pennsylvania, with a view to making uniform laws in regard to motor-vehicles, presented to Senate, 681.

From Legislature of Oregon, urging application to Congress for constitutional convention for amendment to prohibit polygamy, presented to Senate, 681.

From Legislature of Vermont, recommending to Congress the passage of certain bills for protection of birds, presented to Senate, 681.

RESOLUTION (see appropriation, chestnut tree, cities, civil service, canal, commission, compensation, Constitution, fish, history, insurance, investigations, laws, mine, Moylan, newspaper, Panama-California, Panama-Pacific, peace, Pennsylvania, publications, song).

RESORT (see lakes).

RESOURCES (see water).

REST (see employes).

RESTRAINING (see injunctions).

RETAIL (see licenses, liquors).

RETAINING (see wall).

RETIREMENT (see institutions, teachers).

RETURN AND RETURNS (see constables, courts, divorce, election, insurance, liquors, marriages, precepts, real estate, statistics, taxes, vote).

RETURNED TO GOVERNOR witout amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by H. B. Dunn, providing that House Bill No. 525, amending act relating to roads, be, 4670.

Concurred in by Senate, 4630.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 4679.

Approved by Governor, 5039.

RETURNED TO GOVERNOR without amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (House) by Bergey, providing that House Bill No. 1293, to provide for office of commissioner of municipal lighting in boroughs, be, 5019.

Concurred in by Senate, 4985.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5032.

RETURNED TO GOVERNOR without amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Sproul, providing that Senate Bill No. 77, exempting from payment of inheritance taxes certain bequests to institutions of purely public charity, be, 4839.

Concurred in by House, 4918.

Returned from House concurred in, 4858.

RETURNED TO GOVERNOR without amendment, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by McNichol, providing that Senate Bill No. 833, to consolidate the five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, be, 4071.

Returned from House concurred in, 4111.

Concurred in by House, 4134.

REVENUE (see cities, committee, taxation, taxes).

REVERSAL AND REVERSED (see costs, courts, judgment).

REVERSAL OF JUDGMENTS, ORDERS AND DECREES in civil and criminal cases, relating to

Senate Bill No. 1343.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 2856.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2856.

REVISION (see registration, taxes).

REX, JOHN R., Representative from Second District (Montgomery County).

Bills introduced by

No. 18

Amending act relating to last wills and testaments, 74.

No. 24

Quieting title of real estate, 74.

No. 343

Making appropriation to Charity Hospital, 162.

No. 349

Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Protectory, 162.

No. 371

Providing for incorporation of cities of third class and regulating election of municipal officers, 177.

No. 923

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, 419.

No. 2208

Providing for incorporation into a third class city of a borough or two or more contiguous boroughs, 4202, 4214.

REX, JOHN R.—Continued.

Bills reported by

No. 503
Prescribing conditions under which agreements and contracts for sale of land may be recorded, 441.

No. 1102
Further supplement to act providing for erection of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 561.

No. 1840 (Senate No. 156)
Relating to satisfaction of mortgages, 1838.

No. 1927 (Senate No. 860)
To provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in criminal cases, 2685.

No. 2218 (Senate No. 1806)
Providing for incorporation into a third class city of a borough, 4413.

Leave of absence granted, 110, 747, 2136.

Leave of absence not granted, 2478.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1293, creating office of commissioner of municipal lighting in boroughs, 2225.

Recommit House Bill No. 371, regulating nomination and election of municipal officers in cities of third class, 1848.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 209, amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing by extending its provisions to boroughs and townships of first class, 578.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 24, to quiet title to real estate, 166.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 170-171.

House Bill No. 923, making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, 4903.

House Bill No. 2208, providing for incorporation into a third class city of a borough or two or more boroughs, 4202.

House Bill No. 2218 (Senate No. 1806), providing for incorporation into a third class city of a borough or two or more boroughs, 4950.

Nomination of Arthur McKean for Resident Clerk of House, 88.

Petition presented by

Favoring hunters' license bill, from
Members of Fish and Game Association, 619.

Resolution offered by

Recommending abolishing of giving of "prize" packages containing certain supplies to members of House, 962.

RHOADS, HARRY L., Representative from Second District (Lancaster County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1398 (Senate No. 275), amending act relative to public grounds and buildings and to contracts for supplies, 1195.

Bills introduced by

No. 5
Relative to selling of stocks and bonds of mining and other corporations, 73.

No. 293
Regulating fees and salaries of tipstaves and court criers in certain judicial districts, 146.

No. 1750
Making appropriation to Isaac Rendell Industrial Training School for Colored Youths, 1089.

Chairman of Committee on Public Buildings, 55.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Petition presented by

Favoring reading of Holy Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Lancaster County, 477.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of mounment on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 50, amending act relative to ownership of sewers, culverts and pipes by municipalities, 3608.

RICHARDS, GEORGE W., Representative from Eleventh District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 409, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 519, 3278.

House Bill No. 527, to regulate practice of pharmacy, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794.

House Bill No. 532, regulating sale of opium, morphine and heroin, 3063.

House Bill No. 556, to provide for compensation by proper county of licensed practitioners of medicine for certificates and reports, 2261.

House Bill No. 620, amending act to prohibit manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 973, 974.

House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 487.

House Bill No. 1163, empowering counties to construct and operate public utilities, 1681, 1682.

House Bill No. 1901 (Senate No. 773), supplement to act for government of cities of second class to prevent spread of fire, 3202.

Bills introduced by

No. 101
Creating Department of Charities and abolishing Board of Public Charities, 100.

No. 197
Regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 109.

No. 527
Regulating practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons and drugs and providing for appointment of board, 228.

No. 532
Regulating sale and prescription of opium, morphine, heroin, codeine and their derivatives or compounds, 228.

No. 556
Providing for compensation by proper county of licensed practitioners of medicine for return of certificates and for various reports, 229.

No. 620
Amending act to prohibit manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 255.

No. 643
Regulating practice of natural or drugless methods of healing and to provide for State Board of Neurapathic or Drugless Examiners, 257.

No. 644
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No. 1075
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No. 1163
Empowering counties to construct or to acquire public utilities and to lease same to corporations or individuals, 534.

No. 1497
Establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes, 915.

No. 1745
Authorizing board of township commissioners in townships of first class to join with county commissioners in improving of roads or streets, 1089.

No. 2002
Authorizing board of township commissioners in townships of first class to join with county commissioners in improving roads, 2544.

Bills reported by

No. 85
Repealing second section of act regulating manner of selling loaf bread, 183.

No. 124
Making appropriation to Western Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, 3336.

No. 190
Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association, 3112.

No. 486
Making appropriation to Allegheny General Hospital, 2964.

No. 560
Making appropriation to Sewickley Hospital Association, 3113.

No. 959
Making appropriation to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless, 3054.

RICHARDS, GEORGE W.—Continued.

No. 2047 (Senate No. 737)
Supplement to act providing for immediate registration of births and deaths, 3618.

No. 2191 (Senate No. 1571)
Making appropriation to Lincoln Memorial Hospital and Training School of Avery College, 4201.

No. 2248
Regulating sale of bichloride of mercury, 4957.

Chairman of Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 56.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 527, regulating practice of pharmacy and sale of drugs, 3856.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 620, amending act to prohibit manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 1395.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1901 (Senate No. 773), supplement to act relating to cities of second class to prevent fire waste, 3044.

Recommit House Bill No. 409, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 370.

Recommit House Bill No. 527, to regulate practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons and drugs, 2794, 3194.

Recommit House Bill No. 556, providing for compensation by proper county of licensed practitioners of medicine for return of certificates and report of diseases, 291.

Recommit House Bill No. 1497, establishing in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes, 1701.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 409, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 3278.

Petition presented by

Favoring House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, from
Citizens of Pennsylvania, 997.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 197, regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 5042.

House Bill No. 354, prohibiting use of finger bowls unless same are thoroughly cleansed after each individual use, 407.

House Bill No. 527, to regulate practice of pharmacy, 4174, 4175.

House Bill No. 582, regulating sale and prescription of opium and morphine, 3210, 5044.

House Bill No. 556, to provide for compensation for physicians for furnishing certain reports and certificates, 2705, 3041.

House Bill No. 620, amending act prohibiting manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 843, 844, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2500.

House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 485, 486, 487, 640, 641.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4057.

House Bill No. 1075, repealing act relating to assessment of damage for appropriation of land to public use, 3032-3033.

House Bill No. 1163, empowering counties to construct or to acquire public utilities, 2116.

House Bill No. 1652, amending act relating to vaccination of school children, 3189.

House Bill No. 2004 (Senate No. 597), amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 3268, 3269.

House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440), amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 4822, 4823.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 409, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 3150.

RIEBEL, JOHN H., Representative from Thirteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 65
Making appropriation for maintenance of orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines, 76.

No. 80
Supplement to act making appropriation for statue to General George Gordon Meade, 79.

No. 266
Making appropriation to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, 127.

RIEBEL, JOHN H.—Continued.

No. 359
Making appropriation for carrying into effect provisions of concurrent resolution approved June 20, 1911, 162.

No. 406
Making appropriation to Children's Homeopathic Hospital, 179.

No. 437
Authorizing purchase of historical works relative to services of Pennsylvania Volunteers in Civil War, 203.

Chairman of Committee on Electric Railways, 54.

Death of, announcement in House of, 531.

Member of Soldiers' Orphans Commission, 63.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Memorial addresses, concurrent resolution authorizing printing of, 823, 872, 998, 2117.

Memorial service held, 706-708.

Memorial service, resolution authorizing, 531.

Resolution offered by

Relative to time of sessions in House, 34.

RIFLE RANGE (see appropriation for purchase of land, for, etc.)

RIGHT AND RIGHTS (see arrest, railroad, railroads, water).

RIGHTS REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED OR COLOR, to safeguard certain civil

Senate Bill No. 1344.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 2876.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2876.
Reported without amendment, 2877.
First reading, 2936.
Second reading, 2992.
Over in its order, 3101.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3163.
Recommitted, 3786-3787.
Third reading and final passage, 4762.

Remarks on, by

Salus, 3163.
Hoke, 3163.

In House (No. 2237).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4820.
Reported without amendment, 4924.
First reading, 4957.
Amended on second reading and dropped from calendar, 5014-5015.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 5015.
Speiser, 5015.
Neely, 5015.

RIPARIAN (see water).

RIVER AND RIVERS (see bridges, canal, dam, Delaware, wall, water, waters).

RIVERS PERMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT to be abandoned and filled, to provide for survey and patenting of lands in beds of navigable

Senate Bill No. 1153.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 2093.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2093.
Reported without amendment, 2439.
First reading, 2598.
Second reading and amended, 2656.
Over in its order, 2734, 2875, 2925, 2982.
Third reading and final passage, 3098-3099.
Returned from House without amendment, 4185.
Signed by President, 4285.
Approved by Governor, 5292.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 3099.

In House (No. 2055).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 3326.
Reported without amendment, 3489.
First reading, 3845.
Second reading, 3955.
Third reading and final passage, 4180.
Signed by Speaker, 4409.

ROAD AND ROADS (see appropriation for deficiency, etc., Cornplanter, forest, Hanover, highway, highways, parks, Philadelphia, railway, taxation, township, townships, trees).

ROAD FROM AYR TOWNSHIP, Fulton County, to Warren Township, Franklin County, and relating to collection of taxes in Franklin County, repealing certain sections of act authorizing laying out of State

House Bill No. 51.

Read in place in House by Mr. Runk, 75.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 75.
Reported without amendment, 117.
First reading, 129.
Second reading, 153.
Third reading and final passage, 173.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 506.
Signed by Speaker, 559.
Approved by Governor, 1002.

In Senate (No. 233).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 329.
First reading, 390.
Second reading, 416.
Third reading and final passage, 463.
Signed by President pro tempore, 591.

ROAD IN COUNTIES OF SOMERSET, FAYETTE AND WASHINGTON, making appropriation to State Highway Department for completion and maintenance of National or Cumberland

Senate Bill No. 1889.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 4570.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4570.
Reported without amendment, 4570.
First reading, 4570.
Second reading, 4669.
Third reading and final passage, 4758.
Returned from House without amendment, 5103.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5115.

In House (No. 2241).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4821.
Reported without amendment, 4880.
First reading, 4880.
Second reading, 5014.
Third reading and final passage, 5177.
Signed by Speaker, 5254.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 5177.
Goss, 5177.
Scott, John R. K., 5177.
Snyder, 5177.

ROADS AND PROVIDING FOR ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT of township supervisors in second class townships, relating to road tax and expenditures thereof, making appropriation to carry out provisions of act of June 14, 1911, relating to

House Bill No. 782.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 310.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 310.
Returned from Committee on Public Roads and re-referred to Committee on Appropriations, 421.
Reported with amendment, 4253.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading and amended, 4513.
Third reading and final passage, 4814-4815.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 4814.
Jones, E. E., 4814.

In Senate (No. 1897).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 4797.
Reported without amendment, 4797.
First reading, 4797.
Second reading, 4853.
Third reading and final passage, 4989.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

ROADS IN TOWNSHIPS and prescribing duties of commissioners and supervisors, relating to

Senate Bill No. 1791.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Cooper, 3980.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3981.
Reported without amendment, 4548.
First reading, 4548.
Second reading, 4635.
Third reading and final passage, 4763.

In House (No. 2245).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 4821.

ROADS IN TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS and vesting in said commissioners all the rights and duties of supervisors and abolishing office of supervisors in such townships, vesting in county commissioners control of

Senate Bill No. 431.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 382.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 382.

ROADS OVER SURFACE OF INTERVENING LAND to reach adjacent wood or timber land, to provide for laying out of private

Senate Bill No. 1456.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 3362.
Reported without amendment, 4069.
First reading, 4197.
Second reading, 4303.
Third reading and final passage, 4364.

In House (No. 2222).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4424.

ROADS, PROVIDING FOR ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS in second class townships and relating to road tax, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 525.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace B. Dunn, 228.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 228.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading, 1983-1984.
Third reading and final passage, 2279-2280.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3607.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 4670.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 4679.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor approved, 5039.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment approved, 5039

Remarks on, by

Dunn, Horace B., 2279.

In Senate (No. 1251).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 2567.
First reading, 2661.
Second reading, 2746.
Third reading and final passage, 2875.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3110.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3593.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 4630.

ROADS, PROVIDING FOR ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS in second class townships, relating to road tax, abolishing work tax and making appropriation to carry out its provisions, amending act relating to

House Bill No. 1679.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1035.

ROADS, PROVIDING FOR SUPERVISION, construction and repair of township roads, and relating to road tax, relating to

House Bill No. 1469.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 822.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 822.
Reported without amendment, 997.

ROADS, PROVIDING FOR SUPERVISION—Continued.

First reading, 1058.
Second reading and amended, 1665-1670.
Recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1767.
Re-reported with amendment, 3055.
Recommitted to Committee on Public Roads, 3177.
Re-reported with amendment, 3489.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4235.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 4469-4474.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 4818-4820.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 5043.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and appointed conference committee, 5053-5054.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5222-5225.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5250.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

Remarks on, by

Jones, E. E., 4235, 4470, 4471, 4473, 4474, 4818, 4819, 4820, 5043.
Rockwell, 4469, 4470, 4818, 4819.
Scott, John R. K., 4470.
Baldwin, R. J., 4470, 4471, 4473.
Grabe, 4471, 4474, 4819.
Lohr, 4471-4472.
McAleer, 4472.
Gibson, 4472.
McDermott, 4472, 4819, 4820.
Gramley, 4472-4473.
Peachey, 4473.
Bergey, 4473.
Allen, 4819.
Hobbs, 4819.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 4820.
Watson, 4820.

In Senate (No. 1895).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4796-4797.
Reported without amendment, 4797.
First reading, 4797-4798.
Second reading and amended, 4850-4853.
Third reading and final passage, 4986-4989.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in and Senate adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5003.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5009.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5118-5121.
Signed by President, 5262.

ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ROBERTS MINERAL COLLECTION (see appropriation for purchase of).

ROBINSON, RALPH L., Representative from Mercer County.

Bills introduced by

No. 942
Making appropriation to Christian H. Buhl Hospital of Sharon, 420.

No. 1406
To establish as a State Highway a certain section of public road known as Mercer and Clarksville Road, 819.

No. 1585
Rendering women eligible to office of mercantile appraiser, 995.

No. 1674
Regulating election of members of councils in boroughs, 1085.

Leave of absence granted, 1246.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine same, 437, 438.

ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

ROCK (see real estate).

ROCKWELL, FRANK H., Representative from Tioga County.

Acting Chairman of Committee of Whole, 1576, 1582, 2407, 3077, 3610, 3794, 5026.

Acting Speaker, 2417, 3128, 4253, 4910.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1189.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2944, 2946, 2950, 2964, 2965, 3005, 3006, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3015, 3016, 3017.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 151.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 761.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 426.

House Bill No. 520, amending act for protection of game and birds, 1596.

House Bill No. 869, amending act regulating confinement of children under age of 16 years awaiting trial, 1946.

House Bill No. 877, regulating fees to be charged by sheriffs in certain counties, 551, 690.

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 2844.

House Bill No. 1168, to provide for payment of costs on writs of execution, 1621.

House Bill No. 1242, requiring cemetery companies to record certain information relating to burial of every person therein, 1588.

House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act relative to sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, 2800.

House Bill No. 2007 (Senate No. 986), authorizing corporations owning distilleries producing only denatured alcohol to operate without a license, 4174.

House Bill No. 2043 (Senate No. 11), regulating sale of commodities, 4582.

House Bill No. 2046 (Senate No. 736), regulating catching and sale of bullfrogs, tadpoles and turtles, 5048.

Motion for special order for House Bill No. 306, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 363.

Bills introduced by

No. 183
Defining public service companies and creating a public service commission, 109.

No. 184
Providing that appraisers' lists of mercantile licenses shall not hereafter be published, 109.

No. 185
Joint resolution providing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 109.

No. 239
Fixing open season for deer, 116.

No. 243
Preventing deception in sale of paint, turpentine or linseed oil, 116.

No. 306
Further regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors by providing for election to determine same, 146.

No. 609
Authorizing Department of Forestry with consent of Governor to sell certain forest reserve land, 287.

No. 877
Regulating fees to be charged by sheriffs in certain counties, 366.

No. 1031
Amending act providing for protection of game and birds, 476.

No. 1032
Providing for taxing of traction engines for local purposes and repealing certain act in reference thereto, 476.

No. 1630
Amending act relating to county rates and levies and township rates and levies, 1032.

Bills reported by

No. 113
Supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3610.

No. 183
Regulating public serive companies, 1245, 2231, 2785.

No. 355
To prohibit any officer or employe of any county from taking any active part in politics, 3077.

ROCKWELL, FRANK H.—Continued.

No. 456
Directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare digest of existing general laws, 271.

No. 758
Requiring payment by county of costs of prosecution in certain criminal cases, 342.

No. 886
To prohibit trespassing on any railroad, 1582.

No. 1108
Providing for arrest of any person found visiting a gambling house, 683.

No. 1221
Repealing act providing for determination by court of common pleas of all disputes as to reasonableness of amount of license fees between municipal corporations and telegraph, telephone or light or power companies, 931.

No. 1263
To provide that fines collected for violations of game laws shall be paid to Game Commission, 2407.

No. 1264
Regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 1577.

No. 1459
Fixing number, compensation and mileage of officers and employes of General Assembly, 2120, 3795.

No. 1631
To validate certain charters issued by Governor to electric light companies, 1242.

No. 1636
Making it duty of recorders of deeds to furnish affidavits that consideration mentioned in the deed is the true consideration, 1571.

No. 1790
To apportion the State into representative districts, 1484.

No. 1828 (Senate No. 394)
Prohibiting fishing by unnaturalized foreign-born residents, 1631.

No. 1961 (Senate No. 955)
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, 4412.

No. 1963 (Senate No. 10)
Amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2478.

No. 2007 (Senate No. 986)
Authorizing owners of distilleries producing only denatured alcohol to operate same without license, 3834.

No. 2025 (Senate No. 883)
To provide for personal registration of electors, 5030.

No. 2042 (Senate No. 1312)
For better protection of human and other life in this Commonwealth, 3834.

No. 2236 (Senate No. 660)
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution in accordance with provisions of eighteenth Article thereof, 4880.

No. 2243 (Senate No. 1884)
Authorizing S. W. Shearer and Joseph W. George to bring suit against Commonwealth, 4880.

No. 2246 (Senate No. 1567)
Prescribing time and manner of submitting to qualified electors certain proposed amendments to Constitution, 4880.

Chairman of Committee on Judiciary General, 54.

Leave of absence granted, 183, 1845.

Member of conference committees, 5053, 5388.

Member of special committee, 23.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of, declining thereof and vote for as, 104-106.

Motions by, for

Committee to investigate charges against judges of fourteenth judicial district to be permitted to continue its investigations, 5372.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, and to appoint a conference committee, 5053.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 243, to prevent deception in sale of paint, and to appoint conference committee, 5387.

House to go into committee of whole for special amendment to House Bill No. 520, amending act for protection of game and birds, 1596.

ROCKWELL, FRANK H.—Continued.

House to go into committee of whole for special amendment to House Bill No. 2043 (Senate No. 11), regulating sale of commodities, 4582.

House to go into committee of whole for special amendment to House Bill No. 2046 (Senate No. 736), regulating catching and sale of bullfrogs, tadpoles and turtles, 5048.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5042.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 243, to prevent deception in sale of paint, 5253.

Previous question on House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates of such parties, 748.

Recess, 1194, 2019, 3655.

Special order on House Bill No. 183, defining public utilities and establishing public service commission, 2822.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 364, 2517, 3693.

Change special order on House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 3018.

Discharge Committee on Rules from further consideration of resolution to change Rule No. 37, relative to placing negatived bills on calendar, 1558.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 940, regulating occupation of barbering, 1573.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act relative to sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, 2798.

Give Committee on Judiciary General permission to use Hall of House for open hearing on pension bills for mothers, 110.

Have printed additional copies of House Bill No. 183, Public Utility Bill, 1349.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 3, providing for return to various counties of a part of personal property tax, 812.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 184, providing that appraisers' lists of mercantile licenses shall not hereafter be published, 174.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 804, making appropriation to aid municipalities in construction of sewage disposal plants, 1721.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1032, relating to taxing of traction engines, 1289.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1819 (Senate No. 588), fixing compensation of Assistant Librarian of Senate and Assistant Resident Clerk of House, 2145.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1965 (Senate No. 878), providing for establishment of Bureau of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts in Department of Internal Affairs, 4578.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2047 (Senate No. 737), amending act requiring immediate registration of all births and deaths, 4585.

Postpone for present House resolution re-referring to conference committee report on House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5171.

Recommit House Bill No. 183, defining and regulating public service companies and providing for public service commission, 1287, 2401.

Recommit House Bill No. 243, to prevent deception in sale of paint, putty, turpentine and linseed oil, 264.

Recommit House Bill No. 610 (Senate No. 47), amending act relative to mortgages, 1410.

Recommit House Bill No. 766, regulating taking of land by condemnation proceedings to enlarge certain cemeteries, 481.

Recommit House Bill No. 1955 (Senate No. 155), providing for discharge from prison of certain persons confined for desertion, 3572.

Reconsider vote on amendment to House Bill No. 1082 (Senate No. 157), amending act providing for classification of townships and relating to townships of first class, 968.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2676, 2677.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1955 (Senate No. 155), providing for discharge from prison of certain persons confined for desertion, 3572.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of Tioga County, 1616.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Citizens of Tioga County, 1555.

ROCKWELL, FRANK H.—Continued.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5420.

House Bill No. 501, providing for restricting of lien of judgments to one or more parcels of real estate, 813.

House Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, 2528.

House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks, 5034.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5421.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1182.

House Bill No. 442, amending act establishing a public school system by providing for education of children who are inmates of institutions, 1250.

House Bill No. 1359, repealing first section of act to provide for better protection of game and game birds, 2288.

House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane, fixing compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1922.

House Bill No. 1476, creating rebuilding and insurance fund under control of Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 1865.

House resolution authorizing investigation as to number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate and House, 805.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Arrangement of files, 3085.

House bill No. 31, repealing act imposing mercantile license tax, 290.

Remarks by, on

Adoption of report of committee to recommend employes of House, 62, 63.

Call for orders of the day, 579.

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House as to dual office holding, 919, 922.

Election of assistant clerk of House, 62.

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 238, 239.

House Bill No. 29, fixing compensation of members and employes of General Assembly, 2517, 2518.

House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 290.

House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3611.

House Bill No. 146, amending act relating to defaulting public officers and fixing compensation of auditor, 1276.

House Bill No. 153, repealing act to tax traction engines, 233.

House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate at Conneaut Lake, 945, 946.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies and creating a public service commission, 2231, 2943, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2952, 2956, 2958, 3000, 3004, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3012, 3013, 3016, 3017, 5168-5169, 5170, 5171, 5216-5217.

House Bill No. 184, providing that mercantile appraisers' lists of licenses shall not hereafter be published, 315, 878.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8, of Constitution, 169-170.

House Bill No. 209, amending act providing for licensure and registration of those engaged in plumbing by extending provisions of act to boroughs and townships of first class.

House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 4469.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liqurs, 546.

House Bill No. 243, to prevent deception in sale of paint, putty, turpentine and linseed oil, 566-567.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine same, 426-428.

House Bill No. 252, relating to holding of Constitutional convention, 693, 695.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3073.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 771.

House Bill No. 423, to prohibit placing of earth or any other material in any stream without approval of State Water Supply Commission, 1593.

House Bill No. 442, amending act establishing a public school system with respect to education of orphan children, 1359, 1360.

ROCKWELL, FRANK H.—Continued.

House Bill No. 467, making appropriation to pay for expense of publishing constitutional amendments in 1912, 3067.

House Bill No. 501, providing for restricting of lien of judgments to one or more parcels of real estate, 812, 813.

House Bill No. 520, amending act for protection of game and birds, 1596.

House Bill No. 648, to provide for organization of new counties out of parts of two adjoining counties, 1303, 1530.

Huse Bill No. 666, relating to administering of oaths to administrators or guardians, 2528.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 5396.

House Bill No. 865, amending act regulating confinement of children under 16 years of age awaiting trial, 4575.

House Bill No. 877, regulating fees to be charged by sheriffs in certain counties, 807.

House Bill No. 888, designating the daisy as the State flower, 985.

House Bill No. 894, to prohibit killing of woodcock for a certain period, 2297.

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House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 2480.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2615, 2676, 2677, 5383, 5384.

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House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane, fixing compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1922.

House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks, 5034.

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House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1915, 1916.

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House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 2611.

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House Bill No. 1949, imposing taxes on certain classes of personal property, 2900.

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House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that hotel and restaurant keepers shall not employ anyone suffering with a communicable disease, 3272.

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House resolution authorizing House to adjourn until March tenth, 478.

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ROLLER-COASTERS BY PROVIDING A GUARD FOR ALL OPENINGS, to regulate safe conveyance of passengers in cars of

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Amendments offered by, to

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House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 765.

House Bill No. 404, requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, 4217.

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House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purposes of municipal assessment distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 2509.

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House Bill No. 1334 (Senate No. 76), providing for report to Auditor General and escheat to Commonwealth under certain conditions of certain deposits, 4508, 4509, 4510.

House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal by extending his powers, 2418.

House Bill No. 1445, creating a Department of Labor and Industry, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1736, 1737.

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House Bill No. 1636, making it the duty of recorders of deeds to furnish affidavits that the consideration mentioned in deeds is the true consideration, 2218, 2849.

House Bill No. 1689, providing for taxes on personal property, 5054.

House Bill No. 1738, regulating evidence at trial for rape, 4585.

House Bill No. 1800, providing penalty for indecent assault, 2260.

House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to purchase or construct transit facilities, 2226.

House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that persons conducting hotels and restaurants shall not employ anyone suffering from a communicable disease, 3618, 3851.

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No. 562
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No. 580
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No. 587
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No. 591
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No. 897
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No. 910
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No. 911
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No. 912
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No. 936
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No. 1444
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No. 1445
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No. 1446
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No. 1636
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No. 1710
Amending act to provide revenue by taxation by providing that sums paid out for reinsurance by life insurance companies shall be deducted from taxable premiums and that premium abatements to holders of policies shall not be included in gross premiums, 1037.

No. 1721
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No. 1725
To repeal act regulating escheats in cases where property is without a lawful owner, 1038.

No. 1727
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No. 1730
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No. 1766
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No. 1769
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No. 1771
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No. 2034 (Senate No. 648)
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No. 2038 (Senate No. 958)
To relieve certain corporations from payment of mercantile license taxes, 3693.

No. 2072 (Senate No. 1295)
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No. 2134 (Senate No. 72)
Regulating making of certain reports to Auditor General, 4476.

No. 2238 (Senate No. 1820)
To require reporting by physicians of certain occupational diseases, 4917-4918.

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House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 73, amending act regulating escheats, and to appoint a conference committee, 4956.

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 76, providing for report to Auditor General and escheat to Commonwealth under certain conditions of certain deposits, and to appoint a conference committee, 4956.

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 552, empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 3019.

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 1407, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to appoint conference committee, 4956.

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purposes of municipal taxation distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 2509.

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House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 1445, creating a Department of Labor and Industry, 1736.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 580, amending act providing for better government of cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 2720.

House to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 580, amending act relating to cities of first class and creating a Department of Wharves Docks and Ferries, 3037.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 580, amending act relating to cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 3072.

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Special order on House Bill No. 676, making appropriation to trustees of Temple University, 3965.

Special order on House Bill No. 729, further supplement to act accepting grant of public lands by United States for endowment of agricultural colleges, 3965.

Special order on House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 3965.

Special order on House Bill No. 1949, imposing taxes on certain classes of personal property, 2811.

Special order on House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that persons conducting hotels or restaurants shall not employ any one suffering from a communicable disease, 4260.

Special order on House Bill No. 2132 (Senate No. 1438), regulating appropriation of money realized by cities of first class from sale of certain bonds, 4507.

Special order on House Bill No. 2202 (Senate No. 742), making it lawful for authorized contracts to be entered into in cities of first class without awaiting issue of loans, 4507.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 1738, 2301.

Adopt House resolution requesting Secretary of Agriculture to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for increase in 1913, 3928.

Adopt report of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 2002.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1447, further supplement to act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1906.

Lay upon table supplemental report of House Committee on Committees, 2008.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purpose of taxation of real estate distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 489.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 591, relative to mercantile appraisers' lists, 1938.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 897, amending act authorizing appointment of deputy and clerk in Supreme Court by changing the salary, 578.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1092, amending act relating to disorderly conduct on highways or in parks, 1924.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1721, repealing act providing for better collection of money and taxes due the Commonwealth, 3351.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1725, repealing act regulating escheats, 3351.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1769, making Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, a public market, 4165.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2044 (Senate No. 150), relating to policies of fire insurance, 4277.

Recommit House Bill No. 588, amending act to consolidate and amend laws relating to penal proceedings, 398.

Recommit House Bill No. 1311, to prohibit destruction or tampering with or any part of any elevator or elevator machinery, 1999.

Recommit House Bill No. 1312, to prohibit destruction or tampering with any part of any fire alarms, 1999.

Recommit House Bill No. 1636, requiring recorders of deeds to furnish affidavit that consideration mentioned in deeds is true one, 2622.

Recommit House Bill No. 1690, repealing act providing for taxation and exempting savings institutions having no capital stock, 2690.

Recommit House Bill No. 1721, repealing act to provide for better collection of money and taxes due the Commonwealth, 2808, 3851.

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Recommit House Bill No. 1725, repealing act regulating escheats, 2813, 3851.

Reconsider vote by which conference committee on House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, was discharged, 5410.

Reconsider vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 580, amending act relating to cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 3071.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 354, prohibiting use of finger bowls unless same are thoroughly cleansed after each individual use, 407.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 404, requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, 4217.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 580, amending act relating to government of cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 3124.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 588, amending act to consolidate and amend laws relating to penal proceedings, 398.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1092, amending act relating to disorderly conduct on highways or in parks, 1923.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1291, regulating production, storage and sale of milk and milk food products, 3396.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1551, providing that unpaid taxes assessed against hospitals shall be remitted, 2835.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1636, requiring recorders of deeds to furnish affidavit that consideration mentioned in deeds is true one, 2622.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1689, providing for taxes on personal property, 5054.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to purchase and construct transit facilities, 2274.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that persons operating hotels and restaurants shall not employ any person suffering from a communicable disease, 3617, 3851.

Suspend rules, 4956.

Nomination of Hon. John R. K Scott as Speaker, made by, 29.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purposes of municipal assessment distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 2508.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 5396.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5026.

Question of information raised by, on

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House in regard to dual office holding, 923.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 1444, amending act creating office of State Fire Marshal, 2421.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4623.

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Memorial service for Hon. Edward H. Fahey, 5377.

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Remarks by, on

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House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5409, 5410, 5427.

House Bill No. 131, amending act relating to elections, 212.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2962-2963, 5168, 5171.

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House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a constitutional convention, 696-697.

House Bill No. 365, to prevent procreation of idiots and insane persons by process of sterilization, 1591.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 765-766.

House Bill No. 562, fixing salaries of clerks of State Department in office of county treasurer, 3035.

House Bill No. 580, amending act for better government of cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 423-424, 3037, 3072, 3125.

House Bill No. 582, supplement to act for better government of cities of first class and creating Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 423.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4346.

House Bill No. 587, amending act to provide for payment by proper county of Commonwealth's witnesses, 348.

House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purposes on municipal taxation distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 2507, 2508.

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House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4057-4058.

House Bill No. 912, laying a tax on anthracite coal, 2504, 2505, 2506.

House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for lighting, telephone service, removal of garbage or street cleaning for a period not exceeding five years, 1943, 3825.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 5383, 5384.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4400-4401, 4403, 4416.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 1823-1824.

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

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House Bill No. 1334 (Senate No. 76), providing for report to Auditor General and escheat to Commonwealth under certain conditions of certain deposits, 4927-4928.

House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1913, 1914, 1915.

House Bill No. 1445, creating Department of Labor and Industry, 1736, 1781, 2416, 3413, 3414.

House Bill No. 1446, supplement to act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 1906.

House Bill No. 1516, amending act to provide revenue by taxation, 2689.

House Bill No. 1568, to provide for additional law judge in eleventh judicial district, 3026, 3027.

House Bill No. 1575, further amending act to provide revenue by taxation, 2300.

House Bill No. 1636, making it duty of recorder of deeds of certain counties to require affidavits that consideration mentioned in deed is the true consideration, 2538, 2539, 2908.

House Bill No. 1694, to provide revenue by taxation, 2680.

House Bill No. 1730, amending act to revise and amend the penal laws, 2224.

House Bill No. 1738, regulating evidence at trial for rape, 4269, 5253.

House Bill No. 1787, relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class for transit facilities and for wharves, 2779.

House Bill No. 1800, providing penalty for indecent assault, 2261, 2697.

House Bill No. 1810 (Senate No. 322), extending time for commencing and time for opening and completing certain railroads, 4957.

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House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 4143.

House Bill No. 1949, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 4135.

House Bill No. 1972 (Senate No. 572), to validate appointments heretofore mode of persons to act as patrolmen and firemen in cities of first class, 3070, 3181-3182.

House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that persons conducting hotels and restaurants shall not employ any one suffering from a communicable disease, 3617, 4350.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5022, 5025, 5028.

House Bill No. 2202 (Senate No. 742), making it lawful for authorized contracts to be entered into in cities of first class without awaiting issue of loans, 4817.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4171.

House concurrent resolution extending time of final adjournment to noon of June 27, 1913, 5047.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigagte charges against management of Western Penitentiary, 1152.

House resolution re-referring to conference committee report on House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5168-5171.

House resolution requesting Department of Fisheries to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received in 1911 and reason for 1913 increase, 3951

House resolution requesting Secretary of Agriculture to furnish House wit hitemized statement of expenditure of appropriations reecived by him in 1911 and reason for increase asked for in 1913, 3928

MiHnority report of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 2007.

Report of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 2002, 2003.

Report of Special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 3516.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of additional members of Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 5394-5395.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing Chief of Department of Mines to examine into condition and method of operation of quarries and of certain mines, 5395.

Resolution offered by

Granting use of Hall of House to Ways and Means Committee on February 18th for discussion of reports of Joint Tax Commission, by Francis Shunk Brown, 268.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

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Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1689, providing for taxes on personal property, 4672.

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Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of two bills after expiration of time limits, 1193.

ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM (see appropriation).

ROSINE ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

ROTHENBERGER, DANIEL A., Representative from Second District (Berks County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 835, relating to service of notices in landlord and tenant cases, 964.

Bills introduced by

No. 250

Requiring electric railway companies operating suburban railways to equip their cars with water closets, 116.

No. 885

Relating to service of notices and summons in landlord and tenant cases, 339.

Bills reported by

No. 1038

Authorizing appointment of commission to promote agricultural industries, 1118.

No. 2203 (Senate No. 1068)

To provide for exhibits and lectures by Department of Agriculture at county fairs, 4476.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56,

ROTHROCK USE OF HALL OF HOUSE on February 19th for illustrated lecture on "Desolated Pennsylvania," resolution (House), by Williams, granting Dr. J. T., 232.

ROUTE (see highway).

ROUTE TAKEN BY GEORGE WASHINGTON AND GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK in their campaign against the French and make report thereon to the Governor and making appropriation for the payment of expenses, providing for appointment of commission to survey.

Senate Bill No. 1794.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Endsley, 3081.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3981.
Reported without amendment, 4007.
First reading, 4007.
Second reading, 4109.
Third reading and final passage, 4193.

In House (No. 2214).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4328.
Reported without amendment, 4384.
First reading, 4586.
Second reading, 4673.
Amendments inserted by unanimous consent, 4681.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 5020.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage reconsidered, 5030.

RUBBISH (see boroughs).

RULE No. 5 of House rules, relative to conference committees, read and referred to Committee on Rules, resolution (House), by Humes, authorizing change in, 3478-3479.

RULE No. 33 of House Rules relative to resolutions, resolution (House) No. 19, by Walnut, amending, 257.

Read, considered and referred to Committee on Rules, 274.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
Considered and postponed, 1122.
Resumed and agreed to, 1275.

RULE No. 37 of House Rules, relative to any bill reported with negative recommendation, resolution (House) by Allen, amending, 343.

Read and agreed to, 343.

RULE No. 37 of House Rules, relative to any bill reported with negative recommendation, resolution (House) No. 36, by Rockwell, amending, 1122.

Referred to Committee on Rules, 1154.
Motion to discharge Committee on Rules for further consideration of resolution not agreed to, 1558-1559.

RULE No. 64 of House Rules, relative to privileges of newspaper correspondents, resolution (House) by Ehrhardt, amending, 311.

Read and agreed to, 311-312.

RULE OF HOUSE THAT NO BILL negatived by a committee shall be placed on calendar unless motion to place same on calendar be made within five days after such bill is reported from committee (House) No. 35, by Forster, 1051.

Motion to consider resolution presented and withdrawn, 1122.
Referred to Rules Committee, 1154.
Report of Committee on Rules presented to House, 1351.

RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES by Walter J. Christy in holding State office and position as newspaper correspondent, resolution (House) by Lenker, alleging violation of, 102.

Resolution considered and declared out of order, 111.

RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES presented to House, report of, 1232.

Considered, amended and agreed to, 1278-1279.

RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES report of committee on 49, 439, 514, 1350, 1351, 2276-2277.

RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, resolution (House) by Humes, authorizing change of, 24-28.

RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES with respect to reading of Legislative Journal, resolution (House) No. 6, by Humes, authorizing change in, 102.

Resolution referred to Committee on Rules, 110.

RULES OF SENATE in force at session of 1911, resolution (Senate) by Crow, authorizing adoption of same standing, 8,

RULES (see committee, courts),

RUNK, JOHN M., Representative from Franklin County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1459, 1460, 1461.

House Bill No. 888, designating the blue violet as the State flower, 1569.

Bills introduced by

No. 51

Repealing certain sections of act authorizing State road from Ayr Township, Fulton County, to Warren Township, Franklin County, and relating to collection of taxes in Franklin County, 75.

No. 354

Prohibiting use of finger bowls unless they are thoroughly cleansed after individual use, 162.

No. 477

Making appropriation to Chambersburg Hospital, 226.

No. 564

Joint resolution directing publication of pamphlet containing game, fish and forestry laws, 253.

Bill reported by

No. 2027 (Senate No. 994)

Authorizing State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of abandoned railroad and canal companies, 3024, 3693.

Leave of absence granted, 2233.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

Motion by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 31, repealing act imposing a mercantile license tax on vendors, 1047.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Vote on House Bill No. 354, prohibiting use of finger bowls unless same are thoroughly cleansed after each individual use 343.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 51, repealing parts of act authorizing State road from Ayr Township, Fulton County, to Warren Township, Franklin County, and relating to collection of taxes in Franklin County, 173.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for hunting, 761-764, 1289, 1290.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 631-632, 635.

House Bill No. 354, prohibiting use of finger bowls unless same are thoroughly cleansed after individual use, 294, 295.

House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1408.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4346.

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1461 1909.

House Bill No. 1763, relating to search light on electric cars, 3608.

RUNNING BOARDS (see railways).

RURAL (see agriculture, commission).

RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION (see appropriation).

RUST (see trees).

SADLER, PRESIDENT JUDGE of 9th Judicial District, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, petition from George M. Miller, asking for impeachment of Hon. W. F., 768.

Report of Judiciary General Committee presented to House, 937. Appendix, 6175.

SAFETY (see trucks).

SAILOR AND SAILORS (see civil service, home, medal, monuments).

SAINT AGNES HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT CATHERINE'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (see appropriation to Sisters of Charity of).

SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

SAINT FRANCIS COUNTRY HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS (see appropriation).

SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (see appropriation).

SAINT JOSEPH'S HOME (see appropriation).

SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT JOSEPH'S PROTECTORY (see appropriation).

SAINT LUKE'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SAINT PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (see appropriation).

SAINT VINCENT'S HOME (see appropriation).

SAINT VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

SAINT VINCENT'S ORPHANS' ASYLUM (see appropriation).

SALARIES AND SALARY (see appropriation, Attorney General's Auditor General's auditors, Bedford, cities, controllers, counties, county, court criers, Department, detectives, district attorneys, interpreters, judges, judgments, loan, loans, probation, registers, solicitor, solicitors, Supreme, teachers, tipstaves, townships, wages, water, weights).

SALARIES OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS when said commissioners are directors of the county poor in counties of more than 50,000 inhabitants, to regulate

Senate Bill No. 1049.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 1802.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1802.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2468.
Over in its order, 2566.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 2634.

SALARIES OF DEPUTIES IN OFFICES OF Clerk of Courts, County Controller, Recorder of Deeds, County Treasurer, Chief Deputy Sheriff and Chief Clerk to County Commissioners in counties having between 250,000 and 500,000 inhabitants, to fix.

House Bill No. 1248.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 618.
Reported without amendment, 1116.
First reading, 1280.
Second reading and amended, 1431.
Third reading and amended, 1731.
Resumed and postponed on final passage, 1777.
Final passage, 2608.

In Senate (No. 1315).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2663.
Reported without amendment, 4457.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4631.
Over in its order, 4793.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 4843.

SALARIES OF JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF COURTS and members of General Assembly and all employes of Commonwealth receiving a yearly compensation fixed by law, to regulate payment of

Senate Bill No. 1464.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3362.
Reported without amendment, 3739.
First reading, 1906.
Second reading, 4004.
Third reading and final passage, 4088.

In House (No. 2204).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4213-4214.

SALARIES OF STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER and two stenographers in Department of Mines, to fix

Senate Bill No. 1455.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3362.
Reported without amendment, 3441-3442.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3720.
Third reading and final passage, 3752.
Returned from House without amendment, 5003.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5010.

In House (No. 2151).

Referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, 3861.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4678.
Third reading and final passage, 5035-5036.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

SALARY OF CHIEF OF BUREAU OF INFORMATION and guides in the State Capitol Building, to fix

Senate Bill No. 705.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 809.
Reported without amendment, 2178.
First reading, 2325.
Second reading, 2372.
Third reading and final passage, 2444.

In House (No. 1989).

Referred to Committee on Public Buildings, 2546.

SALARY OF MESSENGER in State Library, to fix

House Bill No. 1284.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 732.
Referred to Committee on Library, 732.
Reported without amendment, 998.
First reading, 1059.
Second reading, 1222.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1645.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2418.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3018.
Signed by Speaker, 3082.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

Remarks on, by

Ely, 2418.
Williams, 2418.

In Senate (No. 1287).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2467.
Reported without amendment, 2549.
First reading, 2661.
Second reading, 2747.
Third reading and final passage, 2876.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3110.

SALARY OF SECOND ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN, fixing

Senate Bill No. 630.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 729.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 729.
Reported without amendment, 730.
First reading, 871.
Second reading, 909.
Third reading and final passage, 1015-1016.
Returned from House without amendment, 2887.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2971.
Approved by Governor, 3357.

Remarks on, by

Herbst, 1015-1016.
Beidleman, 1016.

In House (No. 1850).

Referred to Committee on Libraries, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 2278.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading, 2524.
Third reading and final passage, 2840.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

Remarks on, by

Showalter, 2840.

SALARY OF SEVERAL COURT CLERKS of courts of common pleas of County of Philadelphia in accordance with Article 5, Section 7 of Constitution, to fix

Senate Bill No. 928.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1512.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1512.
Reported without amendment, 2160.
First reading, 2236.
Second reading, 2380-2381.
Third reading and final passage, 2446.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Approved by Governor, 3975.

In House (No. 1991).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 3198-3199.
First reading, 3351.
Second reading, 3515.
Third reading and final passage, 3627.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

SALE AND SALES (see bullfrogs, cigarettes, cities, coal, cocaine, commodities, decedents, explosives, food, home, horses, household, installment, institutions, land, lands, license, liens, lime, linseed oil, liquors, mattresses, mercury, milk, opium, paint, paints, petroleum, pharmacy, public utilities, real estate, recorder, rent, second-hand, seeds, shoes, slaughter houses, stamps, support, taxes, trusts, utensils, woodcock).

SALE OF GOODS, relating to

Senate Bill No. 241.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 220.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 220.

SALE OR PLEDGE IN BULK OF THE WHOLE or a large part of a stock of merchandise and fixtures, relative to the

House Bill No. 1208.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans (by request), 575.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 575.
Reported without amendment, 998.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading and amended, 1221.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1643-1645.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 1904.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 1643, 1644.
Gans, 1643, 1644.
Bleloch, 1644.
Humes, 1644.
Stein, 1644.

SALES BY PROVIDING METHOD OF GIVING NOTICES OF SALES under said act, amending act of May 11, 1911, relating to receiver's.

House Bill No. 1097.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 511.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading and amended, 957.
Third reading and final passage, 1254.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.
Approved by Governor, 2414.

In Senate (No. 851).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1273.
Reported without amendment, 1539.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1751.
Third reading and final passage, 1793.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1883.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF DECEDENTS heretofore made under provisions of act relating to orphans' court sales, to validate private

House Bill No. 918.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 419.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 419.
Reported with amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Second reading, 555.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF DECEDENTS—Continued.

Third reading and amended, 797-798.
Final passage, 833-834.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5165.

In Senate (No. 690).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 874.
Reported without amendment, 4439.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4630.
Third reading and final passage, 4788.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5100.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE subsequent to passage of act of May 11, 1911, relating to same, and all cases where notices of said sales have been mailed within time specified in said act, to validate receiver's.

House Bill No. 1094.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 511.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 511.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading and final passage, 1254.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.
Approved by Governor, 2414.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 1254.

In Senate (No. 850).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1273.
Reported without amendment, 1539.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1751.
Third reading and final passage, 1793.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1883.

SALES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND ALL MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE of decedents heretofore made upon authority of orphans' courts upon petition of executors or administrators for payment of debts, to validate all

House Bill No. 1434.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 820.
Reported with amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading and amended, 1439-1440.
Third reading and final passage, 1734.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3827.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Vetoed by Governor, 4803- 4804.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 4803.

In Senate (No. 1025).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1760.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3386.
Second reading, 3450.
Third reading and final passage, 3585.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3787.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

SALTSBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SALUS, SAMUEL W., Senator from Second District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 3756.
Senate Bill No. 211, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 673.
Senate Bill No. 270 (House No. 104), amending act relating to elections, 3879.
Senate Bill No. 542 (House No. 600), authorizing appointment of interpreters in each county, 2175.
Senate Bill No. 685 (House No. 787), amending act providing that municipal corporations shall not be required to file affidavits of defense in actions of assumpsit, 2166.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 719 (House No. 53), to regulate storage and sale of cold storage foods, 2048, 2317.
Senate Bill No. 864 (House No. 569), ascertaining full fees to be received by the clerks of the several courts in certain counties, 1892.
Senate Bill No. 876, providing for election of candidate for office of United States Senator, 4298.
Senate Bill, No. 956, providing uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates, 2634.
Senate Bill No. 989, regulating companies insuring employers against liability arising under provisions of Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, 4457.
Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4093, 4094, 4095, 4096, 4097, 4098, 4369, 4370, 4372, 4374, 4375.
Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4089, 4099, 4100, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106, 4445, 4446, 4447, 4450.
Senate Bill No. 1160, repealing certain sections of act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 2456.
Senate Bill No. 1313, supplementary to act to provide for regulation of certain corporations, 3101.
Senate Bill No. 1397, to prohibit issuing of contracts of fire insurance before written application shall have been signed by applicant and agent, 3590.
Senate Bill No. 1818, regulating granting of building permits and issuing of licenses to places of amusement within 500 feet of a church or hospital, 4307.

Bills introduced by

No. 27
Making appropriation to Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, 67.

No. 28
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital, 67.

No. 87
Making appropriation to Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital, 96.

No. 150
Relating to policies of fire insurance and adjustment of loss, 141.

No. 196
Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, 193.

No. 289
Making appropriation to Trustees of Jefferson Medical College, 280.

No. 290
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Association for Protection of Colored Women, 280.

No. 291
Making appropriation to Jefferson Medical College, 280.

No. 292
To annul charter of incorporation of borough of Coatesville, 280.

No. 559
Making appropriation to Howard Hospital, 592.

No. 560.
To protect rights and liberty of the people of the Commonwealth when under arrest upon a bailable criminal charge, 502.

No. 580
Making appropriation to Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, 644.

No. 714
Amending act providing for establishment of State Naval Militia by repealing provisions that the divisions in each battalion in the Naval Force shall be considered equivalents of companies of the National Guard, 899.

No. 776
To provide for additional protection to public against danger arising from caving in of surface overlying anthracite coal mines (by request), 1137.

No. 777
Providing for appointment of arbitrators to settle disputes as to certain facts concerning damage to property by mine caves, 1137.

No. 928
To fix salary of the several court clerks of courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County in accordance with Article 5, Section 7 of the Constitution, 1512.

No. 956
Providing a uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates to convention, 1600.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

No. 989
Regulating insurance companies insuring employers against liability under workmen's compensation law of 1913 (by request), 1742.

No. 1069
To provide for execution of orders of Court of Quarter Sessions for support of wife or children, 1894.

No. 1148
To establish a State Hospital for Insane in Southeastern District, 2070.

No. 1258
Making it a misdemeanor to refuse equal accommodations to any person on account of race or color, 2334.

No. 1397
To prohibit issuance of contracts of fire insurance or agreements as to such contracts before a written application shall have been signed, 2993.

No. 1398
To regulate construction and inspection of buildings used for exhibition of moving pictures and prohibiting the operation of moving picture machines except when enclosed in a booth, 2993.

No. 1408
Relating to appeals from judgments rendered by justices of peace or aldermen in actions of assumpsit or trespass, 3106.

No. 1455
Fixing salaries of stenographer and typewriter and two stenographers in Department of Mines, 3362.

No. 1793
Authorizing publication of not less than two or more than four volumes of Statutes-at-Large of Pennsylvania, 3981.

No. 1796
Amending act creating art jury for cities of first class, 4069.

No. 1821
To provide in cities of first class for sanitary regulation of all places where articles of human food are exposed for sale, 4284.

Bills reported by

No. 10
Amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1802.

No. 161
Regulating appeals from judgment of aldermen and justices of peace, 608.

No. 270 (House No. 104)
Amending act relating to elections, 3599.

No. 271 (House No. 123)
Amending act to revise the penal laws, 3599.

No. 272 (House No. 131)
Amending act relating to elections, 3599.

No. 335 (House No. 122)
Amending act relating to elections, 3599.

No. 415
Supplement to act for government of cities of second class, 4293.

No. 457
To provide for election at fall primaries of delegates to State conventions to nominate candidates for judge, 2307.

No. 467 (House No. 98)
Amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 3599.

No. 572
To validate appointments of patrolmen and firemen in cities of first class, 2181.

No. 584
Creating Department for Suppression of Vice, 3154.

No. 626 (House No. 735)
Amending act authorizing incorporated cemetery or burial associations to purchase and sell ground by authorizing courts to make orders for removal of bodies, 910.

No. 683 (House No. 745)
Authorizing division and consolidation of wards in cities of third class, 1894.

No. 693 (House No. 956)
Amending act to provide for licensing of slaughter houses in cities of first class, 2354.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

No. 721 (House No. 118)
Regulating certain political parties and nomination of candidates, 2354.

No. 806 (House No. 711)
Relating to management of penitentiaries, prisons and reformatories, 3154.

No. 828
Amending act to provide in cities of first class for delivery tickets in sale of anthracite coal, 1488.

No. 844 (House No. 887)
Providing for creation of Bureau of Public Morals in Department of Public Safety in cities of second class, 3895.

No. 884
To provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 5113.

No. 928
To fix salary of several court clerks of courts of common pleas of County of Philadelphia, 2160.

No. 956
Providing uniform method of electing certain party officers, 2307.

No. 976 (House No. 1321)
Providing that whenever hereafter in any civil cause the verdict of a jury is set aside and a new trial ordered, if the reasons stated be in relation to damages the new trial shall be restricted to such question, 2037.

No. 1026 (House No. 1570)
Amending act creating art jury for cities of first class, 2876.

No. 1033 (House No. 960)
Amending act establishing a public school system, 1894.

No. 1050
Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate causes of mine accidents, 1894.

No. 1056 (House No. 1445)
Creating a Department of Labor and Industry, 1894.

No. 1071 (House No. 952)
To prohibit use of night soil on ground whereon vegetables are grown, 2355.

No. 1145
Dividing counties into classes for purpose of providing more equitable government, 2160.

No. 1146
Amending act relating to collection of taxes in cities of third class, 2160.

No. 1147
Requiring the several counties, incorporated towns and boroughs to appropriate annually certain sums of money to each camp of United Spanish War Veterans to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day, 2160.

No. 1197 (House No. 1433)
Authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other State for quarrying to hold necessary real estate in this Commonwealth, 4183.

No. 1213
Making it unlawful for any person to practice law unless duly admitted to practice, 2334.

No. 1249 (House No. 1767)
Supplement to act fixing fees to be allowed district attorney in certain counties, 4183.

No. 1266 (House No. 1793)
Amending act for government of cities of second class, 2876.

No. 1374 (House No. 1928)
Repealing act relating to security of Philadelphia from dangers incident to storage of petroleum or naphtha, 3754.

No. 1398
To regulate construction of buildings used for exhibitions of moving pictures, 3241.

No. 1408
Relating to appeals from judgments rendered by justice of peace or alderman, 3154.

No. 1409
Empowering county treasurers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor, 3154.

No. 1438
Regulating use of money realized by cities of first class from sale of certain bonds, 3242.

No. 1455
Fixing salary of stenographers in Department of Mines, 3441.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

No. 1792

Making appropriation to Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, 4184.

No. 1793

Authorizing publication of not less than two or more than four volumes of Statutes-at-Large, 4184.

Chairman of Committee on Law and Order, 42.

Member of conference committees, 2459, 2741, 3091, 3094, 3382, 3383, 4777, 5087.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Committee of whole to report Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4451.

Recess 5293.

Senate to go into committee of whole for amendment to Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4369.

Senate to go into committee of whole for amendments to Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4445.

Special order on Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3779.

Special order on Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3779.

Special order on Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4357.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 617, 3917.

Close nominations for President pro tempore, 5259.

Discharge conference committee on House concurrent resolution, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 3980.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 212, amending act to revise and amend the penal laws, 1091.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 270 (House No. 104), amending act relating to elections, 3986.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 271 (House No. 123), amending act to revise penal laws, 3986.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 272 (House No. 131), amending act relating to elections, 3986.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 335 (House No. 122), amending act relating to elections, 3987.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 457, to provide for election at Fall primaries of delegates to State conventions for purpose of nominating judges, 2728.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 467 (House No. 98), amending act regulating election of public officers, 3987.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 468 (House No. 102), amending act regulating election of public officers, 3987.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 469 (House No. 130), amending act regulating election of public officers, 3987.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 494 (House No. 354), regulating use of finger bowls, 4866.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 876, to provide method for nomination and election of candidates for United States Senator, 2731.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 956, providing uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates, 2869.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 118, (House No. 176), amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2456.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1154 (House No. 1142), regulating erection, occupancy and sanitation of dwellings in cities of first class, 3990.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1262 (House No. 117), providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 3995.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1265 (House No. 93), regulating political campaigns, 4001.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 5124.

Proceed to consideration of House concurrent resolution No. 32, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 3863.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1796, amending act creating art jury for cities of first class, 4114.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1906 (House No. 1738), regulating evidence at trial for rape, 5115.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 270 (House No. 104), amending act relating to elections, 3596.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 271 (House No. 123), amending act to revise the penal laws, 3596.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 272 (House No. 131), amending act relating to elections, 3596.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 335 (House No. 122), amending act relating to elections, 3596.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 381 (House No. 265), to provide for establishment of hospitals by counties, 2036.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 445, defining method of determining vote cast by any political party, 1513.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 447, amending act regulating elections by changing time and manner of making registry of voters, 1513.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 448, amending act regulating elections by abolishing December registry, 1513.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 449, fixing term of registry assessors in cities of third class, 1514.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 540, amending act requiring certain duties of tax collectors in townships and boroughs before each election, 1514.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 451, amending act authorizing election of assistant assessors by enlarging their term, 1514.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 455, to provide for appointment of deputy tax collectors to sit at polling places in cities, 1514.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 457, to provide for election at fall primaries of delegates to State conventions to nominate candidates for office of judge, 1514.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 458, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 1514.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 459, amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by changing date of primary election, 1514.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 467 (House No. 98), amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 3596.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 468 (House No. 102), amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 3596.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 530 (House No. 243), to prevent deception in sale of paint, turpentine and linseed oil, 4003.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 723 (House No. 221), fixing salary of registers of wills in certain counties, 5292.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 806 (House No. 711), relating to management of penitentiaries, jails and reformatories, 1602.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 903 (House No. 740), requiring all locomotives to be equipped with headlights of a certain candle power, 2037.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), providing for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2653.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1128 (House No. 1278), authorizing all boroughs to regulate production of smoke, 3252.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1187 (House No. 1433), authorizing companies incorporated under laws of any other State for quarrying to have real estate within this Commonwealth, 4307.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1217 (House No. 1458), creating Division of Distribution of Documents, 4302.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1236 (House No. 1232), authorizing payment of redemption money of redeemable ground rent into court, 2881.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1250 (House No. 225), regulating use of motor boats, row boats and canoes, 3374.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1818, regulating granting of building permits and licenses to places of amusements within 500 feet of a church or hospital, 4451.

Reconsider vote by which a conference committee was appointed on House concurrent resolution providing for joint committee to investigate workings of civil service in cities of fist class, 3980.

Reconsider vote on report of conference of committee on House Bill No. 221, fixing salary of registers of wills in certain counties, 5292.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 3756.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 219, amending act to revise and amend the penal laws, 1091.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 494 (House No. 354), regulating use of finger bowls, 4866.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 685 (House No. 787), amending act providing that municipal corporations shall not be required to file affidavits of defense in actions of assumpsit, 2166.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 876, providing for election of candidate for office of United States Senator, 4298.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1387 (House No. 1636), making it duty of recorders of deeds of certain counties to require affidavit that consideration mentioned in deeds is true one, 5106.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1818, regulating granting of building permits and licenses to places of amusement within 500 feet of a church or hospital, 4451.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 150, relating to policies of fire insurance, 2984.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 719 (House No. 53), regulating storage and sale of cold storage foods, 2316.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1154 (House No. 1142), regulating use and sanitation of dwellings and tenements, 4302.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1155 (House No. 1139), amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 2564.

Suspend Rule No. 21, 4185, 4186, 4848.

Suspend Rule No. 39, 4865.

Question of information raised by, on

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1755.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Report from committee of certain bills, 1316.

Remarks by, at

Memorial session in honor of late Senator Jacob C. Stineman, 2100.

Remarks by, on

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Charles H. Kline, 5274.

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2155, 2156, 2157.

Senate Bill No. 212, amending act to revise and amend the penal laws, 1091.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1491, 1542, 2071-2072.

Senate Bill No. 292, to annul charter of incorporation of borough of Coatesville, 280.

Senate Bill No. 444, amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 2727.

Senate Bill No. 502, amending act dividing cities of this State into three classes, 2357.

Senate Bill No. 605, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 2550.

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 1138, 4312.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties, 3773-3774, 3778.

Senate Bill No. 748, regulating sale of liquors at wholesale, 1270.

Senate Bill No. 807 (House No. 751), to provide for appointment of janitors for various courts in certain counties, 1792.

Senate Bill No. 860, to provide for payment of Commonwealth witnesses in criminal cases, 1603, 1794.

Senate Bill No. 989, regulating companies insuring employers against liability under workmen's compensation law of 1913, 4848.

Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4093, 4369, 4372.

Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4445, 4446, 4447, 4448.

Senate Bill No. 1140 (House No. 938), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2926.

SALUS, SAMUEL W.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4771, 4772.

Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 5122, 5124.

Senate Bill No. 1344, to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race or color, 3163.

Senate Bill No. 1415 (House No. 1614), authorizing attachment of wages upon judgments obtained for necessaries, 4456.

Senate Bill No. 1440, amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 3441.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is ready to adjourn sine die, 5347-5348.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Arranging for payment of postage on Legislative Journal, 8.

Providing for appointment of commission to consider revision of laws for government of cities of first class. 4865.

Recalling from House of Representatives Senate Bill No. 1818, regulating granting of building permits and issuing of licenses to places of amusement within 500 feet of a church or hospital, 4440.

SALVATION ARMY (see appropriation).

SAMPLES (see foodstuffs, pharmacy).

SANATORIUM AND SANITORIA (see firearms, poor).

SAND (see real estate).

SANDY CREEK (see water).

SANITARIUM, VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA TUBERCULOSIS (see appropriation to Volunteers, etc.)

SANITARY AND SANITATION (see cities, food).

SASSAMAN, GEORGE W., Representative from First District (Berks County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1370, amending section 539 of act establishing a public school system, 1698.

Bills introduced by

No. 71
Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading, 79.

No. 74
Making appropriation to House of Good Shepherd, Reading, 79.

No. 76
Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, Reading, 79.

No. 79
Making appropriation to Reading Hospital, 79.

No. 91
Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, 100.

No. 92
Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, 100.

No. 370
Making appropriation to Beulah Anchorage, 177.

No. 381
Making appropriation to Berks County Tuberculosis Society, 178.

No. 778
Making it a misdemeanor for any minor to falsely represent himself to be of full age for purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquors, 310.

No. 1149
Making appropriation to Sisters of Charity of Saint Catherine's Orphan Asylum of Reading, 534.

No. 1370
Amending Section 539 of act establishing a public school system so as to define what a properly certified duplicate shall consist of, 818.

SASSAMAN, GEORGE W.—Continued.

No. 1473

Amending act making it a misdemeanor for any minor to knowingly represent himself to be of full age to obtain intoxicating liquors, 822.

Bills reported by

No. 71

Making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading, 3111.

No. 74

Making appropriation to House of Good Shepherd, 3053.

No. 76

Making appropriation to Home for Friendless Children, 3052.

No. 79

Making appropriation to Reading Hospital, 3197.

No. 91

Making appropriation to Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, 3197.

No. 92

Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, 3264.

No. 101

Creating Department of Charities, 3693.

No. 381

Making appropriation to Berks County Tuberculosis Society, 3197.

No. 485

Making appropriation to Home for Widows and Single Women, 3052.

No. 513

Making appropriation to Brelsford Packing and Storage Company and Evans-Burtnett Company, 1877.

No. 879

Making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 2603.

No. 1040

To refund to Joseph Kalter auctioneer's license fee, 1763.

No. 1062

Authorizing construction of bridge at Montgomery borough, 4384.

No. 1149

Making appropriation to Sisters of Charity of Saint Catherine's Orphan Asylum, 3054.

No. 1968

Making appropriation to City Light, Heat and Power Company of Reading, 2785.

No. 2018

Making appropriation to refund to George F. Lance Company moneys erroneously paid into State Treasury, 3336.

No. 2113 (Senate No. 1439)

Making appropriation to Bernardine Sisters of Third Order of Saint Francis of Reading, 4199.

No. 2139 (Senate No. 629)

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Asylum for Chronic Insane, at Wernersville, 4199.

No. 2233

Making appropriation to Harrisburg fire companies, 4476.

Leave of absence granted, 1415.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination and election of as, 105-106.

Motions by, for

Recess, 2489.

SATISFACTION (see board, mortgages).

SAUL AND FLORA W. SAUL, his wife, to bring suit against Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing D. L.

Senate Bill No. 1564.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 3442.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3442.

SAUL AND FLORA W. SAUL—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 3442.
First reading, 3601.
Second reading, 3720.
Third reading and final passage, 3752.
Returned from House without amendment, 4962-4963.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5002.

In House (No. 2152).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 3861.
Reported without amendment, 4383.
First reading, 4586.
Second reading, 4672.
Third reading and final passage, 4958.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

SAUL TO BRING SUIT AGAINST COMMONWEALTH, authorizing D. L. Saul and his wife, Flora W.

Senate Bill No. 121.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.
Reported without amendment, 409.
First reading, 469.
Second reading and amended, 597-598.
Third reading and final passage, 648.
Returned from House without amendment, 2739.
Signed by President, 2859.
Vetoed by Governor, 3359.

In House (No. 1336).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 767.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2044.
Second reading, 2242.
Third reading and final passage, 2711.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

SAVACOOL, W. ELMER, Representative from Bucks County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 888, designating the daisy as the floral emblem or State flower, 985, 1001.

Bills reported by

No. 689

Providing for establishment of free public non-sectarian libraries, 1117.

No. 888

Designating the daisy as the floral emblem or State flower, 805.

No. 1377

To present the person holding the office of President, Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer of any building and loan association from holding office of conveyancer for same, 998.

No. 1449

Supplementing act establishing public school system, 1917.

No. 1655

Prohibiting embezzlement of premiums under policies of insurance by agents, 2200.

No. 1905 (Senate No. 859)

Amending act authorizing banks to pay interest on demand deposits, 1918.

Leave of absence granted, 576, 619.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 1093, 2995, 4572.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 888, designating the daisy as the floral emblem or State flower, 985.

Petitions presented by

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Citizens of Bucks County, 1555.
Council No 22, D. of L., Bucks County, 3111.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 597, relating to sale of oleomargarine, from

Citizens of Bucks County, 1615.
Grange No. 1206, Bucks County, 2937.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 529, making appropriation for deficiency incurred in care of indigent insane, 352.

SAVINGS (see deposit, mutual taxation).

SAXTON, BRADFORD COUNTY (see appropriation for monument, etc.)

SAXTON (see monument).

SCHAEFFER, ADAM C., Representative from First District (Schuylkill County).

Bill introduced by

No. 934

Making all persons holding mine-foremen certificate under law relating to anthracite coal mines eligible to be candidate for office of mine inspector, 419.

Bills reported by

No. 155

Amending act relating to motor-vehicles, 242.

No. 369

Providing for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite mines and limiting hours of labor of fire bosses, 242.

No. 1027

Amending act relating to anthracite mines by requiring erection of medical rooms, 742.

Leave of absence granted, 370, 932.

Member of conference committee, 3952.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from

Citizens of Schuylkill County, 1337.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Citizens of Schuylkill County, 1337.

SCHAEFFER nominated as Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nathan C., 1370.

Reported, 1540.

Confirmed, 1541.

SCHOOL AND SCHOOLS (see accounts, agriculture, amusement, appropriations, Bible, buildings, children, county, dancing, departments, education, farm, forest, Indian, memorial, Pennsylvania, ship, song, taxes, teachers, vaccinated, vaccination).

SCHOOL CODE OF 1911, now in course of preparation by Ardemus Stewart, Esq, of Philadelphia Bar, and for distribution of copies thereof among various school districts, making appropriation to purchase manuscript of annotated edition of

House Bill No. 1317.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 733.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 733.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS and time for levying school tax in school districts of second class, relating to classification of

Senate Bill No. 655.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Magee, 855.
Referred to Committee on Education, 855
Reported without amendemnt, 987.
First reading, 1022.
Recommitted to Committee, 1092.
Re-reported with amendment, 1136.
Second reading, 1268.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1323-1326.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage not agreed to, 1370.

Remarks on, by

Hunter, 1323-1325, 1370.

Powell, 1325.

Jarrett, 1325.

Beidleman, 1370.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS, amending act establishing public school system by providing for appointment of school visitors by the board of public education in

House Bill No. 521.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 228.
Referred to Committee on Education, 228.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES, to provide for auditing of school finances in

House Bill No. 1136.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 533.
Referred to Committee on Education, 533.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS UNABLE TO AFFORD MINIMUM FACILITIES and making special appropriation therefor, to equalize educational advantages by making an inspection and investigation of

House Bill No. 1803.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1042.
Reported with amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1694-1695.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 2139.
Re-reported with amendment, 3604.
Resumed and passed finally, 4231-4232.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4812.
Signed by Speaker, 5160.

Remarks on, by

Gramley, 2139.

In Senate (No. 1870).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4314.
Reported without amendment, 4540.
First reading, 4569.
Second reading, 4668.
Third reading and final passage, 4756.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5092.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending act of May 18, 1891, establishing public

House Bill No. 202

Read in place in House by Mr. Kern, 114.
Referred to Committee on Education, 114.
Reported with negative recommendation, 742.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 449.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 203.
Referred to Committee on Education, 203.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 450.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 203.
Referred to Committee on Education, 264.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1723.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1038.
Reported with amendment, 2478.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading and amended, 2804
Third reading and amended, 3044.
Postponed on final passage, 3120.
Final passage, 3200-3201.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4477.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.

Remarks on, by

Gramley, 3201.

In Senate (No. 1452).

Referred to Committee on Education, 3263.
Reported without amendment, 4183.
First reading, 4308.
Second reading, 4382.
Third reading and final passage, 4456.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

Senate Bill No. 783.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sensenich, 1137.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1138.
Reported without amendment, 2354.
First reading, 2473.
Second reading, 2594.
Third reading and final passage, 2633.
Returned from House without amendment, 3258.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3360.
Approved by Governor, 3974.

SCHOOL SYSTEM—Continued.

In House (No. 2012).
Referred to Committee on Education, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading, 3230.
Third reading and final passage, 3269-3270.
Signed by Speaker, 3488.

Remarks on, by
Ulerich, 3269-3270.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending and repealing certain sections of act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 1572.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 994.
Referred to Committee on Education, 995.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 554 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 1481.
Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 822.
Referred to Committee on Education, 823.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 561 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 479.

Read in place in House by Mr. Light, 226.
Referred to Committee on Education, 226.
Reported without amendment, 744.
First reading, 828.
Second reading, 965-966.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1384.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2285.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage defeated, 2531.

Remarks on, by

Light, 2285.
Lohr, 2531.
Mitchell, 2531.
Campbell, C. M. C., 2531.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 1125 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1042.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulerich, 509.
Referred to Committee on Education, 509.
Reported without amendment, 741.
First reading, 825.
Second reading, 955.
Third reading and final passage, 1252.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1932.
Signed by Speaker, 2068.
Approved by Governor, 2414.

Remarks on, by
Ulerich, 1252.

In Senate (No. 846).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1272.
Reported without amendment, 1598.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1891.
Signed by President, 2076.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 1207 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 960

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 473.
Referred to Committee on Education, 473.
Reported with amendment, 931.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1212-1213.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1634-1635.
Vote by which bill was defeated on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 1637.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Vetoed by Governor, 3021.

SCHOOL SYSTEM—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Dunn, James A., 1634, 1635.
Conniff, 1634, 1635.

In Senate (No. 1033).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1700.
Reported without amendment, 1894.
First reading, 2037.
Second reading, 2086.
Recommitted to Committee on Education, 2161.
Re-reported without amendment, 2354.
Third reading and final passage, 2457.
Signed by President, 2661.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 1207 of act of May, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No 1192.

Read in place in House by Mr. Taggerty, 574.
Referred to Committee on Education, 574.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 1207 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1196.
Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Dunn, 574.
Referred to Committee on Education, 574.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1178-1179.
Motion to recommit bill not agreed to and bill defeated on third reading, 1579-1581.

Remarks on, by

Scott, S. B., 1579.
Ulerich, 1579, 1580.
Dunn, James A., 1580.
Conniff, 1580.
Martin, 1580.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 1207 of act of May 18, 1911, providing for establishment of public.

House Bill No. 824.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 339.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 339.
Reported with negative recommendation, 927.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 2208 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing public.

House Bill No 1372.

Read in place in House by Mr. Horace Dunn, 818.
Referred to Committee on Education, 818.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 2208 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing public.

House Bill No. 1432.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ewing, 820.
Referred to Committee on Education, 820.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Section 2326 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public.

House Bill No. 1193.

Read in place in House by Mr. Haggerty, 574.
Referred to Committee on Education, 574.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, amending Sections 540 and 541 of act of May 18, 1891, establishing public.

House Bill No. 1191.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geiser, 574.
Referred to Committee on Education, 574.
Reported without amendment, 950.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1208-1209.
Third reading and final passage, 1626-1627.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Vetoed by Governor, 3571.

Remarks on, by

Geiser, 1626,

SCHOOL SYSTEM—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1036).
Referred to Committee on Education, 1760-1761.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2467.
Third reading and final passage, 2565.
Signed by President, 2862.

SCHOOL SYSTEM AND CONFERRING UPON TAXPAYERS certain rights in regard to reports of auditors of school districts of second, third and fourth classes and providing method of disposition of appeals amending and supplementing act establishing a public.

Senate Bill No. 856.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline (by request), 1316
Referred to Committee on Education, 1316.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, by adding a new section thereto, amending Article 6 of act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public.

House Bill No. 1453.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mellott, 821.
Referred to Committe on Education, 821.
Reported without amendment, 1517.
First reading, 1714.
Second reading and amended, 1955.
Third reading and amended, 2197-2198.
Final passage, 2537.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4476-4477.
Signed by Speaker, 4494.

In Senate (No. 1305).

Referred to Committee on Education, 2602.
Reported without amendment, 4183.
First reading, 4308.
Second reading, 4382.
Third reading and final passage, 4456.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

SCHOOL SYSTEM BY CONFERRING UPON TAXPAYERS certain rights in regard to auditors of schools districts, supplement to act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 1302.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 733.
Referred to Committee on Education, 733.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading, 1433-1435.
Third reading and final passage, 1842-1843.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by the Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3333-3334.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 1842.
Alworth, 1842-1843.

In Senate (No. 1102).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 2354.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2595.
Third reading and final passage, 2635-2636.
Signed by President, 2861.

SCHOOL SYSTEM by providing for education of certain blind children under eight years of age, amending act establishing public

Senate Bill No. 50.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 83.
Referred to Committee on Education, 83.
Reported with amendment, 643.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 862-863.
Third reading and final passage, 901.
Returned from House without amendment, 2166.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2303.
Approved by Governor, 2856.

In House (No. 1822).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1042.
Reported without amendment, 1399.

SCHOOL SYSTEM-Continued.

First reading, 1543.
Second reading, 1684.
Third reading and final passage, 2123.
Signed by Speaker, 2412.

SCHOOL SYSTEM BY PROVIDING FOR ELECTION IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS of first class of school directors at large, amending and supplementing act establishing a

House Bill No. 78.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 79.
Referred to Committee on Education, 79.
Reported with negative recommendation, 741.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 843.
First reading, 1052.
Second reading, 1172-1173.
Third reading and amended, 1575.
Postponed on final passage, 1718-1719.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 2107-2110.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, C. M. C., 843.
Scott, John R. K., 2107, 2108.
Stein, 2107, 2108-2109.
Geary, 2109.
Scott, S. B., 2109.
Smith, Lorenzo, 2109.
Gramley, 2110.

SCHOOL SYSTEM BY PROVIDING FOR SELECTION IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF FIRST CLASS of two school directors from each senatorial district in said school district at municipal elections instead of appointment by judges, amending act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 1743.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1039.

SCHOOL SYSTEM PROVIDING FOR TRANSPORTATION OF CERTAIN PUPILS at expense of school district, amending act approved May 18, 1911, establishing a public

House Bill No. 1182.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stone, 574.
Referred to Committee on Education, 574.
Reported without amendment, 1351.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading, 1673.
Third reading and recommitted, 2107.
Re-reported with amendment, 2478.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 2768.
Final passage, 2833-2834.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4476.
Signed by Speaker, 4493.

Remarks on, by

Stone, 2833.
Brosius, 2834.

In Senate (No. 1356).

Referred to Committee on Education, 2889.
Reported without amendment, 4183.
Second reading, 4382.
Third reading and final passage, 4456.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

SCHOOL SYSTEM BY PROVIDING THAT BOARDS OF SCHOOL VISITORS in schools districts of first class may remove janitors of grammar and elementary schools for cause and shall have charge of all minor repairs to public school buildings, other than high schools, supplementing and amending act establishing a public

House Bill No. 1450.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hackett, 821.
Referred to Committeé on Education, 821.
Reported with amendment, 1936.
First reading, 2046.
Recommitted, 2120.
Re-reported with amendment, 2229.
Second reading, 2516-2517.
Third reading and final passage, 2772-2773.

SCHOOL SYSTEM—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 2773.
Hackett, 2773.

In Senate (No. 1369).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2890.
Reported without amendment, 3262.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Education, 3387.

SCHOOL SYSTEM BY PROVIDING WHEN AND HOW BOARDS OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS in districts of the first class shall act upon reports of school visitors, supplementing and amending act establishing public

House Bill No. 1449.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hackett, 821.
Referred to Committee on Education, 821.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2046.
Second reading and amended, 2246-2247.
Third reading and final passage, 2718-2719.

In Senate (No. 1321).

Referred to Committee on Education, 2748.

SCHOOL SYSTEM BY REDUCING MILLAGE therein provided for levy of special tax, supplementing and amending act establishing public

House Bill No. 240.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 116.
Referred to Committee on Education, 116.
Reported with negative recommendation, 742.

SCHOOL SYSTEM BY REPEALING SECTION 2824 of Article 28 which fixes millage for levy of special tax in school district of first class, amending act of May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 238.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 115.
Referred to Committee on Education, 116.
Reported with negative recommendation, 744.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, repealing Section 2806 of act approved May 18, 1911, establishing public

House Bill No. 452.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lohr, 204.
Referred to Committee on Education, 204.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading, 961.
Third reading and final passage, 1362-1363.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1932.
Signed by Speaker, 2068.
Approved by Governor, 2414.

Remarks on, by

Lohr, 1362-1363.
Campbell, C. M. C., 1363.
Matt, 1363.

In Senate (No. 889).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1597.
First reading, 1758.
Second reading, 1808.
Third reading and final passage, 1893.
Signed by President, 2076.

SCHOOL SYSTEM SO AS TO AVOID REPEAL of Section 1 of act of March 24, 1868, providing for equal assessments of taxes in Philadelphia and relating to assessments on agricultural and farm land and the suburban portions of said city, amending act establishing public

Senate Bill No. 499.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 458.
Referred to Committee on Education, 458.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 718.
Second reading and amended, 868.
Third reading and final passage, 906.

In House (No. 1832).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1043.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3200.

SCHOOL SYSTEM AS TO DEFINE WHAT A PROPERLY CERTIFIED DUPLICATE therein required to be furnished to each school district of the second class at the expense of the city, shall consist of and the form in which it shall be printed, amending act establishing a public

House Bill No. 1370.

Read in place in House by Mr. Sassaman, 818.
Referred to Committee on Education, 818.
Reported without amendment, 1484.
First reading, 1537.
Second reading and amended, 1698-1699.
Third reading and final passage, 2144-2145.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3334.

In Senate (No. 1205).

Referred to Committee on Education, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 2354.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2595.
Third reading and final passage, 2639-2640.
Signed by President, 2860.

SCHOOL SYSTEM SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT CERTIFICATION of all unpaid school taxes upon real estate upon which there is no personal property shall apply only to school districts of second class, amending act establishing public

Senate Bill No. 768.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Graff, 1069.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1069.
Reported without amendment, 3756.
First reading, 3786.
Second reading, 3881-3882.
Over in its order, 3987, 4086, 4191.
Third reading and final passage, 4299.

In House (No. 2215).

Referred to Committee on Education, 4408.

SCHOOL SYSTEM, supplement to act of May 18, 1911, establishing a public

Senate Bill No. 740.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1010.

SCHOOLS IN WAYS AND MEANS OF PREVENTING ACCIDENTS, to require instruction in public

Senate Bill No. 700.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 899.
Referred to Committee on Education, 899.
Reported without amendment, 987.
First reading, 1022.
Second reading, 1092.
Third reading and final passage, 1141.

In House (No. 1867).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1305.

SCHOOLS IN WHICH ARE ENROLLED PUPILS of grammar or high school grade by supplying them with standard reference books, providing for better equipment of public

House Bill No. 340.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gramley, 162.
Referred to Committee on Education, 162.

SCHOOLS OF CHILDREN WHO ARE INMATES of institutions for care of orphans or other children, amending act establishing public school system by requiring free education in public

House Bill No. 442.

Read in place in House by Mr. James A. Dunn, 203.
Referred to Committee on Education, 203.
Reported without amendment, 740.
First reading, 824-825.
Second reading, 952.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1250.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1359-1360.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2192.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2198-2199.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 2263.
Resumed and amended, 2276.

SCHOOLS OF CHILDREN WHO ARE INMATES—Continued.

Final passage, 2402-2403.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2491.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 1250, 1359, 1360.
Dunn, James A., 1359, 1360.

In Senate (No. 888).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 1540.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1751.
Third reading and final passage, 1795.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1883.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2177.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2458.
Signed by President, 2661.

SCHOOLS, STATE NORMAL (see appropriation to State Board of Education for purchase of).

SCHUCK, CAREY L., Representative from Second District (Westmoreland County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 63, relating to furnishing of gas, water or electricity to be paid for by meter measurement, 164-165.
House Bill No. 1047, amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers, 1621.
House Bill No. 1458, regulating printing and distribution of public documents, 1677, 1678, 2115.
House Bill No. 1763, Requiring operators of electric cars to turn out search lights when approaching other vehicles, 3065.
House Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 485) relating to motor vehicles, 3512, 3514.
House concurrent resolution No. 8, authorizing appointment of commission to revise criminal laws, 204.

Bills introduced by

No. 63
Relating to furnishing gas, water or electricity to consumers by meter measurement, 76.

No. 134
Extending power of justices of peace and aldermen in cases of larceny and assault and battery, 102.

No. 1046
Prohibiting newspaper or other publications designating themselves as official mediums for legal advertising and prohibiting officials or courts making it mandatory that legal advertising be published in any particular newspaper, 509.

No. 1047
Amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers by fixing per diem and mileage of said board of viewers, 509.

No. 1422
Making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, 819.

No. 1458
Regulating printing, binding and distribution of public documents, 821.

No. 1746
Abolishing all requirements for selection of newspapers with reference to political party affiliations thereof in the publication of advertisements required by the laws, 1039.

No. 1763
Relating to electric cars and requiring operators thereof to turn out headlight or searchlight when approaching other vehicles, 1040.

No. 1764
To prohibit newspapers or other publications in counties having less than 300,000 inhabitants to designate themselves as official mediums for legal advertising, 1040.

Bill reported by

No. 1940 (Senate No. 485)
Relating to motor vehicles, 3024, 3330.

Chairman of Committee on Printing, 55.

SCHUCK, CAREY L.—Continued.

Leave of absence granted, 119.
Leave of absence not granted, 2478.
Member of conference committee, 5059.
Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.
Motion by, for
Special order on House Bill No. 1422, making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, 3766.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 63, relating to furnishing gas, water or electricity to be paid for by consumers by meter measure, 191.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 432, defining duties of State Police, 1852.

Recommit House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1657.

Require House Committee on Rules to report on resolution fixing May 15th as date of final adjournment of Legislature not later than April 14th, 1557-1558.

Points of order raised by, on

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against Willard R. Black, Assistant Clerk of House, 999.

House resolution fixing May 8th as date of final adjournment, 1246

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1658.

Remarks by, on

Communication from Governor to investigate by special committee of House as to dual office holding, 919.

House Bill No. 63, relating to furnishing of gas, water or electricity to be paid for by consumers by meter measure, 191.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution so as to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 635.

House Bill No. 252, relating to holding of Constitutional convention, 691-692, 696.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 437.

House Bill No. 467, making appropriation to pay for expense of publishing constitutional amendments in 1912, 3067.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2411-2412, 2621.

House Bill No. 1047, amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers by fixing per diem and mileage of said board, 1726.

House Bill No. 1078 (Senate No. 22), fixing time within which decisions in certain questions shall be rendered by judges, 2216.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into Congressional districts, 3485.

House Bill No. 117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4420.

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1657.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1474.

House Bill No. 1422, making appropriation to Charleroi-Monessen Hospital, 3660-3661, 4065, 4066, 4067.

House Bill No. 1458, creating a division of distribution of public documents, 2268, 2269, 2337, 2338.

House Bill No. 1763, relating to search light on electric cars, 3608.

House Bill No. 1781, to apportion the State into representative districts, 5173-5174.

House Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 485), relating to motor vehicles, 4013.

House Bill No. 2129 (Senate No. 1398), regulating construction of buildings used for exhibition of motion pictures, 5183.

House concurrent resolution fixing May 15th as date of final adjournment of Legislature, 1555-1556.

SCHUCK, CAREY L.—Continued.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against Willard R. Black, Assistant Clerk of House, 999, 1000.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4620, 4621.

Report, relative to legislative printing, presented by, 190.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Fixing May 8th as date for final adjournment of Legislature, 1246.

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Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1293, creating office of commissioner of municipal lighting in boroughs, 4673.

SCIRE FACIAS (see liens, writs).

SCOTT, JOHN R. K., Representative from Eighth District (Philadelphia County).

Acting Chairman at memorial service, 5377.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 252, relating to holding of Constitutional convention, 485.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriations for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4435, 4436, 4437.

House Bill No. 1836 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to purchase and construct transit facilities, 2274, 2541.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of first and second classes, 5022, 5026.

Bills introduced by

No. 241

Providing for appointment of commission to determine what portions of Constitution need revision, 116.

No. 252

Relating to holding of constitutional convention, 116.

No. 253

Regulating manner of conducting an election in which question of constitutional convention is to be submitted, 116.

No. 263

Repealing act concerning divorces, 119.

No. 497

Providing for nomination of candidates for office of United States Senator and requiring pledges from candidates for Senator and Member of House in reference to election thereof, 227.

No. 500

Providing for nomination by political parties at primaries of candidates for office of United States Senator, 227.

No. 678

To provide for assessment of poll taxes in cities of first class by officers of registration of electors, 270.

No. 679

To provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors and a method of collecting such taxes, 270.

No. 680

Relating to selection of jurors and making registration lists basis of selection in counties in which personal registration of electors is required, 270.

No. 949

To give commissioners of public parks in cities of first class the same powers over grounds committed to their care by councils or individuals as they have over public parks committed to their charge by law, 420.

No. 950

Authorizing commissioners of public parks in cities of first class to designate roads to be used by different kinds of vehicles, 420.

No. 951

Providing that no advertisements required to be published in any newspaper or periodical by any city of first class shall be published in any language other than English, 420.

SCOTT, JOHN R. K.—Continued.

No. 952.

Prohibiting use of night soil on ground whereon vegetables are grown which are eaten uncooked for human food, 420.

No. 953

Authorizing boards of health in cities of first class to make rules for sanitary keeping of stables and for the collection and transportation of manure, 420.

No. 954

Amending act regulating sale of milk in cities of first class so as to provide for annual license fee for each calendar year, 420.

No. 955

Authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for lighting, telephone service, removal of garbage or for street cleaning for a period not exceeding five years, 420.

No. 956

Amending act to provide for licensing of slaughter houses and shops where meats, fish and game are exposed for sale in cities of first class so as to provide that licenses shall be for calendar year, 420.

No. 957

Requiring midwives in cities of first class to be licensed, 421.

No. 1507

Amending act creating art jury for cities of first class, 913.

No. 1588

Providing for election at fall primaries of delegates to State conventions for purpose of nominating candidates for office of judge of Supreme and Superior Courts, 995.

No. 1590

Amending act authorizing cities of first class to levy and fix a tax rate, 995.

No. 1591

Authorizing prosecutors in all criminal prosecutions to be present in person or by attorney and with or without a stenographer before grand jury during examination of witness, 996.

Bills reported by

No. 93

To regulate political campaigns, 1559.

No. 168

Amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 154.

No. 252

Relating to holding of constitutional convention, 376.

No. 253

Regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted to electors, 376.

No. 1893 (Senate No. 212)

Amending act to consolidate and amend the penal laws, 3151.

Chairman of Committee on Judiciary Special, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 4624.

Member of conference committees, 2918, 3657.

Member of special committees, 33, 217.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and declination thereof as, 105.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to amendment to concurrent resolution (Senate) No. 1, authorizing investigation of service of employes in Senate, House and other departments of Commonwealth, 327, 362.

House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 884, providing for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, and to appoint conference committee, 5172.

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5022.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 117, providing for non-partisan nominations and elections for certain public offices, 5415.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 4826.

SCOTT, JOHN R. K.—Continued.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 953, authorizing Bureau of Health in cities of first class to make rules regulating keeping of stables, 2753.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 956, amending act to provide for licensing of slaughter houses in cities of first class, 2753.

Recess, 1857, 4423, 5038, 5193.

Special order on House Bill No. 1117, to provide for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4334.

Motions by, to

Accept resignation of Hon. Maurice J. Speiser, 5391.

Adjourn, 3737, 4958, 5254.

Adjourn in order to attend funeral of Hon. Edward H. Fahey, in Philadelphia, 3833.

Adopt report of Judiciary General Committee on charges preferred against Judge Brumm, 1119.

Adopt report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 3862.

Adopt resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 24.

Amend motion for recess, 241.

Dispense with further reading of special report of Auditor General and to print same in Legislative Journal, 4334.

Extend vote of thanks to members of conference committee on House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, 5404.

Lay upon table House Bill No. 1604, further amending act establishing Department of Agriculture, 4136.

Lay upon table House concurrent resolution No. 29, authorizing appointment of commission to investigate systems of assessment of real and personal property, 2102.

Make unanimous the election of Hon. George E. Alter as Speaker, 33.

Place upon calendar House Bill No. 101, creating department of charities, 3791.

Place upon calendar House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3072, 3073.

Postpone for present consideration of motion to compel attendance of members at session of House on June 19th, 4591.

Postpone for present consideration of Senate amendments to House Bill No. 635, exempting certain buildings from provisions of acts relating to outside fire escapes, 3081.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 101, creating department of charities, 4265.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 241, providing for appointment of commission to determine what portions of Constitution need revision, 207.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 252, relating to holding of constitutional convention, 399, 522.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 253, regulating manner of conducting any election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be held, 208, 521.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 497, relating to nomination of candidates for office of United States Senator, 1920.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by the Commonwealth of land of A. Cook Sons Company, 3426.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 954, amending act relating to sale of milk in cities of first class, 3858.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage for a period not exceeding five years, 2060, 3394, 3630.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 999, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, 3652, 3655.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1078 (Senate No. 22), fixing time within which decisions in certain questions shall be rendered by judges, 2216.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1144, authorizing townships of first class to provide for collection of ashes and garbage, 1251.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1216, amending act to regulate sale of intoxicating liquors, 2697.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane, fixing compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1922.

SCOTT, JOHN R. K.—Continued.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1636, making it duty of recorders of deeds of certain counties to require affidavit that consideration mentioned in deed is the true one, 2539.

Print in Legislative Journal certain special reports required by the House from various departments of the Commonwealth, 4015.

Read for information minority report of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, 2007.

Recommit House Bills Nos. 1 and 97, regulating cold storage of food, 148.

Recommit House Bill No. 241, providing for commission to determine what portions of the Constitution need revision, 267.

Recommit House Bill No. 252, relating to holding of constitutional convention, 266.

Recommit House Bill No. 253, regulating manner of conducting election at which question of constitutional convention is to be submitted, 267.

Recommit House Bill No. 260, making valid bonds or other obligations issued prior to January 1, 1913, relative to municipal indebtedness, 184.

Recommit House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4216.

Recommit House Bill No. 951, providing that no advertisements required to be published in any newspaper or periodical by any city of first class shall be published in any language other than English, 552.

Recommit House Bill No. 952, prohibiting use of night soil on ground whereon vegetables are grown which are eaten uncooked, 556.

Recommit House Bill No. 954, amending act regulating sale of milk in cities of first class, 555.

Recommit House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for lighting, telephone service, removal of garbage and ashes or for street cleaning for a period not exceeding five years, 1109, 2480.

Recommit House Bill No. 957, requiring midwives in cities of first class to be licensed, 547.

Recommit House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1472, 1473.

Recommit House Bill No. 1893 (Senate No. 212), amending act to revise the penal laws, 3050.

Reconsider vote by which House non-concurred in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 956, amending act providing for licensing of slaughter houses, 4483.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 316.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 2480.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2612.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 999 making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, 3654.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 2541.

Suspend Rule No. 5, 3072.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5409, 5419, 5420.

House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5230.

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2763.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4420.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing county commissioners of certain counties to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, 1389.

House Bill No. 1214, prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 4911.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing aemndment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1474, 1525.

House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440), amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 4822.

House resolution instructing House appropriation committee to sub-divide lump appropriation asked for by Dairy and Food Commissioner in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, 3923.

SCOTT, JOHN R. K.—Continued.

House resolution requesting Secretary of Agriculture to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for increase in 1913 appropriations, 3928.

Motion to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5424.

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House Bill No. 888, designating the blue violet as the State flower, 1569.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 3958, 3959, 3960, 3961, 4053-5054, 4059.

House Bill No. 899, amending act regulating civil service in cities of first class, 2063.

House Bill No. 920, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, 2502.

House Bill No. 938, amending act regulating sale of liquors, 1397.

House Bill No. 939, relating to real estate of persons presumed to be dead, 1938.

House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 3229, 3630, 3825.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2613, 5383.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioners, 2669.

House Bill No. 1025, amending act authorizing cities of first class to levy and fix a tax rate, 1349.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into Congressional districts, 3480.

House Bill No. 1104, making appropriation to State Highway Department to be used in improving Turtle Creek, 4239.

House Bill No. 1110, amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 2194-2195, 4884.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4403, 4429, 4430.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 1822, 1823, 1824, 2064.

House Bill No. 1152, to create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within 25 miles of limits of cities of first class, 1628-1629.

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on Grand Army of Republic lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

House Bill No. 1196, amending act establishing a public school system, 1579.

House Bill No. 1199, to prohibit clerk of orphans' court from issuing a marriage license to persons of Caucasian and Ethiopian descent, 1403, 1404.

House Bill No. 1216, amending act to regulate sale of intoxicating liquors, 2697.

House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or instruments without consent, 1941.

House Bill No. 1292, making appropriation to Board of Directors of Duquesne University, 3673-3674.

House Bill No. 1296, requiring railroad tunnels to be ventilated, 3545.

SCOTT, SAMUEL B.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1526.

House Bill No. 1338 (Senate No. 215), authorizing any borough to purchase electricity, 3199.

House Bill No. 1341 (Senate No. 328), further supplement to act to provide revenue by taxation, 2417.

House Bill No. 1400 (Senate No. 405), amending act relative to care of insane, fixing compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 1920.

House Bill No. 1456, making appropriation for erection of monument for preservation of certain relics of Battleship Maine, 4489.

House Bill No. 1491, joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment granting to the people the right of recall, 2348-2349.

House Bill No. 1502, to provide for erection of monument to Hampton Battery, 4486.

House Bill No. 1511, making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, 4487-4488.

House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act to regulate sale of liquors, 2698.

House Bill No. 1562, amending act regulating construction of buildings and party walls in cities of second class, 2141.

House Bill No. 1706, conferring jurisdiction upon courts in cases of nuisance against municipal corporations, 3073, 3074.

House Bill No. 1844 (Senate No. 417), amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut-tree blight, 2942-2943.

House Bill No. 1864, directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare compilations of existing general laws, 119, 2286.

House Bill No. 1873 (Senate No. 574), amending act regulating corporations by enlarging preferences given to depositors, 2711-2712.

House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 2611.

House Bill No. 1949, imposing taxes on certain classes of personal property, 2900-2901.

House Bill No. 1955 (Senate No. 155), providing for discharge from prison of certain persons charged with non-compliance with order of court for desertion, 3188.

House Bill No. 1972 (Senate No. 572), to validate appointments heretofore made of persons to act as patrolmen and firemen in cities of first class, 3071, 3181.

House Bill No. 2026 (Senate No. 884), to provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 5369.

House Bill No. 2056 (Senate No. 1259), to prohibit establishing of tuberculin tests for dairy animals, 4278.

House Bill No. 2062 (Senate No. 1313), amending act regulating corporations supplying public water, 5020.

House Bill No. 2176 (Senate No. 612), making appropriation toward erection of memorial building in Altoona, 5051.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5148.

House Bill No. 2241 (Senate No. 1889), making appropriation to State Highway Department for completion of National or Cumberland Road, 5177.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4171.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing House to adjourn sine die on June 12, 1913, 3478.

House concurrent resolution No. 32, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 1275.

House concurrent resolution No. 53, recommending adoption of song, "Pennsylvania," by Professor J. W. Yoder, as State song, 4589.

House resolution authorizing appointment of commission to investigate charges against management of Western Penitentiary, 1152.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4624.

House resolution authorizing change of rules, 25, 28.

House resolution authorizing change of rules, with respect to reading Legislative Journal, 110.

House resolution authorizing Chief Clerk to procure "Bill Box," 80.

SCOTT, SAMUEL B.—Continued.

House resolution authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 24, 29.

House resolution authorizing House to adjourn until March 10th, 478.

House resolution re-referring to committee report on House Bill No. 183, establishing public service commission, 5169-5170.

House resolution requesting State Highway Commissioner to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for 1913 increase, 3942.

Motion to discharge Committee on Rules from further consideration of resolution to change Rule No. 37, relative to negatived bills being placed on calendar, 1558.

Relations with Speaker during session, 5398.

Report of House Committee on Rules, 1279, 2276.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5421.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st, 1912.

Report by, of

Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 49, 78, 82, 94, 164, 560, 1049, 1350, 1916, 2008, 4141.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing election of Committee on Committees, Employes and Rules, 23.

Granting use of Hall of House to Committee on Municipal Corporations of March 18th and 25th, 684.

Requesting State Highway Commissioner to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for increase asked for in 1913, 3941.

Requiring all members without leave of absence to be present at session of House on June 19th, 4591.

Speaker, nomination of and vote for as, 29-33.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1811.

SCRANTON (see poor).

SEALERS (see weights).

SEARCHLIGHT (see cars).

SEASON (see deer, quail, rabbits, skunk).

SEATED AND SEATS (see taxes, tickets).

SEATS BY MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, resolution (House) No. 12, by Brownlee, changing manner of selecting, 129.

Referred to Committee on Rules, 164.

Reported with negative recommendation, 4141.

SECOND-HAND ARTICLES, JUNK, lead, brass, copper or other metals, to provide for licensing of persons and corporations dealing in

House Bill No. 1378.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 818.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 818.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS in any city, to regulate all purchases made by and sales made to dealers and vendors in

House Bill No. 943.

Read in place in House by Mr. Speiser, 420.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 420.

Reported with negative recommendation, 441.

SECOND-HAND (see junk shops).

SECOND-HAND STORE OR JUNK SHOP for failure to keep books showing entries of receipt of goods; said books to be open to inspection by police and detectives of every city and a sworn report to be filed with superintendent of police, making it a misdemeanor for the proprietor or person in charge of any storage or warehouse,

House Bill No. 1202.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 574, 931.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 574.

Reported without amendment, 930.

SECOND-HAND STORE OR JUNK SHOP—Continued.

First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1210.
Third reading and final passage, 1627.

Remarks on, by

Speiser, 1627.

In senate (No. 1037).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1761.

SECOND-HAND STORE OR JUNK SHOP TO CONCEAL from any constable or sheriff, entrusted with execution of any writ, the whereabouts of goods in their possession belonging to another, making it a misdemeanor for the proprietor or person in charge of any storage or warehouse, pawnshop.

House Bill No. 1203.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 574, 931
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 574.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading and amended, 1210.
Third reading and final passage, 1627-1628.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3265.

In Senate (No. 1038).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1761.
Reported without amendment, 2353.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2594.
Third reading and final passage, 2634.
Signed by President, 2860.

SECONDARY (see agriculture).

SECRET (see statements).

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE as to reasons for increases asked for in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, requesting information from, 3926-3928.

Report presented to House, 4026-4030.

SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH relative to publishing official advertisements, resolution (House) by Blair, requesting information from, 110.

Report presented to House, 180-182.

SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH presented to House, in response to resolution adopted calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of, 4015.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS to furnish House with information relative to expenditure of certain appropriations made in 1911 and amount of work remaining to be done, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Bicloch, requesting, 3940.

Report presented to House, 4045-4046.

SECRETARY OF SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Vare, authorizing election of W. Harry Baker as, 7.

SECRETARY (see board, boards, building and loan, constitution, corporations, electricity, townships).

SECURITIES AND SECURITY (see banks, corporations, depositories, loans, statements, stock).

SECURITIES OF ANY COMPANY, and for such purpose enacting provisions requiring vendors to be licensed and brokers to give security in each county before making sales and imposing duties on Commissioner of Banking and prothonotaries, to regulate selling of any

House Bill No. 1776.

Read in place in House by Mr. S. B. Scott, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1040.

SEEDS AND PROVIDING FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLES THEREOF and their examination by Department of Agriculture, to regulate sale of certain

House Bill No. 841

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 365.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 365.
Reported with amendment, 494.
First reading, 563.
Second reading, 581.
Third reading and final passage, 845.

SEEDS AND PROVIDING FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLES—Continued.

Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 1937.
Signed by Speaker, 2068.
Approved by Governor, 2414.

In Senate (No. 686).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 874.
Reported with amendment, 1604.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1804.
Third reading and final passage, 1890.
Signed by President, 2077.

SEEDS, regulating sale or offering for sale of certain

House Bill No. 244.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 116.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 116.

SEEDS (see growers).

SEILER, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. Clarence, 5379.

SEINE (see carp).

SELL AND SELLING (see securities, Warren).

SEMMENS, WILLIAM H., Representative from Tenth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 423, to prohibit placing of earth or any other material in any river or stream without approval of Water Supply Commission, 1201, 1593

House Bill No. 1024, amending act to regulate private banking, 1218, 1640, 1641.

House Bill No. 1104, making appropriation for improvement of Turtle Creek, 3964.

House Bill No. 1105, amending act constituting county commissioner, county controller and county treasurer in certain counties a board having power to appoint depositories of county funds, 972, 973.

House Bill No. 1536, authorizing counties to charge public service corporations maintaining poles of county roads a reasonable license fee, 2299.

Bills introduced by

No. 87

Repealing acts providing for taxation of horses or cattle, 100.

No. 94

Repealing act exempting pianos and organs from sale for rent, 100.

No. 423

Prohibiting placing of earth or any other material in any river or stream or upon banks of same without first having constructed retaining wall in accordance with plans approved by Water Supply Commission, 202.

No. 1024

Amending act providing for licensing and regulating private banking, 476.

No. 1104

Making appropriation to State Highway Department to be used for improving Turtle Creek, 512.

No. 1105

Amending act constituting certain county officers a board having power to appoint depositories of county funds by authorizing county commissioners to accept bonds or stocks belonging to such depositories as collateral security for deposits, 512.

No. 1536

Authorizing counties to charge telephone, telegraph, electric light or gas light companies or other public service corporations now maintaining poles of county roads a reasonable license fee, 915.

No. 1600

Empowering counties to construct and maintain public highways, public highway bridges and tunnels, either wholly within or partly within any city, borough or township therein and providing for levy of a tax and incurring of indebtedness for said purposes, 996.

No. 1681

Amending act regulating appointment of policemen in boroughs and regulating control of policemen when on duty, 1035.

SEMMENS, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

No. 1897

Amending act to provide for creation of board of examiners and appointment of inspector of steam engines and boilers for County of Allegheny, 1585.

Bills reported by

No. 398

Prohibiting certain trust companies to act as surety, 367.

No. 1067

Conferring certain powers upon municipalities upon public wharves, 4384.

No. 1627

Relating to issuing of policies of insurance, 2200.

No. 1749

Amending act to validate exercise of franchises of manufacturing corporations and land companies, 1399.

No. 1881 (Senate No. 643)

Empowering all corporations incorporated under laws of this State to acquire real estate of clear yearly rental of $50,000, 1838.

No. 1906 (Senate No. 872)

Supplement to act establishing a Department of Forestry, 2278.

Leave of absence granted, 683, 1949.

Member of conference committees, 3050, 4956.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

Previous question of House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 173.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 986, 4281.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1981 (Senate No. 750), authorizing boroughs to require sprinkling or oiling of public streets, 4483.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1906 (Senate No. 872), supplement to act establishing Department of Forestry, 3620.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 2142 (Senate No. 1397), prohibiting issuing of contracts of fire insurance without written application, 4316.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1024, amending act regulating private banking, 1640, 1641.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1981 (Senate No. 750), authorizing borough councils to require sprinkling or oiling of public streets, 4885.

Petition presented by

Favoring House Bill No. 1614, relative to attachment of wages, from

Citizens of Allegheny County, 1616, 1762.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 26, providing for licensing of those engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 3832.

House Bill No. 203, requiring that all monies appropriated to State Highway Department for improvement of roads shall be expended proportionately in each county, 1410, 1412.

House Bill No. 209, amending act providing for licensure and registration of those engaged in plumbing by extending its provisions to boroughs and townships of first class, 499.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 437.

House Bill No. 423, to prohibit placing of earth or any other material in any stream without approval of Water Supply Commission, 1593, 1594.

House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1408.

House Bill No. 619, amending act providing for classification of townships, 1049.

House Bill No. 799, authorizing persons and corporations lending money to charge higher rate of interest than 6 per cent., 1637, 1638.

House Bill No. 1024, amending act regulating private banking, 1641.

SEMMENS, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1104, making appropriation to State Highway Department to be used in improving Turtle Creek, 4239, 4240.

House Bill No. 1371, empowering poor districts to establish industrial home for pauper children, 1923.

House Bill No. 1601, exempting from taxation all machinery used in manufacturing, 2185.

House Bill No. 1681, amending act authorizing appointment of policemen in boroughs, 3567.

House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations conducting cemetery from excluding certain persons, 3408, 3409.

House Bill No. 1939 (Senate No. 484), amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 5184.

House Bill No. 1981 (Senate No. 750), authorizing borough councils to require sprinkling or oiling of public streets, 4885.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5026.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of head waters of Youghiogheny River, 5150.

House Bill No. 2247 (Senate No. 989), regulating companies insuring employers against liability arising under provisions of workmen's compensation law of 1913, 4921.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, report of, 5297-5299.

SENATE during week of June 16th, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate) by Crow, fixing time for holding sessions of, 4440.

SENATE for courtesies extended during session of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (Senate), by Kurtz, thanking officers and employes of, 5347.

SENATE, motion adopted that rising vote of thanks be given to President pro tempore and other officers of, 5347.

SENATE, resolution (Senate) by Crow, authorizing election of John J. White as Assistant Custodian of Wash Room of, 418.

SENATE, SENATOR, SENATORIAL AND SENATORS (see appropriation, clerks, compensation, Constitution, electing, employes, Gettysburg, officers, school).

SENATE THE USE OF THE SENATE CHAMBER for five days in each week, concurrent resolution (House) No. 27, by Humes, granting to the, 620.

Considered and referred to Committee on Centennial Affairs, 4610.

SENATOR AND FILLING OF VACANCIES in terms of such office whenever the Constitution of the United States shall be amended so as to provide for election of United States Senators by a vote of the electors, to provide for nomination and election of candidates for office of United States

Senate Bill No. 876.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, for Mr. McNichol, 1368.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1368.
Reported without amendment, 1369.
First reading and recommitted, 1516.
Re-reported with amendment, 1598.
Recommitted, 1751.
Re-reported with amendment, 2307.
Second reading, 2374.
Over in its order, 2445, 2561.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2731.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4086.
Over in its order, 4190.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4297-4298.
Final passage, 4360-4361.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate nonconcurred and appointed conference committee, 5087-5088.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 5276.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5279.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5280.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5292.

In House (No. 2220).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 4424.
Reported with amendment, 4817.
First reading, 4817.
Second reading, 4915-4916.
Third reading and amended, 5064-5065.
Vote on third reading reconsidered, amendments withdrawn and bill passed finally, 5154-5156.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5171.

SENATOR AND FILLING OF VACANCIES—Continued.

Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5404.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5404.
Signed by Speaker, 5410.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 5155.
Jones, John Robert, 5404.

SENATOR AND REQUIRING CANDIDATES for office of Senator or Member of House to make pledge to vote for candidate receiving largest number of votes at general election, providing for nomination of candidates for office of United States

House Bill No. 497.

Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 227.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 227.
Reported with amendment, 1240.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading and amended, 1470-1471.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1919-1920.

SENATOR AND REQUIRING CANDIDATES for office of Senator or Member to make pledge to vote for candidate receiving largest number of votes at general election, providing for nomination by political parties at primaries of candidates for office of United States

House Bill No. 500.

Read in place in House by Mr. John R. K. Scott, 227.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 227.

SENATOR AND TO ENABLBE ELECTORS TO EXPRESS THEIR CHOICE THEREON and to permit candidates for office of State Senator and Member of House to have their position in regard thereto stated on ballot, to provide for nomination of candidates for office of United States

House Bill No. 716.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 288.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 288.

SENATOR, before Senate, address of Hon. Boies Penrose, United States, 3464-3465

Before House, 3487.

SENSENICH, CHESTER D., Senator from Thirty-ninth District (Westmoreland County).

Bills introduced by

No. 22

Fixing time within which decisions in certain cases shall be rendered by judges and requiring certain certificates from judges before their salaries shall be paid, 67.

No. 110

Making appropriation to Westmoreland Hospital Association, 97.

No. 188

Amending act relative to bituminous coal mines with respect to appointments to office of inspector, 193.

No. 437

Providing for erection of monument to Colonel Henry Boquet and his soldiers, 333.

No. 605

To further regulate granting of license for sale of liquors by forbiding any court to issue license when a certain per centum of voters therein petition against issuance of such license, 710.

No. 606

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road in Westmoreland County, 710.

No. 783

Amending act to establish a public school system, 1137.

No. 784

Amending act relating to settlement and audit of accounts of all officers of boroughs, townships, poor districts and school districts, 1138.

No. 1343

Relating to reversal of judgments, orders and decrees in civil and criminal cases, 2856.

Bills reported by

No. 343 (House No. 69)

Amending act relating to minors in bituminous coal mines by punishing certain frauds in obtaining of certificates, 854, 1309.

SENSENICH, CHESTER D.—Continued.

No. 344 (House No. 68)

Amending act relating to minors in certain employments by punishing certain frauds in obtaining certificates, 854, 1309.

No. 867 (House No. 1017)

To prohibit employment of any miner to have charge of more than one breast face in anthracite coal mines, 2438.

No. 995

Prohibiting giving of premium to any person or corporation licensed to sell liquors for return of caps or labels taken from any bottle or case, 1880.

Chairman of Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, 42.

Leave of absence granted, 3088.

Member of conference committee, 4070.

Member of special committees, 5, 1375, 1811.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 4198.

Discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 605, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 2549.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 22, fixing time within which decisions shall be rendered by judges, 2858.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 22, fixing time within which decisions in certain questions shall be rendered by judges, 331.

Notice by, of

Intention to present motion to discharge committee from further consideration of Senate Bill No. 467 (House No. 98), regulating election of public officers, 2974.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petition presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Westmoreland County, 1009.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 605, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 2549-2550.

SENTENCE, SENTENCED AND SENTENCING (see cities, convicts, costs, penitentiary).

SENTIENT (see animals).

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, election of James R. Bagshaw as, 3243.

SERVANT, SERVANTS, SERVICE AND SERVICES (see actions, attorney, attorneys, boarding, cities, corporations, desertion, health, insurance, landlord, liens, orphans' courts, public, strikes, writs).

SETTLEMENT, SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS (see accounts, appeals, Attorney General, Fort Morris, strikes, tax).

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS, making appropriation to aid cities, boroughs and other municipalities in construction of

House Bill No. 804.

Read in place in House by Mr. North, 338.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 338.
Reported with amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1197.
Third reading and amended, 1588.
Postponed on final passage, 1720-1722.
Resumed and passed finally, 1773-1774.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 1721.
North, 1721, 1722, 1774.
Rockwell, 1721.
Scott, John R. K., 1774.

In Senate (No. 1052).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1810.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4549.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4697-4698.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS IN CITIES, BOROUGHS and other municipalities and making appropriation for same, relating to

Senate Bill No. 258.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 221.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 221.
Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 609.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 674.

SEWAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWERS (see cities, damages, Danville, municipalities, plumbing, township, townships, waters).

SEWERS AND SEWER SYSTEMS, amending act providing system whereby boroughs may build sewers providing for acquisition by boroughs of existing

House Bill No. 44.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 75.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 75.
Reported without amendment, 82.
First reading, 93.
Second reading and amended, 112.
Third reading and final passage, 138-139.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Approved by Governor, 3331-3332.

In Senate (No. 185).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 142.
Reported without amendment, 2440.
First reading, 2596.
Second reading, 2647.
Third reading and final passage, 2725.
Signed by President, 2862.

SEWERS, CONDUITS AND PIPES, owned by individuals and unincorporated associations and providing for assessment of costs of property so acquired, amending act permitting a municipality to become owner of sewers, conduits and pipes owned by a corporation by extending same to

House Bill No. 50.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 75.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 75.
Reported without amendment, 82.
First reading, 93.
Second reading and amended, 139-140.
Third reading and postponed for present, 149.
Resumed and passed finally, 1108.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3608.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3625.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 4219-4220.
Final passage(4334-4335.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4411.
Signed by Speaker, 4477.

In Senate (No. 794).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1147.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2930-2931.
Third reading and final passage, 2977.
Signed by President, 3165.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3593.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 4287-4288.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4759.

SEWICKLEY FRESH AIR HOME (see appropriation).

SEWICKLEY VALLEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

SHADEL, THE WIDOW OF SERGEANT ELMER C. SHADEL, granting a pension to Emma C.

House Bill No. 1489.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 823.
Referred to Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 823.

SHAFFER, CHARLES A., Representative from Columbia County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 44, amending act relative to sewers in boroughs, 113.

House Bill No. 384, prohibiting practitioners of medicine and surgery from practicing while in certain conditions, 755.

House Bill No. 465, requiring license for conducting certain kinds of business, 816.

House Bill No. 701, establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 1098.

House Bill No. 921, authorizing cities, boroughs and townships to enact ordinances regulating pipes to convey gas, 1380.

House Bill No. 1103, requiring electric railway companies operating suburban railways to provide suitable waiting rooms, 4503.

House Bill No. 1621, empowering incorporated towns without petition of property owners to improve streets, 1698, 2144.

House Bill No. 1913, amending act to provide for consolidation of boroughs, 3072.

Bills introduced by

No. 137

Repealing acts providing for taxation of cattle, 102.

No. 384

Relating to practitioners of medicine and surgery, 178.

No. 717

Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 288.

No. 718

Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 288.

No. 1103

Requiring electric railway companies operating suburban or interurban railways to provide suitable waiting rooms at terminal points and to equip all cars with toilets, 512.

No. 1531

Supplement to act to designate the several judicial districts and to provide for election and appointment of judges for said districts in certain cases, 914.

No. 1621

Empowering incorporated towns without petition of property owners to grade, pave and otherwise improve public streets and assess a portion of costs of same on owners of property abutting thereon, 1032.

No. 1913

Amending act to provide for consolidation of boroughs, 1933.

Bills reported by

No. 207

Making appropriation to Mary M. Packer Hospital, 3112.

No. 412

Directing State Treasurer to refund to Fannie C. Spiers amount of State license fee, 1517.

No. 432

Defining duties of the State Police, 930.

No. 717

Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 3177.

No. 718

Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 3177.

No. 780

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 3337.

No. 793

Amending act relating to immediate registration of births and deaths by changing fees for certificates, 3939.

No. 878

Amending act creating a Deparement of State Police by fixing salaries of employes of the Department and of officers and men, 930.

No. 1303

Authorizing construction of bridge between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 4384.

No. 1649

Relating to sewage disposal plant of Danville State Hospital for Insane, 3236.

SHAFFER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

No. 1707

Making appropriation to Carlisle Hospital, 3330.

No. 1721

Repealing act to provide for better collection of money and taxes due the Commonwealth, 3330.

No. 1725

Repealing act regulating escheats, 3330.

No. 2005 (Senate No. 699)

Regulating parades of associations of veteran soldiers, 3176.

No. 2121 (Senate No. 1161)

Making appropriation to Trustees of Hospital for Insane, Danville, 4200.

No. 2183 (Senate No. 936)

Directing State Librarian to cause certain old church records to be preserved, 4202.

Leave of absence granted, 576, 1949, 2043, 2587, 4068, 4592.

Leave of absence not granted, 4011.

Member of special committees, 33, 34, 343.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and declination thereof as, 105.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to non concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 221, fixing salary of registers of wills, 3196.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 63, 298.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 823 (Senate No. 146), amending act providing for burial of indigent persons, 1616.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 86, amending act relating to trespass upon land posted as private property, 213.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1511, making appropriation to mark site of Fort Morris, 4486.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 921, authorizing cities, boroughs and townships to enact ordinances regulating pipes to convey gas, 1380.

Petition presented by

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Columbia County, 512.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Recording of reasons for vote on House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, 931.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 86, amending act making it unlawful to trespass on land posted as private property, 372-373.

House Bill No. 414, to regulate sale for agricultural purposes of crushed limestone and lime, 1711, 1712.

Remarks by, at

Memorial service for Hon. John H. Riebel, 707.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 175, providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 262.

House Bill No. 415, making appropriation to Amber Amusement Company, 2140.

House Bill No. 556, to provide for proper compensation for physicians for furnishing certain reports and diseases, 2706.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4215.

House Bill No. 780, making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 4908.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be elected permanently, 1355.

House Bill No. 823 (Senate No. 146), amending act providing for burial of indigent persons, 1616.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2411.

SHAFFER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1032, relating to taxing of traction engines, 2499.

House Bill No. 1188, to provide for erection of monument on G. A. R. lot in Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, 4829.

House Bill No. 1383, making appropriation for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3589, 3815-3816, 3818.

House Bill No. 1798, amending act fixing salaries of judges, 2502.

House Bill No. 1907, to regulate furnishing of certain information by persons in employ of this Commonwealth, 2680.

Motion for recess, 1646.

Report (minority) of House committee to investigate dual office holding under State administration, presented by, 2007.

Speaker, nomination of and vote for as, 30-33.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1763.

SHAFFER, IRA E., Representative from Northumberland County.

Bills introduced by

No. 207

Making appropriation to Mary E. Packer Hospital, 114.

No. 369

Providing for safety of persons employed in and about anthracite mine and limiting labors of fire bosses, 177.

Leave of absence granted, 1949.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1952 (Senate No. 753), Authorizing notaries public to take affidavits to libels in divorce, 3202.

SHAW, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, the use of the Hall of the House on March 17th, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Wildman, granting Dr. Anna, 536.

SHARES (see corporations).

SHEARER AND JOSEPH W. GEORGE, citizens of Indiana County, to bring suit against the Commonwealth, authorizing S. W.

Senate Bill No. 1884.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 4548.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4548.
Reported without amendment, 4548.
First reading, 4548.
Second reading, 4635.
Third reading and final passage, 4764.
Returned from House without amendment, 5103.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5115.

In House (No. 2243).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4821.
Reported without amendment, 4880.
First reading, 4880.
Second reading, 5014.
Third reading and final passage, 5176.
Signed by Speaker, 5254.

SHEATZ, JOHN O., Senator from Fourth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 663, for moral protection and physical welfare of children attending public schools in cities, 1601.

Senate Bill No. 1389, to prohibit any police officer of any city of first class from taking any active part in politics, 3251.

Senate Bill No. 1390, designating Monday after second Sunday in May of each year as a public legal holiday to be known as Mother's Day, 3172, 3173.

Bills introduced by

No. 23

Providing for monthly payments to widowed or abandoned mothers, 67.

No. 24

Requiring hospitals receiving State appropriations to receive as patients without charge certain soldiers and sailors, 67.

SHEATZ, JOHN O.—Continued.

No. 25

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution allowing municipal or incorporated districts to increase their indebtedness, 67.

No. 61

Making appropriation to Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children, 84.

No. 62

Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, 84.

No. 143

Making appropriation to Salvation Army Rescue, Children's Home and Hospital, 124.

No. 144

Making appropriation to County of Philadelphia to aid in improvement of highways, 125.

No. 164

Providing for commission to be known as "The Pennsylvania Juvenile Probation Commission," 142.

No. 179

Making appropriation to Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, 158.

No. 209

Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, 194.

No. 210

Amending act regulating practice of pharmacy by providing for sale of mixed paints, white leads and colors ground in oil without necessity for labeling same, 194.

No. 241

Relating to sale of goods, 220.

No. 242

Making appropriation to Saint John's Orphan Asylum, 220.

No. 243

Making appropriation to House of Good Shepherd, 220.

No. 244

Making appropriation to Saint Vincent's Home and Maternity Hospital, 220.

No. 306

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, 281.

No. 307

Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museums, 281.

No. 308

Authorizing warden or superintendent of any penitentiary, jail or reformatory to lodge female prisoners temporarily outside such institution at time when such prisoners may become mothers, 281.

No. 309

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 10, Article 9, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 281.

No. 375

Making appropriation to West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, 300.

No. 400

Making appropriation to trustees of University of Pennsylvania, 330.

No. 401

Making appropriation to Battlefield Commission of Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, for completion and distribution of a history, 330.

No. 439

Providing method of changing polling places, 383.

No. 440

Providing for division of election districts in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, 383.

No. 441

Amending act relating to elections by providing for payment of mileage to inspectors of election for delivering ballot boxes, 383.

No. 442

Amending act regulating election of public officers and requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, 383.

SHEATZ, JOHN O.—Continued.

No. 443

Amending act regulating elections by providing for opening of ballot boxes under certain circumstances, 383.

No. 444

Amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot and method of distributing same, also method of voting and counting votes, 383.

No. 445

Defining method of determinining vote passed by any political party, 383.

No. 446

Amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, method of obtaining assistance and method of counting and returning votes, 383.

No. 447

Amending act regulating elections by changing time and manner of making registry of voters, 383.

No. 448

Amending act regulating elections and changing time and manner of making registry of voters by abolishing December registry, 383.

No. 449

Fixing term of registry assessors or assessors to perform only duties incident to holding of elections, 383.

No. 450

Amending act requiring tax collectors of townships and boroughs to give a numbered tax receipt and requiring a sheet setting forth name, amount of tax and number of receipt to be sent twenty days before each election to the county commissioners, 383.

No. 451

Amending act authorizing election of assistant assessors for purpose of registration of voters in townships and boroughs by enlarging term of assistant assessors, 383.

No. 452

Amending act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second class by changing form of register and method of proving payment of tax, 383.

No. 453

To provide for revision of registration of voters in cities of third class, 383.

No. 454

Amending act to provide for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes by changing hours of registration, 384.

No. 455

Providing for appointment of deputy tax collectors to sit at polling places in cities of first, second and third class upon days provided for personal registration of electors, 384.

No. 456

Amending act regulating election of public officers by changing method of pre-empting use of party names, 384.

No. 457

To provide for election at Fall primaries of delegates to State conventions to nominate candidates for office of judge of Supreme and Superior Courts, 384.

No. 458

To provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences and prescribing penalties for false registration and for election officers permitting them to vote on any other than their own proper party ticket, 384.

No. 459

Amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by providing that signed consent of the candidate shall accompany every petition to place his name upon primary ballot, 384.

No. 460

Amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers by providing for separate primaries for each party, 384.

No. 589

Making appropriation to Philadelphia Home for Incurables, 645.

No. 599

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, 710.

SHEATZ, JOHN O.—Continued.

No. 600

Regulating discharge of prisoners on parole from penal institutions, 710.

No. 601

Making appropriation to aid in erection upon Capitol grounds at Harrisburg of memorial to commemorate founding of common school system, 710.

No. 661

Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, 862.

No. 662

Governing time limit in which all tickets purchased for transportation must be accepted by transportation companies, 862.

No. 663

For moral protection and physical welfare of children attending public schools in cities of first, second and third classes, 862.

No. 701

Joint resolution to provide for appointment of commission to carry into effect work necessary for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-California International Eposition Commission, 899.

No. 731

Joint resolution regulating compensation of charwomen of the Senate and House of Representatives, 987.

No. 767

To regulate practice of neuropathy and providing for establishment of State Board of Neuropathic Examiners, 1069.

No. 858

To provide for use of school buildings and grounds and other public buildings and grounds, for meetings of citizens, 1316.

No. 913

Directing Agricultural Department of State College and management of National Farm School at Doylestown to each set apart 10 acres of land as an experimental farm, 1489.

No. 938

Making appropriation to Home for Aged Veterans and Wives, 1541.

No. 939

Amending act authorizing appeals from assessments of taxes to courts of common pleas, 1541.

No. 999

For protection of keepers of garages or automobile shops, 1742.

No. 1116

Authorizing Attorney General when settlements shall have been agreed upon by Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General, to issue certificates of such settlements and authorizing recording thereof, 2024.

No. 1165

To prohibit placing of certain things in or on to newspapers, magazines or books without consent of owner or publisher, 2152.

No. 1389

To prohibit any police officer of any city of first class from taking any active part in politics or elections, 2970.

No. 1436

Making appropriation to Hayes' Mechanics' Home, Philadelphia, 3239.

No. 1466

Joint resolution making appropriation to Executive Department to provide for representation of Pennsylvania at celebration of century of peace between Great Britain and United States, 3362.

No. 1575

Joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to purchase a silver service for the battleship "Pennsylvania," 3575.

No. 1783

Joint resolution regulating commission to investigate corporations engaged in charitable work, 3863.

Bills reported by

No. 23

Applicable to all counties to provide for monthly payments to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, 381.

SHEATZ, JOHN O.—Continued.

No. 319

Making appropriation to Midnight Mission, 3238.

No. 371

Making appropriation to State Hospital for Injured Persons near Shamokin, 3238.

No. 513

To apportion the State into Congressional districts, 987.

No. 661

Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, 1090.

No. 667 (House No. 32)

To provide for annual payment to citizens of Pennsylvania who volunteered to serve in Civil War, 1788.

No. 716

Making appropriation to Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital, 3238.

No. 982 (House No. 60)

To provide for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in Civil War, 2069.

Chairman of Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 42.

Member of conference committees, 337, 5269.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Recess, 4375.

Senate to insist on non-concurrence in House amendment to concurrent resolution (Senate) No. 14, requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to widen its scope to include additional guests, 337.

Senate to insist on non-concurrence in House amendments to House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, 3789.

Senate to non-concur in House amendment to concurrent resolution (Senate) No. 14, requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to provide for additional guests, 307.

Motions by, to

Print in appendix of Legislative Journal final report of Commission to Revise and Codify Election Laws and Codification of Election Laws, 279.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 23, applicable to cities of first, second and third classes to provide monthly payments to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, 284.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 256, to regulate manufacture and sale of vinegars, 1369.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 444, amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 2727.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 449, fixing term of registry assessors, 1749.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 451, amending act authorizing election of assistant assessors for purpose of registration of voters in boroughs and townships, 1750.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 457, to provide for election at Fall primaries of delegates to State conventions for purpose of nominating candidates for office of judge, 1750.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 459, amending act providing uniform method of electing certain party officers and delegates by changing date of holding primary election each year, 1750.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 950, regulating offering of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, 4838.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 256, to regulate manufacture and sale of vinegars, 1369.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 950, regulating offering of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, 4838.

Suspend Rule 21.

Suspend Rule 39, 143, 2355, 4858, 5255.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Question of information raised by, on

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appropriation to be forwarded by Governor to flood sufferers in State of Ohio, 1135.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2157.

SHEATZ, JOHN O.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 444, amending act regulating election of public officers by changing form of ballot, 2727.

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing court for County of Philadelphia, 4357-4358.

Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4373.

Senate Bill No. 1283 (House No. 383), to equalize taxation of all properties, 4768.

Reports presented by, of

Commission to Revise and Codify Election Laws and Codification of Election Laws, 279.

Committee of Conference on concurrent resolution No. 14 (Senate), requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to provide for additional guests, 460.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing appointment of committee of three Senators to draft workmen's compensation law, 5255.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to test and recommend official song to be adopted by Commonwealth, 2308.

Requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to include among its guests certain soldiers and sailors, 84.

Requesting Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to urge passage of Hamil pension bill for civil service employes, 4858.

Resolutions, concurrent, reported by

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 950, regulating offering of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, 4366.

Urging Pennsylvania Representative in United States Congress to provide for institution of Civil War Officers' Retired List, 2353.

SHEEP (see dogs).

SHENANGO VALLEY HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SHERIFF AND SHERIFFS (see counties, county, costs, judgments, land, lands, lynching, salaries, second-hand, support, writs).

SHERIFF.

Shathers, Winfield S., nominated, 282.
Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

SHERIFFS FOR BOARDING PRISONERS confined in county jail in counties which do not exceed 50,000 population, amending act regulating compensation of

House Bill No. 1704.

Read in place in House by Mr. Humes, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1037.
Reported without amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading, 1478.
Third reading and amended, 1738.
Final passage, 1782-1783.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3084
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

In Senate (No. 1058).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1811.
Reported without amendment, 2438.
First reading, 2597.
Second reading, 2653.
Over in its order, 2732, 2874, 2924.
Third reading and final passage, 2979.
Signed by President, 3165-3166.

SHERIFFS FOR BOARDING PRISONERS confined in county jails, regulating compensation of

House Bill No. 733.

Read in place in House by Mr. Metzenbacher, 308.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 308.
Reported with negative recommendation, 394.

SHERIFFS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, repealing acts and parts of acts relating to fees of

House Bill No. 898.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 393.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 393.

SHERIFFS IN COUNTIES CONTAINING OVER 300,000 inhabitants, to repeal act of April 1, 1887, fixing fees of

House Bill No. 1478.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 822.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 822.

SHERIFFS IN COUNTIES HAVING A POPULATION of less than 150,000, and to provide for taxation and collection of same, regulating fees of

House Bill No. 877.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rockwell, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.
Reported without amendment, 877.
First reading, 527.
Second reading and amended, 551-552.
Third reading and amended, 689-690.
Final passage, 806-807.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 807.

In Senate (No. 689).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 874.
Reported without amendment, 3153.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3254.

SHERN, DANIEL J., Representative from Fourth District (Philadelphia County).

Acting chairman at memorial services for Hon. John H. Riebel, 707.

Acting chairman of Committee of Whole House, 245, 1736.

Acting Speaker, 1124, 1569, 1577, 1582, 1920, 1922-1927, 2500, 3186.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 774, 936.

House Bill No. 403, providing for incorporation of employers' mutual liability associations, 775, 776.

House Bill No. 1949, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 2809, 2811.

Bills introduced by

No. 99

Making appropriation to Gynecean Hospital, 100.

No. 181

Amending act relating to deserted wives and children, 109.

No. 182

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for Blind, 109.

No. 330

Providing for return of statistics relating to annulment of marriage and divorce proceedings, 161.

No. 331

Regulating annulment of marriage, divorce and alimony, 161.

No. 333

Making appropriation to Children's Aid Society, 161.

No. 347

Providing for return of statistics relating to marriage, 162.

No. 399

Defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 179.

No. 400

Amending act regulating employment in all kinds of industrial establishments of women, 179.

No. 401

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 29 of Article 3 of Constitution, 179.

No. 402

Regulating policies of insurance against liability arising under Article 2 of Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, 179.

No. 403

Providing for incorporation of employers' mutual liability insurance associations, 179.

No. 404

Requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, 179.

SHERN, DANIEL J.—Continued.

No. 405

Authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into causes and results of industrial accidents, 179.

No. 762

Making appropriation to trustees of Jefferson Medical College, 309.

No. 763

Making appropriation to Jefferson College, 309.

No. 809

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 338.

No. 1448

To give the status of a depositor as to preference over other creditors to persons or corporations accepting from a bank or trust company its check in payment of a depositor's check, 821.

No. 1702

Empowering cities to create from one to four districts within their limits and to regulate height of buildings within each district, 1037.

No. 1729

Amending act in relation to improvement of streets and construction of bridges in the several municipalities and the construction of sewers, 1038.

No. 1949

To provide revenue by imposing taxes on certain classes of personal property, 2197.

Bills reported by

No. 24

To quiet title of real estate, 109.

No. 39

Regulating use of bottles for milk and cream, 245.

No. 389

Amending act relating to private sales of real estate ordered or approved by orphans' courts, 242.

No. 991 (Senate No. 928)

Fixing salary of clerks of courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 3198.

No. 1760

Amending further supplement to act to provide revenue by taxation, 1877.

No. 1901 (Senate No. 773)

Supplement to act for government of cities of second class making provisions for prevention of fire waste, 2478.

Leave of absence granted, 525, 1150, 1916, 4592.

Member of conference committee, 362.

Member of special committee, 23.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56, 560.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and declination as, 104.

Motion by, for

Recess, 114, 154, 211, 1116, 1646.

Motions by, to

Fix time of next meeting, 815.

Have division of vote on election of Resident Clerk and Assistant Clerk of House, 59.

Proceed with nominations for members of House Committee on Rules, 103, 104.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 330, providing for return of statistics relating to annulment of marriage and divorce proceedings, 1155.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 331, regulating annulment of marriage, divorces and alimony, 1155.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 347, to provide for return of statistics relating to marriages, 2131.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 892.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 401, joint resolution proposing amending to Section 21 of Article 3 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 892.

SHERN, DANIEL J.—Continued.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 402, regulating policies of insurance against liability arising under Article 2 of Workmen's Compensation Law of 1913, 892.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 403, to provide for incorporation of employers' mutual liability insurance associations, 892.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 404, requiring employers to make report to Bureau of Industrial Statistics of accidents to employes, 892.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2616.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1736, limiting time within which to bring actions in trespass for conspiracy and false imprisonment, 2835.

Receive communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee as to dual office holding and for a committee to confer with the Governor relative to the matter, 918.

Recommit House Bill No. 331, regulating annulment of marriage, divorces and alimony, 1655.

Recommit House Bill No. 1790, to apportion the State into representative districts, 1701.

Recommit House Bill No. 1844 (Senate No. 417), amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut tree blights, 2281.

Points of order raised by, on

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House as to dual office holding, 918, 920, 922.

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 317.

House Bill No. 29, fixing compensation of members and employes of General Assembly, 2517.

House Bill No. 799, authorizing persons and corporations to lend money and charge a higher rate of interest than six per centum, 1637.

Motion to recommit House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 349.

Resolution alleging violation of House rules by Walter J. Christy, 111.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Question of recess to hear Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, 211.

Questions of information raised by, on

House resolution alleging violation of House rules by Walter J. Christy, 111.

House resolution making it a rule of the House that no bill negatived by a committee shall be placed upon calendar unless motion is made within five days after the report, 1122.

Remarks by, at

Memorial services for Hon. John H. Riebel, 706.

Remarks by, on

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House as to dual office holding, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923.

Election of Assistant Clerk of House, 61.

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a a wholesale license, 317.

House Bill No. 98, amending act regulating election of public officers, 351.

House Bill No. 107, establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 701, 702, 703.

House Bill No. 181, amending act relative to deserted wives and children, empowering courts to issue writs against spendthrift trusts, 216.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2947, 2948.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquor, 547.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3277.

House Bill No. 330, to provide for return of statistics relating to annulment of marriage and divorce proceedings, 1870.

House Bill No. 355, to prohibit any officer or employe of certain counties from taking active part in politics, 3123.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 766, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 936.

SHERN, DANIEL J.—Continued.

House Bill No. 403, providing for incorporation of employers' mutual liability associations, 775, 776.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2617, 2618, 2619.

House Bill No. 899, amending act regulating civil service in cities of first class, 2062, 2063.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 2066-2067.

House Bill No. 1573, repealing act to prohibit sale of intoxicating drinks in borough of Midland, 2342.

House Bill No. 1636, making it duty of recorders of deeds of certain counties to require affidavit that consideration mentioned in deed is true one, 2539.

House Bill No. 1949, imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 2900.

House resolution fixing time and manner of electing Committee on Rules, 103.

Motion for recess, 1646.

Motion for special order for House Bill No. 306, regulating granting of licenses for sale of liquors, 362.

Motion to discharge Committee on Rules from further consideration of resolution to change Rule No. 37, relative to negatived bills being placed on calendar, 1558.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing Senate to adjourn from April 16th to April 21st, 1912.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 2061.

SHERWOOD, J. FRANK, Representative From Fifth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 569, ascertaining fees to be received by the several clerks of courts in counties having population of over 1,000,000, 939, 1234.

Bill introduced by

No. 569

Ascertaining fees to be received by clerks of courts of oyer and terminer, general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace in counties having population of over 1,000,000 253.

Bills reported by

No. 423

To regulate placing of earth or any other material in any stream, 1918.

No. 825

Amending act defining fraternal, beneficial and relief societies and their status, 1400.

No. 1457

Amending act to provide for incorporation of casualty insurance companies, 2231.

No. 1548

Amending act establishing an insurance Department, 2231.

No. 1709

Requiring certain pilots or fenders on street railway cars, 4217.

No. 1804 (Senate No. 65)

Amending further supplement to act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia, 1631.

No. 2232 (Senate No. 1819)

To confer additional powers upon mutual fire insurance companies, 4573.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motion by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4818.

Petition presented by

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from Citizens of Philadelphia, 393.

Resolution offered by

Congratulating Hon. Joseph H. McArdel upon his approaching marriage, 4482.

SHIP AND MAKING APPROPRIATION THEREFOR, creating commission to provide for construction of nautical school

House Bill No. 1385.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 819.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 819.

Reported without amendment, 1241.

First reading, 1285.

Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1472.

SHIP (see canal, Niagara).

SHOES MADE OR OFFERED FOR SALE in certain parts of substitute for leather be stamped, to be known as Pure Shoe Law, requiring that boots and

House Bill No. 817.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 339.

Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 339.

SHOES, regulating sale of

House Bill No. 304.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hemminger, 146.

Referred to Committee on Manufactures, 146.

SHORT (see weights).

SHOWALTER, HARRY M., Representative from Union County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 454, providing for alteration of charters of corporations having toll bridges whose travel has been diverted, 294.

House Bill No. 655, to provide State aid for vocational education, 543, 544, 545.

House Bill No. 1089, regulating pawnbrokers, 1655.

House Bill No. 1153, for prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia by physicians and midwives, 1718.

House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act relating to sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, 2796.

Bills introduced by

No. 454

Providing for alteration of charters of corporations having toll bridges, 204.

No. 655

To provide State aid for vocational education, 269.

No. 1089

Regulating pawnbrokers, 511.

No. 1093

Regulating business of making small loans and providing for licensing of such business, 511.

No. 1664

Regulating sale of lime and substances containing lime and prescribing certain duties of Department of Agriculture (by request), 1034.

No. 1672

Amending act regulating sale of liquors by providing that a license shall be granted only when necessary for accommodation of traveling public (by request), 1035.

No. 1701

Enabling burgess and council of any borough or incorporated town to annex to the borough or incorporated town adjacent territory (by request), 1037.

Bills reported by

No. 41

Amending act dividing cities of this State into three classes, 742.

No. 120

Amending act relative to poor district in third class cities by extending same to second class cities, 110.

No. 158

Amending act relative to mortgages, 3822.

No. 422

To validate defective acknowledgments by married women of deeds and mortgages, 3200.

SHOWALTER, HARRY M.—Continued.

No. 602

Regulating cold storage of food, 342.

No. 892

Amending act for government of cities of second class with respect to contracts for publication of official advertising, 3618.

No. 1071

Amending act making it unlawful for any person to advertise himself as a lawyer unless duly admitted to practice by a court of record, 742.

No. 1232

Authorizing payment of redemption money of a redeemable ground rent into court, 1571.

No. 1261

Amending act defining powers of courts with reference to care of dependent and delinquent children so as to authorize petition by the agent of any association or society having for one of its objects the care of such children, 931.

No. 1282

Exempting from levy and sale household goods to value of $300, 1351.

No. 1773

Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 1857.

No. 1787

Relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class for transit facilities and wharves and docks, 2199.

No. 1815 (Senate No. 502)

Amending act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, 1631.

No. 1898 (Senate No. 521)

Amending supplement to act for government of cities of second class relating to reports of city planning commission, 2426.

No. 1911

Relating to petroleum and natural gas wells drilled through coal measures, 1857.

No. 1955 (Senate No. 155)

Providing for discharge from prison of certain persons committed for non-compliance with order of support, 2685.

No. 2035 (Senate No. 950)

Regulating operation of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, 3618.

No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209)

Authorizing each city to amend its own charter, 3822.

Leave of absence granted, 128, 1517.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1844 (Senate No. 417), amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut-tree blight, 2908.

Recommit House Bill No. 424, regulating business of making loans where charges are made other than legal rate of interest, 395.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1153, for prevention of blindness by requiring reporting of cases of ophthalmia by physicians and midwives, 1718.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Vote for Resident Clerk of House, 82.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 620, amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 2190.

House Bill No. 655, providing for establishment of vocational schools, 636-637, 2136.

House Bill No. 1844 (Senate No. 417), amending act to provide for eradication of chestnut-tree blight, 2942.

House Bill No. 1850 (Senate No. 630), fixing salary of Second Assistant State Librarian, 2840.

House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act regulating sale of liquors by regulating refusal of licenses, 2796, 2797, 2798.

SICKNESS (see cities).

SIDEWALKS IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS AND BOROUGHS, relating to

House Bill No. 1461.

Read in place in House by Mr. DeFrees, 821.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 821.
Reported without amendment, 3618.
First reading, 3844.
Second reading, 3935.
Third reading and amended, 4165.
Final passage, 4260.

In Senate (No. 1331).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 4313.

SIDEWALKS (see townships).

SIGNALS (see railways).

SIGNING AND SIGNS (see advertising, recording).

SILK (see liens).

SIMON H. BARNES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SINKING (see cities, commission).

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF SAINT CATHERINE'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (see appropriation).

SKUNK OR POLE CAT, to provide for protection of insectivorous and fur-bearing animals by fixing season for

House Bill No. 732.

Read in place by Mr. Metzenbacher, 308.
Referred to Committee on Game, 308.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1963-1964.
Third reading and amended, 2210.
Vote on third reading reconsidered, bill amended and defeated on final passage, 2210.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2339-2340.

Remarks on, by

Metzenbacher, 2340.
Grabe, 2340.

In Senate (No. 1215).

Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 2332.

SKUNK, to prohibit the killing and to provide for protection of

House Bill No. 1870.

Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 1273.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1273.

SLATE (see quarries).

SLAUGHTER AND SLAUGHTERING (see animals, townships).

SLAUGHTER HOUSES OR PLACES WHERE ANIMALS, fish or poultry are prepared for sale in limits of any borough within 200 feet of any dwelling, to prohibit maintenance of

House Bill No. 1644.

Read in place in House by Mr. Swift, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 1033.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, SHOPS AND PLACES WHERE MEATS, POULTRY, FISH and game are prepared for use or exposed for sale in cities of first class so as to provide that licenses shall go for calendar year, amending act regulating

House Bill No. 956.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 421.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Second reading, 553.
Third reading and final passage, 809-810.
Returend from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2707.
Vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and amendments non-concurred in, 2753.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 2852-2853.
House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments and moves for appointment of conference committee, 2853.
Conference committee appointed, 2918.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES—Continued.

Motion to reconsider vote by which House non-concurred in Senate amendments and to withdraw conference committee adopted and withdrawn, 4483-4484.

Concurrent resolution authorizing House to reconsider vote by which Senate amendments were non-concurred in and to discharge conference committee,——

Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, and House concurred in Senate amendments, 4588.

Returned from Senate with amendments and House is notified of withdrawal of conference committee and adoption of Senate amendments, 4883.

Signed by Speaker, 4610.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 809, 4483, 4484, 4588.

In Senate (No. 693).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 874.

Reported with amendment, 2354.

First reading, 2472.

Second reading, 2593.

Third reading and final passage, 2632-2633.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2739.

Returned from House with vote by which House concurred in Senate amendments reconsidered and Senate amendments non-concurred in, 2741.

Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 2741.

Resolution, authorizing House to reconsider vote by which Senate amendments were non-concurred in, and to discharge conference committee, concurred in, and Senate reconsidered vote by which Senate conference committee was appointed, 4540.

Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 4629.

Signed by President pro tempore, 4760.

SMALLPOX (see vaccinated).

SMITH, JACOB W., Representative from Carbon county.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56, 82.

SMITH, LORENZO, Representative from Twenty-second District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 61

Making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital, 76.

No. 328

Giving right to Department of Public Safety in cities of first class to make rules governing traffic, 161.

No. 375

Regulating use of billiard and pool tables and bagatelle boards in cities of first class, 177.

No. 521

Amending act to establish a public school system by providing for appointment of school visitors by board of public education in school districts of first class, 228.

No. 523

Amending act for better government of cities of first class by providing for appointment of city solicitor by mayor, 228.

No. 534

Providing for licensing and regulation of all buildings and tents or other structures used for public exhibitions in cities of first class, 228.

No. 537

Amending act relating to keepers of junk shops and second-hand dealers in cities, 229.

No. 738

Relative to hospitals and dispensaries, 309.

No. 965

To prevent any person having charge of any building or grounds adjacent thereto from designedly furnishing any elector on days that elections are held with liquors upon the premises, 473.

No. 1096

Providing for annual occupancy license for all buildings other than dwellings in cities of first class and for limiting number of employes and occupants of such buildings, 511.

SMITH, LORENZO—Continued.

No. 1202

Making it a misdemeanor for the proprietor or any person in charge of any storage or warehouse, second-hand store or junk shop for failure to keep books showing receipt of goods, which shall be open to inspection by police and detectives, 574, 931.

No. 1203

Making it a misdemeanor for the proprietor or person in charge of any storage or warehouse, pawn shop, second-hand store or junk shop to conceal from any constable or sheriff entrusted with execution of any writ the whereabouts of goods in their possession, 574, 931.

No. 1378

To provide for licensing of persons and corporations dealing in second-hand articles, junk, lead, brass or other metals, 818.

No. 1928

Repealing act for better security of Philadelphia from dangers incident to storage of petroleum, benzine or naptha, 1933.

Bills reported by

No. 1575

Further amending act of June 1, 1889, to provide revenue by taxation, 1877.

No. 1721

Repealing act to provide for better collection of money and taxes due the Commonwealth, 2534.

Leave of absence granted, 80, 257, 804, 1246, 1949, 2231.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 3939.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 523, amending act for government of cities of first class providing for appointment of city solicitor by mayor, 687.

Remarks on, by

House Bill No. 61, making appropriation to Northwestern General Hospital, 4892.

House Bill No. 78, supplementing act establishing public school system, 2109.

House Bill No. 176, amending act relative to appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1928.

House Bill No. 328, giving to Department of Public Safety in cities of first class the right to make rules governing traffic, 541.

House Bill No. 375, regulating use of billiard and pool tables in cities of first class, 2719-2720, 2753.

House Bill No. 523, amending act for government of cities of first class providing for appointment of city solicitor by mayor, 687.

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1854.

House Bill No. 900, relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second classes, 2132.

House Bill No. 1003 (Senate No. 23), to provide for monthly payments by counties to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, 1849.

House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 2913.

House Bill No. 1928, repealing act for better security of Philadelphia from dangers incident to storage of petroleum, benzine or naptha, 2780.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5153.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Proposing amendment to Article 8, Section 14, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, relative to election boards, 232.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1839.

SMOKE FROM ANY CHIMNEY, SMOKESTACK or other source, authorizing cities of first class to regulate production of

House Bill No. 1255.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 619.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 619.

Reported with negative recommendation, 929.

SMOKE FROM CHIMNEYS, smokestacks or other source, authorizing all boroughs to regulate production of

House Bill No. 1278.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 732.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 732.
Reported with amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1533.
Second reading and amended, 1681.
Third reading and final passage, 1943.

Remarks on, by

Lowers, 1943.

In Senate (No. 1128).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2366.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2474.
Re-reported without amendment, 3154.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3252.

SMOKE IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS, to provide for abatement of discharge of

House Bill No. 1288.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 732.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 732.
Reported with amendment, 3024.
First reading, 3114.
Second reading and amended, 3232-3233.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3420-3421.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 3615.

Remarks on, by

O'Neill, 3421.
Walnut, 3421, 3615.

SMOKING (see cigarettes).

SMULL'S (see newspaper).

SNAPPING (see bullfrogs).

SNAVELY, HENRY C., Representative from Lebanon County.

Bills introduced by

No. 215

Joint resolution extending time for report of commission to investigate proper construction of buildings, 115.

No. 1363

To give owner of a stallion or jack a lien on certain property for service rendered, 804.

No. 1499

Providing that it shall not be lawful for any municipality or any officer thereof or any board to pass any law or rule for the vaccination of any person, 913.

No. 1713

To require every physician or other person who vaccinates any person to furnish a written statement to the person vaccinated setting forth the name of the maker of the vaccine virus and certain dates on the original package, 1037.

is reported by

No. 272

Making appropriation to Allentown Hospital, 3112.

No. 488

Making appropriation to Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon, 3113.

No. 884

Making appropriation to Canonsburg General Hospital Association, 3176.

No. 933

Repealing act creating a bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 493.

No. 1309

Enabling Pennsylvania State College to carry benefits of its investigations to farmers, 3604.

No. 1891

Authorizing Water Supply Commission to establish gaging stations on certain streams and to issue flood warnings, 2101.

SNAVELY, HENRY C.—Continued.

No. 2127 (Senate No. 1393)

Making appropriation to pay for publication of pamphlet known as "The Game, Fish and Forestry Laws," 4199.

Leave of absence granted, 128, 204, 370, 932, 999, 1046, 1337, 1517, 2335, 4011.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56, 81, 82.

Motion by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1363, to give owner of stallion or jack a lien on certain property for service rendered, 2837.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Being on membership of Public Roads Committee, 81.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1363, to give owner of stallion or jack a lien on certain property for service rendered, 2838.

SNYDER, CHARLES A., Senator from Twenty-ninth District (Schuylkill County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 59, supplement to act authorizing formation of partnership associations, 467, 646.

Senate Bill No. 518, fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county solicitors in certain counties, 729.

Senate Bill No. 841 (House No. 701), establishing a commission of water works in boroughs, 2169, 2395, 2921.

Senate Bill No. 977 (House No. 557), to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 3097, 3156.

Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4379.

Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4446.

Bills introduced by

No. 58

Making appropriation to trustees of State Hospital for Injured Persons at Fountain Springs, 84.

No. 59

Supplement to act relative to partnership associations, 84.

No. 60

Amending act relative to eligibility of candidates for office of district attorney, 84.

No. 102

Providing for retirement of certain school teachers, 97.

No. 103

Providing that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 97.

No. 104

Facilitating insurance of employes against consequence of accidents resulting in personal injury or death, 97.

No. 105

Regulating investment companies, 97.

No. 106

Amending act relative to cities of third class, 97.

No. 107

Providing in certain counties for publication of notices and reports in legal publication as well as newspapers, 97.

No. 219

Making appropriation to State Normal Schools, 195.

No. 281

To carry out mandate of Article 5, Section 22, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for establishment of separate orphans' court in certain counties, 279.

No. 405

Amending act relative to control of hospitals for insane by fixing number and compensation of officers of Committee on Lunacy, 331.

No. 406

Amending act to create Board of Public Charities so as to confer additional powers on said board and fixing compensation of secretary and general agent, 331.

SNYDER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

No. 407

Amending act relating to county rates and levies and township rates and levies, 336.

No. 429

Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act to provide for fence to protect monument erected near Petersburg, Virginia, 382.

No. 430

Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy by providing final date for registration of certain practitioners of osteopathy, 382.

No. 431

Vesting in county commissioners control of roads in townships of second class, 382

No. 432

Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, 382.

No. 433

Establishing commission of water works in boroughs, 383.

No. 434

Making appropriation to Pottsville Hospital, 383.

No. 461

Declaring vacant seats of members of borough councils who fail to qualify or who fail to attend two regular meetings of council, 384.

No. 462

Making appropriation to Benevolent Association's Home for Children, 384.

No. 578

Joint resolution authorizing appointment of Pennsylvania State Board of Journalism Commission, 593.

No. 579

Prohibiting railroads from crossing highways of any kind at grade, 593.

No. 588

Fixing compensation of Assistant Librarian of Senate and Assistant Resident Clerk of House, 644.

No. 696

Regulating employment of attorneys and other legal counsel to represent the Commonwealth or any department or branch thereof, 898.

No. 708

Amending act creating a Board of Public Charities and certain acts relative to supervision of hospitals for insane, 899.

No. 709

Regulating admission of minors to public dance halls, theatres and places where vaudeville performances or moving picture shows are given, 899.

No. 710

Providing for public censorship of pictures, picture shows and production of plays and theatricals, 899.

No. 711

Punishing the publication or distribution of false statements, oats or ceremonies of any church, religious society, fraternal or secret society, 899.

No. 712

Regulating transfers of licenses at wholesale or retail, 899.

No. 746

Prescribing manner in which articles of commerce shall be sold and prohibiting giving of short weights and measures, 1011.

No 747

Creating a Board of Managers to have control of Institutions for care of insane and of poor in certain counties and abolishing office of Director of Poor, 1011.

No. 748

Regulating sale and delivery of malt and brewed liquors at wholesale, 1011.

No. 771

Regulating transfers of licenses to sell liquors at wholesale or retail, 1069.

No. 781

Authorizing appropriation for benefit of incorporated musical organization by boroughs or municipalities, 1137.

SNYDER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

No. 782

Amending act to provide in cities of first class for delivery tickets in sale of anthracite coal (by request), 1137.

No. 1044

Amening act authorizing holding of orphans' courts by other than regularly commissioned judges, 1761.

No. 1047

Supplement to act to establish a Department of Forestry, 1785

No. 1117

Amending act to provide for division of boroughs so as to extend provisions thereof to boroughs and cities and to provide for adjustment of indebtedness, 2038.

No. 1207

Fixing salaries and providing for expenses of county solicitors in certain counties, 2181.

No. 1208

Validating acts done and transfers made to or by corporations after letters patent have been issued but before recording of same, 2308.

No. 1209

Authorizing each city to prepare, adopt and amend its own charter, 2308.

No. 1213

Making it unlawful for any person to practice law unless duly admitted to practice by a court of record, 2308.

No. 1294

Amending act relating to collection of taxes in cities of third class by eliminating certain provisions relating to school taxes, 2477.

No. 1344

To safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race, creed or color, 2876.

No. 1428

Fixing compensation of message clerks, book clerks and transcribing clerks of Senate and House of Representatives, 3110.

No. 1464

Regulating payment of salaries of judges and officers of courts and members of General Assembly and employes of Commonwealth, 3362.

No. 1465

Regulating practice of pharmacy and sale of certain medicines, poisons and drugs, 3362.

No. 1632

Regulating effect of repealing acts, 3700.

No. 1633

To permit interests in property held under spendthrift trusts to be made subject to attachment or levy and sale, 3700.

No. 1634

Making appropriation to Saint Francis Country Home for Convalescents, 3700.

No. 1635

Regulating maintaining of garages where motor vehicles are kept for hire other than in townships of second class, 3702

Bills reported by

No. 103

Providing that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 283, 5069.

No. 107 (House No. 146)

Amending act relating to defaulting public officers by fixing compensation of auditor, 2306.

No. 151

Regulating time of payment of wages, 458.

No. 215

Authorizing any borough to purchase electricity from any corporation or persons manufacturing electricity for commercial purposes, 336.

No. 226 (House No. 70)

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, 3379.

No. 279

Authorizing State Treasurer to endorse over to Ladies' Memorial Association of City of Petersburg, Virginia, interest on certain bond, 308.

SNYDER, CHARLES A.—Continued.

No. 342 (House No. 175)

Providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 458.

No. 348 (House No. 149)

Relating to extortion, 2306.

No. 356 (House No. 260)

Making valid bonds or other obligations issued prior to January 1, 1913, by municipalities, 644.

No. 381 (House No. 265)

Providing for establishment of tuberculosis hospitals by counties, 2304.

No. 384 (House No. 421)

Amending act making sum of costs for every verdict payable to prothonotary, 2306.

No. 385 (House No. 443)

Fixing number and salaries of employes in Auditor General's Department, 331.

No. 405

Amending act for control of hospitals for insane so as to fix number and compensation of officers of committee on Lunacy, 644.

No. 406

Amending act creating a Board of Public Charities so as to confer additional powers of said board and fix compensation of secretary and general agent, 644.

No. 430

Amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 458.

No. 470 (House No. 132)

Amending act providing for better management of jails in certain counties, 2161.

No. 471 (House No. 143)

Amending act providing for classification of townships, 2306.

No. 475 (House No. 456)

Directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare digest of existing general laws, 392.

No. 491 (House No. 115)

Repealing part of act to prevent unfair practices in packing of pork and beef for exportation, 2306.

No. 492 (House No. 215)

Joint resolution extending time for report of commission to investigate construction of buildings, 2306.

No. 523 (House No. 280)

Regulating reading of Bible in public schools, 2166.

No. 529 (House No. 162)

Amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 2306.

No. 530 (House No. 243)

To prevent deception in sale of paint, putty, and linseed oil, 3755, 4440.

No. 534 (House No. 293)

Regulating fees and salaries of tipstaves and court criers in certain judicial districts, 2306.

No. 540 (House No. 540)

Authorizing townships of first class to lay sewers under highways, 2304.

No. 544 (House No. 624)

Amending act authorizing townships of first class and boroughs to acquire private property for parks, 2304.

No. 620 (House No. 107)

Establishing court for Philadelphia county, 731, 1136, 2475, 2994.

No. 625 (House No. 466)

Amending act relating to audit of accounts of officers, 2306.

No. 669 (House No. 82)

Regulating employment on county highways of male prisoners, 2306.

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No. 1941 (Senate No. 526)

Providing for an engineers' commission, 3490.

No. 2088 (Senate No. 41)

Making appropriation to Altoona Hospital, 4199.

No. 2089 (Senate No. 43)

Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, Altoona, 4199.

No. 2174 (Senate No. 601)

Making appropriation to aid in erection of memorial to founders of public schools, 4424.

No. 2176 (Senate No. 612)

Making appropriation toward erection of memorial building in Altoona, 4461.

Chairman of Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 1151.

Member of conference committee, 1636.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 994, authorizing State Highway Commissioner to take over rights of way of abandoned canal and railroad companies, and to appoint a conference committee, 4411.

Motion by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 573, 875, 912.

Petitions presented by

Against Club License Bill, from
Citizens of Blair County, 477, 513.

Against Hunters' License Bill, from
Citizens of Blair County, 477.

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Blair County, 513.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 1683, regulating taking of samples of foodstuffs by Dairy and Food Commissioner and by any board of health, 1873.

Remarks on, by

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution so as to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 631.

SNYDER, PLYMOUTH W.—Continued.

House Bill No. 527, to regulate practice of pharmacy, 4175.

House Bill No. 970, supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 2941.

House Bill No. 1305, requiring in certain cases recording of maps of tracts of land laid out into lots, 3228.

House Bill No. 1306, amending act regulating construction of booths for moving picture machines, 2677.

House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 3147.

House Bill No. 2176 (Senate No. 612), making appropriation toward erection of memorial building in Altoona, 5051-5052.

House Bill No. 2241 (Senate No. 1889), making appropriation to State Highway Department for completion of National or Cumberland Road, 5177.

House concurrent resolution extending time of final adjournment to midnight of June 27, 1913, 5366.

SOCIETIES AND SOCIETY (see agriculture, children, fraternal, historical, liquors, statements).

SOIL (see vegetables).

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, PENNSYLVANIA (see appropriation to Board of Trustees of).

SOLDIER AND SOLDIERS (see appropriation, civil service, commission, Constitution, discharges, Home, hospitals, medal, monument, monuments, pensioning).

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL MONUMENT in Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Reade Township, Cambria County, making appropriation for erection of

House Bill No. 1442.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. A. Blair, 820.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 820.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4249.
Third reading and recommitted, 4489.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4829-4830.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5030.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

In Senate (No. 1910).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4800.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4855.
Third reading and final passage, 4991.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5101.

SOLDIERS OF CIVIL WAR and providing for commission to carry same into effect and making appropriation therefor, providing for erection of monument on Grand Army of Republic lot in Mount Vernon Cemetery, in Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, to memory of

House Bill No. 1188.

Read in place in House by Mr. C. M. C. Campbell, 574.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 574.
Reported without amendment, 3791.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4249-4250.
Third reading and recommitted, 4489.
Re-reported without amendment, 4572.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4829.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 5031.
Signed by Speaker, 5163.

Remarks on, by

Campbell, C. M. C., 4489.
Scott, S. B., 4829.
Missimer, 4829.
Blair, W. A., 4829.
Collins, 4829.
Curry, 4829.
Kennedy, 4829.
Letzkus, 4829.
Lowers, 4829.
Perry, S. J., 4829.
Shaffer, Charles A., 4829.
Ehrhardt, 4829.
Rhoads, 4829.
Roney, 4829.

SOLDIERS OF CIVIL WAR—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1909).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4799.
Reported without amendment, 4800.
First reading, 4800, 4801.
Second reading, 4854-4855.
Third reading and final passage, 4991.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5102.

SOLDIERS, TO REGULATE PARADES of associations of veteran

Senate Bill No. 699.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 899.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2394-2395.
Second reading 2462.
Third reading and final passage, 2500.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Approved by Governor, 4286.

In House (No. 2005).

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3176.
First reading, 3351.
Second reading, 3515.
Third reading and final passage, 3626.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

SOLICITOR (see boroughs, cities, counties, county).

SOLICITOR AND FIXING HIS TERM AND SALARY, empowering county treasurers in counties containing between 300,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants to appoint a

Senate Bill No. 1409.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. DeWitt, 3107.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3107.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3440.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 5011.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5089.

In House (No. 2081).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 3613.
Reported with amendment, 4461.
First reading, 4670.
Second reading, 4913.
Third reading and final passage, 5056.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5144.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

SOLICITOR AND FIXING HIS TERM OF OFFICE AND SALARY, authorizing county controllers in counties containing between 260,000 and 800,000 inhabitants, to appoint a

House Bill No. 1050.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 509.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 509.
Reported with amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading and amended, 1464-1465.
Third reading and final passage, 1905.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3265-3266.

In Senate (No. 1122).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2038.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading, 2469.
Third reading and final passage, 2636.
Signed by President, 2860.

SOLICITOR, FIXING HIS TERM OF OFFICE and providing for his salary to be paid by proper county, authorizing county controllers in counties containing a population of less than 150,000 inhabitants to appoint a

House Bill No. 1772.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1118.

SOLICITOR, FIXING HIS TERM OF OFFICE—Continued.

First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1444.
Third reading and final passage, 1845.

Remarks on, by

Brownlee, 1845.

In Senate (No. 1110).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading and recommitted, 2397.
Re-reported without amendment, 2993-2994.
Recommitted, 3104.

SOLICITORS IN COUNTIES having between 150,000 and 250,000 inhabitants, to provide for salaries and expenses of county

Senate Bill No. 1207.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 2181.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2181.
Reported without amendment, 2207.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2471-2472.
Third reading and final passage, 2640.
Returned from House without amendment, 3729.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3754.
Approved by Governor, 4286.

In House (No. 2016).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2822.
Reported without amendment, 3330.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3518.
Third reading and final passage, 3632-3633.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

Remarks on, by

Gray, Joseph, 3632.
Baldwin, R. J., 3632, 3633.
Jones, John Robert, 3632, 3633.
Strauss, 3633.
Ely, 3633.

SOMERSET COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SOMERSET COUNTY (see highway).

SONES, CHARLES W., Senator from Twenty-fourth District (Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Lycoming Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 16, to safeguard employes in certain industrial establishments by requiring advance warning of putting in motion of machinery, 722.

Senate Bill No. 1719 (House No. 718), making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 4984.

Bills introduced by

No. 82

Providing for resentencing of convicts who have been sentenced under an unconstitutional law, 96.

No. 127

Making appropriation to Girls' Training School, 124.

No. 128

Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission, 124.

No. 129

Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, 124.

No. 130

Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 124.

No. 131

Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, 124.

No. 132

Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home, 124.

No. 317

Making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital (formerly Joseph Ratti Hospital), 281.

No. 318

Making appropriation to Berwick Hospital, 281.

No. 741

Amending act providing for election of city assessors in cities of third class and fixing their terms, 1010.

SONES, CHARLES W.—Continued.

No. 769

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road from Larry's Creek to Steam Valley, 1069.

No. 770

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road from Hartley Hall to Hughesville Borough in Lycoming County, 1069.

No. 1062

Amending act requiring non-resident hunters to procure a license before hunting by changing amount of license fee, 1880.

No. 1161

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Insane at Danville, 2152.

Bills reported by

No. 184 (House No. 13)

Joint resolution ratifying proposed amendment to Constitution of United States which provides that Senators shall be elected by the people, 1136.

No. 334 (House No. 236)

Relating to manufacture and sale of mattresses, 410.

No. 574

Amending act regulating certain corporations by enlarging preference given to depositors so as to include deposits payable only after specified notice and including as depositors holders of certified checks on or of certificates of deposit issued by a trust company, 1031.

No. 624 (House No. 305)

Providing for return of taxes on seated lands, 2307.

No. 920 (House No. 1145)

Empowering overseers of the poor of any two or more poor districts in any county not having poor house to unite in construction of buildings for care of poor, 2041.

No. 1224 (House No. 1190)

Relating to payment of bonus on incorporation or consolidation of banks and trust companies, 2722.

No. 1326 (House No. 984), to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2969.

Leave of absence granted, 457.

Member of conference committees, 336, 1606, 3790, 4291, 4542, 4798, 4868, 4869.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Senate to adhere to its amendment to House Bill No. 399, defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, and to appoint conference committee, 3790.

Motions by, to

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1719 (House No. 718), making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 4984.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 796 (House No. 399), defining liability of employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 3713.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 1280, providing for regulation of dams, 5001.

Returning to Senate for amendment House Bill No. 718, making appropriation to Bloomsburg Hospital, 4875.

SONG OF THIS COMMONWEALTH and authorizing school boards to purchase copies of same, joint resolution designating the song "Pennsylvania" as the official

House Bill No. 1970.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hobbs, 2544.

Referred to Committee on Education, 2544.

SONG OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, concurrent resolution (House) by North, authorizing adoption of the song "Pennsylvania" by Arthur H. Haskins of Reynoldsville, as the official, 2604.

SONG OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, concurrent resolution (House No. 53), by Peachey, authorizing adoption of the song "Pennsylvania" by Prof. J. W. Yoder of Juniata College, Huntingdon, as the official, 2937-2938.

Reconsidered and referred to Judiciary Special Committee, 4589-4590.

SONG OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, concurrent resolution (House) by Speiser, authorizing appointment of joint committee to make recommendations relative to official, 2604.

SONG OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, read and agreed to, concurrent ressolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, authorizing appointment of commission to make recommendation as to selection of official, 5388.

Concurred in by Senate, 5276.

Returned from Senate concurred in, 5394.

SONG OF THIS COMMONWEALTH read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Sheatz, authorizing appointment of joint committee to make recommendations relative to the official, 2308.

Presented in House for concurrence, 2413.

SONG OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, resolution (House) by Watson, favoring adoption of the song "Pennsylvania" by Edith Hoak Kinney, with music by Hamlin E. Cogswell, as the official, 2938.

SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL of Pittsburgh (see appropriation).

SPANGLER, ROBERT S., Representative from First District (York County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 547, joint resolution requiring construction of adequate fishway in dam at McCall's Ferry, 406.

House Bill No. 1008, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3485.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3496, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510.

House Bill No. 1940 (Senate No. 485), relating to motor vehicles, 3511.

Bills introduced by

No. 144

Making appropriation to York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, 107.

No. 323

Making appropriation to York Cadets, 161.

No. 547

Joint resolution requiring construction of adequate fishway in dam at McCall's Ferry, 229.

No. 779

Making appropriation to York Hospital and Dispensary, 310.

No. 1281

To provide for survey and improvement of a certain portion of Codorus Creek, near York, 732.

No. 1698

Relating to appeals from judgments of county courts to Supreme and Superior Courts, 1036.

Bills reported by

No. 260

Making valid bonds or other obligations issued prior to January 1, 1913, by municipalities by designating time when statement must be filed, 155, 242.

No. 433

Providing a penalty for escape of prisoners from borough lock-ups, 342.

No. 514

Supplementing and amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers, 4924.

No. 593

Relating to contracts of insurance, relief or indemnity in case of injury or death, entered into prior to the injury between a servant and his master, 493.

No. 954

Amending act regulating sale of milk in cities of first class, 3489.

No. 1004 (Senate No. 120)

Regulating pay of election officers and clerks, 1240.

No. 1109

Amending act empowering cities to grade, pave and otherwise improve public streets by changing requirements in respect to publication of ordinances, 1240.

No. 1246

Providing for release on parole of certain prisoners who have been sentenced for life, 927.

SPANGLER, ROBERT S.—Continued.

No. 1560

Amending act empowering Governor to appoint special officers for associations organized for any charitable purpose, 2119.

No. 1819 (Senate No. 588)

Fixing compensation of Assistant Librarian of the Senate and Assistant Resident Clerk of the House, 1046.

No. 1876 (Senate No. 201)

To provied for appointment of district attorneys when vacancies occur, 1839.

No. 2216 (Senate No. 1796)

Amending act creating art jury for cities of first class, 4493.

Chairman of Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, 56.

Leave of absence granted, 1274, 2136, 2335, 2491.

Member of conference committee, 3952.

Member of standing committees, 54, 55, 56, 94.

Motions by, for

Previous question on report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of Fourteenth judicial district, 5375.

Special order on House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3510.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1533, authorizing appointment of commission to devise plan for government of cities of third class, 3207.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to adopt its own charter, 4580.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 501, providing for restricting of lien of judgments to one or more parcels of real estate, 813.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 681, making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation Commission, 3963.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1341 (Senate No. 328), further supplement to act to provide revenue by taxation, 2223.

Recommit House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3022, 3023.

Petitions presented by

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of York County, 997.

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of York County, 477, 512.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Allegheny County, 997.
Citizens of York County, 997, 1376.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to prepare and adopt its own charter, 5389.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 888, designating the blue violet as the State flower, 1569.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 144, making appropriation to York Society to Protect Children and Aged Persons, 4888.

House Bill No. 157, authorizing Commissioner of Fisheries to sell real estate upon which real estate at Conneaut Lake is located, 944, 945, 947.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 172.

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1290.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 1104-1105.

House Bill No. 547, joint resolution requiring construction of adequate fish way in dam across Susquehanna River at McCall's Ferry, 425.

House Bill No. 726, to provide that certain females and certain children receive compensation at a certain rate, 1832.

House Bill No. 1338 (Senate No. 215), authorizing any borough to purchase electricity, 3515, 3516.

House Bill No. 1371, empowering poor districts to establish industrial home for pauper children, 1923.

SPANGLER, ROBERT S.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1533, authorizing appointment of commission to devise plan for government of cities of third class, 3207.

House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 2912-2913, 3189.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3809-3810.

House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to prepare and adopt its own charter, 5389.

House Bill No. 2072 (Senate No. 1395), amending act relating to taxation, 4814.

House concurrent resolution No. 53, recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania," by Professor J. W. Yoder, as State song, 4589.

Motion for minutes of House Committee on Judiciary Special to be printed in Legislative Journal Appendix, 5390.

Motion to compel attendance of members at session of House on June 19th, 4591.

Resolution offered by

Authorizing Chief Clerk of House to have printed additional copies of House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 2008.

Vote for William S. Leib for Resident Clerk, reason for, 89.

SPANISH (see memorial).

SPARKS (see railroads).

SPARRING (see commission).

SPEAK ON ANY ONE SUBJECT during remainder of the session, read and laid over for printing, resolution (House) by Lowers, limiting time during which members of House of Representatives may, 4315.

SPEAKER, nomination and election of, 29-33.

SPEAKER, resolution (House) by R. J. Baldwin, authorizing election of, 29.

SPEED (see Delaware, motor vehicles).

SPEISER, MAURICE J., Representative from First District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1013, amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 2052.

House Bill No. 1025, amending act authorizing cities of first class to levy and fix a tax rate, 1950.

House Bill No. 1203, making it a misdemeanor for the owner or proprietor of any storage or warehouse or any second-hand store to conceal the whereabouts of goods, 1210.

House Bill No. 2049 (Senate No. 1069), to provide for execution of orders of court for support, 3954.

Bills introduced by

No. 756

Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital of Philadelphia, 309.

No. 943

To regulate all purchases made by and sales made to dealers of second-hand furniture in any city, 420.

No. 1013

Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes by changing procedure for changing liens of municipal and tax claims, 475.

No. 1025

Amending act authorizing cities of first class to levy and fix a tax rate by fixing first of December of each year as time on or before which tax rate for ensuing year shall be fixed, 476.

No. 1040

To refund to Joseph Kalter of Philadelphia the sum of $500 paid for auctioneer's license, 477.

No. 1202

Making it a misdemeanor for the proprietor or any person in charge of any storage or warehouse, second-hand store or junk shop for failure to keep books showing receipt of goods, which shall be open to inspection by police and detectives, 574, 931.

SPEISER, MAURICE J.—Continued.

No. 1203

Making it a misdemeanor for the proprietor or person in charge of any storage or warehouse, pawn shop, second-hand store or junk shop to conceal from any constable or sheriff entrusted with execution of any writ whereabouts of goods in their possession, 574, 931.

No. 1235

To provide for organization and maintenance of Pennsylvania State Symphony Orchestra, 618.

No. 1414

Reorganizing Attorney General's Department and designating employes and fixing their salaries, 810.

No. 1625

Relating to damages providing for full compensation in case of taking of property for use as a public wharf, pier or bulkhead, 1032.

No. 1693

To prohibit certain corporations or companies conducting a cemetery from excluding persons duly authorized by lot holders to enter said cemeteries to do gardening work, 1036.

Bills reported by

No. 299

Relating to government of cities of first class, 1839.

No. 362.

Regulating issue or sale of trading stamps and trading coupons, 342.

No. 641

Authorizing municipal authorities to limit charges of water companies in certain cases, 342.

No. 1187

Authorizing each city of first class to establish municipal pension fund for employes, 1483.

No. 1255

Authorizing cities of first class to regulate production and emission of smoke, 929.

No. 1789

Regulating process and practice in all civil cases, 3024.

No. 2079 (Senate No. 1407)

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 3821.

No. 2082 (Senate No. 1430)

Supplement to act authorizing cities of first class to fix tax rate, 3821.

Leave of absence granted, 1046, 1415, 1632, 2136.

Member of special committees, 1196, 5493.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

Holding of memorial service in honor of late Honorable Edward H. Fahey, 5377.

Previous question on House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 2420.

Recess, 3210.

Special order on reports of committee to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 3792.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 2068, 2352, 3862, 3971.

Amend motion to adopt majority report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 4120.

Dispense with further reading of report of State Veterinarian, 439.

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 569, fixing fees to be received by clerks of courts in certain counties, 2683.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 398, to require reporting by physicians of certain occupational diseases, 1637.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1013, amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 1386.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2044 (Senate No. 150), relating to policies of fire insurance, 3858.

SPEISER, MAURICE J.—Continued.

Print in pamphlet form report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 3516.

Proceed to immediate consideration of House resolution instructing House Appropriation Committee to sub-divide lump appropriation asked for by Dairy and Food Commissioner in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, 3922.

Recommit House Bill No. 1450, supplementing and amending act establishing public school system, 2121.

Recommit House Bill No. 1675, amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 3040.

Recommit House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding persons authorized by lot holders to do gardening work, 1767.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1013, amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 2052.

Refer to committee House resolution, requesting information from Attorney General relative to exemption from taxation of property of Bell Telephone Company, 205.

Suspend rules of House, 3918, 3923, 5424.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 899, amending act regulating civil service in cities of first class, 2062.

House Bill No. 1383, providing for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 3819.

Motion for committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of Fourteenth Judicial District to continue its investigations, 5372-5373.

Question of information raised by, on

Dropping of bills from postponed calendar, 2608.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 1444, amending act creating office of State Fire Marshal, 2420.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 238-239.

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1182.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5417-5418, 5419.

House Bill No. 125, relating to councils in cities of first class, 2043.

House Bill No. 130, amending act regulating election of public officers, 355, 356.

House Bill No. 181, amending act relative to deserted wives and children by empowering courts to issue writs against spendthrift trusts, 216.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2950.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution so as to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 630-631.

House Bill No. 538, making appropriation for purchase of land for rifle range or for permanent camping ground, 4210-4211.

House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by any club, 1275.

House Bill No. 753, prescribing what elective or appointive offices shall be incompatible with office of member of council in cities of first class, 537, 538, 1096-1097.

House Bill No. 899, amending act regulating civil service in cities of first class, 2062.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2614, 2616.

House Bill No. 1019, to provide for dissolution and liquidation of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 2669, 2672, 2673.

House Bill No. 1040, refunding to Joseph Kalter amount of auctioneer's license, 3036.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4431.

House Bill No. 1202, making it a misdemeanor for any person in charge of any storage, warehouse, second-hand store or junk shop for failure to keep books, ——.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1518-1519, 1524, 1525.

SPEISER, MAURICE J.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1414, reorganizing Attorney General's Department, 1633.

House Bill No. 1625, relating to damages in case of taking property for use as a public wharf, 3128.

House Bill No. 1675, amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 3040.

House Bill No. 1693, to prohibit corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding certain persons, 2408.

House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to acquire transit facilities, 2611.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3022.

House Bill No. 1903 (Senate No. 833), to consolidate five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 3043.

House Bill No. 1972 (Senate No. 572), to validate appointment heretofore made of persons to act as patrolmen and firemen in cities of first class, 3181.

House Bill No. 2044 (Senate No. 150), relating to policies of fire insurance, 3858.

House Bill No. 2078 (Senate No. 1399), amending act establishing Insurance Department, 4485.

House Bill No. 2129 (Senate No. 1398), regulating construction of buildings used for exhibition of motion pictures, 5183.

House Bill No. 2150 (Senate No. 1440) amending act regulating sale of cold storage food, 4823.

House Bill No. 2233, making appropriation to Harrisburg fire companies, 4818.

House Bill No. 2237 (Senate No. 1344), to safeguard certain civil rights regardless of race or creed, 5015.

House resolution instructing Appropriation Committee of House to sub-divide lump appropriation asked for by Dairy and Food Commissioner in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, 3922, 3923, 3924.

House resolution requesting heads of departments asking for appropriations in 1913 to furnish House with reason for any change in same, 3944.

House resolution requesting heads of departments asking for increase in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 to furnish House with reason for such increase, 3926.

Report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 4124, 4125, 4128-4131.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5423.

Resignation presented to House, 5391.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to decide on merits of official song to be adopted by the Commonwealth, 2604.

Resolution offered by

Expressing sorrow of House on death of Hon. Edward H. Fahey, 5379.

Unanimous consent for introduction of concurrent resolution not granted, 2488.

SPENCER HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

SPENDTHRIFT (see trusts).

SPIERS AMOUNT OF STATE LICENSE FEE as proprietress of moving picture place, directing State Treasurer to refund to Fannie C.

House Bill No. 412.

Read in place in House by Mr. Walnut, 179.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 179.
Reported with amendment, 1517.
First reading, 1714.
Second reading and amended, 1999-2000.
Third reading and final passage, 2186-2187.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

Remarks on, by

Walnut, 2186.

In Senate (No. 1171).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2178.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4549-4550.
Second reading, 4647.
Third reading and final passage, 4698.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

SPILLINGER, FRANK, Representative from Nineteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Bills introduced by

No. 214

Amending act relative to election of public officers by providing for secrecy in voting, 115.

No. 217

Repealing act relative to mercantile license tax, 115.

No. 586

Making appropriation to Women's Homeopathic Association, 254.

No. 1187

Authorizing each city of the first class to establish a municipal pension fund for employes, 577.

No. 1249

Making appropriation to Rosine Association, 618.

Leave of absence granted, 747, 3393.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Nomination by, of John McClintock as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Nomination of Hon. Eugene J. McAleer as Speaker, seconded by, 30. Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5154.

SPRINKLING (see boroughs).

SPROUL, WILLIAM C., Senator from Ninth District (Delaware County).

Acting Chairman of Committee of Whole Senate, 4369, 4370.

Acting President pro tempore, 334.

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 65, amending act to establish Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia by further providing for number of pilots and apprentices, 722.

Senate Bill No. 66, supplement to act to establish a board of commissioners for River Delaware by giving to said board jurisdiction to make rules for regulating speed of vessels, 722.

Senate Bill No. 621 (House No. 197), regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 4767.

Bills introduced by

No. 1

Making appropriation of fees received by State Highway Department from motor-vehicle licenses, 66.

No. 2

Amending act relating to motor-vehicles, 66.

No. 3

Validating certain elections relative to increasing municipal indebtedness and bonds issued pursuant thereto, 66.

No. 4

Making appropriation to State Quarantine Board, 66.

No. 65

Amending act establishing Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia by further providing for number of pilots and apprentices, 95.

No. 66

Supplement to act establishing Board of Commissioners of Navigation of River Delaware, regulating speed of vessels, 95.

No. 67

Repealing act to establish Board of Wardens for Port of Philadelphia, 95.

No. 68

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution regarding bond issue for improvement of highways, 95.

No. 69

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution relating to taxation, 95.

No. 70

Repealing Section 42 of act to reduce State debt exempting from taxation bonds and certificates of indebtedness of municipal corporations, 95.

SPROUL, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

No. 71

Regulating reports for purpose of taxation by corporations, 95.

No. 72

Regulating making of certain reports to Auditor General for purposes of State taxation, 95.

No. 73

Amending act regulating escheats, 95.

No. 74

Providing for return by State Treasurer to counties from which same are received one-half of certain taxes, 95.

No. 75

Regulating reports for purposes of taxation by corporations, 95.

No. 76

Providing for report to Auditor General and escheat to Commonwealth under certain conditions of deposits, 96.

No. 77

Exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests to institutions of purely public charity, 96.

No. 112

Making appropriation to American Philosophical Society for building to be known as "Franklin House," 123.

No. 367

To provide for sterilization of criminal and incurable insane, 300.

No. 368

Prescribing penalty for rape and carnal knowledge of female children, 300.

No. 369

Prescribing penalty for assault and battery upon a female with intent to make unlawful carnal knowledge of such female, 300.

No. 435

Providing for establishment of The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 383.

No. 436

Permitting building associations or other corporations whose charters have expired to satisfy mortgages, 383.

No. 1885

For protection of trees, shrubs and plants and regulating licensing of persons who for hire act as dendrologists, 4548.

Bills reported by

No. 68

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing State to issue bonds for improvement of highways, 416.

No. 69

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relating to taxation, 417.

No. 72

Regulating making of certain reports to Auditor General for purposes of State taxation, 416.

No. 73

Amending act regulating escheats, 417.

No. 75

Regulating reports for purposes of taxation by corporations, 417.

No. 76

Providing for report to Auditor General and escheat to the Commonwealth under certain conditions of certain deposits, 417.

No. 77

Exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests and devises to institutions of purely public charity, 417, 4766.

No. 328

Further supplement to act to provide revenue by taxation, 417.

No. 1090 (House No. 105)

Regulating employment of females, 4370, 4375.

SPROUL, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

No. 1325 (House No. 969)

Relative to commissioners of townships of first class, 4383.

No. 1644 (House No. 2053)

Joint resolution authorizing appointment of joint legislative commission to investigate practices of various combinations of fire insurance companies, 3753.

Chairman of Committee on Finance, 41.

Communication relative to voting on the Woman Suffrage Bill, 1336.

Leave of absence granted, 193, 589, 854, 1009, 1257.

Member of conference committees, 4868, 4869.

Member of special committees, 5, 1811.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Committee of whole to report Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4369, 4375.

Election of President pro tempore, 6.

Recess, 9, 46, 144, 390, 4869, 5010.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 15, 72, 127, 145, 287, 308, 5013.

Appoint conference committee on Senate Bill No. 73, amending act regulating escheats, 4868.

Appoint conference committee on Senate Bill No. 76, providing for report to Auditor General and escheat to Commonwealth under certain conditions of certain deposits, 4869.

Close nominations for President pro tempore, 6.

Defer introduction of bills, 42.

Dispense with committee of whole on bills on second reading, 3443.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 5255.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 436, permitting building associations whose charters have expired to satisfy mortgages, 5261.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 621 (House No. 197), regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 4766.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1416 (House No. 1716), exempting certain places of amusement from provisions of certain acts relating to building inspection, 3705.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1568 (House No. 1349), regulating temperature of milk and cream to be shipped and offered for sale, 4570.

Suspend Rule 21 for remainder of session, 4864.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 1872, fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly, 4549.

Nomination by, of Hon. Daniel P. Gerberich as President pro tempore, 6.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petition presented by

Favoring legislation for better protection of birds, from

Citizens of Delaware County, 409.

Point of order raised by

On amendment to resolution authorizing election of certain Senate officers, 7.

Presentation by, of

Name of Hon. Charles H. Kline as candidate for President pro tempore, 5259.

Remarks on, by

Presentation of testimonial to Hon. Archibald W. Powell, 5274.

Presentation of testimonial to retiring President pro tempore Gerberich at close of session, 5273.

Senate Bill No. 621 (House No. 197), regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 4909.

Senate Bill No. 1283 (House No. 383), to equalize taxation of all properties, 4708.

SPROUL, WILLIAM C.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1325 (House No. 969), regulating election of commissioners of first class townships, 5270.

Report of Senate Committee on Finance presented by, 5297.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until January twentieth, 9.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 77, exempting from payment of inheritance taxes bequests to institutions of purely public charity, 4839.

Resolution, concurrent, reported by

Authorizing appointment of joint committee to consider further revision of corporation and revenue laws, 4837.

Authorizing printing of additional copies of report of Committee to Revise Corporation and Revenue Laws, 4837.

Providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate manner in which certain life insurance companies conduct their business, 4571.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing Senate to proceed to election of President pro tempore, 5259.

Fixing time for presentation of bills and joint resolutions, 8.

SPRUCE CREEK (see fish).

SQUIRRELS (see Huntingdon, rabbits).

STABLES (see cities).

STALLION (see lien).

STAMPING AND STAMPS (see checks, liquors, trading).

STAMPS, COUPONS OR SIMILAR DEVICES IN SALE OF MERCHANDISE to procure a license therefor, requiring persons and corporations using certain

House Bill No. 705.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey, 288.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 288.

STANDARD AND STANDARDS (see petroleum, records, surveying, weights).

STANDARD DISTILLING COMPANY (see appropriation).

STATE ASYLUM (see appropriation to Trustees of).

STATE FIRE MARSHAL presented to House, in response to resolution calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of, 4018.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER presented to Senate, special report of, 157.

Presented to House, 163.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE at Danville so as to change term of superintendent of said hospital and extend powers of trustees, amending act organizing

House Bill No. 873.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ramsey, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.
Reported without amendment, 1888.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1994.
Third reading and amended, 2300.
Final passage, 2543.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3566.
Signed by Speaker, 3736.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

Remarks on, by

Ramsey, 3566.

In Senate (No. 1299).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2602.
Reported with amendment, 2993.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3170.
Third reading and final passage, 3249.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3593-3594.
Signed by President, 3727.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, in Southeastern District and making an appropriation therefor, establishing a

Senate Bill No. 1148.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 2070.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2070.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN and for appointment of Board of Managers, providing for establishment of

Senate Bill No. 204.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 194.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 194.

STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation to and appropriation to trustees of).

STATE INSTITUTION FOR INEBRIATES, for persons habitually addicted to intoxicating drugs or alcoholic drink, making appropriation to provide for selection of a site and erection of

Senate Bill No. 395.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.
Reported without amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3721.
Second reading, 3760–3761.
Third reading and final passage, 3866–3867.
Returned from House with amendments, 4625–4626.
Concurred in House amendments, 4775.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4855.

In House (No. 2166).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3967.
Reported with amendment, 4269.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading, 4522.
Third reading and final passage, 4618.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4918.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

STATE LIBRARIAN to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of certain sums appropriated in 1911, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by John R. K. Scott, requesting, 3939–3940.

Report presented to House, 4049–4050.
Additional report, 4016.

STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD presented to House, in response to resolution calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of, 4017.

STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Rockwell, requesting certain information from, 102.

Report presented, 439.

STATE POLICE, defining duties of

House Bill No. 432.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 203.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 203.
Reported with negative recommendation, 930.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 1155–1156.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading, 1458.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1852.

Remarks on, by

Stein, 1156.

STATE QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN presented to House, in response to resolution calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of 4017

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION presented to House, in response to resolution calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of, 4017–4018.

STATE (see animals, appropriation, Attorney General, board, bureau, cattle, commission, corporations, county, Delaware, department, feeble-minded, fire, flower, highway, highways, industrial, insane, institutions, meat, milk, minerals, moving-picture, naval, neuropathy, optometry, osteopathy, parks, penitentiary, pharmacy, publications, records, salary, tax, taxation, taxes, water).

STATE TREASURER presented to House, in response to resolution calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of, 4019.

STATEMENT AND STATEMENTS (see bonds, lime).

STATEMENTS CONCERNING ANY MERCHANDISE, securities or services, prohibiting making or dissemination of false

House Bill No. 277.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 145.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 145.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 186–187.
Third reading and amended, 207.
Resumed and postponed for present, 247.
Final passage, 258.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 506–507.
Signed by Speaker, 560.
Approved by Governor, 1002.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 207.

In Senate (No. 347).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 286.
Reported without amendment, 329.
First reading, 390.
Second reading and amended, 416.
Third reading and final passage, 463.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 591.
Signed by President pro tempore, 591.

STATEMENTS IN WRITING for purpose of obtaining property, money or credit, prohibiting use of false

House Bill No. 512.

Read in place in House by Mr. Cox, 228.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 228.
Reported with amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Second reading and amended, 553–554.
Third reading and final passage, 810.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

In Senate (No. 679).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 874.
Reported without amendment, 2038.
First reading, 2093.
Second reading and recommitted, 2167.
Re-reported without amendment, 2308.
Third reading and final passage, 2361.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

STATEMENTS, OATHS OR CEREMONIES OF ANY CHURCH, religious society, fraternal or secret society and making competent certain testimony in regard thereto, to punish the publication or distribution of false

Senate Bill No. 711.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 899.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 899.

STATEMENTS TO OBTAIN PROPERTY OR CREDIT, punishing use of false

House Bill No. 212.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lowers, 114.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 114.

STATION AND STATIONS (see comfort, counties, mining, water).

STATISTICS AND FIXING SALARY OF STATE REGISTRAR of Vital Statistics, supplement to act requiring immediate registration of all births and deaths by means of certificates and requiring prompt returns to the Central Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Capitol authorizing said statistics to be obtained and preserved by and in said Central Bureau of Vital

Senate Bill No. 737.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 1010.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1010.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2884–2885.
Second reading, 2930.
Third reading and final passage, 2977.
Returned from House without amendment, 4871–4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2047).

Referred to Committee in Public Health and Sanitation, 3082.
Reported without amendment, 3618.

STATISTICS AND FIXING SALARY OF STATE REGISTRAR—Continued.

First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3956.
Defeated on third reading, 4204.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4584-4585.
Resumed and passed finally, 4949.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 4584, 4949.

STATISTICS BY LOCAL REGISTRARS, regulating compensation therefor and payment thereof and making appropriation therefor, regulating return of vital

House Bill No. 796.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 337.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 338.
Reported without amendment, 741.
First reading, 825.
Second reading and recommitted, 953-954.
Re-reported with amendment, 1150.
Resumed and passed second reading, 1423-1424.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1832-1833.
Re-reported with amendment, 3939.
Resumed on third reading and amended, 4167-4168.
Final passage, 4276.

Remarks on, by

Humes, 1833.
Claycomb, 1833.

In Senate (No. 1824).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 4312.
Reported without amendment, 4787.
First reading, 4787.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 4850.

STATISTICS RELATING TO MARRIAGES to State Department of Health, and requiring clerks of orphans' courts to make such return, to provide for return of

House Bill No. 347.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 162.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 162.
Reported without amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading, 1689-1690.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2131.

STATISTICS (see divorce, registrars).

STATISTICS, to provide for collection and compilation of vital

House Bill No. 1774.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conner, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1337.
First reading, 1561.
Second reading and dropped from calendar, 1665.

STATUTE (see Supreme Court).

STATUTES-AT-LARGE OF PENNSYLVANIA and providing for appointment of commission to supervise same and making appropriation therefor, authorizing publication of not less than two nor more than four additional volumes of

Senate Bill No. 1793.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 3981.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3981.
Reported without amendment, 4184.
First reading, 4197-4198.
Second reading, 4306.
Third reading and final passage, 4379.
Returned from House without amendment, 5010.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5012.

In House (No. 2229).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4462.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4588.
Second reading, 4679.
Third reading and final passage, 5055.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

STEAM-BOILERS, STEAM-ENGINES and appliances connected therewith in cities of second and third class, amending act providing for examination and licensing of engineers having charge of

House Bill No. 326.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 161.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 161.
Reported with negative recommendation, 560.

STEAM-BOILERS, STEAM-ENGINES and appliances in cities of second and third class, amending act providing for examination and licensing of engineers having charge of

House Bill No. 1241.

Read in place in House by Mr. Miller, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 618.
Reported without amendment, 931.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1416.
Third reading and final passage, 1826.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Approved by Governor, 3190.

In Senate (No. 1099).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1900.
Reported without amendment, 2151.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2391.
Third reading and final passage, 2455.
Signed by President, 2662.

STEAM (see Allegheny, department, railroads, railways).

STEAM STATIONARY BOILERS IN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CITIES, to provide for licensing of firemen operating

House Bill No. 1026.

Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 476.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 476.
Reported with amendment, 2427.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading and recommitted, 2802.
Re-reported with amendment, 3821.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4160-4161.

STEEDLE, JOSEPH G., Representative from Eleventh District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 409, providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 571.

Bills introduced by

No. 407

Making appropriation to Ohio Valley General Hospital, 179.

No. 590.

Enlarging powers of burgesses in boroughs in criminal matters, 254.

No. 818

Amending act authorizing appointment of policemen in boroughs, 339.

No. 940

Regulating occupation of barbering and providing for licensing of persons engaged in same, 420.

No. 1100

Extending police power of municipalities respecting billboards, signs and other outdoor advertising, 511.

No. 1101

Including in taxable value of lands upon which are maintained billboards, signs or other advertising devices, the increased value of such land resulting from use of the premises for advertising, 512.

No. 1572

Amending and repealing certain sections of act establishing a public school system, 994.

Bills reported by

No. 332

Making appropriation to Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh, 3112.

No. 407

Making appropriation to Ohio Valley Hospital, 3198.

STEEDLE, JOSEPH G.—Continued.

No. 409

Providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 439.

No. 561

Making appropriation to South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, 3176.

No. 667

Amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 2765.

No. 714

Making appropriation to Saint John's General Hospital, 3198.

No. 734

Amending act to provide for protection of game and game birds, 929.

No. 748

Making appropriation to Allegheny Valley Hospital at Tarentum, 3177.

No. 937

To establish a bureau of housing for sanitary inspection and control of tenement and boarding houses, 801.

No. 1053

Authorizing certain counties to purchase land adjacent to county roads for park purposes, 1245.

No. 1086

Relating to meat and meat food products and providing for inspection of same, 1117.

No. 1299

Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home, Pittsburgh, 3054.

No. 2115 (Senate No. 608)

Making appropriation to Saint Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, 4200.

No. 2179 (Senate No. 778)

Providing for erection of monument upon grounds of Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, 4201, 4573.

Leave of absence granted, 999, 1632.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

Previous question on House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1290.

Motions by, to

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1101, providing for including in taxable value of lands upon which are maintained billboards or other advertising devices the increased value of such lands, 932.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 940, regulating occupation of barbering, 1573.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1100, extending police power of municipalities relative to outdoor advertising, 2148.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1101, providing for including in taxable value of lands upon which are maintained advertising devices the increased value of such lands, 2184.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1793, amending act for government of cities of second class, 2280.

Recommit House Bill No. 1101, providing for including in taxable value of lands upon which are maintained billboards the increased value of such lands, 932.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure a license before using guns for hunting, 1289.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4432.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4432.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 210, amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 1341.

House Bill No. 644, regulating practice of midwifery, 486, 638-640.

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1853-1854, 1910, 1911.

STEEDLE, JOSEPH G.—Continued.

House Bill No. 940, regulating occupation of barbering, 1573.

House Bill No. 1101, providing for including in taxable value of lands upon which are maintained billboards or other advertising devices the increased value of such lands, 932.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5153.

STEELE, THOMAS A., Representative from Ninth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Commonwealth so as to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 629.

House Bill No. 734, amending act to provide for protection of game and game birds, 1205.

House Bill No. 1419, to provide for erection of public comfort stations in cities and boroughs, 1222, 1646, 1775.

House Bill No. 1600, empowering counties to construct and maintain public highways, bridges and tunnels, 2001.

Bills introduced by

No. 232

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania so as to prohibit manufacutre or sale of liquors, 115.

No. 233

Supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 115.

No. 289

Making appropriation to McKeesport Hospital, 146.

No. 326

Amending act providing for examination and licensing of engineers having charge of steam boilers and steam engines in cities of second and third class, 161.

No. 448

Providing for examination and licensing of persons engaged in purchase or preparation of food for public use, 203.

No. 449

Amending act establishing public school system, 203.

No. 450

Amending act establishing public school system, 203.

No. 773

Amending act providing for original location and construction of public roads or highways in the several counties, 310.

No. 805

Amending act for control of certain communicable diseases, 338.

No. 806

Relating to marriage licenses, 338.

No. 1367

Empowering county controllers to designate a clerk in his office, other than the chief clerk, to countersign warrants on county treasurer when properly drawn, 804.

No. 1368

Authorizing Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania to locate and operate a reservoir at or in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 804.

No. 1419

To provide for erection of public comfort stations in the several cities and boroughs, 819.

Bills reported by

No. 248

Amending act to honor United States flag and to protect it from insult, 154.

No. 384

Relating to practitioners of medicine and surgery and prohibiting them from practicing while in certain conditions, 440.

No. 527

Regulating practice of pharmacy and sale of drugs, 3052.

No. 970

Supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 1917.

STEELE, THOMAS A.—Continued.

No. 1048

To preserve the purity of the waters of the State, 1483.

No. 1544

Repealing Section 12 of act to provide for protection of public health in municipalities, 1241.

Member of conference committees, 2534, 3657.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

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House to adhere to its amendments to Senate Bill No. 502, amending act dividing cities into three classes and providing for minimum wage rate, and to appoint a conference committee, 2492.

Special order for consideration of House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 546, 547.

Motions by, to

Place on calendar House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 289.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1419, to provide for erection of public comfort stations in certain cities and boroughs, 1728.

Recommit House Bill No. 1368, authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct a reservoir at headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 1993.

Recommit House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 2068.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 619, amending act providing for classification of townships, 1119.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1419, providing for erection of public comfort stations in certain cities and boroughs, 1775.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from

Commandery No. 116, K. of M., Allegheny County, 3111.

Council No. 187, O. of I. A., Allegheny County, 3111.

Titus Lodge No. 207, K. of P., Allegheny County, 3111.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Council No. 187, O. of I. A., Allegheny County, 3111.

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Favoring reading of Holy Bible in public schools, from

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House Bill No. 210, amending act regulating right to practice medicine and surgery, 3566, 4468, 4469.

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House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1907-1908, 1909, 1910.

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3183-3184.

House Bill No. 1225, to prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs or instruments without consent, 2422, 2423.

House Bill No. 1371, empowering poor districts to establish industrial home for pauper children, 1923.

House Bill No. 1419, to provide for erection of comfort stations in certain cities and boroughs, 1728.

House Bill No. 1652, amending act compelling vaccination of school children, 4882.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3812.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5148-5149, 5150, 5151, 5153.

STEELE, THOMAS A.—Continued.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

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STEIN, A. C., Representative from First District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 78, supplementing and amending act establishing a public school system, 1575.

House Bill No. 967, amending act for government of cities of second class, 1214.

House Bill No. 1301, increasing powers of courts in summary proceedings for desertion or non-support, 1430, 1431.

House Bill No. 1313, making it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation to enter upon and tear up any street without permission, 1952, 2008, 2009.

House Bill No. 1314, regulating granting of preliminary injunctions in equity proceedings, 1953.

House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations from conducting a cemetery from excluding certain persons, 3833.

Bills introduced by

No. 10

Providing for commission to investigate violation by mining and manufacturing companies of law governing withholding of wages, 73.

No. 49

Providing for relief of certain destitute mothers and their destitute children by local poor authorities, 75.

N. 78

Amending act establishing public school system by providing for election of school directors at large, 79.

No. 116

Permitting wholesale or licensed liquor dealer to keep such place of business open during pendency of transfer of license, 101.

No. 126

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No. 188

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No. 189

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No. 190

Making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association, 109.

No. 192

Making appropriation to Institution of Protestant Deaconesses for use of Passavant Hospital, 109.

No. 193

Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, 109.

No. 194

Requiring prothonotaries of Supreme and Superior Courts to have opinions of said courts printed and a copy thereof mailed to every judge of every court of record, 109.

No. 238

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No. 240

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No. 270

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No. 271

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No. 366

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No. 549

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No. 550

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No. 652

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No. 850

Authorizing Board of Inspectors of Western Penitentiary to remove from time to time buildings, machinery and appliances from old penitentiary to new one, 366.

No. 851

Amending act providing for payment of costs of dependent children in conveying them to and while in homes in which they may be placed, 366.

No. 898

Repealing acts and parts of acts relating to sheriff's fees in Allegheny County, 393.

No. 967

Amending act for government of cities of second class by providing for classification of real estate for purposes of taxation into two classes, to wit, the buildings on land and land exclusive of the buildings, 473.

No. 1134

Conferring jurisdiction on the several Orphans' Courts over estates held by a feme covert and authorizing the courts to give her portions of the corpus of the estate in addition to the income, 533.

No. 1135

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No. 1292

Making appropriation to Board of Directors of Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost at Pittsburgh, 732.

No. 1299

Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Home and Rescue Association of Pittsburgh, 733.

No. 1300

Authorizing cities of first class to issue notes in anticipation of sale of corporate bonds, 733.

No. 1301

To increase powers of courts in summary proceedings for desertion or non-support of wives, children or aged parents by directing imprisonment at hard labor with wages payable to wives, children or aged parents, 733.

No. 1313

Making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe of any corporation to enter upon and tear up any street of a municipality without permission, 733.

No. 1314

Regulating granting of preliminary injunctions and cautionary orders in equity proceedings, 733.

No. 1409

Further amending act to establish a county court for county of Allegheny by increasing salaries of judges of said court, 819.

No. 1478

Repealing act of April 1, 1887, fixing fees of sheriffs in certain counties, 822.

No. 1488

Providing for licensing of stock brokers and for regulation of sale and pledge of stocks, bonds and other securities by such stock brokers, 823.

No. 1550

Further amending Section 2 of act establishing a county court for Allegheny County by increasing salaries of judges of said court, 915.

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Permitting wholesale or retail licensed liquor dealer or bottler to keep such place of business open during pendency of application for transfer of license, 147.

No. 432

Defining duties of State Police, 203.

No. 617

Amending act fixing compensation of borough and township auditors, 271.

No. 727

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No. 861 (Senate No. 30)

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No. 862 (Senate No. 31)

Further supplement to act establishing a county court for Allegheny County, 494.

No. 870

Amending act providing for better protection of female insane patients in transit, 1117.

No. 877

Regulating fees to be charged by sheriffs in certain counties, 440.

No. 1070

Repealing act to provide for better protection in cases of fire in hotels and office buildings, 1241, 2685.

No. 1186

To make real estate of any pauper liable for expenses of his support and burial, 1399.

No. 1313

Making it a misdemeanor for any officer or employe of any corporation to occupy and tear up any street without permission, 1399.

No. 1340 (Senate No. 276)

Amending act defining rights and liabilities of parties to and regulating effects of contracts, 1918.

No. 1347 (Senate No. 517)

Authorizing any county and city in any county in which county seat is within limits of such city to erect a joint county and municipal building, 929.

No. 1462

Relating to appointment of deputy constables, 2119.

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No. 1826 (Senate No. 294)

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Chairman of Committee on Constitutional Reform, 53.

Leave of absence granted, 370.

Member of conference committee, 5044.

Member of special committees, 33, 217.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motions by, for

Previous question on House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by any club, 1343.

Previous question on House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4059.

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Special order on House Bill No. 681, making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary Emancipation Proclamation Commission, 4176.

Motions by, to

Adopt majority report of House Committee on Rules fixing date of final adjournment as June 26th, 4168.

Adopt report of Judiciary General Committee relative to charges against Hon. Robert S. Umbel, 3840.

STEIN, A. C.—Continued.

Discharge committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of Fourteenth Judicial District, 5372.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3611.

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 189, repealing Section 10 of act relating to promissory notes and for other purposes, 1904.

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 271, amending act increasing salaries of tipstaves in certain courts, 1904.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 78, supplementing and amending act establishing a public school system by providing for election in school districts of first class of school directors at large, 843.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 432, limiting powers of State Constabulary, 1155.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 553 (Senate No. 12), supplementary to act regulating sale of eggs unfit for food by providing for denaturing by kerosene of all such eggs, 488.

Postpone for present House Hill No. 904, fixing pay of assessors, 3045.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1568, to provide for additional law judge in Eleventh Judicial District, 2717.

Recommit House Bill No. 2007 (Senate No. 986), authorizing corporations operating distilleries producing only denatured alcohol to operate without license, 3626.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 107, establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 701.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1313, making it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation to enter upon or tear up any street without permission, 2008.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding certain persons, 3833.

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Nomination by, of

George W. Allen as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 104.

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Against club license bill, from

Citizens of Allegheny County, 1149.

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Hays Post No. 3, G. A. R., Allegheny County, 535.

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Point of order raised by, on

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn on or about June 26, 1913, if possible, 4173.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

Calling up House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution so as to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 545.

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House Bill No. 26, providing for licensing of those engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 3831.

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STEIN, A. C.—Continued.

House Bill No. 189, repealing Section 10 of act to vacate Long Lane in County of Philadelphia and in relation to promissory notes, 246.

House Bill No. 190, making appropriation to Montefiore Hospital Association, 4892.

House Bill No. 192, making appropriation to Institution of Protestant Deaconesses for use of Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh, 4893.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 546.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in public schools, 489-490.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine question, 428-429.

House Bill No. 366, authorizing appointment of commission to inquire into subject of creating public pension for dependent mothers, 353, 354.

House Bill No. 432, limiting powers of State Constabulary, 1156.

House Bill No. 549, making appropriation to Saint Joseph's Protectory for Homeless Boys, 4890.

House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1408.

House Bill No. 652, making appropriation to Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 4891.

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3183, 3184, 3185.

House Bill No. 1135, supplement to act for government of cities of second class, 4165.

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House Bill No. 1300, authorizing cities of second class to issue notes in anticipation of sale of corporate bonds, 2186.

House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks, 5034.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5150-5151.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4169-4170.

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STEREOPTICAN (see amusement).

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STEWART, Jr., nominated as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 3 of First Judicial District, William M., 3917.

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House Bill No. 290.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 146.
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Approved by Governor, 3486.

Remarks on, by

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 873.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
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STINEMAN, JACOB C., Senator from Thirty-fifth District (Cambria County).

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Bills introduced by

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No. 48

Making appropriation to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, 83.

No. 89

Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, Johnstown, 96.

No. 313

Making appropriation to Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, 281.

No. 314

Making appropriation to Christian Home of Johnstown, 281.

No. 373

Making appropriation to Miners' Hospital, at Spangler, 300.

No. 424

Providing for granting of teachers' training school certificates and diplomas, 382.

Chairman of Committee on Library, 42.

Death of, announcement of, 1375.

Desk in mourning, resolution authorizing draping of, 1375.

Funeral of, committee appointed to make arrangements for attendance of Senate at, 1375.

Leave of absence granted, 193, 1257.

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Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

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Memorial session, resolutions fixing time of, and authorizing appointment of committee to draft suitable resolutions for presentation at, 1789, 1811.

Memorial session, resolution authorizing printing of proceedings of, 2475, 2498, 3657, 3727, 3974.

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Recommit Senate Bill No. 281, to carry out mandate of Article 5, Section 22, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for establishment of separate orphans' court in certain counties, 602.

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Oath of office administered to, 5.

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Arranging for presentation of petitions, 8.

STOCKBROKERS AND FOR THE REGULATION OF SALE, pledge or negotiation for sale of certain stocks, bonds and other securities by such stockbrokers or the agents and conferring certain powers on the Commissioner of Banking, to provide for license of

House Bill No. 1488.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 823.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 823.
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First reading, 2046.
Second reading, 2512-2515.
Third reading and amended, 2770-2771.
Final passage, 2904-2907.

In Senate (No. 1379).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2936.

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STONE, JUDSON W., Representative from Bradford County.

Amendments offered by, to

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House Bill No. 1182, amending act establishing public school system, 2768.

Bills introduced by

No. 377

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No. 1009

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No. 1010

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No. 1182

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No. 1295

Regulating manner of insuring buildings and making fire insurance companies liable for full amount of policy in case of total loss, 732.

No. 1474

Making appropriation to Green Home of Roaring Branch, 822.

No. 1703

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning in Troy and extending to New York State line, 1037.

No. 1711

Amending act establishing in each county a board of viewers by providing for payment of per diem and mileage to viewers in counties containing less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, 1037.

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Prohibiting untrue or misleading advertisements, 109.

No. 197

Regulating issuance of licenses to marry, 440.

No. 241

Providing for appointment of commission to determine what portions of Constitution need revision, 154.

No. 285

Providing for appointment and compensation of instructors and demonstrators in agriculture, 1116.

No. 305

Providing for return of taxes on seated lands in boroughs and townships, 440.

No. 499

Amending act defining rights and liabilities of parties to and regulating effect of contracts for work by providing for lien for improvement done to land, 561.

No. 657

Repealing supplement to act for preventing clandestine marriages, 340.

STONE, JUDSON W.—Continued.

No. 658

Repealing act for preventing of clandestine marriages, 340.

No. 867 (Senate No. 125)

Regulating payment of deposit made with any bank or trust company in name of two persons, 1116.

No. 1451

Providing for retirement of certain officers and employes of State institutions and under certain conditions allowing them half pay, 1116.

Leave of absence granted, 1632, 1903, 2511.

Member of conference committee, 4413.

Member of special committee, 1193.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1010, relating to domestic animals, 4271.

Motions by, to

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Postpone for present House Bill No. 1981 (Senate No. 750), authorizing councils of incorporated boroughs to require sprinkling or oiling of public streets, 4278.

Recommit House Bill No. 1182, amending act establishing public school system by providing for transportation of certain pupils, 2107.

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Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of employer for damages received by an employe, 772, 773.

House Bill No. 1009, repealing act to encourage repression of tuberculosis of cattle, 1127.

House Bill No. 1010, relating to domestic animals and poultry, 1230, 1306, 1344, 1345.

House Bill No. 1182, supplement to act establishing public school system, 2833.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1520.

House Bill No. 1981 (Senate No. 750), authorizing councils of incorporated boroughs to require sprinkling or oiling of public streets, 4483.

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Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of Fourteenth Judicial District, 5374-5375.

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Report of special committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge Brumm, 4120-4123.

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STONE (see real estate).

STONY CREEK (see appropriation for improvement of Conemaugh River, etc.)

STORAGE (see cold, fish, meat, motor-vehicles, Philadelphia, second-hand).

STORES (see commission).

STRAUSS, B. MORRIS, Representative from Second District (Berks County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1003 (Senate No. 23), authorizing counties to provide monthly payments to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, 1445, 1446.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3481.

Bills introduced by

No. 324

Providing revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 161.

STRAUSS, B. MORRIS—Continued.

No. 430

Supplement to act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 203.

No. 1423

To apportion the State into congressional districts, 819.

No. 1631

To validate certain charters issued by Governor to electric light companies for certain districts, 1032.

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No. 185

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No. 200

Amending act relating to removal of judges and allowing them full pay during balance of their terms, 744.

No. 225

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No. 241

To provide for commission to determine what portions of Constitution need revision, 3200.

No. 243

To prevent deception in sale of paint, turpentine and linseed oil, 183, 493.

No. 508

Regulating business of making certain loans or receiving assignments of wages, 561.

No. 670

Relating to jurors in various courts and requiring county to publish a list of names of such jurors, 341.

No. 939

Relating to real estate of persons presumed to be dead, 1352.

No. 956

Amending act providing for licensing of slaughter houses and shops where meats and fish are exposed for sale in cities of first class so as to provide that licenses shall be for calendar year, 440.

No. 1003 (Senate No. 23)

Authorizing counties to provide monthly payments to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers for partial support of their children, 1118.

No. 1016

Authorizing orphans' courts to confer certain powers on guardians of estates of minors, 3488.

No. 1124

Amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes by providing that public property only shall be exempt from municipal claims, 1118.

No. 1139

Amending act relating to corporations and to estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 930.

No. 1228

Amending act providing when and how liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements, 1631.

No. 1305

To provide for making and recording of duplicate maps of tracts of land subdivided into lots, 2819.

No. 1314

Regulating granting of preliminary injunctions in equity proceedings, 1399.

No. 1414

Reorganizing the Attorney General's Department, 930.

No. 1436

To provide for oral examination of a judgment debtor, 1118.

No. 1464

Regulating the openings of buildings upon, over or under external fire escapes, 930.

No. 1550

Further amending act establishing a county court for County of Allegheny, 1242.

STRAUSS, B. MORRIS—Continued.

No. 1675

Amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 2426.

No. 1704

Amending act regulating compensation of sheriffs for boarding prisoners in county jails, 1242.

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No. 1736

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No. 1762

Amending act providing for establishment of true meridian lines and to regulate practice of surveying, 1118.

No. 1767

Supplement to act to fix fees of district attorney in certain counties, 1571.

No. 1768

Amending act enabling certain companies to wind up their affairs so as to include companies for purchase and sale of real estate and construction companies, 1838.

No. 1854 (Senate No. 221)

To continue existence of commissioners for promotion of uniformity of legislation in United States, 2534.

No. 1864

Directing Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare compilations of existing general laws, 1713.

No. 1909

Repealing act relative to prize fights in certain counties so far as same refers to County of Erie, 1838.

No. 1958 (Senate No. 873)

To enable tax collectors to collect taxes for payment of which they have become personally liable, 2534.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55.

Petitions presented by

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from Citizens of Berks County, 1149.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Citizens of Berks County, 2545.
Washington Camp Nos. 214 and 133, P. O. S. of A., 1149.

Remarks by, on

Amendment to Resolution No. 3, thanking House Committee on Committees for its work, 111.

House Bill No. 183, regulating public service companies, 2999-3000.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer to pay damages for injuries received by an employe, 1104.

House Bill No. 1008 (Senate No. 23), to provide for monthly payments by counties to indigent or widowed mothers, 1847-1848.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion State into congressional districts, 3481.

House Bill No. 1346 (Senate No. 386), to provide for association of township supervisors and commissioners, 2125.

House Bill No. 1833 (Senate No. 558), amending act relating to license laws in Berks County, 3040.

House Bill No. 1860 (Senate No. 644), amending act authorizing county commissioners to appoint a clerk, and fixing his compensation, 2121-2122.

House Bill No. 2016 (Senate No. 1207), fixing salaries of county solicitors, 3633.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5153, 5154.

Resolution authorizing change of rules of House of Representatives, 27.

STREAM AND STREAMS (see dam, dams, minerals, State, water, waters).

STREAMS, making appropriation for survey and widening of certain formerly navigable

Senate Bill No. 15.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 67.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 67.

STREET AND STREETS (see actions, boroughs, cities, cottage, counties, damages, disorderly, fees, highways, Maclay, mining, municipal, municipalities, railroad, railway, railways, township, townships).

STREET OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OF A MUNICIPALITY, making it a misdemeanor for any officer, agent or employe of any corporation to enter upon, occupy and tear up any

House Bill No. 1313.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 733.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 733.
Reported with amendment, 1399.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading and amended, 1952.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2008-2009.
Third reading and final passage, 2183.

In Senate (No. 1173).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2178.

STREETS and assess portion of cost of same on owners of property abutting thereon, empowering incorporated towns without petition of property owners to grade, pave and otherwise improve public

House Bill No. 1621.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles A. Shaffer, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations 1032.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1537.
Second reading and amended, 1697-1698.
Third reading and amended, 2144.
Final passage, 2271-2272.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3930.
Approved by Governor, 4080.

In Senate (No. 1255).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3439.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4070.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS and to extend its provisions to any trade or industry upon joint application of the parties, to aid in prevention and settlement of

House Bill No. 1780.

Read in place in House by Mr. Dickinson, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 1041.

STRIKES (see employes).

SUBURBAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, of Bellevue (see appropriation).

SUBURBAN (see cities).

SUBWAYS (see cities, city, railways).

SUE (see wife).

SUFFRAGE (see Constitution).

SUIT AND SUITS (see costs, court, Saul, Shearer, Stewart).

SULLIVAN (see highway).

SUNDAY (see adjournment, baseball, fishing).

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF WESTERN PENITENTIARY, John Francies nominated as, 1025.

Reported, 1311.
Confirmed, 1336.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS presented to House, in response to resolution calling for information relative to appropriations, special report of, 4016-4017.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS, Samuel B. Rambo nominated as, 1028.

Reported, 1313.
Confirmed, 1336.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Nathan C. Schaeffer nominated as, 1370.

Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for increase asked for in 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Mitchell, requesting, 3946.

Report presented to House, 4039-4043.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING, A. Nevin Pomeroy nominated as, 872.

Reported, 872.

Confirmed, 873.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING to advise House who bears expense of reprinting bills to correct typographical errors, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Humes, requesting, 1378.

Report presented to House, 1571-1572.

SUPERINTENDENT (see public, State).

SUPERIOR (see appeals).

SUPERVISOR AND SUPERVISORS (see appropriation for deficiency, etc., auditors, horses, records, roads, township, townships, trees).

SUPPLY (see water).

SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE OF WIFE OR CHILDREN and for execution of judgments by subjecting estates owned by husband and wife by entireties to such executions, to provide for execution of orders of court of quarter sessions for

Senate Bill No. 1069.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Salus, 1894.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1894.
Reported with amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading and amended, 2931-2932.
Third reading and final passage, 2979.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 4185.
Signed by President, 4186.
Approved by Governor, 4285.

In House (No. 2049).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3082.
Reported without amendment, 3489.
First reading, 3844-3845.
Second reading and amended, 3954.
Third reading and final passage, 4176-4177.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 4213.
Signed by Speaker, 4205.

SUPPORT (see desertion, mining, real estate).

SUPREME COURT BY CHANGING THE SALARY, amending act authorizing appointment of deputy and one clerk by prothonotary of

House Bill No. 897.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 393.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 393.
Reported with amendment, 440.
First reading, 527.
Second reading, 552.
Third reading and postponed for present, 578.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 1347.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 2681.

In Senate (No. 893).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1374.
Reported without amendment, 2093.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2321.
Third reading and final passage, 2363.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

SUPREME COURT (see appeals, attorneys, courts, district attorney).

SURETIES AND SURETY (see bond, bonds, judgments, trust).

SURFACE (see minerals, mines, mining).

SURGEONS AND SURGERY (see animals, medicine, veterinary).

SURVEY (see rivers, route, warrantee).

SURVEYING, amending act to provide for establishment of true meridian lines and of standard measures for surveyors' chains and to regulate the practice of

House Bill No. 1762.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1118.
First reading, 1282.
Second reading, 1445.
Third reading and final passage, 1846-1847.

In Senate (No. 1109).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1900.

SUSQUEHANNA (see bridge, canal, dam, forest, highway).

SWAMP (see Pymatuning).

SWARTZ, JACOB W., Representative from Snyder County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 964, authorizing supervisors in townships of second class to enter into contract with lighting companies, 2682.

Bills introduced by

No. 54

Making appropriation for bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 76.

No. 55

Authorizing supervisors of townships of second class to provide fire hydrants and street lamps, 76.

No. 964

Empowering supervisors in townships of second class to enter into contract with electric, gas or other light companies for purpose of lighting streets, 473.

No. 1303

To authorize construction of bridge over Susquehanna River between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 733.

Bills reported by

No. 290

Authorizing Robert Stewart to bring suit against the Commonwealth, 440.

No. 402

Amending Section 1412 of act establishing a public school system by requiring free education in public schools of children who are inmates of institutions for care of orphans, 740.

No. 920

To prohibit marriage cohabitation of white persons with persons of negro blood, 1713.

No. 926

To classify species of fish in certain boundary lakes, 513.

No. 1147

Providing for publishing of legal advertisements in certain newspapers in counties not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants, 801.

No. 1373

Making appropriation for erection at Carlisle of monument to Molly Pitcher, 927.

No. 1385

Creating commission to provide for construction of nautical schoolship, 1241.

No. 1650

Requiring in certain counties that deeds conveying real estate recite full consideration therefor, 1838.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Recommit House Bill No. 1303, regulating construction of bridge over Susquehanna River between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 1482.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 964, authorizing supervisors in townships of second class to enter into contracts with lighting companies, 2682.

Petitions presented by

Against House Bills Nos. 731, 1295 and 1447, from Citizens of Snyder County, 2750.

SWARTZ, JACOB W.—Continued.

Favoring bridge across Susquehanna River, between Herndon and Port Trevorton, from
Citizens of Snyder County, 367.

Favoring garnishee bill, from
Citizens of Snyder County, 1762.

Favoring House Bills Nos. 138, 178, 195, 365, 1103 and 1294, from
Citizens of Snyder County, 1762.

Favoring local option bill, from
Citizens of Snyder County, 421.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from
Camps Nos. 415 and 729, P. O. S. of A., 1149.
Washington Camp No. 98, P. O. S. of A., Snyder County, 1763.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from
Washington Camp No. 98, P. O. S. of A., Snyder County, 1763.
Washington Camp Nos. 415 and 729, P. O. S. of A., 1149.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1303, authorizing construction of bridge between Herndon and Port Trevorton, 4608.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 964, authorizing supervisors in townships of second class to enter into contracts with lighting companies, 2604.

SWIFT, CHARLES F., Representative from Beaver County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 195, enjoining houses of lewdness and prostitution, 943.

House Bill No. 1195, regulating sale of liquors by forbidding such sale on certain days, 1966.

House Bill No. 1656, providing for annulment of charters of boroughs, 2522.

Bills introduced by

No. 195

Enjoining and abating houses of lewdness, 109.

No. 492

Making appropriation to Beaver Valley General Hospital, 227.

No. 1195

To further regulate sale of liquors by forbidding such sale between certain designated hours of the day and on certain holidays and prohibiting use of certain devices, 574.

No. 1644

To prohibit maintenance of slaughter houses or places where animals, fish or poultry are prepared for sale in limits of any borough within 200 feet of any dwelling, 1033.

No. 1656

Providing for annulment of charters of boroughs incorporated by decree of court of quarter sessions, 1034.

No. 1712

To authorize the courts of common pleas when any individual church has become inactive or extinct to appoint the trustees of the State body or organization representative of the denomination of which said church was a member as trustees for said church, 1037.

Bills reported by

No. 113

Supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3176.

No. 814

Amending act for creation in State Library of Division of Public Records, 2278.

No. 855

Supplement to act to regulate sale of liquors

No. 938

Amending act regulating sale of liquors, 683.

No. 1023

Enlarging powers of mutual savings funds or building and loan associations, 1337.

No. 1182

Amending act establishing a public school system, 2478.

No. 1279

Requiring certain banks and trust companies to keep their banking department open during certain hours on certain holidays, 1918.

SWIFT, CHARLES F.—Continued.

Leave of absence granted, 1415.

Member of conference committee, 3657.

Member of special committees, 2908, 5493.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 195, declaring buildings used for prostitution to be nuisances, 3566.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 195, declaring buildings used for purposes of fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 1237.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 920, to prohibit marriage of white persons with persons of negro blood, 2287.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1195, regulating sale of liquors on certain holidays, 2218.

Recommit House Bill No. 195, enjoining houses of lewdness and prostitution, 214.

Recommit House Bill No. 1195, forbidding sale of liquors between certain designated hours and on certain holidays, 1420.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 414, regulating sale for agricultural purposes of crushed limestone and lime, 1765.

Petitions presented by

Against appropriations to secular institutions, from
Citizens of Pennsylvania, 3603.

Against Club License Bill, from
Citizens of Beaver County, 534.

Favoring reading of Bible in public schools, from
Citizens of Beaver County, 535.

Favoring hunters' license bill, from
Citizens of Beaver County, 804.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 1030, providing for licensing of railway cars upon which liquors are sold, 823

Remarks by, at

Memorial service for Hon. Edward H. Fahey, 5379.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 195, declaring buildings used for fornication and prostitution to be nuisances, 4272.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution so as to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 632-633.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 492-493.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 432-434.

House Bill No. 492, making appropriation to Beaver Valley General Hospital, 4895.

House Bill No. 1030, to provide for licensing of railway dining cars on which liquors are sold, 1574-1575.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4435-4436.

House Bill No. 1139, amending act relating to corporations and estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, 1823, 2064, 2065, 2066.

House Bill No. 1195, to further regulate sale of liquors by forbidding such sale on certain holidays, 2431-2432.

House Bill No. 1573, repealing act to prohibit sale of liquors in borough of Midland, 2105, 2106.

House Bill No. 1712, authorizing courts of common pleas when any individual church has become extinct to appoint trustees of the State body of which church was a member as trustee of said church, 1946.

House Bill No. 2011 (Senate No. 280), providing that persons conducting hotels and restaurants shall not employ any one suffering from a communicable disease, 3617.

House concurrent resolution No. 18, providing for commission to investigate charges against Western Pennsylvania Training School at Morganza, 260-261.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4622.

Motion to compel attendance of members of House at session on June 19th, 4591.

Nomination of Arthur McKean for resident clerk of House, 87.

Presentation of gifts to House employes at close of session, 5379-5380.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5423.

SYLVAN HEIGHTS HOME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS (see appropriation).

SYMPHONY (see orchestra).

TABLE (see Edinboro).

TABLES AND BAGATELLE BOARDS AND TABLES kept for hire in cities of first class, to repeal act regulating use of billiard and pool

House Bill No. 911.
Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 419.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 419.

TABLES KEPT FOR USE OF GENERAL PUBLIC in cities of first class and providing for granting of licenses, regulating use of billiard and pool tables and bagatelle boards or

House Bill No. 375.
Read in place in House by Mr. Lorenzo Smith, 177.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 177.
Reported without amendment, 1949.
First reading, 2046.
Second reading, 2247-2248.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 2719-2720.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage not agreed to, 2753.

Remarks on, by
Allen, 2719, 2753.
Smith, Lorenzo, 2719-2720, 2753.
Walnut, 2720.

TABOR HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

TADPOLES (see bullfrogs).

TAG AND TAGS (see dogs, highway).

TAX, TAXABLE, TAXABLES, TAXATION, TAXES, TAXING AND TAXPAYERS (see advertising, appeals, auditors, Bell, board, bonds, boroughs, bridge, cities, Coatesville, collection, collectors, Constitution, corporations, counties, distilleries, dogs, East Town, election, electors, employers, forest, fraternal, gas, houses, insurance, land, lands, libraries, liens, liquors, manufacturing, minerals, real estate, recorders, reports, road, roads, school, sheriffs, townships, Western Penitentiary, writs).

TAX, amending act relative to collection of collateral inheritance taxes by making further exemptions from payment of collateral inheritance

House Bill No. 775.
Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 310.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 310.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 378, 396.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 542-543.
Third reading and final passage, 626.

In Senate (No. 595).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 682.

TAX ASSESSED IS PAYABLE or by any other taxpayer therein, amending act authorizing appeals from assessments of taxes to courts of common pleas by providing for appeals by any county, city, borough, township, school district, road district or poor district to which

Senate Bill No. 939.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 1541.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1541.

TAX COLLECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS and a method of collecting such taxes, to provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll

Senate Bill No. 884.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Farley, 1369.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 1369
Reported without amendment, 1369.
First reading and recommitted, 1516.
Re-reported without amendment, 1598.
Recommitted, 1751.
Re-reported with amendment, 2307.
Second reading, 2378.
Over in its order, 2445, 2561, 2634.
Third reading and final passage, 2731.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate non-concurred and appointed conference committee, 5087.
Returned from House with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, 5104.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 5113, 5267.

TAX COLLECTORS IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5267.
Returned from House with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5269.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5276.

In House (No. 2026).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 2996.
Reported with amendment, 4817.
First reading, 4817.
Second reading, 4916.
Third reading and final passage, 5147.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adhered to its amendments and appointed conference committee, 5172.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5368-5369.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5388.
Signed by Speaker, 5389.

Remarks on, by
Scott, S. B., 5369.
Cox, 5369.

TAX COLLECTORS OR THEIR EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS, if they are deceased or their sureties, to collect taxes for which they have become personally liable, enabling

House Bill No. 390.
Read in place in House by Mr. Herman, 178.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 178.
Reported with negative recommendation, 440.

TAX COLLECTOR SHALL MAKE SETTLEMENTS, amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships by fixing time when

House Bill No. 162.
Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 108.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 108.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 378, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 447.
Not received from printer, 487.
Third reading and final passage, 500-501.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.
Approved by Governor, 3332.

In Senate (No. 529).
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 590.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2394.
Second reading, 2461.
Third reading and final passage, 2557.
Signed by President, 2861.

TAX COLLECTORS, THEIR EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS, if they are deceased, or their surety to collect taxes for which they have become personally liable, to enable certain

House Bill No. 1215.
Read in place in House by Mr. Klepper, 575.
Referred to Committeee on Judiciary Special, 575.
Reported with negative recommendation, 741.

TAX COMMISSION by Francis Shunk Brown, resolution (House) by Roney, granting use of Hall of House on February 18th to Ways and Means Committee for discussion of reports of Joint, 268.

TAX COMMISSION, to equalize taxation of all properties by creation of a

House Bill No. 383.
Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 178.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 178.
Reported with negative recommendation with request for consideration by joint tax commission, 1714.
Motion to place bill on calendar agreed to, 1764-1765.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading and amended, 2009-2019.
Third reading and made special order, 2289-2297.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2481-2483.

Remarks on, by
Benson, 1764-1765, 2481.
Baldwin, R. J., 2482.

TAX COMMISSION—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1283).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 2466.
Motion to discharge Committee on Finance from further consideration of bill defeated, 4767-4768.

Remarks on, by

Hilton, 4767, 4768.
Sproul, 4768.
Sheatz, 4768.

TAX OF ONE DOLLAR PER POLE upon every person or corporation maintaining a pole upon any street or highway in such city or borough, empowering any city or borough to impose an annual

House Bill No. 1415.

Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 819.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 819.
Reported with amendment, 4269.
First reading, 4316.
Second reading and amended, 4503-4504.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 4823-4824.

TAX ON ANTHRACITE COAL and providing for collection and distribution of same, levying a

House Bill No. 912.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 419.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 419.
Reported with amendment 1877.
First reading, 1936.
Second reading, 1997.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2300-2301.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2504-2506.
Returned from Senate with amendments in which House concurred, 4135.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 5386.

Remarks on, by

Davis, 2201, 2504, 2505.
Baldwin, R. J., 2301.
Adams, 2504, 2505.
Roney, 2504, 2505, 2506.
Rockwell, 2505, 2506.
Alworth, 2505.

In Senate (No. 1300).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 2602.
Reported with amendment, 3154.
First reading, 3255.
Recommitted, 3262.
Re-reported with amendment, 3473.
Over in its order, 3596.
Second reading, 3718.
Third reading and final passage, 3746-3747.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

Remarks on, by

McNichols, 3746-3747.
Hall, 3747.

TAX ON ANTHRACITE COAL mined in this Commonwealth and prescribing use of moneys derived therefrom, to provide for State

House Bill No. 1326.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 734.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 734.

TAX ON COAL MINED in the Commonwealth and providing for collection thereof, to provide for a

House Bill No. 1794.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey, 1041.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1041.

TAX ON DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE, repealing act of May 2, 1899, imposing a mercantile license

House Bill No. 31.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 74.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 74.
Reported with negative recommendation, 232.
Motion to place bill on calendar defeated, 267.
Motion to place bill on calendar passed, 289-290.
First reading, 326.

TAX ON DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Notice relative to calling up bill, 515, 542.
Second reading, 753-754.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 847-852.
Question of personal privilege on record of vote, by Bigger, 936.
Vote on final passage reconsidered, motion to postpone for present not agreed to and bill again defeated on final passage, 1047-1048.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 289, 851.
Lowers, 289.
Baldwin, R. J., 289, 290, 851, 852, 1047.
Watson, 290, 849, 850, 852.
Rockwell, 290.
Ulerich, 290.
Martin, 847-849.
Williams, 849-850.
Neely, 850.
Down, 850.
Moses, 850-851.

TAX ON DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE, repealing act imposing mercantile license

House Bill No. 217.

Read in place in House by Mr. Spillinger, 115.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 115.

TAX ON DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE, repealing act of May 2, 1899 imposing mercantile license

House Bill No. 12.

Read in place in House by Mr. Moses, 73.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 73.

TAX ON DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE, repealing act of May 2, 1899, imposing mercantile license

Senate Bill No. 20.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Moore, 67.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 67.

TAX ON EITHER LAND OR IMPROVEMENTS ON LAND OR BOTH, to empower select and common councils of cities of first class to levy an ad valorem

Senate Bill No. 985.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Daix, 1741.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1741.
Reported without amendment, 3573.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading and recommitted, 3782.

TAX ON VENDERS OF GOODS and under all laws and ordinances respecting hawking and peddling, to relieve in certain cases from taxation under provisions of act imposing mercantile license

House Bill No. 1012.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 475.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 475.

TAX ON VENDERS OF MERCHANDISE, amending act of May 2, 1899, to provide revenue by imposing mercantile license

House Bill No. 1566.

Read in place in House by Mr. Caldwell, 916.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 916.

TAX, providing for return to the various counties of a part of the personal property

House Bill No. 3.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 73.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 73.
Reported with affirmative recommendation, 441.
First reading, 528.
Second reading, 556.
Third reading and postponed for present, 811-812.
Resumed and amended, 876.
Resumed and postponed for present, 1007-1008.
Resumed and passed finally, 1108-1109.

In Senate (No. 793).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 1147.
Reported without amendment, 2096.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading and postponed for present, 2320-2321.
Resumed and passed second reading, 2660.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2730.

TAX RATE, to fix time of opening and closing tax duplicates and to regulate appropriations and expenditures of said cities, supplement to act of June 11, 1879, authorizing cities of first class to fix

Senate Bill No. 1430.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Vare, 3154.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3154.
Reported without amendment, 3166.
First reading, 3254.
Second reading, 3378.
Third reading and final passage, 3440-3441.
Returned from House without amendment, 4291.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4376.

In House (No. 2082).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 3613.
Reported without amendment, 3821.
First reading, 3969.
Second reading, 4245.
Third reading and final passage, 4277
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

TAX SETTLEMENTS OF FISCAL OFFICERS, regulating appeals from

Senate Bill No. 97.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 97.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 97.

TAX, taxing succession of estates after death, other than to collateral heirs and regulating collection of such

Senate Bill No. 114.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Morgan, 123.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 123.

TAX TRACTION ENGINES, repealing act to

House Bill No. 153.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reeser, 107.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 107.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 186.
Third reading and postponed for present, 207.
Resumed and passed finally, 233-234.

Remarks on, by

Scott, J. R. K., 233.
Jones, E. E., 233.
Reeser, 233.
Dunn, Horace B., 233.
Gibson, 233.
Rockwell, 233.

In Senate (No. 349).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 286.

TAXABLE FOR COUNTY, CITY, borough and township purposes, making real and personal property of certain corporations and companies

House Bill No. 268.

Read in place in House by Mr. McClintock, 127.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 127.

TAXATION, amending act of June 1, 1889, providing revenue by

House Bill No. 368.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 177.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 177.

TAXATION, amending act relative to taxation by exempting mortgages and bonds on real estate from

House Bill No. 213.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reese, 114.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 115.

TAXATION, amending further supplement to act to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 594.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 254.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 254.

TAXATION, amending Section 2 of act of April 8, 1899, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1516.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 914.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 914.

TAXATION—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1877.
First reading, 1936.
Second reading, 1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2689-2690.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 2689.

In Senate (No. 1329).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 2749.

TAXATION, amending Section 21 of act of June 1, 1889, providing revenue by

Senate Bill No. 1395.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 2981.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2981.
Reported without amendment, 2981.
First reading, 3109.
Second reading, 3173.
Third reading and amended, 3251-3252.
Final passage, 3364-3365.
Returned from House without amendment, 4796.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4855.

In House (No. 2072).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 3612.
Reported without amendment, 3693.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading and postponed for present, 3957.
Resumed and passed second reading, 4252.
Objections raised to consideration of bill, 4485.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4578-4579.
Resumed and passed finally, 4814.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 4578.
Baldwin, R. J., 4578.
Kitts, 4578-4579.
McClintock, 4579.
Humes, 4814.
Spangler, 4814.

TAXATION, amending Section 23 of act of June 1, 1889, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1760.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1040.
Reported without amendment, 1877.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1996-1997.
Third reading and recommitted, 2688.
Re-reported without amendment, 3330.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 3851-3852.

Remarks on, by

Wilson, W. H., 3851.

TAXATION, amending supplement to act to provide revenue by

Senate Bill No. 96.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 96.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 97.

TAXATION AND TAXING ALL OF PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS having capital stock at rate of five mills on each dollar, amending act of June 1, 1889, providing revenue by

Senate Bill No. 1378.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 2930.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 2930.

TAXATION BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of municipal corporations, repealing section of act reducing State debt and exempting from

Senate Bill No. 70.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 95.

TAXATION BY CERTAIN CORPORATIONS, JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS and limited partnerships, regulating reports for purposes of

Senate Bill No. 75.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 96.

TAXATIONS BY CERTAIN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 417.
First reading, 469.
Second reading, 596.
Third reading and final passage, 647.
Returned from House without amendment, 3090.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Vetoed by Governor, 3725-3726.

In House (No. 1333).
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 767.
Reported without amendment, 2534.
First reading, 2608.
Second reading, 2813.
Third reading and final passage, 3076.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

TAXATION BY CORPORATIONS, regulating reports for purpose of

Senate Bill No. 71.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 95.

TAXATION BY TAXING ALL OF PROPERTY of corporations, limited partnerships and joint stock associations having capital stock, amending act relative to

House Bill No. 222.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reese, 115.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 115.

TAXATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC ROADS, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 324.

Read in place in House by Mr. Strauss, 161.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 161.

TAXATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC ROADS, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1125.

Read in place in House by Mr. Grabe, 532.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 532.
Reported without amendment, 743.
First reading, 826.
Recommitted, 875.
Re-reported without amendment, 1483.
Second reading and motion to recommit to Committee on Ways and Means, not agreed to, 1657-1658.
Third reading and amended, 1873.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2049-2050.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Ways and Means, 2263-2264.
Re-reported without amendment, 2535.
Third reading and amended and made special order on final passage, 2844.
Motion adopted to change time set for special order, 2851.
Final passage, 3023.

Remarks on, by
Schuck, 1657.
Grabe, 1657, 1658.
Metzenbacher, 1657-1658.
Dunn, James A., 1658.
Williams, 1658.
Rockwell, 2263.
Baldwin, R. J., 2264.

In Senate (No. 1413).
Referred to Committee on Finance, 3109.

TAXATION FOR LOCAL PURPOSES, relating to

House Bill No. 1770.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen (by request), 1040.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1040.
Reported with negative recommendation, 3822.

TAXATION, further amending Section 16 of act of June 1, 1889, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1509.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 913.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 913.

TAXATION, further amending Section 21 of act of June 1, 1889, being a further supplement to act to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1575.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 995.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 995.

TAXATION—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 1877.
First reading, 1935-1936.
Second reading, 1997.
Third reading and final passage, 2300.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Vetoed by Governor, 5411.

Remarks on, by
Roney, 2300.

In Senate (No. 1220).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 2332.
Reported without amendment, 3473.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3717.
Over in its order, 3746.
Third reading and final passage, 3875.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4311.

TAXATION, further supplement to act of June 7, 1879, to provide revenue by

Senate Bill No. 328.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 282.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 282.
Reported without amendment, 418.
First reading, 470.
Second reading, 602.
Third reading and final passage, 652.
Returned from House without amendment, 2459.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2601.
Vetoed by Governor, 2858.

In House (No. 1341).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 767.
Reported without amendment, 1615.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 1975.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2223.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2417-2418.
Signed by Speaker, 2688.

Remarks on, by
Rockwell, 2223, 2417.
Baldwin, R. J., 2223.
Kitts, 2417.
Scott, S. B., 2417.
Walnut, 2417.

TAXATION, further supplement to act to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 581.

Read in place in House by Mr. E. E. Jones, 254.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 254.

TAXATION OF CATTLE, repealing acts providing for

House Bill No. 137.

Read in place in House by Mr. Charles A. Shaffer, 102.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 102.
Reported with negative recommendation, 368.

TAXATION OF HORSES, MULES OR CATTLE, repealing acts providing for

House Bill No. 87.

Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 100.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 100.
Reported with negative recommendation, 368.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY and places of religious worship, burial places and institution of charity, learning, and benevolence, regulating exemption from

House Bill No. 307.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 146.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 146.
Question of personal privilege raised on, 183.

TAXATION OF REAL ESTATE the distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, to abolish for purpose of municipal

House Bill No. 589.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 254.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 254.
Reported without amendment, 342.

TAXATION OF REAL ESTATE—Continued.

First reading, 379, 396.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading, ——.
Postponed for present, 489.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2507-2508.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 2507, 2508.
Wilson, W. H., 2507, 2508.
Rockwell, 2507.
Scott, S. B., 2508.
Bleloch, 2508.
Dunn, James A., 2508.
Bergey, 2508.

TAXATION OF TRACTION ENGINES, providing for taxing of traction engines for local purposes and repealing act relating to

House Bill No. 1032.

Read in palce in House by Mr. Rockwell, 476.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 476.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 621.
Second reading, 1082-1083.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1125-1126.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 1288-1289.
Resumed and passed finally, 2499-2500.

Remarks on, by

Reeser, 1125, 1288, 2499.
Rockwell, 1125, 1288, 1289, 2499.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 1288-1289.
Shaffer, Charles A., 2499.
Lohr, 2499-2500.

In Senate (No. 1301).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 2602.

TAXATION, PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT BY ALL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES of an annual tax of one per centum upon the gross premiums and providing that premium abatements to holders of policies shall not be included in gross premiums, amending act to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1710.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1037.

TAXATION, providing that real estate of all public service corporations shall be subject to

Senate Bill No. 255.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 221.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 221.

TAXATION, regulating making of certain reports and statements to Auditor General for purposes of State

House Bill No. 1758.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1040.

TAXATION, regulating making of certain reports to Auditor General for purposes of State

Senate Bill No. 72.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 95.
Reported with amendment, 416.
First reading and recommitted, 469.
Re-reported without amendment, 3473.
Second reading, 3596.
Third reading and final passasge, 3700.
Returned from House without amendment, 5003.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5010.

In House (No. 2134).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4476.
First reading, 4587.
Second reading, 4678.
Third reading and final passage, 5039.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

TAXATION, TAXING ALL OF THE PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS having capital stock and exempting savings institutions having no capital stock, to repeal act of May 1, 1909, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1690.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1036.
Reported without amendment, 1870.
First reading, 1936.
Second reading, 1998-1999.
Third reading and recommitted, 2690.

TAXATION THE BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of counties, cities, school districts, boroughs and othe municipal corporations, repealing parts of acts State taxes and exempting from

House Bill No. 1775.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1040.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1040.

TAXATION, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1694.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1036.
Reported without amendment, 1877.
Rirst reading, 1936.
Second reading, 1997-1998.
Third reading and final passage, 2688-2689.

Remarks by, on

Roney, 2689.

In Senate (No. 1382).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 2749.

TAXATION, to provide revenue by

House Bill No. 1865.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1245.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1245.

TAXATION, to provide that all bonds and other indebtedness of all counties, cities, boroughs and incorporated districts shall be exempt from

Senate Bill No. 257.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 221.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 221.

TAXES AND CREATING STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS AND COUNTY ASSESSORS, to establish uniform system for assessment of property and collection of

House Bill No. 801.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 338.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 338.

TAXES AND WATER RENTS OR RATES and such State taxes as may now be collected by the county treasurers and providing for appointment of assistant collectors of delinquent taxes by the county treasurer, empowering the county treasurer in all counties having between 800,000 and 1,400,000 inhabitants, to collect all county, city, borough and township

House Bill No. 1735.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1038.

TAXES ASSESSED UPON PERSONAL PROPERTY a lien upon real estate of person or corporation liable for such tax, to make deliquent State

House Bill No. 1530.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 914.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 914.

TAXES, BEQUESTS AND DEVISES TO INSTITUTIONS of purely public charity, to exempt from payment of inheritance

House Bill No. 1752.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1039.

TAXES, BEQUESTS TO INSTITUTIONS of purely public charity, exempting from payment of inheritance

Senate Bill No. 77.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 96.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 96.
Reported without amendment, 417.
First reading, 469.

TAXES, BEQUESTS TO INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

Second reading, 597.
Third reading and final passage, 648.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 1884.
Signed by President, 2022.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2465.
Resolution returned from House concurred in, 2466.
Resolution approved by Governor, 2857.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Finance, 2858.
Re-reported without amendment, 4766.
Final passage, 4838-4839.
Concurrent resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment, 4839.
Resolution returning bill to Governor returned from House concurred in, 4858.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4858.

In House (No. 1335).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 767.
Reported with amendment, 1242.
First reading, 1286.
Second reading and amended, 1478.
Third reading and final passage, 1864.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 1931.
Signed by Speaker, 2067.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2489.
Resolution returning bill to Governor without amendment concurred in, 4918.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

TAXES COLLECTED BY COUNTY TREASURERS OR OTHER OFFICERS and paid into State Treasury, to provide for return to the several counties from which same are received of one-half of certain

House Bill No. 915.

Read in place in House by Mr. Claycomb, 419.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 419.

TAXES COLLECTED BY COUNTY TREASURERS OR OTHER OFFICERS, to provide for return by State Treasurer to the several counties from which same are received of three-fourths of certain

House Bill No. 668.

Read in place in House by Mr. Burnett, 270.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 270.
Reported without amendment, 2535.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading, 2812.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3074.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 3273.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5159.

Remarks on, by

Cheeseman, 3074.
Burnett, 3074, 3273.
Baldwin, R. J., 3273.

In Senate (No. 1473).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3389.
Reported without amendment, 4527.
First reading, 4551.
Second reading, 4649.
Third reading and final passage, 4701-4702.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5096.

TAXES FOR PAYMENT OF WHICH THEY HAVE BECOME LIABLE, and extending time for collection of same for a period of two years from the passage of this act, to enable certain tax collectors, their executors and administrators, if they are deceased, or their sureties, to collect

Senate Bill No. 873.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Herbst, for Mr. Hall, 1368.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1368.
Reported without amendment, 1787.
First reading, 1896.
Second reading, 2033.
Third reading and final passage, 2080.
Returned from House without amendment, 3090.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1958).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2197
Reported without amendment, 2534.

TAXES FOR PAYMENT—Continued.

First reading, 2607-2608.
Second reading, 2812.
Third reading and final passage, 3075.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

TAXES FOR STATE PURPOSES, by providing for return by State Treasure of 75 per centum of certain State taxes to respective county, city, borough, school district or incorporated district where collected, amending act imposing additional

House Bill No. 483.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brosius, 226.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 226.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Second reading, 554.
Third reading and amended, 704.
Final passage, 807-808.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3195.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3656.
Final passage, 3842-3843.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Vetoed by Governor, 5386.

In Senate (No. 676).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 873-874.
Reported without amendment, 2365.
First reading, 2472.
Second reading, 2593.
Third reading and final passage, 2632.
Signed by President, 2860.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in by Senate, 3259.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3908-3909.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4311.

TAXES FOR STATE PURPOSES on municipal loans or indebtedness, abolishing

House Bill No. 1626.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1032.

TAXES IN ANY ONE OF SUCH MUNICIPALITIES OR TOWNSHIPS shall be a discharge for payment of taxes for same year on same property in another municipality or township, relating to double assessments of real estate situate partially in two or more municipalities or townships and providing that payment of

House Bill No. 876.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kennedy, 366.
Referred to Committe on Judiciary General, 366.

TAXES IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS, amending Section 13 of act of June 25, 1895, regulating collection of

Senate Bill No. 484.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Martin, 410.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 410.
Reported without amendment, 1598.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1797.
Third reading and final passage, 1886.

In House (No. 1939).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2196.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3517.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3630.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 5184.

Remarks on, by

Matt, 3630, 5184.
Watson, 5184.
Semmens, 5184.

TAXES IN BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS, providing that county treasurer by virtue of his office shall be collector of such taxes and fixing his compensation, relative to collection of

House Bill No. 1527.

Read in place in House by Mr. George A. Baldwin, 914
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 914.

TAXES IN CITIES OF FIRST CLASS by officers of registration of electors and for abolition of office of assessor of electors for purposes of taxation in such cities, to provide for assessment of poll

House Bill No. 678.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 270.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 270.
Reported without amendment, 342.
First reading, 379, 396.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading, 448.
Third reading and postponed for present, 488-489.
Resumed and passed finally, 877-878.

In Senate (No. 727).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 912.

TAXES IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS by eliminating certain provisions relating to school taxes, amending act providing that city treasurer shall be the collector of city, school and poor

Senate Bill No. 1294.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 2477.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2477.
Reported without amendment, 2477.
First reading, 2600.
Second reading, 2659-2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2736.

In House (No. 2031).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2996.

TAXES IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS by extending to August 1st the date for the payment of taxes, amending act providing that city treasurer shall be the collector of city, school and poor

Senate Bill No. 1146.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 2070.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2070.
Reported without amendment, 2160.
First reading, 2329.
Second reading, 2392.
Third reading and final passage, 2456.
Returned from House without amendment, 4198.
Signed by President, 4285.
Approved by Governor, 5260.

In House (No. 1998).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 2547.
Reported without amendment, 3619.
First reading, 3846.
Second reading, 3957.
Third reading and final passage, 4205.
Signed by Speaker, 4409.

TAXES IN CITIES OF THIRD CLASS, providing a reduction for prompt payment and imposing a penalty for failure to pay same within a stipulated period and further providing for notification of taxables, regulating collection of State and county

House Bill No. 1720.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1038.

TAXES IN PHILADELPHIA so that members of board of revision of taxes shall be elected in counties having between 1,250,000 and 1,750,000 inhabitants, amending act promoting more equal assessment of

Senate Bill No. 237.

Read in place in the Senate by Mr. Daix, 220.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 220.

TAXES IN THE SEVERAL BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS, amending act of June 25, 1885, regulating collection of

House Bill No. 1675.

Read in place in House by Mr. Watson, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1035.
Reported without amendment, 2426.
First reading, 2605.
Second reading and amended, 2801-2802.
Third reading and final passage, 3040-3041.

Remarks on, by

Watson, 3040.
Spesier, 3040.

In Senate (No. 1419).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3109.

TAXES IN THE SEVERAL BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, to regulate compensation of collectors of

House Bill No. 1479.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 820.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 820.

TAXES IN THE SEVERAL CITIES OF THIRD CLASS providing that the city treasurer of each of said cities by virtue of his office shall be the collectors of the said several taxes, relating to collection of city, county, school and poor

Senate Bill No. 569.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 592.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 592.
Reported without amendment, 682.
First reading, 718.
Second reading, 869.
Over in its order, 907.
Recommitted, 1015.

TAXES IN TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS and fixing compensation of assessors and assistant assessors, and extending time within which said assessors are required to complete their assessments and make their return thereof, relating to assessments for

House Bill No. 1148.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 534.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 534.
Reported with amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading, 1950.
Third reading and final passage, 2147.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Approved by Governor, 3333.

In Senate (No. 1204).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2180.
Reported without amendment, 2465.
First reading, 2599.
Second reading, 2657-2658.
Third reading and final passage, 2735-2736.
Signed by President, 2863.

TAXES LEVIED AGAINST REAL ESTATE covered by mortgages and making mortgages liable to sale for collection of certain taxes, providing for payment by mortgagee of

House Bill No. 1595.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 996.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 996.

TAXES ON LOANS MADE BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS or school boards for school purposes, abolishing all

House Bill No. 1624.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1032.

TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY, to provide for assessment and collection of

House Bill No. 1689.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1036.
Reported without amendment, 1878.
First reading, 1936.
Second reading, 1999.
Third reading and final passage, 2690-2691.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 4672-4673.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 5054.
Final passage, 5193-5194.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 5251.
Signed by Speaker, 5377.

In Senate (No. 1331).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 2749.
Reported without amendment, 3473.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3718.
Third reading and final passage, 3747.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 4630.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 5114.
Signed by President, 5262.

TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY, to provide for assessments and collection of

House Bill No. 1866.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1245.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1245.

TAXES ON SEATED LANDS in counties, poor districts, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships and providing for sale of such lands for taxes, providing for return of

House Bill No. 305.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reeser, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 146.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 527.
Second reading and amended, 550.
Third reading and final passage, 687.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 2687-2688.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3332.

In Senate (No. 624).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 729.
Reported with amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2394.
Second reading, 2461.
Third reading and final passage, 2558.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2738.
Signed by President, 2860.

TAXES ON SEATED LANDS in counties, poor districts, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships for county, poor, borough, town or township taxes respectively and providing for sale of such lands for taxes, to provide for return of

House Bill No. 1616.

Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn, 997.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 997.
Reported without amendment, 1630.
First reading, 1767.
Second reading, 1978.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2226.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2435-2436.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3280
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Vetoed by Governor, 4117.

In Senate (No. 1293).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2467.
Reported without amendment, 2919.
First reading, 2993.
Second reading, 3106.
Over in its order, 3162.
Third reading and final passage, 3249.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

TAXES ON UNSEATED LANDS in boroughs for borough taxes and sale of such lands for taxes, providing for return of

Senate Bill No. 35.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 68.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 68.

TAXES OWING BY ANY PUBLIC CHARITY HOSPITAL where a dispute has arisen as to right of city to assess and collect such taxes, authorizing cities of first class to remit

House Bill No. 1551.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wiltbank, 915.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 915.
Reported with amendment, 2200.
First reading, 2351.
Second reading and amended, 2521.
Defeated on third reading, 2835.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2835-2836.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3930.
Approved by Governor, 4680.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2835.
Wiltbank, 2835-2836.

In Senate (No. 1359).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2889.
Reported without amendment, 3154.

TAXES OWING BY CHARITY HOSPITAL—Continued.

First reading, 3255.
Second reading, 3375.
Third reading and final passage, 3439.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4070.

TAXES PAYABLE TO THE COUNTY, authorizing employment of persons to make such collection and providing exoneration for uncollected taxes, requiring county treasurers to collect unpaid

Senate Bill No. 765.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 1068.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1068.

TAXES, providing for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class and a method of collecting such

House Bill No. 679.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 270.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 270.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 377, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading, 443.
Third reading and postponed for present, 487.
Resumed and passed finally, 876-877.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 877.
Perry, S. J., 877.

In Senate (No. 728).

Referred to Committee on Elections, 912.

TAXES, providing for return by State Treasurer to counties from which they are received of one-half of certain

Senate Bill No. 74.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 95.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 95.

TAXES RECEIVED BY COUNTY TREASURERS AND PAID INTO STATE TREASURY, to provide for return by State Treasurer from the several counties from which same are received of one-half of certain

House Bill No. 1753.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 1039
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1039.

TAXES THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH, CREATING A STATE BOARD of assessors and county assessors, to establish a uniform system of property and levy and collection of

House Bill No. 1157.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newton, 534.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 534.

TAXES TO APPEAL TO COURT OF COMMON PLEAS from assessment of any real estate or taxable property within their jurisdiction, authorizing any officer, board or tribunal charged with duty of levying

House Bill No. 1545.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 915.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 915.

TAXES UPON CERTAIN CLASSES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY and providing for collection of same and providing for duties and compensation of prothonotaries and recorders in connection therewith, to provide revenue for State and county purposes and in cities coextensive with counties for municipal purposes by imposing

House Bill No. 1949.

Read in place in House by Mr. Shern, 2197.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 2197.
Reported with amendment, 2534.
First reading, 2607.
Second reading and amended, 2808-2811.
Motion for special order on third reading and final passage adopted, 2811.
Third reading and final passage, 2897-2901.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4135-4136.
Signed by Speaker, 4337.
Approved by Governor, 4479.

Remarks on, by

Shern, 2900.
Rockwell, 2900.
Scott, S. B., 2900-2901.
Roney, 4135.

TAXES UPON PERSONAL PROPERTY—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1388).

Referred to Committee on Finance, 2937.
Reported with amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3387-3388.
Second reading and amended, 3461-3464.
Over in its order, 3589, 3705, 3751.
Third reading and final passage, 3875-3878.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

TAXES UPON CERTAIN CLASSES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, to provide revenue for State and county purposes and in cities coextensive with counties for municipal purposes by imposing

Senate Bill No. 554.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 592.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 592.
Reported with amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1270.
Second reading, 1331-1333.
Third reading and final passage, 1373.

In House (No. 1888).

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 1398.
Question of personal privilege, by Roney, 2339.

TAYLOR HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

TAYLOR HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

TEACHERS AND THEIR EMPLOYMENT by Superintendent of Public Instruction, providing for retirement of certain

Senate Bill No. 102.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 97.

TEACHERS' BOARD, conferring upon school board in each public school district authority to establish an auxiliary

House Bill No. 690.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin (by request), 287.
Referred to Committee on Education, 287.
Reported without amendment, 805.
First reading, 830.
Second reading, 984-985.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1410.
Resumed and recommitted, 1731.

TEACHERS FOR THE MINIMUM SCHOOL TERM, fixing minimum monthly salaries of school

House Bill No. 1035.

Read in place in House by Mr. Grabe, 476.
Referred to Committee on Education, 476.

TEACHERS OF LONG EXPERIENCE shall be appointed permanently and making it duty of each school board to enter into certain contracts, providing that

Senate Bill No. 103.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 97.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 97.
Reported with amendment, 127.
First reading, 144.
Second reading, 160.
Over in its order, 197.
Recommitted to Committee, 223.
Re-reported with amendment, 283.
Third reading and final passage, 300.
Returned from House with amendments, 1370.
Resumed and House amendments non-concurred in, 1192.
Returned from House with adherence to amendments, 1605.
Senate appoints conference committee, 1605.
Report of conference committee presented, 5069-5070.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 5115-5116.
Returned from House with notice that House has not adopted report of conference committee, 5269.
Vote on adoption of report of conference committee reconsidered, conference committee discharged, vote by which House amendments were non-concurred in reconsidered and Senate concurred in House amendments, 5278-5279.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5292.

TEACHERS OF LONG EXPERIENCE—Continued.

Remarks on, by

Snyder, 224, 5278, 5279.
Huffman, 5278.

In House (No. 822).

Referred to Committee on Education, 342.
Reported without amendment, 742.
First reading, 826.
Second reading and amended, 957-958.
Third reading, motion to postpone not agreed to and bill passed finally, 1353-1356.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and House adheres to its amendments, 1570.
Returned from Senate with adherence to non-concurrence in House amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 1632.
House adopts motion for appointment of conference committee, 1632.
Conference committee appointed, 1636.
Report of conference committee defeated, 5246-5247.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 5252.
Motion to reconsider vote on report of conference committee defeated, 5385.
Returned from Senate with notice that Senate has reconsidered vote by which it adopted report of conference committee, has discharged conference committee and has concurred in House amendments to bill, 5395-5396.
Signed by Speaker, 5410.

Remarks on, by

Ulerich, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 5246.
Gramley, 1353-1354, 1531.
Conniff, 1354, 1355.
Schaffer, C. A., 1355.
Campbell, C. M. C., 1355, 5396.
Cheeseman, 1355-1356.
Martin, 1356, 5246-5247.
Mitchell, 1356.
Allen, 5396.
Rockwell, 5396.
Humes, 5396.
Roney, 5396.

TEACHERS OF LONG EXPERIENCE shall be appointed permanently, and making it duty of each school board to enter into certain contracts, to provide that certain

House Bill No. 691.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin (by request), 287.
Referred to Committee on Education, 287.

TEACHERS, permitting normal schools and high schools to establish special training courses for rural

House Bill No. 1619.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brosius, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1032.

TEACHERS' SALARIES and making appropriation therefor, providing for payment of minimum

Senate Bill No. 821.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1258.
Referred to Committee on Education, 1258.
Reported without amendment, 1604.
First reading, 1757.
Second reading, 1805.
Third reading and final passage, 1891.

In House (No. 1943).

Referred to Committee on Education, 2196.

TEACHERS TAKING A SPECIAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION during annual vacation, to permit boards of school directors to reimburse certain

House Bill No. 1351.

Read in place in House by Mr. Martin, 803.
Referred to Committee on Education, 803.
Reported with amendment, 1936.
First reading, 2046.
Second reading, 2246.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2718.
Resumed and amended on third reading and defeated on final passage, 3027-3028.

Remarks on, by

Martin, 2718, 3028.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 2718.
Allen, 2718.

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS and defining effect thereof, providing for granting of

Senate Bill No. 362.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 299.
Referred to Committee on Education, 299.
Reported without amendment, 471.
First reading, 609.
Second reading, 675.
Over in its order, 726.
Third reading and final passage, 859-860.

In House (No. 1812).

Referred to Committee on Education, 917.

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS and defining effect thereof, providing for granting of

Senate Bill No. 424.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Stineman, 382.
Referred to Committee on Education, 382.
Reported without amendment, 643.
First reading, 717.
Second reading, 867-868.
Third reading and final passage, 905.

In House (No. 1831).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1043.

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOLS IN CERTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS and extending certain privileges to graduates therefrom, to authorize establishment of

Senate Bill No. 519.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 459.
Referred to Committee on Education, 459.
Reported without amendment, 591.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 713.
Third reading and final passage, 861.

Remarks on, by

Herbst, 861.
McNichols, 861.

In House (No. 1817).

Referred to Committee on Education, 917.

TELEGRAPH (see cities, Delaware, fees, house, license, poles, wires).

TELEPHONE COMPANIES FOR CERTAIN MESSAGES, authorizing regulation by Railroad Commission of rates charged by

Senate Bill No. 957.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Wasbers, 1604.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 1604.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES OR HOTELS or exchanges in the cities, to prescribe rates to be charged by

Senate Bill No. 1402.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 3088.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 3088.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES TO RECEIVE AND TRANSMIT MESSAGES from other telephone companies, authorizing Railroad Commission, when requested, to compel

Senate Bill No. 51.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 83.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 83.

TELEPHONE, POLICE AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS and to furnish said service to corporations or individuals and to connect with other telephone companies, empowering cities and boroughs to construct and operate

House Bill No. 719.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bittles, 288.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 288.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 621.
Second reading, 937.
Third reading and final passage, 1232.

In Senate (No. 842).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1272.

TELEPHONE, POLICE AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS and to furnish said service to corporations or individuals and to connect with other telephone companies, empowering cities and boroughs to construct and operate

Senate Bill No. 331.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 282.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 282.

TELEPHONE RATES, resolution (House) No. 38, by Conniff, authorizing investigation by State Railroad Commission of high, 1766.

Considered and agreed to, 1903.
Acknowledgment by State Railroad Commission, 2822.

TELEPHONE (see cities, fees, house, license, poles, wires).

TEMPERATURE (see milk).

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY (see appropriation to trustees of).

TEMPLETON AS ASSISTANT CLERK OF HOUSE, nomination and vote for Thomas W., 58, 62.

TENANCIES, TENANT, TENANTS AND TENEMENT (see buildings, bureau, commission, estates, landlord, landlords, rent).

TERM AND TERMS (see boroughs, district attorneys, election, elections, poor, State, townships).

TERMINI (see highways).

TERRAPIN (see bullfrogs).

TEST AND TESTS (see animals, vaccinates).

TESTAMENTS (see wills).

TESTIFY (see desertion, wife).

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, A. C. Welchans nominated as member of, 4761.

Reported, 4837.
Confirmed, 4838.

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (see appropriation and trustees).

THEATRE, THEATRES AND THEATRICALS (see censorship, minors, tickets).

THOMAS, DAVID W., Representative from Seventh District (Luzerne County).

Bills introduced by

No. 251

Making appropriation to Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, 116.

No. 255

Making appropriation to Mercy Hospital, 119.

No. 322

Fixing basis upon which to calculate earnings of miners in anthracite coal mines, 161.

No. 892

Amending act for government of cities of second class with respect to contracts for publication of official advertising, 392.

No. 1482

Fixing compensation of chief clerk and five clerks in Department of Mines, 823.

No. 1568

To provide for additional law judge of the several courts of the Eleventh Judicial District, 994.

Bills reported by

No. 570

Requiring any individual or corporation mining anthracite coal where coal is paid for by car to keep a record of all coal mined at miners' chutes, 561.

No. 1563

Making it unlawful to use any electric current in any bituminous coal mine generating explosive gases, 2135.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

Motion by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 892, amending act for government of cities of second class with relation to official advertising, 4244.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Record in "North American" of vote of Augustine P. Conniff on House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4678.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1482, fixing compensation of chief clerk and five clerks in Department of Mines, 1839.

House Bill No. 1568, to provide for additional law judge in Eleventh Judicial District, 2245, 3025-3026, 3027.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of Fourteenth Judicial District, 5375.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH H., Senator from Forty-seventh District (Beaver and Lawrence Counties).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 169, relating to findings in proceedings in lunacy, 598.

Senate Bill No. 178, prohibiting furnishing of cigarettes or cigarette papers to minors, 669, 670.

Senate Bill No. 392, amending act to provide for determination by court of common pleas of all disputes as to reasonableness of amount of license fees between municipal corporations and telegraph, telephone or light companies, 1743.

Senate Bill No. 1153, authorizing survey and patenting of lands in beds of abandoned navigable rivers, 2656.

Bills introduced by

No. 109

Making appropriation to Providence Hospital, 97.

No. 146

Amending act providing for burial of indigent persons whose bodies are unfit for anatomical purposes, 125.

No. 169

Relating to findings in proceedings for lunacy, 143.

No. 178

Prohibiting furnishing by gift, sale or otherwise of cigarettes or cigarette paper to minors, 158.

No. 315

Making appropriation to Sewickley Fresh Air Home, 281.

No. 331

Empowering cities and boroughs to construct and operate telephone, police and fire alarm systems and to furnish said service and to connect with other telephone companies, 282.

No. 375

Making appropriation to Beaver County Children's Home Association, 300.

No. 392

Amending act providing for determination by court of common pleas of disputes as to reasonableness of license fees between municipal corporations and telegraph, telephone, light or power companies, 330.

No. 463

Providing time when it shall be lawful for a principal surety to present their petition where a bond has been filed in any court of record and providing that court may enter an exoneretur upon said bond, 384.

No. 522

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Ellwood City, Lawrence County, and extending to Portersville in Butler County, intersecting at Route No. 79, 460.

No. 652

Requiring natural gas corporations to maintain a uniform charge for gas to consumers, 855.

No. 706

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road commencing at Ellwood City, Lawrence County, and extending to Zelienople, Butler County, 899.

No. 785

Providing for erection of dam at outlet of Pymatuning Swamp, 1138.

No. 786

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point on the New Galilee and Wampum State highway, one mile east of New Galilee, Beaver County, 1138.

No. 832

Regulating number and election of borough councils, 1259.

No. 998

Making appropriation to Westminster College located at New Wilmington, 1742.

No. 1048

Making appropriation for purpose of erecting retaining wall and filling washouts caused by floods of Ohio and Beaver Rivers, 1802.

No. 1152

Providing for turning over by counties of certain bridges to the Commonwealth and fixing duties of State Highway Commissioner, 2093.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH H.—Continued.

No. 1153

Authorizing survey and patenting of lands in beds of navigable rivers permitted by United States Government to be abandoned and filled, 2093.

No. 1166

Supplement to act authorizing the Commonwealth to rebuild county bridges over navigable streams, 2152.

Bills reported by

No. 5

Prohibiting manufacture or sale of adulterated foods, 1137.

No. 30

Supplementing and amending act to establish county court for County of Allegheny, 219.

No. 31

Further supplement to act to establish county court for County of Allegheny, 219.

No. 211

Providing for establishment of boards of health in boroughs and townships of first class, 458.

No. 276

Amending act defining rights and liabilities of parties to and regulating effect of contracts for work and labor, 409.

No. 531 (House No. 254)

Amending act permitting certain companies incorporated under laws of any other State to hold necessary real estate in this State, 3780.

No. 532 (House No. 258)

Amending act authorizing recorder of deeds to record discharges of all honorably discharged officers and soldiers, 1137.

No. 591 (House No. 644)

Regulating practice of midwifery, 2741.

No. 598

Prohibiting manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded alcoholic liquors, 2151.

No. 616

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning in southern boundary of borough of Nazareth and extending to northern boundary of borough of Bethlehem, 1554.

No. 714

Amending act providing for establishment of State Naval Militia, 1761.

No. 832

Regulating number and election of members of borough councils, 1761.

No. 853 (House No. 1158)

Amending act relating to street railway companies, 1741.

No. 870 (House No. 210)

Amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 2354.

No. 1006 (House No. 1379)

Authorizing counties to appropriate money for monuments in memory of Spanish-American War soldiers, 2181.

No. 1039 (House No. 1218)

Amending act establishing State Naval Militia, ——.

No. 1093 (House No. 416)

To prevent occupational diseases, 2151.

No. 1166

Supplement to act authorizing Commonwealth to rebuild county bridges over navigable streams, 2161.

No. 1233 (House No. 937)

Establishing a Bureau of Housing, 2981.

No. 1240 (House No. 1521)

Supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 2742.

Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, 42.

Leave of absence granted, 2022, 2855, 3973, 4381.

Member of conference committees, 2738, 3789, 3979.

Member of special committee, 1138.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH H.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Recess, 1554, 5116.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1234 (House No. 1007), authorizing appointment of two delegates as members of commission to investigate European systems of rural credits, 2741.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 657, to provide for health and safety of persons in and about anthracite coal mines, 2592.

Recommit Senate Bill No. 870 (House No. 210), amending act relating to right to practice medicine and surgery, 2594.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1234 (House No. 1007) authorizing appointment of two delegates as members of commission to investigate European systems of rural credits, 2741.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 683 (House No. 745) authorizing division and consolidation of wards in cities of third class, 3707.

Suspend Rule 39.

Oath of office administered to, 5.

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of Beaver County, 643, 853, 1367, 1489, 1597.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from

Monaca Council No. 109, D. of L., 3087.

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Monaca Council No. 109, D. of L., 4283.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 657, to provide for health and safety of persons in and about anthracite coal mines, 2592.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing National Guard to participate in inaugural parade at Washington, D. C., on March 4th, 9.

THREATS (see extortion).

TICKETS FOR ADMISSION TO OR FOR SEATS IN ANY THEATRE or place of public amusement for a sum in excess of price regularly charged by management thereof, making it a misdemeanor to sell

House Bill No. 1354.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heidinger, 803.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 803.
Reported with amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading and amended, 1992.
Third reading and final passage, 2298-2299.

In Senate (No. 1219).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2332.

TICKETS PURCHASED FOR TRANSPORTATION must be accepted by transportation companies, governing time limit in which all

Senate Bill No. 662.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 862.
Referred to Committee on Railroads, 862.

TICKETS (see coal, passes, railroad).

TIMBER (see roads).

TIME (see actions, banks, railroads, wages).

TIOGA COUNTY (see highway).

TIPS, prohibiting giving, soliciting or receiving of

House Bill No. 908.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 393.
Referred to Committee on Education, 393.
Reported without amendment, 805.
First reading, 830.
Second reading, 1000.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1562-1563.

TIPSTAVES IN CERTAIN COUNTIES by further changing limit of population of such counties, amending act relative to salaries of

House Bill No. 271.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 127.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 127.
Reported without amendment, 154.

TIPSTAVES IN CERTAIN COUNTIES—Continued.

First reading, 174.
Second reading, 186.
Third reading and final passage, 206-207.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Vetoed by Governor, 1904.

Senate (No. 224).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 710.
First reading, 870.
Second reading, 908.
Third reading and final passage, 1012.
Signed by President, 1326.

TIPSTAVES (see court criers).

TITLE AND TITLES (see corporations, municipalities, rent).

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE and enabling citizens of United States and certain corporations to hold title to certain real estate, to quiet

House Bill No. 24.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rex, 74.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 74.
Reported without amendment, 109.
First reading, 129.
Second reading, 153.
Third reading and final passage, 166.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 710.
Signed by Speaker, 767.
Approved by Governor, 1283.

Remarks on, by

Scott, J. R. K., 166.
Rex, 166.

In Senate (No. 229).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 201.
Reported without amendment, 410.
First reading, 469.
Second reading, 598.
Third reading and final passage, 649.
Signed by President pro tempore, 873.

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE, and enabling citizens of United States and certain corporations to hold title to certain real estate, to quiet

Senate Bill No. 53.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 84.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 84.

TITUSVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

TOBACCO (see cigarettes, Pennsylvania).

TODD HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

TOILET AND TOILETS (see foundries, railway).

TOLL AND TOLLS (see bridges, highway).

TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of Pennsylvania (see appropriation).

TORTS (see costs).

TOWEL intended for use by more than one person, prohibiting furnishing in certain places of any

House Bill No. 30.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 74.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 74.
Reported with amendment, 998.
First reading, 1058.
Second reading, 1218-1219.
Third reading, motion to recommit not agreed to and bill defeated on final passage, 1641-1642.
Motion to reconsider vote on final passage agreed to and bill again defeated on final passage, 1766.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 1641.
Gray, Frank, 1641, 1766.
McAleer, 1641.

TOWN AND TOWNS (see borough, highways, municipalities, streets).

TOWNSHIP AND TOWNSHIPS (see appropriation for deficiency, etc., auditors, Boards, boroughs, city, constables, East Town, election, gas, garages, highways, motor-vehicles, nuisance, parks, plumbing, rates, reports, roads, tax, taxes, water).

TOWNSHIP OF FIRST CLASS and regarding annexation of any part of such township to city, borough or other township, providing that no borough shall hereafter be incorporated out of any

House Bill No. 140.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin (by request), 107.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 107.
Reported with negative recommendation, 560.

TOWNSHIP OF FIRST CLASS shall first obtain consent from proper authorities by extending its provisions to corporations organized for any purpose whatsoever, amending act requiring that all water, gas or electric light corporations before entering upon any street in any

Senate Bill No. 1276.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2440.

TOWNSHIP OF FIRST CLASS TO ESTABLISH LIGHTS upon State highways and turnpike roads, authorizing board of commissioners of every

House Bill No. 642.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 256.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 256.
Reported without amendment, 439.
First reading, 527.
Second reading, 755.
Third reading and final passage, 876.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2490.
Signed by Speaker, 2665.
Vetoed by Governor, 3192.

In Senate (No. 726).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 912.
Reported without amendment, 2150.
First reading, 2325.
Second reading, 2372.
Third reading and final passage, 2444-2445.
Signed by President, 2661.

TOWNSHIP OF FIRST CLASS TO ESTABLISH LIGHTS upon State highways and turnpike roads, authorizing Board of Commissioners of every

House Bill No. 2084.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 3604.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3604.

TOWNSHIP OF FIRST CLASS to improve any street and to construct sewers, authorizing commissioners of any

House Bill No. 536.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 229.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 229.
Reported without amendment, 1400.
First reading, 1535.
Second reading and amended, 1690-1691.
Third reading and final passage, 2133-2134.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2686.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.

In Senate (No. 1185).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2471.
Third reading and final passage, 2638.
Signed by President, 2860.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS AND COMMISSIONERS in the several counties, providing for association of

House Bill No. 325.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 161.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 161.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS AND COMMISSIONERS in the several counties, to provide for association of

Senate Bill No. 386.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Herbst, 329.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 330.
Reported without amendment, 412.
First reading, 470.
Second reading, 605.
Third reading and final passage, 653.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS AND COMMISSIONERS—Con.

Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2165-2166.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2303.
Approved by Governor, 2856.

In House (No. 1346).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 767.
Reported without amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1284.
Second reading, 1464.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1800.
Resumed and amended, 1944.
Defeated on final passage, 2060-2061.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill passed finally, 2125.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 2198.
Signed by Speaker, 2412.

Remarks on, by

Jones, E. E., 2125.
Strauss, 2125.
McDermott, 2125.

TOWNSHIPS AND FOR THEIR GOVERNMENT, amending act providing for classification of

House Bill No. 143.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin (by request), 107.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 107.
Reported without amendment, 270.
First reading, 292.
Second reading, 321.
Third reading and final passage, 349.
Returned from Senate with amendment (correction of typographical error), in which House concurred, 2707.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3332.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 349.

In Senate (No. 471).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 391.
Reported without amendment, 2306.
First reading, 2393.
Second reading, 2460-2461.
Third reading and final passage, 2557.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2739.
Signed by President, 2861.

TOWNSHIPS AND PRESCRIBING FORM OF GOVERNMENT of townships of each class, amending act of April 28, 1899, providing for classification of

House Bill No. 1662.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 1034.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1034.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending act providing for classification of townships by fixing time of organization of commissioners of

House Bill No. 531.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 228.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 228.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 377.
Second reading, 406.
Postponed for present, 485.
Recommitted, 1051.
Re-reported with amendment, 2491.
Third reading and amended, 2768-2769.
Final passage, 2834.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3280.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 3953.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2834.

In Senate (No. 1353).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2888-2889.
Reported without amendment, 2994.
First reading, 3108.
Second reading, 3172.
Third reading and final passage, 3250.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, amending act relative to classification of townships by providing for certain duties of secretary of board of commissioners, invalidating contracts in excess of appropriations and providing for inspection of records by taxpayers in

Senate Bill No. 911.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gyger, 1489.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1489.
Reported without amendment, 3153.
First reading, 3254.
Second reading, 3373-3374.
Over in its order, 3438.
Third reading and amended, 3584-3585.
Dropped from calendar, 3698-3699.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS and filling of vacancies in office of township treasurer and township commissioner, amending act providing for election of commissioners of

House Bill No. 574.

Read in place in House by Mr. Conniff, 254.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 254.
Reported without amendment, 340.
First reading, 376.
Second reading, 401.
Third reading and postponed for present, 422.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 2405-2406.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 2405, 2406.
Conniff, 2405-2406.
Miller, 2406.
Good, 2406.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, and prescribing contents of such notices, to provide for notification of taxables by township treasurer in

House Bill No. 1584.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 914.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 914.
Reported without amendment, 1377.
First reading, 1532.
Second reading, 1675.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1938.
Resumed and passed finally, 1939.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2687.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3205.

Remarks on, by

Baldwin, R. J., 1938.

In Senate (No. 1133).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2397-2398.
Second reading, 2470.
Third reading and final passage, 2687.
Signed by President, 2860.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS AND REGULATING THEIR TERM and election, relative to commissioners of

House Bill No. 969.

Read in place in House by Mr. Good, 473.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 473.
Reported without amendment, 930.
First reading, 1056.
Second reading, 1210.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1628.
Resumed and passed finally, 2667-2668.

In Senate (No. 1325).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2748.
Reported without amendment, 2749.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2886.
Re-reported without amendment, 3474.
Second reading, 3597.
Third reading and amended, 3704.
Vote on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3740-3741.
Re-reported with amendment, 4383.
Over in its order, 4794, 4843, 4968.
Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, 4969.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Re-reported without amendment, 4996.
Over in its order, 5069.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 5269-5270.

Remarks on, by

Heacock, 5270.
Buckman, 5270.
Sproul, 5270.
Huffman, 5270.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS AND REGULATING THEIR TERM and election, relative to commissioners of

House Bill No. 1486.

Read in place in House by Mr. Good, 823.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 823.
Reported without amendment, 1828.
First reading, 1935.
Second reading, 1994.
Third reading and final passage, 2533-2534.

Remarks on, by

Good, 2533, 2534.
Conniff, 2533, 2534.

In Senate (No. 1306).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2602.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, concerning building regulations and inspection in

House Bill No. 1357.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 803.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 803.
Reported without amendment, 1150.
First reading, 1283.
Second reading, 1650.
Third reading and final passage, 1937.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3035.
Signed by Speaker, 3150.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3612.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3835.
Bill vetoed by Governor, 3837.

Remarks on, by

Ambler, 3837.

In Senate (No. 1131).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2039.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2397.
Second reading and amended, 2469-2470.
Third reading and amended, 2637.
Over in its order, 2724.
Final passage, 2869-2870.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3089.
Signed by President, 3165.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3729.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, repealing Section 4 of act of June 3, 1911, regulating classification of townships and providing method of making contracts in

House Bill No. 262.

Read in place in House by Mr. Morrow, 119.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 119.
Reported without amendment, 183.
First reading, 205.
Second reading, 250.
Third reading and postponed for present, 264.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 315-316.

Remarks on, by

Morrow, 315.
Scott, S. B., 315.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS to establish lights upon State highways in such townships, authorizing board of commissioners of

Senate Bill No. 158.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 142.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 142.
Reported with amendment, 457.
First reading, 608.
Second reading, 669.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 724.
Returned from House with amendments, 4628.
Concurred in House amendments, 4775.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4855.

In House (No. 1392).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 817.
Reported with amendment, 3834.
First reading, 3970.
Second reading, 4246.
Third reading and amended, 4278-4279.
Final passage, 4583.
Returned from Senate with House aemndments concurred in, 4918.
Signed by Speaker, 4954.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS TO ESTABLISH SIDEWALKS along the principal streets and highways and charge part of expense of constructing same upon abutting property owners, authorizing township commissioners of

House Bill No. 1151.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 534.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 534.
Reported without amendment, 740.
First reading, 824.
Second reading, 951-952.
Third reading and final passage, 1249-1250.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 3034-3035.
Returned from Senate with adherence to its amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee and House adheres to non-concurrence in Senate amendments, 3196.
Conference committee appointed, 3210.
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4159-4160.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 4179.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Approved by Governor, 5144.

In Senate (No. 852).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1273.
Reported with amendment, 2465.
First reading, 2597.
Second reading and amended, 2650-2651.
Over in its order, 2731.
Third reading and final passage, 2872-2873.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 3091.
Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 3091.
Returned from House with adherence to non-concurrence in Senate admendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 3260-3261.
Report of conference committee presented and agreed to, 4111-4112.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS, to fix salary and provide for expense of township commissioners of

House Bill No. 1460.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 821.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 821.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1964-1965.
Third reading and final passage, 2213-2214.

Remarks on, by

Martin, 2213.
Allen, 2213.

In Senate (No. 1238).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2333.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS TO JOIN WITH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in improvement of roads or streets in first class townships, authorizing the Board of Township Commissioners in

House Bill No. 1745.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 1039.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1039.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS TO JOIN WITH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in improving of roads or streets in said townships, authorizing board of township commissioners in

House Bill No. 2002.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richards, 2544.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2544.
Reported without amendment, 2685.
First reading, 2901-2902.
Second reading, 3065.
Third reading and final passage, 3224.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3836.
Signed by Speaker, 3932.
Approved by Governor, 4679-4680.

In Senate (No. 1447).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3263.
Reported without amendment, 3441.
First reading, 3600.
Second reading, 3720.
Third reading and final passage, 3751-3752.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4010.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS TO LAY SEWERS in and under county and State highways, authorizing

House Bill No. 540.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 229.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 229.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 378, 395.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 446.
Not received from printer, 487.
Third reading and final passage, 500.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2666.
Signed by Speaker, 2819.

In Senate (No. 540).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 590.
Reported without amendment, 2304.
First reading, 2394.
Second reading, 2461.
Third reading and final passage, 2558.
Signed by President, 2861.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS to prohibit burial of deceased persons within its limits and regulating depths of graves, amending act providing for classification of townships by authorizing

House Bill No. 141.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin (by request), 107.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 107.
Reported with negative recommendation, 368.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS TO PROVIDE FOR COLLECTION and removal of ashes and garbage, authorizing

House Bill No. 1144.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 533.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 533.
Reported without amendment, 741.
First reading, 825.
Second reading, 953.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1251.
Resumed and passed finally, 1783.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House non-concurred, 2686.
Returned from Senate with amendments adhered to and notice of appointment of conference committee, and House moves to appoint a conference committee, 3035.
Conference committee appointed, 30
Report of conference committee considered and agreed to, 4158-4159.
Returned from Senate with notice of adoption of report of conference committee, 4179.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Approved by Governor, 5144.

In Senate (No. 1051).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1810.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2396-2397.
Second reading and amended, 2468.
Third reading and final passage, 2566.
Returned from House with Senate amendments non-concurred in, 2738.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS—Continued.

Senate adheres to its amendments and appoints conference committee, 2738.
Returned from House with notice of appointment of conference committee, 3259.
Report of conference committee presented and agreed to, 4112.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4310.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS TO PROVIDE FOR FIRE PROTECTION, authorizing

House Bill No. 1143.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 533.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 533.
Reported without amendment, 744.
First reading, 827.
Second reading, 963.
Third reading and final passage, 1380.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2...
Signed by Speaker, 2207.
Approved by Governor, 2681.

In Senate (No. 902).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1375.
Reported without amendment, 1810.
First reading, 1897.
Second reading, 2033.
Third reading and final passage, 2080.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2181.

TOWNSHIPS OF FIRST CLASS with respect to contracts and providing for inspection of records by taxpayers, amending act relative to townships as to

Senate Bill No. 157.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 142.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 142.
Reported without amendment, 329.
First reading, 389.
Second reading 414.
Third reading and final passage, 462.
Returned from House with amendments, 1512.
Resumed and House amendments non-concurred in, 1543.
Returned from House with adherence to amendments, 1605.
Senate appoints conference committee, 1605.
Report of conference committee presented to Senate, 2355.
Conference committee report over in its order, 2441.
Conference committee report considered and agreed to, 2551-2552.
Returned from House with conference committee report agreed to, 2738.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3358.

Remarks on, by

Heacock, 1543.

In House (No. 1082).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 513.
Reported without amendment, 745.
First reading, 828.
Second reading and amended, 967-968.
Third reading and final passage, 1386.
Returned from Senate with House amendments non-concurred in and House adheres to its amendments and adopts motion to appoint conference committee, 1570.
Returned from Senate with adherence to non-concurrence in House amendments and notice of appointment of conference committee, 1632.
Conference committee appointed, 1636.
Conference committee report considered and agreed to, 2683-2684.
Notice of adoption of conference committee report by Senate, 2684.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 968.
Morrow, 968.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending act authorizing boroughs and townships of first class to appropriate private property for public use by extending same to

Senate Bill No. 14.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 66.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 67.
Reported without amendment, 95.
First reading, 126.
Second reading, 143.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 196.
Returned from House without amendment, 1512.
Signed by President, 1541.
Approved by Governor, 1897.

In House (No. 554).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 230.
Reported without amendment, 801.
First reading, 829-830.
Second reading, 978.
Third reading and final passage, 1408-1409.
Signed by Speaker, 1583.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, amending act relative to municipal indebtedness and abolishing restriction relative to tax levy for same by extending power to increase indebtedness to

House Bill No. 302.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 146.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 146.
Reported without amendment, 2199.
First reading, 2350.
Second reading, 2518.
Third reading and final passage, 2774.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 2774.
Baldwin, R. J., 2774.

In Senate (No. 1367).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 2889-2890.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS and limiting term of all present township supervisors to regulate election of township supervisors in

Senate Bill No. 990.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Buckman, 1742.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1742.
Reported without amendment, 2093.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2323.
Third reading and final passage, 2364.

In House (No. 1983).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2546.
Reported without amendment, 3336.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading and amended, 3519.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Public Roads, 3634-3635.

Remarks on, by

Flynn, 3519.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS BY SUPERVISORS for purpose of improving highways or payment of any contracts made therefor to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding 2 per cent. upon assessed value of the taxable property therein and also assessments of annual tax for payment of principal and interest of such indebtedness, validating the incurring of debt or increase of indebtedness of

Senate Bill No. 637.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 854.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 854.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 992.
Second reading, 1020-1021.
Third reading and final passage, 1089.

In House (No. 1858).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1305.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, providing for appointment and removal of police in

Senate Bill No. 36.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 68.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 68.
Reported with amendment, 410.
First reading, 468.
Recommitted, 596.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, relating to roads in

House Bill No. 1605.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reeser, 996.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 996.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 2119.
First reading, 2228.
Second reading, 2250-2251.
Defeated on third reading, 2751-2752.

Remarks on, by

Matt, 2751.
Reeser, 2751-2752.
Kuhns, E. G. M., 2752.
McDermott, 2752.
Herman, 2752.
Martin, 2752.
Hobbs, 2752.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS RELATING TO ROAD TAX, and abolishing work tax, amending Section 12 of act relating to roads, providing for election and appointment of township supervisors in

Senate Bill No. 826.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Huffman, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1259.
Reported without amendment, 2038.
First reading, 2093.
Second reading, 2167.
Third reading and final passage, 2310.
Returned from House with amendments, 3257.
Concurred in House amendments, 3363.
Signed by President, 3452.
Vetoed by Governor, 3976.

In House (No. 1973).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2545.
Reported with amendment, 2785.
First reading, 2902.
Second reading and amended, 3068-3069.
Third reading and final passage, 3225-3226.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 3226.
Bayle, 3226.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS, RELATING TO ROAD TAX, abolishing the work tax and making appropriation to carry out its provisions, amending act relating to roads, providing for election and appointment of township supervisors in

Senate Bill No. 1162.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 2152.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 2152.
Reported without amendment, 2307.
First reading, 2398.
Second reading, 2470-2471.
Third reading and amended, 2638.
Over in its order, 2725, 2870.
Final passage, 2921-2922.
Returned from House without amendment, 4186.
Signed by President, 4285.
Approved by Governor, 5292.

In House (No. 2039).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 3081.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3517.
Third reading and recommitted, 3629.
Re-reported without amendment, 3821.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4168.
Signed by Speaker, 4409.

Remarks on, by

Scott, J. R. K., 4168.
Gibson, 4168.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS TO ENTER INTO CONTRACT with electric, gas or other light companies for purpose of illuminating the streets in any villages therein, authorizing township supervisors in

Senate Bill No. 37.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Homsher, 72.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 72.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS TO ENTER INTO CONTRACT with electric, gas or other light companies for purpose of lighting the streets and to provide for collection of funds for that purpose by levying a tax, empowering township supervisors in

House Bill No. 964.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. W. Swartz, 473.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 473.
Reported without amendment, 561.
First reading, 622.
Second reading, 784.
Third reading and final passage, 1128.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 2604.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 2667.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2682.
Final passage, 2902-2903.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3084.
Signed by Speaker, 3150-3151.
Approved by Governor, 3837.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 1128.
Wiltbank, 1128.

In Senate (No. 811).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1148.
Reported without amendment, 2070.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2321.
Third reading and final passage, 2362.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 2600.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 2928.
Signed by President, 3165.

TOWNSHIPS OF SECOND CLASS to provide fire hydrants and street lamps, authorizing supervisors of

House Bill No. 55.

Read in place in House by Mr. Swartz, 76.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 76.

TOWNSHIPS TO CLEAN HIGHWAY FROM BRUSH and providing for work to be done by supervisors in event of neglect of property owners, to require property owners in

Senate Bill No. 822.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 1259.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1259.
Reported without amendment, 2070.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading and amended, 2321.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2362-2363.

Remarks on, by

Martin, 2362.
Mills, 2362.

TOWNSHIPS, TO PROVIDE FOR GOVERNMENT of

House Bill No. 1169.

Read in place in House by Mr. Lohr, 573.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 573.

TOWNSHIPS WITH RESPECT TO POPULATION, amending Section 14 of act of June 7, 1907, providing for classification of

House Bill No. 1480.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brown, 822.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 822.
Reported without amendment, 928.
First reading, 1054.
Second reading, 1199.
Third reading and amended, and postponed for present, 1592.

TOWNSHIPS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR POPULATION into two classes and prescribing form of government, amending act to provide for classification of

House Bill No. 1320.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 734.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 734.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1116.

TOWNSHIPS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR POPULATION into two classes and prescribing form of government for townships of each class, amending act providing for classification of

House Bill No. 1519.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 914.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 914.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2427.

TOWNSHIPS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR POPULATION into two classes and prescribing form of government for townships of each class, amending act providing for classification of

Senate Bill No. 567.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 592.
Reported with amendment, 854.
First reading, 910.
Second reading, 990.
Third reading and final passage, 1015.

In House (No. 1849).

Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 1305.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 1992-1993.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2299.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 2299.
Baldwin, R. J., 2299.
Mitchell, 2299.

TOWNSHIPS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR POPULATION into two classes, authorizing townships of first class to make regulations respecting pig pens, slaughter houses and manufactories that are offensive, amending act providing for classification of

House Bill No. 619.

Read in place in House by Mr. Richard J. Baldwin, 255.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 255.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 377, 394.
Errata relative to first reading, 407.
Second reading and amended, 443.
Not received from printer, 487.
Third reading and postponed for present, 496-497.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 834.
Final passage, 1000-1001.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Senate, 1048-1049.
Resolution recalling bill from Senate returned from Senate concurred in, 1119.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 1119.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill amended, 1337-1338.
Over in its order, 1378.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered, bill amended and postponed for present, 1560.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 496.
Baldwin, R. J., 496, 497, 1048, 1049.
Roney, 496, 497, 1048, 1049.
Semmens, 1049.

In Senate:

Resolution recalling bill from Senate concurred in, 1023.

TRACH, REUBEN H., Representative from Northampton County.

Bills reported by

No. 1191

Amending act to establish a public school system, 930.

No. 1370

Amending act establishing public school system, 1484.

No. 1695

Further supplement to act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes, 1399.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 1115, fixing salaries of county officers, 4163.

TRACK AND TRACKS (see cities, railroad, railway).

TRACTION (see fees, highways, railway, railways, tax, taxation).

TRACTS (see warrantee).

TRADE AND TRADING (see children, stamps).

TRADING STAMPS AND SIMILAR DEVICES, relating to issue and redemption of

House Bill No. 693.

Read in place in House by Mr. Adams, 287.
Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 287.

TRADING STAMPS, TRADING COUPONS or similar devices, regulating

House Bill No. 362.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bergey, 162.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 162.
Reported with negative recommendation, 342.

TRAFFIC (see cities, commission).

TRAINING (see teachers).

TRAINS (see railroad).

TRANSFERS (see corporations, licenses, liquors).

TRANSIT (see cities, feeble-minded).

TRANSPORTATION (see appropriation, explosives, school, tickets).

TRAPS (see bear).

TREASURER AND TREASURERS (see Bedford, Bolger, building and loan, cities, depositories, solicitor, taxes, townships).

TREATMENT (see poor, tree).

TREE DISEASES OR INFESTATIONS by compelling the treatment of same under certain conditions, to prevent the spread of

House Bill No. 1610.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gibson, 996.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 996.
Reported with amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading and amended, 1436-1437.
Third reading and amended, 1732.
Final passage, 1777-1778.

In Senate (No. 1057).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 1811.

TREES ALONG THE ROADSIDES and providing for keeping of a record by the supervisor of roads of trees so planted and upon which a tax abatement has been granted, to repeal act of July 2, 1901, to encourage the planting of

House Bill No. 1836.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frey, 1042.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1042.
Reported without amendment, 1713.
First reading, 1769.
Second reading, 1988.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2283.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2501.

In Senate (No. 1309).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 2602.

TREES COMMONLY CALLED CEDAR RUST, empowering constables to destroy cedar trees within radius of one mile of any apple orchard, to provide for eradication and to prevent spread of a disease affecting apple

House Bill No. 1680.

Read in place in House by Mr. Burnett, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1035.

TREES (see chestnut, cities, contracts, growers).

TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS and regulating licensing of persons who for hire act as dendrologists, for the protection of

Senate Bill No. 1885.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sproul, 4548.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 4548.
Reported with amendment, 4548-4549.
First reading, 4549.

TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS—Continued.

Second reading, 4635-4636.
Third reading and final passage, 4764, 4765.

In House (No. 2242).

Referred to Committee on Forestry, 4821.
Reported without amendment, 4876.
First reading, 4876.
Second reading, 5014.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 5174.

Remarks on, by

Kitts, 5174.
Baldwin, R. J., 5174.
Grabe, 5174.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS against destructive insects and diseases, making special appropriation for purpose of continuing the work of Economic Zoologist as provided for in act to provide for protection of

Senate Bill No. 1267.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2440.
Reported without amendment, 2855.
First reading, 2935.
Second reading, 2988.
Third reading and final passage, 3099-3100.
Returned from House without amendment, 4289.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4375.

In House (No. 2057).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3326.
Reported without amendment, 3393.
First reading, 3569.
Second reading, 3624.
Third reading and final passage, 4230-4231.
Signed by Speaker, 4478.

TRESPASS AND TRESPASSING (see actions, appeals, railroad).

TRESPASS UPON LAND POSTED AS PRIVATE PROPERTY, amending act making it unlawful to

House Bill No. 86.

Read in place in House by Mr. Bigger, 100.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 100.
Reported with amendment, 155.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 189.
Third reading and postponed for present, 213.
Resumed and passed finally, 372-373.

Remarks on, by

Shaffer, Charles A., 372, 373.
Bigger, 372, 373.
Lenker, 373.
Piper, 373.
Lanius, 373.

In Senate (No. 466).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 391.

TRESPASS UPON LAND POSTED AS PRIVATE PROPERTY by limiting the lands to which the provisions of said act shall apply, amending act making it unlawful to

House Bill No. 1435.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 820.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 820.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading, 1992.
Third reading and recommitted, 2298.

TRIAL AND TRIALS (see children, costs, courts, District Attorney, employers, judgment, pandering, rape, recording, records).

TRIAL BY JURY in civil causes in court of record, regulating

Senate Bill No. 137.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.

TRIAL IN ACTIONS AT LAW in the several courts of common pleas by either party thereto, requiring a written demand for a jury

Senate Bill No. 213.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 194.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 194.
Reported without amendment, 329.
First reading and recommitted, 389.

TRIAL OF CIVIL CASES BY JURY IN THE COURTS and providing that where the verdict of a jury awarding damages is rendered the amount of the damages shall not thereafter be changed, relating to

Senate Bill No. 954.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Kline, 1599.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1600.
Reported without amendment, 1787.
First reading and recommitted, 1897.

TRIAL SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO QUESTION OF DAMAGES, to provide that whenever in any civil cause in any court the verdict of the jury is set aside, if the reason for new trial be only that damages are excessive or inadequate, the new

House Bill No. 1321.

Read in place in House by Mr. W. H. Wilson, 734.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 734.
Reported without amendment, 927.
First reading, 1053.
Second reading, 1179.
Third reading and final passage, 1581.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurs, 2536-2537.
Signed by Speaker, 2664.
Vetoed by Governor, 3192.

In Senate (No. 976).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1614.
Reported with amendment, 2037.
First reading, 2093.
Over in its order, 2170.
Second reading and amended, 2322.
Over in its order, 2364.
Third reading and final passage, 2449.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 2600.
Signed by President, 2661.

TRIALS THE CROSS EXAMINATION OF A DEFENDANT, amending act regulating in criminal

House Bill No. 300.

Read in place in House by Mr. Kitts, 146.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 146.
Reported without amendment, 154.
First reading, 175.
Second reading, 187.
Third reading and final passage, 207.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 894.
Signed by Speaker, 932.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 1121.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 1194.
Vetoed by Governor and action on veto postponed, 1239.

In Senate (No. 273).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 225.
Reported without amendment, 591.
First reading, 679.
Second reading, 712.
Third reading and final passage, 859.
Signed by President pro tempore, 911.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 1146-1147.

TRIMBLE nominated as judge of orphans' court of Fifth Judicial District, Thomas P., 2550.
Reported, 2623.
Confirmed, 2663.

TRINKLE nominated as Third Deputy Attorney General, William N., 2399.
Reported, 2437.
Confirmed, 2460.

TROLLEY (see vehicles).

TROY (see highway).

TRUANT OFFICERS (see minors).

TRUCKS TO BE PROVIDED WITH FENDERS, pilots or safety guards, requiring self-propelled

House Bill No. 177.

Read in place in House by Mr. Piper, 108.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 108.
Reported with negative recommendation, 242.

TRUST AND TRUSTS (see banks, deserted, escheats, estates, insurance, notaries public).

TRUST COMPANIES BY EXTENDING PREFERENCE GIVEN TO DEPOSITORS so as to include deposits payable only after specified notice or at expiration of fixed period and including as depositors bona fide holders of certain checks or certificates of deposit, amending act providing for incorporation of certain corporations and for regulation of

Senate Bill No. 574.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McIlhenny, 593.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 593.
Reported without amendment, 1081.
First reading, 1091.
Second reading, 1143.
Third reading and final passage, 1261.
Returned from House without amendment, 2740.
Signed by President, 2859.
Approved by Governor, 3359.

In House (No. 1873).

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 1350-1351.
Reported without amendment, 1917.
First reading, 2044.
Second reading, 2242-2243.
Third reading and final passage, 2711-2712.
Signed by Speaker, 3083.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2711.
Scott, S. B., 2711-2712.

TRUST COMPANIES to act as surety, prohibiting certain

House Bill No. 398.

Read in place in House by Mr. Brownlee, 178.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 178.
Reported with negative recommendation, 367.

TRUST FUNDS AND PROPERTY, surety bonds given to secure same, payment of premiums thereon and discharge of sureties thereunder, relating to

House Bill No. 1684.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 1035.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1035.

TRUSTEE OF COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS, at Mercer, Thomas A. Sampson nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEE OF COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS, at Philipsburg, Robert H. Summerville nominated as, 1487.

Reported, 1540.
Confirmed, 1541.

TRUSTEE OF COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS, at Philipsburg, Samuel H. Wigton nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES IN THE PROPER COURT on application of any person having a contingent interest in real or personal property included in any trust estate, disqualifying trustees who fail to file accounts upon such application and providing for appointment of successor, to provide for filing of accounts by

House Bill No. 1700.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 1036.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1037.

TRUSTEES OF COATESVILLE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL for Injured Persons at Blossburg, William F. O'Donnell nominated as member of Board of, 282.

Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

TRUSTEES OF COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS, at Connellsville, R. C. Bierbower and Harry M. McDonald nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF FRANKLIN INSTITUTE (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH of Deaf Children Before They are of School Age, J. George Becht nominated as member of Board of, 282.

Reported, 299.
Confirmed, 306.

TRUSTEES OF HOME FOR TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN Before They are of School Age, S. Edwin Megargee and Charles S. Turnbull nominated as, 1027.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF HOMEOPATHIC STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Allentown, Harry C. Trexler, E. M. Young, Archibald Johnson, John J. Tuller, William A. Seibert, George R. Bedford, Russel C. Stewart, Leonard Peckitt and F. J. Slough nominated as, 1029.

Reported, 1314.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE HOSPITAL, John Smoulter, Francis H. Kohlbraker, James Bergin, Michael Louski and John E. Morris nominated as members of Board of, 610.

Reported, 643.
Confirmed, 680.

TRUSTEES OF PANTHER CREEK VALLEY HOSPITAL, Edwin Ludlow nominated as member of Board of, 144.

Reported, 219.
Confirmed, 222.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, Marlin E. Olmsted, J. D. Callery, Charles S. Price and E. S. Bayard nominated as members of Board of, 1025.

Reported, 1310.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE HOSPITAL of Middle Coal Field, at Hazleton, John Shigo nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, at Harrisburg, Edward Bailey, David McM. Gregg, William M. Donaldson, Lewis S. Sadler, Samuel Small and Henry M. Stine nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1311.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, at Erie, appointed, members of Board of, 65, 79.

TRUSTEES OF STATE ASYLUM (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC INSANE, at Wernersville, Henry M. Dechert, Savery Bradley, S. P. Light, Jacob M. Shenk, Thomas C. Zimmerman, Walter T. Bradley, Jos. L. Lemberger, Thomas Pold Merritt and E. E. Beidleman nominated as, 1027.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINAL INSANE, at Farview, Henry F. Walton, William C. Sproul, Sterling R. Catlin, C. H. Dorflinger, John B. Fassett, Walter McNichols, James L. Marsteller, Edward A. Jones, and H. E. Denney nominated as, 1029.

Reported, 1315.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS at Blossburg, Edward H. Ross nominated as member of Board of, 3257.

Reported, 3261.
Confirmed, 3261.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS of Anthracite Coal Region at Ashland, Daniel Duffy, Robert Heaton, Christian Schmidt, John H. Davis, Theo. W. Riley and Benj. I. Evans nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1311.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Danville, Robert J. Pegg, W. F. Lowry, Newton H. Culver, Isaac X. Grier, Herbert T. Hecht and Olin F. Harvey nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1311.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Norristown, Thomas W. Marshall, Jonas S. Harley, Samuel S. Thompson and James B. Holland nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1311.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, at Warren, A. Lincoln Bell, R. B. Stone, S. R. Mason, W. R. Hunter, Frank K. Brown and Charles Schimmelfeng nominated as, 1026.

Reported, 1311.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL OF TREVORTON, SHAMOKIN AND MOUNT CARMEL COAL FIELDS, William P. Kemble, Ralph W. Montelius, Herbert W. Cummings, P. Frank Brennan, John I. Welsh, George W. Schultz, Allan J. Weir, John F. Bevan and John H. Glass nominated as, 1029-1030.

Reported, 1315.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED at Polk, Marshall Phipps and Frederick H. Coursin nominated as members of Board of, 1027.

Reported, 1312.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF TEMPLE UNIVERSITY (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, John H. Landis, P. E. Slaymaker, Charles I. Landis, H. L. Trout, Frank B. McClain and George Gesell nominated as, 1029.

Reported, 1314.
Confirmed, 1336.

TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE (see appropriation).

TRUSTEES (see accounts, appropriation, cemetery, church, cottage, Danville, Eastern, insane, minors, State, Warren, Western).

TRUSTS TO BE MADE SUBJECT TO ATTACHMENT or levy and sale, to permit interests in real and personal property held under spendthrift

Senate Bill No. 1633.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 3700.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3700.
Reported without amendment, 3702.
First reading, 3723-3724.
Second reading, 3785.
Over in its order, 3878, 4002.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4089.
Resumed and passed finally, 4192.

TUBERCULIN AND TUBERCULOSIS (see animals, cattle, hospitals).

TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE (see appropriation).

TUITION (see appropriation for deficiency, etc.)

TUNNELS (see counties, railroad).

TURKEYS, for the better protection of wild

House Bill No. 1454.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mellott, 821.
Referred to Committee on Game, 821.
Reported without amendment, 1241.
First reading, 1285.
Second reading, 1472.
Third reading and final passage, 1876.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3019.

In Senate (No. 1075).
Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1898.
Reported without amendment, 2070.
First reading, 2177.
Second reading, 2325.
Third reading and final passage, 2365.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

TURKEYS (see Huntingdon).

TURNPIKES (see highway).

TURPENTINE (see paint).

TURTLE CREEK SO AS TO PREVENT DANGER FROM FLOODS, making appropriation to State Highway Department to be used in improving

House Bill No. 1104.
Read in place in House by Mr. Semmens, 512.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 512.
Reported without amendment, 3618-3619
First reading, 3847.
Second reading and amended, 3964.
Third reading and final passage, 4239-4240.
Returned from Senate without amendment. 4811.
Signed by Speaker, ——.

Remarks on, by
Scott, John R. K., 4239.
Semmens, 4239-4240.

In Senate (No. 1836).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 4313.
Reported without amendment, 4538.
First reading, 4567.
Second reading, 4666.
Third reading and final passage, 4751.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5094..

TURTLES (see bullfrogs).

TUSTIN, resignation of Senator Ernest L., 1.

TWELFTH (see Judge).

TYPEWRITER (see records).

ULERICH, W. W., Representative from Westmoreland County.

Amendments offered by, to
House Bill No. 1167, authorizing appointment by county commissioners in certain counties of a board of assessors, 970, 979.

Bills introduced by

No. 6
For regulation of sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 73.

No. 223
Amending act regulating pay of election officers, 115.

No. 297
Making appropriation to Latrobe Hospital, 146.

No. 855
Supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 300.

No. 1042
Amending Section 1125 of act establishing a public school system, 509.

No. 1275
To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road commencing in Borough of Donegal, Westmoreland County, and extending to Cramer, Indiana County, 731

No. 1783
Creating a petroleum and natural gas well commission, regulating the location, operation and filling of oil and gas wells, 1041.

Bills reported by

No. 78
Supplementing act establishing public school system, 741.

No. 656
Appropriating money to encourage vocational education in the public schools, 394.

No. 774
Repealing act to cede jurisdiction to United States over Hanover public road, 477.

No. 824
Amending act to establish a public school system, 927.

No. 1174
Fixing time within which indictments for any crime or misdemeanor shall be brought, 927.

ULERICH, W. W.—Continued.

No. 1220

Requiring stamping of checks when presented for payment but where there shall not be sufficient funds, 800.

No. 1874 (Senate No. 658)

Authorizing Commissioner of Banking to appoint one additional clerk and one additional stenographer, 1917.

No. 1896 (Senate No. 752)

Supplement to act incorporating academy in Warren authorizing trustees to sell same, 2478.

Leave of absence granted, 370, 999, 1709, 1949, 2277, 2664.

Member of commission to investigate as to number and salaries of officers and employes of Senate and House, 805.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

Member of standing House Committee on Rules, nomination of and declination thereof as, 105.

Motion by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2043 (Senate No. 11), regulating sale of commodities, 5194.

Petitions presented by

Against club license bill, from

Citizens of Westmoreland County, 1376.

Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of Westmoreland County, 1274.

Relating to fish and game, from

Citizens of Westmoreland County, 804.

Question of information raised by, on

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House in regard to dual office holding, 920.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Vote for House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8, of Constitution, 183.

Remarks by, on

Amendment to concurrent resolution authorizing Legislature to adjourn until February 3rd, 104.

Communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House as to dual office holding, 919.

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 234-235, 236, 237, 316.

House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 290.

House Bill No. 209, amending act providing for licensing and registration of those engaged in plumbing by extending its provisions to boroughs and townships of first class, 500.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 546.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 695.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 490-491.

House Bill No. 354, prohibiting use of finger bowls unless same are thoroughly cleansed after individual use, 294, 295.

House Bill No. 620, amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 2189-2190.

House Bill No. 822 (Senate No. 103), to provide that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 5246.

House Bill No. 855, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3128.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2410, 2411.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 5385.

House Bill No. 1004 (Senate No. 120), regulating pay of election officers and clerks, 1861.

House Bill No. 1042, amending act to establish a public school system, 1252.

House Bill No. 1115, fixing salaries of county officers, 4163.

House Bill No. 1167, authorizing county commissioners of certain counties to appoint assessors and assistant assessors, 1392.

House Bill No. 1196, amending Section 1207 of act establishing a public school system, 1579, 1580.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, relative to bond issue for improvement of highways, 1929.

ULERICH, W. W.—Continued.

House Bill No. 1383, providing for participation of Pennsylvania in Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 3819.

House Bill No. 1459, fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly, 3274.

House Bill No. 1652, amending act compelling vaccination of school children, 4882.

House Bill No. 1816 (Senate No. 518), fixing salaries of county solicitors in certain counties, 1851.

House Bill No. 2012 (Senate No. 783), amending act establishing public school system, 3269-3270.

House Bill No. 2020 (Senate No. 441), amending act relating to elections, 4204.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5153.

House concurrent resolution extending time of final adjournment to noon of June 27, 1913, 5048.

House resolution authorizing House to adjourn until March 10th, 478.

House resolution to place on calendar House Bill No. 739, providing for reimbursement of persons and corporations for loss sustained by deprivation of privilege of selling or manufacturing liquors, 745, 746.

Teller to compute vote for Auditor General and State Treasurer, 34.

ULMAN, ANSEL, Representative from Lycoming County.

Amendment offered by, to

House resolution No. 16, fixing time limit for introduction of bills, 204.

Bills introduced by

No. 236

Regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses, 115.

No. 274

Making appropriation to Home for Friendless, 145.

No. 314

Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 147.

No. 315

Making appropriation to Girls' Training School, 147.

No. 316

Making appropriation to Florence Crittenton Mission, 147.

No. 317

Making appropriation to Aged Colored Women's Home, 147.

No. 320

Making appropriation to Boys' Industrial Home, 147.

No. 571

Making appropriation to Williamsport Hospital, 253.

No. 1062

Authorizing construction of a bridge over Susquehanna River at Montgomery Borough, 510.

No. 1063.

Authorizing construction of a bridge over Susquehanna River at DuBoistown, 510.

No. 1615

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at Iola, Columbia County, and extending to Muncy, Lycoming County, 997.

No. 1891

Authorizing Water Supply Commission to establish gauging stations on certain streams and to issue flood warnings, 1554.

Bills reported by

No. 303

Regulating appointment of persons to positions of conductor, flagman and locomotive engineman by railroad companies, 930.

No. 697

Regulating certain classes of indemnity, reciprocal or interinsurance contracts, 744.

No. 924

Declaring fraudulently obtaining credit for coal mined a misdemeanor, 1117.

ULMAN, ANSEL—Continued.

No. 1380

Prohibiting railroads to require certain duties of conductors, baggage masters, brakemen and flagmen, 1378.

No. 1873 (Senate No. 574)

Amending act relating to corporations and making certain provisions relative to trust companies, 1917.

No. 1900 (Senate No. 582)

Supplement to act to provide for incorporation of fire and marine insurance companies, 2200.

No. 2053

Joint resolution authorizing appointment of joint commission to investigate method of various combinations of fire insurance companies, 3198.

Communication inviting members of House to attend "Made in Williamsport" week presented by, 4316.

Leave of absence granted, 289, 875, 1949, 2043.

Member of conference committee, 1585.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to its non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House bill No. 236, regulating manufacture and sale of mattresses and appoint conference committee, 1583.

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Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 161, 202, 253, 1337, 4315.

Recommit House Bill No. 1062, authorizing construction of bridge over Susquehanna River at Montgomery Borough, 1471.

Recommit House Bill No. 1063, authorizing construction of bridge over Susquehanna River at DuBoistown Borough, 1471.

Nomination by, of George W. Sassaman as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Petitions presented by

Against club license bill, from
Citizens of Lycoming County, 421.

Against hunters' license bill, from
Citizens of Lycoming County, 997.

Against local option, from
Citizens of Lycoming County, 421.

Favoring Senate Bill No. 102, providing for retirement of teachers, from
Teachers of Lycoming County, 1274.

Question of information raised by

House Bill No. 1728, regulating private detectives, 3419.

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Authorship of House Bill No. 303, known as "Railroad Service Bill," 2339.

Vote for Assistant Clerk of House, 81.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8, of Constitution, 173.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 698.

House Bill No. 1062, authorizing construction of bridge at Montgomery Borough, 4606-4607.

House Bill No. 1891, authorizing Water Supply Commission to establish gauging stations and to issue flood warnings, 2691.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3810-3812, 3813.

House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to prepare and adopt its own charter, 5390.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of Fourteenth Judicial District, 5375.

Resolutions offered by

Fixing February 15th as time limit for introduction of bills, 184.

Permitting members and employes of House to remove their coats 4316.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1517.

UMBEL, PRESIDENT JUDGE OF FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, presented to House and referred to Judiciary General Committee, petition of H. S. Dumbauld praying for impeachment of Hon. Robert E., 3661.

Recommendation made by Judiciary General Committee for appointment of special committee to investigate charges, 3840.

Special investigating committee appointed, 3862.

Partial report of investigating committee presented to House and committee discharged from further investigation, 5372-5376.

UNCLAIMED (see animals, banks).

UNDERGROUND (see cities, railway, railways).

UNDERTAKERS HOLDING CERTIFICATES from other States, supplement to act establishing State Board of Undertakers providing for the license of

Senate Bill No. 1437.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 3241.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3241.
Reported without amendment, 3242.
First reading, 3388.
Second reading, 3470-3471.
Third reading and amended, 3561.
Final passage, 3700.

In House (No. 2143).

Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation. 3860-3861.

UNDERTAKERS (see coroners, registrars).

UNIFORM, UNIFORMITY AND UNIFORMS (see commissioners, electing, employe, marriage).

UNION COUNTY (see highway).

UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES (see appropriation).

UNITED CHARITIES (see appropriation).

UNITED STATES ARSENAL at Frankford, Philadelphia, concurrent resolution (House) by James A. Dunn, requesting Legislature to recommend to Congress of United States the passage of an act fixing minimum wage rate for employes of, 745.

Considered and agreed to, 875.
Read and referred to Judiciary General Committee in Senate, 872.
Reported without amendment, 2354.
Considered and agreed to, 2356.
Returned from Senate concurred in, 2413.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL at Frankford, Philadelphia, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) No. 55, by Nulty, requesting Congress to pass legislation authorizing purchase of ground adjacent to United States Arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia, for use of said Arsenal, 3089.

Presented to House for concurrence, 3195.
Concurred in by House, 3946.
Returned from House concurred in, 3980.
Approved by Governor, 4683.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL at Frankford, Philadelphia, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Nulty, requesting Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to procure appropriation for construction of a magazine and a high explosive shop at, 1011.

Concurred in by House, 1119.
Returned from House concurred in, 1147.
Approved by Governor, 1486.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL at Frankford, Philadelphia, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Nulty, requesting Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to secure reimbursement for Mrs. Elizabeth Glancy and Mrs. Annie McColgan for loss sustained through death of their husbands caused by an explosion at the, 1011.

Concurred in by House, 1119-1120.
Returned from House concurred in, 1147.
Approved by Governor, 1486.

UNITED STATES (see courts, electing, flag, Hanover, Indian, memorial, peace, rivers, Senator).

UNITED ZION HOME (see appropriation).

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (see appropriation to trustees of).

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH (see appropriation to trustees of).

UNNATURALIZED (see fish).

UNPAID (see taxes).

UTENSILS OF AGATE OR ENAMEL WARE CONTAINING ANTIMONY or other mineral substances melting at a low temperature, to prohibit sale of cooking

House Bill No. 1381.

Read in place in House by Mr. O'Neill (by request), 818.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 818.

UTILITIES (see cities, Erie, public).

VACANCIES (see assessors, borough, district attorneys, senator).

VACATION (see damages, teachers).

VACCINATED OR THAT IT HAS PREVIOUSLY HAD SMALL-POX, amending act for protection of public health in the municipalities by providing that persons in charge of schools are required to refuse admission of any child to the school except upon a certificate stating that such child has been successfully

House Bill No. 1652.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 1033.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1034.
Reported without amendment, 2764.
First reading, 2851.
Second reading and recommitted, 3058.
Vote by which bill was recommitted reconsidered and bill placed on calendar, 3189.
Third reading and postponed for present, 3281.
Resumed on third reading and defeated on final passage, 3606-3607.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 4589.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 4881-4883

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 3606.
Ambler, 3606-3607.
Jones, E. E., 4589.
Bergey, 4881.
O'Neill, 4881.
Watson, 4881, 4882.
Steele, 4882.
Ulerich, 4882.

VACCINATED, providing that it shall not be lawful for any municipality or for any Board of Health to quarantine or coerce any person for not having been vaccinated or to release from quarantine any person who has been quarantined on account of exposure to smallpox becaused such person has been

House Bill No. 1538.

Read in place in House by Mr. Frank Gray, 915.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 915.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1242.

VACCINATES ANY PERSON TO FURNISH A WRITTEN STATEMENT to such person setting forth the name of the maker of the vaccine virus used and certain dates on the original package from which virus is taken and to require laboratory tests of virus used to be made and recorded and to provide for damages for violation of this act, to require every physician or other person who

House Bill 1713.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snavely, 1037.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 1037.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1242.

VACCINATION OF ANY PERSON UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATEVER, providing that it shall not be lawful for any city, borough, township or other municipality or any officer thereof or for any school board or board of health to pass any law or ordinance or issue any order for

House Bill No. 1499.

Read in place in House by Mr. Snavely, 913.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 913.
Reported with negative recommendation, 1484.

VACCINATION (see commission).

VALIDATE AND VALIDATING (see boroughs, cities, claims, corporations, elections, electric, justices, municipal, sales).

VALIDATE DEEDS, MORTGAGES and other instruments of writing which have been defectively acknowledged by husband and wife prior to April 4, 1901, to

House Bill No. 173.

Read in place in House by Mr. Heldinger, 108.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 108.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 529.
Second reading and amended, 557.
Third reading and amended, 798.
Final passage, 835-836.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Approved by Governor, 3020.

In Senate (No. 670).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 873.
Reported without amendment, 2069.
First reading, 2176.
Second reading, 2320.
Third reading and final passage, 2361.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2465.

VALLEY FORGE PARK (see appropriation to Commissioners of, and Moylan).

VALUATION AND VALUE (see corporations, real estate).

VARE, EDWIN H., Senator from First District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

Senate Bill No. 497 (House No. 580), supplement to act to provide for better government of cities of first class and creating a Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, 2741.

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 3753.

Senate Bill No. 1261, giving certain authority to churches and cemetery associations owning burial grounds, 3105.

Senate Bill No. 1407, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, 3377.

Bills introduced by

No. 63

Providing for another judge in each of the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 84.

No. 64

Making appropriation to Saint Agnes Hospital, 84.

No. 168

Making appropriation for improvement of maritime port facilities, 143.

No. 221

To continue existence of Commissioners for Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in United States, 201.

No. 266

Making appropriation to Mount Sinai Hospital, 221.

No. 480

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing State to issue bonds to improve port of Philadelphia, 392.

No. 481

To preserve Militia Hill and Fort Hill, the site of the Revolutionary Fort Washington, as a public park, 392.

No. 572

To validate appointments heretofore made of persons to act as policeman and fireman in cities of first class, 593.

No. 653

Regulating practice of pharmacy and sale of drugs and providing for appointment of board which shall have in charge enforcement of said law, 855.

No. 654

Regulating sale and prescription of opium, morphine, heroin, and codeine, 855.

No. 660

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of 18th article thereof, 858.

No. 828

Amending act to provide in cities of first class for delivery tickets in sale of anthracite coal, 1259.

VARE, EDWIN H.—Continued.

No. 833

To consolidate five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 1270.

No. 950

Regulating offering of automobile vehicles for hire in cities of first class, 1599.

No. 1144

Making appropriation to Board of Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics for deficit, 2041.

No. 1168

To provide for survey of Militia Hill and Fort Hill as a site for a public park with an approach thereto from Philadelphia, 2160.

No. 1261

Authorizing churches and cemetery associations owning burial grounds to purchase other grounds and to sell and convey portions of their land and authorizing courts of quarter sessions to make orders for removal of bodies, 2399.

No. 1396

Making appropriation to Tabor Home for Children, 2983.

No. 1407

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8 of Article 9 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 3097.

No. 1430

Supplement to act authorizing cities of first class to fix tax rate, 3154.

Bills reported by

No. 13

Providing for government of cities of third class and regulating election of municipal officers therein, 460.

No. 39

Supplementary to act for government of cities of third class, 2439, 2749.

No. 106

Amending act for government of cities of third class, 143.

No. 363

Authorizing all cities and boroughs to construct comfort and waiting stations and drinking fountains, 1615.

No. 366

Providing that waste paper and ashes shall not be hauled upon streets in built-up portions of cities and boroughs except in covered wagons, 410.

No. 415

Supplement to act for government of cities of second class, 3433.

No. 422

Authorizing commissioners of water works of any city of third class to extend their pipes beyond the city limits, 1127.

No. 517

Authorizing any county and city in any county in which the county seat is within the limits of such city to erect a joint county and municipal building, 460.

No. 521

Amending act for government of cities of second class and creating a City Planning Department, 1375.

No. 569

Regulating collection of taxes in cities of third class by providing that city treasurer shall be collector of the several taxes, 682.

No. 634

To provide for purchase or condemnation of inclined planes, 1615.

No. 773

Supplement to act for government of cities of second class authorizing methods for prevention of fire, 1375.

No. 791

Vesting in municipalities the title to land embraced within limits of all streets, 1875.

VARE, EDWIN H.—Continued.

No. 877

Authorizing council of cities of second class to fix salaries of heads of departments, 1511.

No. 878

To provide for establishment of State Department of Standardization and Supervision of Accounts, 1511.

No. 885

To provide for certain regulations for adoption of children, 1598.

No. 886

To provide for burial of indigent persons who die in public institutions, 1598.

No. 929

To prohibit keeping of live pigs in cities of first class without license, 2880.

No. 985

Empowering councils in cities of first class to levy an ad valorem tax, 3573.

No. 1013 (House No. 1025)

Amending act authorizing cities of first class to levy and fix a tax rate, 2161.

No. 1035 (House No. 1152)

To create suburban metropolitan districts of areas within 25 miles of limits of cities of first class, 1793.

No. 1140 (House No. 968)

Amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2308.

No. 1143 (House No. 1236)

Amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 3895.

No. 1154 (House No. 1142)

Regulating construction and occupancy and sanitation of dwellings in cities of first class, 3154.

No. 1181 (House No. 1214)

Prescribing number of directors of poor in certain counties, 3433.

No. 1195 (House No. 1187)

Authorizing each city of first class to establish municipal pension fund for employes, 3154, 4378.

No. 1198 (House No. 1175)

Authorizing procuring of labor and materials to value of $1,000 by cities of first class without advertisement, 4875.

No. 1199 (House No. 1562)

Amending act regulating construction of buildings and party walls in cities of second class, 3250.

No. 1200 (House No. 1603)

Empowering boroughs to enact ordinances prohibiting accumulations of garbage, 2993.

No. 1235 (House No. 1110)

Amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 2722.

No. 1248 (House No. 1692)

Giving power to mayors of third class cities to vote at council meetings, 4768.

No. 1255 (House No. 1621)

Empowering incorporated towns without petition of property owners to improve streets, 3154.

No. 1288 (House No. 1293)

Creating office of commissioner of municipal lighting in boroughs, 2993.

No. 1311

Providing that in cities of third class county taxes shall be levied on city assessments, 3573.

No. 1320 (House No. 996)

Amending act relating to government of cities of first class, 4379.

No. 1325 (House No. 969)

Regulating election of commissioners of townships of first class, 2749.

VARE, EDWIN H.—Continued.

No. 1334 (House No. 1891)

Authorizing Water Supply Commission to establish gauging stations on certain streams and to issue flood warnings, 2749.

No. 1359 (House No. 1551)

Providing that taxes assessed against hospitals shall be remitted by municipal authorities, 3154.

No. 1364 (House No. 1656)

Providing for annulment of charters of certain boroughs, 4379.

No. 1384 (House No. 1019)

Providing for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Banking Commissioner, 4379.

No. 1389

To prohibit any police officer of any city of first class from taking any active part in politics, 2993.

No. 1407

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 4959.

No. 1421 (House No. 1744)

Supplement to act relating to government of cities of first class, 4300.

No. 1570 (House No. 1504)

Amending act providing for licensure of those engaged in plumbing in cities of second class, 3897.

No. 1642 (House No. 1912)

Providing for regulation of municipal liens in boroughs, 4866.

Chairman of Committee on Municipal Affairs, 42.

Member of conference committees, 1883, 2459, 3091, 3383, 4777, 5003, 5087, 5088, 5269.

Member of special committees, 5, 9.

Member of standing committees, 41, 42.

Motions by, for

Recess, 307, 3174, 4759, 5129.

Secretary of Senate to have new bill printed to correct typographical errors in Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 3248.

Senate to adhere to amendments to House Bill No. 243, to prevent deception in sale of paint, and to appoint conference committee, 5269.

Senate to adhere to non-concurrence in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 502, amending act dividing cities into three classes by authorizing minimum wage rate, and to appoint a conference committee, 2459.

Motions by, to

Appoint conference committee on Senate Bill No. 1407, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9, of Constitution, 4777.

Lay upon tabe approval of concurrent resolution recalling from the Governor Senate Bill No. 833, to consolidate the five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 3756.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 502, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 5291.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 633, providing for enrollment in National Guard of additional regiment of infantry to be composed of colored men, 3726.

Postpone for present consideration of veto of Senate Bill No. 714, amending act for establishment of State Naval Militia, 3726.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 3166.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1140 (House No. 938), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2726.

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1261, giving certain authority to churches or burial associations owning burial grounds, 3161

Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 1330 (House No. 1517), supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3369.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 517, authorizing any county and city in any county in which the county seat is within the limits of such city to erect a joint county and municipal building, 472.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1198 (House No. 1175), authorizing procuring of labor and materials to value of $1,000 by cities of first class without public advertisement, 4875.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1218 (House No. 1692), giving power to mayors of third class cities to vote, 4768.

VARE, EDWIN H.—Continued.

Proceed to first reading of Senate Bill No. 1642 (House No. 1912), providing for regulation of municipal liens in boroughs, 4866.

Proceed to third reading of Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 4845.

Recommit Bill No. 572, validating appointments heretofore made of persons to act as patrolman and fireman of cities of first class, 728.

Recommit Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 1372.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 497 (House No. 580), supplement to act to provide for better government of cities of first class, 2740.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 1372, 3166.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1140 (House No. 938), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2726.

Reconsider vote on Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 4845.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 3166, 3752.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 964 (House No. 1471), providing that no self-playing piano shall be operated without license, 4380.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1140 (House No. 938), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2733, 2926.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1261, giving certain powers to churches and burial associations owning burial grounds, 3371.

Resume consideration of Senate Bill No. 1330 (House No. 1517), supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3704.

Suspend Rule 16 for remainder of session, 5115.

Suspend Rule 21, 3093, 3381, 3452.

Suspend Rule 39, 3579.

Oath of office administered to, 5

Petitions presented by

Favoring bill providing for reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of Philadelphia, 1009, 1485.

Favoring concurrent resolution for commission to investigate cold storage, from

Philadelphia Board of Trade, 1486.

Favoring House Bill No. 938, from

Members of Police Department of Philadelphia, 2303.

Favoring House Bill No. 1110, relative to parks, from

Citizens of Philadelphia County, 2855, 3087.

Favoring memorial to founders of public schools, from

Citizens of Philadelphia, 1485.

Federal Council No. 19, D. of L., 2855.

Philadelphia Council No. 10, D. of L., 2855

Favoring monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Federal Council No. 19, D. of L., 2855.

Philadelphia Council No. 10, D. of L., 2855

Washington Camp No. 83, P. O. S. of A., 1485.

Remarks by, on

Senate Bill No. 10, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 2157.

Senate Bill No. 231 (House No. 185), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8, of Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1490, 1491, 1542, 2075.

Senate Bill No. 620 (House No. 107), establishing a county court for County of Philadelphia, 1139, 1140, 1372, 4295-4296, 4297.

Senate Bill No. 622 (House No. 253), regulating manner of conducting election at which question of holding constitutional convention is to be submitted, 1755.

Senate Bill No. 721 (House No. 118), regulating certain political parties and election of certain party officers, 1752.

Senate Bill No. 1090 (House No. 105), regulating employment of females, 4370, 4371, 4372, 4373, 4374, 4379.

Senate Bill No. 1091 (House No. 119), regulating employment of minors, 4448, 4449, 4450.

Senate Bill No. 1092 (House No. 135), to provide for further government of cities of second and third classes by authorizing initiative and referendum, 2653, 2654, 2655, 4363-4364.

Senate Bill No. 1140 (House No. 938), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 2733, 2926.

Senate Bill No. 1235 (House No. 1110), amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for public parks, 4770, 4771, 4772.

Senate Bill No. 1282 (House No. 1444), amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 3248, 5123.

VARE, EDWIN H.—Continued.

Senate Bill No. 1387 (House No. 1636), making it duty of recorders of deeds of certain counties to require affidavit that consideration mentioned in deed is true one, 5106.

Senate Bill No. 1788 (House No. 1789), regulating practice in all civil cases, 4846, 5105.

Senate resolution, authorizing appointment of committee of three Senators to draft workmen's compensation law, 5255-5256.

Report by, of

Commission to Examine Laws relating to Recording of Deeds, Mortgages, Transfers of Lands and Insurance of Titles, 410.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing Commission to Examine Laws relating to Recording of Deeds, Mortgages and Transfers of Lands to continue its work, 3578.

Fixing time for next meeting of Senate, 67.

Recalling from Governor Senate Bill No. 833, to consolidate five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 3575.

Resolutions offered, by

Authorizing appointment of committee to make arrangements for attendance of Senate at funeral of Senator Stineman, 1375.

Authorizing election of certain officers of Senate, 7.

Authorizing prayers of Chaplain to be inserted daily in Legislative Journal, 1606.

VAUDEVILLE (see amusement).

VEGETABLES ARE GROWN which are eaten uncooked for human food, to prohibit use of night soil on ground whereon

House Bill No. 952.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. R. K. Scott, 420.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 420
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 528.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee, 556.
Re-reported with amendment, 1352.
Second reading and amended, 1482-1483.
Over in its order, 1866.
Third reading and final passage, 1877.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2486.
Signed by Speaker, 2821.
Approved by Governor, 3266.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 1877.

In Senate (No. 1071).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1898.
Reported without amendment, 2355.
First reading, 2474.
Second reading, 2595.
Third reading and final passage, 2635.
Signed by President, 2860.

VEGETABLES (see market).

VEHICLES AND PERSONS RIDING OR LEADING ANIMALS on the public highways, requiring display of lights and prohibiting any vehicle from passing a trolley car standing to receive or discharge passengers, regulating drivers and operators of all

House Bill No. 1632.

Read in place in House by Mr. R. J. Baldwin, 1032.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 1032.

VEHICLES AND PERSONS RIDING OR LEADING ANIMALS on public highways, requiring display of lights on vehicles, except motor vehicles, and by persons in charge of such animals, and prohibiting any vehicle from passing a trolley car standing to receive or discharge passengers, to regulate drivers and operators of all

Senate Bill No. 959.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 1606.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 1606.
Reported without amendment, 2149.
First reading, 2326.
Second reading, 2384-2385.
Third reading and final passage, 2447.

In House (No. 1993).

Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 2546.

VEHICLES, EXCEPTING AUTOMOBILES IN CITIES of first, second and third classes, to have each of said vehicles marked with name of owner and locality in which owner resides, requiring owners of commercial

House Bill No. 1056.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 510.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 510.

VEHICLES (see ashes, automobile, boroughs, cars, garages, highway, highways, motor, parks).

VEHICLES TO CARRY LIGHTS ON SAID VEHICLES at night, compelling owners of horse-drawn

House Bill No. 1055.

Read in place in House by Mr. Wildman, 510.
Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 510.

VEHICLES WHICH ENDANGER SAFETY of persons or property on the public highways, to prohibit careless or negligent driving of

Senate Bill No. 666.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 862.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 862.

VENANGO (see highway).

VENDORS (see foodstuffs, second-hand, securities, tax).

VENEREAL (see hospitals).

VENTILATED (see railroad).

VERDICT (see costs, juries, trial).

VESSEL AND VESSELS (see board, Delaware).

VETERAN AND VETERANS (see medal, memorial, soldiers).

VETERINARIAN presented to House, report of State, 439.

VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY so that State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners shall be entitled to annual registration fee and including practice of veterinary dentistry, amending act to provide for registration of veterinary surgeons and to further regulate the practice of

House Bill No. 962.

Read in place in House by Mr. Reese, 473.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 473.
Reported with amendment, 800.
First reading, 829.
Second reading and amended, 974-975.
Third reading and final passage, 1395-1396.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2425.
Signed by Speaker, 2489.
Vetoed by Governor, 3022.

Remarks on, by

Reese, 975.

In Senate (No. 918).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1511.
Reported without amendment, 2023.
First reading, 2093.
Second reading, 2170.
Over in its order, 2312.
Third reading and final passage, 2363.
Signed by President pro tempore, 2466.

VETERINARY (see animals, cattle).

VETERINARY SURGEONS BY EXTENDING TIME FOR REGISTRATION of persons who had assumed title of veterinary surgeon prior to passage of acts of April 11, 1889, and April 29, 1891, but who failed to register within time provided by said acts, amending act to provide for registration of

House Bill No. 1323.

Read in place in House by Mr. Gans (by request), 734.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 734.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2229.
Motion to place bill on calendar not agreed to, 2401.

VETERINARY SURGEONS by extending time for registration, amending act of April 18, 1905, providing for registration of

Senate Bill No. 1268.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 2440.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 2440.
Reported without amendment, 2721.
First reading, 2886.
Recommitted, 2929.

VICE (see department).

VIEWERS (see board, bridges, damages, municipalities, railroads).

VILLAGE (see feeble-minded).

VINEGARS, prescribing their standards to prevent adulteration, providing for regulation of manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented

Senate Bill No. 256.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 221.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 221.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 608-609.
Second reading and postponed for present, 674.
Resumed and amended, 1142-1143.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 1259-1260.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 1369.

VIOLATIONS (see constables).

VIOLET (see flower).

VIRUS (see vaccinates).

VISITATION, VISITING AND VISITORS (see children, gambling, school).

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

VITAL (see statistics).

VOCATIONAL (see education).

VOLUMES (see statutes-at-large).

VOLUNTEER (see fire departments).

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM (see appropriation).

VOTE CAST BY ANY POLITICAL PARTY and prescribing method of making return of such vote, defining method of determining

House Bill No. 986.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn, 474
Referred to Committee on Elections, 474.

VOTE CAST BY ANY POLITICAL PARTY and prescribing method of making return of such vote, defining method of determining

Senate Bill No. 445.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Sheatz, 383.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 383.
Reported without amendment, 1367.
First reading and recommitted, 1513.

VOTE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL AND STATE TREASURER, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Knapp, fixing time for joint convention to compute, 8.

Resolution returned from House concurred in, 11.
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Joint session held and vote computed, 68-72.
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WAGES AND EARNINGS, regulating time of payment of

House Bill No. 338.

Read in place in House by Mr. Irwin, 161.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 161.
Reported without amendment, 367.
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Second reading and amended, 452.
Third reading and final passage, 505.
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In Senate (No. 537).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 590.

WAGES AND EARNINGS, regulating time of payment of

Senate Bill No. 151.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Beidleman, 141.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 141.

WAGES AND EARNINGS—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 458.
First reading, 608.
Second reading and amended, 669.
Third reading and amended, 723-724.
Final passage, 856.
Returned from House without amendment, 1758.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1802.
Approved by Governor, 2304.

In House (No. 1806).

Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 916.
Reported without amendment, 1117.
First reading, 1281.
Second reading, 1436.
Third reading and final passage, 1732-1733.
Signed by Speaker, 1837.

WAGES EVERY TWO WEEKS, providing for payment of

Senate Bill No. 133.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 124.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 124.

WAGES OR SALARIES TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES in counties co-extensive with cities, relating to time of payment of

House Bill No. 411.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hackett, 179.
Referred to Committee on Counties and Townships, 179.
Reported without amendment, 1571.
First reading, 1715.
Second reading, 1964.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2212.
Recommitted, ——.
Re-reported without amendment, 2427.
Dropped from calendar, 2754.

WAGES OR SALARY UPON JUDGMENTS obtained for necessaries, limiting amount of exemption to be claimed and providing for payment of costs, authorizing attachment of

House Bill No. 1614.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 997.
Referred to Committee on Labor and Industry, 997.
Reported with amendment, 2301.
First reading, 2352.
Second reading and amended, 2524-2525.
Third reading and potsponed for present, 2840.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 3028-3031.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4919.
Signed by Speaker, 5166.

Remarks on, by

Mitchell, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031.
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In Senate (No. 1415).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3109.
Reported without amendment, 3239.
First reading, 3388.
Recommitted to Committee on Corporations, 3470.
Re-reported without amendment, 4115.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Judiciary Special, 4195.
Re-reported without amendment, 4378.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4456.
Resumed and passed finally, 4767.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5099.

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Salus, 4456.
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WAGES (see boarding, cities, commission, desertion, judgments, loan, loans, United States).

WAGONS (see ashes).

WAITING (see railway).

WALL AND FISHING WASHOUT CAUSED BY FLOODS OF BEAVER AND OHIO RIVERS and by erection of dam at West Bridgewater, making appropriation for erection of retaining

Senate Bill No. 1048.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Thompson, 1802.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1802.
Reported without amendment, 3575.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3782-3783.
Third reading and final passage, 3870.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2184).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968.
Reported without amendment, 4202.
First reading, 4321.
Second reading, 4521.
Third reading and final passage, 4616.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

WALL AND WALLS (see cities, water).

WALNUT, T. HENRY, Representative from Seventeenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1183, 1184, 1186.

House Bill No. 107, establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 515, 516, 517.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1188, 1189, 1192.

House Bill No. 412, directing State Treasurer to refund to Fannie C. Spiers amount of State license fee, 2000.

House Bill No. 415, directing State Treasurer to refund to Amber Amusement Company amount of license fee, 1695.

House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, 3327, 3418.

House Bill No. 1257, reimbursing heirs of Eliza Mellon, deceased, 4266.

House Bill No. 1288, to provide for abatement of discharge of smoke in cities of first class, 3233.

House Bill No. 1355, making leasing of premises for use as a bawdy house a misdemeanor, 3965.

House Bill No. 1972 (Senate No. 572), to validate appointments of persons to act as patrolmen and firemen in cities of first class, 3070.

House Bill No. 1988 (Senate No. 268), amending act relative to chattel mortgages, 3954.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5027.

House Bill No. 2071 (Senate No. 1389), prohibiting any police officer of any city of first class from taking active part in politics, 4276.

House Bill No. 2141 (Senate No. 1375), providing for regulation of stock companies having shares without par value, 4506.

Bills introduced by

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Making appropriation to West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, 76.

No. 105

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No. 107

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No. 119

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Making appropriation to Western Temporary Home of Philadelphia, 115.

No. 220

Making appropriation to Home for Aged Veterans and Wives 115.

No. 221

Fixing salary of registers of wills in counties within which are located first class cities, 115.

No. 291

Providing for granting of licenses for conduct of business of making loans of money at excessive interest, 146.

WALNUT, T. HENRY—Continued.

No. 410

Making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, 179.

No. 412

Authorizing State Treasurer to refund Fannie C. Spiers license fee, 179.

No. 415

Authorizing State Treasurer to refund Amber Amusement Company license fee, 179.

No. 416

To prevent occupational diseases and to provide for health of employes exposed to danger of lead poisoning, 179.

No. 563

Prohibiting employes in civil service from taking any active part in political movements and elections, 253.

No. 651

Making appropriation to The American Oncologic Hospital, 269.

No. 704

Providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes, 288.

No. 749

Making appropriation to Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, 309.

No. 750

Making appropriation to Friends' Home for Children, 309.

No. 752

Making appropriation to House of Good Shepherd of Philadelphia, situate at Thirty-fifth Street and Fairmount Avenue, 309.

No. 753

Prescribing what offices shall be incompatible with office of member of councils in cities of first class, 309.

No. 825

Amending act defining fraternal beneficial and relief societies with respect to making a charitable institution the beneficiary, 339.

No. 995

Amending act regulating sale of cocaine by providing that a violation thereof shall constitute a felony instead of a misdemeanor, 474.

No. 996

Amending Article VI of act for better government of cities of first class so as to permit heads of departments to each appoint one deputy to sign warrants, 475.

No. 997

Requiring certain hospitals receiving State aid to maintain separate wards for treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases, 475.

No. 998

Amending act regulating sale of cocaine or alpha or beta uecaine, 475.

No. 1255

Authorizing cities of first class to regulate production of smoke from any chimney or other source, 619.

No. 1257.

Reimbursing heirs of Eliza Mellon, deceased, for money escheated from Western Saving Fund Society, 619.

No. 1287

To prohibit solicitation or receipt from officials or employes of civil service of this Commonwealth or of any county, city or other civil division thereof, of any assessments or contributions for political purposes, 732.

No. 1288

To provide for abatement of discharge of smoke in cities of first class, 732.

No. 1355

Making the leasing of a building for use as a bawdy house a misdemeanor, 803.

No. 1438

To prevent evasion of marriage laws by making void marriages solemnized in another State or country contrary to the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth, 820.

WALNUT, T. HENRY—Continued.

No. 1439

To provide for completion of compilation and publication of laws of the province and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania prior to 1800 by placing supervision thereof under care of Legislative Reference Bureau, 820.

No. 1512

Requiring the holders of any mortgages made or assigned to two or more persons on being tendered legal fees therefor to enter on the margin of the record thereof a receipt for amount paid on account of principal, 913.

No. 1580

Repealing act relating to assessment of damages for appropriation of land for public use, 995.

No. 1787

Relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class for construction and improvement of transit facilities and of wharves and docks, providing for payment of interest during period of construction, 1041.

No. 1914

To prohibit placing of certain things in or on to newspapers, periodicals or books without consent of owner or publisher, 1933.

Bills reported by

No. 28
Amending act relating to mandamus, 478.

No. 40

Regulating witnesses in criminal matters in certain courts, 109.

No. 102

Amending act regulating election of public officers, by providing punishment for certain offenses committed by judges of election, 270.

No. 105

To regulate employment of females in certain establishments, 800.

No. 111

Amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers by providing for appointment of watchers by the court, 576.

No. 119

To forbid employment of minors in certain occupations and under specified ages, 800.

No. 228

To regulate and improve the civil service, 1118, 1857.

No. 293

Regulating fees and salaries of tipstaves and court criers in certain judicial districts, 342.

No. 355

To prohibit county, borough, city and township employes from taking any active part in politics, 2535.

No. 1277

Amending act providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside election districts, 2535.

No. 1440

To provide for use of voting machines, 2229.

No. 1712

Giving certain powers to courts of common pleas when an individual church has become inactive, 1399.

No. 1730

Amending act to amend the penal laws, 1615.

No. 1861 (Senate 646)

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, 3024.

No. 1914

To prohibit placing of certain things in newspapers, magazines or books without consent of owner or publisher, 2478.

No. 2026 (Senate No. 884)

To provide for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 4817.

No. 2041 (Senate No. 1280)

Providing for regulation of dams, 4218.

No. 2071 (Senate No. 1389)

To prohibit any police officer of any city of first class from taking any active part in politics or elections, 4167.

WALNUT, T. HENRY—Continued.

No. 2141 (Senate No. 1375)

Providing for regulation of stock corporations having shares without par value, 4218.

No. 2220 (Senate No. 876)

To provide for nomination and election of candidates for office of United States Senator, 4817.

Chairman of Committee on Elections, 54.

Leave of absence granted, 4592, 4876, 5049.

Member of conference committees, 3210, 3928, 4179, 4681, 4879, 5171.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 82.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to amendments non-concurred in by Senate to House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, 3885, 3928.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females, and to appoint a conference committee, 4610.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females, 4480.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 221, fixing salary of registers of wills, 3036.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House concurrent resolution providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 3929.

Leave of absence for Committee on Elections of House, 439.

Special order on House Bill No. 1787, relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class for transit facilities and for wharves, 2779.

Motions by, to

Adopt House resolution No. 19, amending rule No. 33 of House rules, 274.

Adopt motion authorizing Chief Clerk to have printed additional copies of House Bills Nos. 107 and 125, 536.

Authorize Chief Clerk to have printed additional copies of House Bills Nos. 107 and 125, 536.

Discharge conference committee on House Bill No. 119 regulating employment of minors, 5408.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 753, prescribing what elective or appointive offices shall be incompatible with office of member of councils in cities of first class, 536.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1254, making it a misdemeanor to solicit or induce a person to perform any act of adultery, 3200.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 969.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 107, establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 569.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors in certain occupations and under certain specified ages, 969.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 175, providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 262.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 375, regulating use of billiard and pool tables in cities of first class, 2719.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, 3399.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1257, to reimburse heirs of Eliza Mellon, deceased, 4241.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1288, empowering cities of first class to enact ordinances regulating discharge of smoke, 3421.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1855, making leasing of a building for use as a bawdy house a misdemeanor, 3625.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1429, to prohibit any person from working any animal for more than twelve hours in any twenty-four hour period, 2285.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1439, providing for completion of compilation of laws of Pennsylvania prior to 1800, 2148.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1763, requiring operators of electric cars to turn out search light when approaching other vehicles, 3224.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1787, relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class, 2901.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1810 (Senate No. 322), extending time for commencing and completing certain railroads, 2679.

WALNUT, T. HENRY—Continued.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2079 (Senate No. 1407), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9 of Constitution, 4248.

Recommit House Bill No. 825, amending act defining fraternal beneficial and relief societies by providing that certain charitable institutions may become beneficiary, 577.

Recommit House Bill No. 1408, fixing compensation of reading clerks of Senate and House of Representatives, 1634.

Recommit House Bill No. 1439, to provide for completion of compilation of laws of Pennsylvania prior to 1800, 2478, 2479.

Recommit House Bill No. 1476, creating a Rebuilding and Insurance Fund under control of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, 1865.

Reconsider vote by which House non-concurred in Senate amendments to House concurrent resolution, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 4014.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, 3327, 3418.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1439, to provide for completion of compilation of laws of Pennsylvania prior to 1800, 2479.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2071 (Senate No. 1389), prohibiting any police officer of any city of first class from taking any active part in politics, 4275, 4276.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 2079 (Senate No. 1407), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9 of Constitution, 4248.

Nomination of Hon. Samuel B. Scott as Speaker by, 29.

Objections raised by, on withdrawal of candidates for membership of standing House Committee on Rules, 105.

Question of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 1601, exempting from taxation all machinery used in manufacturing, 2185.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 3337-3338.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 105, regulating employment of females in certain establishments, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1815, 5407.

House Bill No. 107, establishing a court for County of Philadelphia, 700, 701, 702, 4480.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190-1191, 5408, 5409, 5410, 5417, 5418, 5419, 5420.

House Bill No. 175, providing payment for overtime worked by employes in mercantile establishments, 262.

House Bill No. 176, amending act relative to appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1928, 1929.

House Bill No. 228, to regulate the civil service of the Commonwealth, 2758, 2759, 3615.

House Bill No. 221, fixing salary of registers of wills in counties within which are located cities of first class, 876, 5409.

House Bill No. 355, to prohibit any officer or employe of any county from taking any active part in politics, 3077, 3122, 3123.

House Bill No. 375, regulating use of billiard and pool tables in cities of first class, 2720.

House Bill No. 412, making appropriation to refund to Fannie C. Spiers State license fee, 2186.

House Bill No. 415, making appropriation to Amber Amusement Company, 2140.

House Bill No. 416, to prevent occupational diseases, 5368.

House Bill No. 461, further amending act regulating nomination and election of public officers, 2408.

House Bill No. 758, prescribing what elective or appointive offices shall be incompatible with office of member of councils in cities of first class, 536-537, 538, 1096-1097.

House Bill No. 804, making appropriation to assist municipalities to pay for construction of sewage disposal plants, 1721.

House Bill No. 825, amending act defining fraternal beneficial and relief societies and their status, 1728.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4057.

House Bill No. 899, to regulate civil service in cities of first class, 2061.

House Bill No. 900, relative to regulation of plastering in cities of first and second classes, 2131, 2132.

House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for removal of garbage, 3229, 3825-3826.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration and enrollment of voters according to their respective party preferences, 1696, 2613, 2614, 2615.

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House Bill No. 1075, repealing act relating to damage for appropriation of land for public use, 3033.

House Bill No. 1098, to apportion the State into congressional districts, 3479-3480.

House Bill No. 1254, making it a misdemeanor to induce any person to perform any act of adultery or fornication, 3616.

House Bill No. 1288, empowering cities of first class to enact ordinances regulating discharge of smoke, 3421, 3615.

House Bill No. 1341 (Senate No. 328), further supplement to act to provide revenue by taxation, 2417.

House Bill No. 1345 (Senate No. 372), to provide method for determining liabilities of persons agreeing to be answerable for default of others, 4590.

House Bill No. 1371, empowering poor districts to establish industrial home for pauper children, 1922, 1925.

House Bill No. 1429, to prohibit any person from working any animal for more than twelve hours in any twenty-four hour period, 2285.

House Bill No. 1439, to provide for completion of compilation of laws of Pennsylvania prior to 1800, 2478, 2479.

House Bill No. 1440, to provide for use of voting machines, 2844.

House Bill No. 1476, creating a rebuilding and insurance fund, 3079.

House Bill No. 1580, repealing act relating to assessment of damages for appropriation of land for public use, 2133.

House Bill No. 1787, relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class for transit facilities and for wharves, 2778, 2779.

House Bill No. 1810 (Senate No. 322), extending time for commencing and completing certain railroads, 2678-2679.

House Bill No. 1861 (Senate No. 646), joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 8, Article 9, of Constitution, 3268.

House Bill No. 1883 (Senate No. 661), making appropriation to American Oncologic Hospital, 2223.

House Bill No. 1908 (Senate No. 883), to consolidate five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, 3043.

House Bill No. 1972 (Senate No. 572), to validate appointments heretofore made of persons to act as patrolmen and firemen of cities of first class, 3182.

House Bill No. 2025 (Senate No. 883), to provide for personal registration of electors, 5025, 5027, 5028-5029.

House Bill No. 2029 (Senate No. 1151), prescribing time and manner of submitting to the people certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, 3631.

House Bill No. 2071 (Senate No. 1389), prohibiting any police officer of any city of first class from taking any active part in politics, 4275.

House concurrent resolution authorizing House to adjourn sine die on June 12, 1913, 3478.

House concurrent resolution, proposing amendment to Section 3 of Article 8 of Constitution of Pennsylvania, relative to election of judges, 1918-1919.

House concurrent resolution, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate workings of civil service laws in cities of first class, 1275, 4014.

House resolution No. 19, amending Rule 33 of House rules, 274, 1122, 1275.

Motion to recede from non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 5424-5425.

Senate concurrent resolution fixing responsibility for failure to enact labor legislation on certain persons, 5422.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by

Authorizing reconsideration of vote on report on conference committee on House Bill No. 221, fixing salary of registers of wills in certain counties, 5409.

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Resolutions offered by

Amending Rule No. 33 of House rules, 257.

Authorizing appointment of special committee to investigate appropriation to Commission for compilation and publication of laws of Pennsylvania prior to 1800, 2511.

Authorizing Chief Clerk to have printed additional copies of House Bills Nos. 105 and 119, 507.

Requesting State Water Supply Commission to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received in 1911 and reason for 1913 increase, 3946.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 1763.

WALSH, WILLIAM, Representative from Twenty-first District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1815 (Senate No. 502), amending act dividing cities into three classes, 2229.

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No. 545

Providing for compensation to be paid election officers in cities of first and second class, 229.

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Making appropriation to Philadelphia Museums, 255.

No. 829

Making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pennsylvania, 339.

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No. 201

Amending act to define police power of cities of third class and boroughs with reference to electric light wires, 800.

No. 753

Prescribing what elective or appointive offices shall be incompatible with office of member of councils of cities of first class, 441.

No. 1077

Supplement to act for government of cities of second class creating a Forestry Department, 927.

No. 1142

To regulate use and condemnation of dwellings and tenements in cities of first class, 1517.

No. 1403 (Senate No. 556)

To permit relocation of certain portions of track of street passenger railway companies, 1631.

No. 1541

Supplement to act for government of cities of second class changing the fiscal year, 1483.

No. 1890 (Senate No. 819)

Supplement to act establising in certain counties a Board for Assessment and Revision of Taxes for State and county purposes, 1483.

Leave of absence granted, 343, 1046, 1709.

Leave of absence not granted, 2478.

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Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 698, defining fraternal benefit societies and their status, 2908.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2616.

WALTON, WILLIAM D., Representative from Lawrence County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 82, regulating employment on highways of male prisoners, 152.

House Bill No. 745, authorizing creation, division and consolidation of wards in cities of third class, 798.

House bill No. 1039, amending act for taxation of dogs by making its provisions apply to all dogs of four months old and upwards, 953.

House Bill No. 1158, amending act providing for incorporation of street railway companies, 952.

House Bill No. 2180 (Senate No. 785), providing for erection of dam at outlet of Pymatuning Swamp, 4574, 4575.

Bills introduced by

No. 163

Amending act relative to costs in suits before alderman, 108.

No. 172

Creating Boards of Arbitration to settle differences arising between employes of public service companies and their employers resulting in strikes, 108.

No. 248

Amending act to honor United States Flag and protect it from insult, 116.

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No. 281

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Referred to Committee on Game and Fisheries, 1259.

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House Bill No. 572.

Read in place in House by Mr. Good, 253.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 254.
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WARREN ACADEMY OR THEIR SUCCESSORS TO SELL and convey in fee simple certain lands, supplement to act incorporating an academy or public school in the town of Warren, authorizing the trustees of the

Senate Bill No. 752.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 1011.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1011.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1271.
Second reading, 1334-1335.
Over in its order, 1511.
Third reading and final passage, 1544.
Returned from House without amendment, 3092.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3256.
Approved by Governor, 3724.

In House (No. 1896).

Referred to Committee on Education, 1585.
Reported without amendment, 2478.
First reading, 2606.
Second reading, 2804.
Third reading and final passage, 3044.
Signed by Speaker, 3325.

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Senate Bill No. 312, fixing salaries of county auditors in certain counties, 1885.

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No. 988

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No. 1278

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Postpone for present Senate Bill No. 312, fixing salaries of county auditors, 2025.

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Recommit Senate Bill No. 803 (House No. 570), requiring those mining anthracite coal where coal is mined by car to keep a record of all coal mined, 2744.

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Favoring bill compelling reading of Bible in public schools, from

Citizens of York County, 589, 897, 1135, 1739.

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Rock Council No. 54, Jr. O. U. A. M., 1009.

Susquehanna Council No. 89, Jr. O. U. A. M., 1009.

Favoring bill providing for memorial to founders of public schools, from

Citizens of York County, 897, 1739.

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Jennie Wade Council No. 68, D. of L., 2437.

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Washington Camp No. 176, P. O. S. of A., 1739.

Washington Camp Nos. 349, 438 and 709, P. O. S. of A., 1009.

Favoring bill providing for monument to Molly Pitcher, from

Citizens of York County, 897, 1739.

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Favoring House Bill No 399, from

Hopewell Grange No. 1398, P. of H., 3087.

Favoring memorial to Revolutionary soldiers of York County from

York Cadets, Incorporated, 1739.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

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WASH (see mines).

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WASHINGTON, D. C., resolution (House) No. 26, by Bergey, condemning officials responsible for outrages committed on occasion of suffrage parade of women at, 576.

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WASHINGTON ON HIS BIRTHDAY, February 22nd, resolution (House) by Hobbs, commemorating George, 370.

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WATCHERS AND WATCHMEN (see election, elections, railroads).

WATER AND WATERS (see birds, boilers, boroughs, cities, corporations, dams, Delaware, fees, fish, foundries, license, meter, Phoenixville, plumbing, Pymatuning, railway, State, taxes, township).

WATER BY MUNICIPALITIES OR TOWNSHIPS or any corporation watsoever, to regulate acquiring of new or additional sources of supply of

Senate Bill No. 1296.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 2549.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2549.

Reported without amendment, 2567.

First reading, 2661.

Over in its order, 2747.

Second reading and amended, 2883-2884.

Over in its order, 2927, 2983, 3100.

Third reading and final passage, 3163.

In House (No. 2061).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3326.

WATER COMMISSION AND IMPOSING CERTAIN REGULATIONS on persons or corporations engaged in storage or transportation of water or water power, creating State

House Bill No. 1015.

Read in place in House by Mr. Williams, 475.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 475.

WATER COMPANIES IN CERTAIN CASES, authorizing municipal authorities to limit charges of

House Bill No. 641.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 256.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 256.

Reported without amendment, 342.

First reading, 379, 396.

Errata relative to first reading, 407.

Second reading, ——.

Third reading and final passage, 501-502.

In Senate (No. 545).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 591.

WATER COMPANIES INCORPORATED UNDER LAW, amending act providing that right of eminent domain as respects appropriation of streams or land covered thereby shall not be exercised by

Senate Bill No. 632.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Crow, 729.

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 729.

WATER COMPANIES SHALL HAVE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN as respect riparian rights of owners of land along main stream into which tributary stream appropriated flows, to provide that

Senate Bill No. 1260.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hoke, 2355.

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2355.

WATER FOR MUNICIPAL AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES by construction and operation or by purchase of water works, authorizing municipalities to provide a supply of

House Bill No. 1118.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 532.

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 532.

Reported without amendment, 1377.

First reading, 1533.

Second reading, 1680-1681.

WATER FOR MUNICIPAL AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES—Continued.

Third reading and amended, 1942-1943.
Postponed for present on final passage, 2053.
Final passage, 2430-2431.

Remarks on, by

Isler, 2430-2431.

In Senate (No. 1285).

Referred to Committee on Corporations, 2466.

WATER RESOURCES and providing for taking inventory thereof by Water Supply Commission and making appropriation to carry same into effect, defining the

Senate Bill No. 1281.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 2465.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2465.
Reported without amendment, 2465.
First reading, 2600.
Over in its order, 2659, 2747.
Second reading and amended, 2883.
Over in its order, 2927, 2983, 3100.
Third reading and final passage, 3162.
Returned from House without amendment, 4628.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

Remarks on, by

McNichols, 3162.

In House (No. 2063).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3326.
Reported without amendment, 3821.
First reading, 3971.
Second reading, 4251-4252.
Third reading and final passage, 4584.
Signed by Speaker, 4835.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION and imposing certain regulations on persons or corporations engaged in supplying water or water power or development of power generated by use of water or otherwise using streams, creating State

Senate Bill No. 285.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Gerberich, 280.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 280.
Reported with amendment, 994.
First reading and recommitted, 1022.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION and making appropriation for payment of salaries and expenses connected therewith, supplement to act creating

Senate Bill No. 1279.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 2465.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2465.
Reported without amendment, 2465.
First reading, 2600.
Over in its order, 2659, 2746.
Second reading and amended, 2882.
Over in its order, 2659, 2746.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 3161-3162.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3247.
Resumed and passed finally, 4002.
Returned from House without amendment, 4985.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5002.

In House (No. 2200).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4213.
Reported without amendment, 4412.
First reading, 4586.
Second reading, 4672.
Third reading and postponed for present, 5016.
Resumed and passed finally, 5019.
Signed by Speaker, 5167.

Remarks on, by

Scott, John R. K., 5016.
Ehrhardt, 5019.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION of Pennsylvania for making a study of condition of Sandy Creek and for improving channel thereof, making appropriation to

House Bill No. 1726.

Read in place in House by Mr. Down, 1038.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1038.
Reported with amendment, 2685.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION—Continued.

First reading, 2901.
Second reading and amended, 3064-3065.
Third reading and final passage, 3223.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 4804.
Signed by Speaker, 5156.

Remarks on by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 3223.
Down, 3223.

In Senate (No. 1445).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3263.
Reported without amendment, 4526.
First reading, 4550.
Second reading, 4648.
Third reading and final passage, 4700.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5097.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA to locate and operate a reservoir at or in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Youghiogheny River for the purpose of controlling the flow of said river and providing for payment of damages taken in exercise of right of eminent domain and making appropriation to carry out provisions of this act, authorizing the

House Bill No. 1368.

Read in place in House by Mr. Steele, 804.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 804.
Reported without amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1993.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION TO ACQUIRE TITLE in name of Commonwealth to certain property for public use and making appropriation therefor, requiring

House Bill No. 1574.

Read in place in House by Mr. Hobbs, 995.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 995.
Reported without amendment, 1240.
First reading, 1284.
Amended on second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1465.
Re-reported with amendment, 3939.
Third reading and amended, 4234-4235.
Question of personal privilege, by J. R. K. Scott, 4235.
Defeated on final passage, 4497-4499.

Remarks on, by

Scott, J. R. K., 4235.
Gibson, 4235.
Hobbs, 4498, 4499.
Forster, 4498, 4499.
Allen, 4498-4499.
Baldwin, George A., 4499.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION TO CONSTRUCT RESERVOIR at headwaters of Youghiogheny River and making appropriation therefor, authorizing the

Senate Bill No. 816.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Powell, 1258.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 1258.
Reported with amendment, 3574.
First reading, 3722.
Second reading, 3781.
Third reading and final passage, 3874-3875.
Returned from House without amendment, 5103.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5103.

In House (No. 2193).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3968-3969.
Reported without amendment, 4315.
First reading and postponed for present, 4523.
Second reading, 4913.
Third reading and final passage, 5148-5154.
Signed by Speaker, 5232.

Remarks on, by

Neely, 4523.
Glenn, 4523, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5153, 5154.
Scott, S. B., 5148.
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Steedle, 5153.
Strauss, 5153, 5154.
Grabe, 5154.
Piper, 5154.
Leslie, 5154.
Spillinger, 5154.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH GAUGING STATIONS on certain streams and authorizing said Commission to issue flood warnings and making appropriation therefore, authorizing

House Bill No. 1891.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ulman, 1554.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 1554.
Reported without amendment, 1714.
First reading, 1770.
Second reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1990.
Re-reported without amendment, 2101.
Third reading and final passage, 2691.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3079, 3080.
Signed by Speaker, 3151.
Approved by Governor, 3486.

Remarks on, by

Ulman, 2691.

In Senate (No. 1334).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 2749.
Reported with amendment, 2749.
First reading, 2886.
Second reading, 2934-2935.
Third reading and final passage, 2984.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3090.
Signed by President, 3166.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriation made in 1911 and reason for increase in General Appropriation Bill of 1913, read and agreed to, resolution (House) by Walnut, requesting State, 3946.
Report presented to House, 4030-4039.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THEIR ALMSHOUSES, HOSPITALS OR JAILS to condemn property and rights for purpose of obtaining same, authorizing counties requiring

Senate Bill No. 1348.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Miller, 2877.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2877.
Reported without amendment, 3250.
First reading, 3387.
Second reading, 3457.
Third reading and final passage, 3588.
Returned from House without amendment, 4872.
Signed by President, 5000.

In House (No. 2126).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3860.
Reported without amendment, 4315.
First reading, 4522.
Second reading, 4573.
Third reading and final passage, 4949-4950.
Signed by Speaker, 5037.

Remarks on, by

Kuhns, E. G. M., 4949.

WATER TO MUNICIPALITIES by providing compensation for taking of water by municipalities and townships, amending act compelling water companies to furnish

Senate Bill No. 1573.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichols, 3575.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 3575.
Reported without amendment, 3695.
First reading, 3787.

WATER TO MUNICIPALITIES—Continued.

Second reading, 3900.
Third reading and final passage, 4001.
Returned from House without amendment, 4985.
Signed by President pro tempore, 5002.

In House (No. 2201).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 4213.
Reported without amendment, 4412.
First reading, 4586.
Second reading, 4672.
Third reading and final passage, 5019-5020.
Signed by Speaker, 5168.

WATER WORKS IN ANY CITY OF THIRD CLASS to extend their pipes beyond the city limits and supply water to persons and corporations within the county, authorizing commissioners of

Senate Bill No. 422.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Clark, 382.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 382.
Reported without amendment, 1137.
First reading, 1269.
Second reading, 1328.
Third reading and final passage, 1372-1373.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Approved by Governor, 4285.

In House (No. 1885).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 1398.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3516.
Third reading and final passage, 3627-3628.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

WATER WORKS IN BOROUGHS AND INCORPORATED TOWNS and providing for appointment of commissioners of water works, establishing a commission of

House Bill No. 701.

Read in place in House by Mr. Newbaker, 287.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 287.
Reported without amendment, 560.
First reading, 620.
Second reading and amended, 778.
Third reading and amended, 1097-1098.
Final passage, 1226-1227.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 3319-3320.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

In Senate (No. 841).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1272.
Reported with amendment, 2037.
First reading, 2093.
Second reading and amended, 2169-2170.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2311-2312.
Resumed and amended, 2395.
Defeated on final passage, 2441-2442.
Vote on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill recommitted, 2464.
Re-reported with amendment, 2602-2603.
Over in its order, 2625, 2723, 2867.
Resumed, vote on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 2920-2921.
Defeated on final passage, 2974-2975.
Vote on final passage reconsidered and bill postponed for present, 3100.
Third reading and final passage, 3163-3164.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, 3382.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3595.

Remarks on, by

Hoke, 2311, 2312, 2921.
Snyder, 2312, 2975, 3164.

WATER WORKS IN BOROUGHS and providing for appointment of commissioners of water works, establishing a commission of

Senate Bill No. 433.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 383.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 383.
Reported with amendment, 1091.
First reading, 1144.
Second reading, 1264.
Third reading and postponed for present, 1319.

WATER WORKS OF ANY CITY OF THIRD CLASS to extend their pipes beyond the city limits and supply water to persons and corporations within the county, authorizing commissioners of

House Bill No. 928.

Read in place in House by Mr. Mitchell, 419.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 419.
Reported without amendment, 805.
First reading, 830.
Second reading, 986.
Third reading and final passage, 1414.

In Senate (No. 917).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1511.

WATERS OF THE RIVERS, STREAMS AND LAKES by requiring manufacturers to post upon the premises a permit to discharge refuse, sewage or other matter in said waters, such permit to be signed by President of local Board of Health, to prevent pollution of

House Bill No. 1126.

Read in place in House by Mr. Benson, 532.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 532.
Reported without amendment, 800.
First reading, 829.
Second reading and amended, 971-972.
Recommitted to Committee, 1155.

WATERS OF THE STATE for protection of public health and property, to preserve purity of the

House Bill No. 1048.

Read in place in House by Mr. McKay, 509.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 509.
Reported without amendment, 1483.
First reading, 1536.
Second reading, 1693-1694.
Third reading and final passage, 2138.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2783.
Signed by Speaker, 2852.
Concurrent resolution recalling bill from Governor, 3189-3190.
Resolution returned from Senate concurred in, 3280.
Resolution approved by Governor, vote on bill on final passage and on third reading reconsidered and bill amended, 3619.
Final passage, 3842.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3929-3930.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Approved by Governor, 5386.

In Senate (No. 1193).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2179.
Reported without amendment, 2566.
First reading, 2603.
Second reading, 2660.
Third reading and final passage, 2735.
Signed by President, 2863.
Resolution recalling bill from Governor concurred in, 3259.
Returned from House with amendments, in which Senate concurred, 3909.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4311.

WATERS OF THE STATE for the protection of public health, amending act to preserve the purity of the

House Bill No. 1493.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 912.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 912.

WATERS OF THE STATE for the protection of the public health, amending act to preserve the purity of the

House Bill No. 1496.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 913.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 913.

WATERS OF THE STATE for the protection of the public health, repealing act to preserve the prity of the

House Bill No. 1569.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Young, 994.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 994.

WATERS OF THE STATE for the protection of the public health, to repeal act of April 22, 1905, to preserve the purity of the

House Bill No. 1495.

Read in place in House by Mr. John H. Young, 912.
Referred to Committee on Public Health and Sanitation, 913.

WATERWAY FROM JUNCTION OF OHIO AND BEAVER RIVERS in Pennsylvania, to Lake Erie, at or near mouth of Indian Creek, in State of Ohio, and to prepare estimates of cost of constructing same, and making appropriation to defray its expenses, providing for creation of a commission to make a survey for a canal or

House Bill No. 1066.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 510.
Reported without amendment, 805.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 510.
First reading, 830.
Second reading and amended, 984.
Second reading and amended, 984.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1409-1410.

WATERWAY FROM JUNCTION OF OHIO AND BEAVER RIVERS in Pennsylvania to Lake Erie, at or near mouth of Indian Creek, in State of Ohio, providing for payment of cost thereof by certain counties and other public authorities, providing for creation of a Canal Board to have charge of said work and making appropriation for carrying out certain provisions of this act, providing for construction and operation of a canal or

House Bill No. 1065.

Read in place in House by Mr. Allen, 510.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 510.
Reported without amendment, 805.
First reading, 830.
Second reading and amended, 979-984.
Third reading and recommitted to Committee on Appropriations, 1156-1159.
Re-reported with amendment, 2664.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 2845-2848.
Returned from Senate with amendments, in which House concurred, 4119.
Signed by Speaker, 4336.
Approved by Governor, 5411.

Remarks on, by

Allen, 2847-2848.

In Senate (No. 1354).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2889.
Reported without amendment, 3262-3263.
First reading, 3387.
Second reading and amended, 3458-3461.
Over in its order, 3588-3589, 3704.
Third reading and final passage, 3748-3751.
Returned from House with Senate amendments concurred in, ——
Signed by President pro tempore, 4311.

Remarks on, by

Kline, 3263.

WATSON, MATTHEW CLARK, Representative from Indiana County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 770, 771.

House Bill No. 775, amending act to provide for better collection of collateral inheritance taxes, 542, 543.

House Bill No. 937, establishing a Bureau of Housing for sanitary inspection of tenement, boarding and lodging houses, 977, 1567.

House Bill No. 1639, making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg Commission, 1397.

House Bill No. 1675, amending act regulating collection of taxes, 2801.

Bills introduced by

No. 505

Amending act in relation to officers taking illegal fees, 227.

No. 518

Making appropriation to Saltsburg General Hospital, 228.

No. 727

Supplement to act to regulate sale of liquors, 288.

No. 775.
Amending act to provide for better collection of collateral inheritance taxes making further exemptions, 310.

No. 776

Making it unlawful to purchase intoxicating liquor for any other person to be used at any bar or in room adjacent kept solely for drinking purposes, 310.

WATSON, MATTHEW CLARK—Continued.

No. 937

Establishing a Bureau of Housing for sanitary inspection of tenement and lodging houses, 420.

No. 1211

Extending jurisdiction of courts in actions wherein a corporation is a party, 575.

No. 1212

Making appropriation to Indiana Hospital, 575.

No. 1213

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road commencing in Borough of Indiana and extending to Ebensburg, 575.

No. 1638

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road from Pine Flats to Cherry Tree, 1033.

No. 1639

Making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg Commission to further carry out provisions of act creating said commission, 1033.

No. 1675

Amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 1035.

No. 1736

Limiting time within which to bring actions in trespass for malicious prosecution and conspiracy and false imprisonment, 1038.

Bills reported by

No. 94

Repealing act exempting pianos and organs from sale for rent, 117.

No. 127

Validating certain elections on question of increasing municipal indebtedness, 368.

No. 331

Regulating annulment of marriage, divorce and alimony, 741.

No. 495

Prohibiting railroad corporations from placing in passenger trains a wooden car in front of a steel car, 927.

No. 588

Amending act to consolidate and amend laws relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, 289.

No. 1073

Providing that where municipalities are vested with power of acquiring property the title shall be the fee simple title thereof, 1116.

No. 1810 (Senate No. 322)

Extending time for opening and completing of certain railroads, 1839.

Chairman of Committee on Library, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 80, 184, 394.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Discharge Legislative Apportionment Committee from further consideration of House Bill No. 1781, to apportion State into representative districts, 5173.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 937, establishing a Bureau of Housing, 1404, 1919.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1736, limiting time within which to bring actions in trespass for malicious prosecutions, 3032.

Recommit House Bill No. 423, to prohibit placing of earth or any other material in any stream without approval of Water Supply Commission, 1594.

Nomination of Hon. George E. Alter as Speaker seconded by, 30.

Remarks by, at

Memorial service for Hon. John H. Riebel, 707-708.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 6, regulating sale of liquors by those having a wholesale license, 239.

House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 290, 849, 850, 852.

WATSON, MATTHEW CLARK—Continued.

House Bill No. 228, to regulate the civil service, 2757.

House Bill No. 252, relating to the holding of a Constitutional convention, 693, 695.

House Bill No. 336, making it unlawful to use any type of mining machine in removal of ribs or pillars in any bituminous coal mine, 291.

House Bill No. 399, defining liability of an employer for damages received by an employe, 770-771, 772, 773.

House Bill No. 423, to prohibit placing of earth or any other material in any river or stream without approval of Water Supply Commission, 1594.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4215, 4342, 4343.

House Bill No. 655, providing for establishment of educational schools, 637.

House Bill No. 709, regulating sale of liquors by clubs, 1484.

House Bill No. 878, amending act creating Department of State Police, 2410, 2411, 2620, 2621.

House Bill No. 937, establishing a Bureau of Housing for sanitary inspection of boarding and lodging houses, 1919, 2209.

House Bill No. 1003 (Senate No. 23), to provide for monthly payments by counties to indigent, widowed or abandoned mothers, 1848.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1520.

House Bill No. 1444, amending act establishing office of State Fire Marshal, 2419-2420.

House Bill No. 1458, creating a Division of Distribution of Public Documents, 2338.

House Bill No. 1469, providing for construction and repair of township roads, 4820.

House Bill No. 1491, joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment granting to the people the right of recall, 2349.

House Bill No. 1652, amending act compelling vaccination of school children, 4881, 4882.

House Bill No. 1675, amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 3040.

House Bill No. 1736, limiting time within which to bring actions in trespass for conspiracy and false imprisonment, 2835.

House Bill No. 1781, to apportion the State into representative districts, 5173, 5174.

House Bill No. 1907, regulating furnishing of certain information by persons in employ of this Commonwealth, 2680, 2681.

House Bill No. 1939 (Senate No. 484), amending act regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships, 5184.

House concurrent resolution, authorizing General Assembly to adjourn sine die on June 26, 1913, 4172-4173.

Resolution offered by

Recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania," by Edith Hope Kinney and Hamlin E. Cogswell as official song of the State, 2938.

Vote for Resident Clerk of House, reason for, 61.

WAYNESBURG COLLEGE (see appropriation).

WAYNESBURG HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WEAPONS AND PRESCRIBING CERTAIN DUTIES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS and county commissioners, relating to manufacture, sale and carrying of deadly instruments or

House Bill No. 1910.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ambler, 1762.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1762.

WEARING OF CERTAIN EMBLEMS and prihibiting interference therewith, relating to

Senate Bill No. 239.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Nulty, 220.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 220.

WEDDINGS OR MARRIAGE CEREMONIES FROM DISTURBANCE or molestation, either to themselves or their belongings, to provide protection to contracting parties and others at

House Bill No. 1224.

Read in place in House by Mr. J. H. Wilson, 617.

Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 617.

WEEDS AND MAKING IT THE DUTY OF OWNERS of lands upon which same grow to cut same, to prevent spread of certain noxious

House Bill No. 688.

Read in place in House by Mr. Peachey, 287.
Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 287.
Reported with amendment, 930.
First reading, 1057.
Second reading, 1212.
Third reading and amended and passed finally, 1634.

In Senate (No. 1030).

Referred to Committee on Agriculture, 1760.

WEIGHING, WEIGHT AND WEIGHTS (see coal, food, inspectors).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, FIXING STANDARDS THEREOF, and fixing salaries of commissioner, sealers and inspectors, to constitute State and subordinate municipal regulation of

House Bill No. 1230.

Read in place in House by Mr. Geary, 617.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 617.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, prescribing manner in which articles of commerce shall be sold and prohibiting giving of short

Senate Bill No. 746.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 1011.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1011.

WELLS DRILLED THROUGH COAL MEASURES, relating to petroleum and natural gas

House Bill No. 1911.

Read in place in House by Mr. McAleer, 1762.
Referred to Committee on Geological Survey, 1762.
Reported without amendment, 1857.
First reading, 2044.
Second reading and recommitted, 2240-2241.
Re-reported with amendment, 2427.
Third reading and dropped from calendar, 2765-2768.

Remarks on, by

McAleer, 2767.
Whitman, 2767.
Cheeseman, 2767.

WELLS (see commission, mines).

WEST MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM (see appropriation).

WEST PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL and Dispensary (see appropriation).

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (see appropriation).

WEST SIDE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

WESTERN PENITENTIARY and authorizing Board of Inspectors of said penitentiary to charge cost thereof against the several counties in the western district, authorizing purchase of live stock and farming implements for new

House Bill No. 845.

Read in place in House by Mr. Flynn (by request), 365.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 365.
Reported without amendment, 440.
First reading, 528.
Second reading, 556.
Third reading and amended, 799.
Final passage, 835.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1569.

In Senate (No. 687).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 874.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 910-911.
Second reading, 991.
Third reading and final passage, 1016.
Signed by President, 1326.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY DISTRICT (see appropriation to reimburse the several counties, etc.)

WESTERN PENITENTIARY IN CENTRE COUNTY SUBJECT TO TAXATION for local purposes, making land purchased for new

Senate Bill No. 1114.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Alexander, 2024.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2024.
Reported without amendment, 2041.
First reading, 2094.
Second reading, 2175.
Third reading and final passage, 2316.
Returned from House without amendment, 3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3754.
Vetoed by Governor, 4286.

In House (No. 1978).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Local, 2545.
Reported without amendment, 3335.
First reading, 3401.
Second reading, 3518.
Third reading and final passage, 3633-3634.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

Remarks on, by

Gramley, 3633.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY making additional appropriation for erection, construction and equipment, supplement to act providing for erection of new

Senate Bill No. 388.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jones, 330.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 330.
Reported with amendment, 3238.
First reading, 3385.
Second reading, 3446.
Third reading and final passage, 3581.
Returned from House without amendment, 4627.
Signed by President pro tempore, 4761.

In House (No. 2109).

Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 3859.
Reported without amendment, 4200.
First reading, 4318.
Second reading, 4516.
Third reading and final passage, 4611.
Signed by Speaker, 4834-4835.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY, resolution (House) No. 34, by George A. Baldwin, authorizing appointment of committee to investigate management of, 1049.

Resolution considered and defeated, 1151-1154.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY TO REMOVE FROM TIME TO TIME buildings and machinery from old penitentiary in Pittsburgh to new penitentiary in Centre County, authorizing Board of Inspectors of

House Bill No. 850.

Read in place in House by Mr. Stein, 366.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 366.
Reported without amendment, 441.
First reading, 528.
Second reading, 556.
Third reading and final passage, 811.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1120.
Signed by Speaker, 1306.
Approved by Governor, 1569.

In Senate (No. 688).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 874.
Reported without amendment, 898.
First reading, 911.
Second reading, 991.
Third reading and final passage, 1016.
Signed by President, 1327.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY WHO MAY ESCAPE, imposing the costs of trial on such charge upon county from which such convict was originally sentenced, in relation to convicts in

Senate Bill No. 1454.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Hunter, 3362.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3362.
Reported without amendment, 3379-3380.
First reading, 3472.
Second reading, 3598.
Third reading and final passage, 3706.
Returned from House without amendment, 4859.
Signed by President, 4962.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY, WHO MAY ESCAPE—Con.

In House (No. 2144).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 3861.
Reported without amendment, 4269.
First reading, 4317.
Second reading, 4512.
Third reading and postponed for present, 4585.
Resumed on third reading and passed finally, 4913.
Signed by Speaker, 5036.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY (see appropriation).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR BLIND (see appropriation).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb (see appropriation).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED so as to extend powers of trustees of said institution and providing for method of admission to said institution and repealing parts of said act, supplementary to act establishing

House Bill No. 1057.

Read in place in House by Mr. Whitman, 510.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 510.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL at Morganza (see commission).

WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY for 1911, in Senate, 9.
For 1912, in House, 128.
For 1912, in Senate, 589.
Appendix, 5505, 5508.

WESTERN (see Mellon, penalty).

WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY (see appropriation).

WESTERN TEMPORARY HOME (see appropriation).

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE (see appropriation).

WESTMORELAND COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY (see appropriation).

WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

WESTMORELAND (see highway).

WETTACH, JAMES, Representative from Seventh District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1086, providing for inspection of meat and meat food products, 1733.

Bills introduced by

No. 205

Making appropriation to Protestant Home for Boys, 114.

No. 332

Making appropriation to Presbyterian Hospital, 161.

No. 486

Making appropriation to Allegheny General Hospital, 227.

No. 860

Defining paint and regulating its sale, 366.

No. 959

Making appropriation to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless, 472.

No. 1069

Amending act relating to motor vehicles by increasing fee to be paid for motor vehicles and motor cycles, 510.

No. 1070

Repealing act to provide for better security in cases of fire in hotels and other buildings and extending provisions thereof to buildings used for offices, 510.

No. 1085

Amending act to prevent preparation and sale of meat and food products which are unsound, 511.

No. 1086

Relating to meat and meat food products and providing for inspection of same, 511.

WETTACH, JAMES—Continued.

No. 1154

Supplement to act for government of cities of second class, creating a Bureau of Public Utilities in Department of Public Safety, 534.

No. 1541

Supplement to act for government of cities of second class, changing the fiscal year and providing that appropriations shall be made and taxes levied for such fiscal year, 915.

Bills reported by

No. 380

Amending act for government of cities of second class by abolishing present councils and establishing new body to be known as the council, 440.

No. 448

To provide for licensing of persons engaged in purchase or preparation of food for public use, 1241.

No. 1076

Amending act dividing the cities of this State into three classes by dividing the cities of the State into four classes with respect to their population, 929.

No. 1113

Empowering municipalities to construct or to acquire subways, street passenger railways or elevated railways, 1377.

Leave of absence granted, 804, 999, 1415, 1709, 1949, 2664.

Leave of absence not granted, 2232.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1085, amending act relating to meat and food products which are unfit for human food and authorizing appointment of local meat inspectors, 1858.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1086, relating to meat and meat food products and providing for their inspection, 1779.

WHARF AND WHARVES (see cities, city, damages, Erie, municipalities).

WHITAKER, SAMUEL A., Representative from Chester County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 187, making appropriation to Trustees of Chester County Hospital, 3340.

House Bill No. 623, making appropriation for erection of armories, 3966-3967.

House Bill No. 640, making appropriation for support of National Guard and Naval Force, 3966.

House Bill No. 745, authorizing creation, division and consolidation of wards and a reapportionment of all wards in cities of third class, 555.

House Bill No. 1102, further supplement to act providing for Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 784, 1626, 3191.

Bills introduced by

No. 186

Making appropriation to Trustees of Phoenixville Hospital, 109.

No. 187

Making appropriation to Trustees of Chester County Hospital, 109.

No. 382

Making appropriation for purchase of Roberts Mineral Collection for Pennsylvania State Museum, 178.

No. 434

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Industrial School at Eaglesville, 203.

No. 435

Joint resolution providing for commission to consider advisability of establishing State system of workhouses, 203.

No. 513

Making appropriation to Brelsford Packing and Storage Company and Evans-Burtnett Company for supplies furnished sufferers from Austin Dam disaster, 228.

No. 538

Making appropriation for purchase of land for rifle range or for permanent camping ground, 229.

WHITAKER, SAMUEL A.—Continued.

No. 621

Making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, for deficiencies, 255.

No. 623

Making appropriation for erection of armories for use of National Guard, 256.

No. 636

Making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 256.

No. 637

Making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 256.

No. 640

Making appropriation for support of National Guard and Naval Force, 256.

No. 673

Making appropriation to mark site of Battle of Brandywine, 270.

No. 674

Making appropriation for improvements to Paoli Parade Ground, 270.

No. 798

Making appropriation to Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School, 338.

No. 999

Making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, 475.

No. 1043

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point north of Geigertown in Berks County and extending to Morgantown, 509.

No. 1102

Further supplement to act providing for erection of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic so as to extend powers of trustees of said institution and providing for method of admission to said institution, 512.

No. 1129

Supplement to act of May 31, 1911, establishing a State Highway Department, 532.

No. 1416

Providing for election of councilmen in boroughs divided into wards where aggregate number of councilmen is an even number divisible by three, 819.

No. 1670

Making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City, 1035

No. 1737

Amending act providing for protection of game, 1038.

No. 1838

Repealing seventh section of act to authorize the Borough of Phoenixville to erect gas and water works, 1149.

Bills reported by

No. 258

Amending act authorizing recorder of deeds in the several counties to record discharges of all honorably discharged officers and soldiers, 368.

No. 352

Amending act relating to husband and wife by providing that they may sue each other and testify against each other in certain cases, 341.

No. 421

Amending act of March 29, 1805, and making sum of $4.00 taxed as costs for every verdict in any civil action, 242.

No. 465

Requiring a license for conducting certain kinds of business, 560.

No. 539

Establishing in Department of Health a Division of Child Welfare, 341.

No. 591

Relative to mercantile appraisers' lists, 1351.

WHITAKER, SAMUEL A.—Continued.

No. 1019

Providing for liquidation and dissolution of corporations under supervision of Commissioner of Banking, 998.

No. 1265

Amending act providing for assignment of counsel in murder cases, 1351.

No. 1578

Requiring sheriff, prothonotary and other county officers receiving money to be credited to others to give quarterly written notice to such party of amount standing to his credit, 1116.

No. 1582

Making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for Pennsylvania State Museum, 3918.

No. 1591

Authorizing prosecutors in all criminal prosecutions to be present before grand jury during examination of witnesses, 1571.

No. 1708

Relating to payment of costs in cases where judgment or decree of a court is reversed, 1571.

No. 1825 (Senate No. 259)

Amending act relating to malicious injury to railroads and repealing parts of act relating to train wrecking, 1837.

Chairman of Committee on Military, 55.

Leave of absence granted, 4592.

Member of conference committee, 5053.

Member of special committees, 2511, 3862.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

Special order on House Bill No. 999, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, 3965.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1102, amending act providing for erection of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 1127.

Recommit House Bill No. 538, making appropriation for purpose of purchasing land for rifle range or land for permanent camping grounds, 456.

Recommit House Bill No. 623, making appropriation for erection of armories, 455.

Recommit House Bill No. 674, providing for certain improvements to Paoli Parade Ground, 481.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1102, further supplement to act providing for erection of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 1626, 3191.

Petition presented by

Favoring protection for raccoon, from

Citizens of Chester County, 1274.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2763.

House Bill No. 513, making appropriation to Brelsford Packing and Storage Company and Evans-Burtnett Company, 2690.

House Bill No. 538, making appropriation for purchase of land for rifle range or for permanent camping grounds, 4209-4210.

House Bill No. 637, making appropriation to Trustees of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 4907.

House Bill No. 999, making appropriation to Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, 3652-3654.

House Bill No. 1102, amending act providing for erection of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 1777, 3396.

House resolution extending thanks of House to press representatives, 5493.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of Fourteenth Judicial District, 5375.

Report of committee appointed to investigate charges against judges of Fourteenth Judicial District, presented by, 5372.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by

Recalling from Governor House Bill No. 1102, supplementing act providing for establishment of Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, 2914.

Resolution offered by

Tendering thanks of House to press representatives, 5493.

WHITE (see marriage).

WHITE'S CHRISTIAN HOME FOR CHILDREN (see appropriation).

WHITMAN, WILLIAM F., Representative from Venango County.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 879.

House Bill No. 1260, making appropriation to Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League, 3537.

House Bill No. 1415, authorizing any city, borough or township to impose annual pole tax on certain persons or corporations, 4503, 4504.

Bills introduced by

No. 276

Regulating deposit of county funds, 145.

No. 301

Amending act requiring county auditors to publish their annual report of accounts of officers, 146.

No. 353

Making appropriation to trustees of State Institution for Feeble-Minded at Polk, 162.

No. 760

Making appropriation to Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League, 309.

No. 852

Making appropriation for Topographic and Geological Survey, 366.

No. 885

Making appropriation to Oil City Hospital, 392.

No. 1057

Supplementary to act providing for erection of Western Pennsylvania State Institution for Feeble-Minded so as to extend powers of trustees of said institution and providing for method of admission, 510.

No. 1260

Making appropriation to Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League for Grandview Sanatorium and Bonair Sanatorium, 683.

Bills reported by

No. 9

Permitting certain baseball games on Sunday, 367.

No. 139

Making appropriation to Titusville Hospital, 3264.

No. 161

Making appropriation to Auxiliary of Children's Aid Society at Meadville, 3053, 3336.

No. 353

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Institution for Feeble-Minded at Polk, 3393.

No. 415

Authorizing State Treasurer to refund to Amber Amusement Company amount of State license fee, 1483.

No. 441

Making appropriation to Greenville Hospital, 3113.

No. 487

Making appropriation to Franklin City Hospital, 3113.

No. 642

Authorizing board of commissioners of every township of first class to establish lights upon State highways, 439.

No. 715

Making appropriation to Grove City Hospital, 3264.

No. 800

Making appropriation for purchase for Pennsylvania State Museum of collection of photograph negatives, 2534.

No. 848

Making appropriation to Grove City College, 3330.

No. 852

Making appropriation to Topographic and Geological Survey, 3336.

WHITMAN, WILLIAM F.—Continued.

No. 885

Making appropriation to Oil City Hospital, 3198.

No. 1260

Making appropriation to Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League, 3330.

No. 1517

Supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 1615.

No. 1726

Making appropriation to Water Supply Commission to improve Sandy Creek, 2685.

No. 1930

Providing for establishment of State Industrial Home for Women, 3604.

No. 2111 (Senate No. 428)

Making appropriation to George Junior Republic Association of Western Pennsylvania, 4200.

Chairman of Committee to Compare Bills, 53.

Leave of absence granted, 271.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, to

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1911, relating to petroleum and nautral gas wells drilled through coal measures, 2768.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 530, amending act relative to organization of courts of justice, 371.

Petition presented by

Favoring amendment to Sproul Road act of May 31, 1911, from Citizens of Venango County, 804.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 349, 1225-1226.

House Bill No. 1911, relating to petroleum and natural gas wells drilled through coal measures, 2767.

WHOLESALE (see licenses, liquors).

WIDENING (see streams).

WIDOWED AND WIDOWS (see appraisers, civil service, mothers).

WIFE AND WIVES (see deserted, desertion, estates, married woman, property, support).

WIFE BY PROVIDING THAT THEY MAY SUE EACH OTHER and testify against each other in certain cases, amending act relating to husband and

House Bill No. 352.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 162.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 162.
Reported without amendment, 341.
First reading, 377.
Second reading, 405-406.
Third reading and final passage, 424-425.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 894.
Signed by Speaker, 932.
Approved by Governor, 1288.

Remarks on, by

Jones, John Robert, 424.
Alworth, 424.

In Senate (No. 493).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 418.
Reported without amendment, 457.
First reading, 610.
Second reading, 678.
Third reading and final passage, 728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 911.

WILBERT, of Allegheny County, read and agreed to, concurrent resolution No. 47 (Senate), by McNichol, authorizing printing of proceedings of memorial services held in honor of late Honorable David A., 2475.

Presented to House for concurrence, 2498.
Concurred in by House, 3657.
Returned from House concurred in, 3727.
Approved by Governor, 3974.

WILBERT, of Allegney County, resolution (Senate), by Kline, authorizing appointment of committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate upon death of late Senator David A., 1138.

Committee appointed, 1138.

Motion to postpone memorial services until April 22nd agree to 1541.

Resolutions presented and adopted, 2097-2099.

WILBERT, of Allegheny County, resolution (Senate) by Kline, fixing Tuesday evening April 22nd, as time for holding memorial session in commemoration of late Senators Jacob C. Stineman, of Cambria County, and David A., 1789.

Memorial session held, 2097-2101.

WILD (see turkeys).

WILDMAN, AUGUSTUS, Representative from First District (Dauphin County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 218, requiring citizens to procure license before using guns for purpose of hunting, 758, 759.

House Bill No. 290, authorizing Robert Stewart to bring suit against the Commonwealth, 799.

House Bill No. 946, amending act relating to motor-vehicles, 1568.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4405.

House Bill No. 1582, making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for Pennsylvania State Museum, 4252.

House Bill No. 1935 (Senate No. 297), authorizing any city that has been granted consent to construct a dam to appropriate private property for that purpose, 3182.

House Bill No. 2163 (Senate No. 298), providing for purchase by the Commonwealth of Fort Washington, 4916.

House Bill No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462), requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 4504, 5017.

Bills introduced by

No. 290

Authorizing Robert Stewart to bring suit against Commonwealth, 146.

No. 313

Making appropriation to Polyclinic Hospital, 147.

No. 576

Regulating business of loan brokers and of making loans of $200 and less for which no security other than a note is taken, 254.

No. 754

Authorizing Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings to let contracts for building to be done at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, 309.

No. 755

Making appropriation to Children's Industrial Home, at Harrisburg, 309.

No. 1055

Compelling owners of horse drawn vehicles to carry lights on said vehicles at night, 510.

No. 1056

Requiring owners of commercial vehicles, except automobiles in cities of first, second and third classes, to have each of said vehicles marked with name of owner, 510.

No. 1189

To prohibit use of over-check on horses, 574.

No. 1190

Relating to payment of bonus on incorporation, or consolidation of banks and trust companies, 574.

No. 1279

Requiring certain banks and trust companies to keep their banking departments open during certain hours on certain holidays, 732.

No. 1435

Amending act making it unlawful to trespass upon land posted as private property by limiting the lands to which provisions of said act shall apply, 820.

No. 1514

To regulate sale of intoxicating liquors in social clubs, 913.

WILDMAN, AUGUSTUS—Continued.

No. 1526

Amending act providing for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative Department and for interest on public debt for two years beginning June 1, 1911, 914.

No. 1533

Authorizing the governor to appoint a commission to devise a plan for government of cities of third class, 914.

No. 1542

To enable cities of third class which receive an annual revenue from public utilities to hypothecate such annual revenue as security for loans (by request), 915.

No. 1582

Making appropriation for purchase of two relief maps for Pennsylvania State Museum, 995.

No. 2233

Making appropriation to the several fire companies of Harrisburg, 4476.

Bills reported by

No. 650

Fixing closed season for quail, 441.

No. 2213 (Senate No. 1799)

Amending act relating to casualty insurance companies, 4476.

Member of standing committees, 54, 56.

Motions by, for

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462), requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 5017.

Previous question on communication from Governor relative to investigation by special committee of House in regard to dual office holding, 923.

Special order on House Bill No. 2233, making appropriation to Harrisburg fire companies, 4681.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 706.

Make vote on resolution commemorating Abraham Lincoln a rising vote, 257.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 290, authorizing Robert Stewart to bring suit against the Commonwealth, 578.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 946, amending act relating to motor vehicles, 1386.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 436, providing for use of bodies of unclaimed animals in public pounds, 447.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1397 (Senate No. 274), amending act providing for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers, 2137.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1533, authorizing appointment of commission to devise plan for government of cities of third class, 3207.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1935 (Senate No. 297), authorizing any city that has been granted consent to construct a dam to appropriate private property for that purpose, 3180.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1909), authorizing each city to adopt its own charter, 4580.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462), requiring each car of street passsenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 4585.

Recommit House Bill No. 1435, amending act making it unlawful to trespass upon land posted as private property, 2298.

Recommit House Bill No. 1813 (Senate No. 430), amending act regulating practice of osteopathy, 1559.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 668, to provide for return by State Treasurer to the several counties of three-fourths of certain taxes, 3273.

Refer to committee House concurrent resolution No. 53, recommending adoption of song "Pennsylvania," by Professor J. W. Yoder, as State song, 4589, 4590.

Nomination by, of W. W. Ulerich as member of standing House Committee on Rules, 106.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 829, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pennsylvania, 4063.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Introduction of bill making appropriation to Harrisburg fire companies, 4474.

Remarks by, on

Election of Assistant Clerk of House, 62.

House Bill No. 118, regulating certain political parties, nomination of candidates and election of certain party officers, 891.

WILDMAN, AUGUSTUS—Continued.

House Bill No. 119, regulating employment of minors, 1191.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8, of Constitution, 171.

House Bill No. 280, regulating reading of Holy Bible in the public schools, 491.

House Bill No. 290, authorizing Robert Stewart to bring suit against Commonwealth, 842.

House Bill No. 306, to further regulate granting of licenses for sale of liquors by permitting electors to determine the question, 432.

House Bill No. 538, making appropriation for purchase of land for rifle range or for permanent camping ground, 4211.

House Bill No. 754, authorizing letting of contracts for buildings at State Arsenal, 1865.

House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 3184, 3185.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4419.

House Bill No. 1397 (Senate No. 274), amending act to provide for appointment of Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers, 2486-2487, 2488.

House Bill No. 1526, amending act to provide for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judiciary and Legislative Departments for two years beginning June 1, 1911, 1729.

House Bill No. 1892 (Senate No. 13), providing for government of cities of third class, 3811-3812, 3813.

House Bill No. 2040 (Senate No. 1209), authorizing each city to adopt its own charter, 4580, 5390.

House Bill No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462), requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 4504, 4505, 5017, 5018.

House Bill No. 2232 (Senate No. 1819), conferring additional powers upon mutual fire insurance companies, 5063.

Resolutions offered by

Commemorating Abraham Lincoln on his birthday, 257.

Granting use of hall of House to Dr. Anna Shaw, President of National Women's Suffrage Association, 536.

WILKES-BARRE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W., Representative from Tioga County.

Acting Chairman of Committee of Whole House, 1849.

Acting Speaker, 921, 1526, 2943, 2953, 2961, 4499, 5415.

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 26, to provide for licensing of persons engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 2794, 2795, 3350.

House Bill No. 228, to regulate the civil service of the Commonwealth, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 2240.

House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 940.

House Bill No. 558, to provide for taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 941.

House Bill No. 559, providing a fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 942.

House Bill No. 1992 (Senate No. 952), amending act authorizing county commissioners to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 3861-3862.

Bills introduced by

No. 25

Authorizing Department of Forestry to lease portions of State forest for health and recreation purposes, 74.

No. 26

Providing for licensing and bonding of those engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 74.

No. 36

Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act providing for refunding of notary public commission fees, 75.

No. 228

Regulating civil service, 115.

No. 524

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Injured Persons at Blossburg, 228.

No. 557

To classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 253.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.—Continued.

No. 558

Providing for taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 253.

No. 559

Providing fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves and distribution of such fund for school and road purposes, 253.

No. 682

Authorizing sale by county commissioners of lands purchased by counties at sheriff's sales under judgments obtained on tax claims, 270.

No. 683, amending act relative to liens for taxes by providing for deed to county commissioners of land purchased by county at sheriff's sale, 270.

No. 1007

Authorizing appointment of two delegates from Pennsylvania as members of commission to investigate European systems of rural credits, 475.

No. 1015

Creating State Water Commission and imposing certain regulations of persons or corporations engaged in storage or transportation of water or water power, 475.

No. 1140

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road beginning at a point in Mansfield, Tioga County, and extending through Wells Township, Bradford County to New York State line, 524.

No. 1284

Fixing salary of messenger in State Library, 732.

No. 1515

Providing for payment of premiums on bonds required of public officers, 914.

No. 1684

Relating to trust funds and property, surety bonds given to secure same and payment of premiums thereon, 1035.

No. 1747

Amending act to require banks and other corporations to give notices of unclaimed dividends by providing for filing of reports in office of Auditor General by the banks and corporations subject to provisions of said act, 1039.

No. 2227

Making appropriation to reimburse members of House Committee on Committees, 4461.

Bills reported by

No. 123

Amending act to consolidate and amend penal laws, 155.

No. 174

Providing for transportation to Gettysburg of certain guests at Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle, 1245.

No. 292

Making appropriation to carry further into effect provisions of act creating a bounty for destruction of certain noxious animals, 2301.

No. 524.

Making appropriation to Trustees of State Hospital for Injured Persons at Blossburg, 3336.

No. 538

Making appropriation to purchase land for rifle range, 3490.

No. 665

Making appropriation to Warren Emergency Hospital, 3176.

No. 699

Authorizing the Department of Forestry with consent of the Governor to sell and convey land, 998.

No. 743

Relating to landlord and tenant where land is leased with rent payable by a portion of the crops, 1850.

No. 782

Making appropriation to carry out provisions of act relating to roads, 4253.

No. 1007

Authorizing appointment of two delegates as members of commission to investigate European systems of rural credits, 1570.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.—Continued.

No. 1353

Making appropriation to maintain public road through Cornplanter Indian Reservation, 3393.

No. 1474

Making appropriation to Green Home of Roaring Branch, 3330.

No. 1639

Making appropriation to Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg Commission, 1118.

No. 1937 (Senate No. 425)

Providing for appointment of commission to investigate manner of conducting local poor houses, 4461.

No. 2107 (Senate No. 375)

Making appropriation to Beaver County Children's Home, 4200.

No. 2166 (Senate No. 395)

To provide for erection of State institution for inebriates, 4269.

No. 2195 (Senate No. 1346)

Providing for reimbursement for loss sustained by breaking of dam near Austin, 4202.

No. 2212 (Senate No. 1789)

Making appropriation for education of blind children under eight years of age, 4413.

No. 2227

Making appropriation to House Committee on Committees, 4476.

Chairman of Committee on Forestry, 54.

Leave of absence granted, 184, 370, 514, 1949, 3989.

Member of special committee, 2908.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54.

Motion by, for

Special order on House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2704.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 26, providing for licensing of persons engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 3033, 3350.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 153, repealing act to tax traction engines, 207.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1235.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 558, providing for taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 1236.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 559, providing a fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 1236.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1393 (Senate No. 190), to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 2836.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1394 (Senate No. 191), to provide for taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 2836.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1395 (Senate No. 192), to provide a fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 2837.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1992 (Senate No. 952), amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 3204.

Read for first time House Bill No. 2227, making appropriation to House Committee on Committees, 4476.

Recommit House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 349.

Recommit House Bill No. 557, to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 563.

Recommit House Bill No. 558, providing for taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 563.

Recommit House Bill No. 559, providing a fixed charge on land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 563.

Recommit House Bill No. 1393 (Senate No. 190), to classify certain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 3490.

Recommit House Bill No. 1394 (Senate No. 191), to provide for taxation of auxiliary forest reservise, 3490.

Recommit House Bill No. 1395 (Senate No. 192), providing a fixed charge on auxiliary forest reserves, 3490.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1194, providing for election of a borough controller, 2335.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1992 (Senate No. 952), amending act authorizing county commissioners to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 3861.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.—Continued.

Petitions presented by

Against act prohibiting hunting of foxes, from Citizens of Tioga County, 257.

Against hunters' license bill, from Citizens of Tioga County, 477.

Favoring passage of optometry bill, from Citizens of Tioga County, 477.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by Commonwealth of land owned by A. Cook Sons Company, 3843.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 25, authorizing Department of Forestry to lease portions of State forest, 313.

House Bill No 26, providing for licensing of those engaged in selling agricultural products on commission, 3331.

House Bill No. 31, repealing act to impose mercantile license tax, 849-850.

House Bill No. 73, making appropriation to Trustees of Homeopathic State Hospital for Insane, 208.

House Bill No. 228, to regulate the civil service of the Commonwealth, 1456, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2763.

House Bill No. 232, joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution to prohibit manufacture or sale of liquors, 546.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3235.

House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 349.

House Bill No. 557, to classify cetain surface lands as auxiliary forest reserves, 1406, 1407, 1563, 1564, 3321.

House Bill No. 558, to provide for assessment and taxation of auxiliary forest reserves, 1566.

House Bill No. 559, to provide a fixed charge of land classified as auxiliary forest reserves, 1568.

House Bill No. 935, authorizing purchase by Commonwealth of land of A. Cook Sons Company, 3425, 3827, 3843.

House Bill No. 1007, authorizing appointment of delegates as members of commission to investigate European systems of rural credits, 2208.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4402, 4404, 4415, 4418, 4426, 4434.

House Bill No. 1125, to provide revenue by taxation for improvement of public roads, 1658.

House Bill No. 1284, fixing salary of messenger in State Library, 1645, 2418.

House Bill No. 1967 (Senate No. 1050), joint resolution providing for appointment of commission to investigate causes of mine accidents, 4230.

House Bill No. 1992 (Senate No. 952), amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 3203.

House concurrent resolution extending time of final adjournment to noon of June 27, 1913, 5048.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate nature and methods of supposed existing lobby, 4620.

House resolution requesting certain departments to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by them in 1911, 3922.

House resolution requesting State Highway Commissioner to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriations received by him in 1911 and reason for 1913 increase, 3942.

Resolution offered by

Granting use of Hall of House to Dr. J. T. Rothrock, 232.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for

Introduction of bill after expiration of time limit, 4429.

WILLIAMSPORT, communication from Williamsport Board of Trade extending invitation to members of House of Representatives to attend celebration of Old Home Week at, 4316.

WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS, amending act relating to last

House Bill No. 18.

Read in place in House by Mr. Rex, 74.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 74.

Reported with negative recommendation, 109.

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS, amending act relating to last

Senate Bill No. 32.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Heacock, 68.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 68.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WILLS, presentation of ring by members of House to Mr. George, 5379.

WILLS (see register, registers).

WILSON, J. H., Representative from Clarion County.

Bills introduced by

No. 244

Regulating sale of certain seeds, 116.

No. 427

Supplement to act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 202.

No. 439

Providing penalty for escape of prisoners from borough lockups, 203.

No. 797

Supplement to act providing for establishment of State Highway Department, 338.

No. 841

Regulating sale of certain seeds, 365.

No. 924

Declaring fraudulently declared credit for coal mined a misdemeanor, 419.

No. 1218

Amending act providing for establisment of State Naval Militia by repealing provisions that the divisions in each battalion of the Naval Force shall be considered equivalents of companies of National Guard, 575.

No. 1223

To establish as a State highway a certain section of public road from Parker to Sligo, 617.

No. 1224

To provide protection to contracting parties and others at weddings or marriage ceremonies from disturbance, 617.

No. 1489

Granting a pension to Emma C. Shadel, widow of Sergeant Elmer E. Shadel, 823.

No. 1912

To provide for creation of municipal liens and collection thereof in boroughs, 1738.

Bills reported by

No. 39

Regulating use of bottles for milk or cream, 163.

No. 820

Prohibiting any person to lead or work any animal for more than 12 hours in any 24 hour period, 494.

No. 841

Regulating sale of certain seeds, 494.

No. 1323

Amending act to provide for registration of veterinary surgeons, 2229.

No. 1620

To provide that trees, plants and seeds may be guaranteed and providing legal indemnity plan for growers, 1117.

No. 1809 (Senate No. 316)

To provie for protection of elk and deer by providing method through which certain lands may be closed to hunting for a term of years, 1242.

No. 1977 (Senate No. 1063)

Amending act authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money to encourage agricultural exhibitions, 2765.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Motion by, for

House to concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 841, regulating sale of certain seeds, 1937.

Motion by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1787, relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class for transit facilities and for wharves, 2779.

WILSON, J. H.—Continued.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

Misstatement in "North American" regarding absence without leave, 4682.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5153.

WILSON, WILLIAM H., Representative from Fifth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 53, regulating sale of certain cold storage food, 450.

House Bill No. 735, amending act to authorize church, cemetery or burial associations to purchase and sell land by authorizing the several courts of quarter sessions to make orders for removal of all bodies interred in such cemeteries, 549.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of Executive, Judicial and Legislative departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4398, 4401.

House Bill No. 1789, regulating process and practice in all civil cases, 3127, 3615.

House Bill No. 1886 (Senate No. 552), empowering cities of first class to purchase and construct transit facilities, 2274.

Bills introduced by

No. 443

Fixing number and salaries of clerks and other employes in Auditor General's Department, 203.

No. 735

Amending act relative to burial grounds or cemeteries, 308.

No. 1265

Amending act providing for assignment of counsel in murder cases by providing for assignment of counsel, also in any criminal case where maximum sentence of imprisonment may be five years, 683.

No. 1266

Concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 683.

No. 1271

To give preference to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines in civil service in cities of first class, 683.

No. 1310

To provide that whenever before the register of wills of any county in any contest a disputable matter shall come into controversy the said register shall immediately certify same into orphans' court for determination, 733.

No. 1311

To prohibit destruction or tampering with or feloniously taking away of any part of any elevator, 733.

No. 1312

To prohibit destruction or tampering with or feloniously taking away of any part of apparatus used to convey alarms of fire, 733.

No. 1321

To provide that whenever in any civil cause in any court the verdict of a jury is set aside and a new trial ordered if the reason be in regard to damages the new trial shall be restricted to damages, 734.

No. 1464

To regulate the openings of buildings upon, over or under external fire escapes, 822.

No. 1751

To provide for report to Auditor General and escheat to the Commonwealth under certain conditions of deposits of money, stock, bonds and other securities, 1039.

No. 1752

To exempt from payment of inheritance taxes bequests and devises to institutions of purely public charity, 1039.

No. 1753

To provide for return by State Treasurer to the several counties from which same are received for their own use of one-half of certain taxes, 1039.

No. 1755

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Article 9, Section 4 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania authorizing State to issue bonds for improvement of highways, 1039.

WILSON, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

No. 1756

Amending act regulating escheats in cases where property is without a lawful owner, 1039.

No. 1757

Regulating reports for purpose of taxation by corporations, 1039.

No. 1758.

Regulating making of certain reports and statements to Auditor General for purposes of State taxation, 1040.

No. 1759

Regulating reports for purpose of taxation by corporations, joint stock associations and limited partnerships any part of which is not taxable, 1040.

No. 1760

Amending further supplement to act to provide revenue by taxation, 1040.

No. 1761

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution, relating to taxation, 1040.

No. 1775

To repeal Section 42 of act to reduce the State debt and exempting from taxation the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of municipal corporations, 1040.

No. 1789

Regulating pleading and practice in all civil cases, whether at law, in equity, in divorce or otherwise brought in any court of record, 1041.

Bills reported by

No. 3

Providing for return to various counties of State of part of personal property tax, 441.

No. 23

Providing for creation of municipal liens and for collection thereof in boroughs, 927.

No. 31

To repeal act imposing mercantile license tax, 232.

No. 33

Joint resolution providing for ratification of income tax amendment to Federal Constitution, 182.

No. 58

Regulating sale of certain food that shall have been kept in cold storage, 367.

No. 125

Relating to councils of cities of first class, 1839.

No. 198

Providing that actions for personal injuries caused by defects in streets shall not be maintained against any municipality without written notice, 232.

No. 263

Repealing act concerning divorces, 2685.

No. 556

Providing for compensation by proper county of licensed practitioners of medicine for return of certificates and reports of diseases, 242.

No. 677

Amending act to consolidate and amend penal laws, 741.

No. 741

To regulate practice of optometry, 1150.

No. 1110

Amending act authorizing cities to appropriate private property for parks, 1378.

No. 1301

To increase powers of courts in summary proceedings for desertion or non-support, 1116.

No. 1387 (Senate No. 59)

Amending act relative to formation of partnership associations, 3489.

No. 1389 (Senate No. 124)

Amending act relating to sale of real estate of decedents, 1917.

WILSON, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

No. 1510

Relating to reports of auditors of boroughs, townships and poor districts and appeals therefrom, 1351.

No. 1674

Regulating election of members of councils in boroughs, 3693.

No. 1694

To provide revenue by taxation, 1877.

No. 1706

Conferring jurisdiction upon courts in case of nuisance against municipal corporations, 2534.

No. 1738

Regulating evidence at trial for rape, 4269.

No. 1769

Making Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, a public market, 3618.

No. 1774

Supplement to act for government of cities of first class and creating a department of wharves, docks and ferries, 2426.

No. 1862 (Senate No. 647)

Providing for abatement of nuisances in private alleys in cities of first class, 3619

No. 1949

Imposing taxes upon certain classes of personal property, 2534.

No. 1972 (Senate No. 572)

To validate appointments of persons to act as patrolmen and firemen in cities of first class, 2684.

Leave of absence granted, 1046, 1949.

Member of conference committees, 2918, 3210, 3657, 4956, 5172.

Member of special committee, 23.

Member of standing committees, 53, 55, 56.

Motion by, for

House to concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1321, relating to new trial for damages, 2536.

Motions by, to

Postpone for present House Bill No. 678, providing for assessment of poll taxes in cities of first class by officers of registration of electors, 488.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 679, providing for appointment of registrars of electors to be deputy poll tax collectors in cities of first class, 487.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 680, relating to selection of jurors, making registration lists basis of selection in certain counties, 489.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 949, to give commissioners of public parks in cities of first class the same powers over grounds committed to their care by councils or by individuals as they have over public parks, 814.

Postponed for present House Bill No. 950, authorizing commissioners of public parks in cities of first class to designate roads to be used by different kinds of vehicles, 814.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 955, authorizing cities of first class to make contracts for lighting, telephone service, removal of garbage or for street cleaning for a period not exceeding five years, 814.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1310, to make certain provisions when disputable matter shall come into controversy before register of wills, 1637.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1760, amending act to provide revenue by taxation, 3351.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1789, regulating process and practice in civil cases, 3308.

Recommit House Bill No. 1266, concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 1765.

Recommit House Bill No. 1760, amending act to provide revenue by taxation, 2688.

Recommit House Bill No. 1789, regulating process, pleading and practice in all civil cases, 1458, 2147.

Recommit House Bill No. 2226 (Senate No. 1795), amending act regulating sale of cold storage foods, 4803.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 328, giving right to Department of Public Safety in cities of first class to make rules regulating traffic, 539.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1789, regulating practice in all civil cases, 3615.

WILSON, WILLIAM H.—Continued.

Refer to committee Senate concurrent resolution, authorizing appointment of commission to investigate matters pertaining to cold storage of food, 2183.

Point of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 1787, relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class for transit facilities and for wharves, 2778.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 467, making appropriation to pay for expense of publishing constitutional amendments in 1912, ——.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 32, to provide for pensioning of volunteers of Civil War, 4909.

House Bill No. 53, regulating sale of cold storage foods, 893, 2483.

House Bill No. 443, fixing number and salaries of employes in Auditor General's Department, 312.

House Bill No. 589, abolishing for purpose of municipal assessment distinction between built-up, rural and farm property, 2507, 2508.

House Bill No. 735, amending act authorizing certain church, cemetery or burial associations to purchase other grounds by authorizing courts to make orders for removal of bodies, 686-687.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 4056-4057.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of executive, judicial and legislative departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4399, 4401, 5443.

House Bill No. 1266, concerning relations between attorney and client on suit being brought in any court, 1589-1590, 1765.

House Bill No. 1760, amending act relating to taxation, 3851.

House Bill No. 1789, regulating practice in all civil cases, 3850.

House Bill No. 1926 (Senate No. 772), amending act regulating sale of liquors, 3147-3149.

House Bill No. 1951 (Senate No. 714), amending act providing for establishment of State Naval Militia, 3074-3075.

House Bill No. 1972 (Senate No. 572), to validate appointments of persons to act as patrolmen and firemen in cities of first class, 3070.

House Bill No. 2073 (Senate No. 1261), giving certain powers to churches and cemetery associations owning burial grounds, 4207.

House Bill No. 2132 (Senate No. 1438), regulating use of money realized by cities of first class from sale of bonds, 4816-4817.

House Bill No. 2193 (Senate No. 816), authorizing Water Supply Commission to construct reservoir in vicinity of headwaters of Youghiogheny River, 5153.

House resolution requesting heads of departments asking for appropriations in 1913 to furnish House with reason for any change in same, 3943.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of additional members of Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission, 5395.

Resolution offered by

Requesting Commissioner of Banking to furnish House with itemized statement of expenditure of appropriation received by him in 1911 for certain prosecutions, 3942.

WILSON UPON HIS INAUGURATION read and adopted, resolution (House) by George A. Baldwin, extending congratulations to President, 536.

Acknowledgment of congratulations, 746.

WILTBANK, JAMES H., Representative from Tenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 1551, authorizing cities of first class to remit taxes owing by a hospital, 2521.

House Bill No. 1787, relating to indebtedness incurred by cities of first class for transit facilities and for wharves, 2778.

Bills introduced by

No. 1

Regulating cold storage of food, 73.

No. 7

Making appropriation for purchase or appropriation of land and erection thereon of buildings for Eastern Penitentiary, 73.

No. 9

Permitting certain baseball games on Sunday, 73.

WILTBANK, JAMES H.—Continued.

No. 77

Making appropriation to Northern Home for Friendless Children, 79.

No. 444

Making appropriation to Charity Hospital of Philadelphia, 203.

No. 445

Making appropriation to American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, 203.

No. 676

Making appropriation to Trustees of Temple University, 270.

No. 1220

Requiring stamping of checks when presented for payment but where there shall not be sufficient funds to pay same, 575.

No. 1258

Establishing State Penitentiary and abolishing Eastern Penitentiary, 683.

No. 1385

Creating a commission to provide for construction of nautical schoolship, 819.

No. 1551

Authorizing cities of first class to remit taxes owing by any public charity hospital where a dispute has arisen as to right of city to assess such taxes, 915.

No. 1971

Joint resolution providing for editing and revision of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 2544.

Bills reported by

No. 620

Amending act relating to sale of oleomargarine, 800.

No. 796

Amending act to provide for immediate registration of births and deaths and changing fees for certificates, 1150.

No. 1103

To require electric railway companies to provide suitable waiting rooms, 4217.

No. 1225

To prohibit experiments on any human being by application of drugs, instruments or deleterious substances of any kind, 997.

No. 1499

Providing that it shall not be lawful for any municipality or any board to pass a law or ordinance demanding vaccination of any person, 1484.

No. 1536

Authorizing counties to charge public service corporations now maintaining poles on county roads a reasonable license fee, 1857.

No. 1779

Supplement to act regulating practice of pharmacy, 1484.

No. 2070 (Senate No. 1377)

To prevent storage and sale of meat and meat food products which are unsound, 3918.

No. 2197 (Senate No. 1462)

Requiring each car of street passenger railway companies to be equipped with a jack, 4218.

Call for orders of the day made by, 1365, 1398, 1475, 1569, 1582, 1630.

Member of conference committees, 362, 3210.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 56.

Motions by, for

Committee of whole to report House Bill No. 113, supplement to act regulating sale of liquors, 3610.

House to non-concur in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1547, amending act authorizing county commissioners to have county bridges re-painted, 3080.

Previous question on House Bill No. 200, amending act relating to removal of judges and to their allowance of pay, 2498.

Previous question on House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2763.

Special order on House Bill No. 1258, establishing State Penitentiary, 4277.

WILTBANK, JAMES H.—Continued.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 121, 191, 217, 268, 507, 586, 801, 816, 1484, 1531, 1537, 2783, 3085, 3236, 3655.

Adopt House resolution authorizing appointment of commission to investigate whether resolution trust exists in House, 3948.

Adopt House resolution congratulating Speaker Alter on his 45th birthday anniversary, 2801.

Amend motion to adjourn, 3431.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 107, 145, 177, 287, 392, 472, 2231, 4269.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 345, relating to operation of street passenger railways, 4590.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1258, establishing the State Penitentiary, 4424.

Drop from calendar House Bill No. 1816 (Senate No. 518), fixing salaries of county solicitors in certain counties, 1851.

Drop from calendar House resolution No. 23, providing for investigation of printing and keeping of Legislative Journal, 1046.

Drop from calendar House resolution No. 33, providing for investigation of charges against Willard R. Black, 1046.

Lay upon table veto of House Bill No. 1321, relating to new trial in case of damages, 3192.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 9, permitting playing of baseball on Sunday, 479.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1258, establishing State Penitentiary, 3792.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 1323, amending act providing for registration of veterinary surgeons, 2401.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1076, amending act dividing cities into three classes, 2823.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 1576.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1693, prohibiting corporations conducting a cemetery from excluding certain persons, 3266.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 1816 (Senate No. 518), fixing salaries of county solicitors in certain counties, 1851.

Recommit House Bill No. 640, making appropriation for support of National Guard and Naval Force, 455.

Recommit House Bill No. 1385, creating commission to provide for construction of nautical schoolship, 1472.

Refer to committee House concurrent resolution No. 27, granting Senate permission to use Senate chamber five days in a week, 4610.

Refer to committee concurrent resolution No. 14 (Senate) requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to broaden scope of provisions made for guests, 275.

Points of order raised by, on

House Bill No. 741, regulating practice of optometry, 1854.

House Bill No. 896, making appropriation to Trustees of University of Pittsburgh, 3959.

House Bill No. 1459, fixing number, compensation and duties of officers and employes of General Assembly, 3274.

House Resolution authorizing change of rules of House of Representatives, 27.

House resolution authorizing investigation to ascertain whether a resolution trust exists in the House, 3948.

House resolution requesting heads of departments asking for increase in General Appropriation Bill of 1913 to furnish House with reason for such increase, 3926.

Motion to adjourn, 3655.

Questions of information raised by, on

House Bill No. 964, empowering township supervisors in townships of second class to enter into contract with light companies, 1128.

House Bill No. 1363, to give owner of stallion or jack a lien on certain property for service rendered, 2838.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on

House Bill No. 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 1577.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against Willard R. Black, Assistant Clerk of House, 1000.

Recording in Journal of reasons for vote on House Bill No. 9, permitting certain baseball games on Sunday, 535, 688.

Remarks on House resolution authorizing investigation of charges made against Willard R. Black, 1194.

WILTBANK, JAMES H.—Continued.

Remarks by, on

Election of Assistant Clerk of House, 62.

House Bill No. 9, permitting playing of baseball on Sunday, 479.

House Bill No. 15, making appropriation to Dayton Normal Institute, 3674.

House Bill No. 19, making appropriation for erection of monument in Wrightsville, 4280, 4281.

House Bill No. 176, amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 1928.

House Bill No. 185, joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 8 of Constitution, 170.

House Bill No. 228, regulating civil service, 2763.

House Bill No. 263, repealing act concerning divorces, 3275, 3276.

House Bill No. 355, to prohibit any officer or employe of certain counties from taking any active part in politics, 3122, 3123.

House Bill No. 445, making appropriation to American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, 4899.

House Bill No. 501, providing for restricting of lien of judgments to one or more parcels of real estate, 813.

House Bill No. 584, making appropriation to Punxsutawney Hospital Association, 4347.

House Bill No. 676, making appropriation to Trustees of Temple University, 4061.

House Bill No. 984, to provide for registration of voters according to their respective party preferences, 2614.

House Bill No. 1060, to prevent fire insurance companies from entering into pools, trusts or agreements, 2796.

House Bill No. 1117, making appropriation for ordinary expenses of the various departments for two years beginning June 1, 1913, 4427, 4428.

House Bill No. 1141, fixing compensation for members of General Assembly, 2281.

House Bill No. 1258, establishing a State Penitentiary, 3792.

House Bill No. 1264, regulating number of persons required as appraisers in claiming exemptions under certain acts, 1576.

House Bill No. 1276, amending Section 10 of act establishing State Highway Department, 2715.

House Bill No. 1330 (Senate No. 68), joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution authorizing bond issue for improvement of highways, 1522.

House Bill No. 1517, supplement to act to regulate sale of liquors, 2698.

House Bill No. 1551, providing that unpaid taxes assessed against hospitals shall be remitted, 2835-2836.

House Bill No. 1636, requiring recorders of deeds in certain counties to require affidavits that consideration mentioned in deed is the true consideration, 2538, 2539.

House Bill No. 1963 (Senate No. 10), amending act providing for appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures, 4219.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against Willard R. Black, Assistant Clerk of House, 999, 1000.

House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to investigate printing and keeping of Legislative Journal, 535.

House resolution authorizing House to adjourn until March tenth, 478.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 14, requesting Commission of Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg to broaden scope of provisions made for guests, 275.

Resolutions offered by

Authorizing appointment of commission to investigate whether a resolution trust exists in House, 3948.

Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate charges against Willard R. Black, Assistant Clerk of House, 937.

Authorizing appointment of committee to investigate printing and keeping of Legislative Journal, 535.

Congratulating Hon. George E. Alter, Speaker of the House, upon birth of a daughter, 4803.

Thanking the pages of the House, 5493.

Thanking House Committee on Committees for its work, 81.

Unanimous consent obtained by, for introduction of resolution after expiration of time limit, 2336.

WIRES BY INCLUDING TELEGRAPH and telephone wires, amending act relating to police power of cities of third class and boroughs with reference to electric light

Senate Bill No. 33.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Knapp, 68.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 68.
Reported without amendment, 219.
First reading, 284.
Second reading, 303-304.
Third reading and final passage, 332.
Returned from House without amendment, 3727-3728.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3753.
Approved by Governor, 4285.

In House (No. 863).

Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 369.
Reported without amendment, 3199.
First reading, 3352.
Second reading, 3516.
Third reading and final passage, 3628.
Signed by Speaker, 3931.

WIRES, EXTENDING ITS PROVISIONS TO TELEGRAPH and telephone companies and empowering municipalities to purchase conduits, amending act relative to electric light

House Bill No. 201.

Read in place in House by Mr. Ramsey, 114.
Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations, 114.
Reported with negative recommendation, 800.

WIRES (see electric, railroad).

WITNESS AND WITNESSES (see married woman, prosecutors).

WITNESSES CONCERNING CONVICTIONS FOR CRIME, prohibiting in any legal proceeding cross examination of

House Bill No. 100.

Read in place in House by Mr. Alworth, 100.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 100.

WITNESSES HELD IN DEFAULT OF BAIL to testify on behalf of the Commonwealth, amending act providing for payment by proper county of

House Bill No. 587.

Read in place in House by Mr. Roney, 254.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 254.
Reported without amendment, 270.
First reading, 292.
Second reading, 320-321.
Third reading and final passage, 348.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 1856.
Signed by Speaker, 1857.

Remarks on, by

Roney, 348.

In Senate (No. 478).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 391.
Reported without amendment, 1540.
First reading, 1612.
Second reading, 1750.
Third reading and final passage, 1791.
Signed by President pro tempore, 1883.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES, to provide for payment of Commonwealth

Senate Bill No. 860.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 1316.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1316.
Reported without amendment, 1369.
First reading, 1516.
Second reading, 1550.
Motion to recommit bill to Committee on Judiciary General presented and withdrawn, 1603-1604.
Over in its order, 1604, 1745.
Third reading and final passage, 1794.

Remarks on, by

Huffman, 1603, 1604, 1794.
Salus, 1603, 1604, 1794.
Buckman, 1604, 1794.
Mills, 1794.
Knapp, 1794.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES—Continued.

In House (No. 1927).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1933.
Reported with negative recommendation, 2685.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS in certain courts, regulating

House Bill No. 40.

Read in place in House by Mr. Keeport, 75.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 75.
Reported with negative recommendation, 109.

WITNESSES OF THE COMMONWEALTH in criminal cases and taxing same as costs, to provide for payment of

Senate Bill No. 321.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Catlin, 281.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 281.

WITNESSES SUBPOENAED IN HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS, supplement to act providing for personal registration of electors in cities of first and second classes by providing for fees of

House Bill No. 1198.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel J. Perry, 574.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 574.

WOLFE (see appropriation).

WOMAN AND WOMEN (see appraiser, commission, desertion, employment, feeble-minded, industrial, married, midwifery, State).

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE (see appropriation).

WOMAN'S UNION DAY NURSERY (see appropriation).

WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION (see appropriation).

WOMEN'S SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS (see appropriation).

WOOD (see roads).

WOODCOCK (see birds).

WOODCOCK WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH for a certain period, to prohibit the capturing or exposing for sale of

House Bill No. 894.

Read in place in House by Mr. Glenn, 393.
Referred to Committee on Game, 393.
Reported with amendment, 1838.
First reading, 1934.
Second reading and amended, 1991-1992.
Third reading and postponed for present, 2297.

Remarks on, by

Rockwell, 2297.

WOODMAN LUMBER COMPANY (see Brown).

WOODS RUN INDUSTRIAL HOUSE (see appropriation).

WOOL (see liens).

WORK, WORKHOUSES, WORKMEN, WORKMEN'S AND WORKS (see boroughs, cities, commission, compensation, contracts, liability, Phoenixville, water).

WRECKING (see railroads).

WRIGHTSVILLE (see monument).

WRITING IS IN QUESTION, amending act relating to competency of experts and to rules of evidence in questions of simulated (or altered) handwriting by enlarging scope of said act so as to make it apply to all cases in which

House Bill No. 1250.

Read in place in House by Mr. Samuel B. Scott, 618.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General 618.
Reported without amendment, 1245.
First reading, 1287.
Second reading, 1480.
Third reading and final passage, 1864.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 3197.
Signed by Speaker, 3324.
Approved by Governor, 4116.

"WRITING IS IN QUESTION—Continued.

In Senate (No. 1084).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1899, 2042.
Reported without amendment, 2722.
First reading, 2885.
Second reading, 2932.
Over in its order, 2979.
Third reading and final passage, 3098.
Signed by President pro tempore, 3383.

WRITING, relating to competency of experts and the rules of evidence in questions of simulated, altered or disputed hand

Senate Bill No. 762.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Jarrett, 1068.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1068.
Reported without amendment, 1310.
First reading, 1515.
Second reading, 1547.
Over in its order, 1602.
Third reading and final passage, 1744.
Returned from House with amendments, 3257.
Concurred in House amendments, 3363.
Signed by President, 3452.
Vetoed by Governor, 3977.

In House (No. 1918).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1983.
Reported without amendment, 2685.
First reading, 2850.
Second reading, 3057.
Third reading and amended and passed finally, 3186-3187.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 3570.
Signed by Speaker, 3609.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT EXECUTION SHALL ISSUE, requiring a certain affidavit to be filed with alderman and justice of the peace before

Senate Bill No. 571.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. Mills, 592.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 593.
Reported with amendment, 854.
First reading, 910.
Second reading, 990.
Third reading and amended, 1015.
Final passage, 1070-1071.

In House (No. 1856).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 1305.

WRITS OF EXECUTION OR ATTACHMENT and fixing liability of sheriff in execution thereof, providing for payment of costs and charges on

Senate Bill No. 581.

Read in place in Senate by Mr. McNichol, 644.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 644.

WRITS OF EXECUTION OR ATTACHMENT and fixing liability of sheriff in execution thereof, to provide for payment of costs and charges on

House Bill No. 1168.

Read in place in House by Mr. McNichol, 573.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 573.
Reported without amendment, 929.
First reading, 1055.
Second reading, 1207.
Third reading and amended, 1621.
Final passage, 1725.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 2667.
Signed by Speaker, 2820.
Approved by Governor, 3265.

In Senate (No. 1017).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 1759.
Reported without amendment, 2305.
First reading, 2396.
Second reading, 2464.
Third reading and final passage, 2564.
Signed by President, 2862.

WRITS OF SCIRE FACIAS ISSUED UPON MUNICIPAL AND TAX CLAIMS, amending act providing how and when liens shall be allowed for taxes and for municipal improvements by changing method of service by advertisement of

WRITS OF SCIRE FACIAS ISSUED—Continued.

House Bill No. 1228.

Read in place in House by Mr. Isler, 617.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, 617.
Reported without amendment, 1631.
First reading, 1768.
Second reading and amended, 1982.
Third reading and final passage, 2275-2276.

In Senate (No. 1253).

Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 2334.
Reported without amendment, 2440.
First reading and recommitted, 2599.

WRITS (see actions, chattels, courts, liens, mandamus).

WYOMING (see highway).

WYOMING VALLEY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

WYOMING VALLEY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION and Treament of Tuberculosis (see appropriation).

YORK CADETS (see appropriation).

YORK HOSPITAL (see appropriation).

YORK (see highway).

YORK SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND AGED PERSONS (see appropriation).

YOUGHIOGHENY (see water).

YOUNG, AS RESIDENT CLERK TO HOUSE, nomination and vote for William P., 58, 59-61.

Question raised on vote for, 80, 81.
Correction of roll on vote for, 88-93.

YOUNG, GEORGE K., Representative from Nineteenth District (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 355, to prohibit any municipal employe from taking any active part in politics or elections, 2813, 3076.

House Bill No. 667, amending act relating to oleomargarine, 3060.

House Bill No. 899, amending act to regulate civil service of cities of first class, 2061.

Bills introduced by

No. 355

Prohibiting any officer or employe of any municipality or district from taking any active part in politics or elections, 162.

No. 667

Amending act prohibiting manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine when colored in imitation of yellow butter, 269.

No. 899

Amending act to improve civil service of cities of first class, 393.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 857, authorizing judges of separate orphans' courts to hear matters in other courts, 3657.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1010, relating to domestic animals, 4412.

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 355, to prohibit any officer or employe of any county from taking any active part in politics, 3077.

Motions by, to

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 127, 3790.

Place on calendar House Bill No. 899, amending act to regulate civil service of cities of first class, 1060.

Postpone for present House Bill No. 667, amending act regulating sale of oleomargarine, 3205.

Recommit House Bill No. 351, amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 2434.

Refer to committee House concurrent resolution, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate manner in which life insurance companies transact their business, 684.

YOUNG, GEORGE K.—Continued.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 351, amending act regulating what weight of anthracite coal shall make a ton, 2434, 2435.

House Bill No. 573, regulating sale of anthracite coal, 2433, 2434.

House Bill No. 899, amending act to regulate the civil service in cities of first class 1050, 2061, 2062, 2063.

House concurrent resolution No. 25, providing for appointment of joint committee to investigate manner in which life insurance companies conduct their business, 3475-3476.

Resoluton, concurrent, offered by

Providing for joint committee to investigate manner in which life insurance companies issuing infantile and industrial policies transact their business, 576.

YOUNG, JOHN H., Representative from Twelfth District (Allegheny County).

Amendments offered by, to

House Bill No. 573, regulating sale of anthracite coal, 2432-2433.

House Bill No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391), to provide for protection of quail, rabbits and hare, 3936.

Bills introduced by

No. 460

Making appropriation to Dixmont Hospital for Insane, 225.

No. 560

Making appropriation to Sewickley Valley Hospital Association, 253.

No. 746

Making appropriation to German Protestant Home for Aged at Fair Oaks, 309.

No. 747

Making appropriation to Suburban General Hospital, of Bellevue, 309.

No. 748

Making appropriation to Allegheny Valley Hospital at Tarentum, 309.

No. 1116

Empowering county commissioners in certain counties to turn over to Board of Managers of juvenile school or farm heretofore established certain sums of money from amounts appropriated and taxes collected, 532.

No. 1137

Amending act providing for establishment of schools for care of male children under jurisdiction of juvenile courts by providing conditions whereunder boys may be discharged on parole from such schools, 533.

No. 1171

Making appropriation to Orphan Asylum of Holy Family at Emsworth, 573.

No. 1172

Making appropriation to Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home at Bellevue, 573.

No. 1360

Amending act relating to orphans' courts by providing that service of notice be given by registered mail where service cannot be had personally, 803.

No. 1364

Relative to changing names of persons, 804.

No. 1492

Amending act providing for appointment of superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings and subordinate officers and fixing their compensation, 823.

No. 1493

Amending act to preserve the purity of the waters of the State, 912.

No. 1494

Amending act relating to mandamus, 912.

No. 1495

Repealing act to preserve the purity of the waters of this State, 912.

No. 1496

Amending act to preserve the purity of the waters of the State, 913.

No. 1530

Making delinquent State taxes assesed upon personal property a lien upon real estate of the person or corporation liable for such tax, 914.

YOUNG, JOHN H.—Continued.

No. 1569

Repealing act to preserve the purity of the waters of the State, 994.

No. 1603

Empowering the several boroughs to enact and enforce ordinances prohibiting accumulations of garbage or rubbish upon private property, 996.

Bill reported by

No. 1739

To provide for protection of traffic under trolley wires on public highways, 1631.

Leave of absence granted, 1709.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Motions by, for

House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 103, providing that certain teachers of long experience shall be appointed permanently, and to appoint a conference committee, 1632.

House to adhere to amendments to Senate Bill No. 942, providing for publication of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Report of Commission to Locate Frontier Sites of Pennsylvania," 3835.

House to adhere to non-concurrence in Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1445, creating Department of Labor and Industry, and to appoint a conference committee, 2491.

House to go into committee of whole for amendment to House Bill No. 573, regulating sale of anthracite coal, 2433.

Recess, 4610.

Motions by, to

Adjourn, 261, 327, 380.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 276, regulating deposit of county funds, 1046.

Reconsider vote on House Bill No. 1115, fixing salaries of county officers, 4385.

Remarks by, on

House Bill No. 2046 (Senate No. 736), regulating catching and sale of bullfrogs, tadpoles and turtles, 5048, 5049.

House Bill No. 2066 (Senate No. 1391), providing for protection of quail, rabbits and hare, 3936, 3937.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN S., Representative from Northumberland County.

Bill introduced by

No. 1692

Giving the power to mayors of third class cities to be present and vote at council meetings in order to make a quorum, 1036.

Bills reported by

No. 60

To provide for pensioning of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in Civil War, 368.

No. 1974 (Senate No. 827)

Supplement to act creating system of fire wardens to preserve the forests, 3199.

Leave of absence granted, 2511.

Member of standing committees, 53, 54, 55.

Marriage of his daughter, resolution extending congratulations upon, 4495.

Motion by, to

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